## 2012

M.Sc.

## 1st Semester Examination

#### **BIOTECHNOLOGY**

PAPER-BIT-102

Full Marks: 40

Time: 2 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

# (Cell Biology and Genetics)

# Group-A

- **1.** Answer any five questions from the following:  $2 \times 5$ 
  - (a) Compare and contrast between Peroxisome and mitochondria.
  - (b) State the importance of genetic councelling.

- (c) Define apocrine and Paracrine glands with examples.
- (d) What is Karyotype? Mention its major use in Genetics.
- (e) What do you mean by genetic polymorphism?
- (f) How cytochalasin affect microfilament Polymerization?
- (g) Mention the biochemical path for which Phenyl Ketoneuria and alkaptonuria occurs.
- (h) What do you mean by anterio-Posterior embryogenesis?

## Group-B

- 2. Answer any two questions from the following:  $2\times5$ 
  - (a) Briefly discuss the sliding filament theory of muscle contraction. 5
  - (b) State the role of different histone proteins in organization of Chromatin fibre in eukaryotes.
  - (c) Briefly describe the sex-linked inheritance Pattern with suitable crosses.
  - (d) State the role of Phosphorylation in the mechanism of action of Na<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> AT Pase.

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## Group-C

- **3.** Answer any two questions from the followings:  $10 \times 2$ 
  - (a) What is Protofilament? How is the polarity of microtubules associated in its elongation? Describe the structure of eukaryotic flagella with suitable diagram.

    2+3+5
  - (b) Distinguish between Paracentric and Pericentric inversion. Briefly discuss the cytological consequences of Paracentric chromosomes with suitable diagrams. What is reciprocal translocation? 2+6+2
  - (c) Define gene pool and genetic equilibrium. Discuss the Hardy-Weinberg Principle with a suitable example. State the factors influencing the above principle.

3+4+3

(c) Write short notes on (any two):

- 5+5
- (i) One gene one enzyme hypothesis.
- (ii) Homeotic genes.
- (iii) Pedigree analysis.