

Student name _____ ID # _____

1. Membrane transport.

A. (4 pts) What ion couples primary and secondary active transport in animal cells? What ion serves the same function in plant cells?

Na⁺, H⁺

2. (4 pts) What is the terminal electron acceptor in respiration? In photosynthesis?

O₂, NADP⁺

3. (5pts) You are an arctic biologist and discover an archeobacterium that lives and reproduces quite well at -10°C. Surprisingly, there is a closely related species that lives in the tropics. When you examine the membranes of the two species you find that the fatty acids are very different.

State two differences you would expect to find in fatty acids of the two species (be sure to indicate which species has which trait).

At -10 expect short tails and more unsaturated

4. True or false: (7 pts)

F Using a scanning electron microscopy, cell biologists can directly observe the surface topology of living cells.

F Secretory and membrane proteins are made in the smooth endoplasmic reticulum.

T The inside (lumen) of a plant vacuole is positively charged and acidic relative to the cytoplasm.

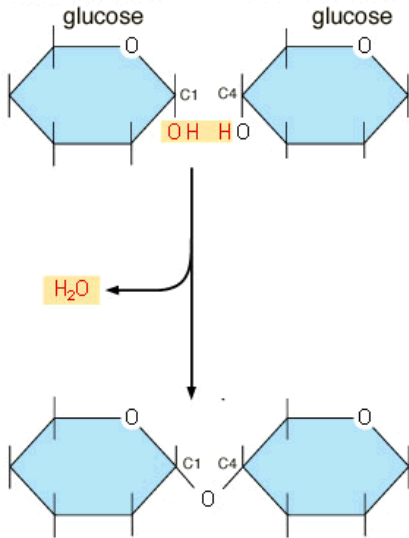
T The cell wall of plants prevents the cells from exploding due to turgor pressure.

T Cholesterol broadens the transition temperature of membranes.

T A typical cell membrane contains a variety of lipids, proteins and carbohydrates.

g__F__ In the helical regions of a transmembrane protein, the hydrophobic side chains on the amino acids are arranged in such a way as to face the water environment

5. Consult the figure shown below:



A. (1pt) What is the general type of reaction shown?
condensation

B. (1pt) What sign is the ΔG for this reaction (+ or -)?
plus

C. (2pt) Name the bond formed, being as specific as possible.
Alpha 1-4

D. (1pt) Is this bond found in cellulose or glycogen?
glycogen

6. ATP synthesis

A. (4pts) In which membranes of the following cells is ATP made: (list all membranes that make ATP)

Bacteria

Plasma membrane

Animal cells

Inner mito membrane

Plant cells

Inner mito membrane

Thylakoid membrane

Student name _____ ID # _____

B. (2 pts) The F1F0 ATPase can work in either direction. Why might bacteria want to run the ATPase backwards?

Generate H⁺ EC gradient to drive coupled transport

C. (3 pts) Fill in the blanks.) The bacterial ATP synthase contains several polypeptides; this is an example of the ___quaternary___ level of protein structure. In the ___tight_____ binding state

of the β subunit, ATP is formed spontaneously by joining ADP and Pi together. The subunit that interacts with the β subunit and controls its conformation is the _____gamma_____ subunit. The ΔG for

ATP synthesis is ___+___ (+ or -) and the energy is provided by _H+_____ moving through the

___a___ subunit of the synthase.

7. (5 pts) Draw a peptide bond between two amino acids with R groups R1 and R2. Circle the peptide bond and indicate amino and carboxyl ends.

Straight from lecture notes

8. (6 pts) Complete the table below by indicating where the molecules/structures on the left would be found. An example of what you are to do is found in the first row.

	Nucleus	Extracellular Matrix	Cytoplasm	Mitochondria	Chloroplasts	Plasma Membrane
Lipids	X		X	X	X	X
DNA	X			X	X	
RNA	X		X	X	X	
Protein	X	X	X	X	X	X

Student name _____ ID # _____

9. (3pts) What are the three tenets of the cell theory?

Cells only come from cells
Cell is smallest unit of life
All organisms are composed of cells

10. (3pts) It is known that viruses use DNA or RNA as their genetic material and some have replication and transcription machinery. Why are viruses still not considered cells?

Don't carry out extensive metabolism
Don't have all machinery to replicate their nucleic acids

11. (5pts) Given the following amino acid sequence comes from a polypeptide that spans the membrane one time and is not a transport protein. Circle the portion of the oligopeptide sequence that is probably embedded in the membrane bilayer.

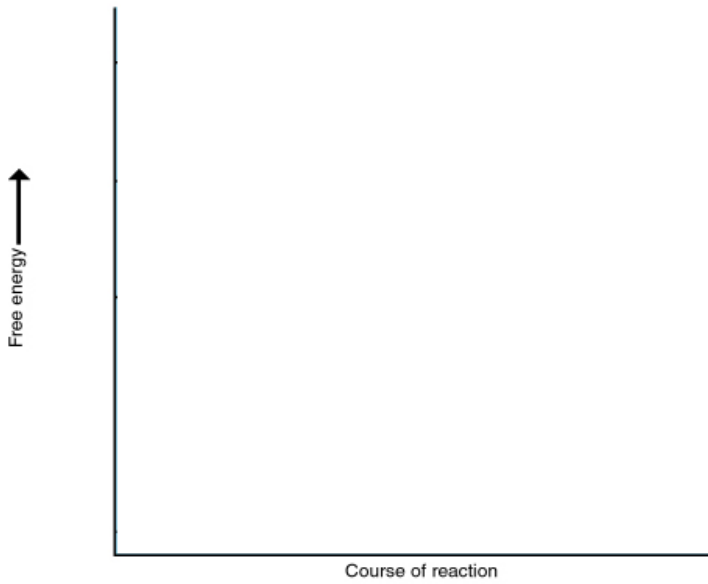
N - Alanine-Tryptophan-Isoleucine-Proline-Glycine - Serine-Aspartic Acid-Histidine-Tyrosine-Asparagine-Lysine - C

Give a reason for your answer

Non polar side chains

12. (6pts) How do enzymes increase the rate of a reaction? Illustrate your answer below by drawing a free energy diagram showing a) an enzyme catalyzed and b) an un-catalyzed reaction. Draw a reaction course in which ΔG is positive and label all pertinent parts of the curve.

Student name _____ ID # _____



Products should be higher E than reactants;
Label activation energy

13. You are working on a new cytoskeletal protein named DB.
A. (3pts) You want to know where does protein DB localizes inside the cell. What light microscopic technique will you use to visualize DB? Briefly describe how this technique works.

Immunofluorescence microscopy

- B. (2pts) When you use blue light to image DB you have a resolution of 200nm. You now switch and use red light (600nm) to view DB. The numerical aperture (NA) of the two objectives is identical. What is the resolution using red light? Show your work.

ignore

Student name _____ ID # _____

14. (4pts) You are studying the ability of a certain mitochondrial preparation to synthesize ATP. You notice that when you apply cyanide, the production of ATP is abolished completely. Given that cyanide blocks respiratory electron transport, how would you explain your observation?

No H⁺ EC gradient

15. Bonding.

A. (2pts) Define a covalent bond in 1 sentence.

Sharing e-

B. (2pts) Why are some covalent bonds polar? (What makes a covalent bond polar?)

e- spend more time around one nucleus

C. (2pts) What type of weak bond can form between atoms involved in polar covalent bonds?

H bonds

16. Photosynthesis

A. (2pts) In the big picture, animal cells are dependent on photosynthesis to provide __organic molecules _____ and _____ O₂ _____ that are needed by heterotrophs.

Student name _____ ID # _____

B. (4pts) The light reactions of photosynthesis occur across the thylakoid membrane and are vectorial, that is the side of the membrane where a reaction occurs is important. State whether the following processes or reactions occur in the lumen of the thylakoid or in the stroma.

O₂ synthesis

lumen

NADPH synthesis

stroma

Accumulation of H⁺ in solution

lumen

ATP synthesis

stroma

17. You work in a lab studying the characteristics of a mutant unicellular algae that has lost the ability to transport glucose. You have identified the mutant polypeptide and it has several domains that fold into α -helices. The folded polypeptide also contains two distinct binding sites. While examining this mutant further you discover that the mutant protein binds glucose well, but it does not transport glucose inward.

A. (2pts) What type of membrane transport could the non-mutant protein facilitate? Explain your reasoning.

Carrier mediated symport

B. (3pts) Propose a possible explanation for what is wrong with the mutant protein.

Can't bind ion driving uptake (e. g. Na⁺)

18. Evolution

Student name _____ ID # _____

A. (1pt) The first organelle thought to have evolved in eukaryotes was the nucleus (fill in the blank), and the first fossils of this organelle date back about 1.7 billion years.

B. (4pts) Briefly describe how this organelle is thought to have evolved.

Invagination of plasma membrane

19. (3pts) Fill in the blanks.

A. NADH is a molecule that donates 2 high energy electrons to the respiratory electron transport chain. To reduce the oxidized form of this molecule requires 1 (how many) H^+ and 2 (how many) electrons.

20. (4pts) Recent molecular data indicate that all of life can be classified into three major domains. What are they? Circle the domain from which mitochondria arose.

Archeabacteria

Eubacteria

Eukaryotes