Proteins of the Hsp70 class assist in protein folding by  
a. binding to polypeptide chains as soon as they are released from ribosomes.  
b. interacting with exposed regions of polypeptides that are rich in hydrophobic residues.  
c. keeping the polypeptide in an unfolded or partially folded state until productive folding can occur.  
d. spontaneously releasing proteins once folding is complete.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | b, c, & d |
| http://owl.cengage.com/owlimages/check.GIF |  | b & c |
|  |  | a, b, & c |
|  |  | a, b, & d |
|  |  | All of the Above |

Top of Form

The primary driving force for protein folding is:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Hsp70-assisted folding |
|  |  | GroES-GroEL-assisted folding |
|  |  | ATP-dependent DnaK binding to the unfolded protein. |
| http://owl.cengage.com/owlimages/check.GIF |  | burial of hydrophobic side chains away from the aqueous environment |

Bottom of Form

A chaperonin-assisted protein folding pathway uses:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DnaK-DnaJ |
|  |  | Hsp70 |
|  |  | GroES-GroEL |
| http://owl.cengage.com/owlimages/check.GIF |  | All of the Above |