

# UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

## Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

**Exam in MBV 3010 Advanced Cell Biology**

**Day of exam: August 14th, 2014**

**Exam hours: 09:00-12:00**

**This examination paper consists of 3 pages.**

**Appendices: None**

**Permitted materials: None**

**Questions I – IX are multiple choice questions. Only one answer is correct for each question. Write down your answers on a blank answering paper. For example: Question VII, correct answer = A. Write each answer on a new line. Questions X to XII are traditional questions that require longer answers.**

*Make sure that your copy of this examination paper is complete before answering.*

### **Question I (1 point)**

Which phenomenon would you observe in a GABA synapse if the intracellular  $\text{Cl}^-$  concentration would increase considerably from the normal values?

- A) The GABA induced  $\text{Cl}^-$  current would be outward instead of inward, resulting in an excitatory response.
- B) The GABA induced  $\text{Cl}^-$  current would be inward instead of outward, resulting in an inhibitory response.
- C) The GABA induced  $\text{Na}^+$  current would be larger, due to enlarged attraction to the  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions inside the cell.
- D) The GABA induced  $\text{Na}^+$  current would be smaller, due to the reduced  $\text{Na}^+$  concentration gradient, as the intracellular  $\text{Na}^+$  concentration would increase simultaneously with  $\text{Cl}^-$ .
- E) No change will be observed, as  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions always will move into the cell through the GABA receptors, due to the negative membrane potential.

### **Question II (1 point)**

Which of these signaling molecules is a protein kinase?

- A) Akt.
- B) Bad.
- C) Calmodulin.
- D) Sos.
- E) Wnt.

**Question III (1 point)**

Amino acid variation among MHC class II allotypes that present antigens to CD4+ T cells is concentrated

- A) where MHC class II contacts CD4.
- B) in the beta chain.
- C) in the alpha chain.
- D) where the MHC II molecule interacts with peptide and the T cell receptor.
- E) throughout both the alpha and beta chains.

**Question IV (1 point)**

Which of these GTP-binding proteins contributes to protein export from the endoplasmic reticulum (ER)?

- A) Ran.
- B) Rho.
- C) Arf 6.
- D) Sar1.
- E) Rac.

**Question V (1 point)**

What structure (signal) is recognized by the receptor responsible for sorting of newly synthesized lysosomal enzymes from the Golgi-apparatus to the endocytic pathway?

- A) Mannose-6-phosphate.
- B) Sialic acid.
- C) Di-leucine (LL).
- D) KDEL (lys-asp-glu-leu).
- E) Terminal glucose residues.

**Question VI (1 point)**

Which of the following is a protein complex involved in control of protein folding in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER)?

- A) OXA.
- B) COPI.
- C) SAM.
- D) ESCRT.
- E) PERK.

### Question VII (1 point)

What is dynamin?

- A) A hormone regulating fat storage.
- B) A cell surface receptor for lipoproteins.
- C) A protein that can bind to microtubules and mediate minus end directed transport along these.
- D) A protein in the Golgi apparatus modifying cargo proteins by proteolysis.
- E) A GTPase required for endocytic vesicle formation from clathrin coated pits.

### Question VIII (1 point)

Which amino acid sequence is a signal for import of proteins from the cytoplasm into peroxisomes?

- A) KDEL (-lys-asp-glu-leu).
- B) FGFGFG (-phe-gly-phe-gly-phe-gly-).
- C) SKL (-ser-lys-leu).
- D) GKKKGKK (-gly-lys-lys-lys-gly-lys-lys-).
- E) LALKLAGLDI (-leu-ala-leu-lys-leu-ala-gly-leu-asp-ile-).

### Question IX (1 point)

A lipid anchor in the plasma membrane can link proteins covalently to the outer membrane leaflet, facing the extracellular space. What is this lipid anchor called?

- A) Dolichol.
- B) Cholesterol.
- C) Phosphatidyl-inositol-phosphate (PIP).
- D) Glycosylceramide.
- E) Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI).

### Question X (3 points)

Describe the Hedgehog signaling pathway (use text only, not figures).

### Question XI (3 points)

Some facultative intracellular bacterial pathogens, such as *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Shigella flexneri* induce actin nucleation inside the host cell. How do the bacteria gain access to actin following induced endocytosis? What role does actin nucleation play in the infectious process?

### Question XII (3 points)

Describe how a cargo protein is transported out of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), and to and through the Golgi apparatus. If alternative models exist, please describe these.