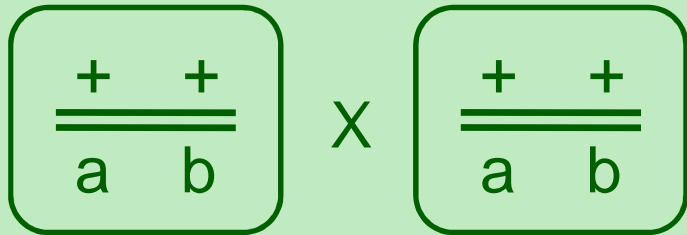
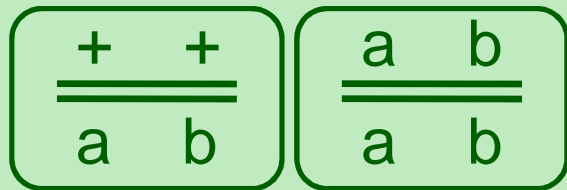


Was bewirkt ein doppeltes Crossing-over-Ereignis?

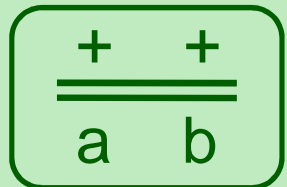
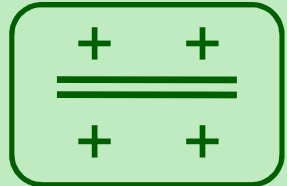


Ergebnis:

Phänotyp: $\frac{+}{+}$ $\frac{a}{b}$
ungefähr 3 : 1



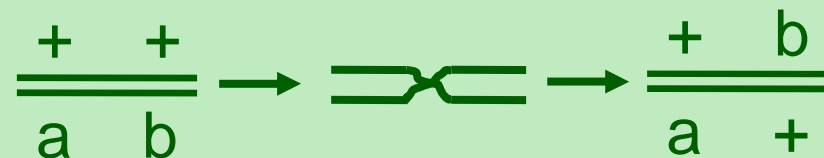
Genotypen:



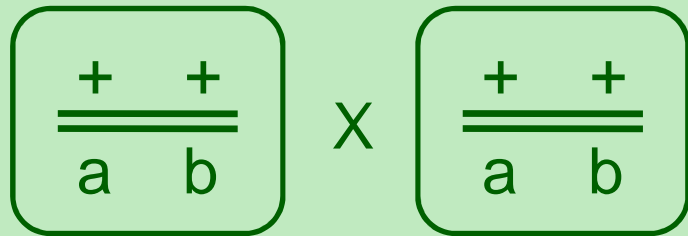
widerspricht MENDEL 3
(Neukombinationen)



treten in kleinen
Prozentzahlen aber doch
auf!



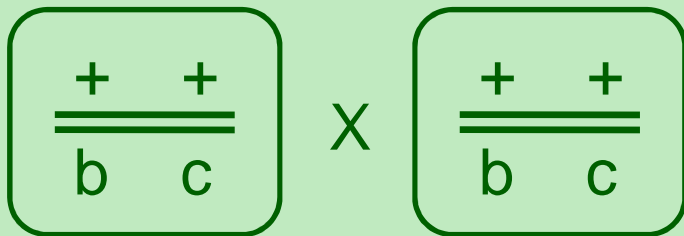
Was bewirkt ein doppeltes Crossing-over-Ereignis?



Ergebnis:

Phänotyp: $\boxed{+ \ +}$ $\boxed{a \ b}$
ungefähr 3 : 1

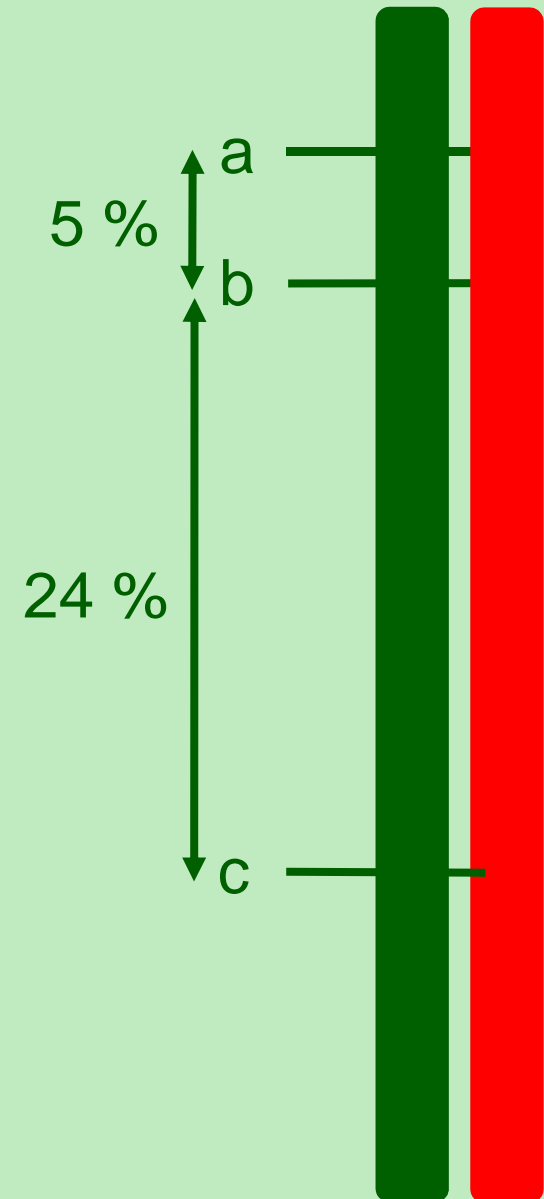
Neukombinationen: 5 %



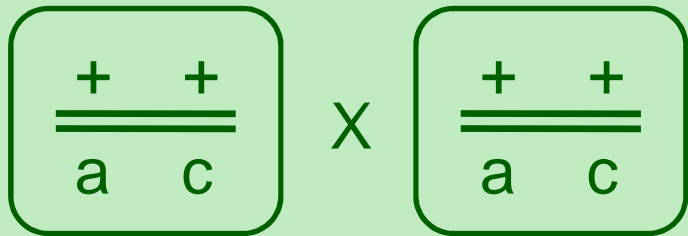
Ergebnis:

Phänotyp: $\boxed{+ \ +}$ $\boxed{b \ c}$
ungefähr 3 : 1

Neukombinationen: 24 %



Was bewirkt ein doppeltes Crossing-over-Ereignis?

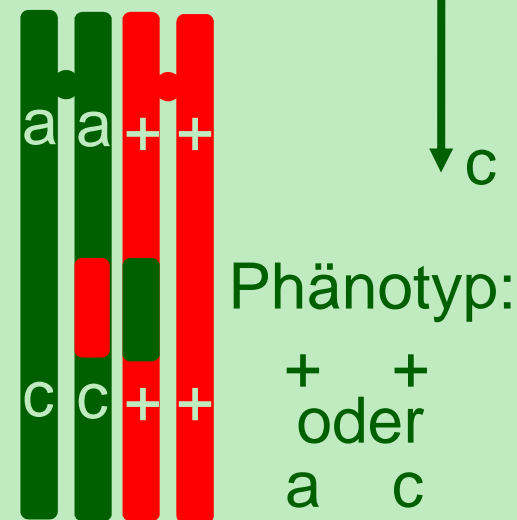
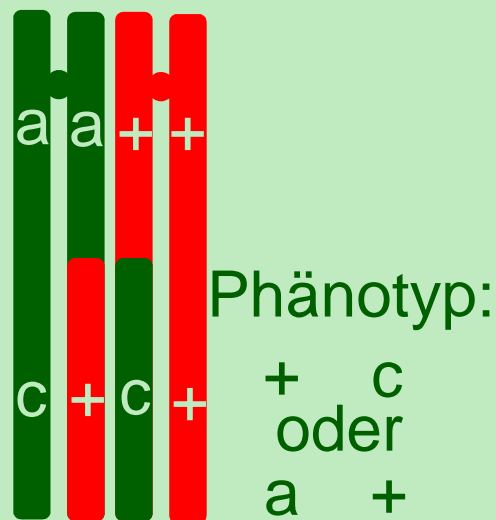
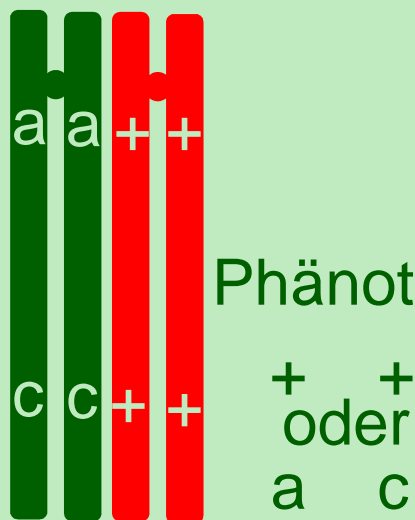
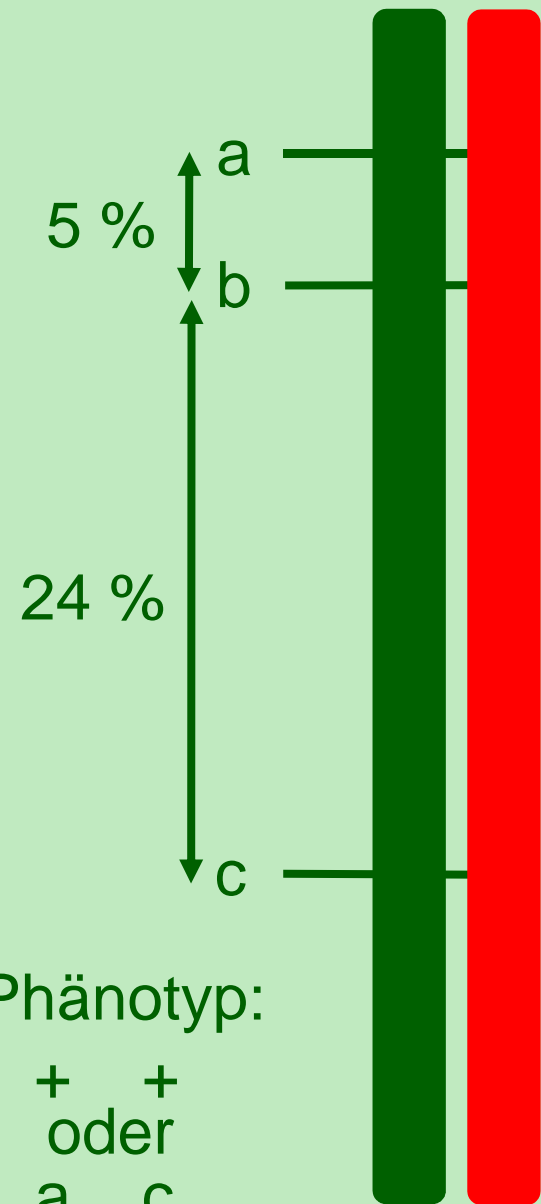


Ergebnis:

Phänotyp: $\frac{+ \ +}{a \ c}$
 ungefähr 3 : 1

Neukombinationen: **Erwartet: 29%**

Tatsächlich: < 29% Neukombinationen



Was bewirkt ein doppeltes Crossing-over-Ereignis? Praktisches Beispiel

Austauschwerte:

AB: 5 %

BC: 20 %

AC: 23 %

