



B.E/B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOV/ DEC 2024

(Regulation 2024)

First Semester

Bio Technology

24CY1103 : Foundations of Chemistry for Biotechnology

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1:** Apply knowledge of solution chemistry to prepare and standardize chemical solutions for biochemical processes.
- CO2:** Analyse the factors affecting reaction rates to evaluate enzyme behaviour under different conditions.
- CO3:** Apply the reactivity of major organic molecules to identify functional groups and bonds in living cells.
- CO4:** Apply various organic reactions and mechanisms to select appropriate pathways for biochemical synthesis.
- CO5:** Analyse the role of stereochemistry in drug efficacy to assess the biological significance of isomers.
- CO6:** Evaluate and apply fundamental principles of solution chemistry, chemical kinetics, organic reactions, and stereochemistry in biochemical processes and pharmaceutical production.

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

PART A (4 * 20 = 80 Marks)

Answer all the Questions

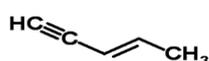
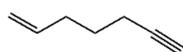
1. a) Calculate the molality of a solution containing 36g of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) dissolved in 64g of water. 2 CO6 [K₃]
- b) How is the boiling point elevation for a solution calculated. 2 CO1 [K₁]
- c) Scenario: 4 CO6 [K₁]
You are provided with a weak acid HA and its salt NaA. The goal is to prepare 250 mL of a buffer solution with a pH of 4.0. The pK_a of HA is 4.2.

Discuss the impact of buffer capacity on the stability of biochemical systems.

- d) Explain the principle behind the Henderson-Hasselbalch equation used for this buffer preparation. 6 CO1 [K₃]
- e) Calculate the ratio of $[A^-]/[HA]$ required for the buffer. 6 CO1 [K₂]
2. a) Define molecularity of a reaction and provide examples. 2 CO2 [K₁]
- b) Explain transition state theory and its relevance in catalysis. 2 CO2 [K₂]
- c) Discuss the different factors influencing reaction rates with examples. 4 CO2 [K₂]
- d) Derive an expression for the rate constant of a first-order reaction and illustrate with an example. 6 CO6 [K₃]
- e) Derive and evaluate how enzyme concentration influences the rate of a biochemical reaction using the Michaelis-Menten equation. 6 CO6 [K₃]
3. a) Identify and name the functional groups present in the given molecule. 2 CO3 [K₁]



- b) Identify and name the functional groups present in the given molecule. 2 CO3 [K₂]



- c) Illustrate and explain the hyper conjugation effect in an organic molecule and explain its role in influencing the stability of the molecule. 4 CO3 [K₃]
- d) Predict the product of the phosphorylation reaction involving glucose during glycolysis regulation catalysed by enzyme. 6 CO4 [K₂]

- e) Predict the products of hydrolysis for ester under acidic and basic conditions with examples . 6 CO4 [K₃]
4. a) With an example explain the significance of structural isomerism in fatty acid. 2 CO5 [K₁]
 b) Differentiate between geometric isomers with an example of cis- and trans-isomerism. 2 CO5 [K₂]
 c) Using a case study of L-DOPA, discuss the biological significance of stereoisomers in pharmaceutical applications for the treatment of Parkinson's. 12 CO5 [K₃]
 d) Analyze the importance of drug efficacy and toxicity in pharmaceutical industry. 4 CO5 [K₃]

PART B (1 x 20 = 20 Marks)
Answer any ONE Question

5. a) Differentiate between DNA and RNA based on their sugar components. 2 CO3 [K₂]
 b) Explain the importance of reaction intermediates like carbenes in organic synthesis. 2 CO3 [K₂]
 c) Illustrate the different isomers of Glucose and explain how their unique structure influence their roles in various biochemical reactions in the body. 8 CO6 [K₃]
 d) Explain how the enzymatic pathway involved in the preparation of AMP offers an environmentally friendly solution. 8 CO4 [K₃]
6. a) Explain the concept of allosteric regulation in biological systems. 2 CO3 [K₁]
 b) Illustrate with the structure of leucine and isoleucine the biological relevance of structural isomerism. 2 CO3 [K₂]
 c) Discuss the role of enzyme in cell function. 8 CO6 [K₃]
 d) Evaluate using the case study of thalidomide tragedy, the biological significance of stereochemistry in drug action. 8 CO4 [K₃]

CO distribution summary:

	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5	CO6
Marks (%)	14	14	12	20	20	20
