PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2022

(Fifth Semester)

Branch - MICROBIOLOGY

PRINCIPLES OF GENETIC ENGINEERING AND RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY

| Time: | Three Hours | Maximum: 75 Marks |
|---------|---|--|
| | | |
| | SECTION-A Answer ALL ALL questions carr | questions |
| 1 The | e other name of restriction enzymes | |
| | (i) Molecular scissors(iii) Molecular scalpels | (ii) Molecular knives(iv) All of these |
| 2 The | two exonuclease activities of DNA polyme | rase I |
| | (i) Degrade DNA in a 5' to 3' direction | (ii) Degrade DNA in a 3' to 5' direction |
| | (iii) Occur at two different active sites | (iv) Are coupled gapped DNA |
| 3 P1 c | cloning vector is the example of | |
| | (i) Cosmid (iii) Phagemid | (ii) Plasmid (iv) Bacteriophage |
| 4 Cos | mid vectors are | and the second of the second of the second of |
| 5 In_ | (ii) Plasmids that contain fragment of λ (iii) Phages that lack cos site (iv) Plasmids without selection marker organisms, the gene is noted into modern | |
| | (i) Prokaryotic (iii) Both A and B | (ii) Eukaryotic (iv) None |
| 6 The | DNA can be denatured by | $\label{eq:constraints} \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{i,j} \left(\left(\left(\mathcal{A}_{i,j} \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\left(\left(\mathcal{A}_{i,j} \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\left(\left(\mathcal{A}_{i,j} \right) \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\left(\left(\mathcal{A}_{i,j} \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\left(\left(\mathcal{A}_{i,j} \right) \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\mathcal{A}_{i,j} \right) \right) \right) \right) + \left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\mathcal{A}_{i,j} \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) + \left($ |
| | (i) Normal condiion (iii) Ligaion | (ii) Rising temperaure(iv) All of these |
| 7 Prin | ner used for the process of PCR | |
| | (i) Double stranded DNA (iii) Double stranded RNA | (ii) Single stranded DNA (iv) Single stranded RNA |
| 8 RAF | PD | |
| | (i) Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (iii) Reverse Amplified Polymorphic DNA | (ii) Rectified Amplified Polymorphic DNA (iv) Ready Amplified Polymorphic DNA |
| 9 The f | following is called as deoxynucleotide chain | termination methods |
| | (i) Maxam-Gilbert method (iii) Edman method | (ii) B. Sanger's method(iv) Automated method |
| 10 Wh | ich of these is important for preparing temp | lates for Next Generation Sequencing? |
| | (i) Breaking DNA up into smaller fragr (ii) Isolating DNA from tissue (iii) Checking the quality and quantity of | ments |

All of these

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks

 $(5 \times 7 = 35)$

11 a Explain what does DNA ligases do?

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- b Bring out the different types of nucleases and how do they function?
- 12 a How will the baculovirus vector can be developed.

OR

- b Describe the importance of expression vector.
- 13 a Summarize the construction of cDNA library.

OR

- b What are immunological methods? Explain it.
- 14 a List the applications of southern blotting.

OR

- b Explain the principles of RFLP.
- 15 a State the application of Sanger sequencing.

OR

b Outline the four steps of next-generation sequencing.

SECTION - C (30 Marks)

Answer any THREE Questions

ALL Questions Carry **EQUAL** Marks

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- 16 Clasify the different kinds of DNA polymerase with its applications.
- 17 Highlight how to introduce recombinant DNA into a cell?
- 18 Elucidate the Maniatiss' strategy for producing representative genomic library.
- 19 Dicuss in detail about he principles and application of polymerase chain reaction.
- 20 Enumerate the principles of Maxim and Gillbert's method with its importance.

Z-Z-Z

END