

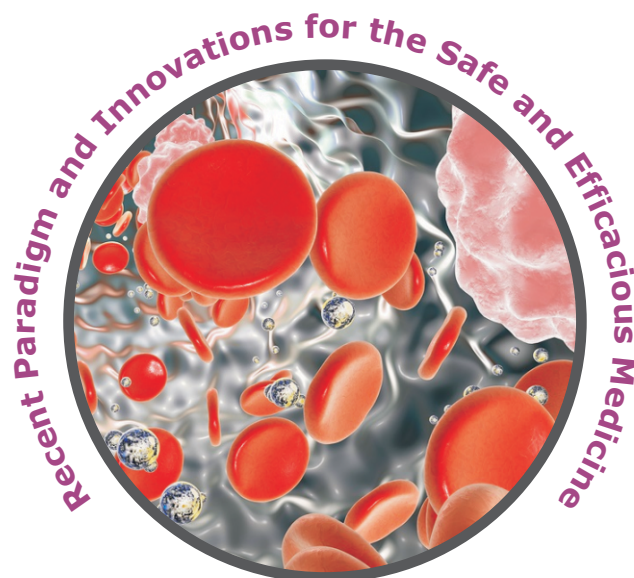


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**8<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference & Exhibition [SPER 2019]**



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type of zooplankton were recorded from the area. Zooplankton biomass was in the range of 6.67 to 275.12 ml 100 m<sup>-3</sup>, (av. 66.43 ml 100 m<sup>-3</sup>). Population density of zooplankton varied from 3699 to 445583 100 m<sup>-3</sup> (av. 86530 100 m<sup>-3</sup>). Major components of zooplankton community which share the maximum contribution in zooplankton population were copepods, decapods, and cheatognaths. Zooplankton whose occurrence and abundance were poor is comparisons with major groups were clubbed together as other groups. Average percentage contribution of copepods, decapods, cheatognaths, ctenophores, medusae and others groups were respectively 75.57, 7.36, 4.62, 9.10, 2.12 and 1.704. Physico-chemical parameters showed significance correlation with each other and with zooplankton population and biomass at 1 and 5 % level of significant.

**OP-22****BEHAVIOURAL STUDY OF KAEMPFEROL IN THE TRANSGENIC FLY MODEL OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE****Rahul\*, Falaq Naz, Fahad Ali, Yasir Hasan Siddique**

Drosophila Transgenic Laboratory, Department of Zoology, AMU, Aligarh, UP

**ABSTRACT**

Parkinson's Disease (PD) is the neurodegenerative movement disorder characterized by selective loss of dopaminergic neuron, depletion of dopamine and the presence of Lewy bodies in surviving dopamine neurons. The present study carried out on the Drosophila model of PD that expresses wild-type human  $\alpha$ S in the neurons of the fly with consequent locomotor dysfunction and were allowed to feed on the diet having final concentrations of 10, 20, 30 and 40  $\mu$ M of Kaempferol. Behavioural parameters like Climbing ability, Activity pattern, Aversive Phototaxis Suppression assay and Courtship behaviour was performed. The PD, as well as control flies, were allowed to feed on the diet for 24 days. The results of the study reveal that the exposure of PD flies to kaempferol shows a clear dose-dependent delay in the loss of climbing ability. The results obtained for Activity pattern, Aversive Phototaxis and courtship behaviour also showed the improvement of the PD flies exposed to various doses of kaempferol.

**OP-23****NEW RP-UFLC METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS DETERMINATION OF METFORMIN HYDROCHLORIDE AND VILDAGLIPTIN IN BULK AND TABLET DOSAGE FORM****Warokar Amol Sudhakar\*, Mahajan Ujwala Manohar, Mahajan Nilesh Manohar, Thakre Vinod Mahadev**

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**ABSTRACT**

A new RP-UFLC method was validated for the simultaneous determination of Metformin hydrochloride (MET) and Vildagliptin (VILDA) in bulk and tablet dosage form. Chromatography was performed on shimadzu prominence UFLC LC-20AD, pumps, with a 20 $\mu$ l sample injection loop (manual) and a SPD M20A PDA detector. The output signal was monitored and integrated using shimadzu LC solution software. The mobile phase comprising of acetate buffer (pH 3.5): acetonitrile: methanol (85:13:2). Sodium 1-heptanesulfonate monohydrate (0.20g/1000ml) has been used as an ion-pairing (IP) reagent. The flow rate was adjusted to 1.0 ml/min at 35°C. The retention time of MET and VILDA were found to be 2.937 min and 6.378 min. The specificity study was determined by addition of known impurities 1-cynoguanidine and vildagliptin amide of MET and VILDA respectively. The proposed method was found to be rapid, accurate, precise and robust hence it can be successfully employed for simultaneous quantitative analysis of MET and VILDA in bulk drugs and formulations.