

A MEZŐGAZDASÁGI BIOTECHNOLÓGUS MESTERKÉPZÉSI SZAK ZÁRÓVIZSGA TÉTELEI A 2018/19. TANÉV TAVASZI ZÁRÓVIZSGA IDŐSZAKÁBAN

Mezőgazdasági biotechnológus mesterképzési szak szaktárgyi komplex vizsgatárgyai

A szak tárgyai közül összesen 26 kredit értékben:

- a biotechnológia genetikai és élettani alapjai témakörből: Klasszikus genetika (4 kredit), Molekuláris genetika (4 kredit), Növényélettan és molekuláris növénybiológia (3 kredit), Géntechnológia, transzgenikus használatok (3 kredit), Sejtbiológia (2 kredit);
- a növényi biotechnológia módszerei és eredményei témakörből: Szövettenyésztés, mikroszaporítás (3 kredit), A génebézészet alapjai (3 kredit), Eredmények és célok a kertészeti növények nemesítésében (4 kredit).

A hallgatók a szaktárgyi komplex vizsga során mindkét témakörből 1 tételt húznak.

PLANT GENETICS AND PHYSIOLOGY

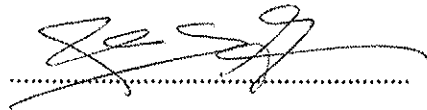
1. Mechanisms producing genetic variability (cell division, gamete forming, recombination).
2. Mendelian and non-Mendelian inheritance (laws of Mendelian inheritance, deviations from Mendelian segregation, quantitative traits).
3. Consequences of chromosome number changes (polyploidy, aneuploidy).
4. Structure of plant chromosomes.
5. Linkage mapping and its application in plant breeding.
6. DNA replication and mutations.
7. Mobile genetic elements.
8. Eukaryotic genome structure and cytoplasmic inheritance.
9. The structure of eukaryotic genes, transcription and translation.
10. Levels of gene regulation.
11. Developmental genetics.
12. Population genetics.
13. Organization of the cell I. Compare eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells! Describe all membrane bound organelles, give detailed function of the chloroplast.
14. Organization of the cell II. Cell wall, membranes, cytoskeleton, intracellular transport processes.
15. Carbohydrate metabolism.
16. General principles of stress physiology. The oxidative stress response.
17. Methods and applicability of classical and modern microscopy techniques.
18. Water management, mineral nutrition and salt stress in plants.
19. Effects of changing environmental factors on plants: light, UV, temperature extremes, hypoxia.
20. Signalling in plants. Roles of plant hormones.
21. Molecular biology of the generative phase of plants (flowering, seed and fruit biology).

METHODS AND RESULTS OF PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY

1. Dedifferentiation and redifferentiation in plants - pathways of morphogenesis *in vitro* and their application possibilities in plant breeding.
2. Anther and pollen culture. Ovary and ovule culture. Direct and indirect somatic embryos. Haploid and doubled haploid plants, and their application in plant breeding.

3. Factors influencing the success of *in vitro* propagation: sterility, physical environment, medium components.
4. Stages and methods of micropropagation - medium and growth regulators requirements, problems during micropropagation (hyperhydration, phenolic browning, somaclonal variability) and their solution.
5. Biochemical and microbiological foundations of DNA manipulation. Gene cloning.
6. Plant transformation. Reporter genes, transgene expression in plants.
7. Gene libraries, hybridization and array techniques.
8. GMOs in agriculture (properties, advantages and potential hazards).
9. Techniques in protein research (chromatographies, electrophoreses, detections).
10. Aims and achievements of biotechnology in Viticulture and Fruit bearing plant production.
11. Aims and achievements of biotechnology in Ornamental-, Vegetable- and Medicinal plant production.
12. Types of molecular markers: application and development of different markers.
13. Next generation sequencing techniques and genome projects.
14. Importance, application and detection of SNPs.
15. Classical and modern breeding strategies of woody-stem horticultural plant species.
16. Classical and modern breeding strategies of soft-stem horticultural plant species.
17. Description of omics (structural and functional genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics).

Budapest, 2019. április 9.



Dr. Hegedűs Attila
egyetemi tanár, szakkoordinátor