

1. 在原核生物中,attenuation 為調控基因表現的一種方式。請舉出兩種可以造成 attenuation 的機制,並說明這些機制可不可能存在真核生物中。(10分)
2. 在一些真核生物中,small RNA 可以在轉錄層次造成 gene silencing,請說明相關機制。(8分)
3. 原核生物通常具有不同 sigma factor 的基因,可表現出不同 sigma factors。請說明 sigma factor 的功能及為何需要有不同的 sigma factors?(5分)
4. 請回答下列有關 DNA replication 的問題:
 - (1) DNA polymerases 如何選擇正確的 nucleotides?(4分)
 - (2) DNA replication 為何需要 primers? 在絕大多數的生物中,為何會用 RNA 作為 primer,而不用 DNA?(5分)
 - (3) 真核生物如何控制在一次 cell cycle 中僅發生一次 DNA replication?(6分)
5. 請以 double-strand break-repair model 解釋 homologous recombination 的過程,並說明 homologous recombination 在真核生物中具有哪些功能。(10分)
6. 請解釋下列有關 DNA repair 的名詞:(每小題3分)
 - (1) photoreactivation
 - (2) translesion DNA synthesis
 - (3) glycosylase
 - (4) mismatch repair
7. Please explain the similarities and differences of DNA replication and transcription in detail. (10分)
8. There are three classes of RNA splicing, nuclear pre-mRNA, Group II introns and Group I introns. Please explain their mechanism and catalytic machinery in detail. (10分)
9. Please explain the principles of the following experimental methods schematically (draw pictures with detail explanation). And what are these methods used for? (10分)
 - (1) EMSA (electrophoretic mobility-shift assay)
 - (2) nuclease protection footprinting
 - (3) SELEX (systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment)
 - (4) ChIP (chromatin immunoprecipitation)
10. *Arabidopsis* and *Caenorhabditis elegans* are often viewed as model organisms. Please explain why? Use the following features or terms appropriately. T-DNA, reverse genetics, tilling, small genome, simple body plan, cell death pathway, rapid life cycle, dauer. (10分)

試題隨卷繳回