分子生物学(李友军班)试卷总结 整理人:庞博文

一.名词解释

- 1.**Okazaki Fragments(冈崎片段)**: DNA 双链中,合成方向与复制叉移动方向不同的单链在合成时先形成小的 DNA 片段,这些小 DNA 片段称为冈崎片段。
- 2.**Nucleosome(核小体)**:由 DNA 和组蛋白形成的染色质基本结构单位。每个核小体由 146bp 的 DNA 缠绕组蛋白八聚体近两圈形成。核小体核心颗粒之间通过 60bp 左右的连接 DNA 相连。核小体的形状类似一个扁平的碟子或一个圆柱体。染色质就是由一连串的核小体所组成。当一连串核小体呈螺旋状排列构成纤丝状时, DNA 的压缩包装比约为 40。纤丝本身再进一步压缩后,成为常染色质的状态时, DNA 的压缩包装比约为 1000。有丝分裂时染色质进一步压缩为染色体,压缩包装比高达 8400,即只有伸展状态时长度的万分之一。
- 3.Aminoacyl tRNA synthetase (氨酰 tRNA 合成酶): 亦称氨酰 tRNA 连接酶,氨基酸活化酶,是合成氨酰 tRNA 的酶。20 种氨基酸均有其相应的专一性的氨酰 tRNA 合成酶。在 ATP 存在下其使氨基酸活化,并与 tRNA 的-CCA-OH 末端结合。此酶能专一性地辨认氨基酸的侧链和 tRNA。因为由于具有这样高专一性底物的酶,所以 mRNA 的遗传信息能准确无误地反映在蛋白质的氨基酸序列上。
- 4.**Hyperchromicity(增色效应)**:与天然 DNA 相比,变性 DNA 因其双螺旋破坏,使得碱基充分外露,因此紫外吸收增加,这种现象叫增色效应。
- 5.**Molecular Hybridization(分子杂交)**:不同的 DNA 片段之间,DNA 片段与 RNA 片段之间,甚至不同的 RNA 片段之间,如果彼此间的核苷酸排列顺序互补也可以复性,形成新的双螺旋结构。这种按照互补碱基配对而使不完全互补的两条多核苷酸相互结合的过程称为分子杂交。
- 6.**RNA splicing(RNA 剪接)**: 从 DNA 模板链转录出的最初转录产物中除去内含子,并将外显子连接起来形成一个连续的 RNA 分子的过程。分为组成型剪接和选择性剪接。
- 7.**Code Degeneracy(密码子简并性)**:同一种氨基酸具有两个或更多个密码子的现象 称为密码子的简并性。对应于同一种氨基酸的不同密码子称为同义密码子,只有色氨酸与甲硫氨酸仅有 1 个密码子。
- 8.**Introns(内含子)**: 内含子是真核生物细胞 DNA 中的间插序列。这些序列被转录在前体 RNA 中,经过剪接被去除,最终不存在于成熟 RNA 分子中。

9.**Telomere and telomerase(端粒和端粒酶)**:端粒是存在于真核细胞线状染色体末端的一小段 DNA-蛋白质复合体,它与端粒结合蛋白一起构成了特殊的"帽子"结构,作用是保持染色体的完整性和控制细胞分裂周期。

端粒酶在细胞中负责端粒的延长的一种酶,是基本的核蛋白逆转录酶,可将端粒 DNA 加至真核细胞染色体末端,把 DNA 复制损失的端粒填补起来,藉由把端粒修复延长,可以让端粒不会因细胞分裂而有所损耗,使得细胞分裂的次数增加。端粒在不同物种细胞中对于保持染色体稳定性和细胞活性有重要作用,端粒酶能延长缩短端粒(缩短的端粒其细胞复制能力受限),从而增强体外细胞的增殖能力。

- 10.**DNA replication fork(DNA 复制叉)**: 复制叉是 DNA 复制时在 DNA 链上通过解旋、解链和 SSB 蛋白的结合等过程形成的 Y 字型结构。
- 11.Transcription (转录):指遗传信息从基因(DNA)转移到 RNA,在 RNA 聚合酶的作用下形成一条与 DNA 碱基序列互补的 mRNA 的过程。作为蛋白质生物合成的第一步,进行转录时,一个基因会被读取并被复制为 mRNA,即特定的 DNA 片断作为遗传信息模板,以依赖 DNA 的 RNA 聚合酶作为催化剂,通过碱基互补的原则合成前体 mRNA。RNA 聚合酶通过与一系列组分构成动态复合体,完成转录起始、延伸、终止等过程。生成的 mRNA 携有的密码子,进入核糖体后可以实现蛋白质的合成。转录仅以 DNA 的一条链作为模板,被选为模板的单链称为模板链,亦称信息链;另一条单链称为非模板链,亦称无义链。DNA 上的转录区域称为转录单位。
- 12.**SD sequence(SD 序列)**: mRNA 中用于结合原核生物核糖体的序列。SD 序列在细菌 mRNA 起始密码子 AUG 上游 7-12 个核苷酸处,有一段富含嘌呤的碱基序列,能与细菌 16SrRNA 的 3端识别,帮助从起始 AUG 处开始翻译。

二.选择

1. Who carried out the base ratio studies of DNA?

A.Waston and Crick

B.Alfred Hershey and Martha Chase

C.Colin MacLeod and Maclyn McCarty

D.Erwin Chargaff

2.In order to unwind supercoiled DNA which enzyme is used?

A.Ligase

B.Helicase

C.Topoisomerase

D.Polymerase

E.Endonuclease

3. Which of the following is absent in an operon?

A.Promoter

B.Operator

C.Intron

D.Both promoter and intron

E.Both operator and promoter

4.Messenger RNA(mRNA) makes uo about 1% of the total celluar RNA. What feature of mRNA enables it to be selectively purified?

A.It is single stranded

B.It can be copied by reserves transcriptase into DNA

C.lts clover-leaf secondary structure

D.It is polyadenylated

E.It lacks introns

5. Which of the following is not part of the 30s initiation complex?

A.mRNA

B.Amino-acyl tRNA

C.16s rRNA

D.5s rRNA

E.IF1.IF2 and IF3

6.DNA microarrays can be used to study:

A.Chromosomal abnormalities

B.The DNA sequence of multiple chromosomes

C.The clustering of expression of genes with time and space

D.The DNA sequence of multiple genomes

E.Chromosomal rearrangements

7.which of the following statements is false regarding the sigma-factor?

A.Subregions 2.4 and 4.4 are involved in promoter recognition

B.interaction with the core enzyme unmasks the DNA-bing region

C.It does not have a DNA-binding domain

D.lt can bind to the -10 box

E.lt can also bind to the nontemplate strand

8. Which of the following conditions does not lead to a change in gene expression in patterns in bacteria cells?

A.Heat shock

B. Nutrient availability

C.Sporulation (生成孢子)

D.Nitrogen deprivation

E.None of the choices are correct

9. Which of the following is true about the regulation of the trp operon?

A.Attenuation is one of the control mechanisms

B.A corepressoris involved

C.An aporepressor is involved

D.Megative control is involved

E.All of the choices are true

10. Which of the following statements is not true concerning the genetic code?

A.It is an almost universal code

B.lt is a triplet code

C.It is capable of wobble base pairing

D.lt is a "comma-less" code

E.It is an overlapping code

11. Which base is not found in DNA but found in RNA?

A.Uracil

B.Thymine

C.Adenine

D.Cytosine

12. Which of the following is not present in the core RNA polymerase?

A.B'(Beta prime)

B.B(Beta)

C.Sigma

D.Both B and Sigma

13. Which of the following factors recognizes and binds to the UAG, UAA and UGA codons?

A. Elongation factors

B.Termination factors

C.RNA synthase

D.RNA polymerase

E.DNA polymerase

14. Northern blotting is used to detect a specific:

A.Protein

B.DNA

C.Carbohydrate

D.RNA

15. Which of the following is a feature of tRNA?

A.Poly(A) tail

B.Intron

C.Anticodon

D.Exon

16. Which is false?

A.Phosphorylation of eukaryotic initiation factors can play both an inhibitory and

stimulatory role in translational control of gene expression

B.Most eukaryotic mRNAs have 5' caps that function in translation initiation instead of Shine-Dalgarno sequences

C.Translation initiation in eukaryotes involves canning of the mRNA to focate a favorable AUG

D.In eukaryotes the first amino acid in all mature proteins is an N-formyl-methinnine

E.Similar to prokaryotes, eukaryotic translation incorporates a N-formyl-methionine as the first amino acid

17. Which of the following did Matthew Meseison and Franklin Stahi's experiment illustrate?

A.DNA is composed of a deoxyribose sugar, a phosphate group, and a nitrogenous base

B.DNA replicates semiconservatively

C.DNA replicates conservatively

D.DNA is the hereditary material

E.DNA is found in the nucleus

18. The tRNA that is base pairing with the codons in in the:

A.E site

B.P site

C.A site

D.None of the above

19. Which biotechnology method most closely resembles natural DNA replication?

A.Sanger Dideoxy sequencing

B.PCR

C.RFLP

D.DNA fingerprinting

E.Cloning

20.All the following are mutagens(can cause mutations), EXCEPT:

A.UV rays

B.Gamma rays

C.Dideoxynucleotides

D.X-rays

E.Chemicals that mimic nucleotide bases

21. Which of the following products are made by RNA polymerase III?

A.7SL RNA

B.5SrRNA

C.snRNA

D.7SL RNA and SrRNA and U6 snRNA

E.7SL RNA and 5SrRNA and snRNA

3.简答题

1. What is Alternative splicing?

选择性剪接是指从一个 mRNA 前体中通过不同的剪接方式(选择不同的剪接位点组合)产生不同的 mRNA 剪接异构体的过程,而最终的蛋白产物会表现出不同或者是相互拮抗的功能和结构特性,或者,在相同的细胞中由于表达水平的不同而导致不同的表型。

2.Describe the similarities and differences of polypeptide synthesis in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

异(仅列举一部分):

- (1)原核生物翻译与转录是偶联的,而真核生物不存在这种偶联关系。
- (2)原核生物的起始 tRNA 经历甲酰化反应,形成甲酰甲硫氨酰- tRNA,真核生物则不。
- (3)采取完全不同的机制识别起始密码子,原核生物依赖于 SD 序列,真核生物依赖于帽子结构和多聚 A 尾巴。
- (4)原核生物的 mRNA 与核糖体小亚基的结合先于起始 tRNA 与小亚基的结合,而真核生物的起始 tRNA 与小亚基的结合先于 mRNA 与核糖体小亚基的结合。.
- (5)参与真核生物蛋白质合成阶段的起始因子比原核复杂,释放因子则相对简单.
- (6)对抑制剂敏感性不同,如亚胺环己酮只作用于 80S 核糖体,只抑制真核生物的翻译,白喉毒素与 EF-2 结合,抑制肽链移位.
- (7)蛋白质激酶参与真核生物蛋白质合成的调节

同:自己想。

3. What is DNA replication? Describe the process and molecules involved in the DNA replication.

4. What are dsRNA and RNA inference?

RNA 干扰是指在进化过程中高度保守的、由双链 RNA(dsRNA)诱发的、同源 mRNA 高效特异性降解的现象。基因沉默,主要有转录前水平的基因沉默(TGS)和转录后水平的基因沉默(PTGS)两类:TGS 是指由于 DNA 修饰或染色体异染色质化等原因使基因不能正常转录:PTGS 是启动了细胞质内靶 mRNA 序列特异性的降解机制。

5.How does RNA polymerase locate the transcriptional start site of a gene? 原核生物:

真核生物:

6.What is DNA damage? Please list some common kinds of DNA damage DNA 损伤是复制过程中发生的 DNA 核苷酸序列永久性改变,并导致遗传特征改变的现象。情况分为:substitutation (替换)、deletion (删除)、insertion (插入)、transposon(转座子)。

类型:点突变(转换、颠换),插入,缺失,倒卫,易位,双链断裂。

7. What are microRNAs? How can microRNAs regulate the expression of other genes?

MicroRNA (是一类由内源基因编码的长度约为 22 个核苷酸的非编码单链 RNA 分子,它们在动植物中参与转录后基因表达调控。大多数 miRNA 基因以单拷贝、多拷贝或基因簇的形式存在于基因组中。

4.论述题

- 1.Describe some common kinds of DNA damage. Analysis and discuss the consequenses of DNA damage in the cells
- 2.Describe and discuss the attenuation of the trp operon
- 3. How many kinds of RNA in the cells? Describe the structures and function of RNA. Assay the relationship pf their structures and function of RNA
- 4.Please describe the structures and function of DNA and RNA. Also please assay the relationship of the structure and function of DNA and RNA.