

CHAPTER-11 BIOTECHNOLOGY PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES

1. Can you list 10 recombinant proteins which are used in medical practice? Find out where they are used as therapeutics (use the internet).

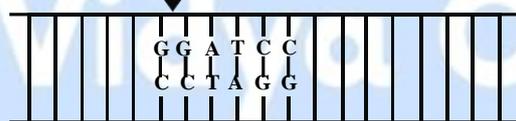
Sol. (i) **Human insulin** – Diabetes
 (ii) **Human growth hormone** – Dwarfism cure
 (iii) **Blood clotting factor VIII/IX** – Haemophilia
 (iv) **TPA** (tissue plasminogen activator) – Heart attack/strokes
 (v) **PDGF** (platelet derived growth factor) – Stimulates wound healing.
 (vi) **Interferon** – Treatment of viral infection.
 (vii) **Interlinking** – Enhances immune reaction.
 (viii) **Hepatitis B vaccine** – Prevention of infectious disease.
 (ix) **Herpes Vaccine** – Prevention of infectious disease.
 (x) **DNase I** – Treatment of cystic fibrosis.

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.

Sol. Name of the Restriction enzyme – Bam HI.

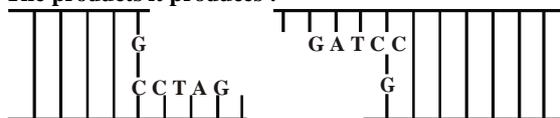
The substrate DNA on which it acts –

THE SITE AT WHICH
IT CUTS DNA



THE SITE AT WHICH
IT CUTS DNA

The products it produces :



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

Sol. Enzymes are bigger than DNA as they are proteins and proteins are macromolecules made of amino acids which are bigger than nucleotides. This can also be proved by gel electrophoresis, where denatured protein would not move but

denatured DNA will move to a distance. Protein synthesis is regulated by small portions of DNA, called genes.

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

Sol. The molar concentration of DNA in human cell is 2 mg/ml of cell extract.

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

Sol. No, eukaryotic cells do not have restriction endonuclease because DNA molecules of eukaryotes are heavily methylated. All the restriction endonucleases have been isolated from various strain of bacteria.

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

Sol. Shake flasks are used for growing and mixing the desired materials on a small scale in the laboratory. A large scale production of desired biotechnological product is done by using 'bioreactors'. Besides better aeration and mixing properties, the bioreactors have following advantages –

- Small volumes of cultures are periodically withdrawn from the reactor for sampling.
- It has a foam control system, pH control system and temperature control system.
- Facilitates even mixing and oxygen availability throughout the bioreactor.

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

Sol. Palindrome nucleotide sequences in the DNA molecule are groups of bases that form the same sequence when read both forward and backward. Five examples of palindromic DNA sequences are as follows:

- 5' — GGATCC — 3'
3' — CCTAGG — 5'
- 5' — AAGCTT — 3'
3' — TTCGAA — 5'
- 5' — ACGCGT — 3'
3' — TGCGGA — 5'

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- (iv) 5' — ACTAGT — 3'
3' — TGATCA — 5'
- (v) 5' — AGGCCT — 3'
3' — TCCGGA — 5'

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

Sol. Meiosis I – Pachytene – When recombination nodules appear after synaptonemal complex formation.

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

Sol. A reporter enzyme can be used to differentiate transformed cells by tracking down the activity of its co-responding genes (receptor gene). For e.g., β -galactosidase (Lac Z) activity is not found in transformed cells so that they appear white in colour. The others, which appear blue in colour, indicate that cells do not carry foreign DNA.

10. Describe briefly the followings:

- (a) Origin of replication
(b) Bioreactors
(c) Downstream processing

Sol. (a) **Origin of Replication** : This is a sequence from where replication starts and any piece of DNA when linked to this sequence can be made to replicate within the host cells. This sequence is also responsible for controlling the copy number of the linked DNA. So, if one wants to recover many copies of the target DNA it should be cloned in a vector whose origin support high copy number.

- (b) **Bioreactor** : Bioreactors can be thought of as vessels in which raw materials are biologically converted into specific products by microbes, plant and animal cell and/or their enzymes. The bioreactor provides optimum growth conditions and facilitates achieving the desired products. The most commonly used bioreactor is of stirring type. A stirred tank bioreactor is usually a cylindrical vessel or vessel with a curved base to facilitate mixing of the contents. In the sparged stirred tank bioreactor, sterile air bubbles are sparged. The stirrer facilitates the mixing and oxygen availability throughout the bioreactor. A bioreactor has an agitator system, an oxygen delivery system, a foam control system, a

temperature control system, pH control system and sampling ports.

- (c) **Downstream Processing** : The product obtained is subjected to a series of processes collectively called downstream processing before it is made into a finished product ready for marketing. The two main processes are separation and purification. The product is then formulated with suitable preservatives. Such formulations have to undergo clinical trials, in case of drugs.

11. Explain briefly

- (a) PCR
(b) Restriction enzymes and DNA
(c) Chitinase

Sol. (a) **PCR** = Polymerase chain reaction (*in vitro* method) is a molecular biological technique for enzymatically replicating DNA without using a living organism, such as *E. coli* or yeast.

3 steps in PCR are –

- (i) Denaturation of desired **double strand DNA - to ssDNA**.
(ii) Annealing of primer to **ssDNA** (single standard).
(iii) Extension of primer by **Taq DNA polymerase** isolated from *Thermus aquaticus*.

Uses – Amplification of desired gene/gene cloning.

Advantage – More output, greater efficiency, less error prone, less human interference and cyclic and automated.

- (b) **Restriction enzymes and DNA** – Restriction enzymes is a group of enzymes used to cleave or cut DNA strands each having a characteristic base sequence at which it cleaves.
- (i) It restricts foreign DNA from entering normal cell by digesting it at various recognition site. Recognition site is palindromic.
(ii) They are endonuclease and exonuclease both types.
(iii) They produces sticky ends. Cleavage site and recognition site are different from each other. Restriction enzymes therefore are believed to be a mechanism evolved by bacteria to resist viral attack and to help in the removal of viral sequences.

(c) **Chitinase** – Chitinase is an enzyme to digest or breakdown glycosidic bonds in chitin cell wall of fungal cell to facilitate its transformation.

12. Discuss with your teacher and find out how to distinguish between

- (a) Plasmid DNA and Chromosomal DNA
- (b) RNA and DNA
- (c) Exonuclease and Endonuclease

Sol. (a)

	Plasmid DNA	Chromosomal DNA
1.	Autonomously replicable	Replicates under nuclear control
2.	Double stranded, circular	Double stranded, circular or linear
3.	Not attached with histones	Associated with histone proteins

(b)

	RNA	DNA
1.	Ribonucleic acid	Deoxyribonucleic acid
2.	Single stranded	Double stranded
3.	Carry message from DNA → protein	Main genetic material
4.	Has uracil	Has thymine
5.	Less stable	More stable
6.	Synthesized by RNA polymerase	Synthesized by DNA polymerase

(c)

	Exonuclease	Endonuclease
1.	Cut DNA at ends.	Cleave DNA from between.
2.	Produce blunt ends.	Produces sticky ends.
3.	They are not restricting the entry of pathogen.	Restrict entry of pathogen.

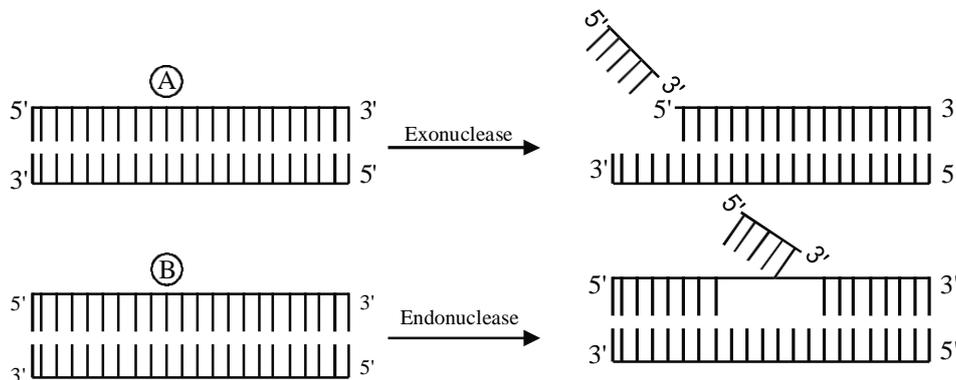


Fig. (A) Action of exonuclease, (B) Action of endonuclease