CHE-9

## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)

## Term-End Examination December, 2005

## **CHEMISTRY**

CHE-9: BIOCHEMISTRY

Time: 2 hours Maximum Marks: 50 Answer any five questions. All questions carry Note: equal marks. TCA cycle is considered as amphibolic pathway. 3 Explain giving example. What is the main cause of tumour development? 3 Explain briefly the two types of tumours. Give two structural differences between DNA and RNA. What are the forces that account for the stability of double helix? **2.** (a) Differentiate between the following: Humoral immunity and Cellular immunity Substrate level phosphorylation and Oxidative phosphorylation. CHE-9 P.T.O.

		(b)	What is isoelectric point? Write the structure of	
			glycine at following pH:	5
	٠.		(i) 3·0	
		:	(ii) 9·0	-
			(iii) Isoelectric point	
	3.	(a)	Describe the differential centrifugation method for the isolation of subcellular organelles.	3
		(b)	Name various ways of regulating enzyme activity.  Describe any one way taking an example.	4
		(c)	Draw the oxygen binding curves of myoglobin and haemoglobin. Justify the curves.	3
	4.	(a)	What is genetic engineering? Describe the steps involved in the production of somatostatin by genetic engineering.	5
		(b)	ATP is considered the energy currency of cell. Justify this statement.	3
,		(c).	Draw a diagram of plasma membrane and label its various components.	2.
	5.	(a)	Give the contribution of Hershey and Chase in providing evidence for DNA as genetic material.	3
		(b)	Discuss briefly the significance of ketone bodies.	3
		(c)	What is the significance of $V_{\rm max}$ and $K_{\rm m}$ of enzymatic reaction ?	4
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Write short notes on the following:  $4\times2$ (a) Biological role of folic acid and ascorbic acid (ii) Metabolic fate of pyruvate (b) What is the product of digestion of cellulose by enzyme cellulase? Draw the structure of the product. 1×2 (a) Define the following terms: (i) Isoenzyme DNA denaturation (b). What are the physiological roles of calcium and 3 iron? Give three similarities between DNA replication and (c) 3 RNA transcription. What is the biochemical basis of galactosemia? (d) CHE-9