# M. Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER PLANT \& ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY MBT - 201 ( Repeat) <br> (Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective \& Descriptive) 

## Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

## (PART-A: Objective)

Time : 20 min .

Marks : 20
$1 \times 20=20$

1. Which enzyme is used for disaggregation of embryonic normal and malignant tissue
a. Trypsin
b. Luciferase
c. Collagenase
d. All of these
2. Transposon is an immovable genetic element
a. True
b. False
3. The transmembrane receptor for Hedgehog are
a. Serine kinase receptor
b. Patched receptor
c. Smoothened receptor
d. Both (b) and (c)
4. Which group of plant growth regulators help in formation of roots
a. Gibberelic acid
b. Ethylene
c. Auxin
d. Cytokinin
5. Transpharmers are
a. Transgenic animals which produce pharmaceutical compounds
b. Transgenic animals which produce organs for transplantation
c. Transgenic animals which produce growth promoting hormones
d. Transgenic animals which produce proteins
6. The culture method where withdrawal of media alongwith cells and addition of equal volume of fresh medium with new explants is called
a. Batch culture
b. Semi-continuous batch culture
c. Perfusion culture
d. Continuous culture
7. Pectinase is an animal cell degrading enzyme
a. True
b. False
8. Cells devoid of cell walls are known as
a. Protoplast cells
b. Somatic cells
c. Haploid cells
d. Callus cells
9. Homogenous plant populations can be developed through callus culture a. True
b. False
10. A normally fertilized oocytes contains
a. 2 pronuclei and 1 polar body
b. 2 pronuclei and 2 polar bodies
c. 1 pronucleus and 2 polar bodies
d. 2 pronuclei and 3 polar bodies
11. Suspension culture technology provides scope of producing secondary metabolites from medicinal and aromatic plants
a. True
b. False
12. Cooking, for the first time used cell wall degrading enzymes in protoplast isolation a. True
b. False
13. Ti Plasmid is present in
a. Bacillus spp
b. Staphylococcus spp
c. Agrobacterium spp
d. Candida spp
14. All cells of a living organisms are totipotent
a. True
b. False
15. The pH of a tissue culture culture medium is maintained above seven a. True
b. False
16. Agrobacterium uses Opines as a source of
a. Nitrogen
b. Energy
c. Carbon
d. Oxygen
17. Agrobacterium mediated gene transfer is a successful beginning of transgenic technology
a. True
b. False
18. Chlorophyll de-pigmentation of plant is the deficiency symptom of Manganese (Mn)
a. True
b. False
19. Human embryonic stem cells are derived from
a. 2-4 cell stage
b. 8 cell stage
c. 24 cell stage
d. None of these
20. Sucrose is used as hormone source in plant tissue culture media a. True
b. False

## (PART-B: Descriptive $)$

## [Answer question no. 1 \& any four (4) from the rest]

1. What is in vitro fertilization? Describe the process of IVF in human. $2+8=10$
2. What is the principle of micropropagation? Throw light on the merits and $3+7=1 \cup$ demerits of the in vitro mass propagated crop plants.
3. Define adult stem cells. How do they regenerate? Describe the canonical pathway of Wnt signalling pathway.
4. What is somatic hybridization? What are the advantages and
disadvantages of somatic hybridization? Mention few applications of somatic hybridization techniques?
5. What is the role of Ti plasmid and T-DNA in Agrobacterium mediated gene transfer. What are the advantages of Agrobacterium mediated gene transfer?
6. What do you mean by somaclonal variation? How soma-clones can be induced? Explain its scope of utilization in plant breeding for development of improved crop plants.
7. What is plant tissue culture medium? Explain the basic composition of a tissue culture medium. Explain the role played by $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{K}$ and Mg in the medium on the explants.
8. Write short notes on the following:
a. Laminar Air Flow
b. Totipotency
c. Sterilization of explants
d. Importance of salt in animal culture media
e. Transgenic mouse
