(i) Printed Pages: 3 Roll No. .....

(ii) Questions : 9 Sub. Code : 0 5 5 6 Exam. Code : 0 0 0 6

B.A./B.Sc. (General) 6th Semester (2054)

## **BIO CHEMISTRY**

Paper-A: Molecular Biology-II

Time Allowed: Three Hours] [Maximum Marks: 45

Note:—Attempt FIVE questions, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory and selecting ONE question from each section. Students are advised to solve questions in ordered manner and clearly mention their numbers and sub parts as well.

- 1. Give answer of the following:—
  - (i) Define the recombinant molecule.
  - (ii) What is the leucine zipper?
  - (iii) Write one function of Lac operon.
  - (iv) Give names of two types of non-coding RNAs.
  - (v) Write one function of ligase enzyme.
  - (vi) What is the BAC?

- (vii) What is SNPs?
- (viii) Give names of two genetic diseases.
- (ix) What is the TATAA box?

 $9 \times 1 = 9$ 

## SECTION—I

- 2. (a) What is *Lac* operon? How it regulates nutrition in prokaryote?
  - (b) Briefly write about the two post-translational modifications in proteins.
- 3. (a) Write about the phase infection regulate.
  - (b) How protein is translocated into the chloroplast?

5,4

#### SECTION—II

- (a) Describe in brief, the Transcription bubble in the eukaryotic transcription.
  - (b) What is the mRNA processing? How it regulates the gene expression process?

    4,5
- 5. (a) Write in brief about the CAAT box and its role in transcription.
  - (b) What is the leucine zipper and Zn fingers? 5,4

# SECTION—III

- 6. (a) What is the recombinant technology? Write its various applications in human life.
  - (b) What are genomic libraries? Write their roles in gene cloning. 5,4

- 7. (a) Briefly describe, two genes which regulate the drosophila development.
  - (b) Describe in brief about a prokaryotic cloning vector.

4,5

# SECTION—IV

- 8. (a) Write the main structural features of eukaryotic genome.
  - (b) Write in short about the Sanger's method of genome sequencing.

    5,4
- 9. (a) What is the DNA finger printing?
  - (b) What are the SNP? Write its role in genetic disease diagnostic. 4,5