| **Shotname** | **Question** | **Thumbnail** | **Description**  | **Duration** | **Models** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MOL\_S001\_Q001** | **A. An extracellular molecule tries to move towards a complementary receptor** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q1S1.jpg | True, molecule moves in direct math towards reception | 00:00:09 (270f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S001\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q1S2.jpg | False, molecule moves in an erratic motion and then off screen. | 00:00:09 (270f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S002\_Q001** | **B. Based on your previous answer and assuming there are several instances of the complementary receptor present, an extracellular molecule tries to move toward:** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q2S1.jpg | One specific predetermined instance of the complementary receptorText description of choice will be on animation. Use arrows for ligand to choose one receptor it will be binding. Maybe use sequence arrows to show only one path is the true path | 00:00:06 (180f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S002\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q2S2.jpg | Any of the complementary receptor instances that are presentSimilar to A, but with multiple paths connecting 1 ligand to multiple receptors. Ligand will choose any of them randomly. | 00:00:06 (180f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S002\_Q003** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q2S3.jpg | Whichever instance of the complementary receptor is closest | 00:00:07 (210f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S003\_Q001** | **C.**  **An extracellular molecule knows the physical location of its receptor** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q3S1.jpg | TrueScene set up to be static. Arrow pinging ligand to receptor.  | 00:00:06 (180f) | Two receptor types, two ligand types. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S003\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q3S2.jpg | FalseNo pinging or glowing effects to indicate any relationship between ligand and receptor | 00:00:06 (180f) | Two receptor types, two ligand types. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S004\_Q001** | **D. Based off your previous answer, how an extracellular molecule know the location of its receptor?** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q4S1.jpg | It can sense the receptor from a distanceScene setup to be changed to: 1 receptor, 1 ligand. Restrict length of sonar. First sonar waves goes out, misses ligand, nothing happens. Pings again, hits ligand, ligand moves towards receptor. | 00:00:07 (210f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB, cell nucelus |
| **MOL\_S004\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q4S2.jpg | It has hard-wired knowledgeScene setup to be changed to: 1 receptor, 1 ligand. | 00:00:07 (210f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB, cell nucelus |
| **MOL\_S004\_Q003** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q4S3.jpg | It receives a message from else whereSignaling comes from nucleus, indicated by arrows. | 00:00:07 (210f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB, cell nucelus |
| **MOL\_S004\_Q004** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q4S4.jpg | It can sense the receptor when it is close to itGlow will be changed to small short sonars.  | 00:00:07 (210f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB, cell nucelus |
| **MOL\_S005\_Q001** | **E. What is the mechanism of an extracellular molecule’s movement towards a receptor** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q5S1.jpg | The extracellular molecule propels itself | 00:00:06 (180f) | Two receptor types, two ligand types. |
| **MOL\_S005\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q5S2.jpg | The extracellular molecule is released from its source with the correct initial trajectory | 00:00:09 (270f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S005\_Q003** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q5S3.jpg | The extracellular mole uses other helper molecules to be carried closer to the receptorTo be changed to: Mechanism can be more of a “suggested” help instead of actual mechanism. Either small molecules coming to ligand, and then it starts moving in a propelling motion, or receptor subunit will “hook” to ligand and drag it towards itself. |  (???) | To be decided |
| **MOL\_S005\_Q004** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q5S4.jpg | The extracellular molecule collides randomly with other molecules | 00:00:08 (240f) | Two receptor types, two ligand types. |
| **MOL\_S006\_Q001** | **F. An extracellular molecule can change direction on its own** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q6S1.jpg | TrueUpon the receptor being revealed to the ECM, ligand abruptly changes path towards it.  | 00:00:10 (300f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB |
| **MOL\_S006\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q6S2.jpg | FalseUpon the receptor being revealed to the ECM, the ligand continues moving in its path in Brownian motion. | 00:00:10 (300f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB |
| **???** | **G. If extracellular molecules move through random collisions, what determines the chance of a binding event occurring between one of these molecules and a complementary receptor?** |  | True and False: This question might be taken out of the assessment due to broad implications. Difficult to pin point to a single concept to animate.  |  |  |
| **MOL\_S008\_Q001** | **H. A large molecule has a more direct path of motion, whereas a small molecule has a more random path** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q8S1.jpg | TrueLarge molecules move towards each other to bind while small molecules move randomly in the background. Pause or change saturation to draw attention between large and small molecule movement behavior. | 00:00:06 (180f) | 2 enzyme types, small molecules |
| **MOL\_S008\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q8S2.jpg | FalseBoth large and small molecules move in Brownian motion. Pause or change saturation to draw attention between large and small molecule movement behavior. | 00:00:06 (180f) | 2 enzyme types, small molecules |
| **MOL\_S009\_Q001** | **I. A molecule’s path of motion is more direct when it has been activated, whereas its path is more random when it is inactive** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q9S1.jpg | TrueLigand is activated by enzyme. After activation, ligand moves linearly to receptor.  | 00:00:08 (240f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB, enzyme |
| **MOL\_S009\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q9S2.jpg | FalseLigand is activated by enzyme, however after dissociation, still moves in a Brownian motion. | 00:00:10 (240f) | One receptor, one ligand. Plasma MB, enzyme |
| **MOL\_S010\_Q001** | **J. Inside a cell, large molecules are densely crowded so much so that the average distance between two macromolecules is typically less than the width of a single macromolecule** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q10S1.jpg | TrueMolecules movie in Brownian motion. | 00:00:09 (270f) | Base off actual cell environment |
| **MOL\_S010\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q10S2.jpg | FalseMolecules move in Brownian motion.  | 00:00:09 (270f) | Base off actual cell environment |
| **MOL\_S011\_Q001** | **K. Inside a cell, empty space is not a factor in the overall direction of diffusion of water and other molecules** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q11S1.jpg | TrueDiffusion occurs in this set up | 00:00:15 (450f) | Semi permeable MB, 2 small molecule types |
| **MOL\_S011\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q11S2.jpg | FalseDiffusion does not occur in this set up | 00:00:15 (450f) | Semi permeable MB, 2 small molecule types |
| **MOL\_S012\_Q001** | **L. In the case of simple diffusion across a permeable membrane, once solute molecules reach an equilibrium, they cease to cross the membrane** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q11S1.jpg | TrueAfter blue molecules reach equilibrium, they no longer cross the permeable membrane. | 00:00:15 (450f) | Semi permeable MB, 2 small molecule types |
| **MOL\_S012\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q11S2.jpg | FalseAfter the blue molecule equilibrium, blue molecules from both sides still cross the membrane freely. | 00:00:15 (450f) | Semi permeable MB, 2 small molecule types |
| **MOL\_S013\_Q001** | **M. A drop of dye is placed in some water. The water, activing as a solvent, diffuses into the dye in the same wat as the dye, acting as a solute, diffuses into the water** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q13S1.jpg | TrueGreen molecules move into water molecules as water molecules swarm in green molecules | 00:00:14 (420f) | Water molecule, dye molecule |
| **MOL\_S013\_Q002** | C:\Users\Erina\Desktop\Erina\BMC\MRP\MRP_MOL\Production\Thumbnails\MOL_Q13S2.jpg | FalseWater molecules do not move, green molecules diffuse into environment around the water molecules | 00:00:14 (420f) | Water molecule, dye molecule |