

# GNET/BIOL 621 Fall 2021

## Course Description

BIOL/GNET 621 is an upper-level genetics course intended for graduate students and advanced undergraduates. Undergraduates must have taken BIOL 202 or the equivalent; there are no prerequisites for graduate students. The course covers genetic principles and tools through lectures, reading of research articles, problem solving, and discussion.

## Course Goals

1. Understand fundamental aspects of genetics, including the structure, function, and behavior of genes and chromosomes.
2. Become familiar with the use of genetics as a tool for analysis, including complementation, pathway elucidation, and mosaic analysis.
3. Learn about non-Mendelian areas of genetics, such as transposable elements, RNA interference, etc.
4. Gain experience in reading and assessing the scientific literature of genetics.

## Staff

<b>Instructors:</b>	Dr. Greg Copenhaver Dr. Jeff Sekelsky	<a href="mailto:gcopenhaver@bio.unc.edu">gcopenhaver@bio.unc.edu</a> <a href="mailto:sekelsky@unc.edu">sekelsky@unc.edu</a>
<b>Teaching Assistants:</b>	Danial Babaki Mohamed Nasr	<a href="mailto:dbabaki@unc.edu">dbabaki@unc.edu</a> <a href="mailto:nasr@email.unc.edu">nasr@email.unc.edu</a>

See Sakai site for office hours.

## Course meetings

11:00 – 12:45 pm Tues & Thurs                      128 Wilson Hall

Recitation: 2:40 – 3:30 pm Fridays                      F009 Sitterson Hall

Attendance and participation are strongly recommended during lectures and required in recitations.

We will record lectures using Panopto. These will be available on the Sakai site (Panopto link on left). Panopto records two channels, one of the blackboard and one of the Powerpoint. The latter allows skipping ahead by slide. Panopto does an automated transcription. Although these will have many errors, especially when scientific terms and names are used, we do not edit the transcripts. Due to unanticipated technology or instructor issues, it is possible that some recordings will be unavailable. Note that Panopto does not allow for remote participation like Zoom does. We intend class recordings to be useful in reviewing material or if you have to miss one or more meetings, but it is not a substitute for in-person attendance.

## SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) Special Circumstances

Although COVID-19 remains endemic, the indoor mask requirement has lifted for most of campus. If you feel more comfortable wearing a mask, you are free to do so. There are many reasons why a person may decide to continue to wear a mask; we respect that choice and we expect all students in the class to be respectful of their classmates. If you are ill or if you test positive, please do not come to class. We are not providing a synchronous participation option, but we are providing recordings of each meeting (see above).

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## Grading

Final grades will be based on:

- 36% Exams
- 40% Problem sets
- 24% Recitation (participation and paper presentation)

## Exams

There will be two exams, one after each instructor's section. Each counts as 18% of your grade. Exams are intended to emphasize conceptual understanding of genetics and ability to solve problems like those on problem sets.

## Paper presentation

One or two original research papers will be assigned as reading to accompany each lecture. Each week, a group of 2-3 students (depending on class size) will present one of these papers during recitation. Dates will be assigned/chosen at the first recitation meeting. Your presentation counts as 12% of your grade.

When other students are presenting, you will be expected to pay attention and contribute to discussion by asking or answering questions, responding to comments by other students, explaining figures or text from the article being discussed, etc. We encourage you to ask questions about parts of the reading you may not have understood – this is one of the best ways to learn. Participation in recitation counts as 12% of your grade.

## Problem Sets

Each instructor will assign 2-3 problem sets. These will include questions about the material and problems to be solved based on lecture material and readings. You are encouraged to work collaboratively to solve the problems, but each student must write and turn in their own answers. We will use either the Sakai Assignment tool or Gradescope (accessible through Sakai). Problem sets will be graded and returned. Late problem sets will not be accepted. Problem sets (combined) count as 40% of your grade.

## Other Policies

- Students are bound by the Honor Code in taking exams and in written work. The Honor Code of the University is in effect at all times, and the submission of work signifies understanding and acceptance of those requirements. Plagiarism will not be tolerated. Please consult with us if you have any questions about the Honor Code. For problem sets, students may share tips and questions on a shared site; however, answers should not be posted on any site, private or public.
- We make various course materials available to you, including PowerPoint files, lecture notes, problem sets, and exams. These materials are copyrighted. **It is a violation of the honor code to distribute course materials outside of the classroom without written permission from the instructors. This includes posting or sharing of recorded lectures.** This also includes depositing in fraternity or sorority files or contributing to online repositories. **It is also a violation of the honor code to access or consult any course documents that may have been deposited by others.**
- Re-grade requests must be made in writing within one week of receiving a grade (returned problem set, exam, etc.). Only errors in grading are considered, not requests for additional partial credit. We reserve the right to regrade the entire exam or problem set.

## GNET/BIOL 621 Fall 2021

- The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill facilitates the implementation of reasonable accommodations, including resources and services, for students with disabilities, chronic medical conditions, a temporary disability or pregnancy complications resulting in barriers to fully accessing University courses, programs and activities. Accommodations are determined through the Office of Accessibility Resources and Service (ARS) for individuals with documented qualifying disabilities in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. See the ARS Website for contact information: <https://ars.unc.edu> or email [ars@unc.edu](mailto:ars@unc.edu).
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) is strongly committed to addressing the mental health needs of a diverse student body through timely access to consultation and connection to clinically appropriate services, whether for short or long-term needs. Go to their website: <https://caps.unc.edu/> or visit their facilities on the third floor of the Campus Health Services building for a walk-in evaluation to learn more.
- Any student who is impacted by discrimination, harassment, interpersonal (relationship) violence, sexual violence, sexual exploitation, or stalking is encouraged to seek resources on campus or in the community. Reports can be made online to the EOC at <https://eoc.unc.edu/report-an-incident/>. Please contact the University's Title IX Coordinator (Elizabeth Hall, interim – [titleixcoordinator@unc.edu](mailto:titleixcoordinator@unc.edu)), Report and Response Coordinators in the Equal Opportunity and Compliance Office ([reportandresponse@unc.edu](mailto:reportandresponse@unc.edu)), Counseling and Psychological Services (confidential), or the Gender Violence Services Coordinators ([gvsc@unc.edu](mailto:gvsc@unc.edu); confidential) to discuss your specific needs. Additional resources are available at [safe.unc.edu](http://safe.unc.edu).
- This course values the perspectives of individuals from all backgrounds reflecting the diversity of our students. We broadly define diversity to include race, gender identity, national origin, ethnicity, religion, social class, age, sexual orientation, political background, and physical and learning ability. We strive to make this classroom an inclusive space for all students.
- The schedule of classes provided below is subject to change. Genetics is an exciting and fast-moving field. We strive to incorporate the latest advances, but sometimes this means we must cut or reduce a topic that was scheduled.

# GNET/BIOL 621 Fall 2021

## Schedule of class meetings

### Part I: Genetic Principles (Copenhaver)

Aug	16	Tues	Introduction, DNA & chromosome structure Gaffney, DJ, et al., (2012) Controls of nucleosome positioning in the human genome. PLOS Genetics 8(11): e1003036. doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1003036">10.1371/journal.pgen.1003036</a>
	18	Thurs	Meiosis & mitosis Lutes, AA, et al. (2010) Sister chromosome pairing maintains heterozygosity in parthenogenetic lizards. Nature 464(7286):283-6. doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/nature08818">10.1038/nature08818</a>
	19	Fri	<i>Discussion (TAs present first paper)</i>
	23	Tues	Mendelian basics Tory et al. (2104) <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2898">Mutation-dependent recessive inheritance of NPHS2-associated steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome</a> . Nature Genetics 46(3) 299-304. doi:10.1038/ng.2898
	25	Thurs	Molecular biology basics Long, C, et al. (2014) Prevention of muscular dystrophy in mice by CRISPR/Cas9-mediated editing of germline DNA. Science. 345(6201):1184-8. doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1254445">10.1126/science.1254445</a>
	26	Fri	<i>Discussion</i>
	30	Tues	Recombination 1. Baudat, F., et al. (2010) <a href="https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1254445">PRDM9 is a major determinant of meiotic recombination hotspots in humans and mice</a> . Science 327:836-40. 2. McVean, G. & S. Myers (2010) <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2543">PRDM9 marks the spot</a> . Nature Genet 42: 821-2. (review)
Sept	1	Thurs	Chromosome aberrations Sasaki, M., J. Lange, & S. Keeney (2010) <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/nrg.2543">Genome destabilization by homologous recombination in the germ line</a> . Nature Reviews Mol. Cell Biol. 11:182-95.
	2	Fri	<i>Discussion</i>
	6	Tues	<b>No class: wellness day</b>
	8	Thurs	Linkage and mapping Kirby et al. (2013) Mutations causing medullary cystic kidney disease type 1 lie in a large VNTR in MUC1 missed by massively parallel sequencing. Nature Genetics 45(3) 299-305. doi:10.1038/ng.2543
	9	Fri	<i>Discussion</i>
	13	Tues	Pedigrees, tetrads & LODs Sobreira, N.L., et al. (2010) <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2543">Whole-genome sequencing of a single proband together with linkage analysis identifies a Mendelian disease gene</a> . PLoS Genet. 17: e1000991.
	14	Thurs	<b>No class: Genetics retreat</b>
	15	Fri	<b>No recitation: Genetics retreat</b>

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- 19 Tues Association mapping  
21 Thurs Non-Mendelian inheritance  
22 Fri *Discussion*  
27 Tues Epigenetics  
29 Thurs TA presentation / review  
31 Fri *Discussion*

**Oct 4 Tues Exam I (take home)**

## Part II: Genetic Analysis (Sekelsky)

- Oct 6 Thurs Model organism genetics  
7 Fri *Discussion* ()
- 11 Tues The Genetic Method  
Driever, W., *et al.* (1996) [A genetic screen for mutations affecting embryogenesis in zebrafish](#). *Development* 123: 37-46.
- 13 Thurs Mutations and Mutagenesis  
Boettcher *et al.* (2019) [A dominant-negative effect drives selection of TP53 missense mutations in myeloid malignancies](#). *Science* 365: 599-604.
- 14 Fri *Discussion* (Boettcher article)
- 18 Tues Complementation  
Strathdee, C.A., A.M. Duncan, and M. Buchwald (1992) [Evidence for at least four Fanconi anaemia genes including FACC on chromosome 9](#). *Nature Genet.* 1: 196-198.
- 20 Thurs **No class: Fall Break**  
21 Fri **No recitation: Fall Break**
- 25 Tues Complementation complexities  
Yook, K.J., S.R. Proulx, & E.M. Jorgensen (2001) [Rules of nonallelic noncomplementation at the synapse in \*Caenorhabditis elegans\*](#). *Genetics* 158: 209–220.
- 27 Thurs Genetic interactions  
Feng, W., *et al.* (2019) [Genetic determinants of cellular addiction to DNA polymerase theta](#). *Nature Comm.* 10: 4286.
- 21 Fri *Discussion* (Yook article)

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- Nov 1 Tues Epistasis and pathway analysis  
Conradt, B. & H.R. Horvitz (1999) [The TRA-1A sex determination protein of \*C. elegans\* regulates sexually dimorphic cell deaths by repressing the \*egl-1\* cell death activator gene.](#) *Cell* 98: 317-327
- 3 Thurs Mosaicism  
Choate, K.A. *et al.* (2010) [Mitotic recombination in patients with ichthyosis causes reversion of dominant mutations in \*KRT10\*.](#) *Science* 330: 94-97.
- 4 Fri *Discussion* (Conradt article)
- 8 Tues Mosaic analysis  
Xie, T. and Spradling, A.C. (1998) [\*decapentaplegic\* is essential for the maintenance and division of germline stem cells in the \*Drosophila\* ovary.](#) *Cell* 94: 251-260.
- 9 Thurs Bacterial genetics  
Eisenstein, B.I. *et al.* (1997) [Conjugal transfer of the gonococcal penicillinase plasmid.](#) *Science* 195: 998-1000.  
Babic, A. *et al.* (2008) [Direct visualization of horizontal gene transfer.](#) *Science* 319: 1533-6.
- 10 Fri *Discussion* (Eisenstein and Babic articles)
- 15 Tues Transposable elements
- 17 Thurs Gene Drive
- 18 Fri *Discussion*
- 22 Tues Special topics
- 34 Thurs No class : Thanksgiving
- 29 Tues TA presentation
- Dec 3 Sat EXAM 2 (take home)**