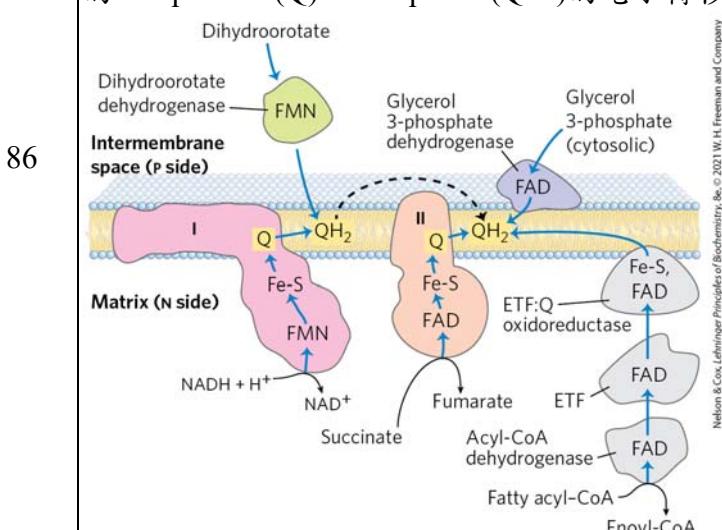


高雄醫學大學 114 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題參考答案疑義釋疑公告

科 目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
生化概論	18	根據 Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, Table 3-1: glycine 的等電點(pI)為 5.97，其 carboxyl group (-COOH) pKa ≈ 2.34 與其 amino group (-NH2) pKa ≈ 9.6。本題問 glycine 在酸性的環境下是否都帶正電荷，答案應該為帶正電荷或是不帶電，因為其 PI 值也屬於酸性環境之下。	維持原答案 (C)
	25	(B)為正解, Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, p1984 (A)Fructose 6-bisphosphate是錯誤選項 (C)Citrate不直接參與在pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) (D)Phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP)是glycolytic intermediate，但不是glycolysis, fat metabolism, and PPP 的重要regulator (E) NADPH是PPP的產物並參與fat metabolism但不是regulator	維持原答案 (B)
	26	此題問”best explains“，選項E為最佳答案。	維持原答案 (E)
	29	題目” Which kinase in MAPK cascade is responsible for phosphorylating both Thr and Tyr residues on its substrate “明顯指出同一個受質的Thr and Tyr residues的磷酸化，答案(C) MEK為正確答案，而 ERK 為 Ser/Thr kinase。	維持原答案 (C)
	61	根據Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, p2207-2208. Hibernating animals 主要是以儲存fat作為冬眠時主要的能量來源，Fatty acid oxidation ( $\beta$ -oxidation) 雖是經由分解 triglycerides產生acetyl-CoA, 進入TCA cycle及electron transport chain (ETC)產生代謝水，但是 $\beta$ -oxidation為冬眠動物最主要產生代謝水的原始重要反應( <b>primary mechanism</b> )。因此(E)為正解。	維持原答案 (E)
	64	應該是在問65題(錯植?)，請見65題的回覆。	維持原答案 (A)

科 目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	65	<p>本題要求"最有效"的技術序列，應著重於針對給定蛋白特性的最佳區分策略，而非遵循常規程序。(1)雖然考生引用文獻指出親和層析法常作為"最後步驟"，但這是一般純化策略而非絕對規則在特定情境下，層析法的順序應根據待分離蛋白質的具體特性來決定。本題中，親和層析法用於第一步驟可立即去除蛋白C(不結合DNA)，這是合理且有效的策略。(2)苛刻洗脫條件的影響被放大:考生強調親和層析法可能需要極端pH條件，但DNA親和層析通常可用鹽度梯度洗脫，不一定需要極端條件即使有苛刻條件，若目標蛋白較穩定，或其他分離方法效果不佳時，仍可考慮先用親和層析。(3)本題情境的特殊性:本題中有4種蛋白，其中只有C不結合DNA，這使得DNA親和層析法在第一步就能有效去除25%的干擾蛋白。剩餘蛋白(X、A、B)的pI和分子量差異可被後續離子交換和尺寸排阻層析有效區分。(5)雖然Lehninger教科書顯示常規純化表中親和層析位於最後，但該表代表一般情況而非所有情境。因此維持原答案:選項E(3→2→1)最具有效率。</p>	維持原答案 (E)
	66	<p>本題為根據 Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, 第三章中蛋白質的 6N 酸水解方式，麩醯胺(Gln)：醯胺側鏈(-CO-NH<sub>2</sub>)被水解為羧基(-COOH)，轉化為麩氨酸(Glu)。(1)考生舉例(<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.focha.2023.100415">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.focha.2023.100415</a>)中 Ninhydrin 幾乎都可以與氨基酸上的 amino group 反應後使用 HPLC 測到所有氨基酸，與本題不符合。(2)考生舉例(DOI: 10.10160261-5614(91)90037-d)其中保存條件為 4~20 度 C，這為特殊低溫保存方式與本題題意不符。</p>	維持原答案 (A)
	67	<p>Type II topoisomerases introduce negative supercoils and relax both positive and negative supercoils. Type II topoisomerases require ATP to function. Type II topoisomerases can untangle catenanes. Topoisomerase IV屬於type II topoisomerase。選項(C)無誤。</p>	維持原答案 (C)
	69	<p>根據Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, 第21章 Figure 21-13，NADPH, Cytochrome <i>b</i><sub>5</sub> &amp; O<sub>2</sub> 為正解。</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Desaturation of a Fatty Acid by Fatty Acyl-CoA Desaturase</b></p> <p>The diagram illustrates the enzymatic desaturation of a fatty acid. It shows a saturated fatty acyl-CoA molecule (CH<sub>3</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(=O)-S-CoA) reacting with O<sub>2</sub> and 2H<sup>+</sup> to produce a monounsaturated fatty acyl-CoA molecule (CH<sub>3</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-CH=CH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(=O)-S-CoA). This process is catalyzed by fatty acyl-CoA desaturase. The reaction is driven by NADPH, which is oxidized to NADP<sup>+</sup>. The electrons from NADPH reduce two molecules of cytochrome b<sub>5</sub> (Fe<sup>2+</sup>). The reduced cytochrome b<sub>5</sub> then reduces cytochrome b<sub>5</sub> reductase (FAD), which is oxidized to FADH<sub>2</sub>. The FADH<sub>2</sub> then reduces another cytochrome b<sub>5</sub>, completing the cycle.</p> <p><b>Figure 21-13</b> Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, Sixth Edition © 2013 W.H. Freeman and Company</p> <p><b>Desaturation of Fatty Acids Requires a Mixed-Function Oxidase</b></p> <p>fatty acyl-CoA desaturase, a mixed-function oxidase</p>	答案改成 (B)

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	70	因題目確實沒有清楚描述是指 holo enzyme 還是特定的 subunit，因此選項 A or C 均可以為正確答案。	(A)和(C)皆為正確答案
	72	Pyruvate可做為其他反應的starting materials，Acetyl-CoA 為正解(starting materials of fatty acid synthesis)，acetyl-CoA carboxylase為major irreversible enzyme, rate-limiting step in the biosynthesis of fatty acids。	維持原答案 (D)
	76	根據Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, p1308: “Sphingomyelins contain phosphocholine or phosphoethanolamine as their polar head group.” 選項(A)無誤。	維持原答案 (C)
	80	根據 Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, p1465, Figure 11-37: (C) The Na <sup>+</sup> -K <sup>+</sup> ATPase is a symporter for Na <sup>+</sup> and K <sup>+</sup> ions in animal cells. 是錯誤的。(E) P-type ATPases are found only in eukaryotes 也是錯誤的。	(C)和(E)皆為正確答案
	83	題幹所問”correctly describes how miRNA degrades target mRNA“與選項A並無衝突。Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, Page 3421& FIGURE 26-26 清楚陳述”After mature miRNA binds to RISC, it suppresses translation when partially complementary to the mRNA.”。	維持原答案 (A)
	84	Ribonucleotide reductase確實是 the de novo biosynthesis of dNTP的重要酵素，無誤。	維持原答案 (B)
	86	根據 Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed 的 Figure 19-15, p2398: (D) ATP synthase 無法還原 Q→QH <sub>2</sub> 答案無誤。 (A) Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (B) Succinate dehydrogenase (C) ETF: ubiquinone oxidoreductase (E) Glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase 皆參與在 mitochondrial electron transport chain 的 ubiquinone (Q) to ubiquinol (QH <sub>2</sub> )的電子轉移反應中。	維持原答案 (D)
	89	根據Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, p656: “When an individual is moved from the CO-polluted site to a normal, outdoor atmosphere, O <sub>2</sub> begins to replace the CO in hemoglobin — but the COHb level drops only slowly.”	維持原答案 (D)



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	90	<p>Catalytic efficiency is defined as <math>k_{cat}/K_m</math> under uninhibited conditions. 根據Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 8ed, p813: In the presence of inhibitors, it calls “apparent <math>K_m</math>”, is defined as <math>\alpha K_m</math>. 以下解釋①&amp;⑤為錯誤之理由：</p> <p>① In the presence of competitive inhibitors, <math>K_m</math> increases (apparent affinity decreases), but <math>k_{cat}</math> remains unchanged. <math>k_{cat}/K_m</math> cannot be directly used to define efficiency with inhibition. ⑤Their binding of noncompetitive inhibitors to enzymes is not affected by substrate concentration, so substrate does not inhibit their binding.</p>	維持原答案 (B)