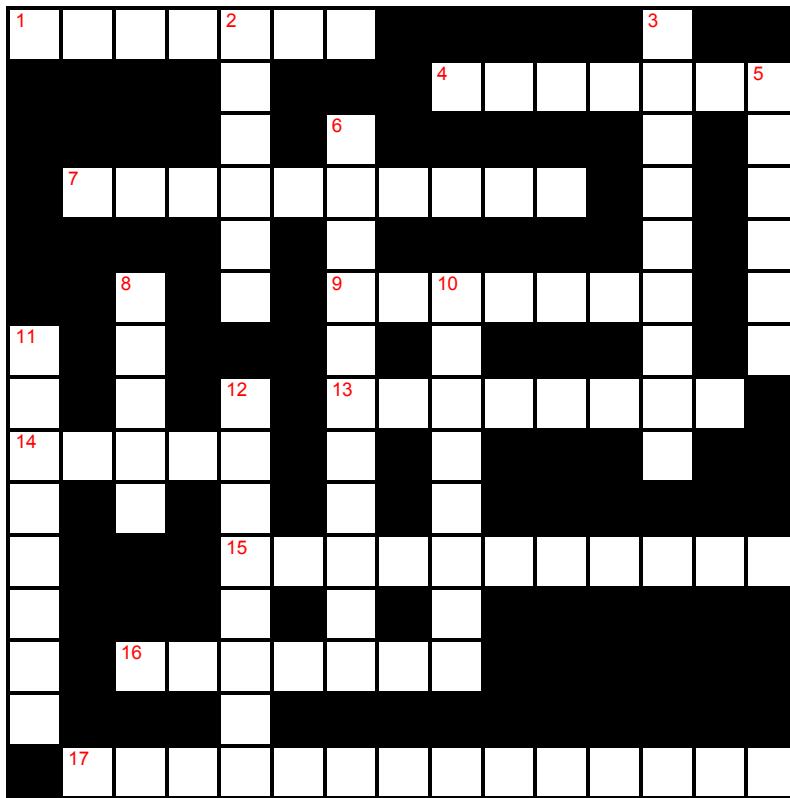


Medicinal_Chemistry_15x15_2008-10-11

B.B. Huria



Across

- 1 Any agent (physical or environmental) that can induce a genetic mutation or can increase the rate of mutation. (7)
- 4 The secretion of an endocrine gland that is transmitted by the blood to the tissue on which it has a specific effect. (7)
- 7 A compound foreign to an organism. (10)
- 9 An innocuous or inert medication; given as a pacifier or to the control group in experiments on the efficacy of a drug. (7)
- 13 A drug of abuse that is considered relatively mild. (4,4)
- 14 A group of genetically

identical cells or organisms derived from a single cell or individual by some kind of asexual reproduction. (5)

- 15 Analysis of a problem into alternative possibilities followed by the systematic elimination of unacceptable alternatives. (11)
- 16 Dose of drug required to produce a specific effect of given intensity as compared to a standard reference. (7)
- 17 Tendency of a molecule to be solvated by water. (14)

Down

- 2 The full DNA sequence of an organism. (6)
- 3 That which is homologous to something else. (9)
- 5 Any of several complex proteins that are produced by cells and act as catalysts in specific biochemical reactions. (6)
- 6 Drug ___ refers to all processes involved in the absorption, distribution metabolism and excretion of drugs in a living organism. (11)
- 8 A specific sequence of three adjacent bases on a strand of DNA or RNA that provides genetic code information for a particular amino acid. (14)

(5)

- 10 (of a drug) Its ability to bind to its biological target. (8)
- 11 A gene that causes normal cells to change into cancerous tumour cells. (8)
- 12 An organ having nerve endings (in the skin or viscera or eye or ear or nose or mouth) that respond to stimulation. (8)