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New nomenclature for pedigree charts based on the novel pattern of inheritance of ancestral and parental chromosomes

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A new nomenclature for pedigree charts was developed based on a fundamental new hypothesis which depicts a novel pattern of inheritance of ancestral and parental chromosomes. It gives a new dimension to the inheritance of hereditary traits. Of the two sex chromosomes XX or XY, the first chromosome 'X' represents ancestral and the second chromosome X or Y represents parental viz., mother or father respectively, autosomes are also differentiated in the same manner. In the pedigree charts, suffix numbers are given in sequential order to ancestral sex chromosomes and parental sex chromosomes separately depicting married partners as well. Applying the new nomenclature for pedigree charts gives better clarity with regard to inheritance of hereditary characteristics. This could help in genetic counseling and in understanding better, how some types of consanguineous marriages predispose their offspring to genetic disorders and that one type of consanguineous marriage does not affect the offspring. The new hypothesis is based on innovative theoretical research at the interface. Principle of opposites, Barr body, gene recombination during chiasma and natural selection, all play an important role in pre-determining the pattern of inheritance of chromosomes at the time of fertilization leading to the formation of the zygote. This hypothesis opens new fields for research in biology and genetics and may help future research in finding cures for some genetic disorders and cancer.

Biography

Nirmal K Shetty is the Director of Shri Krishna Research Centre, Mumbai, India. He graduated from Madras Medical College, India, and studied Acupuncture in Shanghai, China. He is also a Consulting Acupuncturist for over two decades, and is associated with Cumballa Hill Hospital, Inlaks General Hospital and Shanti Avedna Cancer Hospice. His study focuses on innovative theoretical research at the interface, with the objective of giving a new perspective to inheritance of chromosomes. The study hopes to open new fields of research in future that may help in finding solutions to some genetic disorders and cancer.

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