

4) Blood type A and B are dominant over type O. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected genotypes and phenotypes from crossing a person who has heterozygous type B and a person with heterozygous type A.

	I^B	i
I^A		
i		

Genotypes: _____

Phenotypes: _____

Is this an example of incomplete or codominance? _____

5) Blood type A and B are dominant over type O. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected genotypes and phenotypes from crossing a person who has type AB and a person with type O.

Genotypes: _____

Phenotypes: _____

Is this an example of incomplete or codominance? _____

6) Blood type A and B are dominant over type O. Fill in the Punnett square and determine the expected genotypes and phenotypes from crossing a person who has heterozygous type B and with a person who has type AB.

Genotypes: _____

Phenotypes: _____

Is this an example of incomplete or codominance? _____

7) In humans, sickle-cell anemia is an autosomal recessive genetic disorder that causes red blood cells to change shape and can cause the red blood cells to become stuck in blood vessels. This blocking can deprive tissues of oxygen and cause organ damage like strokes. One benefit of it is that people who has one or two alleles of the sickle cell disease are resistant to malaria since the red blood cells are not conducive to the parasites. People with a heterozygous genotype don't have the disease but their red blood cells are slightly changed and have an immunity to malaria. Fill in the punnett square and determine the expected genotypes and phenotypes from crossing homozygous recessive (aa) and homozygous dominant parents (AA).

Genotypes: _____

Phenotypes: _____

Is this an example of incomplete or codominance? _____