## **Proteins & Water**

## Mark Scheme 3

Level	International A Level
Subject	Biology
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Biological Molecules
Sub Topic	Proteins & Water
Booklet	Theory
Paper Type	Mark Scheme 3

Time Allowed: 53 minutes

Score : /44

Percentage : /100

## **Grade Boundaries:**

A*	А	В	С	D	E	U
>85%	'77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

1	(a)	(i)	A	transcrip	otion; (ignore mRNA synthesis)			
			В	translatio	on;			
			С	exocytos	sis; R secretion	[max 3]		
		(ii)	D	(sub unit of) ribosome				
			E	Golgi ap	paratus/body;	[2]		
		(iii)	F	mRNA;		[1]		
	(b)		act	ive site;				
				specific shape; <b>A</b> complementary/other amino acids are the wrong shape to <b>R</b> same shape				
			onl	y accepts	R groups of these two amino acids; <b>R</b> accepts peptide bond	[2]		
	(c)		cor	rect bond	broken (between C-N);			
(-)		ir		nvolvement of water molecule in breaking the peptide bond shown clearly;				
			two	o amino acids with free groups as follows				
			O <sup>-</sup> and -NH <sub>2</sub> /-NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> ;					
			<b>A</b> f	rom diagra	am(s).	[3]		
					[То	otal: 11]		

2	(a	blood is in vessels/blood is in heart, arteries, veins, capillaries; any three								
		pulmonary and systemic circulations/described  or  blood passes through heart twice for one circuit round the body/AW;  [2]								
	(b)	1	globular (shape) ; A rounded/spherical R circular							
		2	hydrophilic, amino acids/R-groups, face cytosol or hydrophobic, amino acids/R-groups, to the interior ; AW							
		3	(so) soluble <b>or</b> dissolved in cytoplasm/cytosol;							
		4	ref. to haem/prosthetic (group)/porphyrin (ring)/Fe <sup>2+/</sup> ferrous ion/iron (ion), binding oxygen; <b>R</b> forms bonds with							
		5	four polypeptides/haems/ $AW$ , so 4 oxygen molecules/8 oxygen atoms; $A$ four polypeptides, each carrying an oxygen molecule/ $O_2$							
		6	cooperative binding/allostery/described;							
		7	AVP ; e.g. tertiary structure allows association of prosthetic group [ma	x 4]						
	(c)	13–	-15% ;;							
			e mark for correct data extraction 97% at sea level <u>and</u> 82/83% at altitude	[2]						
	(d)	1	more haemoglobin (molecules)/Hb;							
		2	idea of compensation; e.g. for decreased saturation of haemoglobin as less oxygen available so more can be taken up/transported so tissues receive same/sufficient concentration of oxygen	[2]						

- (e) 1 reduces (rate of enzyme activity);
  - 2 binds at a site on the enzyme other than at the active site/allosteric site;
  - 3 change in tertiary structure;
  - 4 change in shape/conformation/configuration of active site;
  - 5 substrate unable to bind/product unable to form/ES complexes do not form/fewer ESC;
  - **6 AVP**; e.g. V<sub>max</sub> not reached/increasing substrate concentration no effect [max 3]
- (f) accept Hb for haemoglobin throughout
  - carbon monoxide binds to Hb/Hb has higher affinity for CO than O<sub>2</sub>;
     A carboxyhaemoglobin forms (heavy smoker)
  - (with CO) Hb reaches lower % saturation/lower percentage saturation (after 3.6-, 4.0-4.2 kPa);
     A correct figures quoted

R lower saturation at <u>all</u> partial pressures of oxygen

- 3 less oxygen taken up, in lungs/at higher partial pressures or reduces the volume of oxygen transported; AW
- 4 below 3.6–4.2 kPa (with CO), curve shifts to left/Hb has (relatively) higher saturation;
- 5 less oxygen unloaded at lower partial pressures/in tissues;
- 6 heart rate increases to deliver sufficient oxygen;
- 7 ref. to insufficient oxygen to heart muscle and effect on people with CHD; [max 3]

[Total: 16]

(a) variable region / antigen binding site; A antigen binding region
 A light, polypeptide / chain R antigen receptor
 [1]
 (ii) disulfide; I bridge
 A disulphide R disulfite / covalent
 [1]
 (iii) two or more / more than one, polypeptide(s) / tertiary structure(s);
 R any specific number of polypeptide on its own
 R more than one type of polypeptide / many polypeptides

R more than two / several, polypeptides
I ref to prosthetic group
[1]

- (b) 1 antigen recognised as / AW, non-self / foreign; accept once for macrophage, B-lymphocyte or T-lymphocyte A non-self / foreign, antigen leads to immune response
  - 2 *idea of* phagocytosis leading to <u>antigen</u> presentation;
  - 3 <u>antigen</u> (on pathogen or APC) binding to, receptor / membrane, of <u>B</u>-cell(s) / B-lymphocyte(s); A clonal selection of B-lymphocytes occurs
  - 4 (helper) T-cell / T-lymphocyte, activate B-cells; I killer T-cells

    A release cytokines to stimulate B-cells
  - 5 B-cells / B-lymphocytes, divide by <u>mitosis</u>; **A** replicates / proliferates by mitosis **A** clonal expansion of B-cells
  - 6 plasma cells, formed / AW;
  - 7 plasma cells / B-cells / B-lymphocytes, produce / secrete / AW, antibody / immunoglobulin / Ig;

[max 4]

(c) parasite / Plasmodium / pathogen / protoctist / protist / protozoan must be mentioned at least once somewhere in the answer to gain any marks e.g. 'malaria / disease has many antigens' =

if malaria is caused by a virus / bacterium penalise once only

- 1 (malarial) parasite / pathogen / Plasmodium, (is eukaryotic) has many genes;
  A has greater genetic complexity cf smallpox / AW
- 2 different (malarial) parasite, species / strains / AW, have different antigens ; R 'strands'
- 3 (malarial) parasite has different antigens in different stages of its life cycle;
- 4 (malarial) parasite / *Plasmodium*, switches antigens / idea of antigens changing during infection / different genes coding for antigens switching on / AW;

R 'active sites' of antigens changing

R 'antigens mutate'

5 parasite / antigen / stages of the life cycle, inside (host / liver / red blood) cells; [max 2]

[Total: 9]

- 4 (a (i) 1. gene isolated;
  - 2. inserted into plasmid / AW
  - 3. correct ref. sticky ends
  - 4. plasmid taken up by E. coli / bacterium; R plasmid inserted into bacterium
  - 5. detail; e.g. use of restriction enzyme / cDNA produced

[3 max]

- (ii) 1. marker gene linked to gene for wanted protein;
  - 2. with promoter
  - 3. GFP gene is, transcribed / expressed
  - 4. producing GFP which fluoresces

[3 max]

- (b) disadvantage
  - 1. may not fluoresce very brightly / may be difficult to detect;

## explanation

- 2. only a few molecules of GFP produced;
- 3. each enzyme molecule produces more fluorescent substance /

idea of enzymes can be re-used; [2 max]

[Total: 8]

