

- a) A=T
c) G≡C
- (ix) Post-translational defect in scurvy is due to non-hydroxylation of _____
Predict the name from following
- a) Proline
c) Leucine
- (x) Select which isn't true about Vit. B12
- a) Not present in foods of vegetable sources
c) Extrinsic foactor of castle is required for its absorption
- (xi) Write the name of vitamin which is most potent anti-oxidant and prevent autooxidation
- a) Tocopherol
c) Pyridoxine
- (xii) Select which of the following bases contain two keto groups?
- a) Adenine
c) Thymine
- (xiii) Identify the the correct one from following, Palmitate has 16 carbon atoms with _____
- a) 2 double bonds
c) One double bond
- (xiv) Recognize which one isn't involved in oxidation-reduction reactions from the following
- a) Oxygenases
c) Peroxidases
- (xv) Which of the following statements accurately describes the composition of hyaluronic acid and heparin?
- a) Hyaluronic acid is composed of repeating units of glucuronic acid and N-acetylglucosamine, while heparin consists of repeating units of iduronic acid and N-acetylglucosamine.
c) Hyaluronic acid is composed of repeating units of iduronic acid and N-acetylglucosamine, while heparin consists of repeating units of glucuronic acid and N-acetylglucosamine.
- b) A=U
d) A=G
- b) Isoleucine
d) Glycine
- b) Cobalt containing vitamin
d) SACD is due to vit. B12 deficiency
- b) Retinal
d) Ascorbic acid
- b) Guanine
d) Cytosine
- b) 3 double bonds
d) None of these
- b) Hydrolases
d) Dehydrogenase
- b) Both hyaluronic acid and heparin are composed of repeating units of glucuronic acid and N-acetylglucosamine.
d) Hyaluronic acid is composed of repeating units of glucuronic acid and glucose, while heparin consists of repeating units of iduronic acid and glucose.

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain solution of glycine cannot rotate the plane polarizes light (3)
3. Describe the reaction mechanism of transmethylation with proper reaction. (3)
4. Write down the structural differentiation between pyranose and furanose form (3)
5. The temperature optimum for an enzyme is 37 degrees C, explain what will most likely happen if you increase the temperature from 37 degrees C to 50 degrees C? (3)

6. "The kidney and mono-sodium phosphate regulate in body buffer system"- Justify this statement with example. (3)

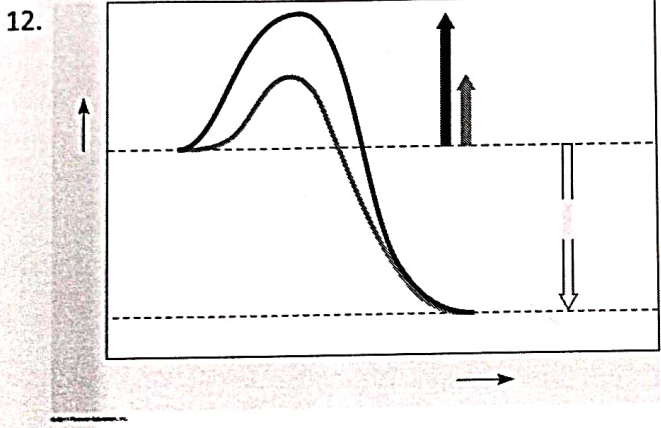
OR

How do you determine the pH of a substance with an H concentration of 3.2×10^{-3} and give clinical significance on the basis of the blood pH range. (3)

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

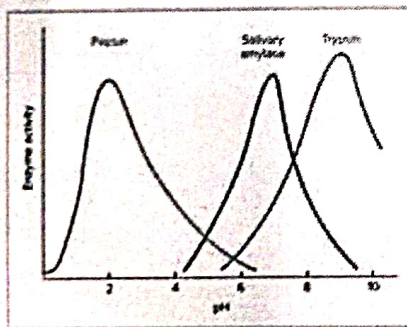
- 7. Explain with structural diagram why DNA's elongation always occur at 5'->3' direction. (5)
- 8. Describe and differentiate between of coagulation, precipitation and color reaction of protein. (5)
- 9. Classify vitamins along with example and their deficiency disorder. (5)
- 10. Write the difference between competitive, non-competitive and uncompetitive inhibition along with the proper example & explanation. (5)
- 11. Calculate the pI value of glutamic acid and the explain with graph. $pK_1=2.19$, $pK_2=9.67$, $pK_r=4.25$ (5)



Analyze the this graph give proper diagrametic explanation.

OR

(5)



Critically analyze this graph on the basis of enzyme activity
