

Code No: A109212301

R09

Set No. 2

II B.Tech I Semester Examinations, May/June 2012

BIOCHEMISTRY

Bio-Technology

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 75

**Answer any FIVE Questions
All Questions carry equal marks**

1. Discuss about a Cahn-Ingold and Prelog Sequence rule for configuration of Chiral centres in a molecule. [15]
2. Define fatty acids and differentiate between saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. [15]
3. Explain in detail about the phases of protein synthesis. [15]
4. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Deoxy sugars
 - (b) Glycogen synthesis
 - (c) Sugar esters
 - (d) UDP-Glucose. [15]
5. Explain the interrelationship between Gibbs free energy and reduction potential. [15]
6. Explain about the regulation of purine, pyrimidines synthesis. [15]
7. What is a buffer. Discuss why a buffer show a particular pH range where it exhibits buffering but not beyond the limit. [15]
8. Write an account on: (a) Photophosphorylation (b) Urea cycle. [15]

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Bio-Technology

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 75

Answer any FIVE Questions
All Questions carry equal marks

1. Write a short note on:

- (a) Ribose and deoxyribose
- (b) Hydrogen bonds
- (c) Nucleosides.

[15]

2. Discuss about different types of thermodynamic systems and components of them.

[15]

3. Write about:

- (a) Isoelectric point
- (b) Hill reaction
- (c) Transamination.

[15]

4. Explain about ionisation of water and how to analyse it quantitatively.

[15]

5. Explain:

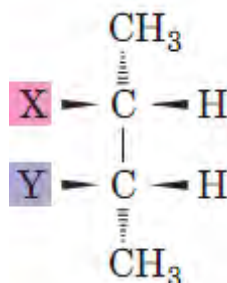
- (a) α - helix and β - pleated sheet
- (b) Structure of myoglobin.

[15]

6. (a) Define stereoisomerism.

(b) How many stereoisomers are possible with this structure? Explain the Enantiomers and diastereomer pairs possible with this structure.

[15]



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7. Explain a metabolic pathway for the conversion of alanine to Glucose. [15]
8. Define ketogenesis and explain in detail the biosynthesis and utilization of ketone bodies. [15]

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Set No. 1

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Bio-Technology

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 75

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1. Write about:
 - (a) Modified pyrimidines
 - (b) Glycoproteins. [15]
2. Write the chemical reactions to get various types of acids that can be obtained from D-Glucose. [15]
3. (a) Derive Handerson-Hasselbalch equation for a weak acid HA.
(b) What is the pH of a weak acid solution HA when the ratio of [A-] to [HA] is 100:1? [15]
4. Discuss about different Organic molecules ,functional groups and linkages commonly found in Biological systems. [15]
5. Why Essential fatty acids are important? What are the functions of essential fatty acids? Write the structure of essential fatty acids? [15]
6. Discuss how the oxidation of biomolecules is coupled with the production of high energy phosphates. [15]
7. What are glucogenic and ketogenic amino acids and briefly account on entry of the 20 amino acids into the citric acid cycle. [15]
8. Differentiate between the enzymes and inhibitors involved in prokaryotic and Eukaryotic protein photosynthesis. [15]

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Set No. 3

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BIOCHEMISTRY

Bio-Technology

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 75

Answer any FIVE Questions
All Questions carry equal marks

1. Describe the Shikimate pathway for the production of amino acids? [15]
2. Describe the role of PRPP in purine and pyrimidine synthesis? [15]
3. Discuss about the auxiliary properties of one component system. [15]
4. Explain the role of Hydrogen bonding in macromolecules. [15]
5. What is cholesterol? Discuss its chemistry and sketch its physiological functions. [15]
6. (a) Write the structure of a peptide bond and represent it in cis and trans configuration. [15]
(b) Write Fischer's projection formula for D-Glyceraldehyde. [15]
7. Explain why carbohydrates are immediate sources of energy with the help of metabolism. [15]
8. Define Zwitter ion and explain in detail about the acid-base properties of amino acid with respect to alanine titration curve. [15]
