08 - 6. Types of mutations

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© SPMM Course folded or aberrant proteins to enter lysosomes for destruction. Study of mRNAs using microchip arrays is called transcriptomics.

Note that microsatellite tandem repeats give rise to trinucleotide sequences: these are linked to a group of non-Mendelian disorders called trinucleotide repeat disorders.

6. Types of mutations

 A mutation is a sudden, permanent and heritable change in the DNA sequence. Such changes in DNA will be transcripted to mRNA and can get translated into proteins leading to disease expression. Point mutation refers to single-base alteration in DNA. Point mutations are usually substitutions where one base is replaced by another. It could be termed as transition if a purine Telomeric repeats (necessary for integrity of chromosomes) Satellite (10-15% large series of simple repeats) Microsatellite (single, di or tri nucleotide repeats) Tandem Repeats INTRONS (noncoding) Minisatellite Hypervariable repeats (used in DNA fingerprinting) Interspersed Short Interspersed Nuclear Elements Long Interspersed Nuclear Elements DNA Sequences EXONS (coding)

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