

Our cells have many different parts, and each one performs a very important function. The mitochondria is the energy, or power source, for the cell, and is what keeps the cells going and the body functioning how it should.

The mitochondria have their own set of DNA. The DNA in the mitochondria is made up of separate genes, or instructions, for how the mitochondria makes energy and keeps the cells going.

The DNA in our cell is what tells everything in our body how to work, from how tall we will be to the development of all of our organs and body systems. We inherit 50% of our cellular DNA from our mother, and 50% of our cellular DNA from our father. Our mitochondrial DNA is passed down only from our mothers. Therefore, a child can only inherit a mitochondrial condition from their mother.

Mitochondrial conditions are very complex. A specialist, such as your doctor or a genetic counselor, can provide more information and assessment if you are concerned about a mitochondrial condition running in the family.

# **Related Articles**

#### Autosomal Dominant

We have over 20,000 genes in our bodies, and each gene performs a very specific job. Some genes determine our hair color or our height, while other genes control how our bones and organs form and function. Typically both copies from the pair are functional, but we all have genes...

#### Autosomal Recessive

We have over 20,000 genes in our bodies, and each gene performs a very specific job. Some genes determine our hair color or our height, while other genes control how our bones and organs form and function. Typically both copies from the pair are functional, but we all have genes...

#### X-linked

We have over 20,000 genes in our bodies, and each gene performs a very specific job. Some genes determine our hair color or our height, while other genes control how our bones and organs form and function. Most of our genes come in pairs; we get one from our mom...

#### Multifactorial

Many of the most common health conditions, such as heart disease and stroke, are considered to be multifactorial. This means that there are many things that determine



whether or not someone will develop that specific medical condition. Diabetes, for example, is likely caused by a mixture of genetics, lifestyle choices,...

### • Inheritance Patterns

Genetic, or hereditary, conditions can be passed down in a family in many different ways: Autosomal Dominant Autosomal Recessive X-Linked Mitochondrial Multifactorial

### • Family History

When it comes to genetics, it's not all about you; your entire family's health history is important. There are many health conditions where someone's risk to also develop that condition is determined by their family history. Because of this, it is important to try to gather as much information about...

# Why Genetic Counseling?

If you or someone in your family is considering genetic testing, you are wondering if a certain health condition could run in your family, if you are pregnant and interested in learning more about genetic testing options during pregnancy, or if you have a personal or family history of cancer,...

## • Genetic Testing

Genetic testing is a rapidly changing area of medicine, and whether or not to undergo genetic testing may not be an easy or straightforward decision. Even if you have already undergone genetic testing, the results may often be confusing to interpret. A genetic counselor is a medical professional that can...