

B.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY
Sixth Semester
ENZYMOLOGY
(BBT - 27)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

PART A (Objective) =20
PART-B (Descriptive)=50

PART-B (Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Answer the following questions (any five):

2×5=10

- a) What is the significance of numbering system in enzyme classification?
- b) Differentiate between activators and inhibitors.
- c) Cite one example for each of monomeric and oligomeric enzymes?
- d) What is the role of non-protein organic molecules and inorganic ions in enzymes?
- e) What do you understand by bi-substrate reactions? What is the importance of K_{cat}/K_m ?
- f) State the use of lactase in dairy industry.
- g) What is the use of glucose oxidase in enzyme electrodes?

2. Write short notes on (any five):

3×5=15

- a) Coenzymes.
- b) Allosteric enzymes.
- c) Use of proteases in leather industry.
- d) Measurement of enzyme activity.
- e) Enzyme catalysis.
- f) Enzyme immobilization.

g) Holoenzyme.

3. Answer the following questions (any five):

5×5=25

- a) Discuss the classification of enzymes.
- b) Describe the steps for the purification of enzyme.
- c) Write the Michaelis-Menten equation. Define each term. Add a note on the significance of K_m value.
- d) Explain briefly the factors affecting enzyme activity.
- e) Explain the different types of reversible enzyme inhibition. State the double reciprocal (Lineweaver Burk Plot) of each type of enzyme inhibition.
- f) Discuss the role of different vitamins as coenzymes.
- g) Write briefly on applications of enzymes in clinical and food industry.

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Marks – 20

PART-A (Objective)

Time: 20 mins

Total Marks: 20

I. Choose the correct option:

1×20=20

- The function of an enzyme is to
 - cause chemical reaction that would not otherwise take place.
 - change the rates of chemical reactions.
 - control the equilibrium points of reactions.
 - change the directions of reactions.
- Isomerase enzyme would have an EC number with first digit
 - 2
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
- Enzymes are
 - Thermolabile
 - Thermophile
 - Thermostable
 - All of these
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - Enzymes have names ending ase
 - Enzymes are highly specific in their action.
 - Enzymes are living organisms.
 - Enzymes get activated on heating.
- An organic substance bound to an enzyme and essential for its activity is called
 - holoenzyme
 - apoenzyme
 - isoenzyme
 - coenzyme
- In a Michaelis –Menten enzyme mechanism, what substrate concentration (relative to K_m) is needed for the reaction rate to be $\frac{1}{2} V_{max}$
 - $\frac{1}{9} K_m$
 - $\frac{1}{3} K_m$
 - K_m
 - $\frac{1}{4} K_m$
- Which of the following enzyme inhibition can be overcome simply by increasing the substrate concentration?
 - non-competitive
 - competitive
 - uncompetitive
 - none
- Which one of the following statement is TRUE about non-competitive inhibitor?
 - K_m increases
 - K_m decreases
 - V_{max} increases
 - V_{max} decreases
- An allosteric modulator influences enzyme activity by
 - competing for the catalytic site with the substrate.
 - binding to the enzyme molecule other than the active site.
 - changing the specificity of the enzyme for its substrate.
 - none of the above.
- Enzymes are polymers of
 - Hexose sugars
 - Fatty acids
 - Amino acids
 - Inorganic phosphate
- Enzymes are required in traces because they
 - have high turnover number.
 - remain unused at the end of reaction and are re used.
 - show cascade effect.
 - All correct.
- Which vitamin is necessary for coenzyme A synthesis?
 - Ascorbic acid
 - Pyridoxine
 - Biotin
 - Pantothenic acid
- The purity of an enzyme at various stages of purification is best measured by
 - Specific activity of the enzyme
 - Total activity of the enzyme
 - Total protein
 - Percent recovery of protein
- The enzyme having low affinity for the substrate will have
 - High K_m
 - Medium K_m
 - Low K_m
 - None
- Which of the following vitamins does not act as a precursor for coenzymes?
 - Thiamine
 - Biotin
 - Folic acid
 - Ascorbic acid
- In Lineweaver-Burk plot, the y-intercept represents
 - V_{max}
 - $1/V_{max}$
 - K_m
 - $1/K_m$
- A sigmoidal plot of substrate concentration [S] versus reaction velocity (V) may indicate
 - Allosteric kinetics
 - Michaelis-Menten kinetics
 - Competitive inhibition
 - Non-competitive inhibition
- The non protein part of an enzyme is known as
 - Apoenzyme
 - Cofactor
 - Coenzyme
 - None of these
- Which of the following is not a cofactor?
 - Mg
 - Iron
 - Cu
 - Methylcobalamine

