

AQA, OCR, Edexcel

A Level

A Level Biology

Gene Technology Answers

Name:

M M E

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Total Marks: /33

Gene Technology

Answer	Marks
<p>1.</p> <p>a)</p> <p>i)- uses mRNA molecules containing the gene as a template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enzyme reverse transcriptase makes DNA from RNA using free DNA nucleotides - DNA produced is call cDNA (complementary) <p>ii) -Each cell only has two copies of each gene but there are many mRNA molecules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -mRNA has no introns <p>b)</p> <p>i) Restriction endonucleases recognise specific palindromic sequences of DNA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palindromic sequence consist of antiparallel base pairs - Enzymes cut/digest the DNA at these places <p>ii)</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> </div>	<p>3 marks</p> <p>2 mark</p> <p>3 marks</p> <p>2 marks</p>
<p>iii) Sometime the cut by the RE leaves unpaired bases at the end/sticky ends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -these can be used to bind to complementary sticky ends of another DNA fragment 	<p>2 marks</p>

<p>c)</p> <p>i) -DNA sample -Free nucleotides -Primers -DNA polymerase</p> <p>ii) -DNA mixture y to 95 degree s C which breaks the hydrogen bonds between the two strands of DNA -Mixture is then cooled to 60 degrees C so that the primers can anneal -Reaction is heated to 72 degrees C so DNA polymerase can work -Free DNA nucleotides line up alongside complementary bases on template strand forming a new strand -Phosphodiester bond catalysed by DNA polymerase. -This cycle is then repeated many times</p> <p>iii) Even if a small amount of DNA was obtained from a crime scene it can be amplified to create many copies for forensic analysis.</p>	<p>2 marks</p> <p>5 marks</p> <p>1 mark</p>
<p>2.</p> <p>a)</p> <p>i) Something used to transfer foreign genetic material into an organism.</p>	<p>1 mark</p>

<p>ii) -mRNA is incubated with reverse transcriptase to create cDNA strand (complementary) - The cDNA is converted to a double strand of DNA containing the insulin gene. -Using DNA Polymerase -Sticky ends/unpaired DNA bases are added at either end of the gene -Copies are made using PCR -Plasmids are extracted from bacteria -The plasmid is cut open using a specific restriction enzyme that leaves sticky ends complementary to those on the insulin gene -DNA ligase joins the insulin gene into the plasmid</p> <p>iii) -When the insulin gene is inserted into the plasmid so are genetic markers -named marker e.g. antibiotic resistance, GFP, Lac, enzyme -Plasmids are then inserted into E. coli bacterium. -E.Coli are then screened to see which have the genetic marker. -these E.Coli are then replicated for commercial use</p> <p>iv) - Insulin produced by gene technology is identical to human insulin so no issues with immune rejection -Fewer ethical issues -No issues from religious/animal rights groups -Large quantities can be produced more quickly and easily</p>	<p>6 marks</p> <p>4 marks</p> <p>2 marks</p>
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