LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034



M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION - BIOTECHNOLOGY

SECOND SEMESTER - APRIL 2022

PBT 2501 - MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETIC ENGINEERING

	te: 15-06-2022 ne: 09:00 A.M 1	- 1		Max. : 100 Marks
$PART - A$ Answer ALL the Questions $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Mark})$ I. Choose the correct answer				ons (5 x 1 = 5 Marks)
2.3.4.	Which of the following a) β (beta) Rolling circle mode a) Conservative c) Semi-Conservative Termination of replica DNA polymerase Which of the following a) amp ^r It has been used in hea) emulsion PCR c) bridge amplification	b) α (alpha) of replication is e cation is triggered by b) Helicase ing is correct for plan b) tet ^r uman genome project	c) σ (sigma) b) Non Conservative d) Dispersed c) SSB smid pBR322? c) amp ^r and tet ^r	nired for initiation of transcription? d) ω (omega) l) Tus protein) HindIII and EcoRI
II. State whether the following are true or false. (5x1=5 Marks)				
 The trp operon is a classic example of a repressible operon. RNA editing occurs in the cytoplasm. Bacterial polymerases are slower than eukaryotic polymerases. pUC is a vector which is named after the place University of Canada. Human polymerase are used for PCR reactions. 				
III. Complete the following				$(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Marks})$
 11. The initial linkage of a sugar for post-translation modification N-linked glycosylation occur in the organelle. 12. In Eukaryotes the region between 1st AUG and 5'-G cap is known as 13. The addition of a CH₃CO group to the N-terminus of a protein is the most common form of protein modification. This chemical modification is called 14. LacZ is a gene. 15. Dideoxy method is also called 				
IV. Answer the following within 50 words				$(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Marks})$
16. What is the role of a primer in DNA replication?17. How many ways of genetic recombination are present in bacteria?18. Why is the post-transcriptional poly-A tail an important addition to a mRNA molecule?19. What are cos sites?20. What is pyrosequencing?				

PART B

Answer the following each within 500 words. Draw diagrams wherever necessary

 $(5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ marks})$

21. (a). Explain Griffith's transformation experiments. What did he conclude from them?

OR

- (b) Why genes show linkage and crossing over?
- 22. (a) What is the consequence of mutation of a mismatch repair enzyme? How will this affect the function of a gene?

OR

- (b) Explain the different forms of DNA and its significance?
- 23. (a) Explain the transcription process in eukaryotes.

OR

- (b) Outline the modifications that occur to ribosomal RNA as it matures.
- 24. (a) Describe the role of restriction enzymes and reporter genes in recombinant DNA technology.

OR

- (b) Summarize the steps involved in constructing a cDNA library.
- 25. (a) Discuss the factors affecting PCR reaction.

OR

(b) Review the principle behind automated sequencing.

PART - C

Answer any TWO of the following, each within 1500 words. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

 $(2 \times 20 = 40 \text{ Marks})$

- 26. Explain the roles of activators, inducers, and repressors in gene regulation.
- 27. Describe the mechanism of translation and various processes of post transcriptional modifications.
- 28. Elaborate on the steps involved in molecular cloning using plasmid.
- 29. Devise a method to quantify PCR products during amplification.

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