

«Волгоградский государственный медицинский университет» Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации

КАФЕДРА ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНОЙ МЕДИЦИНЫ И БИОЛОГИИ

ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРОГРАММА НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ 33.05.01 «ФАРМАЦИЯ»

ДИСЦИПЛИНА «МОЛЕКУЛЯРНАЯ БИОЛОГИЯ»

Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

Class (занятие) № 1

Topic:

Path 1. **Introduction to the molecular biology of the cell.** The main classes of biomolecules. Transmission of information and energy in biological systems. The concept of "omics" technologies in medicine.

Path 2. Nucleic acids: structure and biological functions.

- 1. The subject of molecular biology. The importance of molecular biology in the medical education system;
- 2. The main classes of biological molecules: nucleotides, amino acids, carbohydrates and lipids;
- 3. The concept of biopolymers: nucleic acids, proteins and polysaccharides;
- 4. Principles of structure and biological functions of nucleic acids;
- 5. Principles of structure and biological functions of proteins;
- 6. Definition and biological role of enzymes;
- 7. The main types of chemical reactions in biological systems;
- 8. Metabolic pathways. The concept of metabolism. Energy supply of metabolic processes. The role of macroergic compounds (bonds). Ways of using ATP (Adenosine triphosphate) energy;
- 9. The concept of "omics" technologies in medicine;
- 10. Structure and functions of nucleic acids. Primary, secondary and tertiary structure of DNA;
- 11. Main differences between DNA and RNA;



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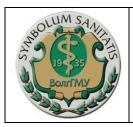
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- nucleic acids;
- proteins;
- covalent bond;
- ionic bond;
- pH value;
- dehydrogenation;
- dehydration;
- oxidation;

- redox reactions;
- metabolic pathway;
- biopolymers;
- anabolism;
- catabolism;
- hydrophobicity;
- hydrophilicity;

- amphiphilicity (diphilicity);
- catalyst;
- macromolecules;
- metabolism;
- macroergic bonds;
- amino acid;
- nucleotide.



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Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 2)

Topic:

- Path 1. **Nucleic acids:** levels of DNA compactification. Methods for studying the structure and functions of nucleic acids.
- Path 2. **DNA replication and repair**: mechanisms and biomedical significance. DNA structure damage and repair mechanisms. Medicine that inhibit replication.

Study questions:

- 1. Levels of structural organization of chromatin. The role of histone and non-histone proteins in DNA compaction.
- 2. Methods for studying the structure and functions of nucleic acids.
- 3. DNA replication: basic principles of matrix biosynthesis. Consistency of replication and cell cycle.
- 4. Initiation of DNA replication: the scheme of the process, the main enzymes and their function.
- 5. Elongation and termination of DNA replication: the scheme of the process, the main enzymes and their function. Mechanisms of biosynthesis of leading and lagging DNA chains.
- 6. Mechanisms of DNA structure damage and their biological consequences.
- 7. DNA repair: the main mechanisms of DNA structure restoration. Violations of DNA repair systems and their biomedical significance.
- 8. Medicine that inhibit replication.

Vocabulary (list of mandatory terms and concepts):

• nucleoside;

• nucleic acids;

• hydrogen bonding;



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- biopolymers;
- Chargaff rule;
- histones;
- the nucleosome;
- euchromatin;
- heterochromatin;
- apurinization;

- interphase;
- replication origin;
- replicon;
- photolyase;
- DNA insertase;
- semi -

conservativeness;

- replication fork;
- fragments of Okazaki;
- ligation;
- telomerase;
- Hayflick limit.



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Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 3)

Topic:

Stages of realization of genetic information. Structure and functions of various types of RNA. Molecular mechanisms of transcription and translation. Part 1, 2.

Study questions:

- 1. Stages of implementation of genetic information. The concept of transcription and translation
- 2. The main types of RNA and their functions. Types of RNA polymerases
- 3. RNA biosynthesis: stages of the process. Features of transcription in eukaryotes.
- 4. Post-transcriptional changes in RNA. Alternative splicing
- 5. Protein biosynthesis. The genetic code and its properties. Function and structural features of tRNA
- 6. Activation of amino acids
- 7. Ribosomes: structural features in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Active centers of ribosomes
- 8. Polyribosomes.

- transcription;
- RNA polymerase;
- transcription factors;
- promoter;
- terminator;
- polyadenylation;

- ribozymes;
- cistron;
- exons;
- introns;
- spliceosome;
- alternative splicing;



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(Занятие № 4)

Topic:

Regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes. The theory of the "operon". Mechanisms of gene induction and repression in eukaryotes. Medicines that modulate gene expression. Part 1, 2.

Study questions:

- 1. Features of gene expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
- 2. What is positive regulation? What is negative regulation?
- 3. Principles of regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes. The theory of the "operon". Lactose and tryptophan operon.
- 4. Levels of regulation of gene expression in eukaryotes. Packaging of genetic material.
- 5. Euchromatin and heterochromatin. Regulation of RNA transcription and processing.
- 6. Regulation of translation and post-translational modifications of the protein. Mechanisms of induction and repression of gene expression.

- operon;
- promoter;
- enhancers;
- silencers;
- heterochromatin;

- exons;
- introns;
- repressor proteins
- alternative splicing;
- euchromatin;



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Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 5)

Topic:

Molecular genetic technologies in the development and study of medicines.

Prospects of gene therapy in the treatment of diseases. Part 1, 2.

Study questions:

- 1. A general idea of genetic engineering and molecular genetics.
- 2. The concept of genetic engineering. Goals, tasks, methods.
- 3. The role of genetic engineering and molecular genetics in the development of medicines.
- 4. Bacteria as super-producers of antibiotics.
- 5. Prospects of gene therapy in the treatment of diseases. Monoclonal antibodies.

- gene therapy;
- CRISPR/Cas9
- CAR-T
- Monoclonal antibodies;
- DNA Sequencing;
- PCR;



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(Занятие № 6)

Concluding №1

- 1. The subject of molecular biology. The importance of molecular biology in the medical education system;
- 2. The main classes of biological molecules: nucleotides, amino acids, carbohydrates and lipids;
- 3. Cellular organelles (overview, structure, function)
- 4. Central dogma of molecular biology, prokaryotic and eukaryotic gene.
- 5. Principles of structure and biological functions of nucleic acids;
- 6. Principles of structure and biological functions of proteins;
- 7. Definition and biological role of enzymes;
- 8. Chemical composition of the cell. Types of chemical bonds. Small and large molecules in the cell.
- 9. Metabolic pathways. The concept of metabolism. Energy supply of metabolic processes. The role of macroergic compounds (bonds). Ways of using ATP (Adenosine triphosphate) energy;
- 10. The concept of "omics" technologies in medicine;
- 11. Structure and functions of nucleic acids. Primary, secondary and tertiary structure of DNA;
- 12. Main differences between DNA and RNA;
- 13. Levels of structural organization of chromatin. The role of histone and non-histone proteins in DNA compaction.
- 14. Structure of human genome (histones, nucleosomes, chromatin)
- 15. Methods for studying the structure and functions of nucleic acids.
- 16. DNA replication: basic principles of matrix biosynthesis. Consistency of replication and cell cycle.
- 17. Comparison of DNA replication in prokaryotes and eukaryotes
- 18. Initiation of DNA replication: the scheme of the process, the main enzymes and their function.
- 19. Elongation and termination of DNA replication: the scheme of the process, the main enzymes and their function. Mechanisms of biosynthesis of leading and lagging DNA chains.



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- 20. Types of DNA damages and their causes.
- 21. DNA repair: the main mechanisms of DNA structure restoration. Violations of DNA repair systems and their biomedical significance.
- 22. Medicine that inhibit replication.
- 23. Stages of implementation of genetic information. The concept of transcription and translation
- 24. The main types of RNA and their functions. Types of RNA polymerases
- 25. RNA biosynthesis: stages of the process. Features of transcription in eukaryotes.
- 26. Post-transcriptional modifications in eukaryotes. Role of splicing
- 27. Protein biosynthesis. The genetic code and its properties. Function and structural features of tRNA
- 28. Ribosomes: structural features in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Active centers of ribosomes
- 29. Features of gene expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
- 30. Gene Expression. tRNAs and aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases, ribosome structure.
- 31. Principles of regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes. The theory of the "operon". Lactose and tryptophan operon.
- 32. Levels of regulation of gene expression in eukaryotes. Packaging of genetic material.
- 33. Euchromatin and heterochromatin. Regulation of RNA transcription and processing.
- 34. Regulation of translation and post-translational modifications of the protein. Mechanisms of induction and repression of gene expression.
- 35. The concept of genetic engineering. Goals, tasks, methods.



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Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 7)

Topic:

Classification and functions of proteins. Methods of studying the structure of proteins. The use of enzymes in molecular genetic research. Part 1, 2.

Study questions:

- 1. Amino acids: principles of structure, classification. The peptide bond.
- 2. Proteins (proteins): definition, biological functions.
- 3. Levels of structural organization of proteins. Primary structure.
- 4. The secondary structure of the protein. Types and their characteristics.
- 5. The tertiary structure of the protein. Globular and fibrillar proteins.
- 6. Chemical bonds that stabilize the structures of the protein molecule.

 Denaturation and renaturation.
- 7. Methods of studying the structure of proteins. Techniques for studying protein.
- 8. The use of enzymes in molecular genetic research.

- peptide;
- zymogen;
- holoprotein;
- folding;
- ligand;
- oligopeptide;

- polypeptide;
- native conformation;
- hydrogen bond;
- active site;
- allosteric center;
- hydrophobic interactions;



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Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 8)

Topic:

Post-translational modifications of the protein. Protein folding and its disorders. Molecular mechanisms of proteinopathies. Proteins and enzymes as biomarkers.

Study questions:

- 1. Import of proteins into cellular organelles: nucleus, mitochondria, EPR, Golgi apparatus, etc.
- 2. The role of chaperones and chaperonins. Hsp70 chaperones.
- 3. GroEL/GroES system structure.
- 4. Non-enzymatic post-translational modification.
- 5. Enzymatic post-translational modification with cleavage of the polypeptide chain.
- 6. Covalent modification of alpha-amino and alpha-carboxyl groups.
- 7. Methylation, hydroxylation, introduction of additional carboxyl group, phosphorylation, glycosylation, ADP-ribosylation, prenylation, sulfation, ubiquitinylation of proteins.
- 8. The lifetime of proteins in the cell.

- GroE complex;
- chaperone;
- mitochondria;
- EPR;
- translation of proteins;

- methylation;
- hydroxylation;
- ubiquitinylation;
- prions;



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Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 9)

Topic:

Principles of coordination of metabolic pathways. Regulation of enzymatic activity. Proteins and enzymes as targets for drugs.

Study questions:

- 1. Metabolic pathways and the biological significance of their regulation.
- 2. Principles of regulation of enzyme activity.
- 3. Examples and functional role of cofactors metal ions.
- 4. Examples and functional role of cofactors vitamin derivatives.
- 5. Allosteric regulation of enzymatic activity.
- 6. Inhibitors of enzymatic activity: classification and mechanisms of action.
- 7. Regulation of enzyme activity by protein-protein interactions.
- 8. Adenylate cyclase mechanism of hormonal signal transmission. The role of cAMP.
- 9. Regulation of enzyme activity by covalent modification. Phosphorylation and dephosphorylation.
- 10. Partial proteolysis: biological significance and examples.
- 11. Principles of using enzymes as clinical and laboratory biomarkers.
- 12. Diagnostic value of isoenzymes.
- 13. Limitations of determining the activity of enzymes for the diagnosis of diseases.
- 14. Enzymes as medicines.



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- metabolic pathway,
- enzyme lability,
- efficiency of enzymes,
- catalytic specificity of enzymes,
- prosthetic groups,
- Michaelis constant,
- allosteric effectors of enzymes,
- zymogens,
- partial proteolysis,

- G-proteins,
- adenylate cyclase,
- protein kinases,
- phosphatases,
- heterotropic regulation,
- homotropic regulation,
- competitive inhibition,
- non-competitive inhibition;



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Study Guide

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(Занятие № 10)

Topic:

Structure and functions of biological membranes. Membrane proteins. Mechanisms of transport of substances through the membrane. Intercellular contacts.

Study questions:

- 1. Principles of the structure of biological membranes: formation of a lipid bilayer, mosaic model. The main components of biological membranes.
- 2. Functions and properties of biological membranes.
- 3. Classification and biological functions of membrane proteins.
- 4. Classification of mechanisms of transport of substances through membranes.
- 5. Passive transport: basic mechanisms and biological role. Osmotic pressure and its importance in maintaining cell integrity. Saline solutions.
- 6. Active transport: basic mechanisms and examples of transporter proteins.
- 7. Exocytosis and endocytosis: the main mechanisms and biological role.

- lipids;
- amphiphilicity;
- osmosis;
- translocase;
- primary-active transport;
- exocytosis;
- endocytosis;
- receptor;

- secondary messenger
- adenylate cyclase;
- protein kinase;
- cAMP;
- phosphodiesterase;
- phospholipase;
- inositol triphosphate;
- calmodulin;



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(Занятие № 11)

Topic:

The receptor function of biological membranes. Principles of receptor signal transmission. Metabotropic and ionotropic receptors.

Study questions:

- 1. Metabotropic and ionotropic receptors
- 2. The receptor function of biological membranes. Classification of receptors.
- 3. Principles of hormonal signal transmission.
- 4. Classification of G-proteins. Secondary intermediaries.
- 5. Adenylate cyclase signal transduction system: examples of receptors, main effects and biological role.
- 6. Inositol phosphate signal transduction: examples of receptors, main effects and biological role.

- cAMP
- Adenylate Cyclase
- Guanylate Cyclase
- G-protein
- Phosphodiesterase
- Protein kinase
- Phosphoproteins
- Adenylate Cyclase system
- Inositol phosphate system;



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(Занятие № 12)

Topic:

Catalytic receptors. Molecular mechanisms of signal transduction from nuclear and cytoplasmic receptors. Regulation of receptor activity.

Study questions:

- 1. A nuclear-type reception system.
- The structure of nuclear receptors.
 Androgen/estrogen/glucocorticoid/mineralocorticoid/retinoid/thyroid hormone receptors.
- 3. Hormone sensitive DNA elements.
- 4. Mechanisms of hormonal induction of transcription and translation processes.
- 5. The interaction of hormones with the chromatin of target cells.
- 6. Activation of transcription by translocation of sAMP-dependent protein kinases from the cytoplasm into the nuclei of target cells.
- 7. Mechanisms of intracellular signal transduction and biological effects on the example of the insulin receptor.
- 8. Regulation of receptor activity.

- Hormone-receptor complex
- Transcribed genes
- Promoter
- Enhancers

- Hormone-sensitive Element (HRE)
- Activator Function (AF) of the receptor
- Nuclear receptor domains (A-F);



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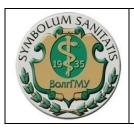
Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 13)

Concluding №2

Regulation of enzyme activity. Biological membranes. Receptor signal transduction

- 1. Amino acids: principles of structure, classification. The peptide bond.
- 2. Proteins (proteins): definition, biological functions.
- 3. Levels of structural organization of proteins. Primary structure. The secondary structure of the protein.
- 4. The tertiary structure of the protein. Globular and fibrillar proteins.
- 5. Chemical bonds that stabilize the structures of the protein molecule. Denaturation and renaturation.
- 6. Methods of studying the structure of proteins. Techniques for studying protein.
- 7. The role of chaperones and chaperonins. Hsp70 chaperones.
- 8. Non-enzymatic post-translational modification.
- 9. Enzymatic post-translational modification with cleavage of the polypeptide chain.
- 10.Methylation, hydroxylation, introduction of additional carboxyl group, phosphorylation, glycosylation, ADP-ribosylation, prenylation, sulfation, ubiquitinylation of proteins.
- 11. Metabolic pathways and the biological significance of their regulation.
- 12. Principles of regulation of enzyme activity.
- 13. Examples and functional role of cofactors metal ions, vitamin derivatives.
- 14. Allosteric regulation of enzymatic activity.
- 15.Inhibitors of enzymatic activity: classification and mechanisms of action.



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- 16. Regulation of enzyme activity by protein-protein interactions.
- 17. Adenylate cyclase mechanism of hormonal signal transmission. The role of cAMP.
- 18.Regulation of enzyme activity by covalent modification. Phosphorylation and dephosphorylation.
- 19. Partial proteolysis: biological significance and examples.
- 20. Principles of using enzymes as clinical and laboratory biomarkers.
- 21. Enzymes as medicines.
- 22. Principles of the structure of biological membranes: formation of a lipid bilayer, mosaic model. The main components of biological membranes.
- 23. Functions and properties of biological membranes.
- 24. Classification and biological functions of membrane proteins.
- 25. Classification of mechanisms of transport of substances through membranes.
- 26.Passive transport: basic mechanisms and biological role. Osmotic pressure and its importance in maintaining cell integrity. Saline solutions.
- 27. Active transport: basic mechanisms and examples of transporter proteins.
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- 29. Metabotropic and ionotropic receptors
- 30. The receptor function of biological membranes. Classification of receptors.
- 31. Principles of hormonal signal transmission.
- 32. Classification of G-proteins. Secondary intermediaries.
- 33. Adenylate cyclase signal transduction system: examples of receptors, main effects and biological role.
- 34. Inositol phosphate signal transduction: examples of receptors, main effects and biological role.
- 35.A nuclear-type reception system.
- 36. The structure of nuclear receptors.

Androgen/estrogen/glucocorticoid/mineralocorticoid/retinoid/thyroid hormone receptors.



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- 37. Hormone sensitive DNA elements.
- 38. Mechanisms of hormonal induction of transcription and translation processes.
- 39. The interaction of hormones with the chromatin of target cells.
- 40. Activation of transcription by translocation of cAMP-dependent protein kinases from the cytoplasm into the nuclei of target cells.
- 41. Mechanisms of intracellular signal transduction and biological effects on the example of the insulin receptor.
- 42. Regulation of receptor activity.



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Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year (Занятие № 14)

Topic:

The cell cycle and its regulation. Phases of mitosis. Proteins and enzymes in the regulation of cell proliferation. Growth factors.

- 1. The concept of the cell cycle. Phases of mitosis. Cytokinesis.
- 2. Structure and organization of the cell nucleus. The nuclear envelope. Nuclear pores.
- 3. Levels of DNA packing in chromosomes. Chromatin remodeling.
- 4. Spatial organization of chromosomes in the interphase nucleus. Metaphase chromosome. Types of chromosomal rearrangements.
- Cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases in the control of the cell cycle: the main complexes and mechanisms of action at different phases of the cell cycle.
 Dynamics of expression of cyclin proteins.
- 6. The main regulatory proteins of the cell cycle: protein kinases and protein phosphatases cyclin-dependent kinases, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor proteins, ubiquitin ligases and their activators.
- 7. Molecular mechanisms of regulation of the S-phase of the cell cycle. Control of chromosome replication. The role of cohesin proteins.
- 8. Telomeric sections of chromosomes. The role of the enzyme telomerase.
- 9. Molecular mechanisms of the M-phase of the cell cycle. The structure of the mitotic spindle of division. Types of microtubules. The structure of the centrosome. Mechanisms of cytokinesis in mammals.



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Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 15)

Topic:

Cell damage. Pathobiochemical aspects of necrosis. Types of programmed cell death. The role of apoptosis in norm and pathology.

- 1. Growth factors and mitogens: classification and mechanisms of action. Epidermal and transforming growth factor.
- 2. Growth factor receptors: structure and mechanisms of signal transduction.
- 3. The role of pro- and anti-apoptotic proteins in the regulation of the cell cycle. Cell cycle arrest after DNA damage.
- 4. Types and mechanisms of cell damage. Necrosis and apoptosis: definitions and comparative characteristics.
- Types of programmed cell death. Apoptosis. Biological significance.
 Morphological signs of apoptosis. Comparative characteristics of necrosis and apoptosis.
- 6. Biochemical mechanisms of apoptosis: triggering factors, the role of caspases, cytochrome C, and protein p53.
- 7. Phases of apoptosis: classification of regulatory proteins and their functions. Formation by apoptosis.
- 8. Disorders of apoptosis. The role of apoptosis in the pathogenesis of tumor and neurodegenerative diseases.



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Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

(Занятие № 16)

Topic:

Molecular genetic mechanisms of tumor cell transformation and metastasis. Principles of development and research of antitumor drugs.

- 1. Carcinogenesis (oncogenesis, tumorigenesis). Molecular mechanisms of tumor cell transformation and metastasis of tumor cells.
- 2. Violations of DNA repair systems in the development of various diseases.
- 3. The biological significance of apoptosis in normal and pathological conditions.
- 4. Signaling pathways in the regulation of the cell cycle.
- 5. Protein folding and its disorders in neurodegenerative diseases.
- 6. Principles of the development and research of antitumor drugs.



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Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year (Занятие № 17)

Concluding №3

Regulation of proliferative activity of cells. Mechanisms of cell death. Oncogenesis.

- 1. The concept of the cell cycle. Phases of mitosis. Cytokinesis.
- 2. Structure and organization of the cell nucleus. The nuclear envelope. Nuclear pores.
- 3. Levels of DNA packing in chromosomes. Chromatin remodeling.
- 4. Spatial organization of chromosomes in the interphase nucleus. Metaphase chromosome. Types of chromosomal rearrangements.
- Cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases in the control of the cell cycle: the main complexes and mechanisms of action at different phases of the cell cycle.
 Dynamics of expression of cyclin proteins.
- 6. The main regulatory proteins of the cell cycle: protein kinases and protein phosphatases cyclin-dependent kinases, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor proteins, ubiquitin ligases and their activators.
- 7. Molecular mechanisms of regulation of the S-phase of the cell cycle. Control of chromosome replication. The role of cohesin proteins.
- 8. Telomeric sections of chromosomes. The role of the enzyme telomerase.
- 9. Molecular mechanisms of the M-phase of the cell cycle. The structure of the mitotic spindle of division. Types of microtubules. The structure of the centrosome. Mechanisms of cytokinesis in mammals.
- 10.Growth factors and mitogens: classification and mechanisms of action. Epidermal and transforming growth factor.



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- 11. Growth factor receptors: structure and mechanisms of signal transduction.
- 12. The role of pro- and anti-apoptotic proteins in the regulation of the cell cycle. Cell cycle arrest after DNA damage.
- 13. Types and mechanisms of cell damage. Necrosis and apoptosis: definitions and comparative characteristics.
- 14. Types of programmed cell death. Apoptosis. Biological significance.
 Morphological signs of apoptosis. Comparative characteristics of necrosis and apoptosis.
- 15.Biochemical mechanisms of apoptosis: triggering factors, the role of caspases, cytochrome C, and protein p53.
- 16. Phases of apoptosis: classification of regulatory proteins and their functions. Formation by apoptosis.
- 17. Disorders of apoptosis. The role of apoptosis in the pathogenesis of tumor and neurodegenerative diseases.
- 18. Carcinogenesis (oncogenesis, tumorigenesis). Molecular mechanisms of tumor cell transformation and metastasis of tumor cells.
- 19. Violations of DNA repair systems in the development of various diseases.
- 20. The biological significance of apoptosis in normal and pathological conditions.
- 21. Signaling pathways in the regulation of the cell cycle.
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- 23. Principles of the development and research of antitumor drugs.



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Study Guide

Molecular biology, pharmaceutical faculty 2th year

EXAM

List of questions for EXAM

- 1. The subject of molecular biology. The importance of molecular biology in the medical education system;
- 2. The main classes of biological molecules: nucleotides, amino acids, carbohydrates and lipids;
- 3. Cellular organelles (overview, structure, function)
- 4. Central dogma of molecular biology, prokaryotic and eukaryotic gene.
- 5. Principles of structure and biological functions of nucleic acids;
- 6. Principles of structure and biological functions of proteins;
- 7. Definition and biological role of enzymes;
- 8. Chemical composition of the cell. Types of chemical bonds. Small and large molecules in the cell.
- 9. The main types of chemical reactions in biological systems;
- 10. Metabolic pathways. The concept of metabolism. Energy supply of metabolic processes. The role of macroergic compounds (bonds). Ways of using ATP (Adenosine triphosphate) energy;
- 11. The concept of "omics" technologies in medicine;
- 12. Structure and functions of nucleic acids. Primary, secondary and tertiary structure of DNA;
- 13. Main differences between DNA and RNA;
- 14. Levels of structural organization of chromatin. The role of histone and non-histone proteins in DNA compaction.
- 15. Structure of human genome (histones, nucleosomes, chromatin)
- 16. Methods for studying the structure and functions of nucleic acids.
- 17. DNA replication: basic principles of matrix biosynthesis. Consistency of replication and cell cycle.
- 18. Comparison of DNA replication in prokaryotes and eukaryotes
- 19. Initiation of DNA replication: the scheme of the process, the main enzymes and their function.
- 20. Elongation and termination of DNA replication: the scheme of the process, the main enzymes and their function. Mechanisms of biosynthesis of leading and lagging DNA chains.



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- 21. Types of DNA damages and their causes.
- 22. DNA repair: the main mechanisms of DNA structure restoration. Violations of DNA repair systems and their biomedical significance.
- 23. Medicine that inhibit replication.
- 24. Stages of implementation of genetic information. The concept of transcription and translation
- 25. The main types of RNA and their functions. Types of RNA polymerases
- 26. RNA biosynthesis: stages of the process. Features of transcription in eukaryotes.
- 27. Post-transcriptional modifications in eukaryotes. Role of splicing
- 28. Protein biosynthesis. The genetic code and its properties. Function and structural features of tRNA
- 29. Ribosomes: structural features in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Active centers of ribosomes
- 30. Features of gene expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
- 31. Gene Expression. tRNAs and aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases, ribosome structure.
- 32. Principles of regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes. The theory of the "operon". Lactose and tryptophan operon.
- 33. Levels of regulation of gene expression in eukaryotes. Packaging of genetic material.
- 34. Euchromatin and heterochromatin. Regulation of RNA transcription and processing.
- 35. Regulation of translation and post-translational modifications of the protein. Mechanisms of induction and repression of gene expression.
- 36. The concept of genetic engineering. Goals, tasks, methods.
- 37. Amino acids: principles of structure, classification. The peptide bond.
- 38. Proteins (proteins): definition, biological functions.
- 39. Levels of structural organization of proteins. Primary structure. The secondary structure of the protein.
- 40. The tertiary structure of the protein. Globular and fibrillar proteins.
- 41. Chemical bonds that stabilize the structures of the protein molecule. Denaturation and renaturation.
- 42. Methods of studying the structure of proteins. Techniques for studying protein.
- 43. The role of chaperones and chaperonins. Hsp70 chaperones.
- 44. Non-enzymatic post-translational modification.
- 45. Enzymatic post-translational modification with cleavage of the polypeptide chain.
- 46. Methylation, hydroxylation, introduction of additional carboxyl group, phosphorylation, glycosylation, ADP-ribosylation, prenylation, sulfation, ubiquitinylation of proteins.



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- 47. Metabolic pathways and the biological significance of their regulation.
- 48. Principles of regulation of enzyme activity.
- 49. Examples and functional role of cofactors metal ions, vitamin derivatives.
- 50. Allosteric regulation of enzymatic activity.
- 51. Inhibitors of enzymatic activity: classification and mechanisms of action.
- 52. Regulation of enzyme activity by protein-protein interactions.
- 53. Adenylate cyclase mechanism of hormonal signal transmission. The role of cAMP.
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