

2017 AP® BIOLOGY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

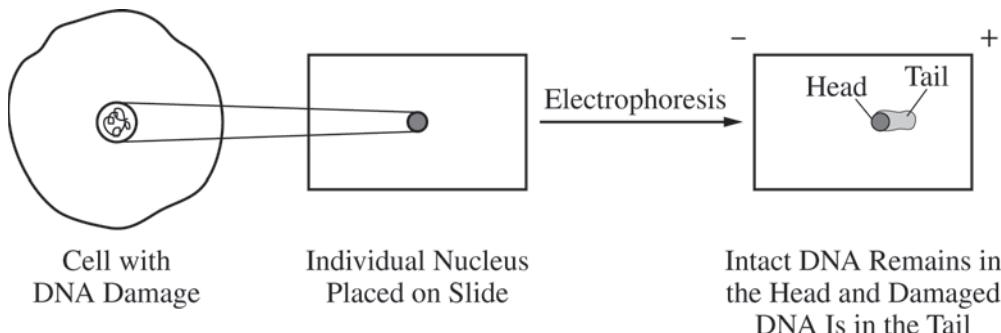


Figure 1. Comet assay to detect double-stranded breaks in DNA

6. A comet assay is a technique used to determine the amount of double-strand breaks in DNA (DNA damage) in cells. The nucleus of an individual cell is placed on a microscope slide coated with an agarose gel. An electric current is applied to the gel that causes DNA to move (electrophoresis), and the DNA is stained with a fluorescent dye. When viewed using a microscope, undamaged DNA from the nucleus appears as a round shape (the head), and the fragments of damaged DNA extend out from the head (the tail). The length of the tail corresponds to the amount of the damage in the DNA (see Figure 1).
- (a) To explain the movement of DNA fragments in the comet assay, **identify** one property of DNA and **provide reasoning** to support how the property contributes to the movement during the comet assay technique.
- (b) In a different experiment, cells are treated with a chemical mutagen that causes only nucleotide substitutions in DNA. **Predict** the likely results of a comet assay for this treatment.

**AP[®] BIOLOGY
2017 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 6

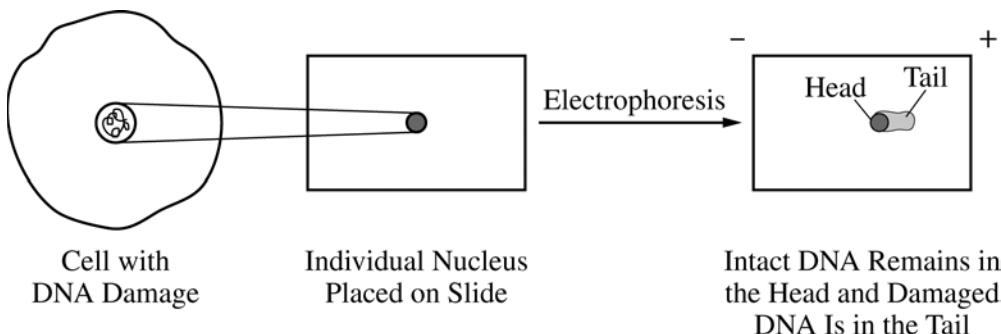


Figure 1. Comet assay to detect double-stranded breaks in DNA

A comet assay is a technique used to determine the amount of double-strand breaks in DNA (DNA damage) in cells. The nucleus of an individual cell is placed on a microscope slide coated with an agarose gel. An electric current is applied to the gel that causes DNA to move (electrophoresis), and the DNA is stained with a fluorescent dye. When viewed using a microscope, undamaged DNA from the nucleus appears as a round shape (the head), and the fragments of damaged DNA extend out from the head (the tail). The length of the tail corresponds to the amount of the damage in the DNA (see Figure 1).

- (a) To explain the movement of DNA fragments in the comet assay, **identify** one property of DNA and **provide reasoning** to support how the property contributes to the movement during the comet assay technique. **(2 points; both points must be earned from the same row.)**

Identification (1 point)	Reasoning (1 point)
DNA has a (negative) charge.	DNA moves toward the positive/oppositely charged pole.
DNA can be different sizes.	(Different size DNA fragments) move at different rates.

- (b) In a different experiment, cells are treated with a chemical mutagen that causes only nucleotide substitutions in DNA. **Predict** the likely results of a comet assay for this treatment. **(1 point)**

Prediction (1 point)

- Head (only) OR (head with) no tail.
- Tail will be shorter than a cell with double-stranded breaks in DNA.