(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 100

#### SECTION-I

N.B:. Multiple choice Objective type: (40 questions)

(40x1=40 Marks)

All questions are compulsory.

- 1. All of the following constitute primary active transport EXCEPT
- a) sodium-potassium pump
- b) iodide pump
- c) calcium pump
- d) potassium hydrogen pump
- 2) All of the following regulatory enzymes but one are active in the dephosphorylated form
- a) glycogen synthase
- b) glycogen phosphorylase
- c) acetyl CoA carboxylase
- d) HMG-CoA reductase
- 3) All of the following are ligases EXCEPT
- a) glycogen synthase
- b) acetyl-CoA carboxylase
- c) glutamine synthetase
- d) PRPP synthetase
- 4) All of the following generate NADPH EXCEPT
- a) HMP shunt
- b) malic enzyme
- c) alcohol dehydrogenase
- d) cytosolic isocitrate dehydrogenase
- 5) Histidine load test is used in the laboratory to assess the deficiency status of vitamin
- a) cyanocobalamin
- b) pyridoxine
- c) Folic acid
- d) Thiamine
- 6) Binding of 2,3, BPG to haemoglobin increases in all of the following conditions EXCEPT
- a) life at high attitudes
- b) obstructive pulmonary disease
- c) fetal circulation during pregnancy
- d) anemias
- 7) Defect in the enzyme uroporphyrinogen III synthase results in
- a) acute intermittent porphyria
- b) congenital erythropoietic porphyria
- c) hereditary coproporphyria
- d) variegate porphyria

**[TURN OVER** 

- 8) Transketolase requires the coenzyme
- a) A
- b) NAD<sup>+</sup>
- c) THF
- d) TPP
- 9) Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> is activated by all of the following EXCEPT
- a) corticosteroids
- b) epinephrine
- c) angiotensin-II
- d)  $Ca^{+2}$
- 10) Methyl malonic acidemia occurs due to the deficiency of
- a) biotin
- b) cyanocobalamin
- c) folic acid
- d) pyridoxine
- 11) All of the following are examples of primary databases for proteins and nucleic acids EXCEPT
- a) SWISS-PROT
- b) GEN BANK
- c) TREMBL
- d) PROSITE
- 12) People, who are available, or who volunteer or who can be easily recruited are used in the sampling method called
- a) simple random
- b) Cluster
- c) systematic
- d) convenience
- 13) Any characteristic or measure of population units is called
- a) parameter
- b) statistic
- c) datum
- d) population
- 14) One of the following eicosanoids which induces the production of superoxide anion in neutrophil leuococytes is
- a) PGE2
- b) PGE2a
- c) LTD<sub>4</sub>
- d) LXA<sub>4</sub>
- 15) The activity of LCAT is associated with
- a) LDL
- b) VLDL
- c) Chylomicrons
- d) HDL
- 16) LDL receptor recognises the apoprotein
- a) apo A-I
- b) apo C-II
- c) apo B-100
- d) apo B-48

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**[TURN OVER** 

- 17) The aminoacids that do not undergo transamination are
- a) serine and methionine
- b) lysine and threonine
- c) arginine and histidine
- d) alanine and aspartate
- 18) The sources of carbon and nitrogen atoms in a pyrimidine ring are
- a) asparagine, glutamate and Co<sub>2</sub>
- b) glutamate, glycine and aspartate
- c) glutamine, cysteine and asparagine
- d) aspartate, glutamine and HCo<sub>3</sub>
- 19) Loss of taste sensation is seen in deficiency of
- a) copper
- b) selenium
- c) iron
- d) zinc
- 20) The reducing equivalents for the conversion of ribonucleotides to deoxyribonucleotides are supplied by
- a) NADH+ H<sup>+</sup>
- b) FADH<sub>2</sub>
- c) tetrahydrobiopterin
- d) thioredoxin
- 21) Copper serves as a cofactor for all of the following enzymes EXCEPT
- a) superoxide dismutase
- b) glutathione peroxidase
- c) catalase
- d) ALA synthase
- 22) All of the following conditions lead to hyponatremia EXCEPT
- a) vomiting and diarrhoea
- b) burns
- c) Addison's disease
- d) Cushing's syndrome
- 23) The enzyme which has an intrinsic proof-reading activity is
- a) DNA topoisomerase
- b) DNA helicase
- c) RNA polymerase
- d) DNA polymerase
- 24) The part of RNA polymerase which recognises the TATA box is
- a) α subunit
- b) β subunit
- c) sigma factor
- d) Rho factor
- 25) The enzyme that forms diacylglycerol and inositol triphosphate is
- a) protein kinase C
- b) protein kinase A
- c) phospholipase B
- d) phospholipase C

**ITURN OVER** 

- 26) The enzyme which serves as a marker to check the sub-cellular fractionation of nucleus during ultracentrifugation is
- a) hexokinase
- b) DNA polymerase
- c) glutamate dehydrogenase
- d) glucose -6-phosphatase
- 27) DNA chips are useful in all of the following EXCEPT
- a) detection of genes causing inflammatory diseases.
- b) detection and screening of single nucleotide polymorphisms
- c) identification of genes responsible for the development of nervous system
- d) for the confirmation of DNA cloning results
- 28) Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) promotes all the following actions EXCEPT
- a) organification of iodine
- b) proteolysis of thyroglobulin
- c) protein synthesis
- d) lipolysis
- 29) The key process underlying the synthesis of a large number of distinct antibodies is called
- a) gene amplification
- b) gene rearrangement
- c) alternate mRNA splicing
- d) gene regulation at the level of translation
- 30) The effects of insulin on lipid metabolism include all the following EXCEPT
- a) inhibits fatty acid synthesis
- b) decreases lipolysis
- c) inhibits ketone body production
- d) favours triacylglycerol synthesis
- 31) A tool used to scan for point mutations is
- a) Single strand confirmation polymorphism
- b) heteroduplex analysis
- c) protein truncation test
- d) Ames test
- 32) The antibiotic which inhibits peptidyl transferase is
- a) puromycin
- b) erythromycin
- c) chloramphenicol
- d) tetracycline
- 33) The enzyme defect in alkaptonuria is
- a) tyrosinase
- b) homogentisate oxidase
- c) tyrosine transaminase
- d) maleylacetoacetate isomerase
- 34) Glucogenic amino acids form all the following metabolites EXCEPT
- a) acetyl CoA
- b) succinyl CoA
- c) oxaloacetate
- d) pyruvate

- 35) "Tophi" is the term used to refer to
- a) uric acid kidney stones
- b) inflammatory arthritis
- c) urate crystal deposition in soft tissues
- d) nodules in liver
- 36) Sulphur is present in all of the following vitamins EXCEPT
- a) Biotin
- b) pyridoxine
- c) thiamine
- d) lipoic acid
- 37) Depression of the respiratory centre by the use of an overdose of anaesthetics may cause
- a) metabolic acidosis
- b) metabolic alkalosis
- c) respiratory acidosis
- d) respiratory alkalosis
- 38) The enzymes which are elevated in acute pancreatitis are
- a) ALT and AST
- b) serum amylase and lipase
- c) CK and LDH
- d) GGT and ALP
- 39) Placental ALP serves as a tumor marker for
- a) lung seminoma
- b) multiple myeloma
- c) pheochromocytoma
- d) choriocarcinoma
- 40) Enzyme used as a DNA probe is
- a) peptidyl transferase
- b) reverse transciptase
- c) RNA polymerase
- d) DNA polymerase

#### SECTION-II

# Answer any three:

(3x10=30 Marks)

- a) Describe clearance tests
- b) Describe enzyme immobilization and its applications
- c) Explain the principle and applications of affinity chromatography
- d) Describe the cytokine receptors
- e) Describe the vectors used in recombinant DNA technology

# SECTION - III

### Answer any two:

(3x15=30 Marks)

- 1) Describe in detail the production of monoclonal antibodies. Add a note on their uses.
- Describe the different methods of measurement of radioactivity.
  Add a note on applications of radioisotopes in biological sciences.
- 3) Explain in detail principles, techniques, methodology and applications of plant tissue culture.
- 4) Explain in detail the different methods of DNA sequencing.

-x-x-x-x-x-