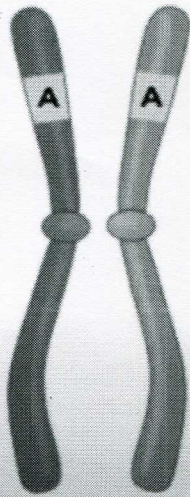




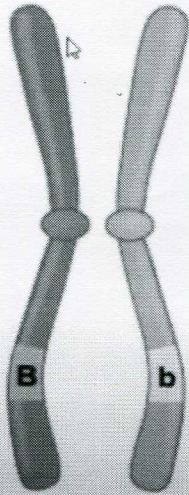
What is Homozygous, He

全画面表示を終了するには Esc キーを押してください

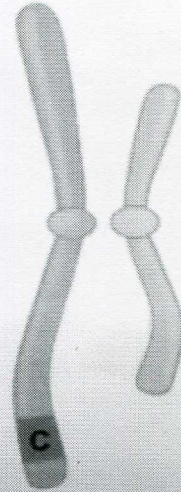
Homozygous, Heterozygous, Hemizygous:



Homozygous
Alleles are same



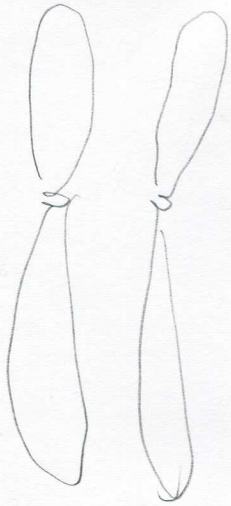
Heterozygous
Alleles are different



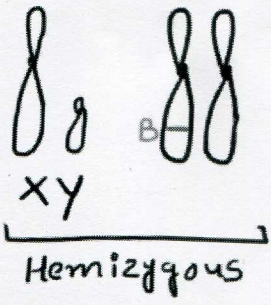
Hemizygous
Only one allele

その他の動画

0:31 / 1:46



nullizygous

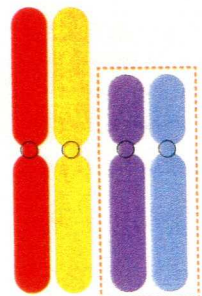


1/4

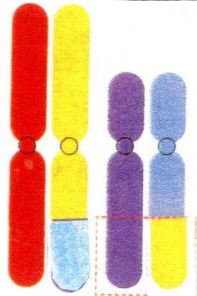
正常

融合(転座)

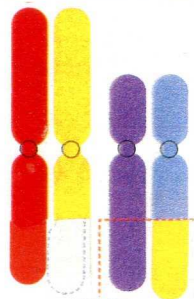
増幅/ゲイン



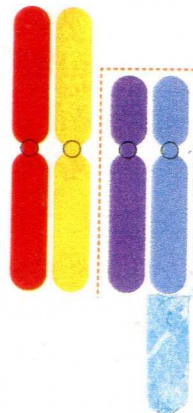
ヘテロ接合状態



均衡

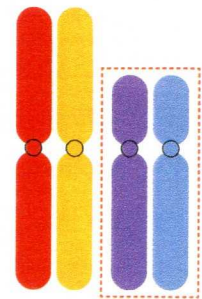


不均衡

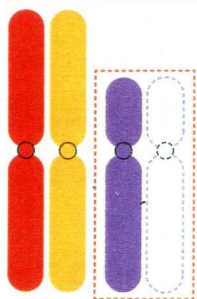


正常

LOH

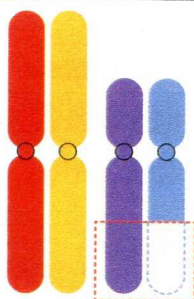


ヘテロ接合状態



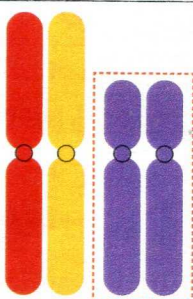
ヘミ接合状態

染色体欠損



ヘミ接合状態

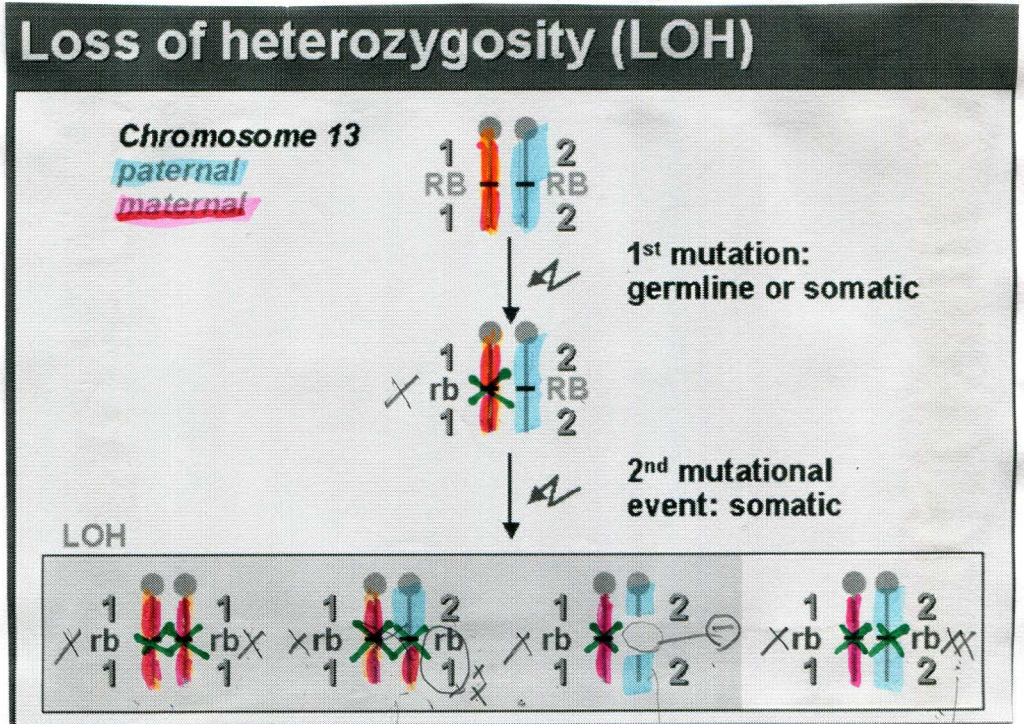
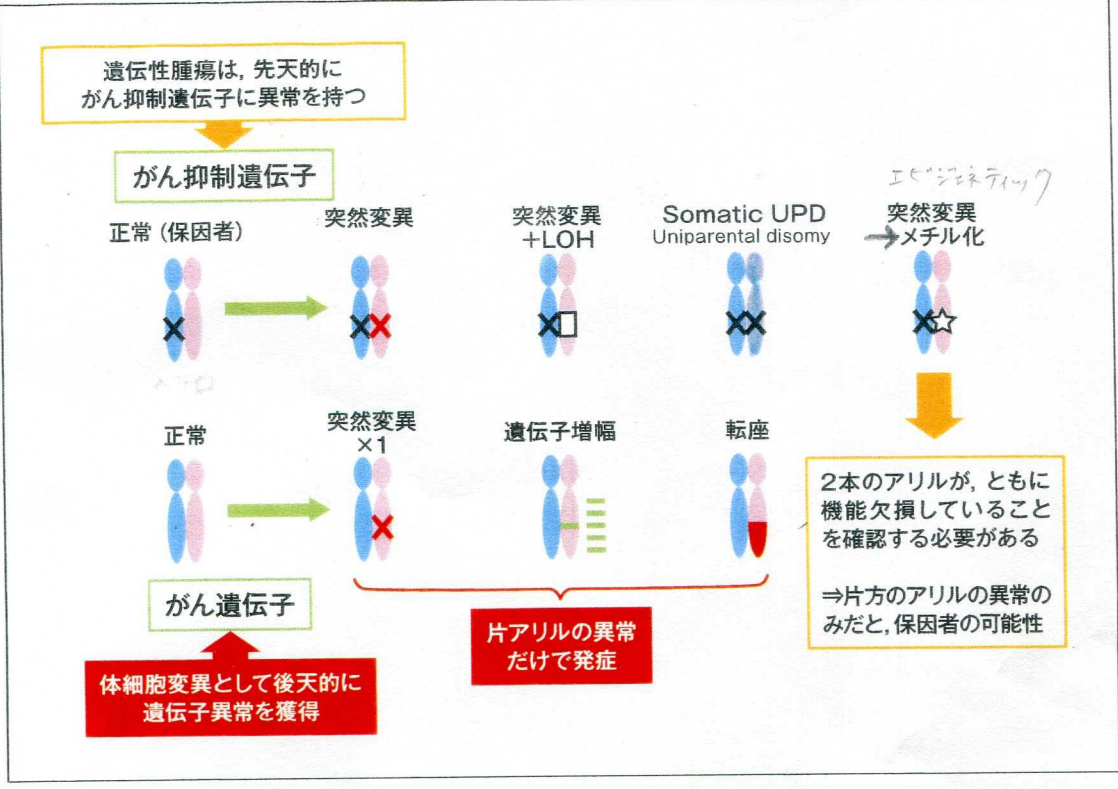
部分欠失



ホモ接合状態

片親性ダイソミー

図8 遺伝性腫瘍におけるがん化のメカニズム



MPD uniparental disomy translocation loss 2nd X

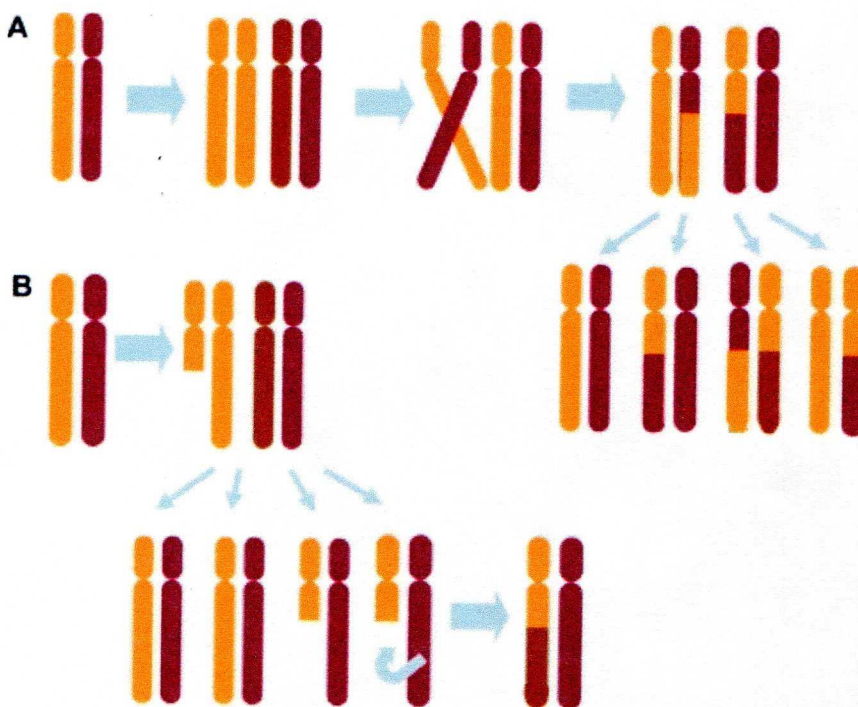
PMC full text:

[Blood. 2010 Apr 8; 115\(14\): 2731-2739.](#)

Prepublished online 2010 Jan 27. doi: [10.1182/blood-2009-10-201848](https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2009-10-201848)

<< Prev Figure 2 Next >>

Figure 2



Mitotic mechanisms of formation of CN-LOH. (A) CN-LOH can occur as the result of mitotic recombination between homologous chromosomes. Depending on how the chromosomes are sorted during mitosis, daughter cells with CN-LOH can arise. (B) CN-LOH can also arise as the consequence of deletion followed by recombination using the homolog as a template for correction.