

一般生化 (每題 2.5 分)：

1. 關於脂肪酸合成，請問下列敘述何者錯誤？
 - (a) 由 acetyl-CoA 合成 palmitate 過程中需要 NADPH, ATP, Mn^{2+} , biotin, pantothenic acid 及 HCO_3^- 當 cofactors
 - (b) 胰島素會促進脂肪酸合成
 - (c) Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 催化 acetyl-CoA $\rightarrow$ malonyl-CoA
 - (d) Fatty acid synthase 是由七個蛋白質酵素(七個酵素)所組成的 enzyme complex
2. 關於脂肪酸 β -oxidation，請問下列敘述何者錯誤？
 - (a) 肝細胞的 mitochondria 及 peroxisome 進行脂肪酸 β -oxidation
 - (b) 大量脂肪酸在肝臟中進行 β -oxidation 後會產生 ketone bodies
 - (c) ketone bodies 指的是 acetoacetate, 3-hydroxybutyrate 及 acetone
 - (d) 因為 ketone bodies 無法為細胞所利用，所以會引起 ketoacidosis
3. 在脂肪細胞中將 triacylglycerol 分解成 free fatty acid 及 glycerol 的酵素是
 - (a) Hepatic lipase
 - (b) Hormone sensitive lipase
 - (c) Lipoprotein lipase
 - (d) Pancreatic lipase
4. 下面那個酵素是由 cholesterol 合成 bile acids 過程中的關鍵酵素 (key enzyme)
 - (a) HMG-CoA synthase
 - (b) HMG-CoA reductase
 - (c) 7α -hydroxylase
 - (d) cholesterol oxidase
5. 下列那一個 apolipoprotein 因為 mutation 而失去功能時，最可能造成血液中 triacylglycerol 升高
 - (a) Apo A-II
 - (b) Apo B-48
 - (c) Apo CII
 - (d) Apo E

6. Which of the following description is not correct.
- (a) Many coenzymes are B vitamin derivatives.
 - (b) The activity of NAD^+ -dependent dehydrogenases can be assayed by an increase in optical density at 340 nm proportionate to the quantity of NADH formed.
 - (c) Catalytic RNAs are termed ribozymes.
 - (d) Isozymes are physically distinct forms of the same catalytic activity. Therefore, they are products of un-related genes.
7. Which of the following description is correct.
- (a) $V_{\max}$ may approximate a binding constant for the enzyme-substrate complex.
 - (b) K_m has the dimensions of molar concentration.
 - (c) Classic competitive inhibitors lower $V_{\max}$ but do not affect K_m .
 - (d) The substrate concentration that produces half-maximal velocity, termed the $V_{\max}$.
8. Which of the following monosaccharide is an important constituent of nucleic acids and coenzymes?
- (a) D-Glucose (b) Glycogen (c) D-Ribose (d) D-Ribulose
9. The citric acid cycle is amphibolic, since it takes part in some metabolic pathways. However, which of the following pathway is not included?
- (a) fatty acid synthesis (b) glycogenesis (c) gluconeogenesis (d) transamination
10. Which of the following description is not correct.
- (a) 2,3-BPG decreases the affinity of hemoglobin for oxygen in red blood cells.
 - (b) Pyruvate kinase deficiency in red blood cells causes hemolytic anemia.
 - (c) Number of ATP formed per mole of glucose under aerobic conditions in red blood cells is 38.
 - (d) Pyruvate is oxidized to acetyl-CoA by pyruvate dehydrogenase.

11. Some hormones convey information to the inside of the cell via G proteins. This process always involves:
- (a) cAMP production (b) ATP binding (c) GTP hydrolysis
(d) protein dimerization (e) release of intracellular calcium
12. Epidermal growth factor does not stimulate which of the following kinase activity.
- (a) protein kinase A (b) protein kinase C (c) tyrosine kinase (d) calcium-dependent protein kinase (e) phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase
13. Which of the following enzymes are located on the inner membrane?
- (a) acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (b) isocitrate dehydrogenase
(c) α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase (d) NADH dehydrogenase
(e) pyruvate dehydrogenase
14. Epinephrine is formed from norepinephrine by
- (a) acylation (b) decarboxylation (c) methylation
(d) deamination (e) hydroxylation
15. Which of the following molecule has best diffuse rate through lipid bilayer?
- (a) H_2O (b) glucose (c) calcium (d) nitric oxide (e) ATP
16. Which of the following metabolites is possible to generate high-energy phosphate at substrate level:
- (a) succinyl-CoA (b) fructose-1, 6-bisphosphate (c) pyruvate
(d) glycerol 3-phosphate
17. Which of the following amino-acid residue has not been found covalently linked to the glycan moiety of a glycoprotein molecule:
- (a) Asn (b) Arg (c) Gly (d) Thr
18. Which of the following amino-acid residue in a protein molecule can be modified by a protein kinase:
- (a) Tyr (b) Arg (c) Asp (d) Trp
19. What is the most unlikely outcome of a human cell one time exposed to a chemical carcinogen:
- (a) cancer (b) apoptosis (c) p53 activation (d) mutation
20. Which of the following likely is not displayed in cancer cells:
- (a) transformation (b) telomere elongation
(c) uncontrolled cell growth (d) senescence.
21. 下列何種酵素最容易受 α -amanitin 毒素所抑制
- (a) RNA polymerase I (b) RNA polymerase II
(c) RNA polymerase III (d) DNA polymerase III

22. 所謂 OKAZAKI fragment 是
 (a) DNA 複製時所用的 RNA primer (b) DNA polymerase III 的催化次單位
 (c) 在 DNA 分解後所造成的片段 (d) 在 Lagging Strand 上所合成的 DNA 片段
23. 有關原核細胞基因之轉錄及轉譯, 下列敘述何者為非?
 (a) 所有的 mRNA 皆為 monocistronic, 只能合成單一蛋白質
 (b) 當基因轉變為 mRNA 時可同時進行轉譯為蛋白質
 (c) 催化轉錄的酵素為 DNA-dependent RNA polymerase
 (d) 其 Genetic code 和真核生物細胞是一樣的
24. t-RNA 在蛋白質合成過程, 被稱之為 "Adaptor" 是因為
 (a) tRNA 可將 50s 及 30s ribosomal subunits 結合在一起
 (b) tRNA 可 "READ" mRNA 序列, 同時又可攜帶特定的胺基酸
 (c) tRNA 可被特定的 aminoacyl tRNA synthetase "Recognize", 形成 charged tRNA
 (d) tRNA 可根據蛋白質序列, 合成 mRNA
25. 下列何者參與蛋白質合成的核苷酸
 (a) ATP, GTP (b) GTP only (c) ATP, GTP, UTP, CTP (d) ATP only
26. 真核細胞 polyadenylation site 之 sequence 為
 (a) AUAAAA (b) AAUAAA
 (c) AAAUAA (d) AAAAUA
27. 胺基酸之 codon 只有一個為:
 (a) Arg (b) Trp (c) Leu (d) Pro
28. 一般 tRNA 內含 nucleotides 之數目為
 (a) 40 (b) 80 (c) 120 (d) 160
29. 真核細胞之 DNA 進行 splicing 時, 其 Exon 與 Intron 有 Motif, 其 Sequence 為:
 (a) -GA(Intron)GU- (b) -GU(Intron)GA-
 (c) -GA(Intron)UG- (d) -GU(Intron)AG-
30. 已知真核細胞含 r-RNAs: r-28S, r-18S, r-5.8S, r-5S 共四種, 已知其三個形成一個 precursor, 其三個為:
 (a) r-28S, r-18S 與 r-5.8S (b) r-18S, r-5.8S 與 r-5S
 (c) r-28S, r-5.8S 與 r-5S (d) r-28S, r-18S 與 r-5S
31. Trypsin 切開蛋白質時, 切點是在
 (a) $\uparrow$ -NH-Arg (b) Arg-C $\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{\downarrow}$ (c) Asp-C $\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{\downarrow}$ (d) $\uparrow$ -NH-Asp
32. Catalase 之主要 substrate 為
 (a) H₂O (b) O₂⁻ (c) H₂O₂ (d) •OH

33. 生體中合成 urea 時需要
(a) 二種 enzymes (b) 三種 enzymes (c) 四種 enzymes (d) 五種 enzymes
34. 下列 amino acid 何者參加 Transamination 反應?
(a) Ser (b) Pro (c) Thr (d) Lys
35. Collagen 是一種蛋白質，主要分布在：
(a) 肝臟 (b) 心臟 (c) 皮膚 (d) 血漿
36. 下列有關尿酸(uric acid)之敘述，何者為正確
(a) 尿酸是 thymidine 之分解產物
(b) 尿酸缺乏是造成 Gout 之主要原因
(c) Hypoxanthine 經 xanthin oxidase 作用產生尿酸
(d) 尿酸可經由 uricase 作用，方能分泌至人類尿液得以排泄
37. 下列有關 E. coli DNA 複製之敘述，何者為非
(a) DNA 複製的聚合反應皆以 5' 至 3' 為唯一方向
(b) DNA 複製起始需要 RNA 的參與
(c) DNA 複製的起始點與終點在同一處
(d) 複製時在 lagging strand 會出現 Okazaki fragments
38. DNA double helix 之假說，由下列那一位科學家提出
(a) Southern (b) Sharp (c) Watson (d) Holliday
39. 在免疫球蛋白質合成時，在 DNA 層次會進行那一種 repair
(a) Mismatch repair
(b) Base excision repair
(c) Nucleotide excision repair
(d) Double strand break repair
40. Mammalian cell cycle 的那一階段進形 DNA 合成
(a) G1 (b) G2 (c) M (d) S

試題隨卷繳回