8	EAT No.	No. of Printed Pages : 2
2182	3/84/947 M. Sc. THIRI	O SEMESTER
-		GY/BIOCHEMISTRY EXAMINATION
	MONDAY DAT	E: 04-01-2021 (2011)
		C23 ENZYMOLOGY
		CO3 ENZYMOLOGY
TIME:	2:00 to 4:00 pm	MAX. MARKS: 70
		(08)
Q. 1 (A)) Choose the correct answer	- (08)
1.	The active site of chymotrypsin consis amino acid residues?	ts of a catalytic triad of which of the following
	a. Serine, histidine and aspartate	
	b. Threonine, histidine and aspartate	
	c. Methionine, histidine and aspartate	
	d. Serine, histidine and glutamate	•
2.	Which of these techniques is used to ch	neck homogeneity of proteins
	a) IEF	b) SDS PAGE
	c) N terminal analysis	d) all
3	In MM kinetics when velocity is 1/2Vi	max the substrate concentration is equal to Km.
J.	What will be the substrate concentration	on at Vmax ?
	a) ½ Km	b) 2 Km
	c) zero	d) infinite
4.	Glucokinase catalyses the transfer of	phosphate from ATP to glucose and to no other
	sugar is called	
	a) Group Specificity	b) bond specificity
	c) Absolute specificity	d) stereospificity
	When the Vinay and slone change but	the Km remains unchanged in presence of a
Э.	reversible inhibitor, the type of inhibit	ion is
	a) competitive	b) noncompetitive
	c) uncompetitive	d) mixed
6	The purity of an enzyme at various sta	ges of purification is best measured by:
0.	a Total protein	
	b. Total enzyme activity	mana kati salah
	c. Specific activity of the enzym	ie
	d Descent recovery of protein	
7	. For a single substrate enzyme catalys	ed reaction, if $[S_0] = 0.5$ Km then What will be th
	value of V_0 ?	b) ½ Vmax
	a) Vmax	
	c) 1/3 Vmax	(A) 2/3 Vmax
8	3. Under the effect of increasing temper	rature the rate of enzyme reaction
	a) only increases	b) increases then decreases
		d) increases than remains constant

d) increases than remains constant

c) only decreases

Q 1 (B) Do as Directed: (one mark each)	[16]		
1. In Chymotrypsin, Serine-195 acts as a nucleophile (T/F)	- •		
2. Enzyme-catalysed reactions do not involve a transition state. (T/F)			
3. The LB plot for an irreversible inhibition looks like noncompetitive inhib	The LB plot for an irreversible inhibition looks like noncompetitive inhibition (T/F)		
4. Enzyme increases the rate of reaction by lowering the activation energ	Enzyme increases the rate of reaction by lowering the activation energy (T/F)		
5. Dixon plot is an example of Secondary plot (T/F)	, , , ,		
6. If Enzyme A having lower Km value than Enzyme B, then which enzyme	exhibits higher		
affinity for substrate:			
7. In the inactive T state of Aspartate transcarbomylase,	inds to enzyme a		
allosteric modulator.			
8. ATCase operates through model			
Enzyme efficiency is expressed by value			
10. Which plots are used to determine Ki?			
11. Carboxypeptidase A follows which type of enzyme binding mechanism?	•		
12. Draw Hill's plot			
13. Write Alberty's equation for ternary complex mechanism			
14. Two substrates reactions involving binary complex is also called as	machanien		
15. Give one example of enzyme mechanism involving covalent catalysis.	mechanism		
16. The ES complex is a (transition state/intermediate)	*		
(transition state/littermediate)			
Q-2 Attempt: (Any Seven)	[14]		
a. Make a labelled sketch of ATCase enzyme	[47]		
b. Explain the terms Kcat and Km			
c. Draw a labelled Arrhenius plot.			
d. Define Unit activity and specific activity			
e. Define Ribozyme and enlist its types.			
f. What are abzyme?			
g. Draw a labelled LB ploth. How ordered sequential is differ from random sequential bisubstrate r	enation?		
 i. Draw a flow chart of enzyme purification strategy. 	eaction?		
n oran a non chart of cheyme parmeation strategy.			
Q. 3 List the techniques used in enzyme purification and explain any two in deta	il (08)		
Q. 3 Enlist various factors affecting enzyme activity and describe any three in de	etail. (08)		
Q. 4 Explain noncompetitive inhibition with the help of various plots and equati OR	ons (08)		
Q. 4 Discuss the binary and tertiary complex mechanisms of two substrate rea	ction and explair		
how we differentiate them experimentally?	(08)		
Q. 5 Explain the mechanism of lysozyme action	(08)		
OR OR Discuss the mechanism of chumetrusin action	(00)		
Q. 5 Discuss the mechanism of chymotrypsin action	(08)		
Q. 6 What are isoenzymes? Explain their physiological significance	(08)		
OR	1/		
Q. 6 Write a note on: Enzyme engineering	(08)		