

综述

人类性染色体研究进展

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摘要 最近研究表明: 一对性染色体可能是由一对远古常染色体进化而来。Y染色体是人类最小的染色体, 是男性特有的染色体, 包含SRY等多个男性特有基因。Y染色体上的男性特有序列(MSY)是一个包含不同染色质序列的嵌合体, MSY包含多个回文序列。回文序列上经常发生臂间基因转换, 使Y染色体具有自我保护能力。女性失活X染色体上有15%的基因逃离失活进行表达, 可能在男女性别不同和女性个体间差异中起决定作用。

关键词 [性染色体](#) [回文序列](#) [自体性行为](#) [逃离失活](#)

分类号

Progress of Study in Sex Chromosomes of Human

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Abstract Recently, some researches indicate that modern X and Y chromosomes evolved from ancient autosomes. Y chromosome is a minimum chromosome of human and is male-specific chromosome. There are many male-specific genes including SRY gene. The male-specific region of the Y chromosome(MSY) is a mosaic of discrete sequence classes. Eight palindromes comprise one-quarter of the euchromatic DNA of MSY. There are abundant gene conversion between arms of palindromes in Y chromosomes of human and its powers of self-preservation by having sex with itself. Women still express many genes from their inactive X chromosomes and 15% of the genes on the inactive X chromosome were active. This phenomenon may eventually explain some of the behavioural and biological differences between individual women, and perhaps, between women and men.

Key words [Y chromosome](#) [Palindromic sequence](#) [Sex with itself](#) [Escaping inactivation](#)

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