

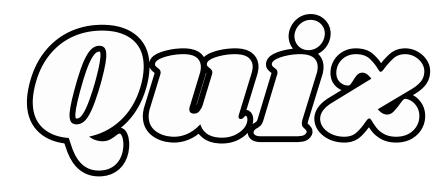
- most gene expression is regulated during \_\_\_\_\_
- A) translation
- B) transcription
- C)NONE

## transcription unit:

- A)stretch of DNA downstream from terminator
- B)stretch of DNA upstream from promoter
- C)stretch of DNA downstream from promoter







what are the stages of transcription?

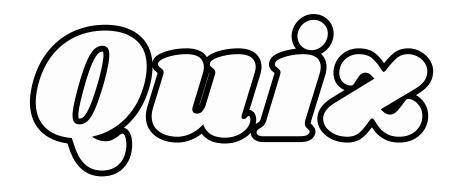
- A) termination
- B)elongation
- C)initiation
- D) All of the following

Promoter includes start point (nucleotide where RNA synthesis actually begins) and several dozen more upstream

True

False





all of the following are correct about Transcription in Prokaryotes except:

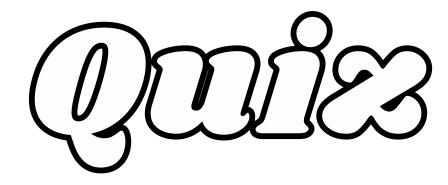
- A)Template-DNA,DNA dependent RNA synthesis
- B)Enzyme-RNA polymerase
- C)Substrates-Ribonucleoside triphosphates
- D) the two strands are copied at anytime into RNA for a given gene

All of the following are correct about Prokaryotic RNA Polymerase , excpet:

- A)Synthesizes RNA 3'-5' (Same mechanism as DNA synthesis)
- B)requires a single stranded DNA template
- C)DOES NOT REQUIRE A PRIMER
- D)NONE







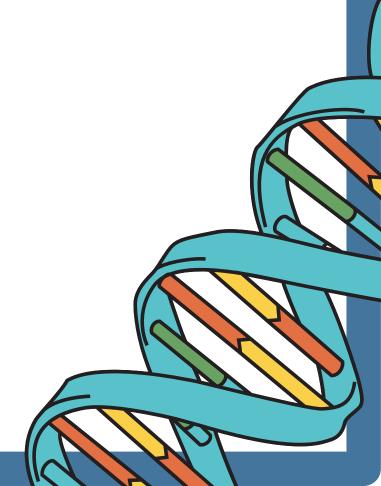
The prokaryotic Polymerase is composition of the enzyme is alpha2, beta, beta prime, sigma, omega.

True

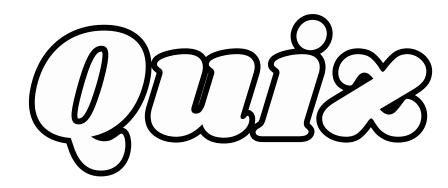
False

Functions of the alpha subunits

- A) required for DNA binding and catalysis
- B)required for regulatory
- C) required for ASSEMBLY and stabilizes
- D)NONE







Sigma can recognize promoters and induce tight binding of holoenzyme

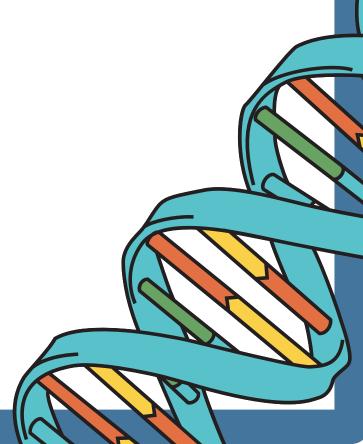
TRUE

**FALSE** 

If you designed a promoter and want a lot of mRNA made, which element would you include?

$$A)-10,+10$$

$$C)+10,-35$$





1)B

2)B

3)D

4)True 5)D

6)A

7)True

8)B

9)True

10)B

