- 1. (a) Expand the following:

  (i) HAART

  (ii) PFK-1
  - (iv) UDP glc

(iii) TAP

- (b) Define the following:
  - (i) Prosthetic group
  - (ii) Phosphagens
  - (iii) Molecular chaperone.

(c)	Distinguish between the following:
	(i) Thiolase and Thiokinase
	(ii) Isotype and Allotype
	(iii) Primary and secondary lymphoid organs.
(d)	Write the physiological importance of:
	(i) Superoxide dismutase
	(ii) Pyruvate Carboxylase.
(e)	Write the structural formulae of:
	(i) Lysine
	(ii) Galactose
(I)	Explain very briefly:
	(i) Graves' disease
	(ii) Why clinicians monitor the level of skin-tes
	reactivity in HIV-infected individuals ?
	(iii) When blood samples are taken for measurement
	of glucose, it is collected in tubes containing
	fluoride.
(g)	State the contributions of:
•	(i) E. Behring and S. Kitasato

- Define oxidative phosphorylation. Diagrammatically show the flow of electrons through the complexes of the respiratory chain and sites of inhibition by different poisons/ chemicals.
- Describe in detail the hexose monophosphate shunt. Discuss
   its physiological significance.
- (a) Explain the various orders of organization of protein structure and their significance.
  - (b) Give an account of oxidative deamination in protein catabolism.
- (a) Draw a labelled diagram showing functional histology
  of lymph node. Discuss the role of lymph node in
  mounting an immune response.
  - (b) Describe the structure and function of IgA 6,3
- (a) Show, with a diagram, the steps leading to activation
  of the complement system by different pathways (No
  description required).
  - (b) Summarize the major functions of the complement system.

    5.4

- 7. Write short notes on any three of the following: 3,3,3
  - (i) Functional significance of cholesterol and its derivatives.
  - (ii) RIA technique and its applications
  - (iii) Vaccines
  - (iv)  $\beta$ -oxidation -
  - ( $\nu$ ) Induced fit theory of enzyme action.