Mutations Worksheet: Deletion, Insertion & Substitution

There are several types of mutation:

- **DELETION** (a base is lost/deleted)
- > **INSERTION** (an extra base is added/inserted)
 - --- Deletion & insertion may cause what's called a **FRAMESHIFT** mutation, meaning the **reading** "frame" changes, thus changing the amino acid sequence from this point forward
- **SUBSTITUTION** (one base is substituted for another)
 - --- If a substitution **changes** the amino acid, it's called a **MISSENSE** mutation
 - --- If a substitution **does not change** the amino acid, it's called a **SILENT** mutation



	s the amino acid to a "stop," it's called a NONSENSE mutation	
	assify each as Deletion , Insertion or Substitution AND as either	
¹ frameshift, missense, silent	t or nonsense (Hint: Deletion & Insertion will always be frameshift).	
Original DNA Sequence: T A C A C C T T G G C G A C G A C T mRNA Sequence:		
Mutated DNA Sequence #1 T A C	C A T C T T G G C G A C G A C T (Circle the change)	
What's the mRNA sequence?		
	What type of mutation is this?	
DATA CONTRACT A C	C. C. C. C. T. T. C. C. C. A. C. T. (Circle the change)	
*	C G A C C T T G G C G A C G A C T (Circle the change)	
• -		
Will there likely be effects?	What type of mutation is this?	
Mutated DNA Sequence #3 T A (C A C C T T A G C G A C G A C T (Circle the change)	
What's the mRNA sequence?)	
amino acid sequence?		
Will there likely be effects?	What type of mutation is this?	
Mutated DNA Sequence #4 T A	C A C C T T G G C G A C T A C T (Circle the change)	
<u>-</u>	-	
amino acid sequence?		
Will there likely be effects?	What type of mutation is this?	

Mutated DNA Sequence #5 T A C A C C T T G G G A C G A C T (Circle the change)		
What's the mRNA sequence?		
What will be the amino acid sequence?		
Will there likely be effects? What type of mutation is this?		



Sickle Cell Anemia

Sickle cell anemia is the result of a type of mutation in the gene that codes for part of the **hemoglobin** molecule. Hemoglobin carries **oxygen** in your **red bloods cells**. The mutation causes these red blood cells to become stiff & sickle-shaped when they release their oxygen. The sickled cells tend to get stuck in blood vessels, causing pain and increased risk of stroke, blindness, damage to the heart & lungs, and other conditions. --- Analyze the DNA strands below to determine what amino acid is changed **AND** what type of mutation occurred

Normal hemoglobin DNA	CACGTAGACTGAGGACTC
Normal hemoglobin mRNA	
Normal hemoglobin AA sequence	

CACGTAGACTGAGGACAC...

Sickle cell hemoglobin mRNA

Sickle cell hemoglobin **DNA**

Sickle cell hemoglobin AA sequence