Exam.Code:0437 Sub. Code: 3483

2022

M. Sc. (Biotechnology) Third Semester MBIO-305: Advances in Genomics and Proteomics

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

NOTE: Attempt <u>five</u> questions in all, including Question No. I which is compulsory and selecting one question from each Unit.

x-x-x

- 1. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) What are neural networks?
 - b) Explain Bridge PCR.
 - c) What kind of database Ensembl is?.
 - d) What are the genetic basis of drug response in different individuals?
 - e) What is repeatmasker?
 - f) How can you digest the protein?
 - g) Explain MUMMER.
 - h) Phylogenetic footprinting
 - i) Role of SDS in Protein gel electrophoresis.
 - j) How the gene tags such as HIS-tag, FLAG -tag are added to genes? (10x1.6)

Unit I

- 2 (a) How the large scale genome sequencing and analysis will help in understanding complex traits in higher organisms? give examples.
 - (b) Discuss any two homology based methods of gene prediction from genome in eukaryotes?
- Why the genome sequencing coupled with transcriptome is beneficial for identification of gene and gene structures?
 - (b) What are protein microarrays? Explain its principle and methodology.

 $8 \times 2 = 16$

Unit II

- 4 (a) What do you understand by pharmacogenomics and personalized medicine?
 - (b) Explain BLASTZ and AVID in details.
- 5 (a) UCSC is one of genome repertoire, Discuss its features and how you can access data from UCSC?
 - (b) What is comparative genomics? How this can lead to evolution studies.

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Unit III

6 (a) How can you isolate and study the proteome of cell?

- (b) What is SAGE and why it is not a very popular method of expression analysis compared to other available methods?
- How the yeast one and two hybrid system helps in studying the protein interactions?
 - (b) Explain the principle and working 2DE of proteins?

 $8 \times 2 = 16$

Unit IV *

8 (a) Explain STRING and GRID databases?

- (b) What is chromatin immunoprecipitation helps in genome wide interaction studies?
- 9 (a) How the proteome analysis helps in drug designing?

(b) What is phylogenetic profiling?

8 x 2=16