

3. To investigate whether red blood cells of animals lose the ability to take in glucose from their environment as they age, scientists collected red blood cells from guinea pigs that ranged in age from one day old to seven months old. Scientists incubated an equal number of red blood cells in separate culture dishes that contained a 300 nM solution of radioactively labeled glucose. The amount of radioactively labeled glucose present inside the red blood cells of each group was measured over time.

- (a) **Describe** a difference between passive transport and active transport.
- (b) **Justify** why the scientists used an equal number of red blood cells in each culture dish as a control.
- (c) Glucose transporters are required for the facilitated diffusion of glucose into red blood cells. The scientists claim that the expression of the gene encoding these transporters decreases as guinea pigs age. If the scientists' claim is supported by experimental data, **predict** the effect of increased age on the amount of radioactively labeled glucose present inside the cells of each group.
- (d) **Justify** your prediction in part (c).

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If there are multiple parts to this question, write the part letter with your response.

1. The binding of an extracellular ligand to a G protein-coupled receptor in the plasma membrane of a cell triggers intracellular signaling (Figure 1, A). After ligand binding, GTP replaces the GDP that is bound to $G\alpha$, a subunit of the G protein (Figure 1, B). This causes $G\alpha$ to activate other cellular proteins, including adenylyl cyclase that converts ATP to cyclic AMP (cAMP). The cAMP activates protein kinases (Figure 1, C). In cells that line the small intestine, a cAMP-activated protein kinase causes further signaling that ultimately results in the secretion of chloride ions (Cl^-) from the cells. Under normal conditions, $G\alpha$ hydrolyzes GTP to GDP, thus inactivating adenylyl cyclase and stopping the signal (Figure 1, A).

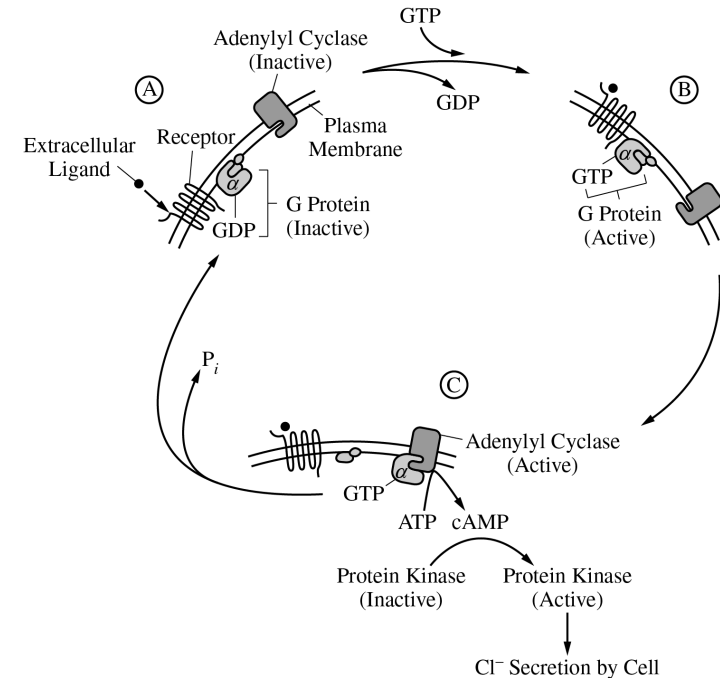


Figure 1. Under normal conditions, ligand binding to a G protein-coupled receptor results in chloride ion transport from an intestinal cell.

Individuals infected with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae* experience severe loss of water from the body (dehydration). This is due to the effects of the bacterial cholera toxin that enters intestinal cells. Scientists studied the effects of cholera toxin on four samples of isolated intestinal cell membranes containing the G protein-related signal transduction components shown in Figure 1. GTP was added to samples II and IV only; cholera toxin was added to samples III and IV only. The scientists then measured the amount of cAMP produced by the adenylyl cyclase in each sample (Table 1).

TABLE 1. AMOUNT OF cAMP PRODUCED FROM INTESTINAL CELL MEMBRANES IN THE ABSENCE OR PRESENCE OF CHOLERA TOXIN

Sample	GTP	Cholera Toxin	Rate of cAMP Production (pmol per mg adenylyl cyclase per min)
I	—	—	0.5
II	+	—	10.0
III	—	+	0.5
IV	+	+	127.0

present, +; absent, —

- (a) **Describe** one characteristic of a membrane that requires a channel be present for chloride ions to passively cross the membrane. **Explain** why the movement of chloride ions out of intestinal cells leads to water loss.
- (b) **Identify** an independent variable in the experiment. **Identify** a negative control in the experiment. **Justify** why the scientists included Sample III as a control treatment in the experiment.
- (c) Based on the data, **describe** the effect of cholera toxin on the synthesis of cAMP. **Calculate** the percent change in the rate of cAMP production due to the presence of cholera toxin in sample IV compared with sample II.
- (d) A drug is designed to bind to cholera toxin before it crosses the intestinal cell membrane. Scientists mix the drug with cholera toxin and then add this mixture and GTP to a sample of intestinal cell membranes. **Predict** the rate of cAMP production in pmol per mg adenylyl cyclase per min if the drug binds to all of the toxin. In a separate experiment, scientists engineer a mutant adenylyl cyclase that cannot be activated by Gs α . The scientists claim that cholera toxin will not cause excessive water loss from whole intestinal cells that contain the mutant adenylyl cyclase. **Justify** this claim.

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