Note: Answer to all questions (including multiple choice questions) should be written in the provided answer book only.

Number of Printed Pages = 2

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY M.Sc (I Semester) Examination (CBCS) Thursday, 6th December, 2012 10:30 am to 1:30 pm Biotechnology PS01EBIT01 - Biochemistry

TOTAL MARKS: 70

- Q.1 Tick mark / select the correct answer for the following. (Only correct option against given question number needs to be written in provided answer book) (08 Marks)
- 1) Most of the glucose units in glycogen are linked by:
 - a) a 1,4 glycosidic bonds
 - b) a 1,6 glycosidic bonds
 - c) $\beta 1.4 glycosidic bonds$
 - d) B-1,6-glycosidic bonds

2)	Pyruvate	_ ?	→	Acetaldehyde	_	?	> Ethano
2)	Pyruvate		\rightarrow	Acetaldehyde	-	,	-> Ethan

One of the following is the correct order of enzymes in the above reaction

- a) Pyruvate decarboxylase, Alcohol dehydrogenase
- b) Alcohol dehydrogenase, Pyruvate decarboxylase
 C) Pyruvate decarboxylase, Aldehyde dehydrogenase
- d) Pyruvate decarboxylase, Aldehyde succinase
- 3) The following statement best describes the link between glycolysis and TCA cycle
 - a) Oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate to form acetyl CoA
 - b) Formation of oxaloacetate form Malate
 - c) Reduction of pyruvate by NADH to form lactate
 - d) Formation of pyruvate from phosphoenol pyruvate
- 4) Oxidation of which substance in the body yields the most calories
 - a) Lipid

- c) Glycogen
- b) Glucose

- d) Protein
- 5) Acetyl coA can be directly converted to all except
 - a) Fatty acids

c) Ketone bodies

b) Cholesterol

- d) Glucose
- 6) Glycolytic pathway regulation involves:
 - allosteric stimulation by ADP
 allosteric inhibition by ATP
- c) feedback, or product, inhibition by ATP
- d) all of the above
- 7) Which of the following amino acids is considered as both ketogenic and glucogenic?
 - a) Valine

c) Lysine

- b) Phenyl alanine

d) Tryptophan

- 8) Sucrose is not
 - a) Cane sugar
 - b) Table sugar
 - c) Invert sugar
 - d) Reducing sugar

Q.2 Answer any seven from the following: (14 mark a) Differentiate between glucogenic and ketogenic amino acid b) How much energy is produced by oxidation of one glucose molecule by glycolysis under ananerobic c) Which are the four types of electron transfers involved in biological system? d) Why muscle and brain tissues cannot carry out gluconeogenesis? e) Differentiate between hexokinase and glucokinase. f) Explain: Extrahepatic tissues use ketone bodies as fuels? g) Distinguish between Denovo and Salvage pathways h) What are anaploratic reactions? Give examples. i) How Acetyl-coA comes to cytoplasm for FA biosynthesis? Q.3 A: Explain the site, reactions and importance of pentose phosphate pathway (PPP). (6 marks) Q.3 B: Explain the coordinated regulation of glycolysis and gluconeogenesis? (6 marks) Q.3 B: Explain the fate of pyruvate in aerobic and anerobic conditions (6 marks) Q.4 A: Describe the structure, function and mechanism of ATP synthase complex (6 marks) Q.4 B: Explain: "The free energy changes of a reaction is independent of the pathway by which the reaction occurs, it is only that the reaction proceeds from high energy status to the lower energy status". (6 marks) Q.4 B: Write short note on Q-cycle (6 marks) Q.5 A: Write a brief note on β-oxidation of saturated fatty acid (6 marks) Q.5 B: What are ketone bodies? How are they formed inside the body (6 marks) Q.5 B: Narrate the process of digestion, metabolism and transport of fats. (6 marks) Q.6 A: Explain biosynthesis of Chorismate and explain biosynthesis of one amino acid from Chorismate. (6 marks) Q.6 B: Explain the structure and function of glutathione (6 marks) Q.6 B: What do you understand by the term "inborn metabolic errors"? Explain the cause, symptoms and treatment of any two of them (6 marks)

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