Folgen konsequenten Ausmerzens: PRA-Mutation Schapendoes

- Mutation-Frequenz ↓
- paradox: genet. Vielfalt ~~↓~~ **sondern** ↑ - warum ?
- andere Zuchtstrategie: alte Linien

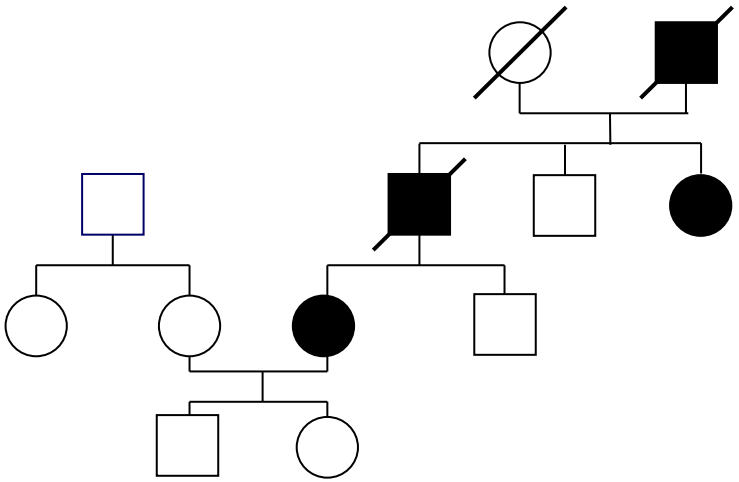
  wieder genutzt (Inzucht-Koeffizient 30→20)

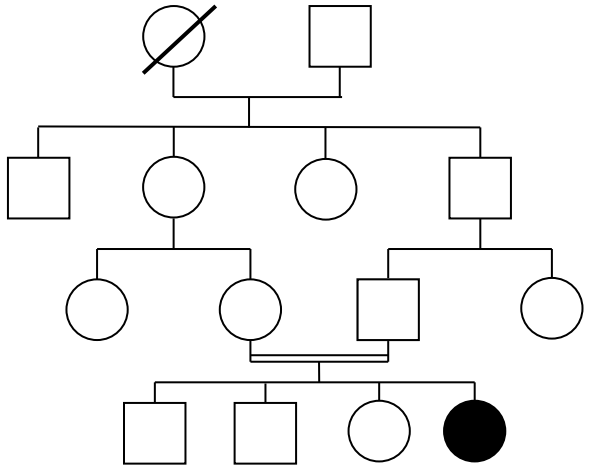
→ weise Zucht-Politik

DNA-Profile, DNA-Biobanken und Epigenetik

- DNA-Profile
- DNA-Biobanken
- Epigenetik
- Schlussfolgerungen

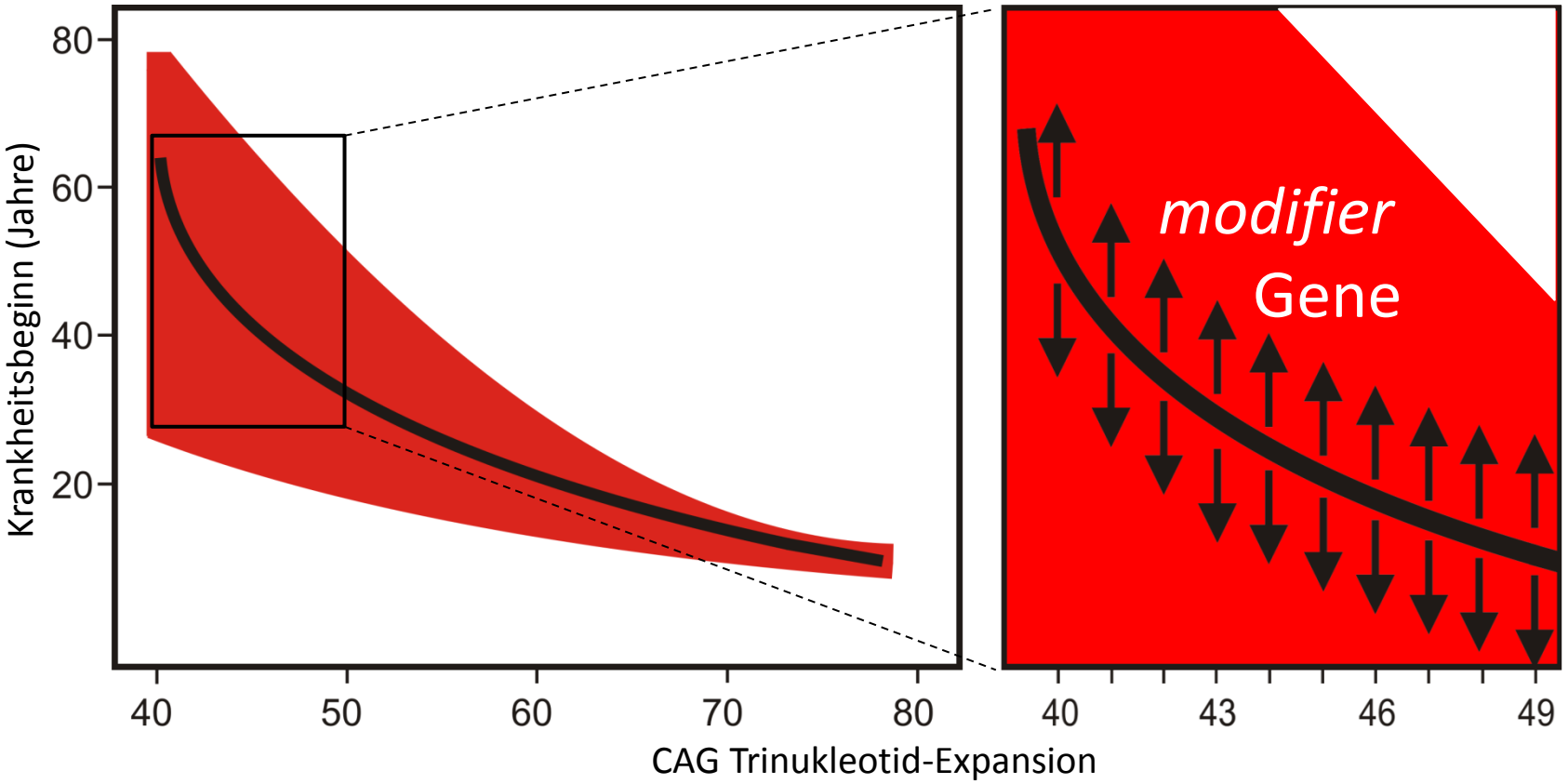
Erbleiden ↔ Epigenetik

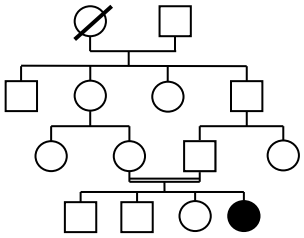




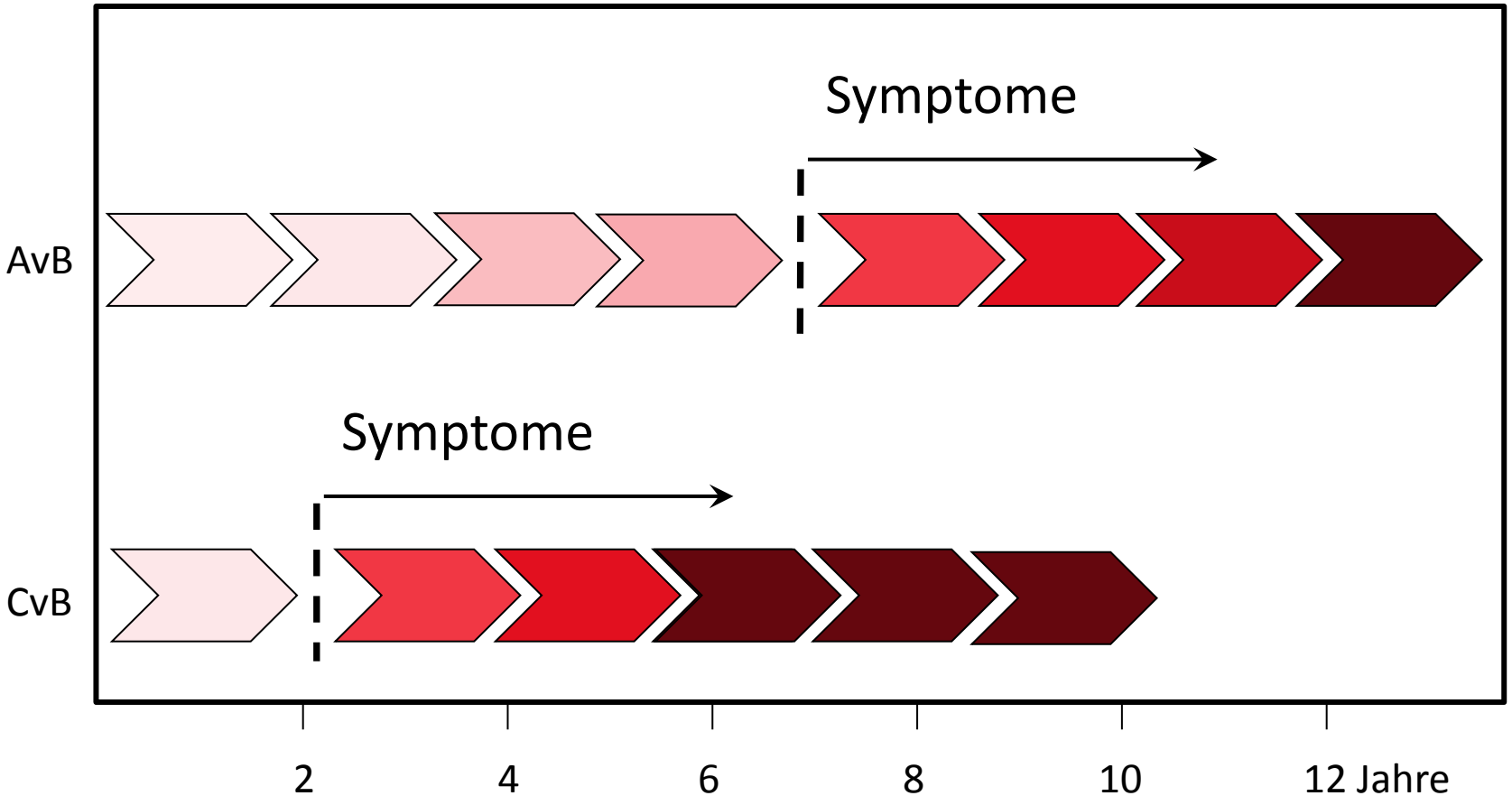
<u>Epistasis</u> (*via modifier* Gene):
Effekt 1 Gens verändert durch 1-x andere Gene

Huntington-Krankheit





(Nacht-)Blindheit



Epigenetik

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Forums > Mailing Lists > working-gundog

Subject: Re: [working-gundog] epigenetics and the origins of pointing

07/04/2007 7:59 AM

I think we have both argued in the past that the natural point and the trained stand are distinct behaviors. Could the distinction be the result of fundamental differences between brain development processes guided by **epigenetic molecules** working in concert with the genetic foundation and the environment and brain development learning under environmental influence?

Epigenetik: *imprinting* ↔ Prägung

Optimal geprägte Welpen begegnen dem Menschen voller Neugier und Vertrauen.

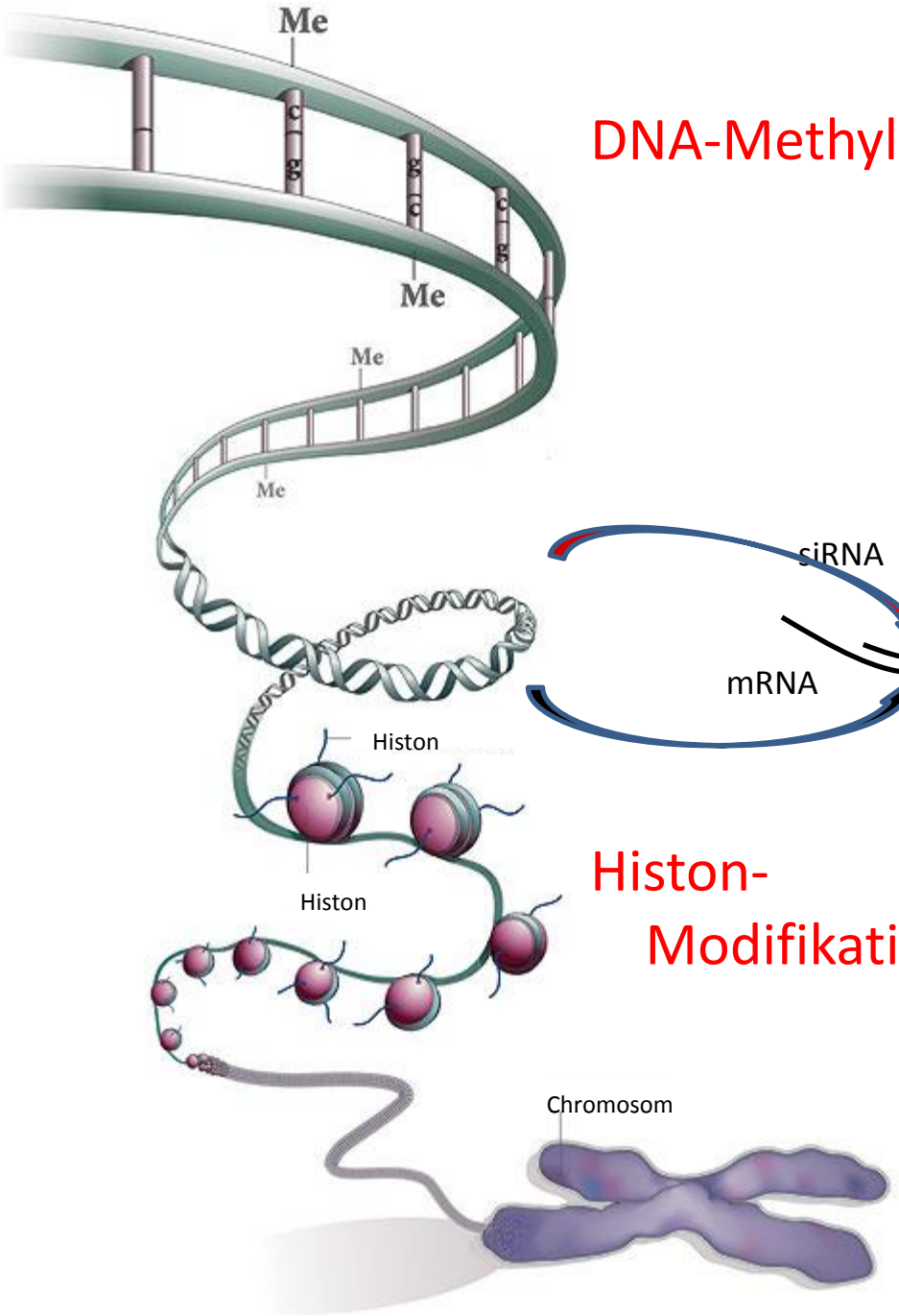
Prägung ist in der Verhaltensbiologie eine irreversible Form des Lernens.

Epigenetik:

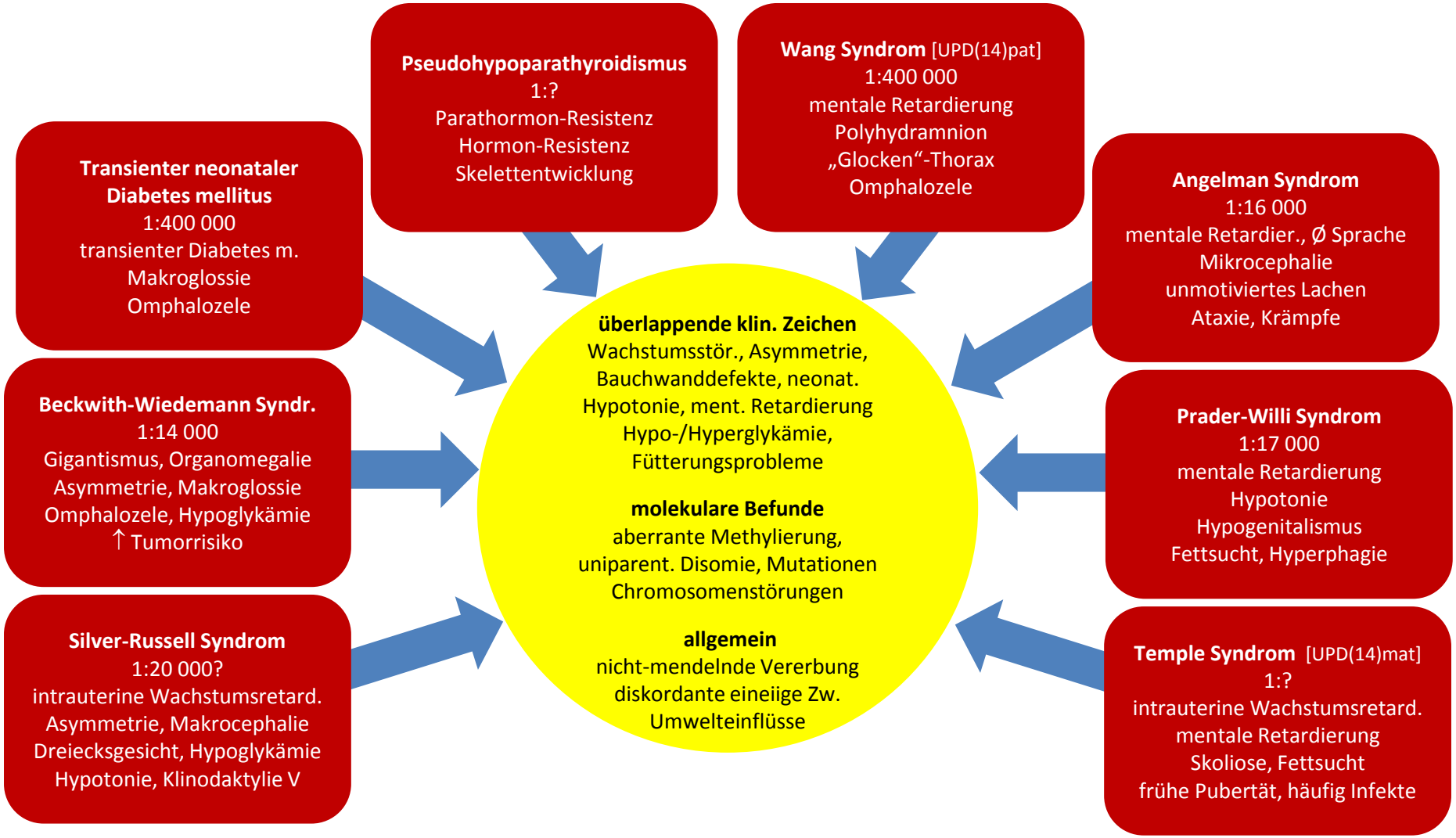
Mechanismen

DNA-Methylierung

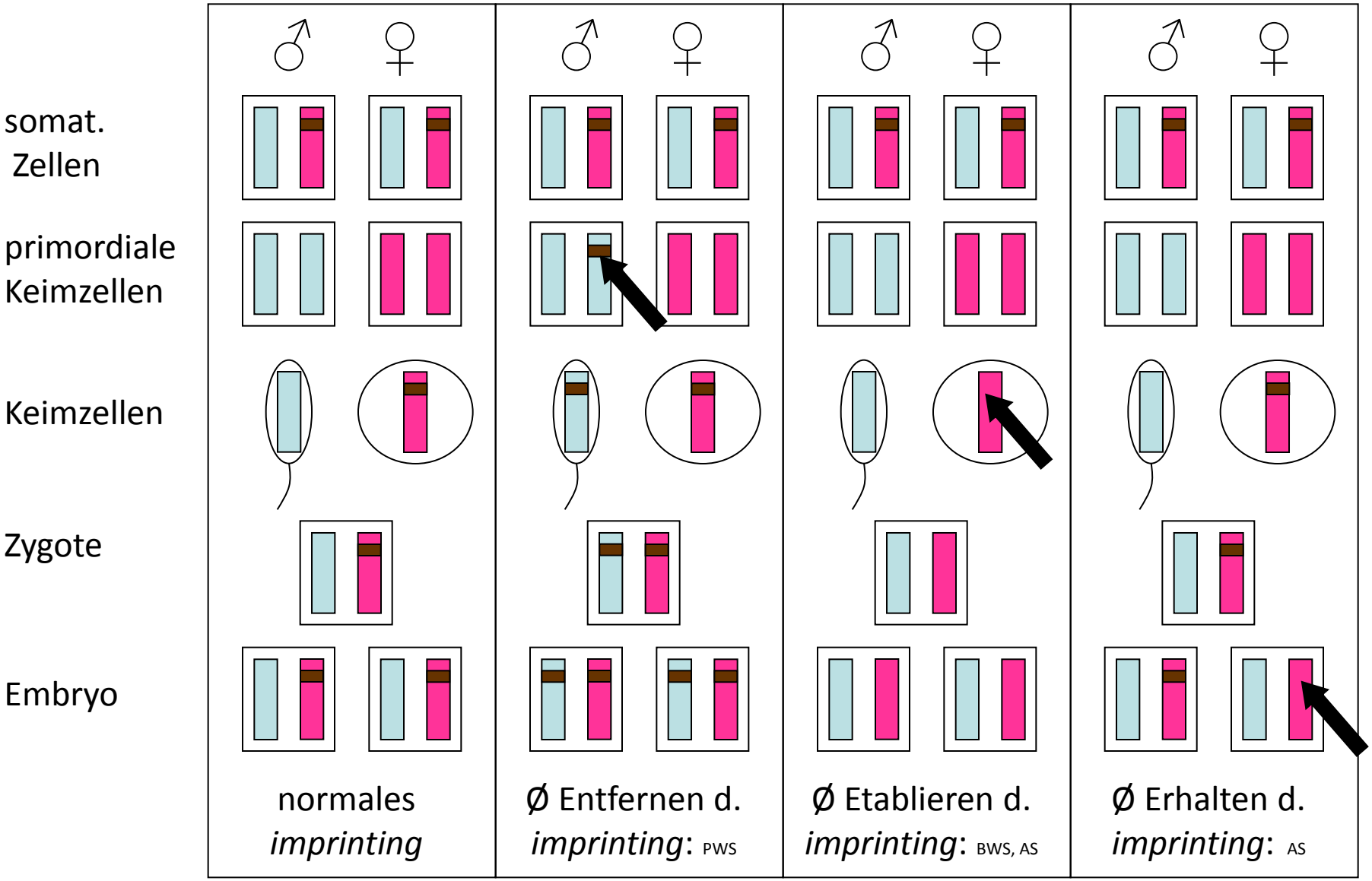
Histon-Modifikation



humane *imprinting* - Erkrankungen

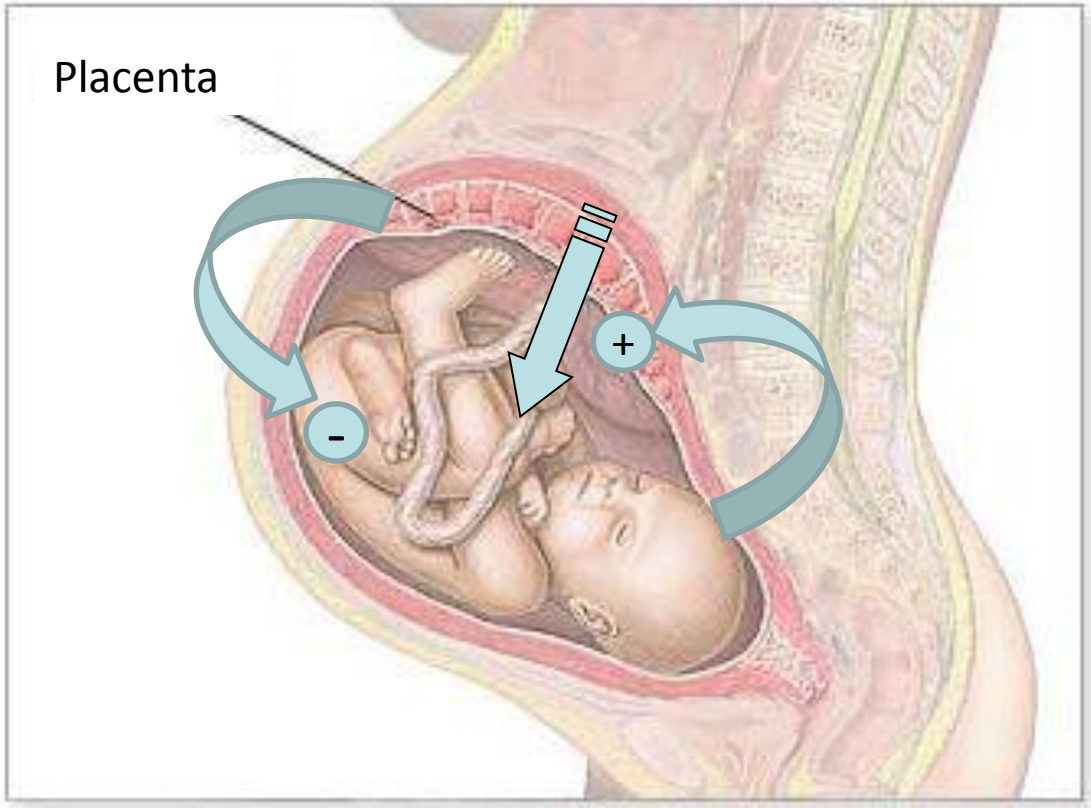


geprägte Gene (*imprinting*)

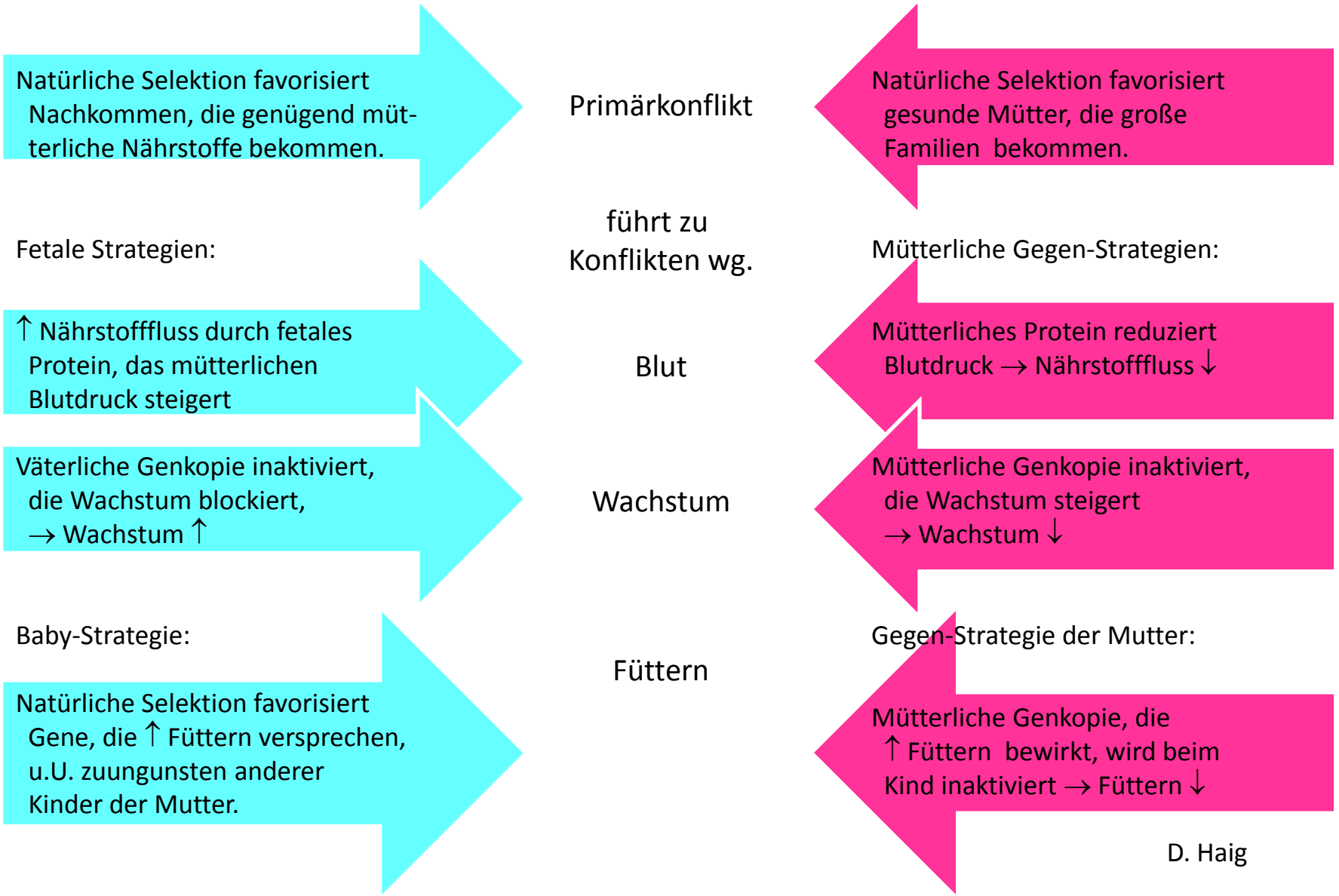


Mutter ↔ Fet (*kinship theory*)

Effekte geprägter Gene auf Resourcen-Bereitstellung



evolutionäre Konflikte: Schwangerschaft



geprägte Gene (*imprinting*)

doi:10.1111/j.1558-5646.2010.01115.x

A MODEL FOR GENOMIC IMPRINTING IN THE SOCIAL BRAIN: ADULTS

Francisco Úbeda[1,2] and Andy Gardner[3]

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[3]*Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3PS, United Kingdom*

Mensch: < 100 geprägte Gene

Sex-Specific Parent-of-Origin Allelic expression in the Mouse Brain

Published as: *Science*. 2010 August 6; 329(5992): 682–685.

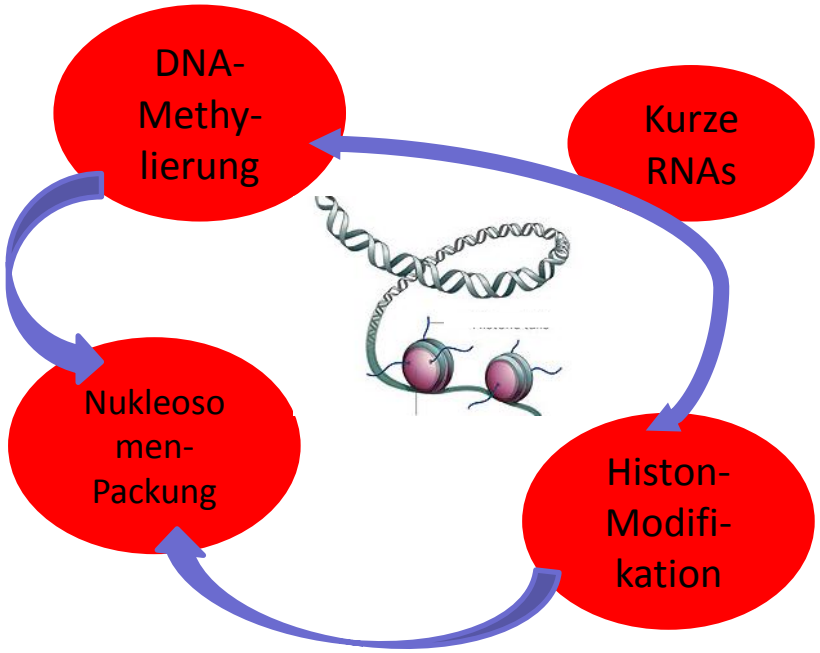
Christopher Gregg[1,2], Jiangwen Zhang[3], James E. Butler[1,2], David Haig[4], and Catherine Dulac[1,2,*]

Maus-Gehirn: ~1500

Epigenetik:
geprägte Gene, *Überprogramm* ?

old dogs - new tricks

Schlussfolgerungen
- theoretisch relevant
- “maternaler Großvater-Effekt”
- Forschung !



Schlussfolgerungen

heutige Rassen sind extrem wertvoll

DNA-Tests bedächtig + sparsam einsetzen keine Test-Batterien

genetische Vielfalt bewahren Zuchtpopulation testen

DNA-Biobank einrichten und pflegen Abstammungstest redundant