

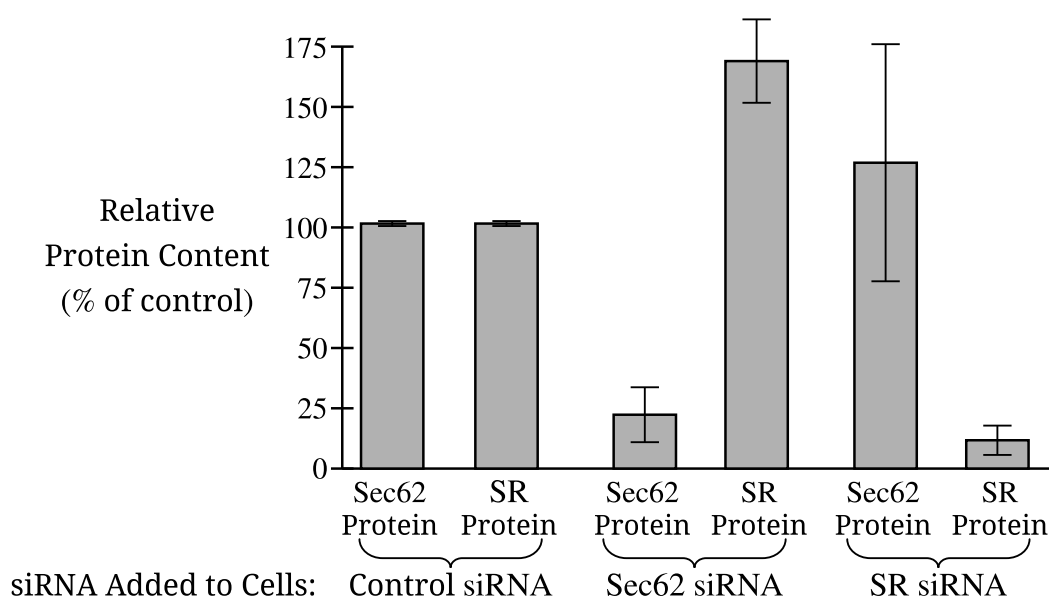
1. Most proteins that are secreted from a cell must be transported to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) either during translation or after translation.

A. **Describe** the function of ribosomes.

For proteins transported during translation, this process begins in the cytosol and pauses when a specific sequence of amino acids is translated. The translation complex is then transported to the surface of the ER where translation continues. Proteins that are transported after translation are translated entirely in the cytosol and then transported to the ER. In both instances, the translated proteins enter the ER through a protein channel in the membrane of the ER.

Researchers studying the two types of protein transport identified that the ER membrane protein SR is necessary for transport during translation, while the ER membrane protein Sec62 is necessary for transport after translation. To investigate which transport mechanism is used for different proteins, researchers first created small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) that reduce expression of either SR or Sec62. They then treated groups of cells with either the SR siRNA or the Sec62 siRNA and determined the relative amount of SR and Sec62 protein in each group of cells compared with cells treated with a control siRNA (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average relative amounts of Sec62 and SR proteins in cells treated with control siRNA, Sec62 siRNA, or SR siRNA. Error bars represent $\pm SE_{\bar{x}}$.

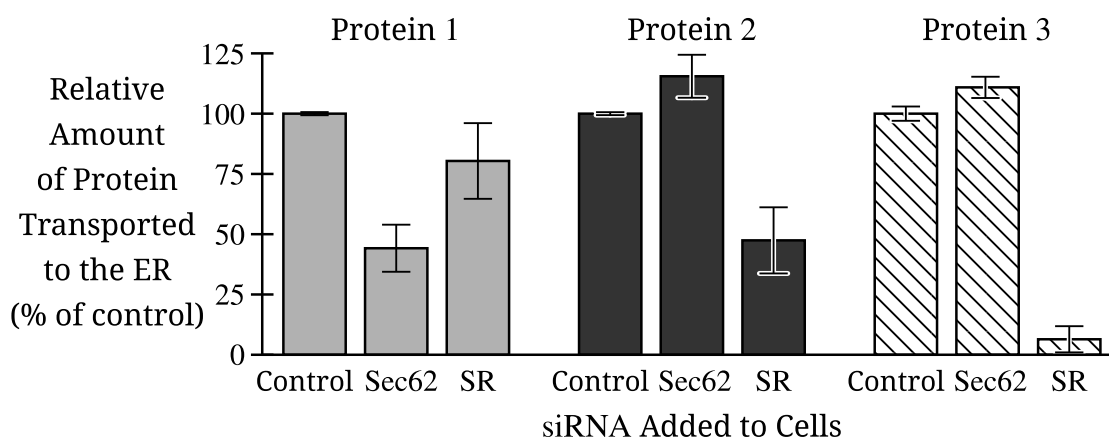


B.

- Identify** the dependent variable in the experiments shown in Figure 1.
- Justify** why the researchers included the control of measuring the relative amounts of both Sec62 and SR proteins in cells that were treated with Sec62 siRNA only (data shown in Figure 1).
- Based on Figure 1, **describe** the effect on the production of SR protein when cells are treated with Sec62 siRNA.

The researchers then measured the amount of each of three different proteins that was transported to the ER in cells treated with Sec62 siRNA or SR siRNA. The researchers calculated the percent transported relative to the cells treated with control siRNA (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Average relative amounts of three proteins that were transported to the ER when treated with control siRNA, Sec62 siRNA, or SR siRNA. Error bars represent $\pm SE_x$.



C.

- Identify** the independent variable in the researchers' second experiment (data shown in Figure 2).
- Based on Figure 2, **identify** the protein(s) that when treated with Sec62 siRNA showed an increase in percent transport to the ER compared with the control.
- Protein 1 is encoded by 234 nucleotides, while protein 2 is encoded by 495 nucleotides. Assuming all nucleotides for both proteins encode amino acids, **calculate** the difference in the number of amino acids between the two proteins.

D.

- Researchers claim that protein 1 is the only tested protein that is transported to the ER following its complete translation in the cytosol. Using data from Figure 2, **support** the researchers' claim.
- For any protein that enters the ER, researchers claim that amino acids close to the protein's amino terminus determine how likely the protein is to pass through the protein channel within the ER membrane. **Justify** the researchers' claim based on your understanding of factors that affect the transport of proteins across membranes.

3. Gibberellin is the primary plant hormone that promotes stem elongation. GA 3-beta-hydroxylase (GA3H) is the enzyme that catalyzes the reaction that converts a precursor of gibberellin to the active form of gibberellin. A mutation in the *GA3H* gene results in a short plant phenotype. When a pure-breeding tall plant is crossed with a pure-breeding short plant, all offspring in the F_1 generation are tall. When the F_1 plants are crossed with each other, 75 percent of the plants in the F_2 generation are tall and 25 percent of the plants are short.

		Second Base in Codon					
		U	C	A	G		
First Base in Codon	U	UUU } Phe UUC } UUA } Leu UUG }	UCU } UCC } Ser UCA } UCG }	UAU } Tyr UAC } UAA Stop UAG Stop	UGU } Cys UGC } UGA Stop UGG Trp	U C A G	Third Base in Codon
	C	CUU } CUC } Leu CUA } CUG }	CCU } CCC } Pro CCA } CCG }	CAU } His CAC } CAA } Gln CAG }	CGU } CGC } Arg CGA } CGG }	U C A G	
	A	AUU } AUC } Ile AUA } AUG Met or Start	ACU } ACC } Thr ACA } ACG }	AAU } Asn AAC } AAA } Lys AAG }	AGU } Ser AGC } AGA } Arg AGG }	U C A G	
	G	GUU } GUC } Val GUA } GUG }	GCU } GCC } Ala GCA } GCG }	GAU } Asp GAC } GAA } Glu GAG }	GGU } GGC } Gly GGA } GGG }	U C A G	

Figure 1. The universal genetic code

- (a) The wild-type allele encodes a GA3H enzyme with alanine (Ala), a nonpolar amino acid, at position 229. The mutant allele encodes a GA3H enzyme with threonine (Thr), a polar amino acid, at position 229. **Describe** the effect of the mutation on the enzyme and **provide reasoning** to support how this mutation results in a short plant phenotype in homozygous recessive plants.
- (b) Using the codon chart provided, **predict** the change in the codon sequence that resulted in the substitution of alanine for threonine at amino acid position 229.
- (c) **Describe** how individuals with one (heterozygous) or two (homozygous) copies of the wild-type *GA3H* allele can have the same phenotype.