

生物化学 I (2018年秋季学期, A 卷)

专业(班级): _____ 姓名: _____ 学号: _____

任课教师: 郑利民 李国富 阅卷教师: _____

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	合计
分数							

警示

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条：“考试作弊不授予学士学位”。

I. 简答题 (共 25 小题, 每小题 4 分, 超过 50 分以 50 分计入总分)

1. 哪些标准氨基酸含两个手性碳原子? 写出它们的 Fisher 投影式。 (4')
2. 为什么 SDS 变性电泳可以估算蛋白质的分子量? (4')
3. Mass spectroscopy 在生物大分子研究中有什么应用? (4')
4. α -Keratin、Collagen、Silk fibroin 的二级结构和氨基酸组成有何特点? (4')
5. 根据二级结构的组成和排列可将蛋白质结构分为哪些类型? (4')
6. 蛋白质 *in vivo* 条件下的折叠有哪些辅助因子? (4')
7. 蛋白质在与其他分子的相互作用中发挥作用, 这种相互作用有何特点? (4')
8. 哪些因素可以导致 Hemoglobin 与 O₂ 的亲和力增加? (4')
9. 图示抗体的一般结构 (包括结构域及可能的二硫键)。(4')
10. 构成肌肉粗丝和细丝的蛋白分子有哪些, 各有什么功能? (4')
11. 写出蛋白质氨基酸测序的基本步骤。 (4')
12. 什么是酶催化的过渡态理论? 列出你所知道的支持证据? (4')
13. 酶的可逆抑制剂有几类? 它们的抑制动力学各有何特点? (4')
14. 酶在体内的活性是如何受到调控的? (4')
15. 淀粉与纤维素的结构有何区别? (4')
16. 细胞膜表面的 Glycoprotein 和 Glycolipid 有哪些生物学功能? (4')
17. 细胞内的 DNA 可能会出现哪些异常结构, 他们有什么生物学意义? (4')
18. 膜脂的分类及其结构特点 (4')
19. 生物膜的功能有哪些? (4')
20. 膜蛋白以哪些方式参与生物膜的构成? (4')
21. 图示 secondary active transport, uniport, symport, antiport. (4')
22. Acetylcholine receptor 通道是如何控制开关的? (4')
23. K⁺离子通道是如何对通过的离子进行选择的? (4')

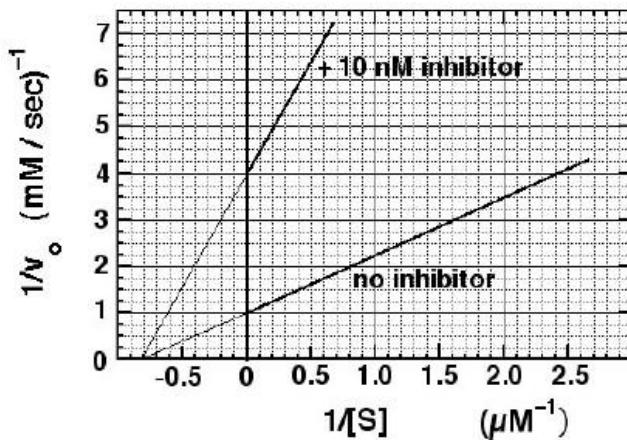
24. 膜电位是怎样控制 Na^+ 通道开关的（可图示并说明）？（4'）

25. Ca^{2+} 泵和 Na^+-K^+ 泵的异同点。（4'）

II. You have a crude lysate sample containing a mixture of six proteins (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and β -galactosidase). Some characteristics of these proteins are shown in the table below. Give an available procedure of purifying β -galactosidase. (10 pts)

Protein	Concentration of ammonium sulfate required for precipitation	Molecular Weight (kDa)	Isoelectric point (pI)
1	45%	38	3.7
2	80%	22	4.8
3	65%	14	5.3
4	20%	75	6.8
5	30%	55	9.5
β -galactosidase	45%	115	5.3

III. You are working on a compound as a potential drug that inhibits an overproduced enzyme whose uncontrolled activity leads to uncontrolled cell proliferation (cancer). A steady-state kinetic analysis of the enzyme-catalyzed reaction was carried out, with velocities measured as a function of the concentration of the substrate in the absence and in the presence of 10 nM inhibitor. The results of the kinetics experiment are plotted for you below. Please answer the following questions. (10 pts)

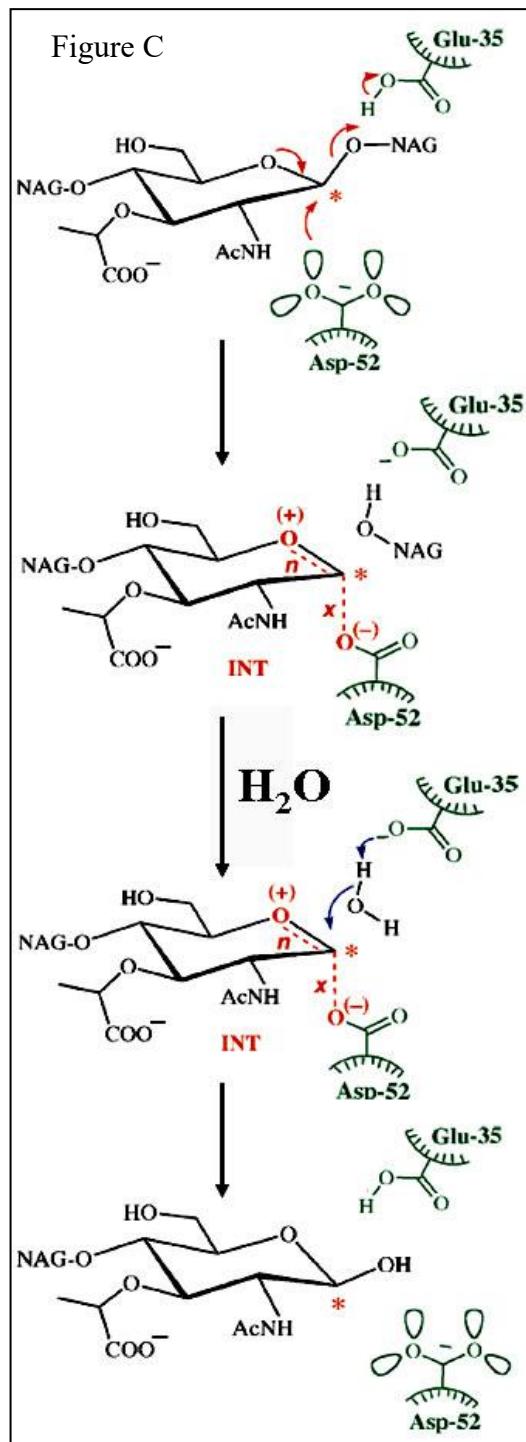
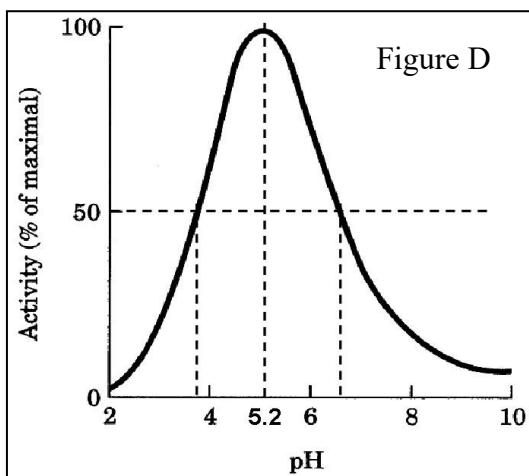
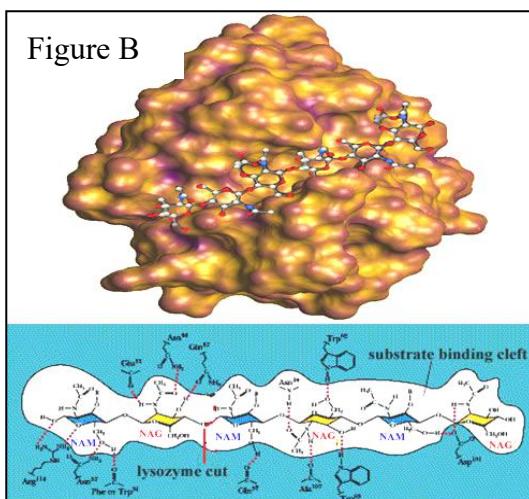
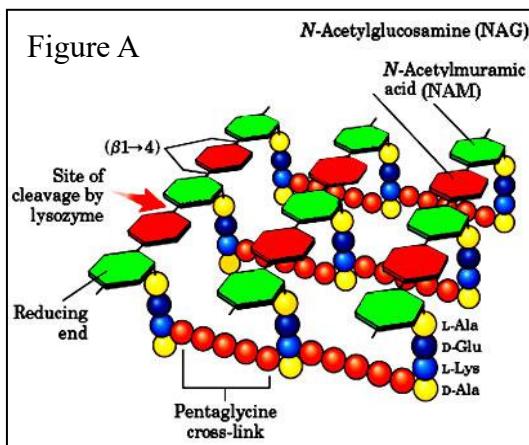


- What type of inhibitor is this compound (be as specific as you can)? Show the diagram of the inhibitor's mechanism (by E denoting enzyme, S denoting substrate, I denoting inhibitor; for example: $E + S \rightleftharpoons ES \rightarrow E + P$).
- Calculate the K_m , K_{cat} in the absence of inhibitor and K_m^{app} , K_{cat}^{app} in the presence of inhibitor (app denoting apparent. The total concentration of enzyme is 2nM).
- Calculate the inhibitor constant K_I .

IV. Lysozyme destroys the cell wall of bacteria by catalyzing the hydrolysis of 1,4- β -linkages between N-acetylmuramic acid (NAM) and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (NAG) residues in a peptidoglycan (figure A). Figure B shows the binding of the peptidoglycan to the active site of lysozyme, a deep cleft across part of the globular protein surface. Six hexoses of the substrate fit into this cleft. Figure C shows the

hydrolytic process of 1,4- β -linkages between NAM and NAG and figure D shows the pH-activity profile of lysozyme. Please answer the following questions. (10 pts)

1. What can you talk about the figure B in accord with the enzymatic mechanism?
 2. What can you talk about the figure C in accord with the enzymatic mechanism?
 3. Calculate the ratio of the enzyme molecules which really work at pH3.8, 5.2, 6.6 to all enzyme molecules, and explain figure D according to your calculation ($\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \lg([\text{A}^-]/[\text{HA}])$; $\text{pK}_a^{\text{Glu}} = 5.9$, $\text{pK}_a^{\text{Asp}} = 4.5$; $10^{2.1} \approx 126$, $10^{0.7} \approx 5$).



（注意：请将第 V, VI 两题答案写在单独的答题纸上，否者，后果自负）

V. 关于信号转导的组题（回答简明扼要，具有针对性，条理性。如果回答的内容在前面已经给出，可以采用“参见……”的引用方式，以节省答题时间）（10 分）

1. 生物信号(Biosignaling)的基本特征和信号转导(Signal Transduction)的基本要素；
2. 描述 GTP-结合蛋白 (G—蛋白) 活化和失活的调节机制；
3. 以 G—蛋白偶联受体为例，描述细胞信号转导的基本途径和产生细胞应答的机制。

VI. 以感觉系统 (sensory systems) 为例，说明信号传感器 (signal transducer, 如：离子通道和偶联受体等) 之间的相互作用，以及信号转导的常见调控机制。（10 分）