
Define and state one clinical application of : Surface Tension • Dialysis Donnan membrane equilibrium
Diffusion Partition coefficient Define electrophoresis. What are the factors affecting the rate of migration. Discuss the use of any two buffers and two protein stains during the process. Draw a normal serum protein electrophoretic pattern and label it. Define biomedical hazard and what is the symbol used to indicate it. Discuss waste segregation and waste disposal in clinical biochemistry lab. what is reagent grade water. Name any three specified recommended checks

- 2. (2+2+2+2+2=10)
- 3. (2+4+2+2=10)
- 4. (4+6=10)
- 5. which indicate the grade of water.
- 6. Discuss the steps for determining the primary structure of a protein. Add a note on Edman's degradation technique. (5+5=10)
- 7. What is a primary sample collection manual . Discuss the importance of 'order of draw' of samples, use of a tourniquet, information on the label and timed urine specimen (2+2+2+2+2=10)
- What are chromosomes. What is a genetic code and add a note on its characteristics. 8. Explain the structure and role of tRNA. (2+3+5=10)
- 9. Classify carbohydrates with examples. What is a glycoprotein, proteoglycan and mucopoly-(2+3+5=10)sacchride, also mention an example for each.
- 10. Discuss briefly : Biosensors • Flow cytometry (5+5=10)

Max. marks: 100

- Answer all questions
 - Draw diagrams wherever necessary

First Year M.Sc. MLT Degree Supplementary Examinations – June 2014 (Biochemistry)

PAPER – I GENERAL BIOCHEMISTRY & CHEMISTRY OF BIOMOLECULES

QP Code : 101383

Time : 3 hrs.

Essays:

1.

What are radioactive isotopes. Mention the applications of radioisotopes in clinical biochemistry and research. Add a note on storage and disposal of radioactive materials.

(2+5+3=10)

- (5+5=10)

(10x10 = 100)

Reg . No.....