

**Yashwantrao chavan college of Science**

Karad, B.Sc. (Part-III) ( Paper IX)

BIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES

**Question Bank**

Q 1) Answer the following questions choosing the correct alternatives given below them

**1)----- In isopycnic density gradient centrifugation , separation depends upon the of the particle**

- a) buoyant density
- b) color
- c) Thickness
- d) shape

**2) In ----- chromatography, separation charged particle takes place.**

- a) affinity
- b) ion exchange
- c) HPLC
- d) Gas liquid

**3) Ampholytes are used in -----**

- a) SDA-PAGE electrophoresis
- b) RNA electrophoresis
- c) DNA sequencing electrophoresis
- d) Isoelectrofocussing

**4) In -----method of radioactivity measurement, primary and secondary fluors are used.**

- a) Autoradiography
- b) Gas ionization
- c) Gas excitation
- d) Gas polarization

**5) In ammonium sulphate precipitation, destabilizing effect on protein is called -----**

- a) allotropic
- b) acidotropic
- c) chatotropic
- d) magnetropic

**6) In ----- chromatography pumping systems are play important role.**

- a) gel filtration
- b) affinity
- c) HPLC
- d) ion exchange

**7) The electrophoresis technique was discovered by -----**

- a) Svedberg
- b) Batson
- c) Cloude
- d) Tiselus

**8)In chromatography, the stationary phase can be ----- supported on a solid .**

- a) Solid or liquid
- b) Liquid or gas
- c) Solid only
- d) liquid only

**9) Which technique separates charged particles using electric field ?**

- a) Hydrolysis
- b) Electrophoresis
- c) protein synthesis
- d) protein denaturing

**10) when is electrophoresis is not used ?**

- a) Separation of protein
- b) separation of amino acid
- c) Separation of lipid
- d) Separation of nucleic acid

11) Which of the following cannot be used for the separation nucleic acids?

- a) SDS- PAGE
- b) PAGE
- c) Northern blotting
- d) southern blotting

**12) The fluorescent dye such Ethidium is used for visualizing DNA. How do ethidium binds to DNA ?**

- a) Stacked between histone molecules
- b) Binds to the nucleotide base**
- c) Intercalated between the stacked bases
- d) binds to the phosphodiester backbone

**13) Pulse field gel electrophoresis separates DNA molecules of size-----**

- a) 10-20 bp
- b) 20-30 kb
- c) 30-50 kb
- d) 40-50 bp

**14) Pulse field gel electrophoresis was developed by -----**

- a) Collins and John
- b) Kary Mullis
- c) Patrick O Farrell
- d) Schwartz and Cantor

**15) For the separation of DNA by electrophoresis, which of the following method is commonly used?**

- a) Agarose- Vertical
- b) Agarose - Horizontal
- c) PAGE - vertical
- d) PAGE - horizontal

**16) In SDS-page , migration of protein is effected by -----**

- a) Charge of protein
- b) Size of protein
- c) Net charge of protein
- d) All of the above

**17) Who invented centrifugation?**

- a) Newton
- b) G.G. Stokes
- c) Antonin Prandti
- d) Al- Kindi

**18) What is use of density gradient centrifugation?**

- a) To purify viruses, ribosomes , membranes
- b) To remove dirt
- c) To remove fine particles

d) To remove large particles

**19) In centrifugation, which of the following force is not used ?**

- a) Electrostatic force
- b) Gravitational force
- c) Centripetal force
- d) Centrifugal force

**20) What is the principle of centrifugation?**

- a. Sedimentation principle
- b. Filtration principle
- c. Evaporation principle
- d. Size reduction principle

**Q 2) Long Answer**

- 1) Define centrifugation , Describe types of centrifugation
- 2) define chromatography and describe in brief gel filtration method
- 3) write principle ,methodology and application of Ion exchange chromatography
- 4) Write principle of electrophoresis and describe Agarose gel electrophoresis ?
- 5) write a note on tracer technique
- 6) Explain applications of radioisotope in biological sciences

**Q 3) Short Answer**

- 1) Write note on cell disruption methods
- 2) salt precipitation
- 3) Affinity chromatography
- 4) High performance Liquid chromatography( HPLC)
- 5) SDS- PAGE electrophoresis
- 6) pulsed field gel electrophoresis
- 7) Application of radioisotopes in biological system
- 8) Isoelectric focusing
- 9) Organic solvent precipitation
- 10) Gas liquid chromatography
- 11) Types of centrifuge