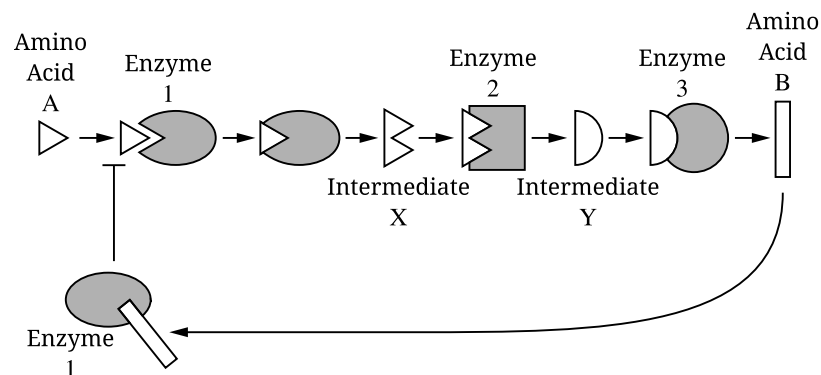


5. Figure 1 shows the reactions of the metabolic pathway used to synthesize amino acid B from amino acid A in cells.

Figure 1. Synthesis of amino acid B from amino acid A



- A. **Describe** a characteristic of an enzyme's active site that allows it to catalyze a specific chemical reaction.
- B. Based on Figure 1, **explain** how the binding of amino acid A to enzyme 1 is regulated by amino acid B.
- C. Using the information in Figure 1, **identify** the product of the reaction catalyzed by enzyme 2: intermediate X, intermediate Y, or amino acid B.
- D. Based on Figure 1, **explain** how a change in pH could affect enzyme 3 in such a way that amino acid B cannot be produced.

3. Fireflies emit light when the enzyme luciferase catalyzes a reaction in which its substrate, D-luciferin, reacts to form oxyluciferin and other products (Figure 1). In order to determine the optimal temperature for this enzyme, scientists added ATP to a solution containing D-luciferin, luciferase, and other substances needed for the reaction. They then measured the amount of light emitted during the first three seconds of the reaction when it was carried out at different temperatures.

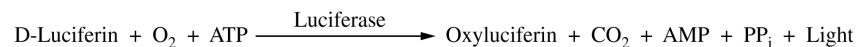


Figure 1. Light is emitted as a result of the reaction catalyzed by luciferase.

- (a) **Describe** a characteristic of the luciferase enzyme that allows it to catalyze the reaction.
- (b) **Identify** the dependent variable in the experiment.
- (c) **State** the null hypothesis for the experiment.
- (d) A student claims that, as temperature increases, there will be an increase in the amount of light given off by the reaction in the first three seconds. **Support** the student's claim.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet.

	MEDIUM	STRAINS		
		Wild Type	Mutant 1	Mutant 2
Treatment I	All amino acids present	+	+	+
Treatment II	No amino acids present	+	–	–
Treatment III	All amino acids present EXCEPT methionine	+	–	+
Treatment IV	All amino acids present EXCEPT leucine	+	+	–

Table 1. The data show the growth of haploid *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* yeast strains on media that differ in amino acid content. A plus sign (+) indicates that the yeast strains grow, and a minus sign (–) indicates that the strains do not grow.

6. The yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is a single-celled organism. Amino acid synthesis in yeast cells occurs through metabolic pathways, and enzymes in the synthesis pathways are encoded by different genes. The synthesis of a particular amino acid can be prevented by mutation of a gene encoding an enzyme in the required pathway.

A researcher conducted an experiment to determine the ability of yeast to grow on media that differ in amino acid content. Yeast can grow as both haploid and diploid cells. The researcher tested two different haploid yeast strains (Mutant 1 and Mutant 2), each of which has a single recessive mutation, and a haploid wild-type strain. The resulting data are shown in Table 1.

- (a) **Identify** the role of treatment I in the experiment.
- (b) **Provide reasoning** to explain how Mutant 1 can grow on treatment I medium but cannot grow on treatment III medium.
- (c) Yeast mate by fusing two haploid cells to make a diploid cell. In a second experiment, the researcher mates the Mutant 1 and Mutant 2 haploid strains to produce diploid cells. Using the table provided, **predict** whether the diploid cells will grow on each of the four media. Use a plus sign (+) to indicate growth and a minus sign (–) to indicate no growth.

Name:

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	MEDIUM	STRAINS			Diploid Cells Produced by Mating Mutant 1 and Mutant 2
		Wild Type (haploid)	Mutant 1 (haploid)	Mutant 2 (haploid)	
Treatment I	All amino acids present	+	+	+	
Treatment II	No amino acids present	+	–	–	
Treatment III	All amino acids present EXCEPT methionine	+	–	+	
Treatment IV	All amino acids present EXCEPT leucine	+	+	–	