

**M. PHARMACY FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2018**

**Subject: PHARMACEUTICS - II**

Full marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

**Answer at least two questions from each group.**

**Group A**

1. What is gene therapy? Give the idea of vector for human gene therapy. Give how antisense therapy is a better approach over gene therapy. How will you design antisense oligomers? Describe how rDNA technology can be used for synthesis of protein drugs industrially.

$$2+1+4+5+8 = 20$$

2. Define biotransformation. Determine designing and development of an entire biotransformation process. Describe biotransformation for synthesis of steroidal drugs of industrial importance with examples.  $2+12+6 = 20$

3. Write short note on:

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

(a) Transposon

(b) Lac Z gene as recombinant marker

(c) Palindromic sequence and blunt cut

(d) DNA melting

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- | Q. No         |  | Marks         |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
|---------------|--|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|--------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| <b>B1.</b>    | (a) Describe the mechanisms of targeted drug delivery systems.   | 6             |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
|               | (a) Explain the concept, components and different factors need to be considered for each component for designing polymer drug conjugates. Give example of clinical PDC.  | 14            |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
| <b>B2.</b>    | (a) Give structures of a poly (lactic acid), and chitosan polymer used for controlled drug delivery. What polymer is Eudragit and Pluronic.  | 4             |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
|               | (b) A polyethylene sample made of the following distribution is given. Calculate $M_n$ .   | 6             |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
|               | <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>No. of chains</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>50</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chain length</td> <td>30</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>150</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </table> | No. of chains | 10  | 20  | 30  | 50 | 30 | Chain length | 30 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 |  |
| No. of chains | 10   | 20            | 30  | 50  | 30  |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
| Chain length  | 30   | 50            | 100 | 150 | 200 |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
|               | (c) Graphically show the relationship between $M_w$ and $M_n$ for a polymer with low polydispersity and polymer with high polydispersity. Explain the principle of at least one method by which molecular weight distribution of a polymer sample can be determined.     | 6             |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
|               | (d) Differentiate between step growth and chain growth polymerization.   | 4             |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
| <b>B3.</b>    | (a) What is $T_g$ ? Explain, possibly with suitable thermograms and equations how $T_g$ changes can be studied and their relevance for drug-polymer interactions in pharmaceutical product development of pharmaceutical amorphous solid dispersions.                    | 8             |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |
|               | (b) Define the terms: viscoelasticity, theta solvent, thermosetting, isotactic, degree of crystallinity, engineering polymers, stimuli responsive polymers and biocompatibility.   | 12            |     |     |     |    |    |              |    |    |     |     |     |  |