

Name: _____

Dr. Reichler's Bio 325-uex Summer 2008 Quiz 6/25

- 1) If fraternal or identical twins that grew up together and fraternal or identical twins who grew up apart both had a 77% correlation in whether they liked to chew gum, what conclusion could be reached?

- 2) Based on the evidence from voles, what might you do to your significant other if you wanted to break up with them?

- 3) What about human DNA indicates the importance of regulating gene expression?

- 4) What is a basic difference in regulation of gene expression between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?

- 5) After a wound, what might be a change in gene expression that takes place over hours or days? (We did not directly discuss this in class)

- 6) If there were low glucose and low lactose, would the lac operon be transcribed?

- 7) What would be the effect on a eukaryotic cell that lacked the enzymes for histone acetylation?

- 8) What would the approximate sequence be of a single strand of DNA that could potentially form four-stranded DNA?

- 9) What about the distribution of putative DNA quadruplex sequences indicates that they have a specific function in cells?

- 10) How would understanding DNA quadruplexes help treat cancer?

Answers:

1) If fraternal or identical twins that grew up together and fraternal or identical twins who grew up apart both had a 77% correlation in whether they liked to chew gum, what conclusion could be reached?

Chewing gum preference is based on what happens in the womb. The only commonality between these twins is that they all share a womb with their twin.

2) Based on the evidence from voles, what might you do to your significant other if you wanted to break up with them?

Inject them with oxytocin receptor blockers.

3) What about human DNA indicates the importance of regulating gene expression?

That about the same amount of DNA that codes for amino acids etc codes for regulatory regions.

4) What is a basic difference in regulation of gene expression between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?

In prokaryotes most of gene expression regulation takes place at the level of transcription, in eukaryotes it can occur at any of the steps between DNA and the protein. Also, prokaryotic genes are 'on' and can be repressed while eukaryotic genes are 'off' and need to be activated.

5) After a wound, what might be a change in gene expression that takes place over hours or days? (We did not directly discuss this in class)

There are several potential answers. Activating an immune response or repair mechanisms that takes several hours or days to be activated.

6) If there were low glucose and low lactose, would the lac operon be transcribed?

No, without lactose the repressor binds to the *lac* promoter blocking transcription.

7) What would be the effect on a eukaryotic cell that lacked the enzymes for histone acetylation?

Gene expression would be reduced. Histone acetylation is needed to unpackage genes so that transcription factors etc can have access.

8) What would the approximate sequence be of a single strand of DNA that could potentially form four-stranded DNA?

Some four repeats of G's interspersed with a few non-G nucleotides.

9) What about the distribution of putative DNA quadruplex sequences indicates that they have a specific function in cells?

They are not randomly distributed in the genome. They are more common in telomeres and promoters.

10) How would understanding DNA quadruplexes help treat cancer?

Because of their involvement in telomeres, which need to be elongated for a cancer cell to keep dividing, and their presence in the promoters of oncogenes.