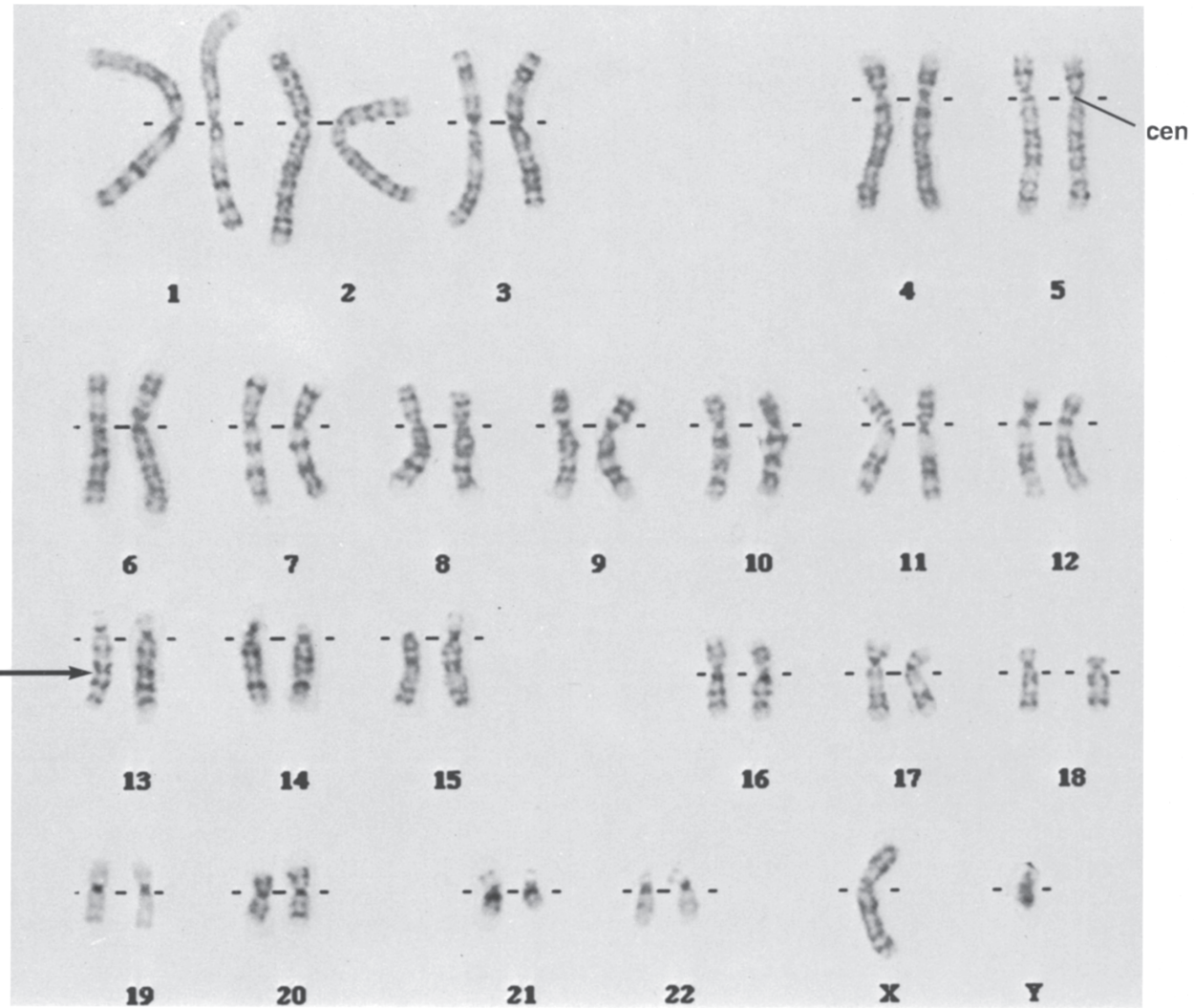


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HUMAN KARYOTYPE FORM



Human karyotypes are built by arranging the chromosomes in declining order of size. Seven distinct groups (A to G), plus the sex chromosomes (X and Y) are the result. Besides length, the position of the centromere (**cen**), and the pattern of the bands (➔) help identify each chromosome. Use the example of the normal male karyotype to help you identify individual chromosomes in order to place them in the spaces below.

_____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5

Group A: Very long chromosomes; centromere in center

Group B: Long chromosomes; centromeres away from centre

_____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____ 11 _____ 12

Group C: Medium length chromosomes; centromeres away from centre

_____ 13 _____ 14 _____ 15 _____ 16 _____ 17 _____ 18

Group D: Medium length chromosomes;
Centromeres at or very near end

Group E: Chromosomes somewhat short;
Centromeres away from centre

_____ 19 _____ 20 _____ 21 _____ 22 _____ X _____ Y

Group F: Short chromosomes;
centromeres in centre

Group G: Very short chromosomes;
centromeres at or near end

Sex Chromosomes

Number of Chromosomes: _____ Sex of Subject: _____ Type of Disorder (if any) _____

WARD'S

