JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT TEST -3 EXAMINATION-2022

B.Tech-VII Semester (BT) COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 18B1WBT733 (3) MAX. MARKS: 35 COURSE NAME: Industrial Enzymes Technologies COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Dr. Saurabh Bansal MAX. TIME: 2 Hours Note: All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question in square brackets. Write your answer to the point with appropriate diagrams. [COI] Q1. a) How is an enzyme different from a chemical (inorganic) catalyst? [2] b) How is the rate of an enzyme-catalyzed reaction affected by the temperature and pH of the system? What are the major reasons for the same? [4] c) An enzyme preparation has a specific activity of 6.3 Units/mg protein and contains 18 mg proteins/ml. Calculate the initial velocity of the reaction in a standard 1 ml reaction mixture containing 20 µl of the preparation. Q2. Determine the subunit composition of a protein from the following information with proper Molecular mass by gel filtration: 200 kDa, [2] Molecular mass by SDS-PAGE w/o BetaME: 100 kDa Molecular mass by SDS-PAGE w BetaME: 40 kDa and 60 kDa. [CO II, III] Q3. a) How will you deduce that serine is one of the critical amino acid residues for chymotrypsin activity? [2] b) DNase is a metalloenzyme. How will you prove the same in your laboratory? [2] Q4. What do you understand by suicide inhibitor? Explain the role of TPCK as a suicide inhibitor. [2] Q5. a) Which enzyme is used in the biobleaching of 'Kraft pulp'? [1] b) How uricase is helpful in the treatment of the uric acid problem? [2] [CO IV] Q6. a) What are the major limitations of the free enzyme usage in industries? [2] b) List the name of different methods of enzyme immobilization. What are the major limitations of enzyme immobilization?

[3]

- Q7. a) What do you understand by ribozymes? How are they different from enzymes?
 - b) What are abzymes? What are their potential applications? Explain with one suitable example of its application. [4]
- Q8. Differentiate between the following:

[4]

[3]

- a) Group I and group II introns.
- b) Rational Design and Directed evolution (Non-rational) approach of protein engineering