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25/08/22

2022

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## B.Pharm. 6th Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (THEORY)  Full Marks - 75  Time - Three hours							
tu-		The	e figures in the margin in	ndicate ful	l marks for the questions.		
1.	Answ	er th	ne following (MCQ)		$(20 \times 1 = 20)$		
(i) Who first coined the term biotechnology?					gy?		
		(a)	Karl Ereky	(b)	Antony van Locuwenkoek		
		(c)	Nichola Appert	(d)	Charles B Astier		
	(ii)	Dev	velopment of biotechnolo	gy can be s	studied in how many phases?		
		(a)	One	(b)	Two		
		(c)	Three	(d)	Four		
	(iii)	Pat	hogenicity test was deve	loped by tl	he scientist		
		(a)	Louis pasteur	(b)	Robert Koch		
)		(c)	Hans Buchner	(d)	Martin Hahn		
	(iv)	Wh	ich is/are the product(s)	of recombi	nant DNA technology?		
		(a)	Enzymes	(b)	Mycoproteins		
		(c)	Hydrogen	(d)	Alcohols		
	(v)	Which of the following systems protects our body against disease-causing microbes?					
		(a)	Immune system	(b)	Digestive system		
		(c)	-Excretory system	(d)	Respiratory system		

	(11)		imples of	ymphocytes	s, eosinophii and monocytes are
		(a)	Physical barrier	(b)	Cellular barriers
100		(c)	Cytokine barriers	(d)	Physiological barriers
	(vii)	В-с	ells and T-ceils are two	types of cel	ls involved in ————.
		(a)	Innate Immunity	(b)	Active immunity
		(c)	Passive immunity	(d)	Acquired immunity
	(viii)		e branch of biology invanisms is called	volved in t	he study of immune systems in all
		(a)	Botany	(b)	Microbiology
		(c)	Immunology	(d)	Biotechnology
	(ix)		ich of the following doe face?	es not act	as a protective barrier, for the body
		(a)	Skin	(b)	Mucus
		(c)	Gastric acid	(d)	Salivary amylase
	(x)	Нера	titis is an example of —	10)	
		(a)	Subunit Vaccine	(b)	Killer Vaccine
		(c)	Toxoids Vaccine	(d)	Recombinant Vaccine
	(xi)	Inte	erferons are		
	1	(a)	Cytokine barriers	(b)	Physical barriers
		(c)	Cellular barriers	(d)	Physiological barriers
	(xii)	Syn	thesis of antibodies take	es place by	which of the following cells?
		(a)	B-cells	(b)	T-cells
		(c)	Bone marrow cells	(d)	Lymph
	(xiii)	Nan	ne the heavy chain of im	ımunoglobu	ılin G.
		(a)	μ	(b)	E CONTROL CELE
		(c)	α	(d)	Y DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY
	(xiv)	Whi	ch immunoglobulin can	pass throu	gh placenta?
		(a)	IgD	(b)	IgE
		(c)	IgM	(d)	IgG
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(XV)	Wh	at is the name of MHC in h	umans	?
	(a)	HLA	(b)	$H_2$
	(c)	Adjuvants	(d)	Haplotype
(xvi)	Wh	ich of the following are ersensitivity reactions?	the m	ain mediators/initiators of type I
¥	(a)	Antibodies	(b)	Mast cells
	(c)	Erythrocytes	(d)	Histamines
(xvii)	Mor	noclonal antibodies are		
	(a)	Heterogenous antibodies 1	produce	ed from single clone of plasma cells
	(b)			
	(c)	Both (a) and (b)		
	(d)	None of these		
(xviii)	Hyb	ridoma technology was dev	eloped	by
1.0	(a)	Kobler and Milstein	(b)	Khorana and Nirenberg
	(c)	Khorana and Korenberg	(d)	Beedle and Tautum
(xix) Which is working principle of ELISA?				
	(a)	Ag-Ab neturalization	(b)	Ag-Ab complex
	(c)	(a) and (b)	(d)	None of the above
(xx)	Whi	ch one of the followings is n	ot the	type of gene mutation:
	(a)	Point mutation	(b)	Substitution
	(c)	Translocation	(d)	Deletion
Answe	er an	y seven questions		$(7 \times 5 = 35)$
(a)	Disc	uss the methods of producti	on of c	
(b)				
(c)	Write principle of ELISA and classify it. (3+2 =			
(d)	Write in detail about basic structure of Immunoglobulin.			
(e)	Discuss the principle of hybridoma technology.			
(f)	Write the factors affecting the storage of vaccine with its conditions			
(g)	Describe the principle of biosensor.			
(h)	Discuss about mutagenesis and recombinant DNA technology. (2.5+2.5 = 5)			
	Define cloning vector. Discuss different types of cloning vectors. $(1+4=5)$			
	(xvii) (xviii) (xix)  Answe (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h)	(a) (c) (xvi) When hype (a) (c) (xvii) Mon (a) (b) (c) (d) (xviii) Hybe (a) (c) (xix) Whi (a) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (b) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (b) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (b) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (b) (c) (xxx) Whi (a) (c) (xxx) Whi (xxxx) Whi (xxxx) Whi (xxxx) Whi (xxxxx) Whi (xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	(a) HLA (c) Adjuvants  (xvi) Which of the following are hypersensitivity reactions? (a) Antibodies (c) Erythrocytes  (xvii) Monoclonal antibodies are (a) Heterogenous antibodies production (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these  (xviii) Hybridoma technology was devenually and Korenberg  (xix) Which is working principle of E (a) Ag-Ab neturalization (b) (c) (a) and (b)  (xx) Which one of the followings is not an experimental and classical discussion.  Answer any seven questions (a) Discuss the methods of production (c) Write in short about spontaneous (d) Write in detail about basic struction (e) Discuss the principle of hybridom (f) Write the factors affecting the second (g) Describe the principle of biosens (h) Discuss about mutagenesis and	(c) Adjuvants (d)  (xvi) Which of the following are the many hypersensitivity reactions?  (a) Antibodies (b) (c) Erythrocytes (d)  (xvii) Monoclonal antibodies are (a) Heterogenous antibodies produced (b) Homogenous antibodies produced (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these  (xviii) Hybridoma technology was developed (a) Kobler and Milstein (b) (c) Khorana and Korenberg (d)  (xix) Which is working principle of ELISA?  (a) Ag-Ab neturalization (b) (c) (a) and (b) (d)  (xx) Which one of the followings is not the (a) Point mutation (b) (c) Translocation (d)  Answer any seven questions (a) Discuss the methods of production of complete in short about spontaneous mutation (c) Write in short about spontaneous mutation (d)  Write in detail about basic structure of (e) Discuss the principle of hybridoma teck (f) Write the factors affecting the storage (g) Describe the principle of biosensor.  (b) Discuss about mutagenesis and recombined the complete of the principle of biosensor.  (a) Discuss about mutagenesis and recombined the complete of the principle of biosensor.

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3. Answer any two questions

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$ 

- (a) Write in detail about immuno blotting techniques.
- (b) What is rDNA technology? Discuss the process of production of human insulin and vaccine. (2+4+4 = 10)
- (c) Discuss about:

 $(2 \times 5 = 10)$ 

- (i) Restriction endonucleases
- (ii) DNA ligase

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- (iii) PCR
- (iv) MHC
- (v) Plasmid and transposons

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