Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 15-May-2023 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

| Cell and Molecular Biology [PBT-BP808ET -S3] | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Marks: 75 | | Duration: 180 m | ins. | | | | |
| I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) | | | | | | | |
| Answer all the questions. Se | | Section Duration: 30 r | nins | | | | |
| 1) | Which of the following is a characteristic of prokaryotic cells? | (1) | | | | | |
| | They have a nucleusThey have a cell wall made of celluloseThey do not have membrane-boundorganellesThey have linear chromosomes | | | | | | |
| 2) | What type of transport occurs across the cell membrane when molecules move from a higher concentration to an area of lower concentration without the use of energy? | n area of (1) | | | | | |
| | Passive transportActive transportFacilitatedtransportEndocytosis | | | | | | |
| 3) | RNA is involved in a wide range of cellular processes, identify the type of RNA involve mRNA splicing. | d in pre- (1) | | | | | |
| | miRNA | | | | | | |
| 4) | An example of aromatic amino acid is | (1) | | | | | |
| | Aspartate Tyrosine Methionine Asparagine | | | | | | |
| 5) | Which amino acid can absorb UV light? | (1) | | | | | |
| | Alanine Valine Tryptophan Histidine | | | | | | |
| 6) | The pKa values for the α -carboxy group and α -amino group of tryptophan are 2.4 and respectively. Calculate the isoelectric pH (pl) of tryptophan. | 9.4 (1) | | | | | |

| | 2.4 5.8 7.0 9.4 | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 7) | What is the nature of proteins that are exchanged with charged resin in Anion-exchange chromatography? | (1) |
| | Negatively charged Positively charged Uncharged Sodium Polystyrene | |
| 8) | The net charge on a protein is zero at | (1) |
| | Acidic pH Basic pH Isoelectric point All the above | |
| 9) | Which of the following structure is not common in all proteins? | (1) |
| | Primary structure Secondary structure Tertiary structure Quaternary structure | |
| 10) | What is the purpose of the sheath fluid in a flow cytometer? | (1) |
| | To dilute the sample and prevent cell clumping To generate a uniform flow of cells through the laser beam To quench the fluorescence emitted by cells To preserve the viability of cells during analysis | |
| 11) | What is the purpose of the side scatter detector in a flow cytometer? | (1) |
| | To detect the fluorescence emitted by cellsTo measure the size and shape of cellsTo analyze the chemical properties of cellsTo separate cells based on their surfacemarkers | |
| 12) | Which of the following events occurs during prophase I of meiosis? | (1) |
| | Separation of sister chromatids Separation of homologous chromosomes Alignment of chromosomes at the equator of the cell Formation of spindle fibers | |
| 13) | During which stage of meiosis does DNA replication occur? | (1) |
| | Prophase I Metaphase I Anaphase I Interphase II | |
| 14) | Which of the following is not a limitation of the pronuclear injection method for creating transgenic animals? | (1) |
| | | |

| | Low efficiency of gene insertion | |
|----------|---|------|
| | Limited control over the site of gene insertion | |
| | Risk of genetic mosaicism | |
| | Inability to create homozygous transgenic animals | |
| 15) | Which of the following is not a checkpoint in the cell cycle during mitosis? | (1) |
| | G1 checkpoint G2 checkpoint | |
| | <u>Metaphase</u> <u>checkpoint</u> Telophase checkpoint | |
| 16) | What is the function of cyclins in the cell cycle? | (1) |
| | To activate CDKs | |
| | To prevent DNA | |
| | <u>to induce apoptosis</u> | |
| | To inhibit cell division | |
| 17) | During which phase of mitosis does the nuclear envelope break down? | (1) |
| | Prophase | |
| | <u>Metaphase</u> | |
| | Telophase | |
| 18) | The steroid hormone receptor complex binds to | (1) |
| | HREs in DNA | |
| | HREs in mRNA | |
| | HRES in | |
| | carbohydrates | |
| 19) | Which of the following is not the mechanism for oscillations of CDKs? | (1) |
| | Dephosphorylation of the CDK | |
| | controlled degradation of the cyclin subunit | |
| | periodic synthesis of CDKs and cyclins | |
| | cyclin-dependent protein kinase | |
| 20) | Which of the following hormone inhibits the adenylyl cyclase enzyme? | (1) |
| | Epinephrine | |
| | Somatostatin | |
| | Adrenocorticotropic | |
| | hormone | |
| _ | II Long Answers | |
| Answer a | II the questions. | |
| 2 Q x 10 | marks = 20 marks | |
| 1) | Describe the different stages of meiosis and explain its biological significance. | (10) |
| 2) | Explain the process of transcription and translation in prokaryotes. | (10) |

III Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

Short Answers

7 Q x 5 marks = 35 marks

| 1) | What are the major lipids found in cell membrane? What is the function of cholesterol in cell membrane? | (5) |
|----|---|-----|
| 2) | Briefly describe microRNAs and small Interfering RNAs. | (5) |
| 3) | Write a note on Ramachandran's plot and explain its importance. | (5) |
| 4) | Write about the classification of Amino acids based on the R group. | (5) |
| 5) | Describe the principle and application of homologus recombination and explain the process of positive negative screening. | (5) |
| 6) | Draw a neatly labeled diagram and briefly explain steroid receptors and receptor enzymes. | (5) |
| 7) | List the names of six general types of signal transducers and write about the key features of the molecular mechanism of signal transduction. | (5) |

-----End-----