

Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

Illustrate your answers with neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Question - 1

Write the following

- i) Describe the composition, mechanism, and biological importance of [07] buffer systems. Give examples of acidic and basic buffers.
- ii) Explain the principle of Circular Dichroism (CD) spectroscopy and its [07] use in determining protein secondary structure.

OR

- i) Explain the concept of pH, measurement techniques, and the importance [07] of pH control during experiments.
- ii) Discuss the principle, process, and uses of fluorescence spectroscopy in [07] studying biomolecular interactions.

Question - 2

Write the following

- i) Explain the principle and method of Thin layer chromatography (TLC) [07] and also discuss the importance of the R_f value.
- ii) Describe the working and applications of ion exchange chromatography [07] in biomolecule purification.

OR

- i) Discuss HPTLC as an advanced version of TLC and list its major [07] advantages.
- ii) Elaborate on the principle of adsorption chromatography. [07]

Question - 3

Write the following

- i) Explain in detail about the Southern and Northern blotting. [07]
- ii) Explain mass spectrometry with definition, principle and applications. [07]

OR

- i) Design and explain the cell viability assay. [07]
- ii) Write an essay on Sanger Sequencing. [07]

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Question - 4

Write the following

- i) Explain the principle of Radioimmunoassay (RIA) and discuss why it is [07] considered a sensitive technique for detecting hormones and antigens.
- ii) List at least five radioisotopes commonly used in biochemical [07] experiments. For each, mention the molecule type they are primarily used to label and the rationale behind their choice.

OR

- i) Write an essay on the applications of radioisotopes in molecular biology [07] and biotechnology. Discuss their roles in DNA sequencing, hybridization assays, metabolic labelling, and mutation studies.
- ii) Discuss the biological hazards of radiation exposure in biochemical [07] laboratories. What are the radiation safety measures, waste disposal protocols, and regulatory guidelines to be followed while working with radioisotopes?

Question - 5

Attempt any seven out of twelve

[14]

- i) State Beer-Lambert's law and its relevance.
- ii) In the RT PCR process higher Ct value represents what?
- iii) Define a radioisotope and explain its general use in biochemical studies.
- iv) What is the biological application of the MTT assay?
- v) Name two common adsorbents used in chromatography.
- vi) What is the role of a radiolabeled antigen in radioimmunoassay?
- vii) Calculate the molarity of 10 g NaOH (M = 40) in a 500 mL solution.
- viii) State two factors that affect the migration of molecules in electrophoresis.
- ix) Mass-to-charge ratio is used for protein biomolecule identification in mass spectrometry, true or false?
- x) Mention any three isotopes used in biochemical studies. What type of isotope is ^{32}P ?
- xi) What is the normal 260/280 ratio for DNA, and what does a lower and higher than normal range ratio represent?
- xii) What type of stationary phase is used in gel filtration chromatography?

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