# 2020 年 4 月入学 第 1 回 長浜バイオ大学大学院 バイオサイエンス研究科 博士課程前期課程 一般入学試験(筆記)

## 【注意事項】

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子には手を触れないこと。
- 2. 問題 1 部、解答用紙 2 枚を配付する。解答用紙下部には事前に受験番号が記入されているので、確認すること。あらためて科目名、受験番号、氏名を記入する必要はない。
- 3. 問題の印刷不鮮明、解答用紙の不足等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
- 4. 大問 3 問のうち、2 問を選択して解答すること。
- 5. 解答の際には、必ず選択した問題の番号を記入すること。
- 6. 解答用紙はホッチキスどめをしているので、外さないこと。
- 7. 試験時間は、10:00~12:00(120分)とする。
- 8. 電子辞書等の持ち込み、および試験時間中の途中退室は不可とする。
- 9. 入学試験終了後は、解答用紙のみ回収する。

#### 問1.

次の文章は Essential cell biology に記載されている文章である。この文章を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。(35点)

Each type of protein has a particular three-dimensional structure, which is determined by the order of amino acids in its polypeptide chain. The final folded structure, or conformation, adopted by any polypeptide chain is determined by energetic considerations: a protein generally folds into the shape in which its free energy (G) is minimized. The folding process is thus energetically favorable, as it releases heat and increases the disorder of the universe.

Protein folding has been studied in the laboratory using highly purified proteins. A protein can be unfolded, or *denatured*, by treatment with solvents that disrupt <u>others</u> noncovalent interactions holding the folded chain together. This treatment converts the protein into a flexible polypeptide chain that has lost its natural shape. Under the right conditions, when the denaturing solvent is removed, the protein often refolds spontaneously into its original conformation —a process called *renaturation*. The fact that a denatured protein can, on its own, refold into the correct conformation indicates that all the information necessary to specify the three-dimensional shape of protein is contained in its amino acid sequence.

(conformation, コンホメーション; energetically favorable, エネルギー的に起こりやすい; denature, 変性させる; noncovalent, 非共有結合性の; spontaneously, 自発的に; renaturation, タンパク質再生)

- (A) 上記の英文を和訳しなさい。(14点)
- (B) 二次構造はタンパク質の折りたたみ構造(下線部①)の重要な要素である。アラニン 残基5つからなるポリペプチドの化学構造式を描き、代表的な二次構造であるα-ヘリ ックスが形成されたときに互いに水素結合で結ばれる原子同士を点線で結べ。(7点)
- (C) 下線部②に関連して、タンパク質の折りたたみ構造を安定化する非共有結合性の相互 作用のうち、水素結合以外のものを2つ挙げ、それぞれ2行程度で説明せよ。(7点)
- (D) クロイツフェルト・ヤコブ病などの疾患において、タンパク質の折りたたみの間違いが原因で起こる現象について5行程度で説明せよ。(7点)

問2.

次の文章は Essential cell biology に記載されている文章である。この文章を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。(35点)

#### ENZYME-COUPLED RECEPTORS

Like GPCRs, enzyme-coupled receptors are transmembrane proteins that display their ligand-binding domains on the outer surface of the plasma membrane. Instead of associating with a G protein, however, the cytoplasmic domain of the receptor either acts as an enzyme itself or forms a complex with another protein that acts as enzyme. Enzyme-coupled receptors were discovered through their role in responses to extracellular signal proteins ("growth factors") that regulate the growth, proliferation, differentiation, and survival of cells in animal tissues. Most of these signal proteins function as local mediators and can act as very low concentrations (about  $10^{-9}$  to  $10^{-11}$  M). Responses to them are typically slow (on the order of hours), and their effects may require many intracellular transduction steps that usually lead to a change in gene expression.

Enzyme-coupled receptors, however, can also mediate direct, rapid reconfigurations of the cytoskeleton, changing the cell's shape and the way that it moves. The extracellular signals that induce such changes are often not diffusible signal proteins, but proteins attached to the surfaces over which a cell is crawling.

(GPCRs, Gタンパク質共役受容体; be crawling, 動き回る、這い回る)

- (A) 上記の英文を和訳しなさい。(14 点)
- (B) Enzyme-coupled receptors の構造的特徴を5行以内で答えなさい。(7点)
- (C)Enzyme-coupled receptors が調節に関与する細胞の機能を5点あげなさい。(7点)
- (D) Enzyme-coupled receptors を構成する最も主要な受容体はどのような受容体か、3 行 以内で答えなさい。(7点)

問3.

次の文章は Essential cell biology に記載されている文章である。この文章を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。(35点)

### Induced Pluripotent Stem cells provide a Convenient Source of Human ES-like Cells

The problems associated with <u>making personalized ES cells by nuclear transplantation</u> can now be bypassed by an alternative approach, in which cells are taken from an adult tissue, grown in culture, and reprogrammed into an ES-like state by artificially driving the expression of a set of three transcription regulators called Oct3/4, Sox2, and Klf4. This treatment is sufficient to convert fibroblasts into cells with practically all the properties of ES cells, including the ability to proliferate indefinitely and differentiate in diverse ways and to contribute to any tissue. These ES-like cells are called induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS cells). The conversion rate is low, however-only a tiny proportion of the fibroblasts make the switch-and there are serious worries about the safety of implanting iPS cells into humans.

(ES cells, 胚性幹細胞; bypass, 迂回する; reprogram, 再プログラム化する; indefinitely, 無限に; diverse, 多様な; pluripotent, 多様性、多分化機能を有する)

- (A) 上記の英文を和訳しなさい。(14点)
- (B) 下線部についてその方法を具体的に述べなさい。(7点)
- (C) iPS 細胞の移植治療使用にかかわる問題点の中で最も懸念されることは何か、考えを述べなさい。(7点)
- (D) iPS 細胞を用いた血液製剤応用例を一つ挙げなさい。またその利点について考えを述べなさい。(7点)