

## **BIOLOGY**

## **NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(ENGLISH)**

## BIOTECHNOLOGY :PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS

**Biotechnology Principles And Processes** 

**1.** Can you list 10 recombinant proteins which are used in medical practise? Find out where

they are used as therapeutics.



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2. Make a chart (with diagrammatic representation) showing a restriction enzyme, the substrate DNA on which it acts, the site at which it cuts DNA and the product it produces.



**3.** From what you have leartn, can you tell whether enzymes are bigger or DNA is bigger in molecular size? How did you know?



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**4.** What would be the molar concentration of human DNA in a human cell? Consult your teacher.



**5.** Do eukaryotic cells have restriction endonucleases? Justify your answer.



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**6.** Besides better aeration and mixing properties, what other advantages do stirred tank bioreactors have over shake flasks?



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**7.** Collect 5 examples of palindromic DNA sequences by consulting your teacher. Better try to create a palindromic sequence by following base-pair rules.



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**8.** Can you recall meiosis and indicate at what stage a recombinant DNA is made?



9. Can you think and answer how a reporter enzymes can be used to monitor tranformation of host cells by foreign DNA in addition to a selectable marker?



## **View Text Solution**

- **10.** Describe briefly the following:
- (a) Origin of replication.
- (b). Bioreactors.
- (c). Downstream processing.



- 11. Explain briefly
- (a) PCR
- (b) Restriction enzymes and DNA
- (c) Chitinase



- **12.** Discuss with your teacher and find out how
- to distinguish between
- (a) Plasmid DNA and Chromosonal DNA

(b) RNA and DNA ltBrgt (c) Exonuclease and

Endonuclease.

