

## **THE PROGRAM OF THE ENTRANCE TEST IN BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR THE STUDENTS ENTERING MASTER PROGRAM «MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY»**

The entrance test will take the form of an oral examination with preliminary preparation of answers to the questions from the following sections.

During the oral interview with the examiner, you have the opportunity to talk about your achievements in the subject in the fields of molecular biology, bioinformatics, etc. It is better to prepare your portfolio in advance.

### **Molecular biology and biochemistry**

1. Molecular biology: the central dogma of molecular biology.
2. The structure of DNA and the mechanism of heredity. Noncanonical DNA structures. Hyperchromic effect. Supercoiling of ring genomes and plasmids. DNA, chromosomes and cell cycle. Chromatic fiber DNA packaging in eukaryotes. The device of the nucleosome. Histone code.
3. DNA replication. Polymerases involved in replication, their enzymatic activity. Replication fork and its components. Topological problems of replication of circular and linear genomes.
4. Classification of DNA damage and mechanisms for their correction. Diseases caused by repair defects. The use of DNA damaging agents in medicine. The reaction of cells to double-stranded breaks in DNA. TUNEL Method
5. Homologous DNA recombination and its biological functions. Conservative site-specific recombination. The main classes of mobile genetic elements. Repetitions. Features of recombination in the formation of immunoglobulin genes and T-cell receptors.
6. The use of DNA repair mechanisms for editing genomes. Restriction-modification systems, their purpose in bacteria and use in genetic engineering.
7. Genome editing technologies: zinc fingers, TALEN proteins, CRISPR. Purpose of the CRISPR / Cas system in bacteria.
8. DNA transcription, supercoiled coils and nucleosomes. The structure of RNA polymerase. Stages of the transcription cycle and principles of regulation. Attenuation of transcription. Common features and differences in transcription in bacteria and eukaryotes.
9. The main mechanisms of mRNA processing: capping, polyadenylation and splicing of introns. Modern ideas about splicing mechanisms.
10. Modern ideas about the structure, functioning and evolutionary history of eukaryotic ribosomes.
11. The genetic code. Bounding frames. The structure and function of tRNA.
12. Translation initiation: general mechanisms and features in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. RNA structures that control translation efficiency. Elongation cycle. Broadcast Termination.

13. The basic principles of broadcast regulation. Protein folding and processing. Post-translational modification of proteins. Peptide bond. Primary, secondary, tertiary structure of the protein.
14. Basic ideas about the structure of eukaryotic cells. Appointment of cellular organelles. Mitosis and its phases. The cell cycle, stages of the cell cycle. Cell differentiation.
15. Regulatory sites in the genome: promoter, TATA box, enhancer, silencer, insulator. Variety and function of short protein non-coding RNA. RNA interference. The biological role of RNA interference. siRNA. Applied use of RNA interference
16. The principle of polymerase chain reaction. Real-time PCR. Reverse transcription PCR.
17. DNA sequencing methods. Sanger sequencing. Sequencing a new generation.
18. Molecular biology: genome, gene, GC composition, genetic code, its degeneracy and universality, ribosome, nucleotides, amino acids, tRNA, complementarity, ribosome binding site, reading frame, RNA secondary structure.
19. Biochemistry: calculate the pH value of 6 nM hydrochloric acid solution
21. Biochemistry: indicate the possible amount of isomeric tripeptides that can be obtained by condensation of three amino acids - leucine, arginine and glycine.
22. Biochemistry: starch and cellulose consist of the same monomer - glucose. Explain the possible causes of differences in the physicochemical properties of these polysaccharides.
23. Biochemistry: membrane phospholipids carry a significant charge. What is the sign of this charge? What ions can compensate for this charge?
24. Biochemistry: The concentration of the substrate of the enzymatic reaction is 4 Michaelis constants. What will be the ratio of the speed of this reaction?
25. Biochemistry: Fats are divided into saturated (solid) and unsaturated (liquid) in the composition of their higher fatty acids. What fats will have a higher energy content per gram of matter? Explain the answer.
26. Biochemistry: Some types of RNA (tRNA, rRNA, etc.) form stable secondary structures (hairpins). How their boundaries can be determined by the primary sequence of RNA?
27. Biochemistry: What parameters of amino acids should be considered when predicting transmembrane regions of proteins?

### **Recommended literature**

- [1] Alberts B. et al. Molecular Biology of the Cell in Cell 4th. – 2002.
- [2] Murray R. K. et al. Harper's illustrated biochemistry. – Mcgraw-hill, 2014.