

Q. P. Code: 31740

2 ½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. All questions carry **equal** marks.
3. Draw **neat, labelled diagrams** wherever necessary.

- Q 1. (a) Name the following: **(any three)** 03
- (i) Hormone regulating Basal Metabolic rate
  - (ii) Hormone causing contraction of pregnant uterus
  - (iii) Any one goitrogenic substance
  - (iv) Nonapeptide hormone
  - (v) Tumours of adrenal medulla
  - (vi) Catecholamine hormone
- Q1. b) Discuss the following: **(any two)** 12
- (i) Active form and role of insulin
  - (ii) Storage, release and transport of thyroid hormones
  - (iii) Biochemical functions and disorder related to ADH
  - (iv) Biochemical and physiological functions of adrenalin
- Q2. a) Do as directed : **(any three)** 03
- (i) Give any one function of Follicle stimulating hormone
  - (ii) State true or false : Estradiol is the most active form of androgens
  - (iii) Name the hormone associated with Addison's disease
  - (iv) Fill the blank : The predominant hormone of the Luteal phase of menstrual cycle is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (v) Give one example of a mineralcorticoid
  - (vi) State the significance of Leydig cells
- Q2. b) Give an account of the following: **(any two)** 12
- (i) Effect of cortisone on metabolism
  - (ii) Disorders associated with abnormal adrenocortical function
  - (iii) Physiological and biochemical functions male sex hormones
  - (iv) Release and biochemical functions of estrogens

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- Q 3. (a) State the role of: (any three) 03
- Spacer arm
  - Helium in GC
  - Gel permeation chromatography
  - Preparative centrifugation
  - Stationary phase in chromatography
  - Gradient elution
- (b) Explain the following: (any two) 12
- Principle and working of ion exchange chromatography
  - Types of rotors
  - Rate-Zonal centrifugation and any two application
  - Any two detectors used in gas chromatography
- Q4. (a) Give an example of the following (any two) 02
- Source of visible light
  - Hard beta emitter
  - Type of Geiger Muller counter
  - Secondary fluor used in liquid scintillator
- (b) Define (any one) 01
- Monochromators
  - Dead time
- (c) Elaborate on the following (any two) 12
- Working of solid scintillator
  - Principle based on which spectrophotometric measurements are performed
  - Applications of radioisotopes in biology
  - Different types of monochromators

Q5. Write short note on (any three)

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- (a) Functions of  $T_3$  and  $T_4$ .
- (b) Biochemical role of glucagon
- (c) Menstrual cycle
- (d) Autoradiography
- (e) Applications of HPLC
- (f) Double beam spectrophotometer

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