

# Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 24-Apr-2018 (09:30 AM - 12:30 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

### INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR APPLIED SCIENCES IV SEMESTER B.S. (ENGG.)

**END - SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATIONS APRIL - 2018**

**DATE: 24 APRIL 2018**

**TIME: 9:30 AM TO 12:30 PM**

**Marks: 100**

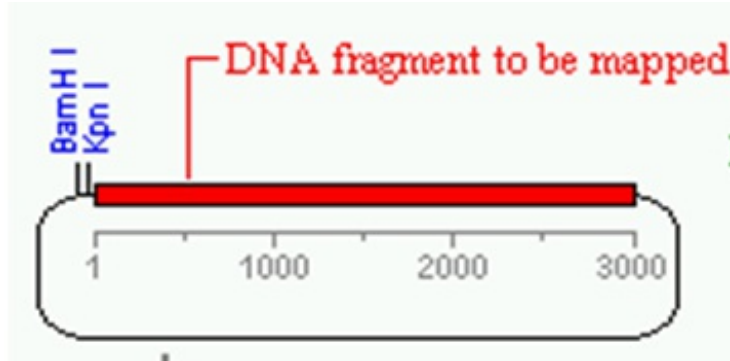
**Duration: 180 mins.**

### Answer 5 out of 8 questions.

- 1) What is the difference between a cloning and an expression vector? Draw the sketch of an expression vector? (6)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
- 2) What is a restriction-modification system? Why did it evolve in bacterial systems? How could it prove dangerous to the bacterial existence? (6)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
- 3) Compare and contrast the ori sequences in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. What do you mean by the copy number of a plasmid? How should this be for an ideal cloning vector? (8)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
- 4) State the salient features of the restriction modification systems I and III. (6)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
- 5) What do you mean by nucleic acid hybridization? What is the reverse process called? Write briefly the procedure of hybridization. (6)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
- 6) How is Southern blotting performed? Discuss in detail with the aid of a labelled schematic. (8)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
- 7) Discuss the production methods and salient features of synthetic oligonucleotide probes and single-stranded DNA probes. (6)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
- 8) What is the necessity for DNA libraries? Using bacteriophage as a vector, discuss the complete method for the creation of a genomic DNA library. (6)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
- 9) What is the Shine-Dalgarno sequence? Explain its significance in an expression vector. Show with a diagram, how its presence influences the binding of different types of RNA. (8)
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)

- 4) Taking your own examples of dNTPs, explain with the help of a diagram, the process of homopolymer tailing. (6)
- A) What are the three types of prokaryotic methylases? (6)
- B) Explain the activity of methylases with an example each.
- C) Name any four radioactive methods of labelling probes. (8)
- What are the demerits of radioactive methods of labelling?
- Discuss the method of non-radioactive of labelling using digoxigenin.
- 5) What is the general method followed for mapping the restriction sites on a given DNA fragment? Assume that there are 3 restriction sites: 1 for an enzyme and 2 for another enzyme. What are the precautions to be considered when carrying out interpretations from the agarose gel for restriction mapping? (6)
- A) With a brief note on the features of linkers, outline the process of using linkers in genetic engineering techniques. What is the advantage of using linkers? (6)
- B) Discuss on the three basic steps of a polymerase chain reaction. Enlist atleast four factors that influence the amplification process in a PCR. (8)
- C) What is the alternative tool for linkers in genetic engineering? Explain their use in a typical application of your choice. How do you get back the foreign DNA back from the vector, if required, in this case? (6)
- 6) What is meant by RFLP? What is the technique to determine the location of RFLPs in a given genome? (6)
- A) Define SNP. How is it different from a mutation? Why are they significant? What are the different types and sub-types of SNPs? (8)
- B) What are herbicide-resistant plants? Explain the mechanism of action behind the creation of Roundup Ready plants. (6)
- C) What are the two broad types of gene therapy? Discuss on any two non-viral strategies of gene transfer for effective gene therapy. (6)
- 7) Discuss any three chemical-mediated methods for transfection of plant cells. Add a note on protoplast fusion. (8)
- 8) Write the complete procedure for DNA sequencing using the Maxam-Gilbert Sequencing Method. (10)
- A) Consider a plasmid that contains a 3000-bp unknown insert (10)
- B)

DNA fragment. Recognition sites for the enzymes Kpn I and BamH I are present within the vector as shown:



Upon digestion with Kpn I only, a 1000 bp and a larger fragment was obtained. With Bam HI, the fragments were 600 bp, 2200 bp and a larger fragment. Upon using both the enzymes, the fragments were 600 bp, 1000 bp, 1200 bp & a big fragment. With these available data, construct the restriction map in the 3000-bp insert DNA.

-----End-----