

# Autozomy

Template:Checked When monitoring the inheritance of monogenically determined human traits, we must distinguish whether the appropriate gene is located on any pair of **22 autosomes** or on gonosome X, eventual Y. Unlike gonosomes, both paired autosomes contain genetic information that conditions the emergence of the same traits.

In most cases, when a gene is located on a homologous pair of autosomes, it does not matter whether it belongs to the father or from the mother. Phenotype (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phenotype>) is inherited according to Mendel's laws and depends only on allelic interactions. Exceptions are cases where it applies genomic imprinting, which affects gene expression depending on whether the respective form of the gene is inherited from the mother or the father (e.g. Prader-Willi syndrome, OMIM 176270 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/dispomim.cgi?id=176270%7C>)).

## Links

### Related articles

- Chromosome
- Gonozomy
- Human karyotype