

Sex Determination in *Drosophila* & Human

Dr. Kaustav Chakraborty
Assistant Professor (W.B.E.S.)
D/o Zoology
S.B.S. Govt. College, Hili

Chromosomal Sex-Determination Systems:

- **XX-XO system:**

- XX – female
- XO – male

Example: Grasshoppers

- **XX-XY system:**

- XX – female
- XY – male

Example: Mammals

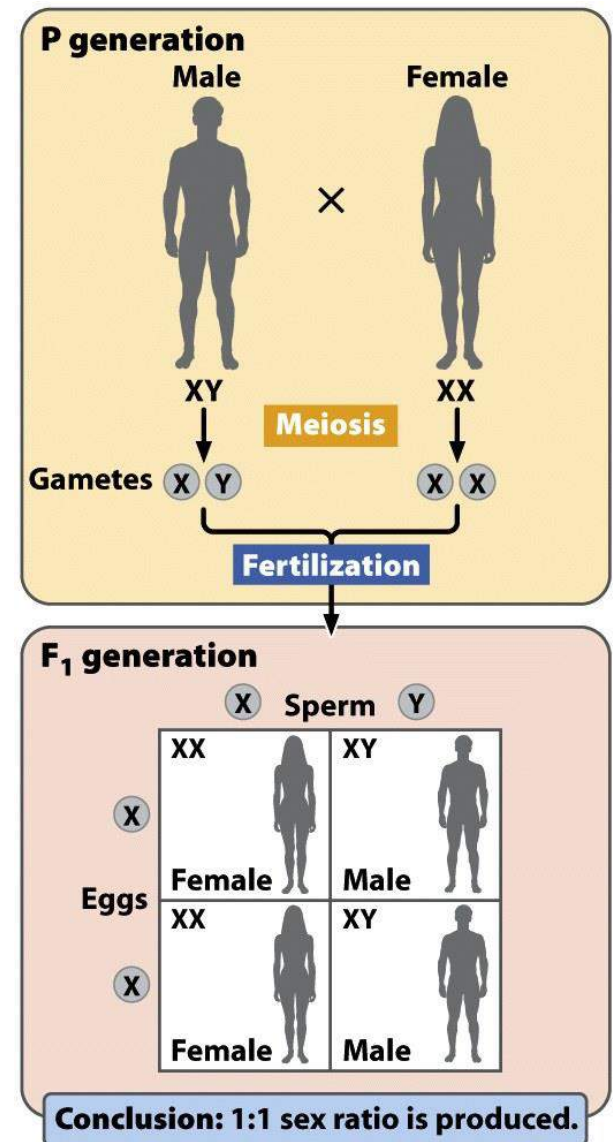


Figure 4-4

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Chromosomal Sex-Determination Systems

- **ZZ-ZW system:**

- ZZ – male
- ZW – female

Example: Birds, snakes, butterflies, some amphibians, and fishes.

- **Haplodiploidy system:**

- Haploid set – male
- Diploid set – female

Example: Bees, wasps, and ants

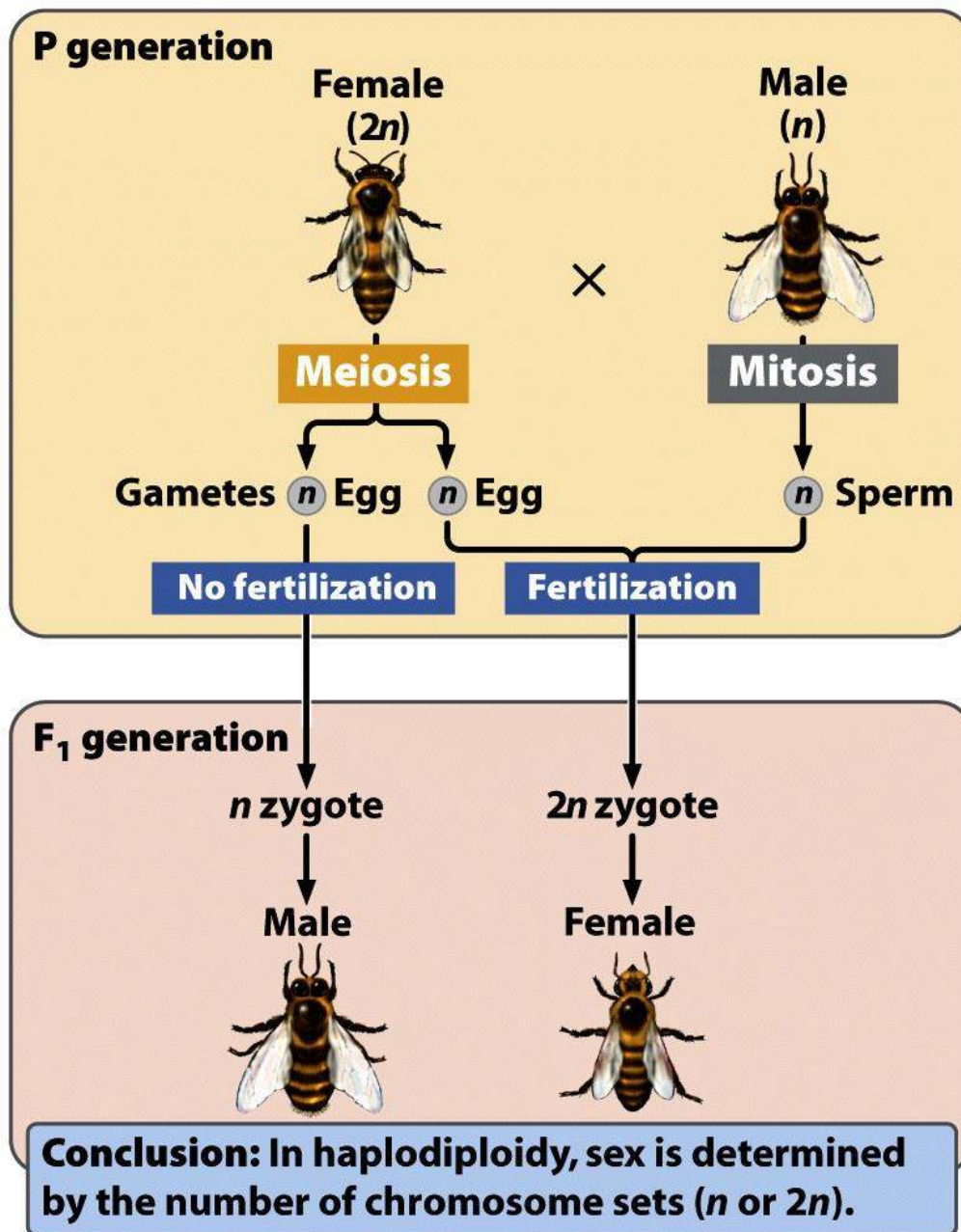


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Sex Determination in *Drosophila melanogaster*

- Sex in *Drosophila* is determined by the ratio of number of X chromosomes (X) to that of the number of sets of autosomes (A) - **Genic Balance System**, proposed by **Calvin Bridges**, 1926.
- X:A ratio (X, number of X chromosomes; A, number of haploid sets of autosomes)

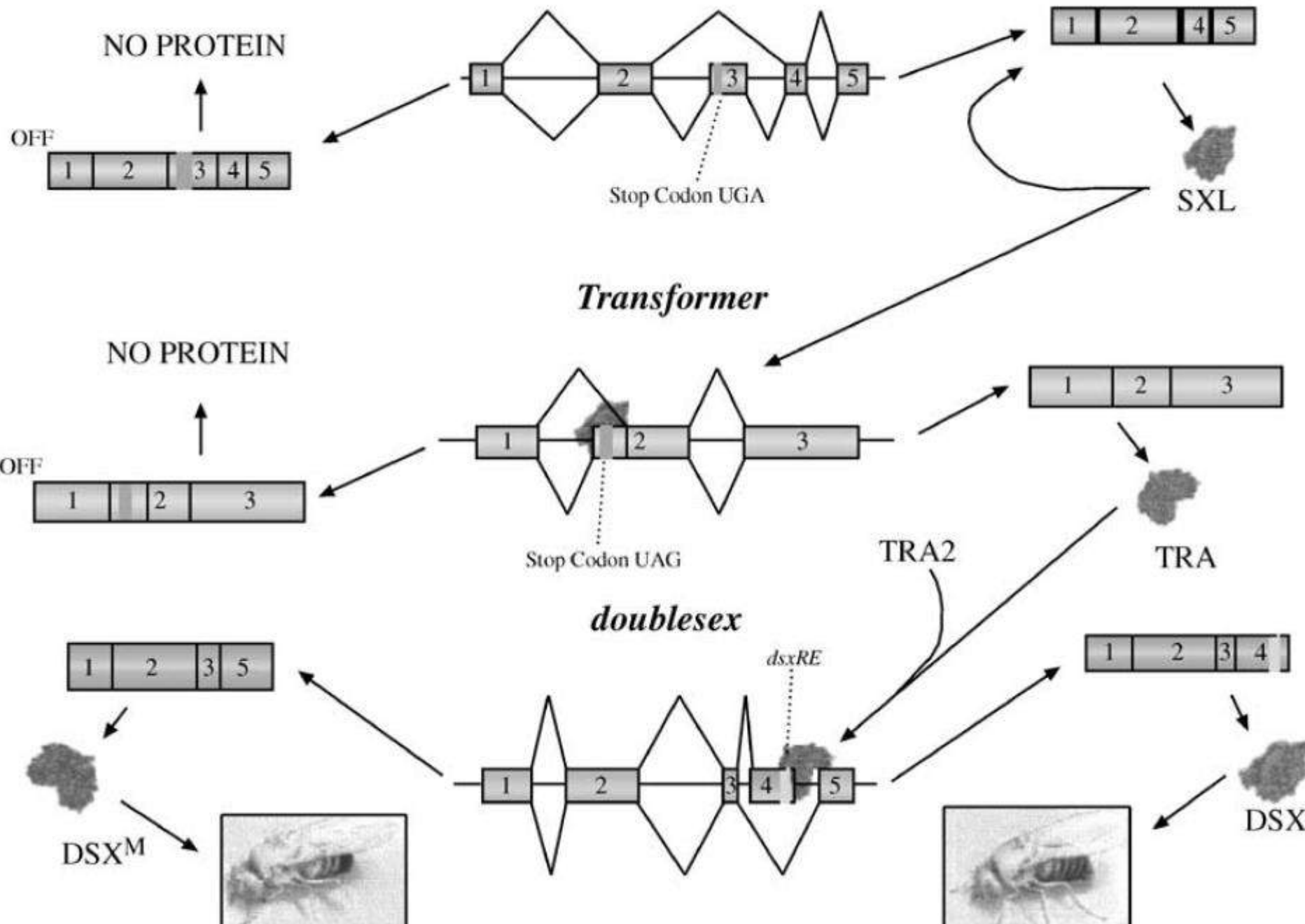
Table 4.1 Chromosome complements and sexual phenotypes in *Drosophila*

| Sex- Chromosome Complement | Haploid Sets of Autosomes | X : A Ratio | Sexual Phenotype |
|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| XX | AA | 1.0 | Female |
| XY | AA | 0.5 | Male |
| XO | AA | 0.5 | Male |
| XXY | AA | 1.0 | Female |
| XXX | AA | 1.5 | Metafemale |
| XXXY | AA | 1.5 | Metafemale |
| XX | AAA | 0.67 | Intersex |
| XO | AAA | 0.33 | Metamale |
| XXXX | AAA | 1.3 | Metafemale |

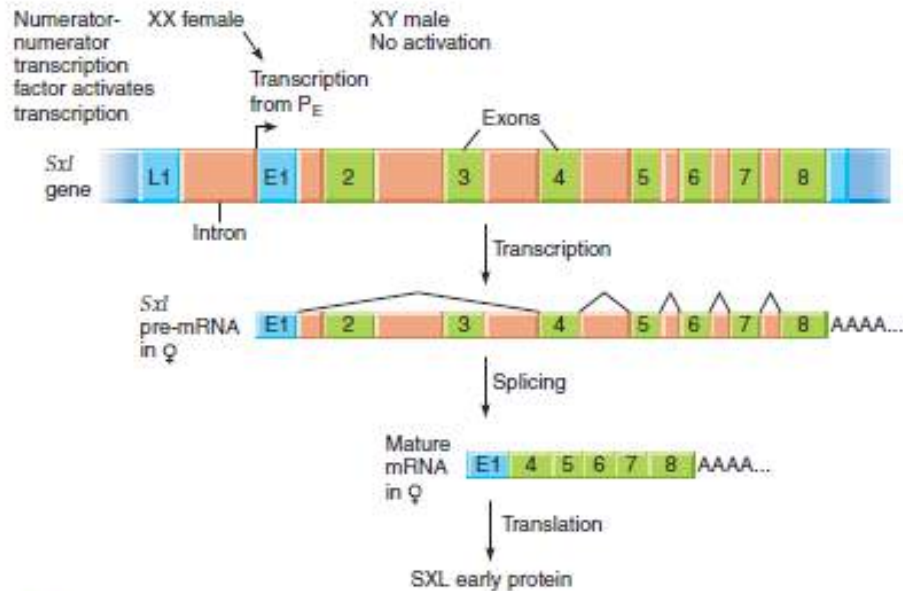
XY/AA

Sex-lethal

XX/AA

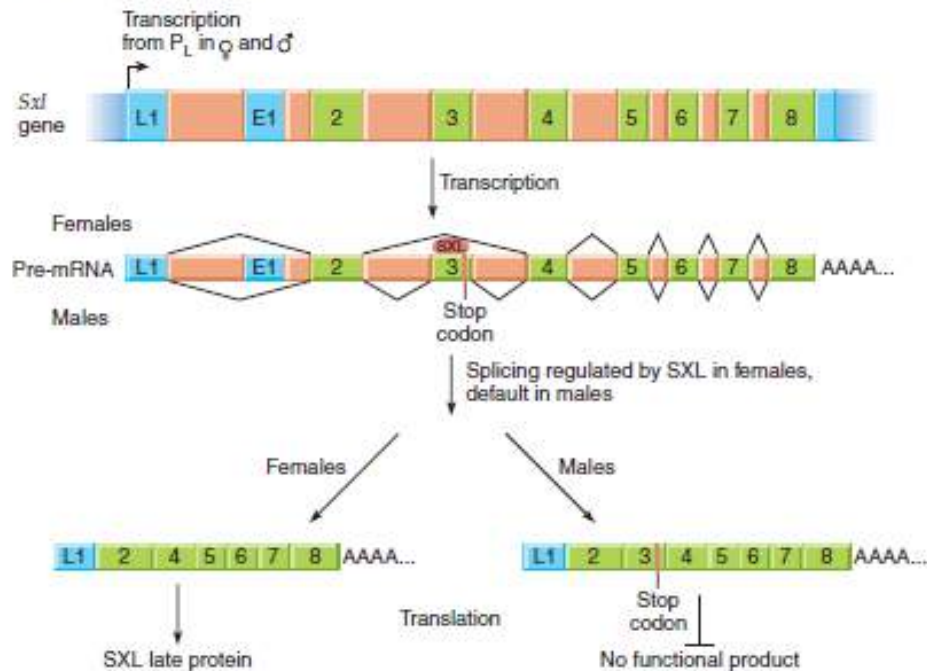


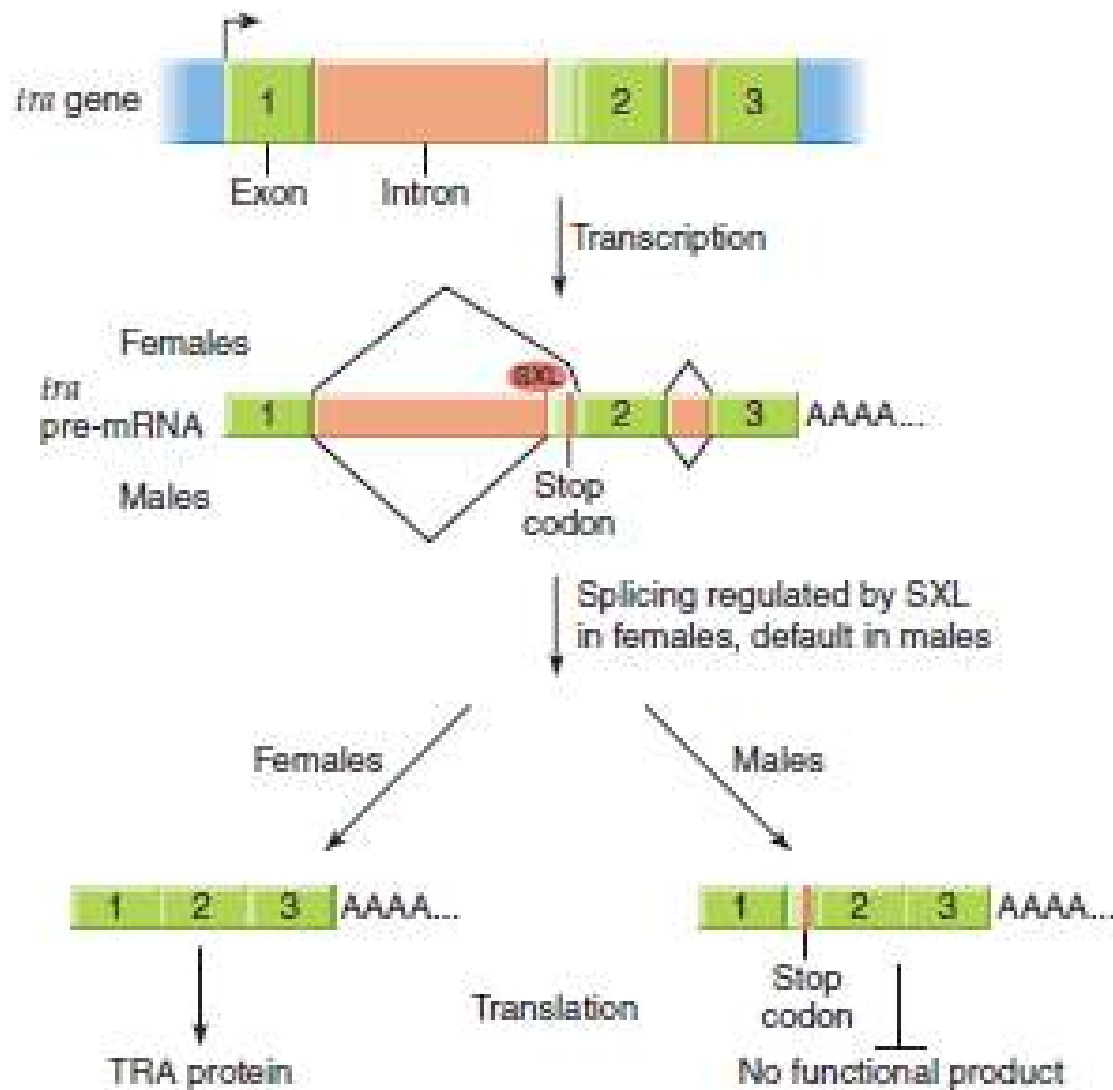
a) Early embryogenesis



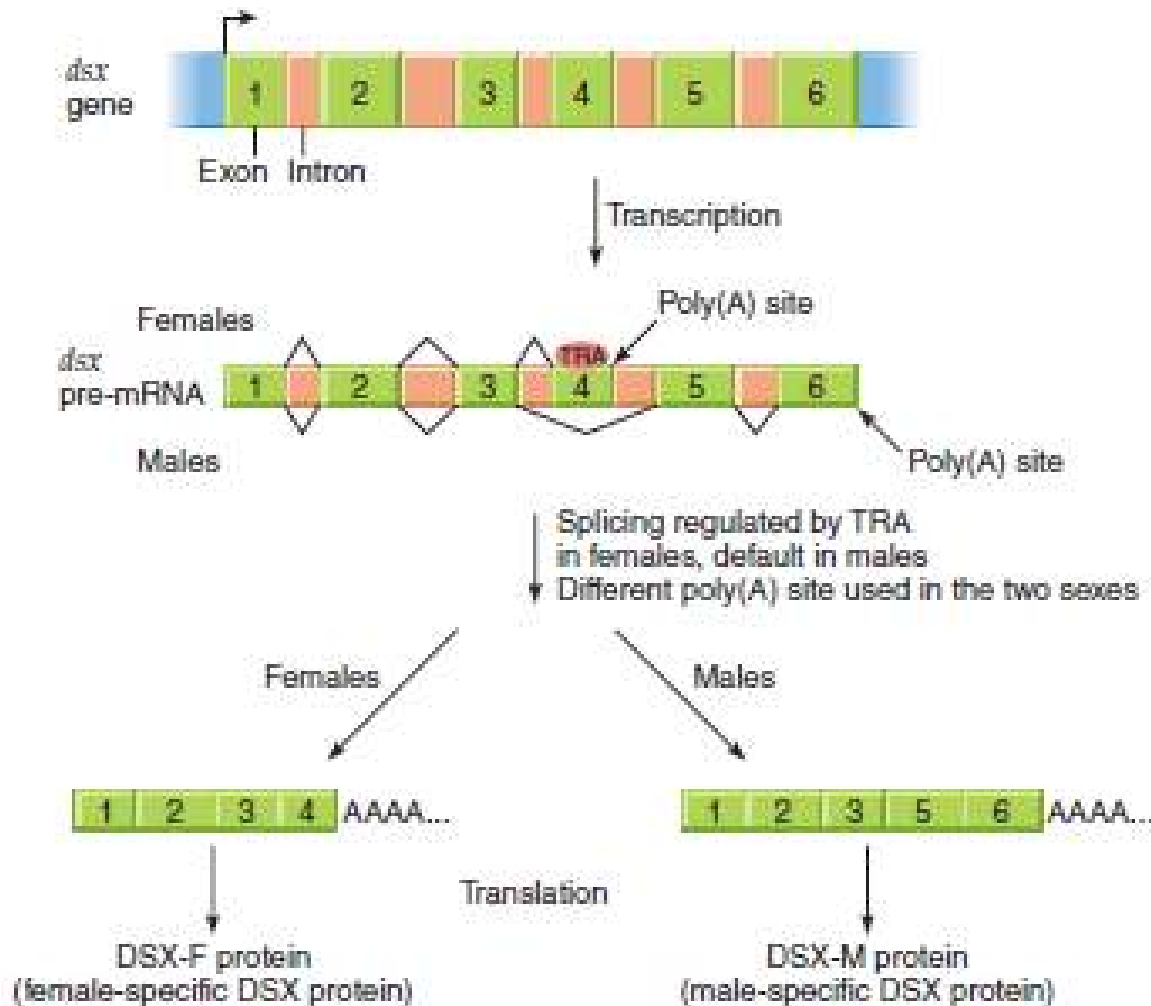
Role of Sex-lethal (*sxl*) during embryogenesis.

b) Later in embryogenesis





Expression of transformer (*tra*) during embryogenesis.



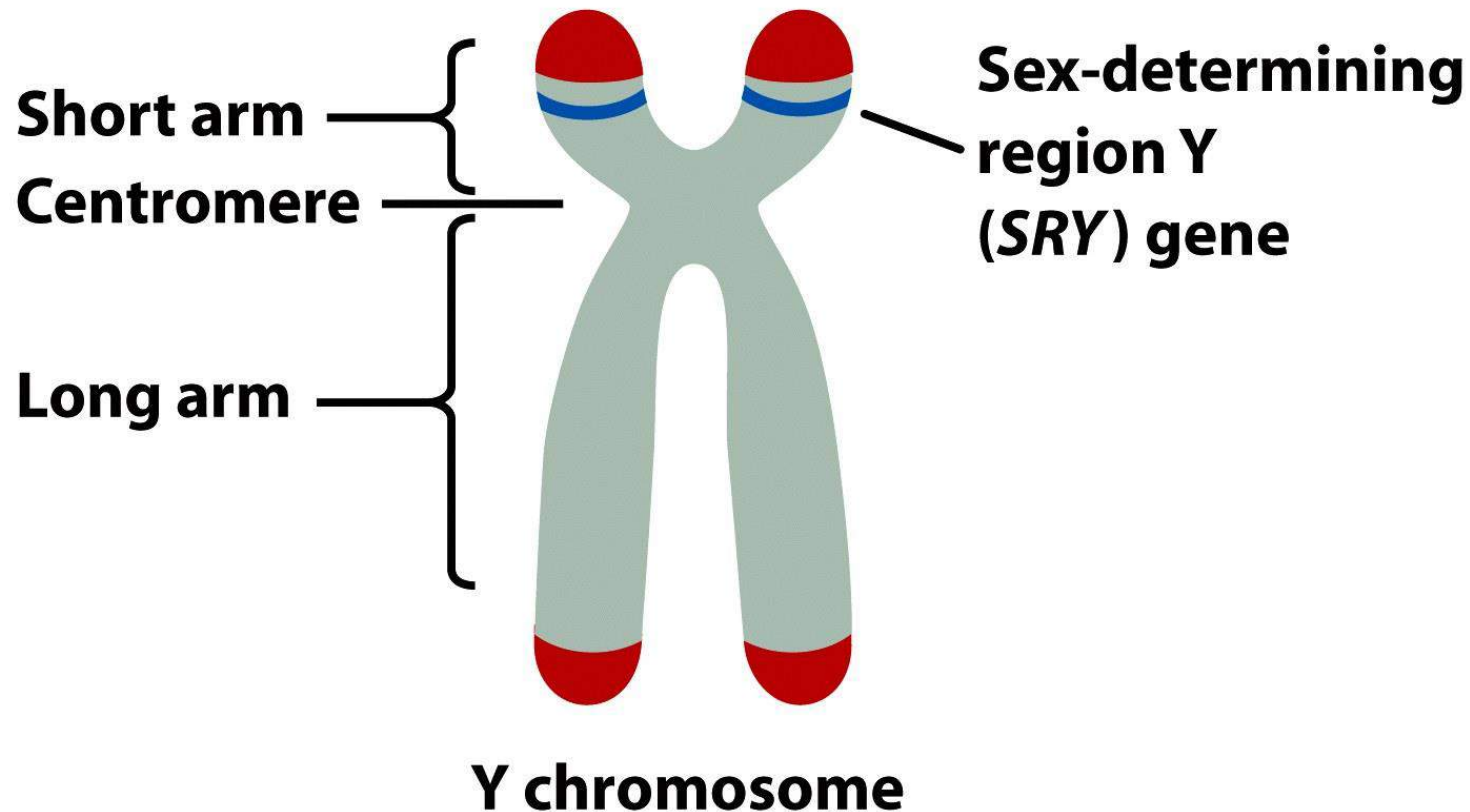
Expression of
doublesex
(*dsx*) during
embryogene
sis.

Sex Determination in Human (XX-XY)

- **SRY (sex-determining region Y)** gene on the short arm of the Y chromosome determines maleness.
- SRY encodes a gene product that somehow triggers the undifferentiated gonadal tissue of the embryo to form testes – **testis-determining factor (TDF)**.
- Autosomal genes such as **SOX9, SF-1, WT-1** are believed to be part of a cascade of genetic expression initiated by SRY.

The male-determining gene in humans

- Sex-determining region Y (SRY) gene



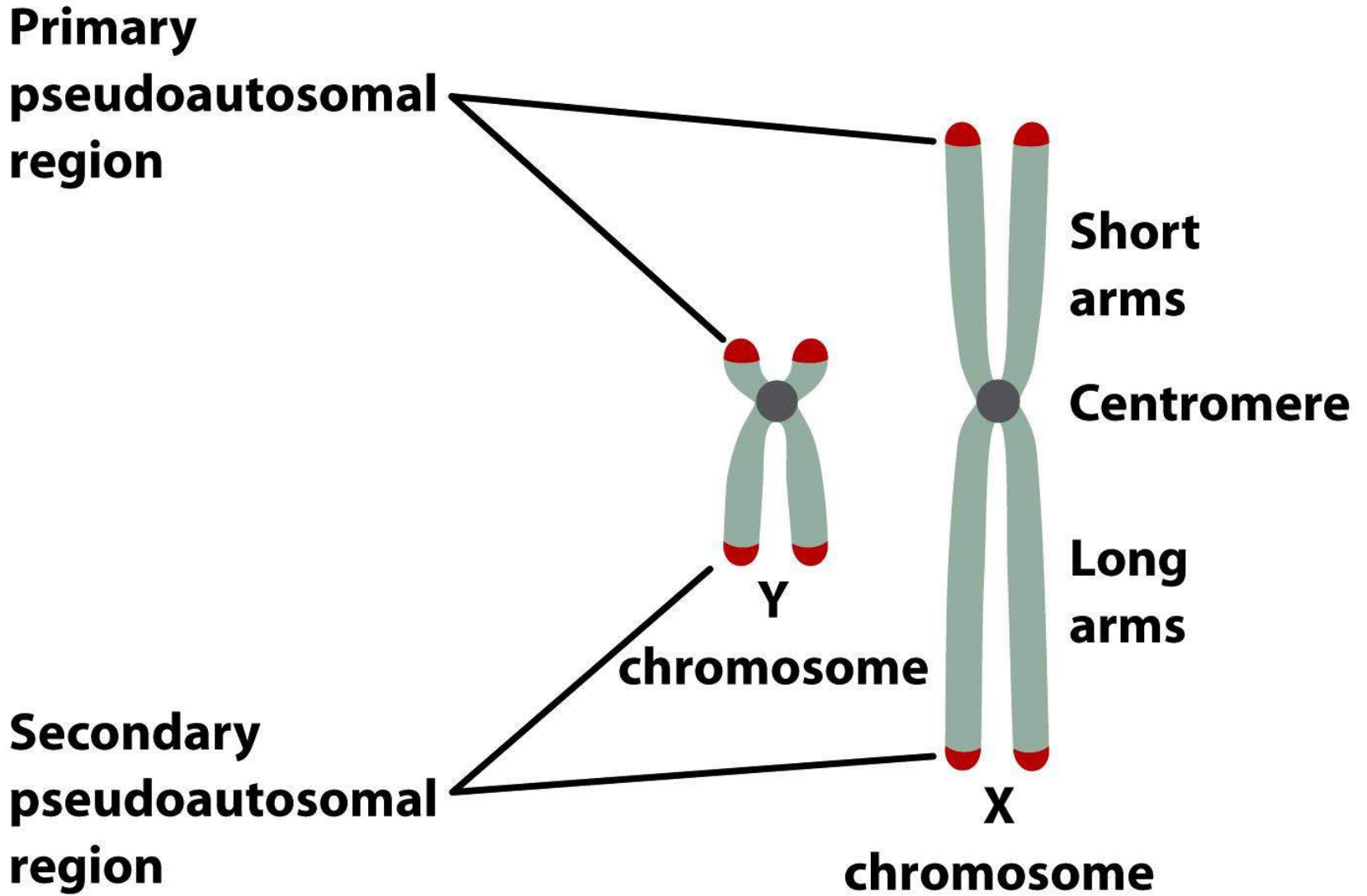


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The Role of Sex Chromosomes

- The X chromosome contains genetic information essential for both sexes; at least one copy of an X is required.
- The male-determining gene is located on the Y chromosome. A single Y, even in the presence of several X, still produces a male phenotype.
- The absence of Y results in a female phenotype.

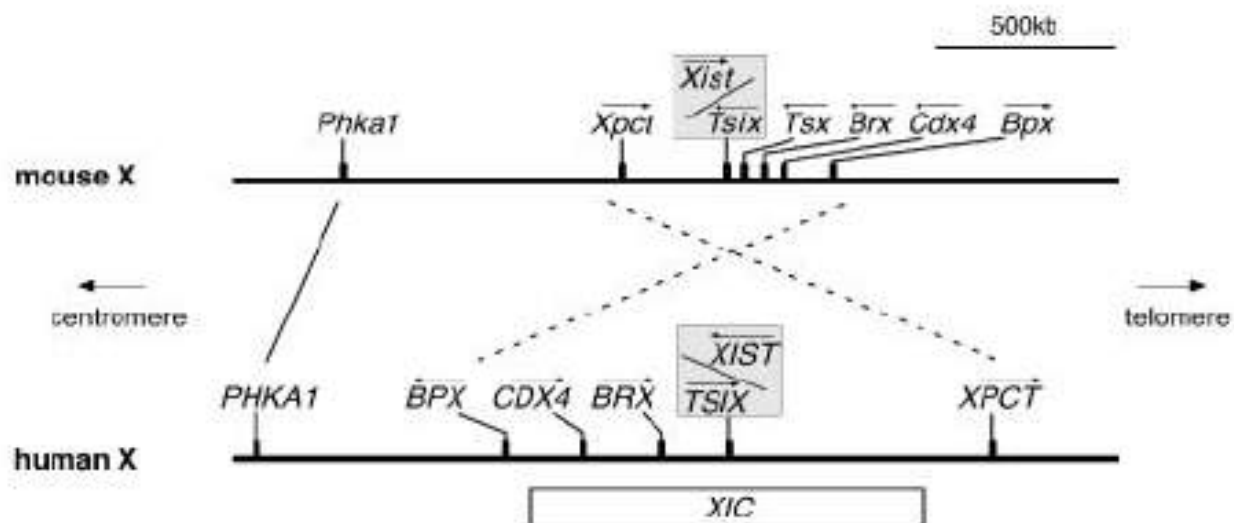
XIC (X-Inactivation Centre)

- Cytogenic location: Xq13.2
- Genetic expression of XIC supports inactivation of X-chromosome.
- 1 Mb in length, contains several putative regulatory units.
- <https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/gene/XIST#location>

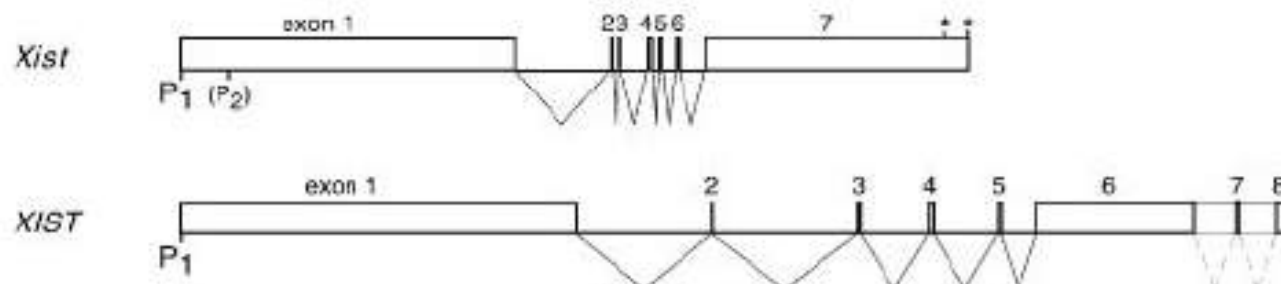
XIST (X-Inactive Specific Transcript)

- RNA product of this gene is quite large & lacks ORF (open reading frame – includes the info necessary for translation of RNA product into protein). So, RNA is not translated, leads to chr. Inactivation.
- RNA products of XIST spread over & coat the X-chromosome bearing the gene that produced it, leading to inactivation (cis acting).
- Transcription of XIST occurs initially at low levels on all X-chr. As the inactivation process begins; enhanced only in the X-chromosome that becomes inactivated.

A.



B.



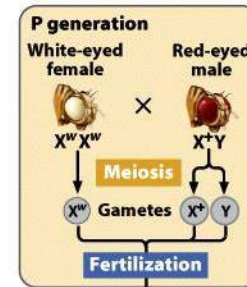
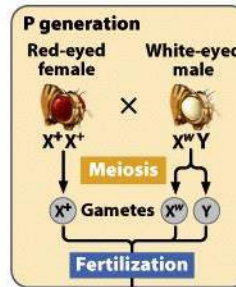
Experiment

Question: Are white eyes in fruit flies inherited as an autosomal recessive trait?

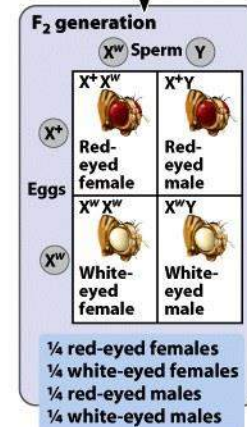
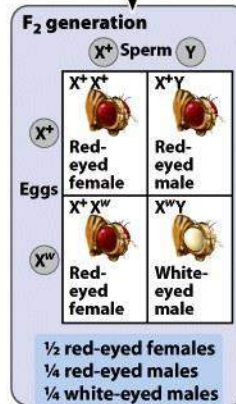
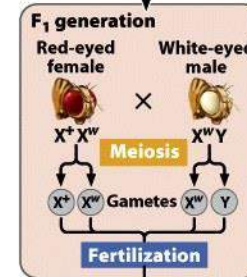
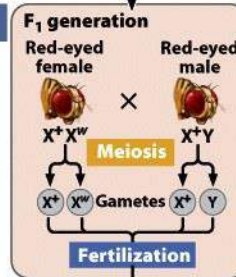
Methods Perform reciprocal crosses.

(a) Red-eyed female crossed with white-eyed male

(b) White-eyed female crossed with red-eyed male



Results



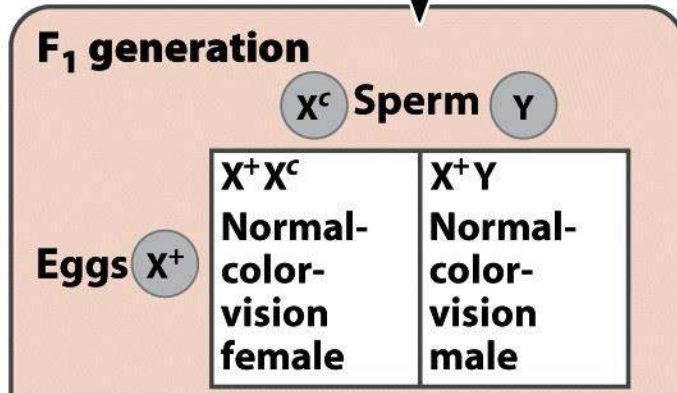
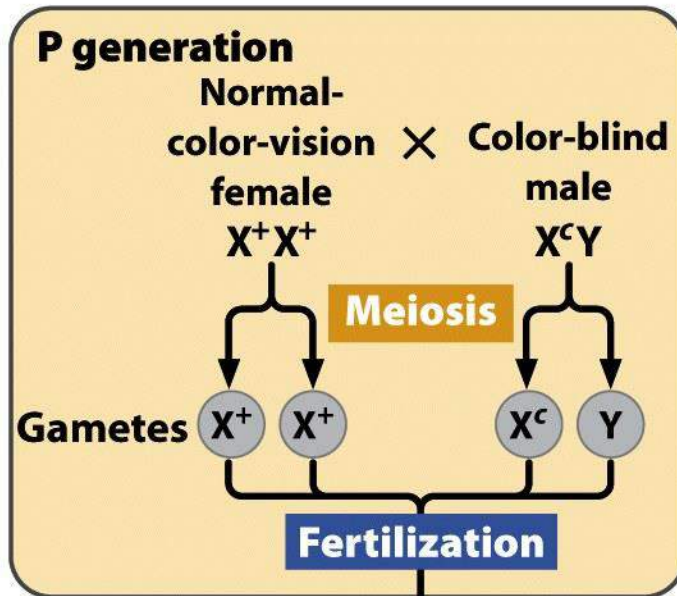
Conclusion: No. The results of reciprocal crosses are consistent with X-linked inheritance.

Figure 4-12

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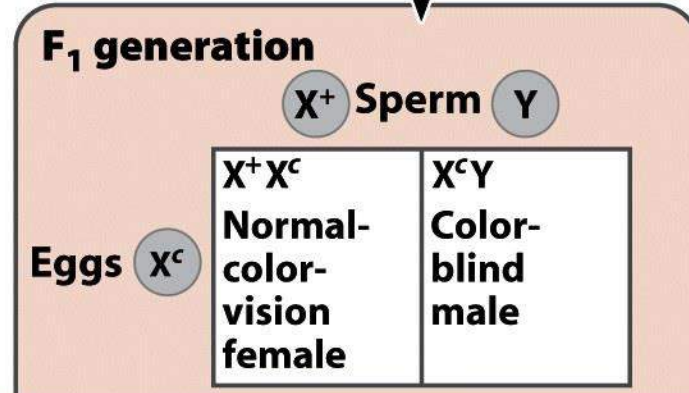
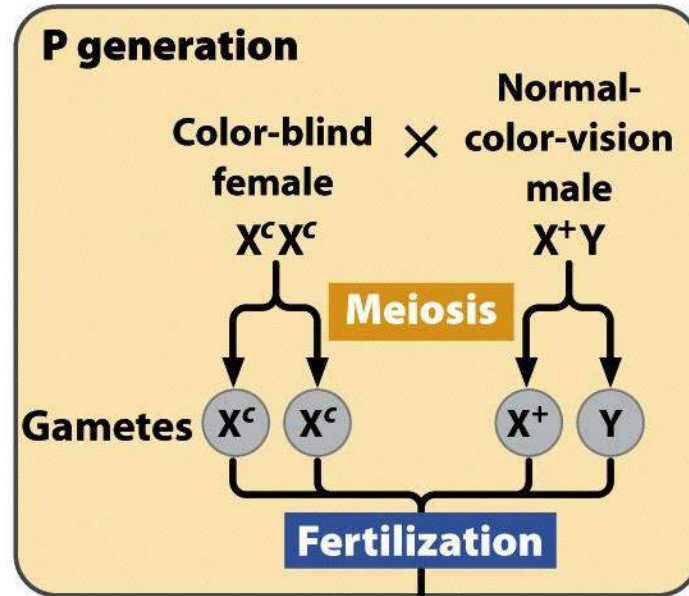
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(a) Normal female and color-blind male



Conclusion: Both males and females have normal color vision.

(b) Reciprocal cross



Conclusion: Females have normal color vision, males are color blind.

Figure 4-15

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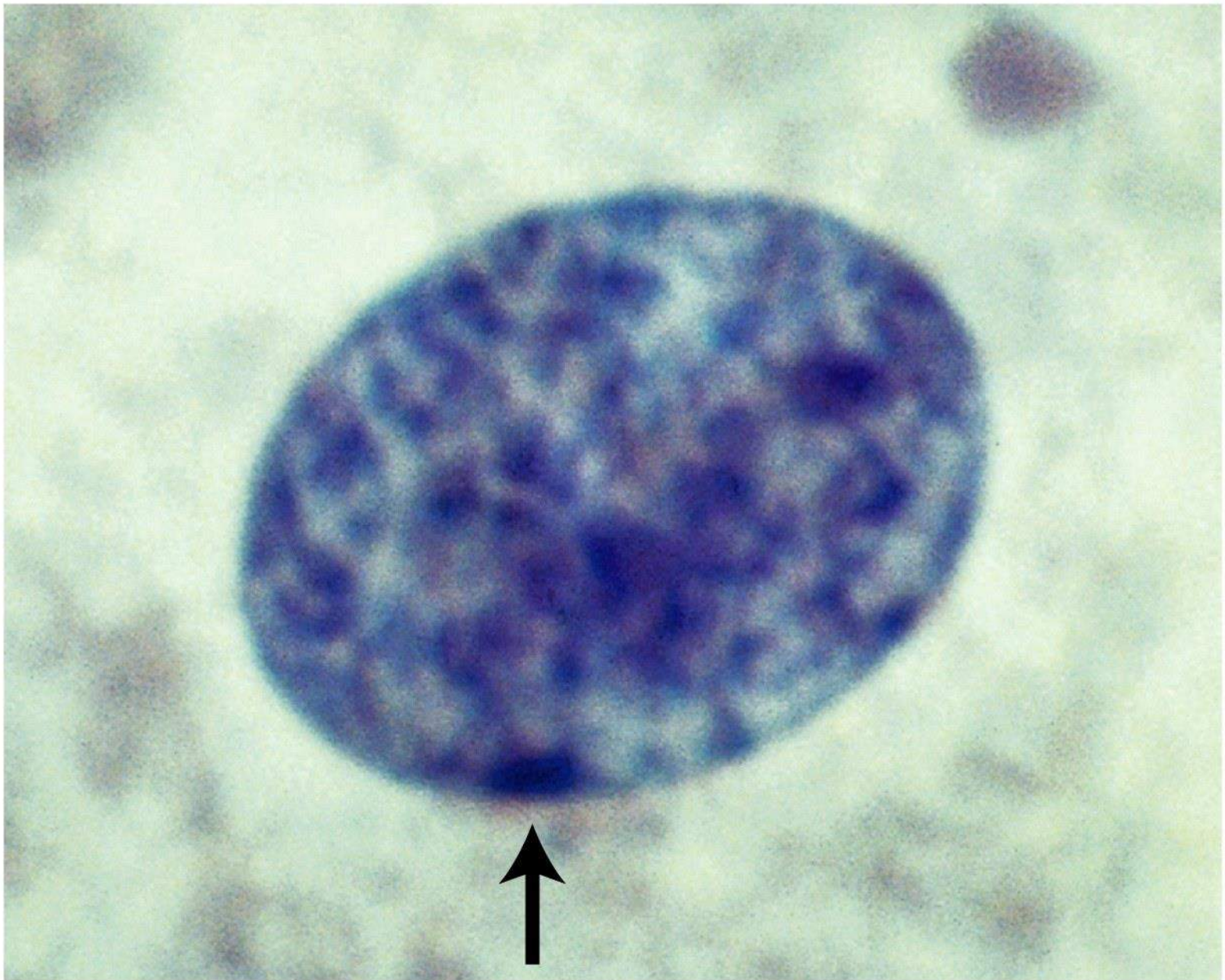


Figure 4-16a
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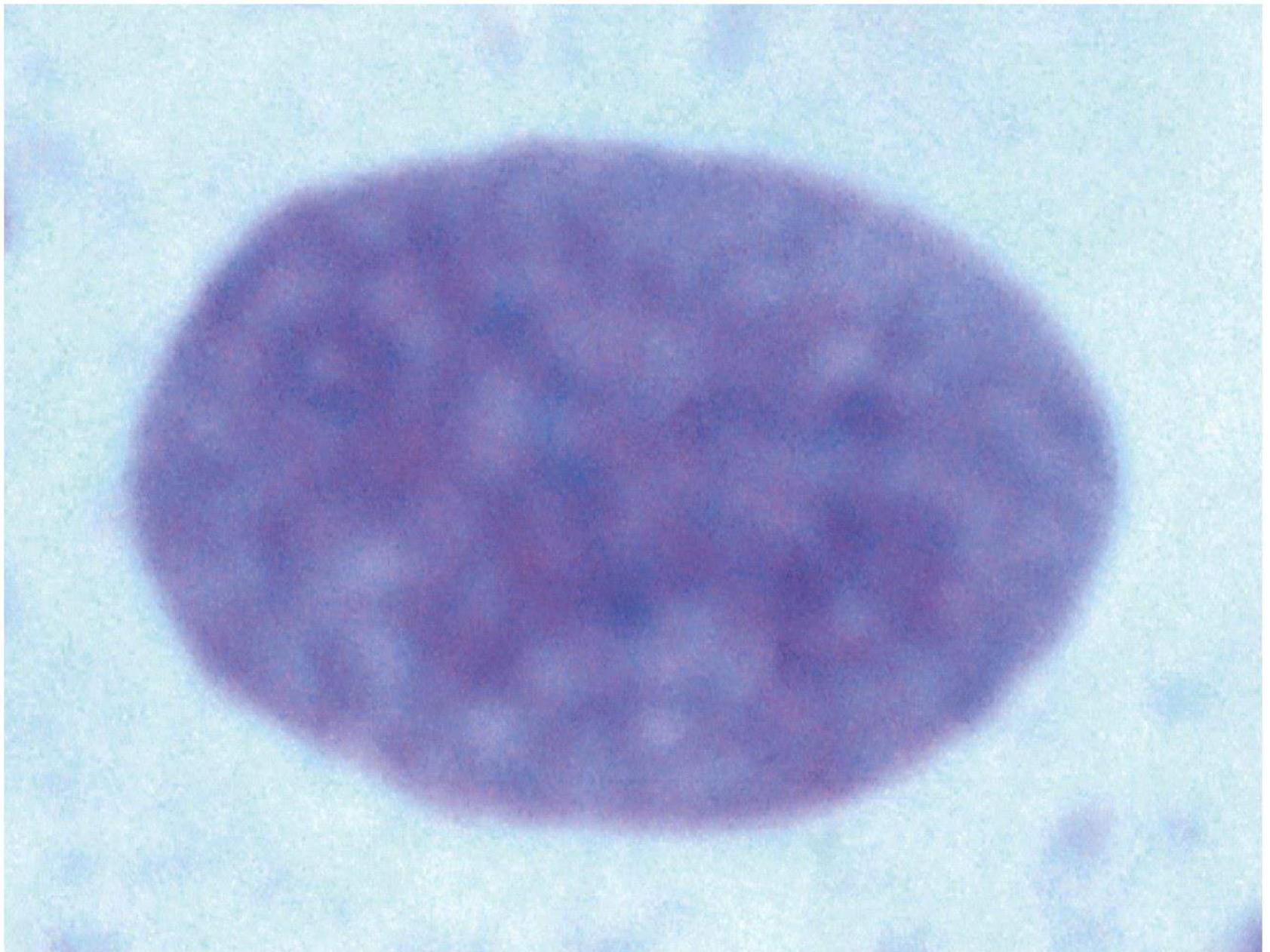


Figure 4-16b
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