

[36]

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
**M. Sc (Int.) Biotechnology: Semester IV Examination**  
**Tuesday, 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2018**  
**Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm**  
**Sub: PS04CIGB01: Bioenergetics**

Total Marks: 70

Q-1 Give the answer by choosing appropriate option.

[8 X 1]

- (1) For a reaction, if  $\Delta G^\circ$  is positive, then
  - (a) The products will be favored
  - (b) The reactants will be favored
  - (c) The concentration of the reactants and products will be equal
  - (d) All of the reactant will be converted to products
- (2) Following enzyme does not show irreversible reaction in glycolysis.
  - (a) Pyruvate kinase (b) Phosphofructokinase (c) Hexokinase (d) None of these
- (3) The enzymes of electron transport chain are located in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Golgi bodies (b) Cytoplasm (c) Mitochondria (d) Chloroplast
- (4) Following is considered as glucostat monitor:---
  - (a) Liver (b) Muscle (c) Kidney (d) None of these
- (5) Following is the intermediate compound in the synthesis of GMP.
  - (a) Adenosuccinate (b) XMP (c) AMP (d) None of these
- (6) Nitrogen atoms in the Purine ring are obtained from .....
  - (a) Glycine (b) Aspartate (c) Glutamine (d) All of them
- (7) Following enzyme shows substrate level phosphorylation in TCA.
  - (a) Succinate thiokinase (b) Succinate phosphorylase
  - (c) Malate dehydrogenase (d) None of these
- (8) The Krebs's cycle continuously requires regeneration of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Pyruvate (b) Oxaloacetate (c)  $\alpha$ -Ketoglutarate (d) Malate

Q-2 Answer the following questions in short. (Any seven)

[7 X 2]

- (1) Write the function of branching enzyme in glycogenesis.
- (2) Explain biological oxidation-reduction with one example
- (3) Distinguish between substrate level and oxidative phosphorylation.
- (4) Explain significance of pentose phosphate pathway.
- (5) Why TCA cycle is called as an amphibolic cycle?

- (6) What is the role of HGPRT enzyme in purine synthesis?  
 (7) Write thermodynamics laws.  
 (8) Give stoichiometry (ATP calculation) of complete oxidation of Glucose.  
 (9) Differentiate between CPS-I and CPS-II.
- Q-3 (a) Explain standard redox potential ( $E^0$ ) and the experiment for its measurement using a salt bridge? [06]  
 (b) Discuss types of electron carriers present in Electron Transport Chain. [06]  
 OR  
 (b) What is high energy compounds? Discuss hydrolysis of high energy compounds (any two). [06]
- Q-4 (a) Discuss irreversible steps in glycolysis with regulation in brief. [06]  
 (b) Explain glycogen lysis to glucose in detail. [06]  
 OR  
 (b) Give detailed explanation on non-oxidative phase of Hexose monophosphate shunt. [06]
- Q-5 (a) Describe the reactions of Krebs's cycle. [06]  
 (b) Discuss anaplerotic reactions of TCA cycle in detail. [06]  
 OR  
 (b) Write a short note on Glyoxylate cycle. [06]
- Q-6 (a) Outline the denovo pathway for the synthesis of parent purine nucleotide. [06]  
 (b) Discuss the mechanism of CTP synthesis in detail. [06]  
 OR  
 (b) Discuss degradation of purine nucleotides to uric acid. [06]

\*\*\*\*\*