



QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR of MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BMLS	LEVEL: 6
COURSE: MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS	COURSE CODE: MOD 621S
DATE: NOVEMBER 2025	SESSION: 1
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 104

FIRST OPPORTUNITY: EXAMINATION PAPER

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MODERATOR: *Dr Taiame Sylvester*

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all questions on the separate answer sheet.
2. Please write neatly and legibly.
3. Do not use the left side margin of the exam paper. This must be allowed for the examiner.
4. No books, notes and other additional aids are allowed.
5. Mark all answers clearly with their respective question numbers.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS:

1. Non-Programmable Calculator

ATTACHEMENTS

1. None

This paper consists of 6 pages including this front page

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE**[10 MARKS]****QUESTION 1:****[10 MARKS]**

Evaluate the statements in each numbered section and select the most appropriate answer or phrase from the given possibilities. Fill in the appropriate letter next to the number of the correct statement/phrase on your ANSWER SHEET. [10]

- 1.1 Identify the PCR technique that utilized reverse transcriptase. (1)
- A. Multiplex PCR.
 - B. RT-PCR.
 - C. Conventional PCR
 - D. qPCR
- 1.2 Which molecule is detected during Southern blotting. (1)
- A. Total RNA.
 - B. DNA.
 - C. Proteins.
 - D. mRNA.
- 1.3 Turner Syndrome on chromosomes 23 affecting females is associated with which chromosomal abnormality? (1)
- A. Deletion.
 - B. Translocation.
 - C. Monosomy.
 - D. Trisomy.
- 1.4 Which assay is used to detect multiple gene resistance during microbiological analysis? (1)
- A. Northern blotting.
 - B. Reverse transcriptase PCR.
 - C. Multiplex PCR.
 - D. Microarray.
- 1.5 _____ stains DNA and adds weight and colour. (1)
- A. Loading dye.
 - B. Ethidium bromide.
 - C. 1x TAE Buffer.
 - D. SYBR Green.
- 1.6 Which of the following do not form part a PCR ingredient mixture? (1)
- A. Forward and reverse primer.
 - B. All four ddNTPs.
 - C. cDNA.
 - D. Mg⁺⁺.

- 1.7 During Nested PCR (1)
- A. The annealing temperature is manipulated over the course of the PCR.
 - B. Two primer sets are used during the PCR.
 - C. Antibodies are used to inactivate Taq Polymerase during lower temperature.
 - D. Normal conditions of a PCR are followed.
- 1.8 In preparing 1.5% agarose gel, how much agar is added to 250ml of 1x TAE buffer? (1)
- A. 25g.
 - B. 3g.
 - C. 1.5g.
 - D. 3.75g.
- 1.9 During PCR, primers are added during the _____ phase. (1)
- A. Denaturation.
 - B. Extension.
 - C. Holding temperature.
 - D. Annealing.
- 1.10 Identify the method used for the identification of Philadelphia Chromosome: (1)
- A. Real time PCR.
 - B. Variable Number Tandem Repeats.
 - C. Fluorescent in Situ Hybridization.
 - D. Sanger Sequencing.

SECTION B: SHORT QUESTIONS**[74 MARKS]**

Please answer ALL of the questions in this section.

QUESTION 2:**[10]**

- 2.0 Identify ONE assay that can be used for each of the following:
- 2.1 Compare gene expression in acute myeloid leukaemia and chronic myeloid Leukaemia_x (1)
- 2.2 Diagnose of chromosomal abnormality in Edward's syndrome. (1)
- 2.3 Convert viral RNA to cDNA for further analysis? (1)
- 2.4 Blotting technique used in the identification of proteins. (1)
- 2.5 Quantification of viral load. (1)
- 2.6 Separation of DNA and RNA based on charge and size. (1)
- 2.7 Identification of novel mutations. (1)
- 2.8 Genomic strain typing of a methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* outbreak. (1)
- 2.9 Paternity testing. (1)
- 2.10 Cloning of insulin gene. (1)

QUESTION 3:**[16]**

Your supervisor has asked you to design PCR primers to amplify the following gene (**in bold**) in the human genome:

5' AACTTATTAGTTTACTATA**AAGGAGTCGAAAG**GAGAAGTACCAAAGATCTCC 3'

- 3.1 Design a forward and reverse primer that is 16 bases long each. (4)
- 3.2 Calculate the T_a for the primer set you designed in **3.1** (6)
- 3.3 Write the nucleotide sequence of the PCR amplified DNA using your selected pair above. (3)
- 3.4 State what "PCR" stands for and briefly discuss the principle of PCR. (3)

QUESTION 4:**[22]**

Using your knowledge of nucleic acid extraction and purification using the phenol chemical method, answer the following questions.

- 4.1 Would your nucleic acid quality be affected if you were to perform each of the following scenarios? Answer "Yes" or "No" and Justify your answer:
- 4.1.1 The procedure for DNA extraction requires that you elute the DNA twice with elution buffer. You decide to elute it a third time, just for good measure. (2)
- 4.1.2 You elute your DNA into a used collection tube. (2)
- 4.1.3 When a fellow student signed for the DNA extraction kit, they did not check if Proteinase K was present. You use RNase A instead. (2)
- 4.1.4 You obtain a value of 1.8 for your 260/230 ratio. (2)
- 4.1.5 You store your DNA in a buffer with no EDTA at room temperature (2)
- 4.2 Discuss the four components of the lysis buffer. (8)
- 4.3 Explain the importance of the chloroform/isomamylalcohol (24:1) step. (2)
- 4.4 Explain the role of ice-cold isopropanol. (2)

QUESTION 5:**[26]**

Sanger sequencing, also known as the chain termination method, is a technique used to determine the nucleotide sequence of DNA. Developed by Frederick Sanger and his colleagues in the 1970s, it was the first widely used method for DNA sequencing and remains a foundational technique in molecular biology.

- 5.1 Explain the principle of Sanger Sequencing. (2)
- 5.2 Summarize the ingredients and function of Sanger Sequencing technique. (14)
- 5.3 Tabulate the differences between Sanger sequencing and Next Generation Sequencing under the following headings:
- 5.3.1 Read length/throughput (2)
- 5.3.2 "generation" classification (2)
- 5.4 The below image (**Figure 1**) is obtained from Sanger Sequencing. Generate the sequence of the **Gene** of interest. (6)

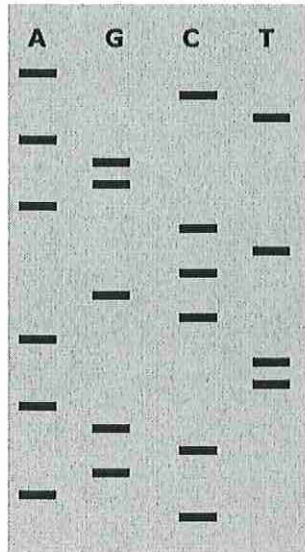


Figure 1: Sequencing profile on Agarose gel electrophoresis

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

[20 MARKS]

Please answer ALL the questions in this section.

QUESTION 6:

- 6.1 Discuss in detail the Microarray technique in gene expression profiling and mention one advantage and one disadvantage of using this method. (10)
- 6.2 Discuss the steps involved in qPCR (Real time PCR). (10)

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER