

CS/PBIR(PHMB/PHMC)/SEM-2/PHMB/PHMC-202/2013 2013

NEUROBIOLOGY & DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP – A (Neurobiology)

Answer Question No. 1 any three from Module I.

- 1. Answer True or False (T/F): $5 \times 1 = 5$
 - a) GABA is a fast excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system.
 - b) Drugs for schizophrenia generally decrease dopamine activity in one of the circuits.
 - c) In skeletal muscle, acetyl choline (Ach), binds to muscarinic AChR and in cardiac muscle it binds to nicotinic AChR.

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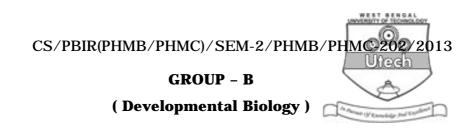
- d) Inhibitors of acetylcholine esterase are used as drugs for Alzheimer's disease.
- e) The NMDA receptor of glutamate is generally associated with Ca++ channel.

Module – I

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 10 = 30$

- 2. Describe at least three properties that distinguish a neurotransmitter from a neuromodulator. Can you describe the basic steps involved in the action of a neuromodulator ?
- 3. State the procedure employed for the identification of the GABA circuits in the mammalian brain. Name the different drugs/chemicals that exert their effect by interaction with GABA receptor.
- 4. What are the different types of glutamate receptors that you are familiar with ? State briefly the experiments that indicate their involvement with the storage/retrieval of memory.
- 5. Describe how dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin differ in terms of their biological function. How do the following drugs modulate their activity ?
 - a) Reserpine
 - b) Amphetamine
 - c) Pargyline
 - d) Chlorpromazine
 - e) Desipramine.

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Answer Question No. 1 any four from Module I.

- 6. Answer any five of the following : $5 \times 1 = 5$
 - a) Name two genes responsible for imparting pleuropotency in embryonic cells.
 - b) In which stage of development are totipotent cells present ?
 - c) Name a teratogenic agent responsible for mimicking hormones.
 - d) What is the function of homeotic gene ?
 - e) What is Progeria ?
 - f) What is the function of acrosome in sperm ?
 - g) What is capacitation ?

Module – I

Answer any *four* of the following. $4 \times 7\frac{1}{2} = 30$

- 7. What is metamorphosis ? Explain the morphological changes and hormonal control of amphibian metamorphosis.
- 8. What are the causes of aging ? Explain the genetic pathway that regulated aging in different organisms.
- 9. What are the functions of homeotic selector genes in Drosophila ? Explain.

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- 10. What is teratogenesis ? Describe the period of maximum susceptibility of teratogen during embryonic development.
- 11. What is tubal pregnancy ? Explain the mechanism of implantation of an embryo in the uterus.
- Explain the molecular mechanism of flagellar movement of sperm.