	Utech
Name:	A
Roll No.:	In Spanier Williams Suige Studies
Invigilator's Signature :	

CS / M.SC (GE) / SEM-1 / MSGEN-102 / 2010-11 2010-11

DNA STRUCTURE AND GENE EXPRESSION

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any <i>ten</i> of the following
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				$10 \times 1 = 10$	
i)	During replication of DNA, which one of the following enzymes polymerizes the Okazaki fragments?				
	a)	DNA polymerase I	b)	DNA polymerase II	
	c)	DNA polymerase III	d)	RNA polymerase I.	
ii)	Helicase for prokaryotes is				
	a)	DNA A	b)	DNA B	
	c)	DNA C	d)	None of these.	

- In the absence of glucose, E. coli can import lactose to change into glucose and galactose because CAP binds to the
 - a) cAMP
- b) DNA
 - lac operon c)
- operator. d)

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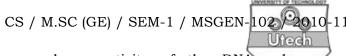
- iv) *E. coli* is able to use foods other than glucose in the absence of available glucose, because falling levels of glucose cause an increase of
 - a) CAP

b) lactase

c) cAMP

- d) glu operons.
- v) The most common form of gene expression regulation in both bacteria and eukaryotes is
 - a) translational control
 - b) transcriptional control
 - c) post-transcriptional control
 - d) post-translational control.
- vi) When tryptophan is present in the environment of *E. coli*, the tryptophan binds to the
 - a) trp operon
- b) trp promoter
- c) trp operator
- d) trp repressor.
- vii) Which of the following is used in rolling circle DNA replication but not in normal cellular DNA replication?
 - a) an endonuclease
- b) an exonuclease
- c) primase
- d) DNA ligase.
- viii) T4 DNA ligase
 - a) requires ATP
 - b) joins double-stranded DNA fragments with an adjacent 3-phosphate and 5-OH
 - c) requires NADH
 - d) joins single-stranded DNA.

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- ix) The exonuclease activity of the DNA polymerases functions to
 - a) remove the RNA primer sequences
 - b) proof-read the new DNA strand and remove inappropriate nucleotides
 - c) maximize the fidelity of DNA replication
 - d) all of these.
- x) DNA pol alpha helps in
 - a) Initiation of replication
 - b) Elongation
 - c) Termination
 - d) None of these.
- xi) In prokaryotes DNA G acts as a
 - a) Helicase
- b) Primase
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these.
- xii) The clamp loader in eukaryotic DNA replication is:
 - a) PCNA

b) RPA

c) RFC

d) None of these.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. Describe Holliday Model of recombination.
- 3. How does base excision repair mechanism repair mutated DNA?
- 4. What are the characteristics of Genetic Code?
- 5. How tautomeric shift effects DNA mutation?
- 6. What are transposons? How is transposition detected in bacteria?

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GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

 $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 7. 'DNA replication is semi-conservative.' Explain. What is the role of DNA gyrase, primase, SSB proteins in DNA replication? What are the different models of prokaryotic DNA replication? Describe rolling cycle model with diagram. What is leading and lagging strand?

 3 + 3 + 2 + 5 + 2
- 8. What is the utility of two trp codons in the leader polypeptide of trp-operon? What is the basic difference in the repression system of lac and trp operons? How is trp-operon regulated by overall availability of tryptophan in the media? 4 + 4 + 7
- 9. How nascent mRNA get protected before entering to cytoplasm? What are the different methods of splicing of mRNA? Why is this method necessary? How does RNA get transported through Nuclear Pore Complex? 4 + 4 + 2 + 5
- 10. Describe the Genetic organization of Lac operon. Mention the function of each gene. What are the different regulations present in Lac operon? Why in presence of both glucose and lactose in the medium, Lac operon is not fully active?

4 + 3 + 2 + 6

11. What do you mean by RNA silencing? What are the different methods of RNA sliencing? What are mi-RNA and si-RNA?

Describe Double stranded break repair mechanism.

3 + 4 + 4 + 4

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