

Practice trihybrid crosses

phenotype	count	phenotype	count	phenotype	count	phenotype	count
+++	208	g i m	364	+++	350	ign	275
ein	200	+++	356	agm	338	+++	265
+i+	135	++m	92	a+m	90	ig+	176
e+n	137	gi+	88	+g+	82	++n	184
+in	100	g+m	44	a++	60	+g+	33
e++	92	+i+	36	+gm	52	i+n	27
++n	68	g++	12	++m	18	i++	16
ei+	60	+im	8	ag+	10	+gn	24

- A) The four sets of data above form a continuous map over six loci.
- 1) Determine the locus order and distances among loci for each set of data.
 - 2) Determine the gene order and the distances between all six loci.

In each case, a triple dominant homozygote (**ABD // ABD**) parent has been crossed with a triple recessive homozygote **tester** (**abd // abd**) to produce an **F1** triple heterozygote (**AaBbDd**). The heterozygote was then back-crossed to the tester strain (**abd // abd**), and the numbers of resultant progeny counted. A '+' symbol indicates the phenotype corresponding to the dominant allele at each locus. [So, each parental cross could also be written in the form **+++ // +++ X abd // abd**].

phenotype	count	phenotype	count	phenotype	count	phenotype	count
aMR	338	aIR	430	NiR	416	eiN	366
aMr	16	aIr	46	Nir	38	ein	94
amR	5	aiR	3	NIR	5	eIN	7
amr	142	air	20	NIr	44	eIn	34
AMR	146	AIR	16	niR	48	EiN	30
AMr	7	AIr	1	nir	3	Ein	9
AmR	12	AiR	50	nIR	34	EIN	90
Amr	334	Air	434	nIr	412	EIn	370

- B) The four sets of data above form a continuous map over six loci.
- 1) Determine the locus order and distances among loci for each set of data.
 - 2) Determine the gene order and the distances between all six loci.

Each of the **P1** parents is a **triple homozygote** as above, however the *cis* / *trans* phase relationships among the three loci in the various crosses are not as simple as in the first set of examples. The **F1** offspring were crossed with a triple recessive homozygote, as above.

Hints: First determine the Parent and Double Recombinant phenotypes. All distances in both maps should work out to round numbers. The correct gene order should spell a word.