

6. Researchers are studying the use of RNA vaccines to protect individuals against certain diseases. To develop the vaccines, particular cells are first removed from an individual. Then mRNAs coding for specific proteins from a pathogen are introduced into the cells. The altered cells are injected back into the individual, where the cells make the proteins encoded by the introduced mRNAs. The individual then produces an immune response to the proteins that will help to protect the individual from developing a disease if exposed to the pathogen in the future.

When introduced into cells, the mRNAs used for vaccines must be stable so that they are not degraded before the encoded proteins are produced. Researchers developed several modified caps that they hypothesized might make the introduced mRNAs more stable than mRNAs with the normal GTP cap. To test the effect of the modified caps, the researchers produced mRNAs that differed only in their cap structure (no cap, the normal cap, or modified caps I, II, or III). They introduced the same amount of each mRNA to different groups of cells and measured the amount of time required for half of the mRNAs to degrade (mRNA half-life) and the total amount of protein translated from the mRNAs (Table 1).

TABLE 1. EFFECT OF mRNA CAP STRUCTURE ON mRNA HALF-LIFE AND PROTEIN TRANSLATED FROM THE INTRODUCED mRNA

5' Cap Structure	mRNA Half-Life $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$ (hours after introduction into cells)	Total Amount of Protein Translated from mRNA $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$ (relative to amount in normal cap)
No cap	1.41 ± 0.02	0.011 ± 0.000
Normal GTP cap	16.10 ± 1.83	1.000 ± 0.007
Modified cap I	15.50 ± 1.57	4.777 ± 0.042
Modified cap II	27.00 ± 2.85	13.094 ± 0.307
Modified cap III	18.09 ± 0.81	6.570 ± 0.075

- (a) Based on the data, **identify** which cap structure is most likely to protect the end of the mRNAs from degradation.
- (b) Based on the data for the mRNAs with modified caps, **describe** the relationship between the mRNA half-life and the total amount of protein produced.
- (c) After examining the data on mRNA half-lives and the amount of protein produced, the researchers hypothesized that each mRNA molecule with modified cap I was translated more frequently than was each mRNA molecule with the normal GTP cap. **Evaluate** their hypothesis by comparing the data in Table 1.
- (d) Introduction of mRNAs into cells allows the cells to produce foreign proteins that they might not normally produce. **Explain** why the production of a foreign protein may be more likely from the introduction of mRNA than DNA into cells.

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

STOP**END OF EXAM**

6. The small invertebrate krill species *Thysanoessa inermis* is adapted to cold (4°C) seawater. Over the past ten years, there has been a gradual increase in the water temperature of the krill's habitat. A sustained increase in water temperature may ultimately affect the ability of the krill to survive.

One effect of higher temperatures is protein misfolding within cells. Krill have several *hsp* genes that code for heat-shock proteins (HSPs). These proteins help prevent protein misfolding or help to refold proteins to their normal shapes.

Scientists conducted experiments on *T. inermis* to detect changes in the expression of *hsp* genes when the krill were exposed to temperatures above 4°C. An experimental group of krill was maintained in tanks with 4°C seawater and then placed into tanks with 10°C seawater for approximately three hours. The krill were then given a six-hour recovery period in the 4°C seawater tanks. A control group of krill was moved from a tank of 4°C seawater to another tank of 4°C seawater for approximately three hours and then returned to the original tank. The scientists analyzed *hsp* gene expression by measuring the concentrations of three mRNAs (I, II, III) transcribed from certain *hsp* genes in both the heat-shocked krill (Figure 1) and the control krill. For the control krill, no transcription of the *hsp* genes was detected throughout the test period (data not shown).

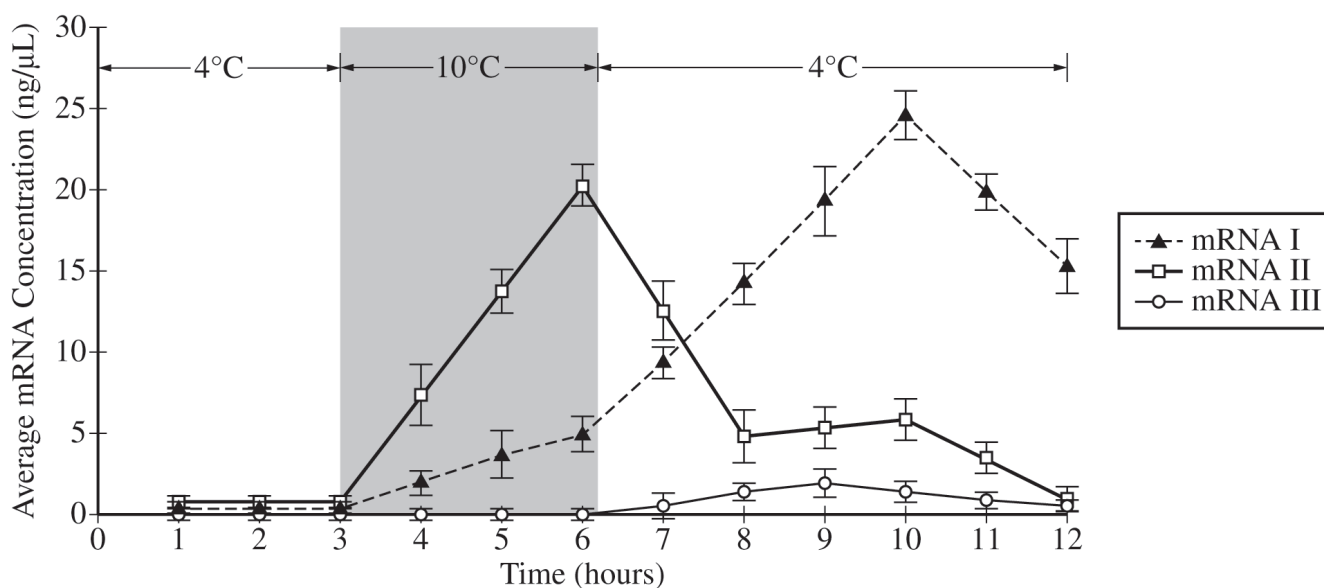


Figure 1. Average concentration of three mRNAs (I, II, III) transcribed from *hsp* genes in krill heat shocked at 10°C. Error bars represent $\pm 2SE_{\bar{x}}$.

- (a) **Identify** the *hsp* mRNA that has the slowest rate of concentration increase in response to heat-shock treatment.
- (b) **Describe** the trend in the average concentration of mRNA I throughout the experiment.
- (c) The scientists hypothesized that the heat-shock protein (HSP) translated from mRNA I plays a greater role in refolding proteins than does the HSP translated from mRNA II. Use the data to **support** the hypothesis.
- (d) mRNAs I and II are transcribed from the same gene. **Explain** how a cell can produce two different mRNAs from the same gene.

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

STOP

END OF EXAM

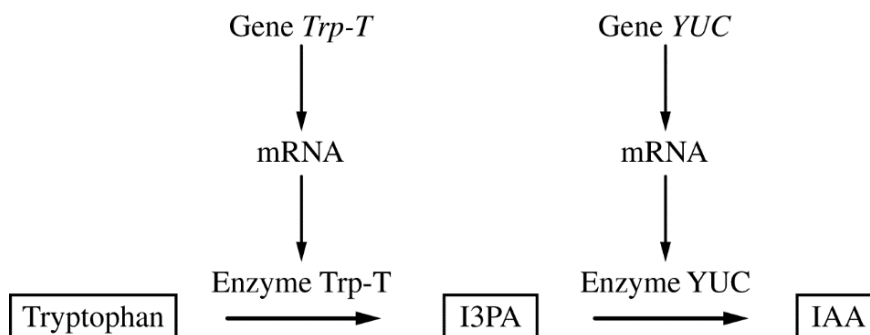
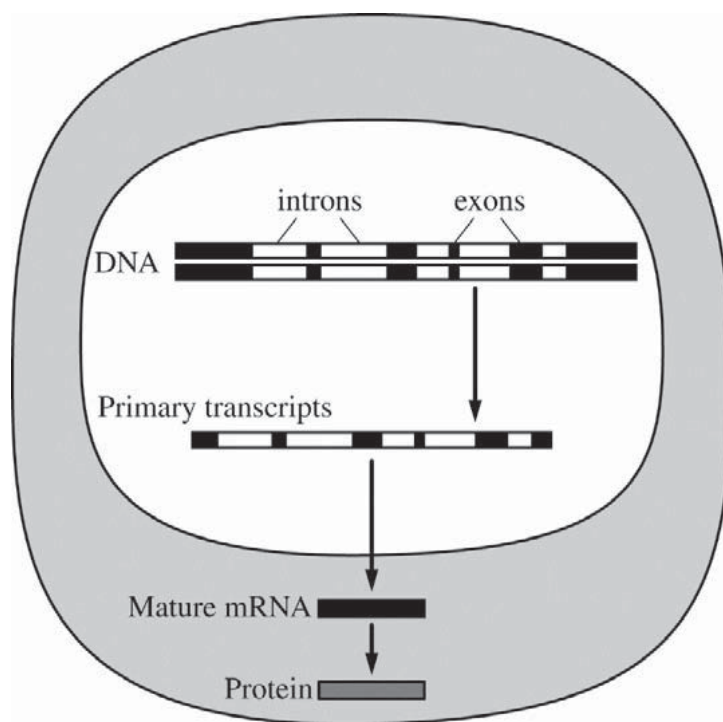


Figure 1. Model of two-step enzymatic plant pathway for synthesis of IAA from tryptophan

1. Auxins are plant hormones that coordinate several aspects of root growth and development. Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) is an auxin that is usually synthesized from the amino acid tryptophan (Figure 1). Gene *Trp-T* encodes an enzyme that converts tryptophan to indole-3-pyruvic acid (I3PA), which is then converted to IAA by an enzyme encoded by the gene *YUC*.
 - (a) **Circle** ONE arrow that represents transcription on the template pathway. **Identify** the molecule that would be absent if enzyme YUC is nonfunctional.
 - (b) **Predict** how the deletion of one base pair in the fourth codon of the coding region of gene *Trp-T* would most likely affect the production of IAA. **Justify** your prediction.
 - (c) **Explain** one feedback mechanism by which a cell could prevent production of too much IAA without limiting I3PA production.
 - (d) Rhizobacteria are a group of bacteria that live in nodules on plant roots. Rhizobacteria can produce IAA and convert atmospheric nitrogen into forms that can be used by plants. Plants release carbon-containing molecules into the nodules. Based on this information, **identify** the most likely ecological relationship between plants and rhizobacteria. **Describe** ONE advantage to the bacteria of producing IAA.
 - (e) A researcher removed a plant nodule and identified several “cheater” rhizobacteria that do not produce IAA or fix nitrogen. **Describe** the evolutionary advantage of being a bacterial cheater in a population composed predominantly of noncheater bacteria. Plants can adjust the amount of carbon-containing molecules released into nodules in response to the amount of nitrogen fixed in the nodule. **Predict** the change in the bacterial population that would cause the plant to reduce the amount of carbon-containing molecules provided to the nodule.



4. The figure represents the process of expression of gene *X* in a eukaryotic cell.
- (a) The primary transcript in the figure is 15 kilobases (kb) long, but the mature mRNA is 7 kb in length. **Describe** the modification that most likely resulted in the 8 kb difference in length of the mature mRNA molecule. **Identify** in your response the location in the cell where the change occurs.
- (b) **Predict** the length of the mature gene *X* mRNA if the full-length gene is introduced and expressed in prokaryotic cells. **Justify** your prediction.