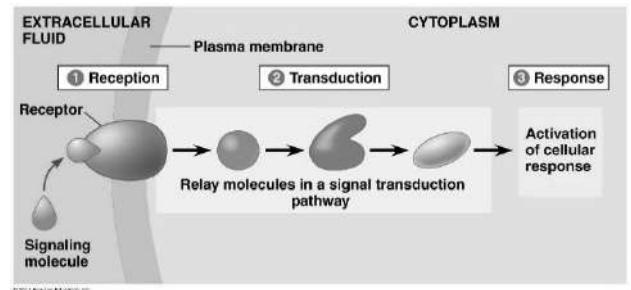


## CH 11 pt 1 Study Questions – Cell Communication

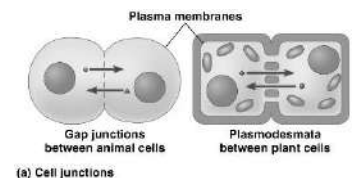
**\*\*NOTE:** This chapter is often considered difficult as you have not covered it in your general biology course. **Plan on reading this chapter slowly!!** I would suggest that you read the key concepts in bold first and then for each concept, look at the headings, then the figures and then **READ for detail...and STUDY the figures and their captions.**

1) What is a **signal transduction pathway**?



2) How do yeast cells communicate while mating?

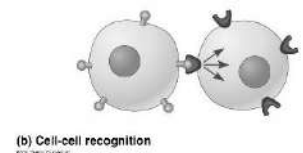
3) How do **intercellular connections** function in cell to cell communication?



4) Explain the two types of local signaling:

**A) Paracrine signaling**

**B) Synaptic signaling**



5) How are **long distance** signals sent?

6) Explain **Sutherland's** investigations with **epinephrine** AND the inferences that were derived from this work.

7) Define the three stages of cell communication:

**A) Reception:**

**B) Transduction:**

**C) Response**

8) What is a **LIGAND**? \_\_\_\_\_

9) What is special about **intracellular receptors**? (HINT: think of the structure of the cell membrane and how this relates)

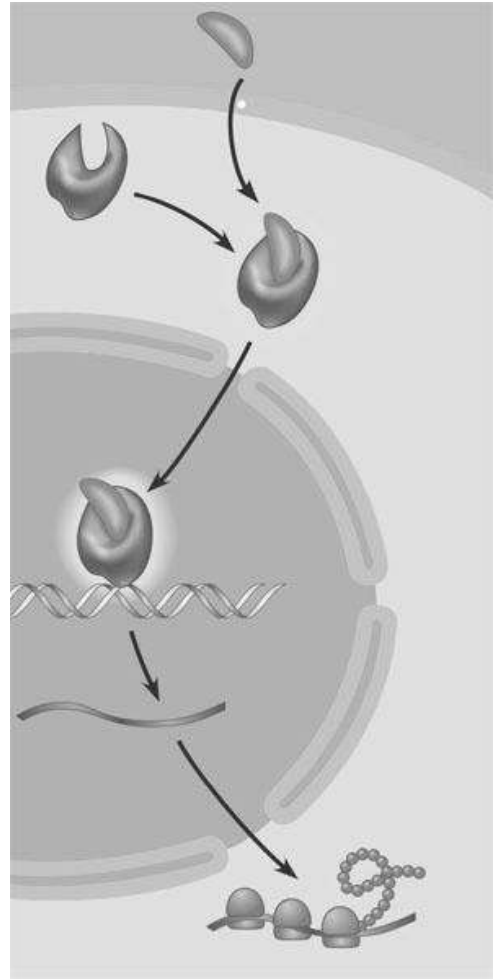
10) Label this diagram of a steroid interacting with an intracellular receptor. (HINT: see fig. 11.9)



11) Where would you expect most **water soluble messengers to bind** and **WHY**?

12) What is a **G-protein-linked receptor**? (see fig. 11.7)

13) What is a **KINASE** (i.e. a **protein kinase**)? (see p.212; 215)



14) What triggers a ligand-gated ion channel to open/close? \_\_\_\_\_

**LABEL DIAGRAM: Ligand-gated ion channel** (see fig. 11.7, p. 213)

