a)	Define specific activity of an enzyme.		
b)	Give the significance of Km and Vmax.		
c)	Differentiate homotropic and heterotropic effectors.		
d)	Distinguish reversible and irreversible inhibition of enzyme activity.		
e)	What is orbital steering in enzyme catalysis ?		
f)	What do the IUB classification numbers of an enzyme signify ?		
g)	What is multifunctional enzyme ? Give an example.		
h)	How is fold purity of enzyme determined ?		
i)	What are endpoint kinetic assays ?		
j)	What is suicide inhibition ?		
k)	What are abzymes ?		
I)	What is positive Co-operativity ?		
nswer any five of the following : (5×10=50)			
. a)	Explain how enzymes reduce activation energy of a reaction.		
b)	What are coupled enzyme assays ? Explain with an example.	(5+5=10)	
. a)	Describe the mechanism of action of lysozyme.		
b)	Explain the allosteric regulation and functional mechanism ATcase.		
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(5+5=10)

(10×2=20)

Reg. No.

BIOCHEMISTRY

Enzymology

1. Answer ten of the following :

Time: 3 Hours

BCH 451 II Semester M.Sc. Examination, September/October 2022

Max. Marks: 70

P.T.O.

BCH 451

4.	a) Explain how criteria of purity for enzymes established ?	
	b) Derive MM equation for single substrate enzyme catalyzed reaction.	(5+5=10)
5.	a) Illustrate the effect of pH and temperature on enzyme catalysed reaction	on.
	b) Discuss the IUB classification of enzymes with an example.	(5+5=10)
6.	a) Enumerate the steps involved in isolation of enzymes from natural sources.	
	b) Explain the mechanism of action of ribonuclease.	(5+5=10)
7.	a) Describe the immobilization of enzymes and its applications in industrie	es.
	b) Discuss the determination of active site of an enzyme.	(5+5=10)
8.	a) Discuss co-enzymic action of NAD and FAD.	
	b) Explain the mechanism of action of chymotrypsin.	(5+5=10)