

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# pro. and eu. gene regulation

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. gene expression  | A. DNA ->RNA -> polypeptide |
| 2. set of genes regulated as a unit   | B. methylation              |
| 3. operon turned on   | C. tumor suppressor genes   |
| 4. operon turned off  | D. feedback inhibition      |
| 5. molecule that enzyme binds to  | E. repressors               |
| 6. lactose across cm (permease)   | F. enhancer RNA             |
| 7. hydrolyzes lactose (beta-galactosidase)                                    | G. substrate                |
| 8. uncertain function (beta-transacetylase)                                   | H. lacY gene                |
| 9. when binded to repressor, operon changes shape                             | I. operon                   |
| 10. located outside operon, codes for continually expressed repressor protein | J. chromatin remodeling     |
| 11. active when alone, inactive when bound                                    | K. repressible              |
| 12. when a protein inhibits an enzyme that catalyzes production               | L. lacZ gene                |
| 13. histone structure can be modified by acetylation and methylation          | M. lacA gene                |
| 14. the adding of acetyl groups to histones                                   | N. inducible                |
| 15. the adding of methyl groups to either histones of the DNA itself          | O. acetylation              |
| 16. inappropriately repressed by methylation                                  | P. allosteric effect        |
| 17. enhances gene transcription, opposite of gene silencing                   | Q. regulatory gene          |
| 18. breakdown by enzymes that stops/regulates translation                     | R. protein degradation      |
| 19. post-translational breakdown by enzymes in cytoplasm                      | S. mRNA degradation         |