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Professor Rinehart-Kim

Biology 303

Romanov C

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Part III:

1. The Yekaterinburg graves consisted of eleven bodies in total. The larger grave had 9 bodies in it and the smaller one had 2 bodies in it.
2. It was less then 30 years ago that these two graves were discovered officially. Although they were found in 1970. What we can say the official discovery for the large one is 1991 and the smaller one many years later in 2007.
3. This army was the anti-communist forces.
4. To determine the sex of the skeletons and figure out what their familial relationship if any a nuclear DNA test was performed on the five STR markers.
5. Short Tandem Repeat. This is a term that defines a strand of DNA with anywhere from two to thirteen nucleotides repeated many times in a row.
6. The remains of the second grave used mtDNA, autosomal STR, and Y-STR for testing.
7. To identify Alexi Y-STR was used.
8. The DNA source used to identify Alexi was a distantly related cousin of Tsar Nicholas II, his name was Prince Andrew Andreevich Romanov.
9. Whether Anastasia was in the grave with Alexi was never truly established.

Part IV:

1. She claimed to be the missing Romanov daughter, Anatasia. Another claim that Anna Anderson made is that she had escaped from a mental asylum which turned out to be true.
2. She settled in Charlottesville, Virginia.
3. She was married to John Manahan.
4. Anna’s nuclear DNA came in the form of a fecal matter and 6 hairs.
5. Bone fragments were the source of Nicholas and Alix nuclear DNA.
6. For Anna’s DNA, STR and mtDNA testing were used and for Nicholas and Alix DNA autosomal STR, Y-STR and mtDNA were used.
7. Her DNA was compared to Prince Philip the Duke of Edinburgh and Carl Maucher.
8. The hypervariable region is the area of nuclear DNA of mtDNA that a copy or substitution has occurred with the base pairs.
9. The conclusion was that Anna Manahan was not Anastasia.
10. They were all recovered in 2007.

Part V:

1. Replacement therapy is the only treatment used today for hemophilia.