

## **Cell Communication Quiz PDF**

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Which components are involved in phosphorylation cascades? (Select all that apply)
☐ Protein kinases
Phosphatases
☐ DNA polymerase
Ribosomes
Which cellular responses can result from signal transduction? (Select all that apply)
☐ Gene expression
☐ Metabolic changes
☐ Protein synthesis
Apoptosis
Born March and a Committee of the Commit
Describe the role of neurotransmitters in synaptic signaling and provide an example.

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What is the term for programmed cell death as a response to signaling?



○ Necrosis
Apoptosis
O Autophagy
○ Senescence
What is the primary role of neurotransmitters in the nervous system?
Energy production
○ Signal transmission
○ Structural support
○ Immune response
Which molecule acts as a second messenger in many signal transduction pathways?
○ ATP
○ cAMP
○ DNA
○ RNA
Which of the following are types of cell surface receptors? (Select all that apply)
Which of the following are types of cell surface receptors? (Select all that apply)  G-protein-coupled receptors
G-protein-coupled receptors
☐ G-protein-coupled receptors ☐ Ion channel receptors
G-protein-coupled receptors Ion channel receptors Nuclear receptors
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G-protein-coupled receptors Ion channel receptors Nuclear receptors Enzyme-linked receptors
<ul> <li>□ G-protein-coupled receptors</li> <li>□ Ion channel receptors</li> <li>□ Nuclear receptors</li> <li>□ Enzyme-linked receptors</li> </ul> Which disease is often associated with dysregulation of signaling pathways?
□ G-protein-coupled receptors □ lon channel receptors □ Nuclear receptors □ Enzyme-linked receptors  Which disease is often associated with dysregulation of signaling pathways? □ Osteoporosis
G-protein-coupled receptors Ion channel receptors Nuclear receptors Enzyme-linked receptors  Which disease is often associated with dysregulation of signaling pathways?  Osteoporosis Cancer
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<ul> <li>G-protein-coupled receptors</li> <li>lon channel receptors</li> <li>Nuclear receptors</li> <li>Enzyme-linked receptors</li> <li>Which disease is often associated with dysregulation of signaling pathways?</li> <li>Osteoporosis</li> <li>Cancer</li> <li>Asthma</li> <li>Hypertension</li> </ul>
G-protein-coupled receptors Ion channel receptors Nuclear receptors Enzyme-linked receptors  Which disease is often associated with dysregulation of signaling pathways? Osteoporosis Cancer Asthma Hypertension  Which of the following are considered signaling molecules? (Select all that apply)
G-protein-coupled receptors lon channel receptors Nuclear receptors Enzyme-linked receptors  Which disease is often associated with dysregulation of signaling pathways?  Osteoporosis Cancer Asthma Hypertension  Which of the following are considered signaling molecules? (Select all that apply) Insulin

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Which diseases are related to failures in cell communication? (Select all that apply)
☐ Diabetes
☐ Alzheimer's disease
☐ Influenza
Cancer
Which process involves the removal of receptors from the cell surface?
Receptor desensitization
○ Endocytosis
<ul> <li>Degradation</li> </ul>
○ Phosphorylation
Discuss the role of second messengers in amplifying a signal within a cell.
Which type of cell signaling involves hormones traveling through the bloodstream to distant cells?
○ Autocrine
○ Paracrine
○ Endocrine
○ Juxtacrine
Why is it important for cells to have mechanisms to terminate signaling, and what could happen if

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these mechanisms fail?



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What type of receptor is located inside the cell and binds to hydrophobic signaling molecules	?
Cell surface receptor	
Internal receptor	
G-protein-coupled receptor	
on channel receptor	
xplain how paracrine signaling differs from endocrine signaling in terms of distance and nechanism.	
explain how paracrine signaling differs from endocrine signaling in terms of distance and nechanism.	
low do G-protein-coupled receptors initiate a cellular response upon ligand binding?	

What are some ways in which cells can alter their gene expression in response to external signals?



Which signaling molecule is primarily involved in the in	mmune response?
○ Hormone	
○ Neurotransmitter	
○ Cytokine	
○ Pheromone	