

Assignment for Week-11

Q1. Partially folded states of proteins can be characterized by using:

- a. Thioflavin-T
- b. 8-anilino-1-naphthalene sulfonic acid
- c. Phenolphthalein
- d. Methyl red

Q2. Concanavalin A is a dimer at pH and tetramer at pH, respectively

- a. 6 and 7.4
- b. 6 and 2
- c. 6 and 14
- d. 2 and 7.4

Q3. Molten globule state of a protein is characterized by

- a. Intact tertiary structure
- b. Intact secondary and tertiary structures
- c. Disrupted secondary and tertiary structures
- d. Intact secondary structure but disrupted tertiary structure.

Q4. ANS binds more favorably to the partially folded state due to more availability of

- a. clusters of nonpolar residues on the protein
- b. clusters of polar residues on protein
- c. structural modifications in ANS
- d. electrostatic interactions amongst protein and ANS

Q5. The compounds/conditions that generate partially folded states in a protein are

- a. Guanidine hydrochloride
- b. Urea
- c. Alcohols
- d. heat

Q6. The wavelength range (in nm) for Far UV-CD measurements is

- a. 400-700
- b. 400-4000
- c. 250-350
- d. 180-250

Q7. The Near UV-CD is dominated by the presence of

- a. Tyrosine, tryptophan, phenylalanine
- b. Tryptophan, lysine, phenol
- c. Phenylalanine, serine, methionine
- d. Glycine, Tyrosine, Glutamine

Q8. The negative band in CD for an α -helix in a protein is observed mainly at:

- a. 222 nm and 208 nm
- b. 210 nm and 195 nm
- c. 250 nm and 230 nm
- d. 190 nm and 290 nm

Q9. CD measures the difference between the absorption of left and right handed

- a. circularly-polarized light
- b. Plane polarized light
- c. Monochromatic light source
- d. Unpolarised light

Q10. The molten globule state of a protein may not show an endotherm in a DSC experiment because of

- a. Absence of tryptophan residues
- b. Disruption of hydrogen bonds
- c. Absence of tertiary structure
- d. Enhanced secondary structure