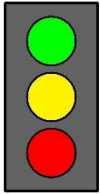
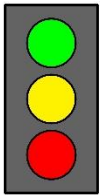


Multiple Choice Quiz



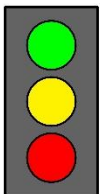
Q1. What is the role of Rel-homologous domain (RHD)?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A | Activates transcription |
| B | Repress transcription |
| C | DNA binding and initiate dimerization |



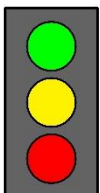
Q2. Members of NF κ B form homodimers or heterodimers. RelB specifically forms homodimers, to which other member of NF κ B does RelB forms a homodimer with?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| A | p50 |
| B | p65 |
| C | p100/p52 |



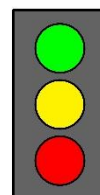
Q3. What roles does I κ B play in the **NF κ B signalling pathway**?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Stimulatory effect |
| B | Inhibitory effect |
| C | Both inhibitory and stimulatory effect |



Q4. How does NF κ B lower the rate of inflammation and apoptosis?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | It inhibits the activation of caspase 1. |
| B | It promotes the activation of TRADD |
| C | It promotes caspase-9 activation. |



Q5. What role does overexpression of IKK β play in cancer?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | It promotes tumour progression |
| B | It suppresses tumour progression |
| C | It can suppress in some tumours such as liver cancer but can increase tumour progression via JNK |

Answers
1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C