

Bio203 QUIZ NO 1
FROM LECTURE (15 TO 25)
Effort by team of Vu Legends
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1) Long PCR is useful only when it is

Accurate

2) Extended or longer than PCR meaning over kilobases

Standard , 10

3) Special mixture of proficient polymerases along with accurate polymerases such asare often mixed together.

pfu

4) Application of clone large gene is not possible with

Conventional PCR

5) Allele- specific PCR used for identifying of

SNPs

6)requires prior knowledge of a DNA sequence, including difference between alleles.

Allele-specific PCR

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7) Allele-specific PCR uses primers whose ends encompass the SNP.

3' ends

8) PCR amplification under the stringent condition is in the presence of mismatch between template and primer.

Much less efficient

9) Successful amplification with an signals presence of the specific SNP in a sequence.

SNP- specific primer signals

10) Which technique is used to identify or utilize signal-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)?

Diagnostic or Cloning technique

11) is the screening of bacterial or yeast clones for correct ligation or plasmid products.

Colony PCR

12) Heat the mixture of colony PCR in a boiling water bath for minutes.

2 minutes

13) Spin sample for 2 minutes high speed in a

Centrifuge

14) is a polymerase chain reaction that actually takes place inside the cell on a slide.

In situ PCR

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15) In situ PCR amplification can be performed on

Fixed tissue and cells

16) In situ PCR allows the identification of

Cellular marker

17) RNA is a

Non genomic material

18) In situ PCR is limited to detection of

Non genomic material

19) uses Standard PCR primer oriented in the reverse direction of the usual orientation.

Inverse PCR

20) The template of the reverse primer is a that has been self ligated.

Restriction fragment

21) Inverse PCR function to a known sequence.

Clone sequences flanking

22) are digested and then ligated to generate circular DNA.

Flanking DNA sequences

23) is a method used to allow PCR when only one internal sequence is known.

Amplification and identification of sequences flanking transposable elements

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24) is especially useful in identifying flanking sequences to various genomic inserts.

Amplification and identification of sequences flanking transposable elements

25) Genomic DNA is digested with one or more

Restriction enzyme

26) These restriction enzyme are

Tetra cutter and hexa cutter

27) Pre-selected PCR is performed using

Primers

28)match the restriction and primer site

Primers

29) ALFP is the abbreviation of

Amplified fragment length polymorphism

30) is highly sensitive

ALFP

31) ALFP can be used for

Genotyping

32) ALFP used for detecting

Polymorphism in DNA

33)can be used to assemble two or more pieces of DNA into one Piece

Assembly PCR

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34) Assembly PCR is

The synthesis of long DNA

35) Assembly PCR

Is involved in initial PCR with primers

36)full fill the final length product

Second PCR

37) Suicide PCR is typically used in

Paleogenetics

38) Which method is used to prescribes the use of any primer combination only once in a PCR?

Sucide PCR

39) In Suicide PCR, primers should always target aregion?

Genomic

40) In PCR, use of any primers combination only once in a PCR

Sucide

41) Suicide PCR is used to identify patterns of DNA at CpG islands in genomic DNA.

Methylation

42) In suicide PCR, target DNA is first treated with

Sodium bisulfite

43) Sodium bisulfite converts unmethylated cytosine bases to

Uracil

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44) is used in quantitative PCR provides information about methylation state of a given CpG island?

MSP

45) Sucrose is an

Ordinary sugar

46) Sugar is obtained from.....

Cane and beet

47) Sucrose has a free.....

Reducing group

48) Reducing group have.....

Aldehyde or ketone end

49) Sucrose is an.....

Non reducing sugar

50) Sucrose doesn't exhibit.....

Mutarotation

51) Sucrose is

Dextrorotatory

52) Its hydrolytic products known as.....

Fructose

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53) Which of the following have greater levortation.....

Glucose

54) The levortation of glucose is.....

+52.5

55) The levortation of fructose is

-92

NOTE:

Levortation is a term which is used in chemistry and physics to describe the optical rotation.

56) The process in which hydrolytic products invert into the rotation is called

Inversion

57) The resulting mixture of the inversion process are known as

Invert sugar

58) Sucrose can hydrolyzed intoo

Maltose

Glucose

59) The hydrolysis of sucrose is catalyzed by

Sucrase

60) Sucrase is present in.....

Intestinal brush border

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61) Sucrase is present like.....

Maltase and lactase

62) is largely invert sugar

Honey

63) The presence of..... account for the greater sweetness in the honey

Fructose

64) Sucrose is an.....

Disaccharides

65) Sucrose is composed by Monosaccharides

2

66) Sucrose is composed from.....

Glucose and fructose

67) Oligosaccharides areof monosaccharides?

Short polymer

68) In oligosaccharides Monosaccharides are joinined together

3 to 10

69) In oligosaccharides monosaccharides are joinined by

Glycosidic bond

70) Most of oligosaccharides are notby human enzymes

Digested

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71) Oligosaccharides are present in.....

Extracellular face

72) Oligosaccharides participate in the

Molecular targeting

Cell to cell recognition

73) mark the passage of the time and determine when protein should be taken out of circulation?

Oligosaccharides

74) The human ABO blood group illustrate the effect of

Glycoyl-transferases

75) In red blood cells carbohydrates are attached too

Glycoprotein

Glycolipids

76) The structure have in common an oligosaccharides foundation called

The O antigen (sometimes H antigen)

77) The A and B antigen differ from the O antigen by addition of
Extra monosaccharides?

01

78) Acetylgalactosamin e is antigen for

A

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79) Galactose is antigen for

B

80) Galactose moiety is for

Antigen O

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