REFERENCES

- **Browning, D. F., and S. J. Busby.** 2004. The regulation of bacterial transcription initiation. *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.* **2:**57–65.
- **Dever, T. E.** 2002. Gene-specific regulation by general translation factors. *Cell* **108:**545–556.
- **Ghosh, P.** 2004. Process of protein transport by the type III secretion system. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.* **68:**771–795.
- **Henkin, T. M.** 2000. Transcription termination control in bacteria. *Curr. Opin. Microbiol.* **3:**149–153.
- Juven-Gershon, T., J.-Y. Hsu, J. W. M. Theisen, and J. T. Kadonaga. 2008. The RNA polymerase II core promoter—the gateway to transcription. *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* **20**:253–259.
- Koenigsberger, C., J. J. Chicca II, M. C. Amoureux, G. M. Edelman, and

- **F. S. Jones.** 2000. Differential regulation by multiple promoters of the gene encoding the neuron-restrictive silencer factor. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **97**:2291–2296.
- **Kozak, M.** 2005. Regulation of translation via mRNA structure in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. *Gene* **361**:13–37.
- Maniatis, T., and B. Tasic. 2002. Alternative pre-mRNA splicing and proteome expansion in metazoans. *Nature* 418:236–243.
- Morse, R. H. 2007. Transcription factor access to promoter elements. *J. Cell. Biochem.* **102:**560–570.
- Petry, S., A. Weixlbaumer, and V. Ramakrishnan. 2008. The termination of translation. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* **18**:70–77.
- **Saier, M. H., Jr.** 2006. Protein secretion and membrane insertion systems in

- gram-negative bacteria. *J. Membr. Biol.* **214:**75–90.
- Schoenherr, C. J., and D. J. Anderson. 1995. The neuron-restrictive silencer factor (NRSF): a coordinate repressor of multiple neuron-specific genes. *Science* **267**:1360–1363.
- Watson, J. D., and F. H. C. Crick. 1953. Genetical implications of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid. *Nature* 171:964–967.
- Williams, S. K., and J. K. Tyler. 2007. Transcriptional regulation by chromatin disassembly and reassembly. *Curr. Opin. Genet. Dev.* 17:88–93.
- Wilson, D. N., and K. H. Nierhaus. 2006. The E-site story: the importance of maintaining two tRNAs on the ribosome during protein synthesis. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* **63**:2725–2737.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. Discuss the basic features of DNA replication.
- 2. Compare and contrast DNA and RNA.
- **3.** Describe the differences and similarities between prokary-otic and eukaryotic structural genes.
- **4.** Describe the elongation phase of translation.
- 5. Deduce the most likely DNA coding sequence for the following human protein: MAGGTWYQLFPRKMWNDSTLHP FILPMNVAG.
- 6. Determine the amino acid sequence encoded by the following mRNA: GCGAUCGACGAUGUUUCUAAAAGUAUCUCAUCAUCGAAAUGAGGGUUCGUAAUAGCGACCCGGGCGG.

- 7. What is an operon? What is the biological significance of an operon?
- **8.** How is transcription initiation controlled in bacterial cells?
- **9.** Describe the major DNA elements that are responsible for the transcription of eukaryotic structural genes.
- **10.** How are proteins transported across the cytoplasmic membrane of gram-positive bacterial cells?
- **11.** Describe the type II secretion system of gram-negative bacterial cells.
- 12. How are secretory proteins processed in eukaryotic cells?