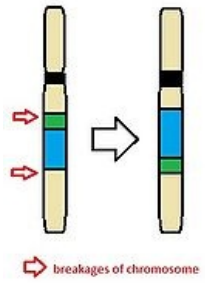
Inversion

Inversion is a form of chromosome mutation – structural abnormality.

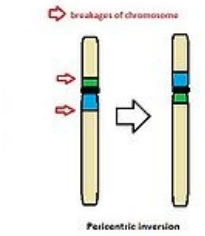
- Typical for inversion is **two breaks** in different parts of the chromosome. The newly created segment rearranges itself and is reversed.
- Inversion was discovered in 1921.
- Although we still don´t know why inversion exists, we know that it is the most important mechanism of reorganizing the genome.
- We recognize *2 types of inversion*:

1. **pericentric** – causes deletions, insertions or abnormal centromeres, with a breakpoint in each chromosomal arm.
2. **paracentric** – is the more common type, it is less harmful for its carrier as it does not involve the centromere.

- Inversion **suppresses the recombination** process.



Paracentric inversion



Pericentric inversion

Links

Related articles

- Chromosome Abnormalities
- Karyotype

Sources

- How and Why Chromosome Inversions Evolve (http://www.plosbiology.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.1000501)

Bibliography

- KUMAR, ABBAS, FAUSTO, MITCHELL,, et al. *Robbins Basic Pathology.* 8th edition edition. 2007. ISBN 978-0-8089-2366-4.