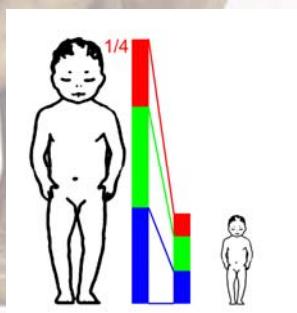
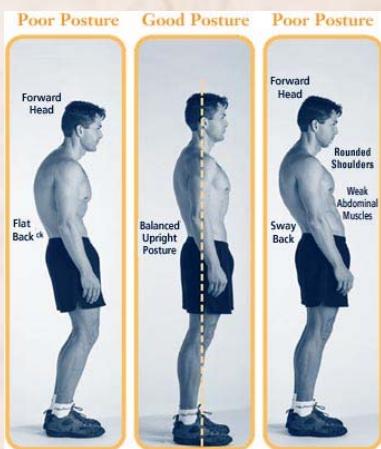
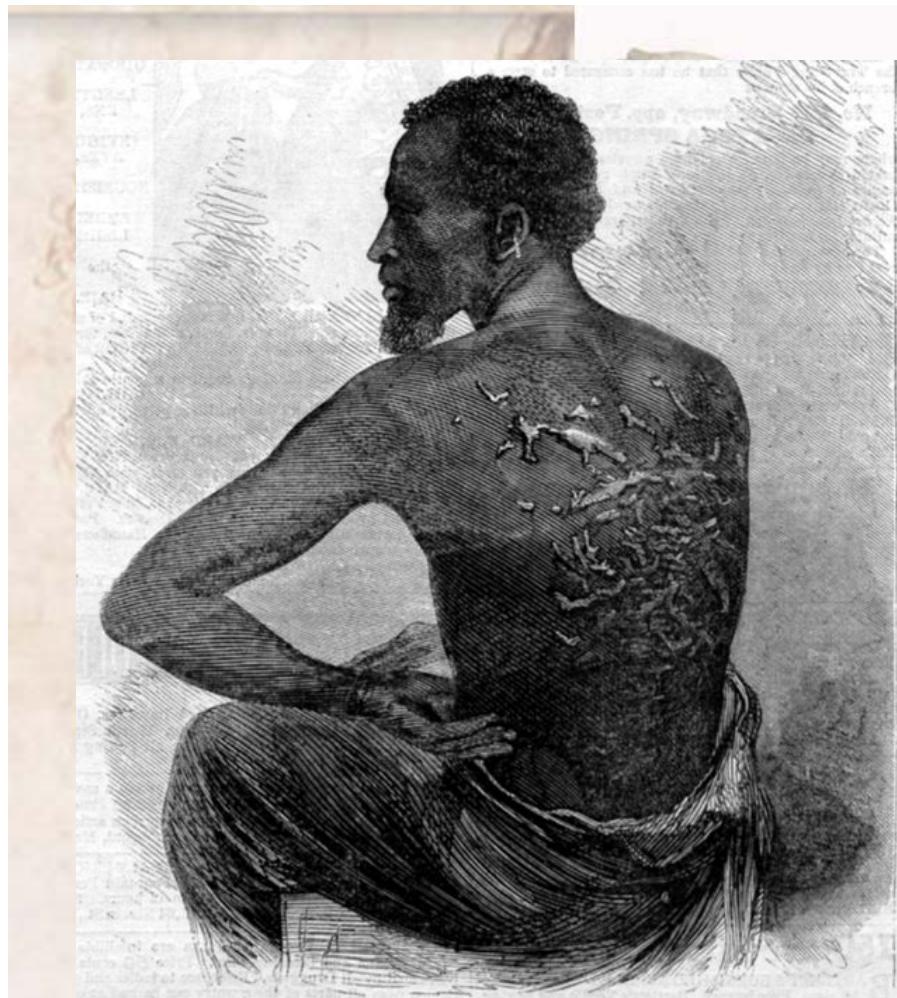


Antropologie živého člověka

Úvod do antropologie II

14.4.2011

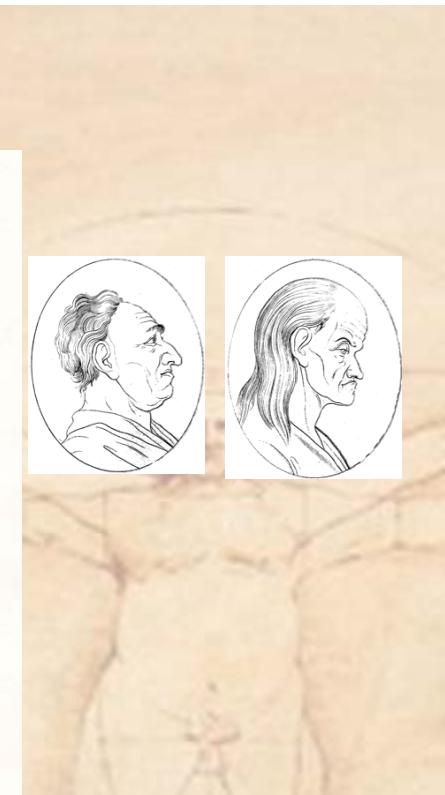
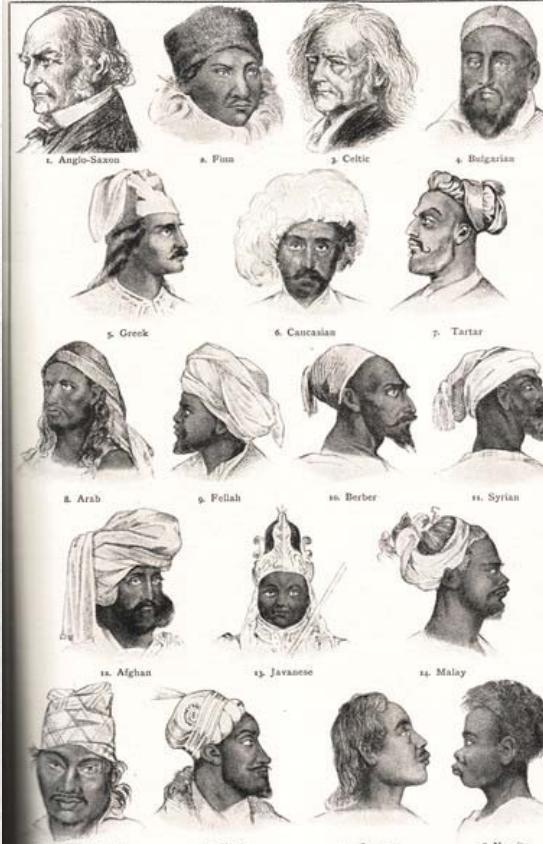




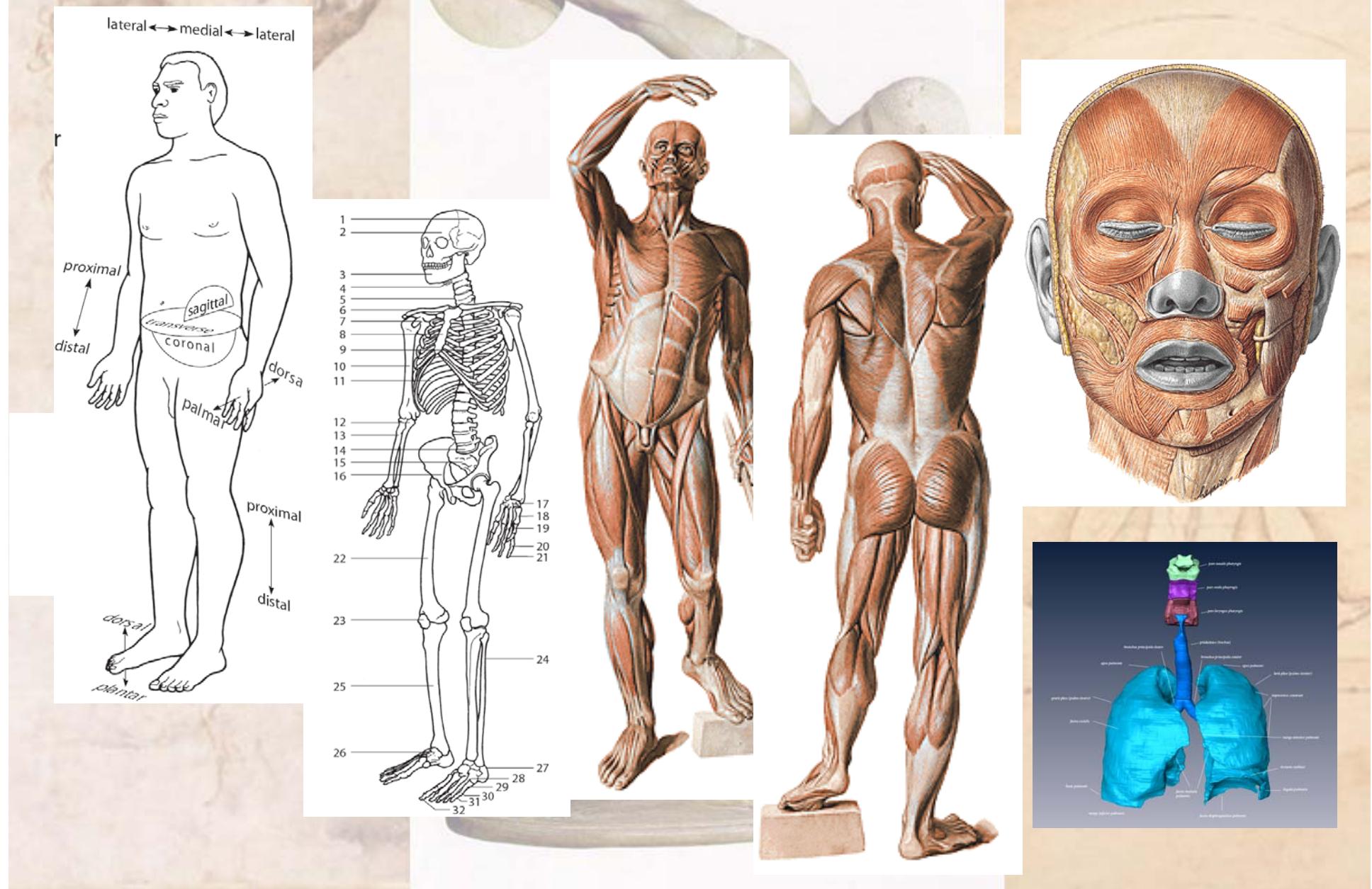
GORDON UNDER MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Southern University Library Archives (<http://www.lib.sabr.edu/data/service.htm>)

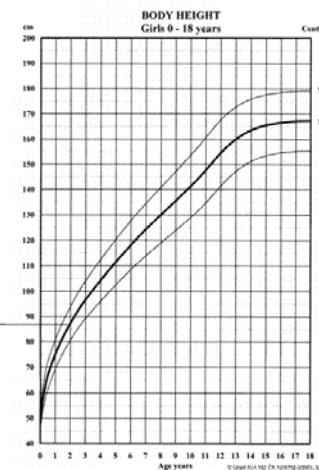
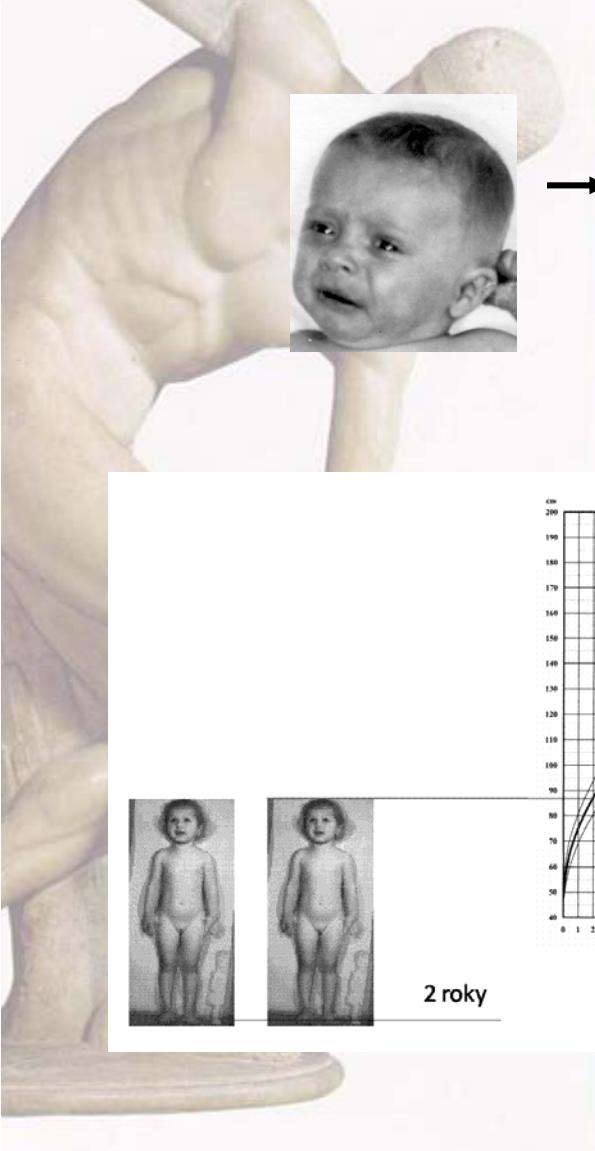
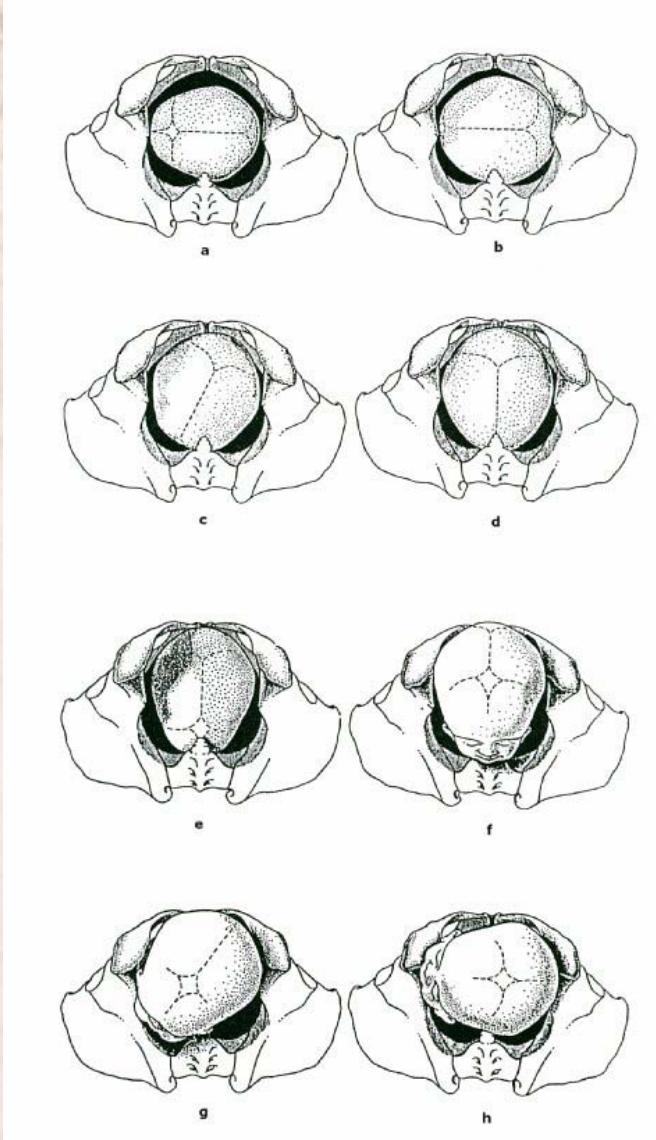
TYPES OF THE CHIEF LIVING RACES OF MANKIND

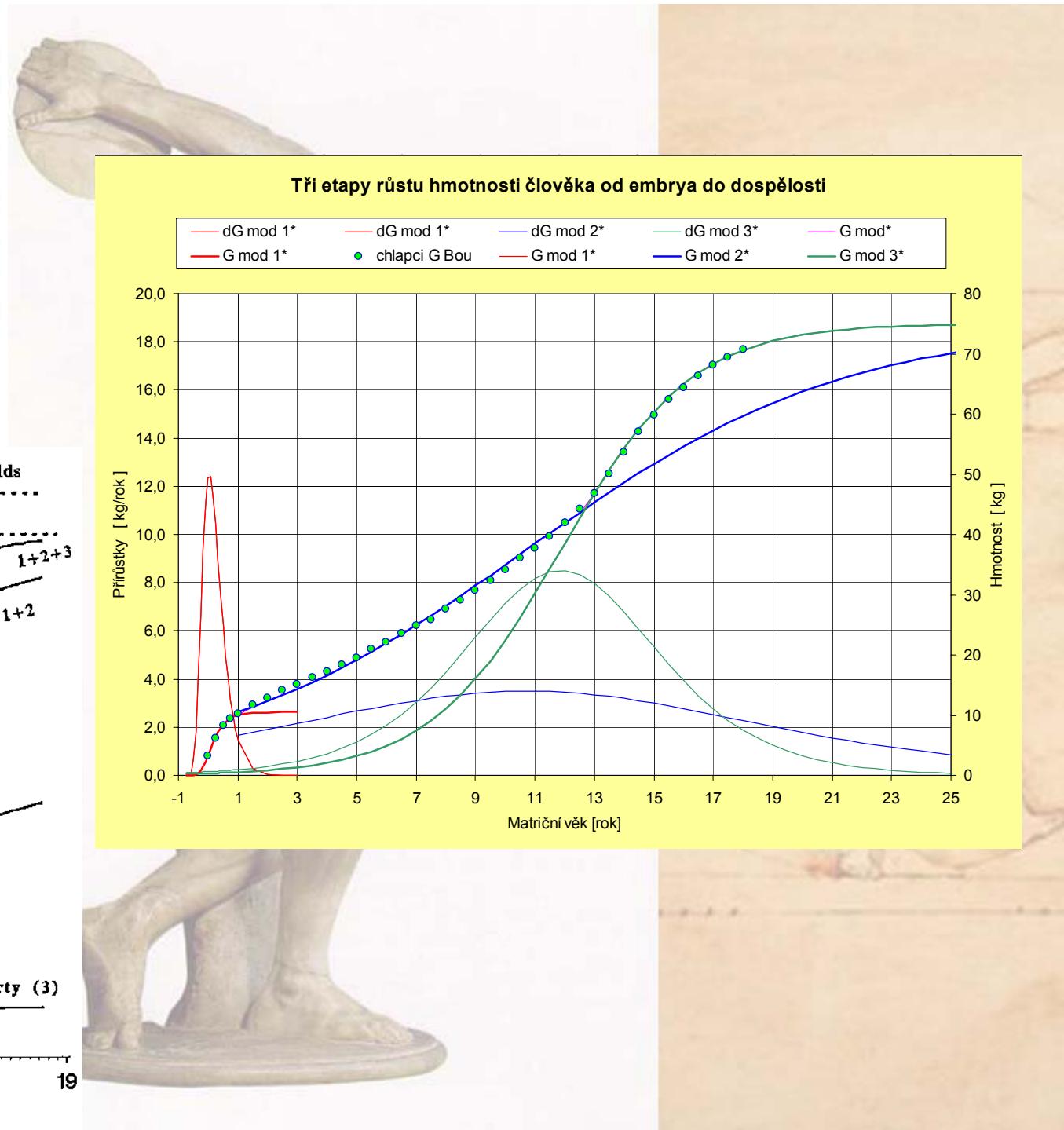
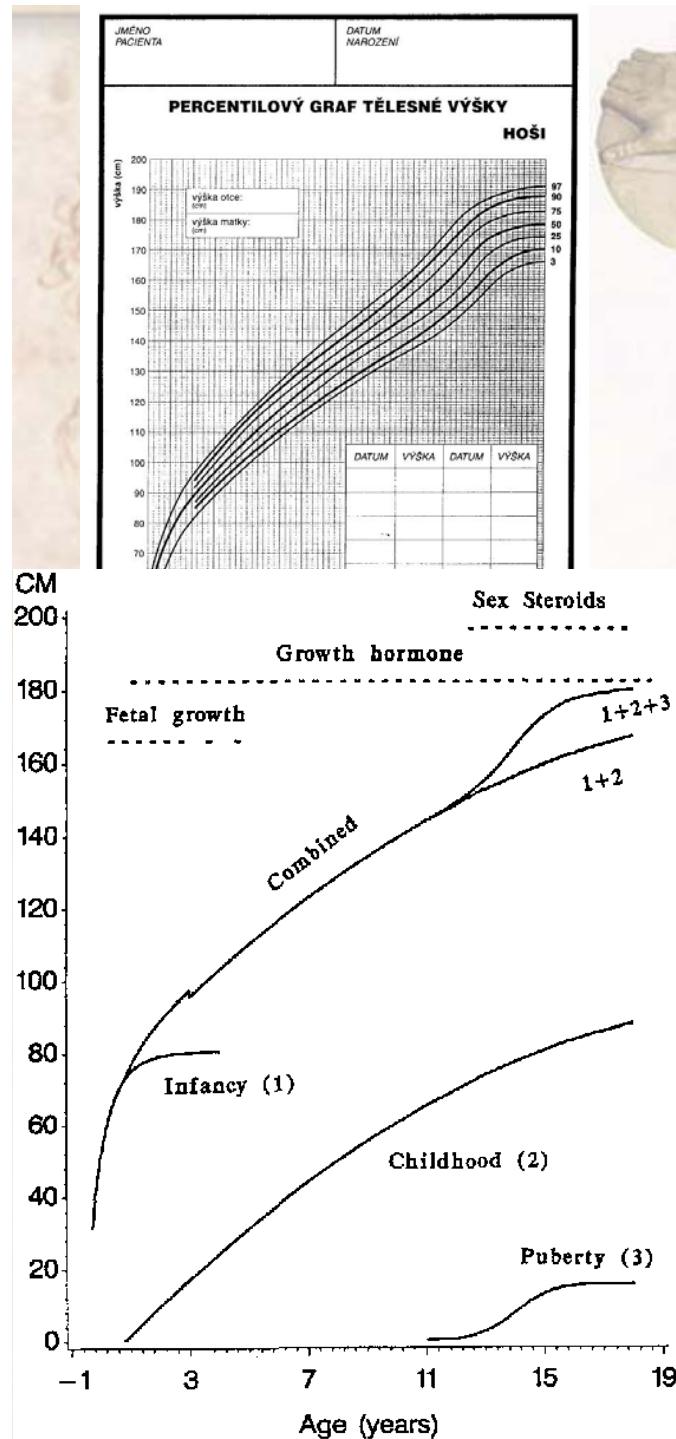


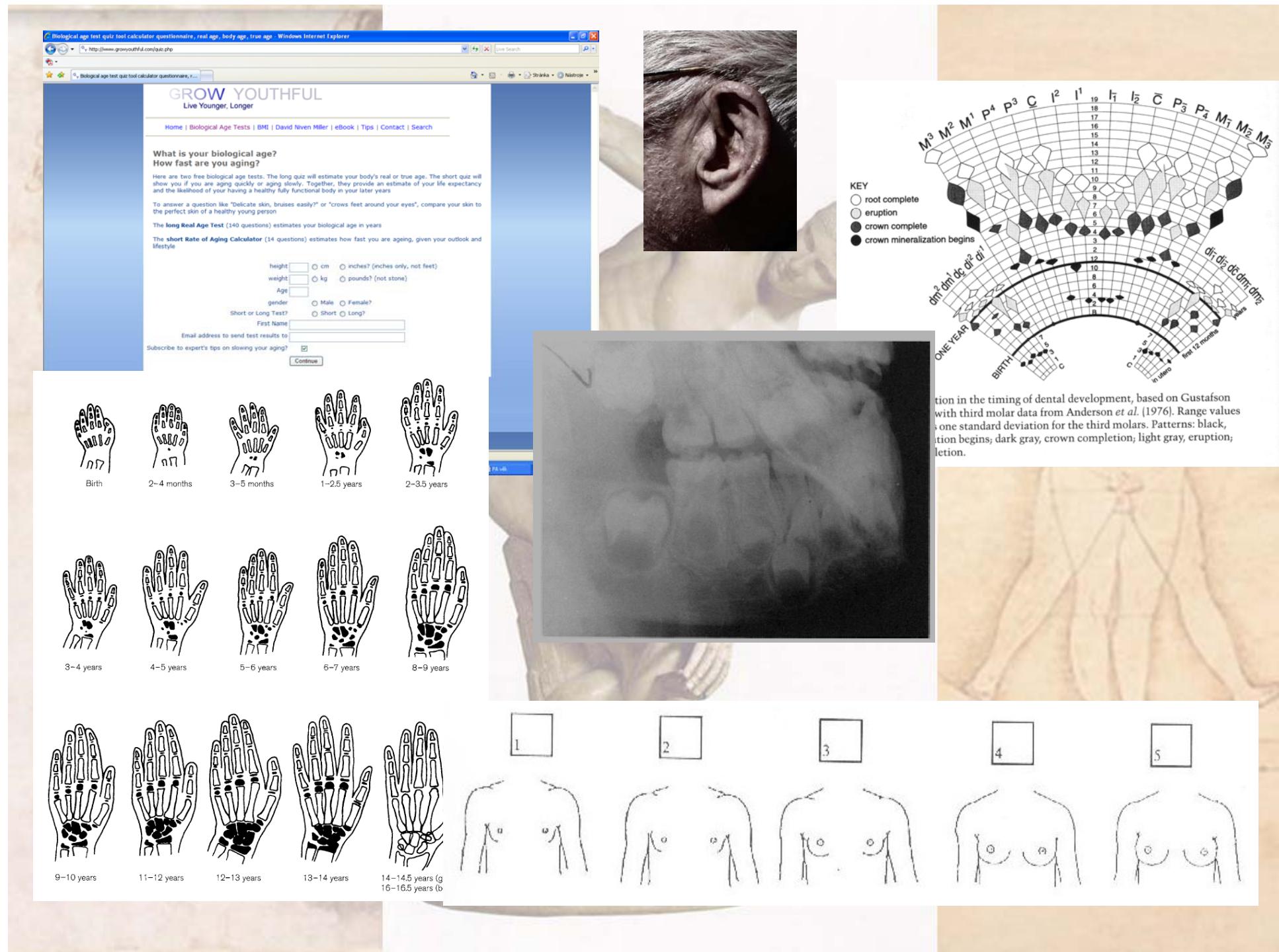
Anatomie lidského těla



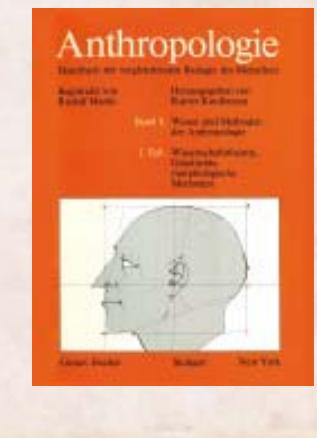
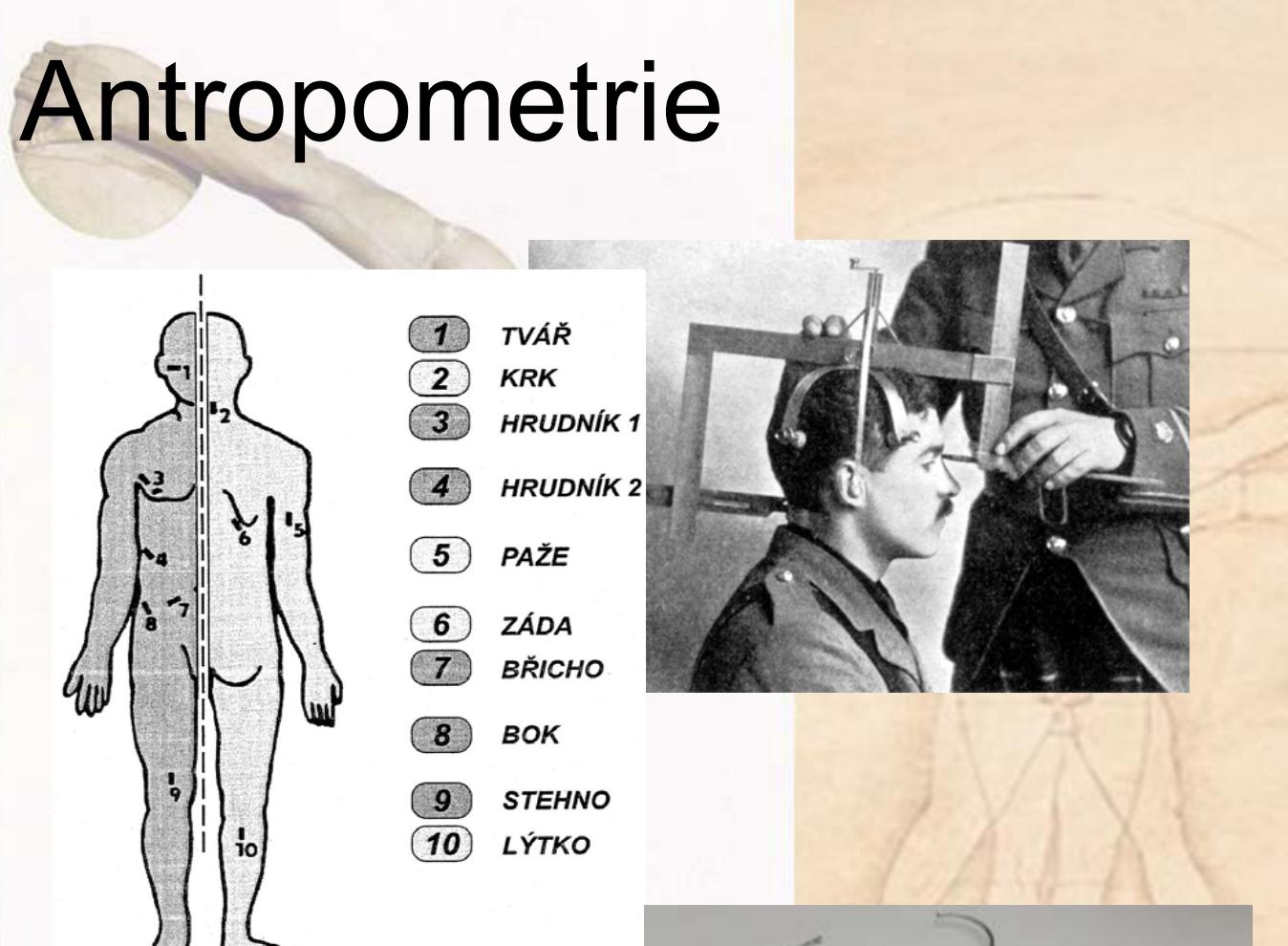
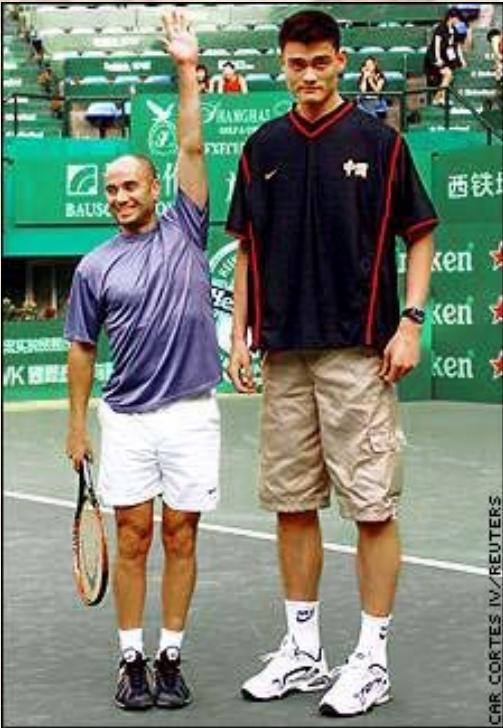
Vývojová antropologie







Antropometrie



Hodnocení výživového stavu

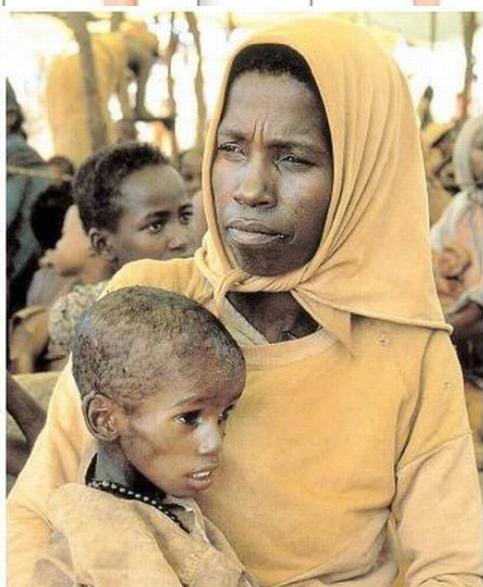
Normal

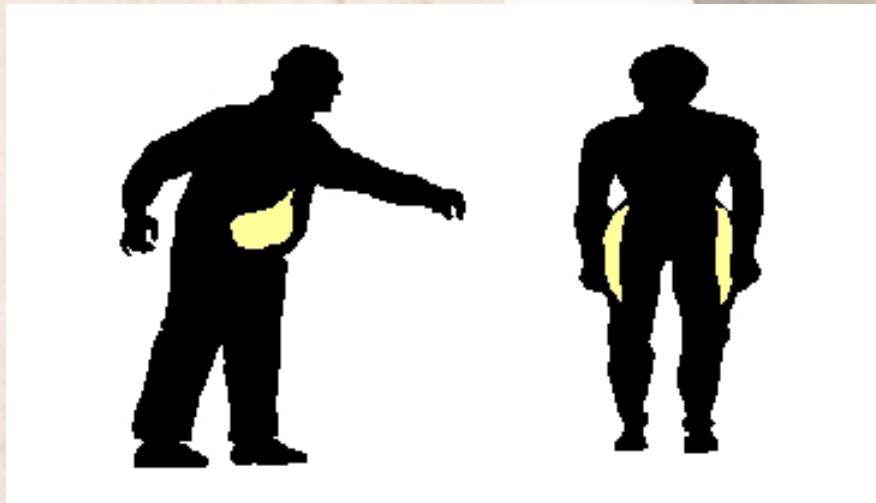
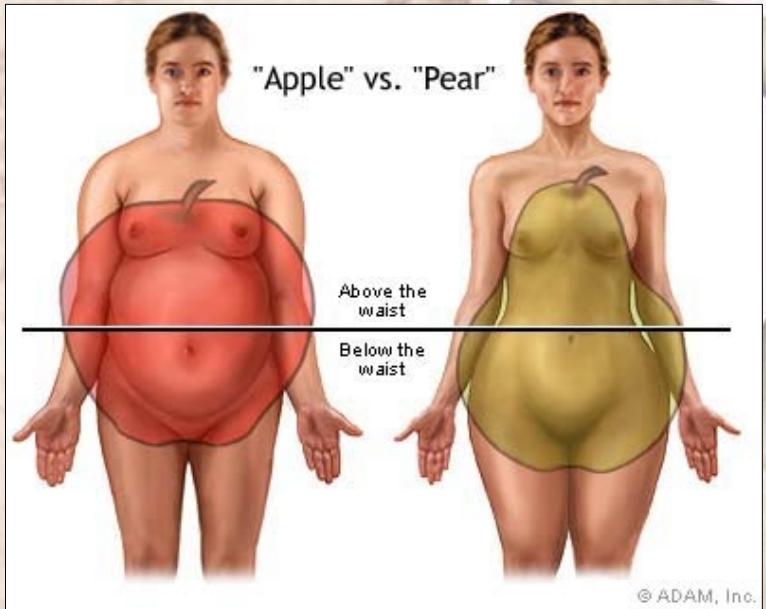


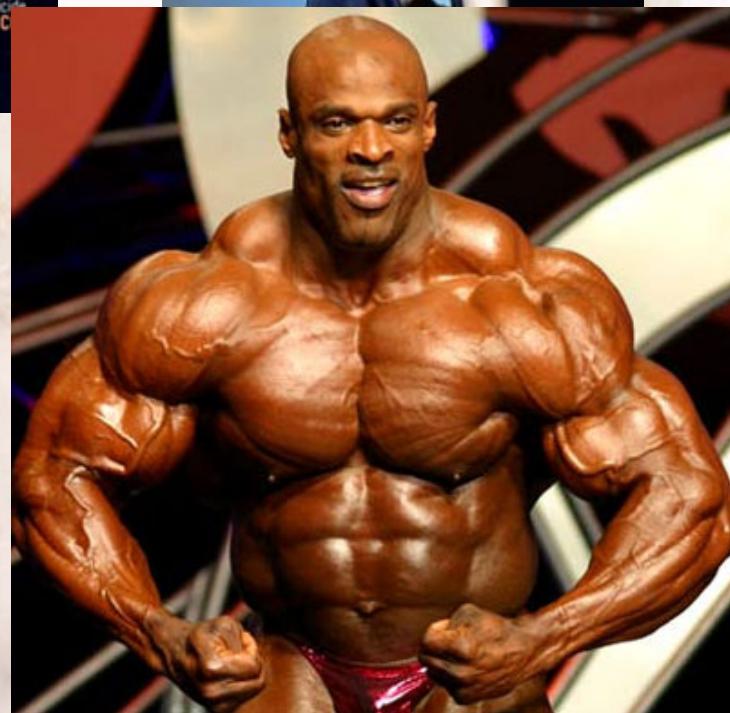
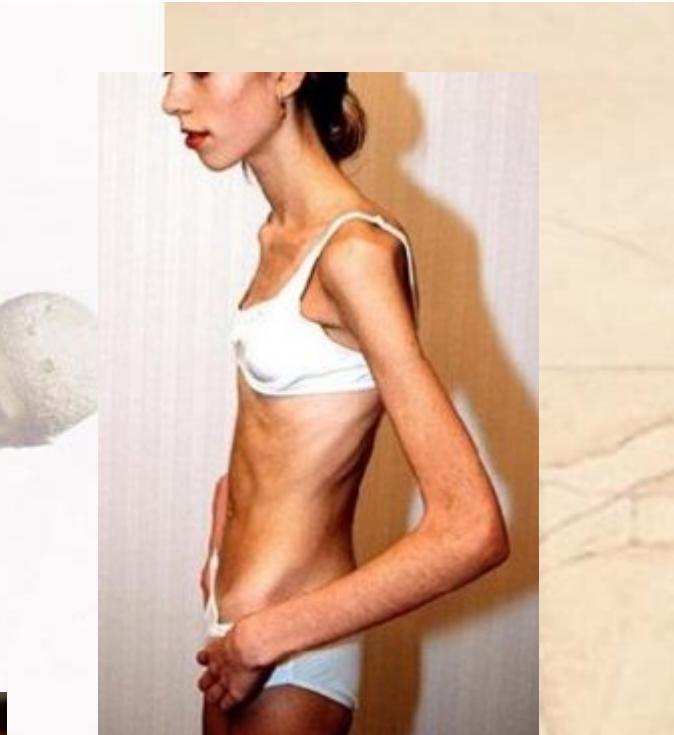
Kwashiorkor



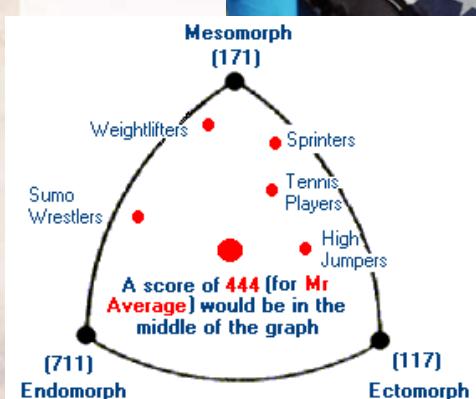
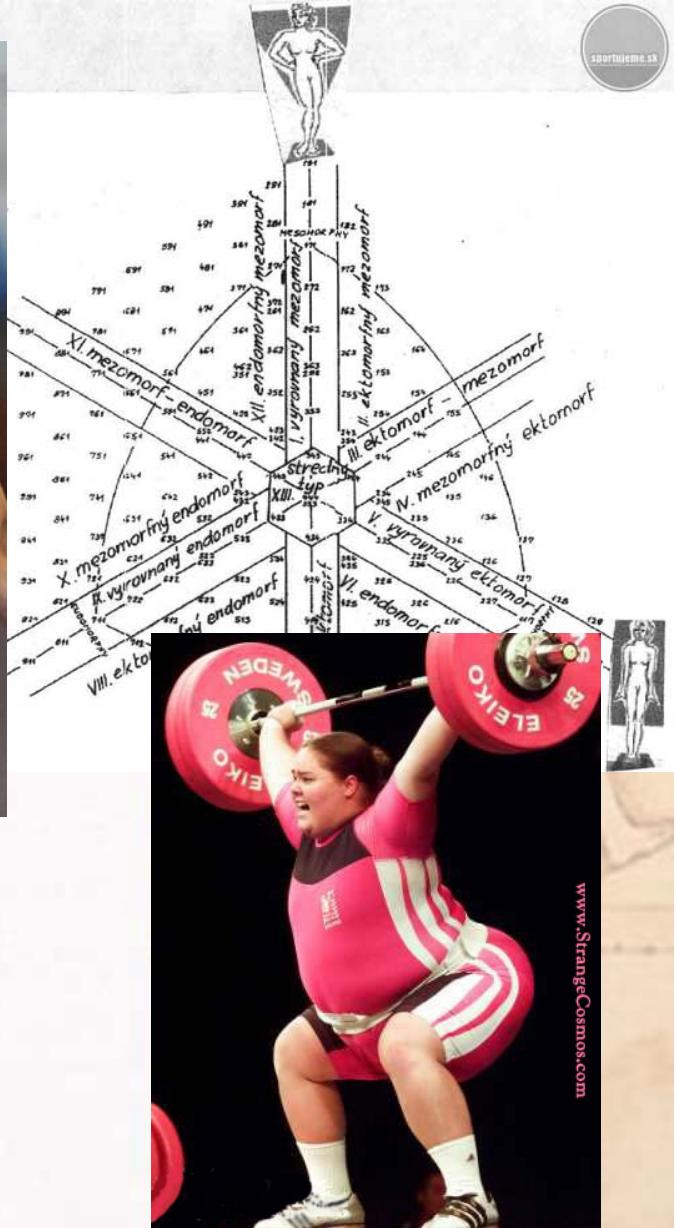
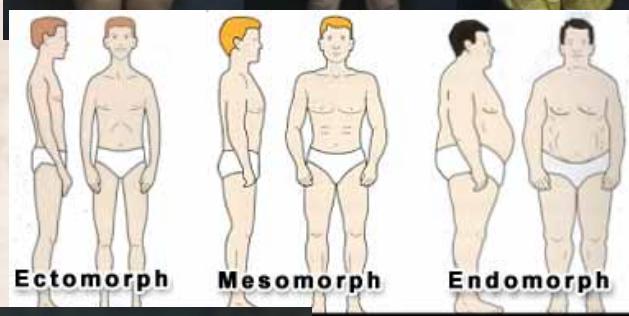
<http://go.to/funpic>



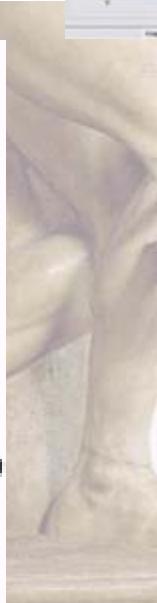
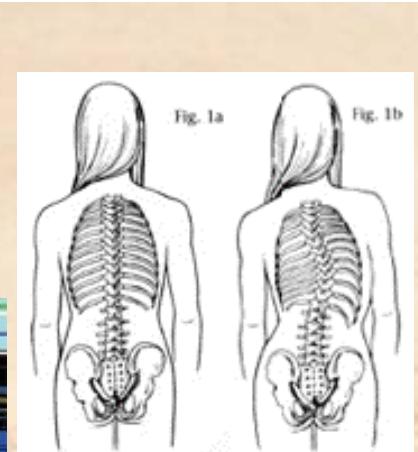
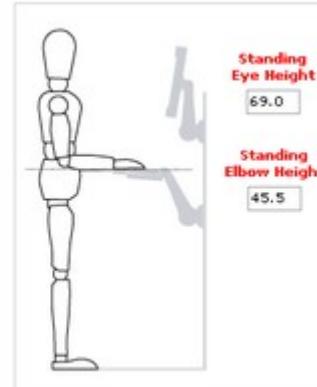
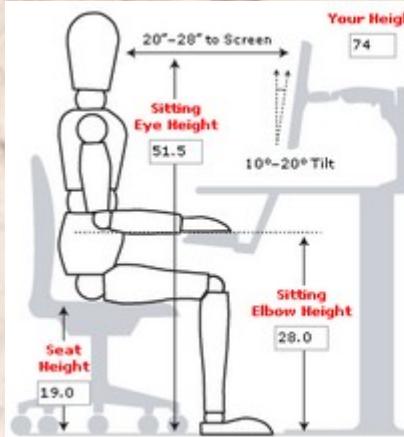




Hodnocení somatotypu



Ergonomie



Variabilita znaků lidského obličeje

úvod prohlížení ▾ vyhledávání kontakt

somatospické znaky obličeje

- + obličej
- + čelo
- + obočí
- + oči
- + nos
- + rty
- + brada
- + uši

somatospické znaky postavy

- + krk
- + ramena
- + hrudník
- + záda
- + poměr WHR (ženy)
- + horní končetiny
- + dolní končetiny
- + kostra
- + svalstvo
- + prominence
- + tukový polštář (podkožní tuk)

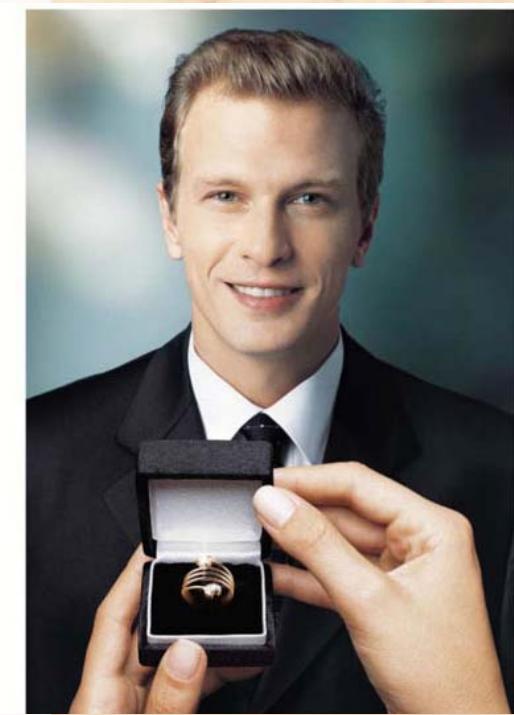
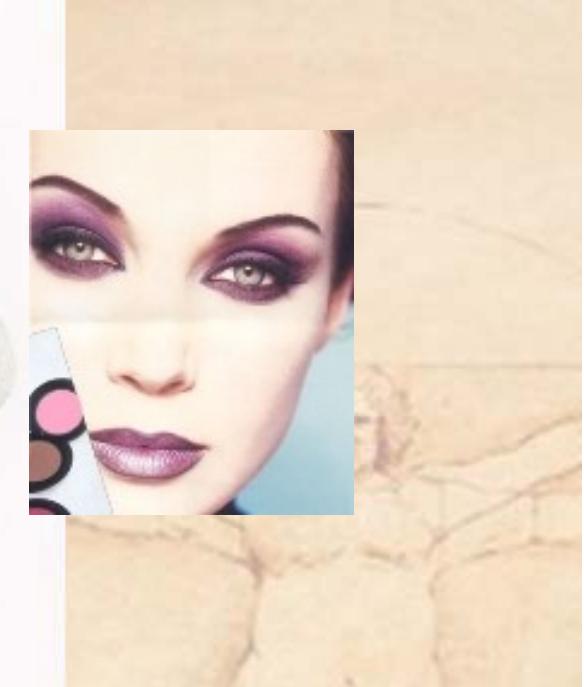
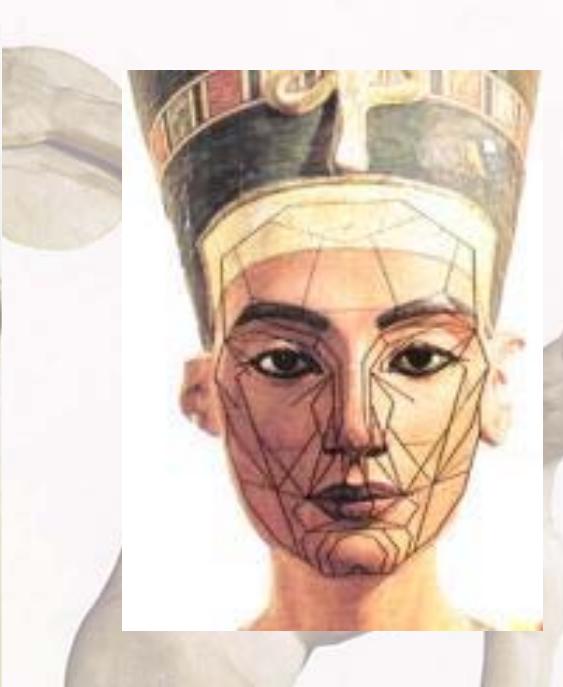
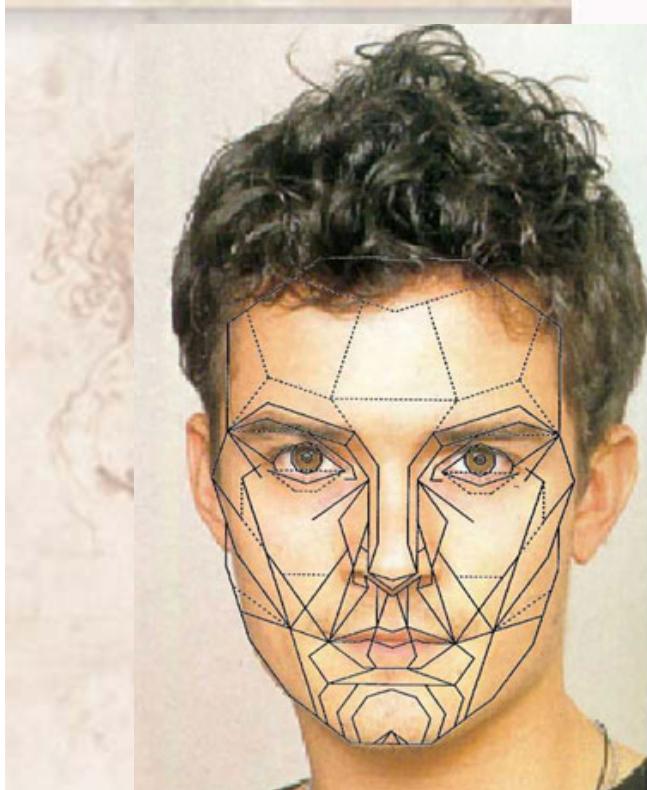
sestavení portrétu

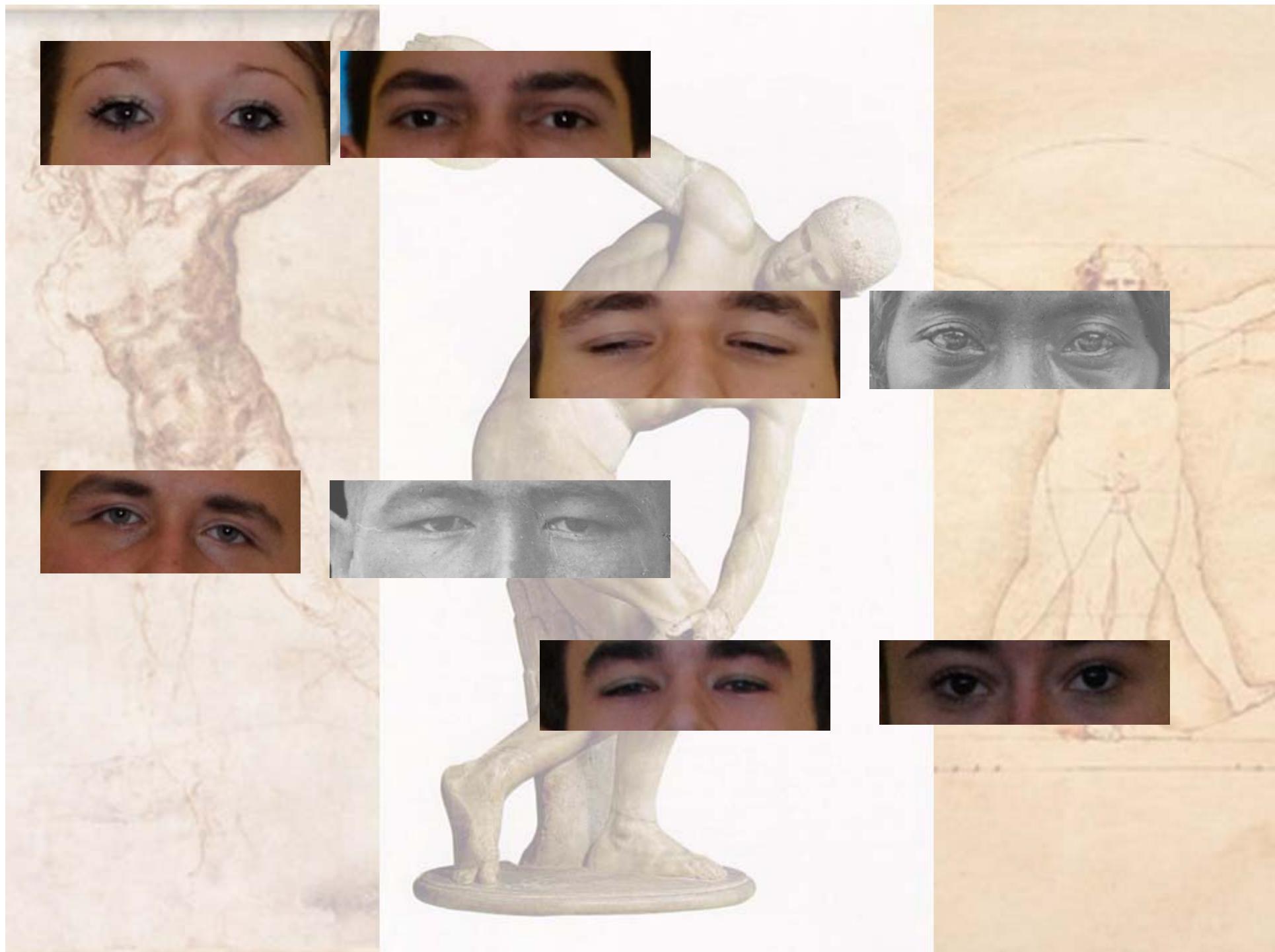
- kontury
- stínovaný

Úvod

Obličej	Postava
	

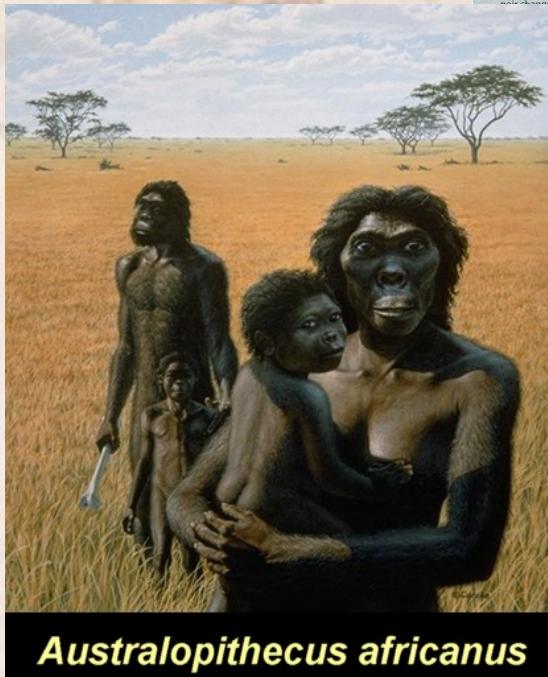
Pro antropologický ústav Přírodovědecké fakulty Masarykovy univerzity vytvořila Adamna NET (www.adamna.net) v roce 2010.







Mezipopulační variabilita



The Origin of Variation

Random changes to an organism's DNA can produce trait variations that are subtle or dramatic. The nature of the DNA mutation can also range from a simple substitution of one base pair for another to the duplication of entire genes or chromosomal regions. Examples below illustrate many of the ways spontaneous DNA alterations can give rise to diversity.

Point Mutation

In whippet dogs, a single base-pair change makes the difference between a slender silhouette and an animal at the must of inactene for a signaling that regulates muscle tone. In animals copies of the gene are in a lack of a signal. When copy of the gene is disabled, the older-



Insertion

In peas, an 800-base-pair sequence inserted into a gene produces peas that are wrinkled rather than smooth. The intruding DNA element disables a gene necessary for starch synthesis, altering the pea's sugar and water content. Such mobile elements are seen in the genomes of most multicellular organisms, including humans.



Gene Copy Number

Entire genes can be duplicated by copying errors during cell division, leading to differences between species and to variation among members of the same species. The genome of chimpanzees, which eat mostly green plants, normally contains just a single gene for the starch-digest-



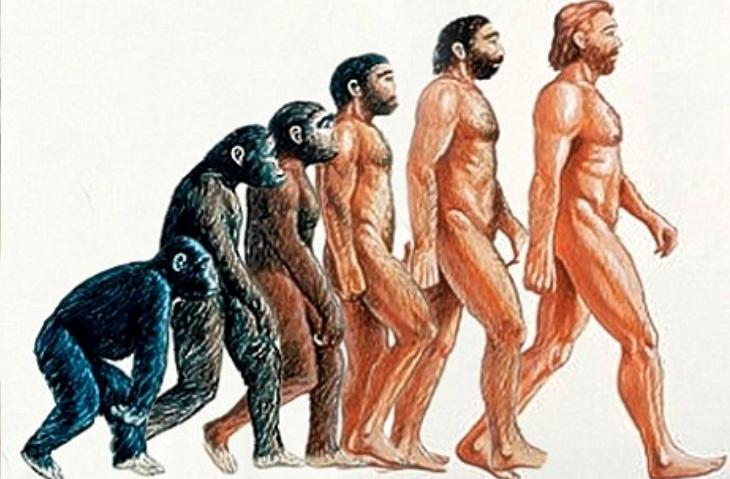
Duplication

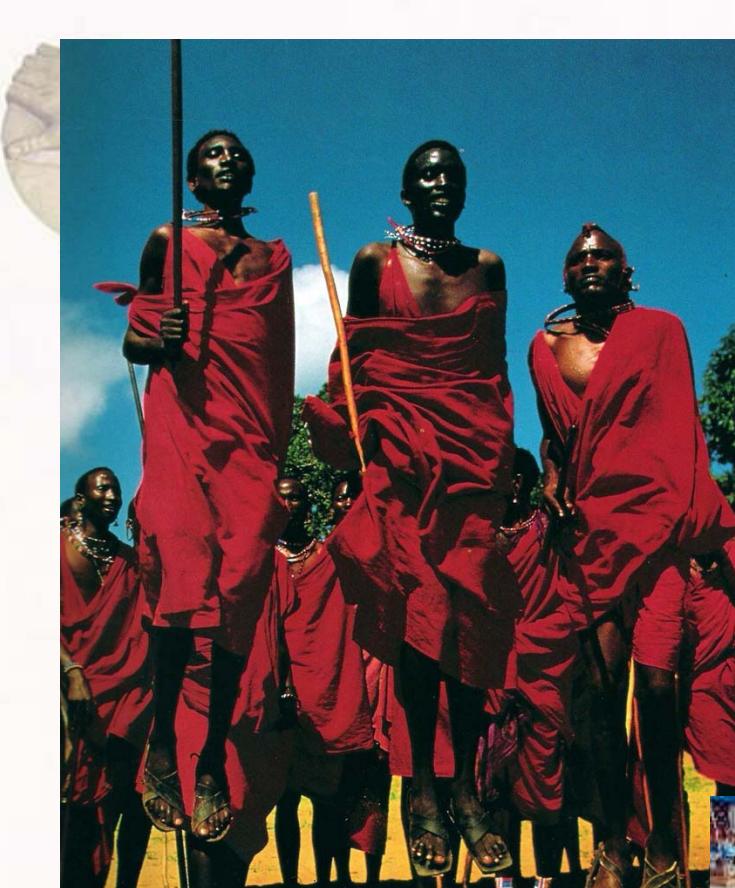
Sequences containing the same base pair repeated eight or more times, known as homopolymers, are prone to copying errors. In this case, a pair of two adjacent C-G pairs in such a sequence activates a gene for a signal receptor in pigment cells, producing light-colored coats. Copying mistakes within individual cells can also cause the duplicated sequence to lose bases, restoring the gene's function and producing dark patches on the body.

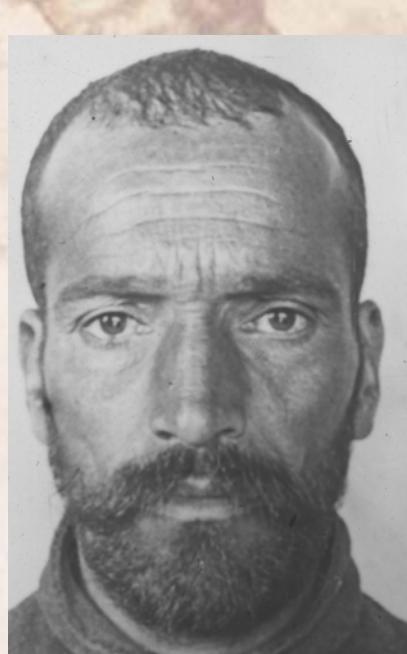
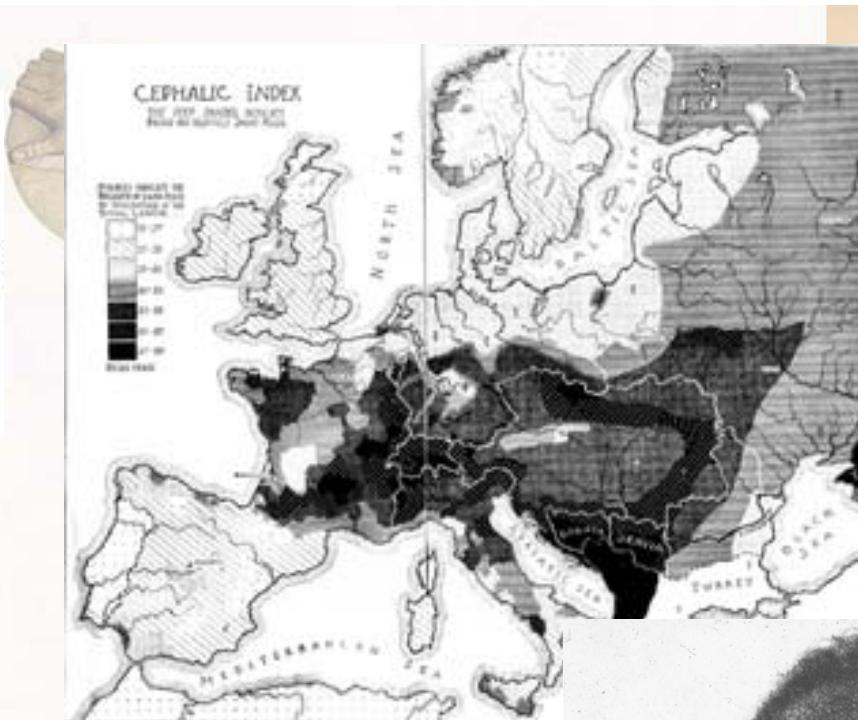
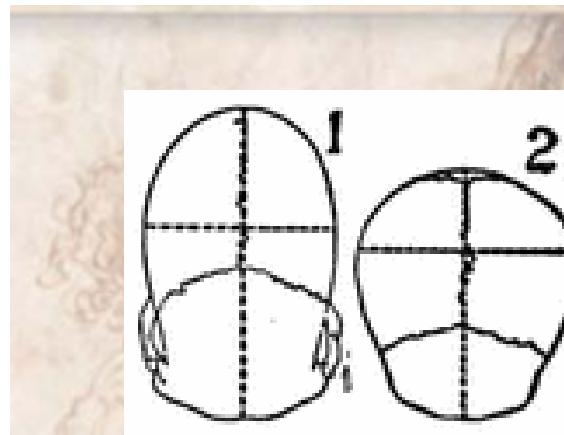


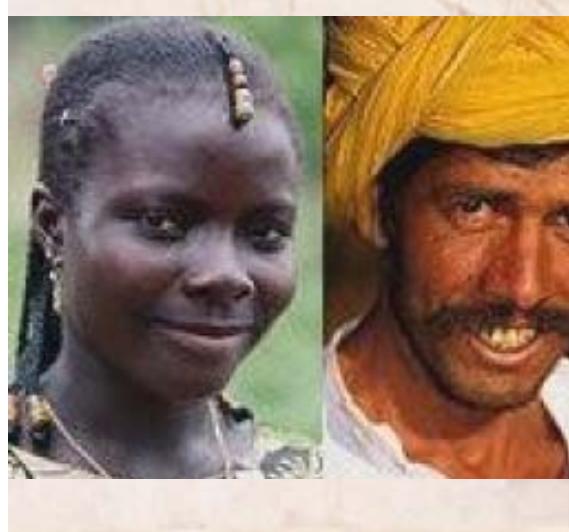
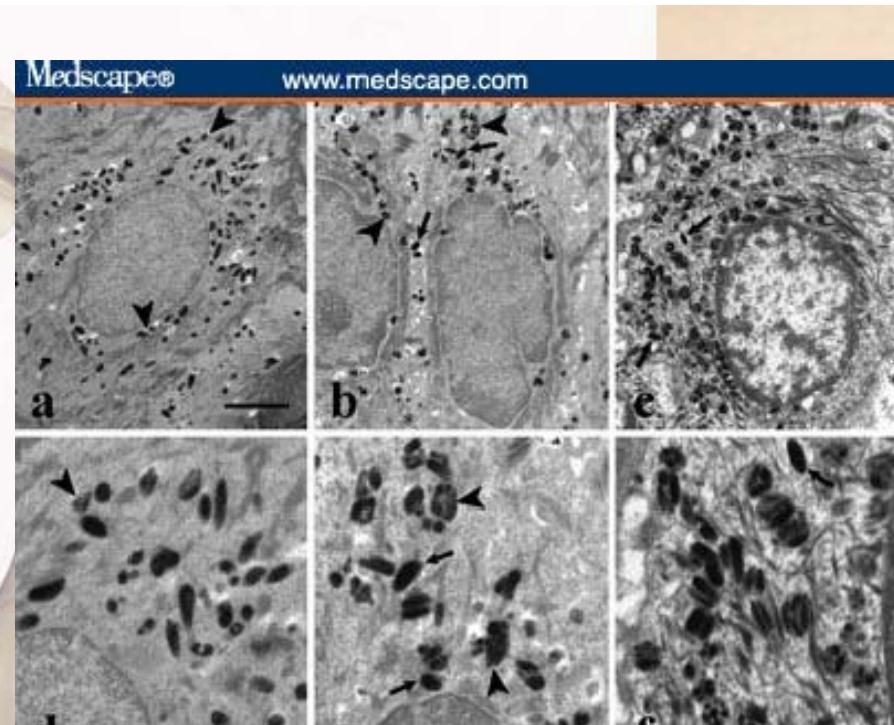
Regulatory Changes

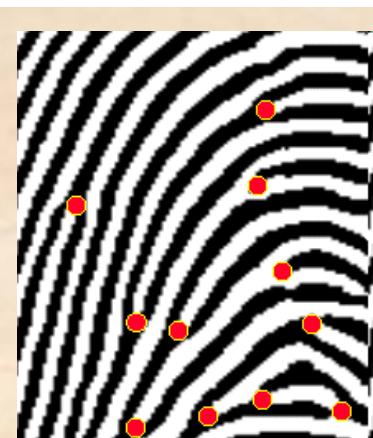
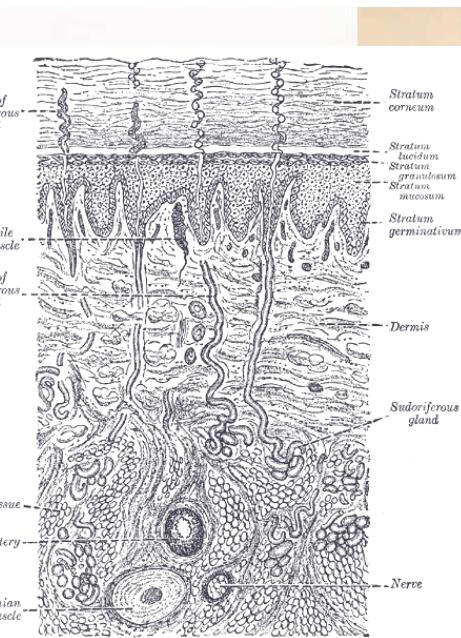
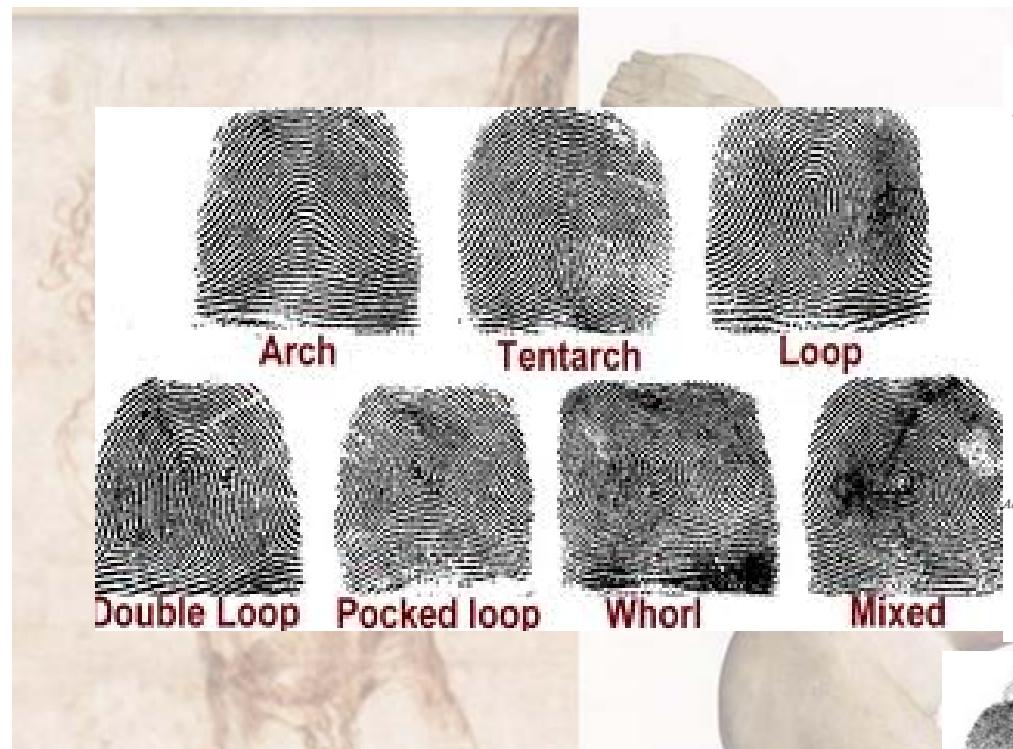
Mutations in the DNA that controls when and where genes are activated can produce profound trait changes by altering the formation of entire body parts during the organism's development. Changes in the regulatory regions of a single gene that controls patterns of cell division during stem development account for much of the shape difference between the bushy teosinte

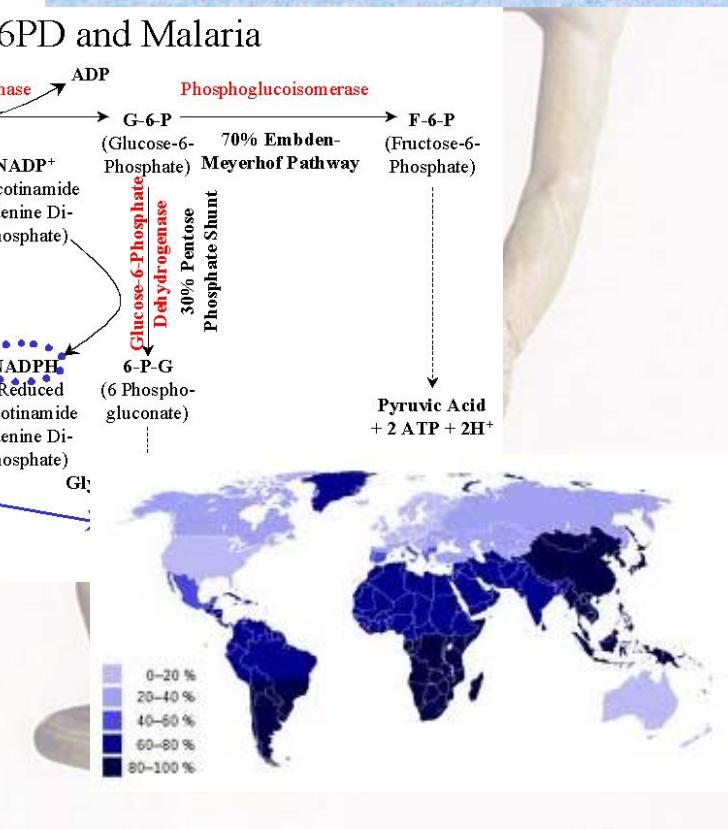
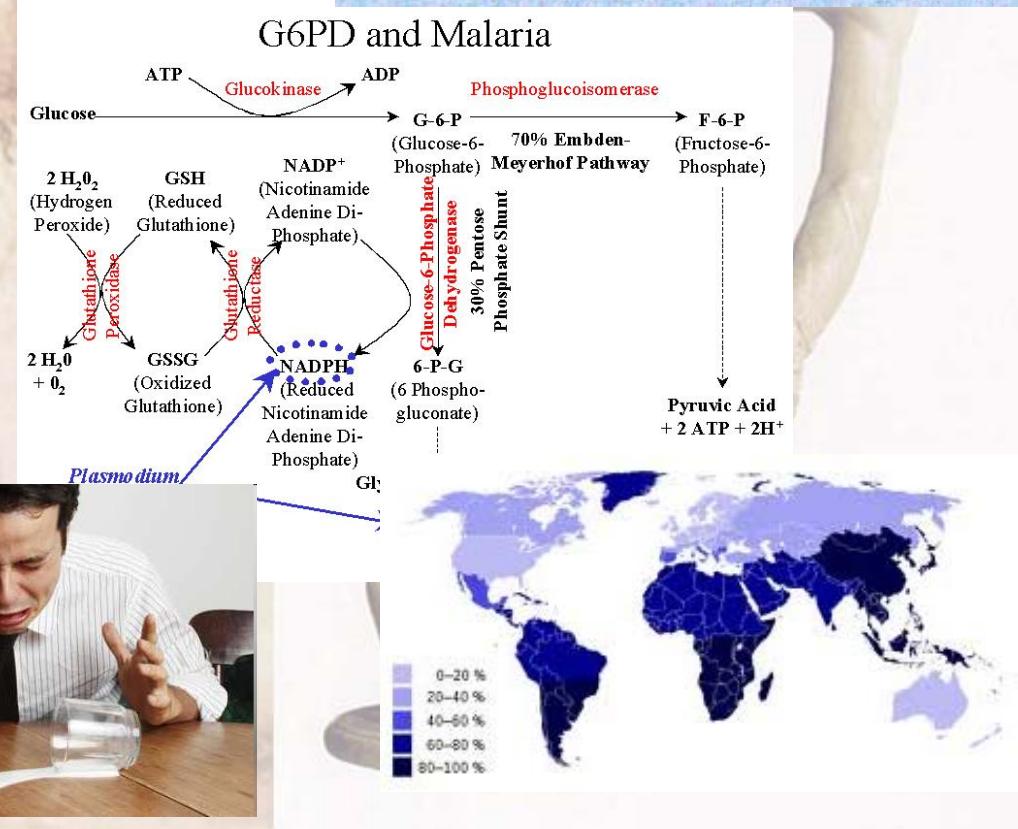
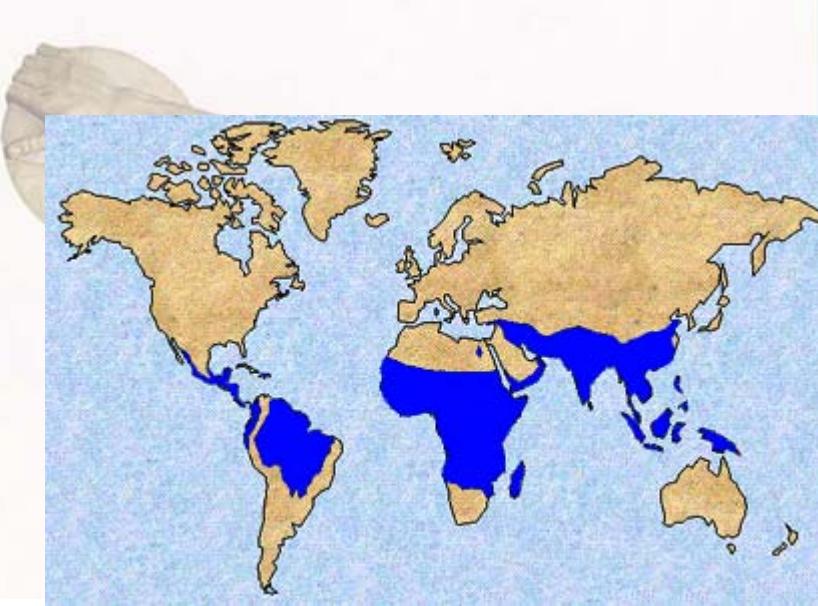
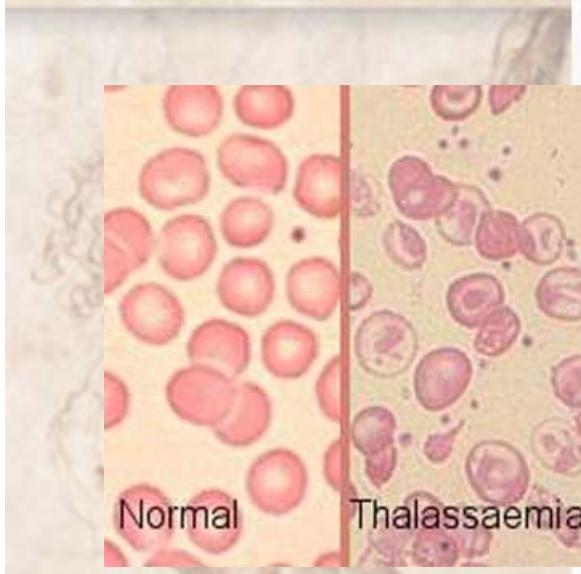












Sportovní antropologie

