WORKSHEET #9 (Chapter 18) - Gene Expression	Due Date:
Contributing group members:	
1) What is an operon?	

- 2) Make a table that compares the trp operon with the lac operon. In this table, include the following comaprisons:
 - a. Are the genes in the operon part of a catabolic or anabolic pathway?
 - b.
 - The genes in the operon code for enzymes what do the enzymes in each operon system do? Does each operon contain an operator? What does an operator do? Where is it located?
 - d. What is the name of the regulatory gene for each operon?
 - Without regulation, is this gene usually on or off?

 - Without regulation, is the repressor usually in an active or inactive form?

 What effect does the presence of tryptophan (or lactose) have on the repressor and the overall expression of g. What the gene?
 - Why are both of these operons considered to be an example of negative gene control?
- 3) Altering patterns of gene expression in prokaryotes would most likely serve the organism's survival in which of the following ways?
 - A) allowing environmental changes to alter the prokaryote's genome
 - B) allowing the organism to adjust to changes in environmental conditions
 - C) allowing each gene to be expressed an equal number of times
 - D) allowing young organisms to respond differently from more mature organisms
 - E) organizing gene expression so that genes are expressed in a given order

Use the following scenario to answer the following questions.

Suppose an experimenter becomes proficient with a technique that allows her to move DNA sequences within a prokaryotic

- 4) If she moves the operator to the far end of the operon, which of the following would likely occur when the cell is exposed to lactose?
 - A) The operon will never be transcribed.
 - B) The repressor protein will no longer be produced.
 - C) The repressor will no longer bind to the operator.
 - D) The inducer will no longer bind to the repressor.
 - E) The structural genes will be transcribed continuously.