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**B. Pharma.**  
**15PH505**

**5<sup>th</sup> Semester Regular Examination 2017-18**

**Pharmacognosy-III**

**BRANCH: B.Pharma**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Q.CODE: B116**

**Answer Question No.1 and 2 which are compulsory and any four from the rest.**

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Q1 Multiple Choice Questions :**

**(2 x 10)**

- a) Rhein is a  
A) Sterol                      B) Anthraquinone              C) Coumarin                      D) Phenol.
- b) Keller-Kiliani test is performed for the detection of .....
- c) Anthranilic acid is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of  
A) Tryptophan                      B) Tyrosine                      C) Phenyl alanine              D) Ornithine
- d) Under UV radiation gentian extract shows ..... fluorescence.
- e) *Cassia obovata* is commonly known as  
A) PaltheSenna                      B) Mecca Senna                      C) Egyptian Senna              D) Dog Senna
- f) *Glycyrrhiza* belongs to the family of  
Liliaceae                      B) Leguminosae                      C) Solanaceae                      D) Pinacee
- g) Strophanthus glycosides + 80 % H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
A) Violet                      B) Crimson red                      C) Emerald green                      D) Cream
- h) Bitter wood obtained from dried stem wood of .....
- i) BAP is a  
Gibberalin                      B) Synthetic auxin                      C) Natural auxin                      D) Cytokinin
- j) *Panaxquinquefolium* represents  
American                      B) Chinese                      C) Korean                      D) Japanese variety of ginseng.

**Q2 Answer the following questions :**

**(2 x 10)**

- a) Distinguish between Cardenoloides and Bufadienolides.
- b) Give examples of two cytotoxic compounds obtained from marine source.
- c) Write down the biological source of Senega.
- d) Define the term 'totipotency'.
- e) Write down the biological sources of Trypsin and Pepsin.
- f) How would you detect anthraquinone glycoside in a crude specimen?
- g) Write down the biological source, chemical constituents and uses of Red Squill.
- h) Give examples of two probiotics.
- i) Write down the uses of Psoralea.
- j) What down the name of the precursors involved in the biosynthesis of Tropane alkaloids?

**Q3 a) Define and classify plant tissue culture.**

**(5)**

- b) Write an account on the nutritional requirements for the in vitro growth of plant tissue.

**(6)**

- c) Write down the applications of plant tissue culture in the production of bioactive plant metabolites.

**(4)**

- Q4** a) Define and classify glycosides with suitable examples. (5)  
b) Write down the biological source, microscopic features, chemical constituents and uses of Indian Senna. (10)
- Q5** a) Describe schematically the 'Sta-Otto' method of isolation of glycosides. (5)  
b) Write down the biological sources, chemical constituents and uses of Chirata and Rhubarb. (10)
- Q6** a) Write down the microscopic features of aloe leaf. (5)  
b) Describe the methods of cultivation and collection of Digitalis and Dioscorea. (10)
- Q7** a) Describe the biosynthetic pathways for the bio-production of indole alkaloids and steroidal aglycones. (5 x 2 = 10)  
b) Describe schematically the biosynthesis of different amino acids via. shikimic acid pathway. (5)
- Q8** a) Write down the biological sources, method of preparation, physical properties and uses of papain and diastase. (10)  
b) Write note of poisonous plants of India. (5)
- Q9** a) Give an account on marine drugs with special emphasis on antimicrobial agents and marine toxins. (10)  
b) Write short note on nutraceuticals. (5)