

Brainware University Parasat, Kolkata -700125



## **BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – B.Sc.(BT)-Hons-2022
Course Name – Medical Biotechnology
Course Code - BBTD603C
( Semester VI )

Full Marks : 60 Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

## Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following:

1 x 15=15

- (i) Select among the following the primary purpose of animal cell culture.

  a) Synthesis of inorganic materials
  c) Storage of data
  d) Extraction of minerals
  (ii) Identify the type of culture that is established directly from tissues of an organism
  a) Continuous cell culture
  b) Primary cell culture
  c) Suspension culture
  d) Hybridoma culture
- (iii) Select an application of animal cell culture among the following.
  - a) Vaccine production
    b) DNA sequencing
    c) Protein electrophoresis
    d) Plant hybridization
- (iv) Select the cell line used in recombinant protein production.
- a) Primary fibroblasts
  b) CHO (Chinese Hamster Ovary) cells
  c) Vero cells
  d) Hybridoma cells
- (v) Select the biosafety level (BSL) that is required for working with animal cells infected with pathogens.
- a) BSL-1 b) BSL-2 c) BSL-3 d) BSL-4
- (vi) Describe the use of dry heat in sterilization process

c) Gamma rays

- a) Glasswares
  b) Plastic wares
  c) Culture media
  d) Biological fluids
  (vii) Identify among the following that is NOT a sterilization method.
- a) Boiling
  b) Incineration
  c) Filtration
  d) Pasteurization
- (viii) Select the type of radiation that is used for sterilizing disposable medical equipment.

  a) Ultraviolet (UV)

  b) Infrared
- (ix) Choose among the following that is NOT a function of vaccine adjuvants.

d) X-rays

a) Enhancing antigen uptake by antigen-	b) Increasing the duration of antigen	
presenting cells c) Acting as a primary antigen	presentation d) Stimulating cytokine production	
a) Oral administration	b) Intramuscular injection with	
	electroporation	
	Maria Aran di Santa La Santa L	
c) Hemophilia	d) Sickle cell anemia	
(xiii) Select the biggest challenge in gene therapy de	evelopment among the following.	
a) Lack of interest in genetic diseases		,
c) Excessive success in all treatments		
Augus		
Gro		
	11	x 5=15
(Answer any Five )	rom the following)	
2 Define cell synchronization and its significance in	cell culture	(3)
		(3)
		(3)
	olymorphism (RFLP) in strain	(3)
	celerating the identification of novel drug	(3)
	sectorating the identification of flover diag	(3)
	R	
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based	The state of the s	(3)
	The state of the s	(3)
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based bioavailability.	drug delivery systems in improving drug	(3)
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based bioavailability.  Gro	drug delivery systems in improving drug	(3) x 6=30
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based bioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T	drug delivery systems in improving drug	
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based bioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T	drug delivery systems in improving drug  up-C  ype Questions)	
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based obioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T  (Answer any Six fi	drug delivery systems in improving drug  up-C  ype Questions)  rom the following)  in animal cell culture.	x 6=30 (5)
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based obioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T  (Answer any Six fi  7. Identify key methods for measuring cell viability 8. Describe the working principle of ultrasonication	drug delivery systems in improving drug  up-C  ype Questions)  rom the following)  rin animal cell culture.  n in microbial control.	(5) (5)
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based obioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T  (Answer any Six fi  7. Identify key methods for measuring cell viability 8. Describe the working principle of ultrasonication 9. Propose a combined gene and stem cell therapy	drug delivery systems in improving drug  up-C  ype Questions)  om the following)  in animal cell culture.  in in microbial control.  approach for treating type 1 diabetes.	(5) (5) (5) (5)
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based obioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T  (Answer any Six fi  7. Identify key methods for measuring cell viability 8. Describe the working principle of ultrasonication	drug delivery systems in improving drug  up-C  ype Questions)  om the following)  in animal cell culture.  in in microbial control.  approach for treating type 1 diabetes.  sion tests.	(5) (5)
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based obioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T  (Answer any Six fi  7. Identify key methods for measuring cell viability 8. Describe the working principle of ultrasonicatio 9. Propose a combined gene and stem cell therapy 10. Analyze the factors influencing zone size in diffu 11. Analyze the role of bioinformatics and computa with G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs).	drug delivery systems in improving drug  up-C  type Questions)  in animal cell culture.  in in microbial control.  approach for treating type 1 diabetes.  sion tests.  tional tools in predicting drug interactions	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based obioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T  (Answer any Six fit  7. Identify key methods for measuring cell viability 8. Describe the working principle of ultrasonication 9. Propose a combined gene and stem cell therapy 10. Analyze the factors influencing zone size in diffu 11. Analyze the role of bioinformatics and computativith G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). 12. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of	drug delivery systems in improving drug  up-C  type Questions)  om the following)  in animal cell culture.  in in microbial control.  approach for treating type 1 diabetes.  sion tests.  tional tools in predicting drug interactions  ive-attenuated versus killed vaccines.	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5)
Evaluate the potential of nanotechnology-based obioavailability.  Gro  (Long Answer T  (Answer any Six fit  7. Identify key methods for measuring cell viability 8. Describe the working principle of ultrasonication 9. Propose a combined gene and stem cell therapy 10. Analyze the factors influencing zone size in diffu 11. Analyze the role of bioinformatics and computativith G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). 12. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of	drug delivery systems in improving drug  up-C  type Questions)  om the following)  in animal cell culture. In in microbial control. In approach for treating type 1 diabetes. Ision tests. Itional tools in predicting drug interactions  ive-attenuated versus killed vaccines.  DR	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)
	a) Oral administration c) Intravenous injection (xi) Determine the content of recombinant Hepatit a) Whole live virus c) Attenuated viral particles (xii) Choose the conditions commonly treated with a) Cystic fibrosis c) Hemophilia (xiii) Select the biggest challenge in gene therapy de a) Lack of interest in genetic diseases c) Excessive success in all treatments (xiv) Select among the following retroviruses that is a) Human Immunodeficiency Virus c) Murine Leukemia Virus (xv) Choose the essential part of preclinical drug te a) Phase 1 clinical trials c) Patient enrollment  Grou (Short Answer T (Answer any Five f)  2. Define cell synchronization and its significance in 3. Explain the role of antibiotics in animal cell cultur 4. Discuss the role of standardized inoculum prepart 5. Describe the role of restriction fragment length p differentiation of bacterial pathogens.	(xi) Determine the method commonly used to deliver DNA vaccines into cells.  a) Oral administration  c) Intravenous injection (xi) Determine the content of recombinant Hepatitis B vaccine. a) Whole live virus b) Surface antigen protein (HBsAg) c) Attenuated viral particles d) Lipopolysaccharide endotoxins (xii) Choose the conditions commonly treated with gene silencing therapy. a) Cystic fibrosis c) Hemophilla d) Sickle cell anemia (xiii) Select the biggest challenge in gene therapy development among the following. a) Lack of interest in genetic diseases c) Hemophila d) High levels of public opposition (xiv) Select among the following retroviruses that is most commonly used in gene therapy. a) Human Immunodeficiency Virus c) Murine Leukemia Virus d) Ebola Virus (xv) Choose the essential part of preclinical drug testing among the following. a) Phase 1 clinical trials c) Patient enrollment  Group-B (Short Answer Type Questions) (Answer any Five from the following)  2. Define cell synchronization and its significance in cell culture. 3. Explain the role of antibiotics in animal cell culture. 5. Describe the role of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) in strain differentiation of bacterial pathogens. 6. Evaluate the role of CRISPR-Cas9 technology in accelerating the identification of novel drug