

Decide which is the BEST answer and blacken the corresponding brackets. (4 MARKS EACH)

1. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- 1) microtubules can contain tubulin
- 2) *microtubules form a network around the peripheries of the cell
- 3) microfilaments can contain actin
- 4) microfilaments play a role in cell shape
- 5) some intermediate filaments contain lamins

2. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- 1) Mitochondria contain an inner and outer membrane.
- 2) *Mitochondria contain degradative enzymes that degrade unwanted molecules.
- 3) Mitochondria contain oxidative enzymes that generate ATP.
- 4) Mitochondria are the major respiratory organelles of the cell.
- 5) Mitochondria occupy almost a quarter of the cell volume.

3. Which of the following statements is FALSE? Provide the most accurate answer.

- 1) Nucleoli vary in number with biosynthetic activity.
- 2) *Nucleoli form around clusters of genes encoding 5S ribosomal RNA.
- 3) Nucleoli are not surrounded by a membrane.
- 4) Nucleoli are relatively unstructured.
- 5) all of the above statements are correct.

4. The CHARGE on histones is affected by which of the following. Provide the most accurate answer.

- 1) phosphorylation
- 2) methylation
- 3) acetylation
- 4) *all of the above (a-c)
- 5) none of the above (a-c)

5. Which pairing is inappropriate?

- 1) G0 and terminal differentiation
- 2) G1 checkpoint and supply of growth factors
- 3) START and restriction point
- 4) density-dependent growth inhibition and cell contact
- 5) *cancer cells and low saturation density

6. Which of the following is NOT useful in synchronizing dividing cell populations?

- 1) *trypsin
- 2) colchicine
- 3) hydroxyurea
- 4) mitotic shake
- 5) FACS (fluorescence activated cell sorting)

7. Which of the following would tend to INHIBIT the onset of mitosis?

- 1) binding of cyclin B to Cdc2/28
- 2) *phosphorylation of Cdc2/28 by Wee1
- 3) phosphorylation of Wee1 by Cdc2/28
- 4) dephosphorylation of Cdc2/28 by Cdc25
- 5) dephosphorylation of Wee1 by Pyp1 or Pyp2

8. What is the major regulator of entry of yeast G2 cells into mitosis?

- 1) the level of nutrients
- 2) the level of Cdc2/28
- 3) the amount of chromosome condensation
- 4) completion of S-phase
- 5) *the level of cyclin B

9. Cln1 and Cln2 in yeast best resemble what mammalian protein in function.

- 1) cyclin B
- 2) cyclin A
- 3) MPF
- 4) Cdk4 or Cdk6

5) *cyclin D

10. Which of the following is NOT correct about p53.

- 1) p53 functions in growth arrest.
- 2) p53 functions in apoptosis.
- 3) p53 is induced by DNA damage.
- 4) *p53 regulates RB expression.
- 5) p53 regulates p21 expression.

11. What is the major goal of the Ras pathway in mammalian cells?

- 1) Induction of cAMP production
- 2) Induction of tyrosine kinase activity
- 3) Induction of GTP/GDP exchange
- 4) *Induction of transcription of early response genes
- 5) Induction of synthesis of MAP kinase

12. Complete deletion of how many of any of the following genes could lead to growth arrest?

cyclin D, p53, E2F1, RB

- 1) none
- 2) one
- 3) *two
- 4) three
- 5) four

13. Overexpression of how many of any of the following genes could lead to growth stimulation?

p130, Raf, p21, p53

- 1) none
- 2) *one
- 3) two
- 4) three
- 5) four

14. In which cellular structure can one find a "lariat".

- 1) proteasome
- 2) mitochondria
- 3) nuclear pore
- 4) *spliceosome
- 5) phagosome

15. Which one of these situations involves the enzymatic process of "deamination".

- 1) translation
- 2) transcription
- 3) DNA replication
- 4) Splicing
- 5) *RNA editing

16. Which one of the following codons can be recognized by a suppressor t-RNA.

- 1) AAA
- 2) *UAA
- 3) AUA
- 4) CGA
- 5) GGC

17. Which one of the following proteins can directly affect RNA stability and protein translation.

- 1) *Cytosolic aconitase
- 2) Gal4
- 3) eIF2
- 4) Apo-100
- 5) NF-Kb

18. What is the role of the U1 snRNA in splicing.

- 1) To bind and protect the branch points of a hnRNA

- 2) To dislodge the catalytically active U6 snRNA
- 3) To bind to the 3' end of the histone mRNA
- 4) To associate and activate the U4 snRNA
- 5) *None of the above

19. A novel transcription factor "hogtheDandA" has recently been discovered with the following properties: It possesses an alpha helix that interacts with the major groove of the DNA helix; it can homodimerize and heterodimerize with close relatives in the subfamily through hydrophobic interactions. These hydrophobic interactions are positioned at each 7 amino acids of a second alpha helix that permit protein protein associations.

- 1) Helix-loop-helix
- 2) zinc finger
- 3) *Leucine zipper
- 4) Helix-turn-helix
- 5) None of the above

20. Which one of the following statements about protein translation is detrimental to translation.

- 1) The absence of any palindromic structure on the 5' end of the mRNA.
- 2) the presence of a GCCGCCpuCCAUG motif in the 5' end of the mRNA.
- 3) *A very long 5' untranslated mRNA.
- 4) the presence of a CAP structure on the mRNA
- 5) None of the above

21. In footprinting assays which one of the following molecules must be radiolabelled to identify the binding site of a transcription factor.

- 1) *the 5' end of the DNA fragment corresponding to the promoter of interest.
- 2) the polyA of an oligonucleotide
- 3) the 5' end of the mRNA of the gene of interest.
- 4) the amino terminus of the transcription factor
- 5) the carboxy terminus of the transcription factor

22. One answer is incorrect.

The following are phosphoglycerides:

- 1) Phosphatidyl ethanolamine
- 2) Phosphatidyl inositol
- 3) Diphosphatidyl glycerol
- 4) Phosphatidyl glycerol
- 5) *Sphingomyelin

23. One answer is incorrect.

The following are phospholipids:

- 1) Diphosphatidyl glycerol
- 2) Cardiolipin
- 3) Sphingomyelin
- 4) *Galactocerebroside
- 5) Lecithin

24. One answer is incorrect.

Fatty acids are constituents of the following lipids:

- 1) Sphingomyelin
- 2) Triglycerides
- 3) *Steroids
- 4) Cerebrosides
- 5) Sphingoglycolipids

25. One answer is incorrect.

Membrane fluidity is affected by lipid composition and chemical bonding:

- 1) The greater the temperature the more fluid the membrane
- 2) The longer the acyl chain length the less fluid the membrane
- 3) *Carbon atoms involved in a double bond configuration of fatty acyl chains are free to rotate.
- 4) The greater the number of double bonds the more fluid the membrane
- 5) The shorter the acyl chains the less capable of packing into a rigid structure

