## B.FTBE $1^{\text {st }}$ YEAR 2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ SEM EXAM - 2017 <br> Biochemistry \& Nutrition- I

Time: 3 hrs .

Full Marks: 100
(Use separate answer script for each part) Part-I (35 Marks)
Part-I (35 Marks)

Answer any seven questions:
$7 \times 5=35$
i a) Define epimer. Give two examples.
b) What are the significances of HMP pathway?
ii a) Name of the enzymes of preparatory phase of Embden-Meyerhof-Parnas pathway.
b) What are the functions of glycogen?
c) Draw the structures of one hexoaldose and one ketopentose sugar. ( $2+1+2$ )
iii) Calculate the net number of ATP molecules synthesized in glycolysis.
iv a) Who proposed chemiosmotic theory?
b) Describe the theory in details.
v) Describe Cori cycle.
vi) Describe the process of glycogenesis.
vii) Diagrammatically illustrate the overview of blood glucose homeostasis. (5)
viii a) Name the enzymes of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex.
b) Name the enzyme that catalyzes the reaction of TCA cycle leading to formation of $\mathrm{FADH}_{2}$.
ix) Give the reactions of Non oxidative Phase of HMP pathway.
$x$ a) Mention the three sites in electron transport chain that results in synthesis of ATP.
b) What is the normal range of blood glucose level?
xi) Write the structures of the following:
a) a-D-glucopyranose
b) $\beta$-D-glucopyranose
c) a-D-fructofuranose
d) O-a-D-glucopyranosyl-( $\longrightarrow 2$ )- $\beta$-D-fructofuranoside.

## B.E. FTBE $1^{\text {st }}$ YEAR $2^{\text {nd }}$ SEM EXAM - 2017

## Biochemistry \& Nutrition- I

Time: 3 hrs.
Full Marks: 100

## Part-Il (35 Marks)

1. Answer any six questions:
a. What is the difference between ketonuria and ketoacidosis?
b. Define the term 'Iodine Value'.
c. Give the structure of: Acyl adenylate, $\beta$-hydroxybutyrate.
d. Name one oil-in-water emulsion and one hydrogenated fat.
e. Write the full form of: FAD, IDL.
f. Define esterification with its application in food industry.
g. Fill in the blanks:
$\mathrm{ATP}+\mathrm{HCO}_{3}{ }^{-}+$biotin-enzyme $\longrightarrow \longrightarrow+\mathrm{ADP}+$
h. What is the importance of emulsification in fat digestion?
2. Answer any two short notes:
a. Fatty liver
b. Rancidity of fat
c. Carnitine-acylcarnitine antiport
d. Absorption of lipids
3. A. Write the mechanisms involved in the following conversions:
4. Acetoacetyl-CoA $\longrightarrow$ Acetoacetate
5. Acyl-CoA $\left(\mathrm{C}_{16}\right) \longrightarrow$ 3-ketoacetyl-CoA $\left(\mathrm{C}_{16}\right)$
6. Acetyl-CoA $\longrightarrow$ Malonyl-CoA
B. 1. What are the differences between $\beta$-oxidation of monounsaturated fatty acid and polyunsaturated fatty acid?
7. Write the name of the domain 1 of Fatty acid synthase and associated enzymes with it.
8. How many ATP molecules are produced during $\beta$-oxidation of palmitic acid?
9. Name the enzymes involved in following conversions:
i. Palmitoyl-enzyme $\longrightarrow$ Fatty acid synthase ii. Acyl-CoA $\left(\mathrm{C}_{20}\right) \longrightarrow \Delta^{2}$ - trans-Enoyl-CoA $\left(\mathrm{C}_{20}\right)$
iii. Oxaloacetate $\longrightarrow$ Malate
$(4+4+4+[1 \times 3]=15)$

Time: 3 hrs.
Full Marks : 100

## (Use separate answer script for each part)

## Part-III [Answer any three questions, Marks $3 \times 10=30$ ]

1. (a) Write the name and chemical formula of one amino acid of each of the following type:
(i) having non-polar - R group
(ii) having polar but uncharged -R group
(iii) having negatively charged -R group (iv) having positively charged -R group
(b) Name one optically inactive amino acid.
(c) Write the difference between Cysteine and Cystine
(d) What do you mean by 'Zwitterionic structure' of amino acid ?
(e) What is the Isoelectric $\mathrm{pH}(\mathrm{pI})$ of Alanine ( $\mathrm{pk}_{1}{ }^{\prime}$ is $2.34 \& \mathrm{pk}_{2}{ }^{\prime}$ is 9.69 )
2. Explain the following:
(a) When crystalline Alanine is dissolved in water, it can act as acid as well as base
(b) In fully protonated form Alanine acts as diprotic acid
(c) Carboxyl group of Alanine dissociates more strongly than that of Acetic acid
(d) Heating with excess Ninhydrin yields a purple product with all amino acids having free $\alpha$-amino group (Show the reactions)
( $2+2+2+4$ )
3. (a) Mono amino mono carboxylic amino acids show two regions of buffering capacity-Explain.
(b) Hemoglobin contains high content of Histidine - State the significance of it.
(c) What do you mean by ' C -terminus' and ' N -terminus' of a polypeptide chain ?
4. (a) A drop of solution of a mixture of Lysine, Alanine and Aspartic Acid is placed on a filter paper strip moistened with buffer of pH 6.0 and placed between poles of anode and cathode. If a high voltage is applied then find the positions of different amino acids relative to the poles. Justify your answer
(b) If an acid solution (initial pH 3.0 ) of a mixture of Arginine, Leucine and Glutamic Acid is passed through a coloumn packed with cation exchange resin particles and washed gradually with higher and higher pH buffer, then show the pattern of elute with time and explain.
5. (a) In a di-peptide show the other bonds which remain on the same plane along with the peptide bond
(b) What do you mean by 'primary structure' and 'quaternary structure' of protein ?
(c) Mention the forces which help protein to assume stable quaternary structure from the primary one
(d) State the number of amino acid residues per turn of a $\alpha$-helical structure of protein
(e) Name one globular protein.
