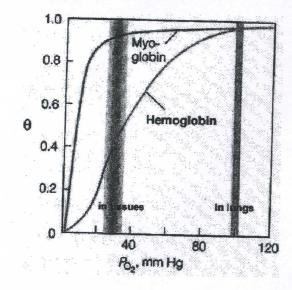
## 慈濟大學96學年度研究所碩士班招生考試命題紙

科目:生物化學

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- 1. Among the 20 amino acids normally found in proteins, there are four of them containing <u>charged</u> R (functional) groups at <u>pH7</u>. Please give the full names, three letter abbreviations, and one letter symbols of these amino acids. (4 points)
- 2. Please indicate the major <u>non-covalent interactions</u> responsible for the folding of proteins. (4 points)
- 3. After the metabolisms, in what compounds is the <u>Nitrogen</u> from the following biomolecules excreted out of the <u>human body</u>? (3 points)
  - (a). Amino Acids
  - (b). Purines
  - (c). Pyrimidines
- 4. The graph below shows the relationship between the environmental  $P_{O2}$  and the  $O_2$  saturation ( $\theta$ ) of **Hemoglobin** and **Myoglobin**. Please give a <u>simple explanation to this graph</u> and point out the <u>physiological importance</u> of the two difference curves in the graph. (8 points)



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5. An enzymatic reaction was found to be affected by "inhibitor A", the following data were collected at fixed total enzyme concentration:

[S] (mM)	v <sub>0</sub> (μM/min) (original, uninhibited)	v <sub>0</sub> (μM/min) (inhibitor added)
2.5	28.0	21.0
4.0	40.0	30.0
10.0	70.0	52.5
20.0	95.0	71.3
40.0	112.0	84.0
100.0	128.0	96.0
1000.0	139.0	104.5
2000.0	140.0	105.0

<sup>\* [</sup>S]: substrate concentration; v<sub>0</sub>: initial rate of enzyme catalytic reaction.

- (a) Please plot the <u>Michaelis-Menton</u> curves of these two experiments (original and inhibited, two curves in one same graph). (4 points)
- (b) What were the  $V_{max}$  and  $K_{M}$  for the enzyme <u>without</u> inhibitor added in (original)? (4 points)
- (c) What were the  $V_{max}$  and  $K_{M}$  for the enzyme with inhibitor added in? (4 points)
- (d) What kind of inhibition did the "inhibitor A" perform? (2 points)
- 6. Suppose that a genetic disorder decreases the sensitivity of fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase to regulation by fructose 2,6-bisphosphate in liver, what are the likely consequences in glucose oxidation in this person? (12 points)
- 7. A patient with Type 1 (insulin dependent) diabetes was treated with insulin when she was in diabetic ketoacetosis. Please explain the biochemical mechanisms (12 points)
- 8. Molecules can be transported across biological membranes by A) simple diffusion; B) facilitated diffusion; or C) secondary active transport. What determine(s) the rate of transport in each case? (10 points)

<sup>\*</sup> original: enzyme reaction free of inhibitor.

<sup>\*</sup> inhibitor added: enzyme reaction with 1mM "inhibitor A" added.

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- 10. From the structure and function points, what are the similarities and differences among recombinase, integrase, and transposase? (8 points)
- 11. Please describe the methods for purification of miRNA and siRNA from the cells and how to demonstrate these so purified miRNA and siRNA have no other RNA contamination. (8 points)
- 12. Please design experiments to analyze and distinguish 3 activities possessed in reverse transcriptase? (8 points)

<sup>9.</sup> Under what conditions or molecular events, the single-stranded (ssDNA), double-stranded DNA (dsDNA), triple-stranded DNA (H-DNA), and tetraplex DNA (such as G-Qundruplex) can be found in the cells? What are their biological roles in the cells? (9 points)