Mahajana Education Society (R)
Education to Excel
SBRR Mahajana First Grade College (Autonomous)
Post Graduate Wing
Pooja Bhagavat Memorial Mahajana Education Center
KRS Road, Metagalli, Mysuru

SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCES

M.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY PROGRAMME
[Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)]

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

MINIMUM CREDITS TO BE REGISTERED BY A STUDENT IN A NORMAL PHASE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE M.SC. MICROBIOLOGY DEGREE IN FOUR SEMESTERS

Semesters	**Hardcore**		**Softcore**		**Open elective**		**Total**	
	Numbers	**Credits**	**Numbers**	**Credits**	**Numbers**	**Credits**	**Numbers**	**Credits**
I semester	06	20	01	03	-	-	06	23
II semester	04	12	01	03	1	04	07	19
III semester	05	16	02	06	-	-	07	22
IV semester	1	06	02	06	-	-	03	12
Total	**16**	**54**	**06**	**18**	**1**	**04**	**23**	**76**

Minimum Credits for Hard Core	42
Minimum Credits for Soft Core	16
Minimum Credits for Open Elective	04
Minimum Total Credits	76

I Semester

Sl No	Code	Title of the Paper	Course Type	Credit Pattern L	T	P	Total Credits
1	**22E101**	Bacteriology	HC	3	1	0	4
2	**22E102**	Virology	HC	3	1	0	4
3	**22E103**	Techniques in Biology	FCHC	3	1	0	4
4	**22E104**	Molecular Cell Biology	FCHC	3	1	0	4
5	**22E105**	**Practical IA** (Techniques in Biology & Bacteriology & Virology)		0	0	2	2
6	**22E106**	**Practical IB** (Molecular Cell Biology & Environmental Microbiology)		0	0	2	2
		Soft Core (Any one)					
7	**22E107**	Environmental Microbiology	SC	3	0	0	3
8	**22E108**	Fundamentals of Biochemistry	FCSC	3	0	0	3
TOTAL CREDITS **6 Hard Core (4 theory + 2 practicals) :20 credits** **1 Softcore: 03 credits**							**23 CREDITS**

***Note: For students those who wish to have more than one softcore, Bridge course/Add-on course (theory) will be provided.**

II Semester

Sl No	Code	Title of the Paper	Course Type	Credit Pattern L	T	P	Total Credits
1	**22E201**	Molecular Biology	FCHC	3	1	0	4
3	**22E202**	Genetic Engineering	FCHC	3	1	0	4
4	**22E203**	**Practical IIA**: (Molecular Biology & Genetic Engineering)		0	0	2	2
5	**22E204**	**Practical IIB:** (Microbial Physiology)		0	0	2	2
		Soft Core (Any one)					
6	**22E205**	Microbial Physiology	SC	3	0	0	3
7	**22E206**	Molecular Diagnostics	FCSC	3	0	0	3
8	**22E207**	Microbial Diversity	OE	3	1	0	4
TOTAL CREDITS **4 Hard Core (2 theory + 2 practicals) :12 credits** **1 Softcore: 03 credits** **1 Open elective :04 credits**							**15+4=19 CREDITS**

III Semester

Sl No	Code	Title of the Paper	Course Type	Credit Pattern L	T	P	Total Credits
1	**22E301**	Medical Microbiology	HC	3	1	0	4
2	**22E302**	Immunology	FCHC	3	1	0	4
3	**22E303**	Food Microbiology	HC	3	1	0	4
4	**22E304**	**Practical-IIIA:** Immunology & Medical Microbiology & Food Microbiology		0	0	2	2
5	**22E305**	**Practical-IIIB** Genetics & Mycology		0	0	2	2
		Soft Core (Any Two)					
6	**22E306**	Genetics	SC	3	0	0	3
7	**22E307**	Mycology	SC	3	0	0	3
8	**22E308**	Genomics and Proteomics	SC	3	0	0	3
TOTAL CREDITS 5 Hard Core (3 theory + 2 practical) :16 credits 2 Softcore: 06 credits							**22 CREDITS**

IV Semester

Sl No	Code	Title of the Paper	Course Type	Credit Pattern L	T	P	Total Credits
1	**22E401**	Project Work	HC	0	1	5	6
2	**22E402**	Agricultural Microbiology	SC	3	0	0	3
3	**22E403**	Industrial Microbiology	SC	3	0	0	3
TOTAL CREDITS 1 Hard Core (PW) : 06credits 2 Softcore: 06credits							**12 CREDITS**

Grand Total Credits: 76

Syllabus

SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCE

ISEMESTER

HARDCORE: BACTERIOLOGY

TotalCredit:04 **Total Hours: 48 hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. The structure of bacteria and its identification
2. The different agents to inhibit bacteria
3. The concept and working principles of microscopes
4. Classification and salient features of different groups of bacteria

Module-I **12hrs**

Introduction: Important events in development of bacteriology, Scope and relevance of bacteriology. Economic importance of bacteria.

Cell Structure: An overview of bacterial size, shape and arrangement, structure, chemical composition of cell wall of Archaebacteria, gram-negative bacteria, gram-positive bacteria and acid fast bacteria, cell wall deficient organisms including L-form structure, composition and function of cell membrane, capsule, flagella, pili, Inclusion bodies, ribosomes, mesosomes, reserve food materials , magnetosomes and phycobilisomes, endospores, bacterial nucleic acids – chromosome, plasmid, transposons, integrons and antibiotic resistance cassettes.

Microscopy: Working Principles of bright field microscope, fluorescent microscope, dark field microscope, phase contrast microscope, stereo microscope, confocal microscopy and electron microscope. Preparation of sample for electron microscopic studies. Application and importance of above microscopes. Measurement of microscopicobjects.

Module-II **12hrs**

Bactericidal and bacteriostatic agents - Factors affecting static and cidal activity, phenols and phenolic compounds, alcohols, halogens, heavy metals, dyes, detergents, aldehydes Non-medical uses of antibiotics. Assay methods of antimicrobial agents – Phenol coefficient, qualitative assay of drugs (drug sensitivity testing), quantitative assays – liquid tube assay (MIC), agar tube assay. Agar plateassay

Module-III **12hrs**

Growth, Cultivation and control of Bacteria: Nutrient requirements, nutritional types of bacteria, culture media, classification of media.Growth:

Nutritional uptake, Growth kinetics, generation time, growth curve, factors affecting growth. Methods for measurement of microbial growth – direct microscopy, viable count estimates, turbidometry, and biomass. Aerobic, anaerobic, batch, continuous and synchronous cultures. Methods of pure culture isolation, Enrichment culturing techniques, single cell isolation, and pure culture development. Preservation and Maintenance of Microbial cultures: Repeated subculturing, preservation at low temperature, sterile soil preservation, mineral oil preservation, deep freezing and liquid nitrogen preservation, lyophilization. Advantages and disadvantages of each method. Control of microorganisms: Antimicrobial agents, physical and chemical methods. Principles, functioning and types of Biosafetycabinets.

Module-IV **12hrs**

Characteristics and Salient features of major groups of Bacteria: Archaebacteria: general **c**haracteristics and classification; extremophiles, halophiles, thermophiles and barophiles; General characteristics, classification, diversity and distribution, economic importance of .**Actinomycetes, Cyanobacteria**. **Bioluminescent bacteria;** characteristics and examples, mechanism of bioluminescence. General characteristics, life cycle, growth, multiplication and significance of Mycoplasma, Rickettsiae and Chlamydia

REFERENCES:

1. Black, J.G. 2012. Microbiology: Principles and Explorations (8th ed.). Wiley
2. Brown, A. 2011. Benson's Microbiological Applications Short Version (Brown, Microbioligical Applications) (12th ed.). McGraw-Hill Science/Engineering/Math
3. Hogg, S. 2013. Essential Microbiology (2nd ed.).Wiley-Blackwell
4. Leboffe, M.J., Pierce, B.E., and Ferguson, D. 2012. Microbiology Laboratory Theory & Application, Brief (2nd ed.). Morton Publishing Company

5. Madigan, M.T., D.P. Clark, Stahl, D., and Martinko, M.J. 2012. Brock Biology of Microorganisms (13th ed.). BenjaminCummings
6. Mara, P., Duncan, and Horan, N.J. 2003. Handbook of Water and Wastewater Microbiology, AcademicPress
7. Perry, J.J., Staley, J., and Lory, S. 2002. Microbial Life, SinauerAssociates.
8. Pommerville, J.C. 2010. Alcamo's Fundamentals of Microbiology (9th Revised ed.). Jones and Bartlett Publishers,Inc
9. Sherwood, A. and Willey, W. 2007. Prescott, Harley, and Klein's Microbiology (7th Int. ed.).McGraw-Hill

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
Weighted average	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	2.75	3	3

HARDCORE: VIROLOGY

TotalCredit:04 **Total Hours: 48 hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. Structure and functioning ofviruses
2. Infectious cycle and replication pattern
3. Viruses as tool forvaccination
4. Host and virus specificresponses

Module-I **12hrs**

A) The science of virology: Concept and scope of virology. Definitive properties of viruses: Morphology, Ultra structure, Chemical composition - proteins, nucleic acids, and other contents. Classification and nomenclature of viruses. Evolutionary importance ofviruses.

B) Working with viruses: Visualization and enumeration of virus particles, Biological activity of viruses, Physical and chemical manipulation of the structural components of viruses, Characterization of viral product expressed in the infected cells. Isolation and purification of viruses, Detection of viruses: physical, biological, immunological and molecularmethods.

Module-II **12hrs**

A) Virus Infectious Cycle: Adsorption/attachment, Entry, Disassembly/uncoating, Nucleic acid and Protein synthesis, Intracellular trafficking, Assembly, Maturation andRelease.

B) Replication patterns of specific viruses: Viruses with RNA genomes; DNA genomes. Identification of virus prototypes associated with different virus replication schemes; Details on important viruses namely Herpes virus, Poliovirus, Influenza virus, coronavirus, SV40 and Adeno Virus, Poxviruses, Hepatitis Viruses,Retroviruses.

Module-III **12hrs**

A) Virus-Host Interactions: Types of infections: Acute (RSV, influenza, viral encephalitis), Persistent (Hepatitis B, C, HIV), Latent (HSV), Slow (scrapie). Maternal-fetal transmission, Transformation and oncogenesis resulting from virus infections (warts, lymphoma, hepato-cellular carcinoma). Vector- borne and emerging diseases (sources andcauses).

B) Host-responses to viruses: Innate (cytokines, interferons, NK cells) and adaptiveimmunity to viruses (antibody and cell-mediated immunity)

C) Prevention and control of viral diseases: Vaccines: History (smallpox, rabies, polio, measles, mumps, HPV, hepatitis B). Live-attenuated and killed-virus vaccines, subunit vaccines, nucleic acid based, & viral-vector-based vaccines. Pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis. **Antiviral drugs:** Nucleoside analogs, reverse transcriptase inhibitors, fusion inhibitors, maturation/protease inhibitors.

Module-IV **12hrs**

A) Propagation, purification, characterization and identification and genomics of plant viruses: General methods of propagation of plant viruses; purification of plant viruses using centrifugation, chromatography and electrophoresis techniques, methods employed in identification of plantviruses.

B) Sub-viral particles: Discovery, Structure, Classification, replication and diseases causedby Satellite, Satellites virus, Virusoids, Viroids andPrions.

C) Microbial viruses: Diversity, classification, characteristics and applications of bacteriophages, and general account on algal, fungal and protozoanviruses.

D) Viruses as tools: Study of gene expression and regulation in host cells, use as gene delivery vehicles to treat genetic disorders or asvaccines.

REFERENCES:

1. Cann, A.J. 2011. Principles of Molecular Virology (5th ed.).Elsevier
2. Carter, J., and Saunders, V.A. 2007. Virology: Principles and Applications,JohnWiley&Sons,westSusscex,England.
3. Clokie, H., Martha, R.J., and Andrew, K. 2009. Bacteriophages, Methods and Protocols, Volume 1: Isolation, Characterization, and Interactions, HumanaPress
4. Dimmock, N., Easton, A., and Leppard, K. 2009. Introduction to Modern Virology (6^{th} ed.).Wiley-Blackwell
5. Flint, J.S., Enquist, L.W., and Shalka, A.M. 2004. Principles of Virology: Molecular Biology,Pathogenesis, and Control of Animal Viruses, American Society forMicrobiology
6. Fujita, H.F.R., Entwistle, P.F., Evans, H.F. and Crook, N.E. 1998. Insect Viruses and Pest Management. John Wiley & SonsLtd.
7. Lobocka, J., Malgorzata, K., and Szybalski, W.T. 2012. Bacteriophages (2^{nd} ed.). AcademicPress
8. Matthews, Ford, R.E., and Hull, R. 2002. Matthews' Plant Virology (4th ed.). Gulf ProfessionalPublishing.
9. van Regenmortel, M.H.V., and Mahy, B.W.J. 2009. Desk Encyclopedia of

General Virology (1st ed.). AcademicPress.

10. Wagner, E.K., Hewlett, M.J., Bloom, D.C., and Camerini, D. 2007. Basic Virology (3rd ed.). John Wiley &Sons.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

TECHNIQUES IN BIOLOGY (FCHC)

TotalCredit:04 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. This paper is designed to give a brief introduction to most of the techniques used in the field of biologicalanalyses
2. Nevertheless the topics in this paper are to be taughtcompendiously.
3. Techniques inBiology
4. The fundamental principles in cellhomogenization

Module I: Biological samples: Typesandpreparation 12 hours

Study Models: *In vivo* and *in vitro* models; Microbial, Animal, Plants; choice of models;types of studies, auxotrophs. Routes of exposure of test chemicals in animals. Culture: microbes, animal and plant cells inlaboratory.

Cell fractionation techniques: Tissue homogenization, Cell lysis techniques, extraction of cellcellularcontents. Protein purification techniques: salting in, salting out, dialysis and ultrafiltration.

Centrifugation: Svedberg's constant, sedimentation velocity and sedimentation equilibrium.

Ultra centrifugation: Differential and density gradient centrifugation, centrifugal elutriation, isolation of cell organelles (e.g. Mitochondria) from biological tissue samples.

ModuleII:Spectroscopicanalysis 12 hours

Principles and applications of colorimeter, spectrophotometer, fluorimeter, multiwell plate reader. Beer-Lambert's Law and its limitations. Extinction coefficient, chromogenic and fluorescent probes, their applications. Principle of flame photometry, and X-ray crystallography, IR, ESR,NMR& Raman's spectroscopy.

Module III: Chromatographic and electrophoretic techniques: 12 hours

Chromatography: Principles, working and applications of paper chromatography (radial, ascending, descending and 2-D), Thin layer chromatography,Brief introduction, application of Adsorption, Ion exchange,Gel

filtration, Affinity, Gas chromatography. Chromatofocusing, HPLC, UPLC and FPLC.

Protein electrophoresis: Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE, IEF & 2DEF.Visualizing proteins using CBB, silver stain;glycoproteinsand lipoproteins staining,Brief introduction to Zymogram and reverse zymogram;

Nucleic acid electrophoresis: Agarose gel electrophoresis, Visualizing nucleic acids in using Ethidium bromide and UV. Fluorescence probes: SYBR green and Eeva green, Taq man, PFGE and capillaryelectrophoresis.

Module IV: Radiochemistry andMassspectroscopy 12 hours

Isotopes: Heavy isotopes and radio isotopes, half-life, decay constant, detection and quantitation; Principle and working of GM counter and scintillation counter (solid/liquid).

Mass spectroscopy Principle and construction of mass spectrometer. m/e, tof, MALDI and ESI. LC-MS, LC-MS-MS.

Applications of radioactivity: Radio isotopes in biology 3H, 14C, 32P, 131I,35S; Labeling of proteins and nucleic acids, autoradiography, pulse chase method, carbon dating.

REFERENCES:

1. Bryce, C., and Balasubramanian, D. 2004. Concepts in Biotechnology, UniversitiesPress.
2. Crueger, W., and Crueger, A. 2006. Biotechnology: A Textbook of Industrial Microbiology, Science publishers Ltd.,England.
3. Halford, N.G. 2003. Plant Biotechnology: The Genetic Manipulation of Plants: Adrian Slater, Nigel Scott, Mark Fowler; Oxford UniversityPress, Oxford, NewYork.
4. Marshall, A.G. 1978. Biophysical Chemistry: Principles, Techniques,and Applications: Wiley NewYork.
5. Micklos, D.A., and Freyer, G.A. 1990. DNA Science; A First Course in Recombinant DNA Technology: Cold Spring Harbor LaboratoryPress.
6. Purohit, S., and Mathur, S. 1999. Drugs in Biotechnology Fundamentals and Applications. Purohit SS. Maximillan Publishers,India.
7. Walker, M., and Rapley, R. 2009. Route Maps in Gene Technology, John Wiley &Sons.

8. Wilson, K., and Walker, J. 2010. Principles and Techniques of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Cambridge UniversityPress.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	2.5	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3

HARDCORE: MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY(FCHC)

TotalCredit:04 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. The Cellularorganization.
2. Study of phytochemicals in cancerbiology.
3. Signaling transduction incells.
4. Structure and function ofcell.

Module-I **12hrs**

Organization of the cell

Universal features of cells, Ultra-structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells (Plants and animals), Structure of plant cell wall, Structure of cell membrane and models, functions of cell membrane, Intracellular organelles: Structure and functions of Ribosomes, Golgi apparatus; Mitochondria, Chloroplast, Lysosomes, Centrosome, Endoplasmicreticulum, Nucleus-Internal organization, Chromatin- structure and function, cellularcytoskeleton.

Module-II **12hrs**

Cellular processes

Cell cycle and its regulation, Cell cycle check points, Molecular dynamics of cell division, interphase, Mitosis and meiosis, Cyclins and CDKs, Cell differentiation: Stem cells, Differentiation of stem cells into different cell types and organization into specialized tissues, apoptosis, necrosis & autophagyMolecular mechanisms of membrane transport active, passive and facilitated, Receptor mediatedendocytosis.

Module-III **12hrs**

Cancer Biology

Introduction,Historical account, classification, Characteristics of cancer cells, hallmark features of cancer cells,Carcinogenesis, Exogenous and endogenous carcinogens, cancer initiation, promotion and progression, Cancer cell cycle, Viruses and cancer, Oncogenes, Tumor suppressor genes with examples, cancer

therapy present and future, Role of p53 in cancer. Role of phytochemicals in cancer treatment, cancer stem cells.

Module–IV **12hrs**

Basics of Signal Transduction

Extra-cellular matrix components, Cell junctions, Cell adhesion molecules, Hormones and their receptors, Cell surface receptors as reception of extra-cellular signals, Types of cell signalling, Growth factors- EGFR, VEGF, PDGF and theirSignalling, signalling through G-protein coupled receptors; Second messengers in signal transduction pathways: cAMP and calcium ions (Ca2+), signalling through Receptor tyrosine kinases ,MAP kinase pathway,P13K -Akt pathway.

REFERENCES:

1. Alberts, B., Johnson, A., Lewis, J., Raff, M., Roberts, K., and Walter, P. 2008. Molecular Biology of the Cell (5th ed.). New York: GarlandScience.
2. Lodish, H.F. 2016. Molecular Cell Biology (8th ed.). New York: W.H. Freeman.
3. Cooper, G.M., and Hausman, R.E. 2013. The Cell: a Molecular Approach. (6th ed.). Washington: ASM;Sunderland.
4. Hardin, J., Bertoni, G., Kleinsmith, L.J., and Becker, W.M. 2012. Becker's World of the Cell. Boston (8th ed.). BenjaminCummings.
5. Kleinsmith, L.J., and Kish, V.M. 1995. Principles of Cell and Molecular Biology (2nd ed.). Harper Collins College Publishers, New York,USA.
6. E-books

- https://cdn.preterhuman.net/texts/science_and_technology/nature_and_biology/Cell_and_Molecular_Biology/Molecular%20Cell%20Biology%205th%20ed%20-%20Lodish%20et%20al.pdf
- http://standring.weebly.com/uploads/2/3/3/5/23356120/8_-_unit_30c.pdf
- file:///C:/Users/Dr.%20Divya/Downloads/Cancer%20Biology%204th%20ed%20-%20R.%20Ruddon%20(%20PDFDrive%20).pdf

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	2.75	2.5	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOFTCORE: ENVIRONMENTALMICROBIOLOGY

TotalCredit:03 Total Hours: 48hours

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. The evolution of life, microorganisms and soilinteraction
2. Adaptation ofmicroorganisms
3. The ecological succession of microorganisms and itsadaptation
4. Bioremediation concept ofmicroorganisms

Module-I 12hrs

Introduction to Microbial Ecology: Evolution of Life on Earth; History and scope of ecology, Concept of autecology, synecology, population, community, biome. Ecological succession. Microorganism in aquatic Environment: major physical and chemical factors (light, temperature, gases, nutrients). Aquatic biota: phytoplankton, zooplankton, benthos, periphyton, macrophytes. Biofilms, Production in lakes, rivers, estuaries and wetlands. Nutrient dynamics in lakes, rivers, estuaries and wetland, Airspora of indoor and outdoor environment, factors affecting airspora, Techniques of trapping air bornemicroorganisms.

Module-II 12hrs

Soil Microbiology: Characteristics and classification of soil. Interactions between microorganisms: Mutualism, commensalism, ammensalism synergism, parasitism, predation, competition. Rhizosphere, rhizosphere microflora and its beneficial activity. Role of microorganism in nitrogen, phosphorous and sulphur cycles. Detrimental effects of diverted biogeochemical cycles. Biological nitrogen fixation in detail: Symbiotic, asymbiotic and associated nitrogen fixation. Structure, function and gentic regulation of nitrogenases. Viable but nonculturable bacteria. Impact of crop residues burning on soil fertility and agriculturally important microbes

A) Module-III 12hrs

Microbes in extreme environment: Microbes of extreme environments, Thermophiles, acidophiles, alkaliphiles, halophiles. barophiles and their survival mechanisms.

B) Space microbiology: Historical development of space microbiology, Life detection methods a) Evidence of metabolism (Gulliver) b) Evidence of photosynthesis (autotrophic andheterotrophic).

Module-IV 12hrs

Microbes in the degradation of wastes: Treatment of solid and liquid industrial wastes,Microbialdegradationofpesticides,Xenobiotics,degradationoflignin,

cellulose and pectin. Bioremediation. Geomicrobiology: Microbes in metal extraction, mineral leaching and mining, copper extraction by leaching and microbes in petroleum product formation. Global Environmental Problems: Global Warming, Acid rain, Ozone depletion. Biodeterioration of wood and metals.

REFERENCES:

1. Alexander, M. 1999. Biodegradation and Bioremediation. Academic Press,U.S.A.
2. Das, S. 2014. Microbial Biodegradation and Bioremediation (1st ed.). Elsevier academic Press,U.K.
3. Frederic, P.M., Agnes, F.V., and McBrewster, J. 2010. Bioleaching. VDM Publishing house,Mauritius.
4. Gabriel, B. 2005. Waste Water Microbiology. John Wiley & Sons publishers,U.K.
5. Nicholas, P., and Cheremisinof. 2002. Handbook of Water and Wastewater Treatment Technologies. Butterworth Heinemann Publishers, U.S.A.
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8. Raina, M.M., and Ian, L.P. 2009. Environmental Microbiology (2nd ed.). Academic Press,U.S.A.
9. Singh, Ajay, Ward, and Owen, P. 2004. Biodegradation and Bioremediation, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg,Germany.
10. Singh, S.N. 2011. Microbial Degradation of Xenobiotics. Springer Heidelberg Dordrecht, London,U.K.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	2.75	3	3	2.75	3	3	2.75	3	3	3

SOFTCORE: **FUNDAMENTALS OFBIOCHEMISTRY(FCHC)**

TotalCredit:03 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. The basics ofbiochemistry.
2. Lipids and metabolism
3. Importance ofbiochemistry.
4. Application of biochemistry knowledge in thesociety.

Module I: Basics of Chemical Bondingand Carbohydrates **18hrs**

Bonding: Covalent bond; coordinate bond; coordinate bond formation in transition metals. Bonding of iron in hemologlobin and cytochromes, cobalt in Vit B_{12}, magnesium in chlorophyll. Special properties of water; Structure and bonding, non-covalent interactions, reactions ofcarbohydrates.

Carbohydrates: Structure and classification of carbohydrates, monosaccharides (pentoses, hexoses), disaccharides (lactose, sucrose, maltose) and polysaccharides (starch, cellulose, glycogen and bacterial cell wall polysaccharides)explanations.

Module II: Basics of Amino AcidsandProteins **10hrs**

Aminoacids: Nomenclature, classification and buffering properties, zwitterionic structure,reactions ofAminoacids.

Proteins: Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures, protein sequencing.

Factors responsible for protein folding: Anfinsen's experiment. Non-covalent interactions and S-S bridges in stabilizing the proteins, Denaturation and renaturation of proteins, molten globule, chaperones.

Module III: Basics ofLipids&Enzymology **08hrs**

Lipids: Classification & reaction of lipids; oils, fats, and waxes. Occurrence and properties of fatty acids, esters of fatty acids, cholesterol, phospholipids, glycolipids, sphingolipids, cerebrosides and gangliosides. Role in cellmembrane.

Enzymology:Classification, enzyme activity, Michaelis-Menten kinetics, LB plot, inhibition - competitive, uncompetitive, non-competitive, determination of Ki, active site, allosterism - ATCase, isoenzymes- LDH, catalytic strategies, co-enzymes and cofactors, multienzymecomplexes-PDC.

Module IV: Basics ofNucleicAcids **12hrs**

Nucleic Acids: DNA as genetic material ,Griffith ,Avery & Macleod experiments , isolation of DNA & RNA from biological sources,secondary structure of DNA, Watson and Crick model,Chargaff's rule; B and Z DNA. Features of mitochondrial, chloroplast DNA and plasmids. Secondary structure of tRNA and clover leaf model. Physiochemical properties of nucleic acids, melting of DNA, T_m; factors affecting T_m, C_ot curve, classification of DNA based on $C_o$tcurve.

REFERENCES:

1. Bahl, A. 2010. Advanced Organic Chemistry; S. Chand & Company Limited.
2. Berg, J.M., Tymoczko, J.L., and Stryer, L. 2006. Biochemistry: International Edition: WH Freeman & CompanyLimited
3. Mathews, P. 2002. Advanced chemistry, Cambridge low price editions. Cambridge University Press,UK.
4. Morrison, R., and Boyd, R. 1992. Organic Chemistry (6th ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: PrenticeHall.
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1. Videos for theconcept:

- www.khanacademy.org– Chemical Bonding, Chemistry ofBiomolecules
- www.yourgenome.org– Structure ofDNA

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	2.5	3	2.75	3	3	2.75	3	3	3

PRACTICAL IA: (Techniques in Biology & Bacteriology & Virology)

Total Credit: 02 Total hours : 32

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. Structure and functioning ofviruses
2. Infectious cycle and replication pattern
3. The fundamental principles in cell homogenization
4. The concept and working principles ofmicroscopes

1. Laboratory safety rules
2. Isolation and enumeration of bacteria from soil and water
3. Staining techniques – simple (positive and negative), differential (Grams and acid fast), structural (endospore and capsule)
4. Motility test (hanging drop method and soft agar method)
5. Biochemical tests for the identification of bacteria – catalase, IMViC, Urease, TSIA.
6. TLC of amino acids.
7. Bacterial growth curve.
8. Diauxic growth curve in *E.coli*
9. Isolation of coliphages from sewage
10. Study of morphological changes due to viral infection in plants
11. Ascending chromatography
12. Descending chromatography
13. Circular paper chromatography
14. Wavelength scan of proteins and Nucleic acids

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

PRACTICAL IB: (Molecular Cell Biology & Environmental Microbiology)

Total Credit: 02 Total hours : 32

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. Phytochemical role in cellular process and cancerbiology
2. Importance of growth factors and cellularsignalling.
3. Importance of bioanalyticaltechniques
4. Techniques inBiology

1. Microscopic examination of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells using staining techniques.
2. Measurement of cell dimension by micrometery.
3. Cell Counting and viability by tryphan blue exclusion method.
4. Study of mitosis in onion root tips.
5. Study of meiosis in onion flower buds.
6. Polytene chromosomes.
7. Determination of BOD of pollution water.
8. Determination of COD of polluted water.
9. Degradation of cellulose by *Chaetomium globosum*.
10. Bacterial examination of drinking water by membrane filters technique.
11. Identification and study of soil associated Mycorrhiza.
12. Study of important microbes in the degradation of wastes.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

II SEMESTER

HARDCORE: **MOLECULARBIOLOGY(FCHC)**

TotalCredit:04 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course Outcome: After studying this paper the students will know –

1. To understand biological activities and metabolism at DNA and proteinlevel
2. The course gives an in-depth insight into the molecular aspects of life - the central dogma.
3. It explains molecular aspects of genes and its regulation- genome- gene expressions heredity- recombination- protein synthesis- molecular basis of diseases-mutationsgenetic analysisetc.
4. The student will get an idea about the principles behind molecularbiology

ModuleI: **08Hours**

1. **Genome organization:** Prokaryotic and eukaryotic genome organization, central dogma, structural organization of chromosome, structure and functions of DNA & RNA, Biochemical evidences for DNA as genetic material.

2. **DNA**: Chemistry of DNA, Forces stabilizing DNA structure, Physical Properties of Ds DNA (UV absorption spectra Denaturation and renaturation), chemical that react with DNA, Interaction with small ions, DNA binding motifs: Zinc finger, leucine zipper, helix-turn- helix others motifs, DNA binding and kinks.

ModuleII: **12Hours**

1. **DNA topology:**Supercoiled form of DNA, Biology of supercoiled DNA, DNA topoisomerases, effect of supercoiling on structure of DNA and role of supercoiling in gene expression and DNAreplication.

2. **DNA Replication:** Characteristics and functions of bacterial DNA polymerases I, Mechanism of prokaryotic DNA replication, models of replications in prokaryotes. Fidelity of replication,Eukaryotic DNA polymerases and mechanism of replication. Replication of viral DNA, DNA replication in telomericregions,Telomerases,mechanismsofactionoftopoisomeraseIandII ,Models of DNA replication, Inhibitors of replication.

ModuleIII: **14Hours**

1. **Transcription:** Characteristics and function of bacterial RNA polymerases EukaryoticRNApolymerases,mechanismoftranscriptionandregulation.

transcription factors, Stringent response. Post transcriptional modifications of mRNA mechanism of splicing,Processing of tRNA and rRNA. Inhibitors of transcription. Mechanism of action of ribozymes ,

2. **Translation:** Structure and role of tRNA in protein synthesis, ribosome structure, basic feature of genetic code and its deciphering, translation (initiation, elongation and termination in detail in prokaryotes as well as eukaryotes), Post translational processing,Control of translation in eukaryotes (Antisense RNA, Heme andinterferon).

ModuleIV: 14Hours

1. **Regulation of Gene expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes:** Positive and negative regulation. lac-, ara-, his- and trp- operon regulation; antitermination,global regulatory responses; Regulation of gene expression in eukaryotes: Transcriptional, translational and processing level control mechanisms.

2. **Protein localization&Gene Silencing**: Export of secretory proteins- signal hypothesis, transport and targeting of proteins to mitochondria, chloroplast, peroxisomes, Gene Silencing: Definition, types, RNAi pathway, shRNA & CRISPR-CAS.

3. **Non coding RNA**: coding and non coding RNA,types of ncRNA : Short ncRNA(mi RNA,Sn RNA,Pi RNA,t-RNA & its fragments,SnoRNA)long ncRNA ,functional significance ofncRNA

REFERENCES:

1. Alberts, B., Bray, D., Lewis, J., Raf, M., Roberts, K., and Watson, J.D. 1994.Molecular Biology of the Cell (4th ed.). OxfordPress
2. Cooper, G.M. 1997. The Cell: A molecular approach (5th ed.). ASM Press,USA
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5. Garrett, R.H., and Gresham, C.M . 1995. Molecular aspects of CellBiology(4t ed.).International edition, Saunders College Pubpress.
6. Karp, G. 1996. Cell and Molecular Biology concepts and experiments(3rd ed). John

Wiley and Sons Inc. press.NY.

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10. Old, R.W., and Primrose,S.B. 1993. Principles of gene manipulation .An introductionto genetic engineering Blackwell ScientificPublications.

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    i. https://www.slideshare.net/ShobhaSurbhaiyya/gene-silencing-69645867.
    ii. https://www.slideshare.net/lalvarezmex/dna-topology.
2. Researcharticle:
    i. Karakar, D and Ozpolat, B. 2021. The role of Lnc RNAsin Translation . Non coding RNA . 23:7-16.
    ii. Anderson, P and Ivanov P . 2014. t RNA fragments in healthand disease ,FEBS letters 588:4297-4304.
    iii. Mleczko, A.M ., Celichowski ,P., and Żywicka K.B, 2014. Ex-translational function of tRNAs and their fragments incancer,61(2): 211-216.
    iv. Afonso A.P and Micro L .G. 2021. RNAs in the TFh regulation : Small molecules with big impact ,European Journal ofImmunology 51:292-295.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3

HARDCORE: **GENETIC ENGINEERING(FCHC)**

TotalCredit:04 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. The basics of Geneticengineering.
2. Basic principles of gene cloning and geneproducts.
3. Applied aspects of Geneticengineering
4. Importance of Recombinant DNA Technology.

Module-I **12hours**

Cloning and Expression vectors: Plasmids, lambda vectors, M13 Phage, cosmids,phagemids, Artificial chromosome vectors-YACs, PACs and BACs, plant and animal viruses as vectors, Transposons, Expression vectors- prokaryotic (pRSET, pET), eukaryotic (pcDNA3, pCEP), Baculovirus and Pichia vector system, plant based vectors- Ti and Ri, binary and shuttle vectors,Gene cloning: genomic cloning,c-DNAcloning,

Module-II **12hours**

Gene manipulation Restriction enzymes, restriction mapping, cloning in plasmid, Phage and cosmid vectors, insertion of foreign DNA into host cells- transformation, electroporation, Transfection transient and stable, screening methods for transformants, downstream processing of recombinant proteins, affinity tags- His-tag, GST-tag, MBP-tag, Fc-tag. Construction and screening of genomic and cDNA libraries, chromosome walking, Chromosome Jumping, BAC libraries and assembly of BACs intocontigs.

Module-III **14hours**

Gene analysis techniques

Hybridization techniques- Southern, Northern, South-western, Far-western, Colony hybridization, fluorescence *in situ* hybridization, molecular probes- preparation, labelling, amplification, applications, Polymerase chain reaction- Principle, primer designing, Types- RT-PCR, Realtime PCR, colony PCR, Multiplex PCR, Hot-start PCR, asymmetric PCR, Sequencing methods- chemical sequencing of DNA (Maxam and Gilberts methods andSangers dideoxy method), automated DNA sequencing, sequencing by DE-MALDI- TOFMS,microarray.

ChIP and Chip-on-chip techniques Chromogenic *in situ* hybridization, qPCR, next generation sequencing .

Module-IV **10hours**

Gene therapy, transgenics and Genome editing

Ex vivo and *in vivo* gene therapy, Vectors and other delivery systems for gene therapy, Invitro gene therapy, gene therapy of genetic diseases: eg.Neurologocal, metabolic disorders and cystic fibrosis, viruses for gene therapy- lentivirus, adenovirus. Gene targeting, knockout mice, genome editing by CRISPR-CAS

REFERENCES:

1. Alexander, N., Glazer and Nikaido , H. 2007. Microbial Biotechnology Fundamentals of Applied Microbiology (2nd ed.) Cambridge UniversityPress.
2. Brown, T.A. 2010. Gene Cloning and DNA Analysis-An Introduction (6th ed.). Blackwell SciencePress.
3. Brown, T.A. 2011. Introduction to Genetics: A Molecular Approach (1st ed.).Blackwell SciencePress.
4. Desmond, S. T., and Nicholl. 2002. An Introduction to Genetic Engineering (2nd ed.). Cambridge UniversityPress.
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CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOFTCORE: MICROBIAL PHYSIOLOGY

TotalCredit:03 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course Outcome: After studying this paper the students will know –

1. This course deals with characteristics, properties and biological significance of the biomolecules of life.
2. In depth knowledge of the energetic and regulation of different metabolic processes I n microorganisms.
3. The student develops understanding of the laws of thermodynamics, concepts of entropy, enthalpy and free energy changes and their application to biological systems and various biochemical studies andreactions.
4. Conceptual knowledge of aerobic and anaerobic respiration and various intermediary mechanisms involved, oxidativephosphorylation.

Module-I **12Hours**

1. **Microbial Physiology**: Microbial Physiology: Role of ATP in metabolism. Microbial enzymes: Structure and Classification, Mechanism of Enzyme actions: Lock and Key model, induced fit Theory, Factors affecting rates of enzyme mediated reactions (pH, temperature and substrate and enzyme concentration), Enzyme Inhibition and Enzyme regulation- types of enzymes.

Module-II **12Hours**

A) **Metabolism of Carbohydrate**: Metabolism of Carbohydrate: Glycolysis, Citric acid Cycle and different types of Phosphorylation, Homo and Hetero Lactic Fermentation, Utilization of sugars other than glucose: Lactose, Galactose, Maltose, Mannitol. Degradation of cellulose, Starch and Glycogen (bioenergetics).

Module-III **12Hours**

Metabolism of other Substrates: Movement of Molecules: Facilitated transport, Channels, Carrier Proteins, Primary Active Transport, ABC Transporters, Siderophores, Group Translocation. **Lipid metabolism:** β-

oxidation, Biosynthesis of fatty acids, degradation of fatty acids. **Nitrogen metabolism**: Nitrogen metabolism, Biological nitrogen fixation process, symbiotic and non symbiotic nitrogen fixation. Ureolytic bacteria and its fertility, degradation and biosynthesis of essential and non-essential amino acids. **Nucleic acid metabolism:** Biosynthesis and degradation of purines andpyrimidines.

Module-IV **12Hours**

A) Microbial Photosynthesis: Photosynthetic Pigments and apparatus in bacteria. Oxygenic andAnoxygenic. Photosynthesis. Autotropic CO2 fixation and mechanism of Photosythesis. Utilization of light energy by Halobacteria.

B) Autotrophic Mechanisms in bacteria: Hydrogen bacteria, Nitrifying bacteria, Purple sulphur bacteria,Non-sulfur bacteria, Green sulfur bacteria, Iron bacteria,Methylotrophs.

C) Microbial Stress Responses: Oxidative stress, Thermal stress, Starvation stress, Aerobic to anaerobictransitions. Biofilm and quorumsensing

REFERENCES:

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2. Caldwell, D.R. 1999. Microbial Physiology and metabolism(2nd ed). Star Pub Copress.
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8. White,D. Drummond , J. and Fuqua, C. 2011. The Physiology and Biochemistry of Prokaryotes(3rd ed.). Oxford UniversityPress.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	2.75	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOFTCORE: MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS(FCSC)

TotalCredit:03 Total Hours: 48hours

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know

1. The course focuses on learning and understanding how the various molecular techniques that were studied can be developed and utilized indiagnosis.
2. The course explains common analytical techniques and molecular techniques related to the development and use ofdiagnostics.
3. Students learn about the clinical applications of molecular diagnostic in patients with infectiousdisease.
4. The student will get an idea about the concept of molecular diagnosis and underpinning the successful application of gene therapy or biologic response modifiers as well theycan find their future focus in biotechnology companies developing and marketing Diagnostic kits.

Module-I 08hrs

Introduction and History of diagnostics:

1. Introduction and History of diagnostics of diseases, mode of infection, types of infectious diseases, philosophy and general approach to clinical specimens. genetic basis of diseases, inherited diseases. Infection – mode of transmission in infections, factors predisposing to microbial pathogenicity, inborn errors ofmetabolism.

2. Traditional disease diagnosis methods: Diagnosis of infectious diseases caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa and Helminthes, Philosophy and general approach to clinical specimens, Sample collection- method of collection, transport and processing of samples, Interpretation of results, Normal microbial flora of the human body, Host - Parasiterelationships.

Module-II 14hrs

Molecular techniques for diagnosis

1. Basics and Implication of Molecular techniques in Genome resolution, detection and analysis of pathogen causing disease : PCR,Real-time; Multiplex; FISH; RFLP; DGGE; SSCP; Nucleic acid sequencing: new generations of automated sequencers; Microarray chips; EST; SAGE; microarray data normalization & analysis; molecular markers: 16S rRNA typing; MALDITOF-MS; Metabolite profile for biomarker detection the tissues in various disorders by making using LCMS & NMR technologicalplatforms.

2. Biochemical tests & Immunoassays: Detection and quantification of biochemicalparameters

Types: RIA,ELISA,Chemiluminescent IA, FIA and specific applications; Immunohistochemistry – principle and techniques. Different Levels of Biosafety, Containment.

Module-III **12hrs**

Major Metabolic & Genetic disorders:

1. Traditional methods for the diagnosis of metabolic errors(Diabetes Type 1 & Type 2, hyperthyrodis&Hypothyrodism). Disease due to genetic disorders(Sickle cell anemia& Cystic fibrosis).Identifying human disease genes., Methods available for the diagnosis of genetic diseases and metabolic disorders.Blood (formation, composition, function and pathology of blood disorders (haemoglobinopathies,hemophilia), Muscle disorders (Duchene muscular dystrophy-DMD, Becker's muscular dystrophy-BMD, spinal muscular atrophy-SMA), Bonedisorders
2. (Osteogenesis imperfecta, Rheumatoid arthritis), Skin disorder (Muir-Torre *syndrome*), Eye disorder (Retinitispigmentosa).
3. Neonatal and Prenatal disease diagnostics. Gender identification using amelogenin gene locus. Amplification of Y chromosome specific Short Tandem Repeats (Y-STR). Analysis of mitochondrial DNA for maternal inheritance,Karyotyping& characteristics of Karyotyping.. Molecular diagnosis for early detection of cerebral palsy, Down syndromeetc.

Module-IV **14hrs**

Cancer diagnosis:

1. Molecular Oncology Tests, Analysis of the Expression of Multiple Genes and Cancer Prognosis, Analysis of Lymph Nodes to Detect Metastasis of Breast Cancer, Screening for Colorectal Cancer: Stool-Based DNA Screening, Leukemias and Lymphomas, DNA Methylation Tests and Cancer, Predicting Risk of DevelopingCancer.
2. Personalized Medicine: Pharmacogenomics and Companion Diagnostics, Cytochrome P450 and Drug Metabolism, Targeted Cancer Therapies and Companion Diagnostics Tests, Testing for HER2/neu Overexpression in Breast Cancer, Testing for Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR), UGT1A1 Genetic Variants, Pharmacogenetics and Response to Antiretroviral Therapy, Thiopurine Methyltransferase and Metabolism of ThiopurineDrugs

REFERENCES:

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ii. https://www.ihrp.uic.edu/files/4%20Screening%20and%20Diagnosis.ppt

2. Researcharticles:

i. Dermime, S. 2013. Cancer Diagnosis, Treatment and Therapy.M J CarcinogeneMutagene 14:1-3.

ii. Egger, G.,*etal*., 2004. Epigenetics in human disease and prospects for epigenetic therapy. Nature, 429:457-463.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

PRACTICALS IIA:(Molecular Biology & Genetic Engineering)

Total Credit: 02 **Total hours: 32**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know

1. Makes students to understand the basic molecular tools and its application in basic research and applied research in various fields of lifesciences.
2. The fundamental cloningvectors.
3. Preparation of probes and its application in scientificfields
4. The course gives an in-depth insight into the molecular aspects of life - the central dogma

1. Estimation of DNA by diphenyl aminemethod.
2. Estimation of RNA by orcinolmethod.
3. Isolation of Genomic DNA from yeastcell
4. Determination of purity and concentration of isolated DNA using spectrophotometer and agarose gelelectrophoresis.
5. Determination of RNAse&DNAseactivity
6. Restriction digestion of plasmid andanalysis
7. DNAligation
8. Isolation of plasmids from bacteria by agarose gelelectrophoresis.
9. Preparation of competent *E. coli* cells for Bacterial transformation.
10. Induction of gene expression and purification of the induced proteinfrom thehost.
11. Amplification, Purification and separation of PCR product.
12. Determination of Proteinase activity on proteins

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

PRACTICALS IIB:(Microbial Physiology)

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know

1. Overview of major biomolecules: Classification, structure, function of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, aminoacids, nucleicacids.
2. Discuss the biosynthesis and the degradation pathways involved in the physiology ofmicrobes.
3. Conceptual knowledge of properties, structure, function of enzymes, enzyme kinetics and their regulation, enzyme engineering, Application of enzymes in large scale
4. This course deals with characteristics, properties and biological significance of the biomolecules of life.

1. Population growth of yeast – *S. cerevisiae*.
2. Population growth of bacteria – *E coli*.
3. Sugar fermentation tests.
4. Catalase activity.
5. Hydrolytic rancidity.
6. Casein hydrolysis.
7. Carbohydrate catabolism by microbes
8. Study of acid and pH stress tolerance by microbes.
9. Effect of molecular oxygen on microbial growth.
10. Effect of osmotic pressure on microbial growth.
11. Effect of relative humidity on microbial growth.
12. Effect of different wavelengths of light on microbial growth

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

OPEN ELECTIVE: MICROBIALDIVERSITY

TotalCredit:04 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course Outcome: After studying this paper the students will know –

1. Describe common groups of bacteria and archaea in different ecosystems, and theirrole in biogeochemical key processes in theseenvironments.
2. Describe for cultivation-independent methods for studies of the composition ofmicrobial communities and for the function and occurrence of individualgroups.
3. Describe genomic-based methods to study microbial diversity in nature and forthe mechanisms behindit.
4. Describe important interactions within microbial communities andbetween microorganisms and plants andanimals.

ModuleI **8hours**

A) Viral Diversity: Morphology, ultra structure, chemical composition of virus, classification of viruses, Group I – T2 Bacteriophage, Group II – Banana bunchy top virus, Group III – Reovirus, Group IV- TMV, Group V – Rhabdovirus, Group VI – HIV, Group VII – Hepatitis virus. **Sub-viral particles**: Discovery, Structure, Classification, replication and diseases caused by Satellite, Satellites virus, Virusoids, Viroids andPrions.

ModuleII **8hours**

A)Bacterial Diversity: Archaebacteria, Photosynthetic Eubacteria, Chemoautotrophic and Methophilic Eubacteria, Gliding Eubacteria, Spirochetes, Rickettsiae and Chlamydiae, Actinomycetes, Mollicutes, Protists. Classification based on Bergey's manual (Determinative &Systematic).

ModuleIII **8hours**

A)Fungal Diversity: Classification, Distribution, Importance, Structure, reproduction and general characteristics of the fungal divisions: Zygomycota (*Rhizopus*), Ascomycota (*Neurospora*), Basidiomycota (*Agaricus*), Deuteromycota (*Penicillium*), Chytridiomycota (*Allomyces*) , Myxomycota and Yeast.

ModuleIV **8hours**

A) Importance and Conservation of Microbial Diversity: Importance of microbialdiversityinagriculture,forestry,environment,industrial&food

biotechnology, animal & human health. Metagenomics. Importance of conservation. *In situ* conservation and *Ex situ* conservation. Role of culture collection centers in conservation.

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CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

III SEMESTER

HARDCORE: MEDICALMICROBIOLOGY

TotalCredit:04 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. Basis of microbialinfection
2. Mode of action of drugs onmicrobes
3. Diagnosis of microbial infectiousdiseases
4. Transducing signals in host

ModuleI **10hours**

A) Introduction to Medical Microbiology: History, Development and scope of Medical Microbiology. Concept of Disease, disorder, syndrome, Communicable diseases- Microbial infections and diseases. Factors responsible for microbial pathogenicity.

B) Microbial infections**:** Types of infections, modes of transmission, portal of entry: Urinary tract infection, sexually transmissible infection, Infection of the central nervous system, Infections of circulatory system, Oral cavity and respiratory infection, gastrointestinalinfection.

ModuleII **14hours**

A) **Nosocomial infection:** Incidence of nosocomial infections, types of nosocomical infections, emergence of antibiotic resistant microorganisms, hospital infection control programmes, preventing nosomical infections and surveillance, General concepts for specimen collection and handing of specimen, specimen processing andbiosafety.

B) Chemotherapeutic agents-antibiotics (Classification based on chemical structure, mode of action and range of effectiveness). Recent trends-Drug resistance and its consequences, antibiotic policy, NCCLS (CLSI) guidelines and standards, WHOguidelines.

C) G protein signaling-Establishment, spreading, tissue damage and anti-phagocytic factors; Evasion of host defense, non-specific host defense, toxigenesis-bacterial toxins and its types, Significance of quorum sensing in Gram positive and Gramnegative.

ModuleIII **12hours**

A) Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Spectrum of disease, Laboratory diagnosis and Prevention**:** Diseases caused by Viruses: Chicken pox, Rabies virus, hepatitis, encephalitis, AIDS, Herpes simplex infections, Influenza,Dengue

B) Diseases caused by Bacteria: Tuberculosis, Leprosy, cholera, Typhoid, Botulism, Shigellosis, Helicobacter pylori infection, Salmonellosis, Tetanus. Diseases caused by Fungi: Candidiasis, Histoplasmosis, Blastomycosis, Coccidiomycosis, Dermatomycosis, Aspergillosis and Cryptococcosis,Anthrax

ModuleIV **12hours**

a. Diseases caused by Mycoplasma: *Mycoplasma pneumoniae, M. urealyticum, M.homonis*.

b. Diseases caused by Protozoa: Giardiasis, Trichomoniasis, Celebral Malaria, Toxoplasmosis,Cryptosporidium.

c. Disease caused by Chlamydiae: Psittacosis, Lymphogranuloma Venereum, Trachoma and Inclusionconjunctivitis.

d. Emergent Diseases: Hemorrhagic fever, Swine flu, SARS, Chikun gunya, Ebola, Hanta, Leptospoirosis, Marburg virusdisease

REFERENCES:

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CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Semester III: FCHC

IMMUNOLOGY (FCHC)

Total Credits: 04Total Hours:48hours

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. Role of immune system in maintaininghealth
2. Cellular and molecular basis of immuneresponses
3. How immune responses are triggered andregulated
4. Organs, tissues, cells and molecules of the immunesystem

Module-I **14Hrs.**

a) **Over view and Types ofimmunity:**
Innate immunity: anatomic barriers, physiologic barriers, phagocytic barriers, microbial antagonism, acute phase reactants, anti-microbial peptides, interferons, inflammation, Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRRs), Pathogen Associated Molecular Patterns (PAMPs) and Damage Associated Molecular Patterns (PAMPs). Complement system: components, pathways of activation and biologicalconsequences.

Acquired immunity: Active **(**Naturally acquired and artificially acquired), Passive (Naturally acquired and artificially acquired), Adoptive immunity, Humoral and Cell mediated immune response

b) **Tissues of immune system:** Structural organization and functions of Lymphatic system, Primary lymphoid organs (Bone marrow, Thymus) Secondary lymphoid organs and tissues (Spleen, Lymph node, Tonsils, Adenoids, Peyer's patches, Lamina propria, Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue, Gut-associated lymphoidtissue).
c) **Cells of the immune system:** Hematopoiesis, Biology, Development and Functions of PMNLs, NK cells, Macrophages, T-Lymphocytes, B-Lymphocytes, Dendriticcells

Module-II **12Hrs**

a) **Antigens, and Antibodies:** Antigens, Immunogens and Haptens, Factors influencing immunogenicity, adjuvants, epitopes, Structure and functions of immunoglobulins, Synthesis of immunoglobulins, Genetic basis of immunoglobulindiversity.
b) **MHC molecules:** Types, structure, diversity andfunctions
c) **Antigen recognition:** Thymus dependent and independent Antigens, Clonal selection and immunological memory of B and T cells, Antigen processing and presentation (Endogenous pathway, Exogenous pathway, Cross presentation),Superantigens.
d) **Monoclonal Antibodies:** Hybridoma technology and production of mAbs, types, and applications. Advantages and disadvantages of mAbs intherapy.

Module-III **12Hrs**

a) **Immune System in Health and Disease:** Immunological Tolerance and Autoimmunity, Autoimmune Diseases (Organ specific autoimmune diseases-Graves' disease, Myasthenia Gravis, Systemic autoimmune diseases-Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus), Immunosuppression, Hypersensitivity (Type I, II, III &IV).

b) **Vaccines and Vaccination:** Principles of vaccination, Immune response to vaccines (Primary and Secondary response), Whole-Organism vaccines, Purified macromolecules as vaccines, Recombinant vaccines, DNA vaccines, Multivalent subunit vaccines and Edible vaccines, Vaccine safety, Reverse vaccinology. Overview of COVID-19 vaccines.

c) **Primary & Secondary Immuno-DeficiencyDisorders:**

Primary: Wiscott-Aldrich syndrome, Severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID), DiGeorge syndrome, Ataxia-telangectasia, Leucocyte adhesion defects, Chronic granulomatous disease, X-linked agammaglobulinemia, Complement deficiencies. Gammopathies (Multiple myeloma).

Secondary: AIDS, Malnutrition, Drug regimen, Diabetes, Chronic infection.

Module-IV **10Hrs.**

a) **Clinical Immunology**: **Transplantation of tissues and organs:** Nomenclature of transplantations, Transplantation reactions, HvG and GvH. Exception from rejections, Major and minor blood groups, Blood transfusion, tissue typing, Kidney and bone marrow transplantations. Immunosuppressive drugs. **Tumor immunology**: Neoplasms, tumor-associated antigens, immune response to tumor antigens, immunologic factors favoring tumor growth, immune surveillance,Tumor necrosis factor α and β.Metastatic processes, Immunodiagnosis, Antitumour drugs,Immunotherapy.

b) **Immunological Techniques:**. *In vitro* antigen-antibody reactions, serotyping, agglutination, complement fixation, immunoprecipitation, Immunodiffusion, ELISA, RIA, IHC,Immunoelectrophoresis.

REFERENCES:

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Videos on Immunology: **www.imm.ox.ac.uk - from University of Oxford**

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3

HARDCORE: FOODMICROBIOLOGY

TotalCredit:04 Total Hours: 48hours

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. Basis of food bornemicrobes
2. Nutritive value of foods/Nutraceuticals
3. Food bore pathogendetection
4. Expertise in detecting foodpoisoning

ModuleI 12hours

A) Introduction to food microbiology: Definition, concepts and scope. Food as substrate for microbes. Factors influencing microbial growth in food-Extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Principles of food preservation-Chemical preservatives and Food additives Asepsis-Removal ofmicroorganisms.

B) Contamination and food spoilage: fruits/ Vegetables, meat and meat products, Fish and sea foods spoilage of cannedfoods

ModuleII 12hours

A) Dairy Microbiology: Microbiology of raw milk, Milk as a vehicle of pathogens, Prevention of contamination of raw milk, Microbiology of processed milk, Spoilage and defects fermented milk and milk products, Microbiological standards for milk and milk products. Cream and butterbacteriology.

B) Probiotics: definition, types, properties, microbial group. Prebiotics: synbiotics and neutraceuticals, Taxonomy of Lactobacilli and Bifidobacteria, The Microecology of Lactobacilli in the Gastrointestinal Tract, Exopolysaccharide Production by IntestinalLactobacilli

ModuleIII 12hours

A) Food poisoning and intoxication: Significance of food borne diseases, Staphylo Food poisoning and intoxication: Significance of food borne diseases, Staphylococcal, Gasteroenteritis and enterotoxins: Types and incidence, Prevention of Staphylococcal and other food poisoning syndromes, *Clostridium perfringens* food poisoning and Botulism, *Bacillus cereus* food poisoning, Food borne Listeriosis by *Listeria monocytogenes*, Food borne Gastroenteritis by *Salmonella* and *Shigella, Vibrio, Campylobacter* and *Yersinia*, fungal spoilage andMycotoxins.

B) Food produced by Microbes: Microbial cells as food (single cell proteins) – mushroom cultivation. Bioconversions- production of alcohol-fermented beverages-beer and wine. Genetically modified foods. **Application of fungal pigments in foodindustry**

ModuleIV 12hours

A) Detection of food-borne microorganisms: Culture, Microscopic and Sampling methods.. Chemical: Thermostable nuclease *Limulus* Lysate for Endotoxins, Nucleic Acid (DNA) probes, DNA Amplification (PCR), Adenosine- Triphosphate Measurement, Radiometry, Fluoro-and Chromogenic substrates. Immunologic Methods: Fluorescent Antibody, Enrichment Serology, Salmonella 1-2. Test, Radioimmunoassay,ELISA.

B) Microbial indicators of food safety and quality control: Principles of quality control and microbiological criteria, Indicators of product quality and microbiological safety of foods, Food safety laws and standards, international – HACCP, ISO 9000 Series, GMP and LP, India – PFAA, FSSAI, FPO, MPO, CSO, the Agmark Standards, bureau of Indian Standard (BIS). Food testing laboratories in India SRI,FRAC.

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    a. [illegible] Microbiological Spoilage of Foods and

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

HARDCORE: **GENETICS**

TotalCredit:03 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. The basics of genetictransmission
2. Study on microbial genetic factors andmutation.
3. Study ongenetic basis of sex determination and transposableelements
4. Mendel's Experiments and extra nuclearinheritance.

Module-I **14Hours**

History and developments of genetics. Principle of Genetic Transmission: Mendel's' Experiments, Symbols and terminology, Principle of dominance and segregation, Principle of independent assortment, Mendelian inheritance and probability (Multiplication and Addition rites). Extensions of Mendelian Principles:co-dominance, incomplete dominance, gene interactions, multiple alleles, lethal alleles, pleiotropy, penetrance and expressivity, polygenic inheritance, linkage and crossing over, sex linked inheritance, sex limited and influenced traits, genome imprinting, extra nuclear inheritance.

Module-II **12Hours**

Viral Genetics: Lytic and Lysogenic cycles, Phage Phenotypes, Phenotypic Mixing, Recombination and Mapping. **Bacterial Genetics:** Bacterial Transformation- Types of transformation mechanisms found in prokaryotes, Bacterial Conjugation- properties of the F plasmid, F^+x F^- mating, F' x F^- conjugation, Hfr conjugation. **Fungal Genetics:***Neurospora*- Tetrad analysis and linkage detection - 2 point and 3 point crosses, chromatid and chiasma interference, Mitotic recombination in *Neurospora*. **Algal Genetics:** *Chlamydomonas* - unordered tetrad analysis - Recombination and Mapping.Floral meristems and floral development in *Arabidopsis,* ABCmodel.

Module-III **12Hours**

Mutation and mutagenesis: Nature, type and effects of mutations. Mutagenesis – physical and chemical mutagens, base and nucleoside analog, alkylating agents, interrelating agents, ionizing radiation. Induction and detection of mutation in microorganisms and *Drosophila* . Site directed mutagenesis and its applications.

Recombination: Homologous and non-homologous recombination, Holliday model, site-specific recombination.

DNA Repair: Mechanism of genetic repair- direct repair, photoreactivation, excision repair, mismatch repair, post-replicative recombination repair, Repair of double-strand breaks, SOS repair.

Module-IV **10Hours**

Sex Determination-Sex chromosomes, Chromosomal and genetic basis of sex determination. Sex determination in *C.elegans*,*Drosophila*, human and Plant(*Melandrium*). Dosage compensation-Genic balance, Gene dose, Molecular basis of dosage compensation in Drosophila and man.

Transposable elements- discovery in maize and bacteria, transposal elements in bacteria and bacteriophage, types and functions; Transposable elements in eukaryotes- Plants, *Drosophila* and Humans, mechanisms of transpositions.

REFERENCES:

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1. Video links

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L42IwtPC7eM
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3VrGkCm4sT4
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-9iUpFGbxE
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pdEgBMXJdeg
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VIS_4G3Ysyk
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TfBnfxm0Xyc
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=he260FUU5_M
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BlnUNmfGn7I
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o4yJF90OR9M
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_cJfsWYR42M

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOFTCORE: **MYCOLOGY**

TotalCredit:03 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. Basis of fungaltaxonomy
2. Fungal characteristics' and its economicimportance
3. Expertise in detecting fungalidentification
4. Interaction of fungus with differentcommodity

ModuleI **12 hours**

A) Introduction: History and Development of Mycology, scope ofmycology. Recent developments inMycology.

B) Fungal taxonomy: Taxonomic problems associated with variationin fungi, Classification of fungi(Alexopoulos andMims).

ModuleII **12hours**

A) General characteristics of fungi and reproduction: Morphology and somatic structures: The thallus,organization, fungal cell, nuclear components, specialized somatic structures; Aggregation of hyphae, tissues, mycangia, General aspects of fungal nutrition and reproduction (Asexual, Sexual reproduction, Heterothalism andParasexuality)

B) Growth in Fungi and hyphal tropism: Mechanism of apical growth,**Hyphal tropisms: Spore tropisms,Phototropisms, Sexual tropisms**

ModuleIII **12hours**

A) **Human diseases:** Ringworm, athlete's foot, onychomycosis Infection. Animal Diseases: *Aspergillosis, Mucormycosis,candidiasis*

B) **Plant diseases:** Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Basidiomycota, Ascomycota,Deuteromycota, Oomycota,. Symbiotic fungi-Lichens.

ModuleIV **12hours**

A) Economic importance of fungi: Fungi as biocontrol agent, Economic importance of Fungi inAgriculture, Industry and medicine. Fungi as SCP, Fungi as parasites of human and plants. Role of fungi in bio deterioration of wood and paper. Mycorrhiza – ectomycorrhiza, endomycorrhiza, vesicular arbuscular mycorrhiza. Fungi as insect symbiont.

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CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOFTCORE*:* GENOMICS ANDPROTEOMICS

TotalCredit:03 **Total Hours: 48 hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know

1. The concepts of genome, genome sequencing and genome mapping
2. The knowledge about structural and functional proteomics
3. Next generation sequencing, Human Genome Project.
4. Understanding about the mass spectra analysis.

Module-I **10 hours**

A) Genome - Overview Of Genome; Sequence Of Genome Acqusition And Analysis - Homologies - Snps -Genetic Analysis, LinkageMapping,

B) High Resolution Chromosome Mapping And Analysis - Physical Mapping, Yac, Hybrid Mapping, Strategies, Sequence Specific Tags (Sst), Sequence Tagged Sites(Sts), Ish, Fish, Rflp,Rapd.

Module-II **12hours**

A) DNA Sequencing - Methods, Maxam And Gilbert Method, Ladder, Fluorescent, Shot Gun, Mass Spectrometry, Automation Sequencing – Find Gene Mutations, Implications of DNA – Sequencing And Sequencing Genomes.

B) Genome Data Bank, Metabolic Pathway Data - Construction And Screening Of cDNA, Libraries And Microarrays - Application Of DNA Arrays - PCR - Variations In PCR - Gene Disruptions – Sage And Sade Pharmacogenomics

Module-III **12hours**

A) Protein Sequence Analysis - Introduction - Sequence Data Banks - Wbrf – Pir - Swissport - Databases, Data Mining - Algorithms Of Proteomics And Its Applications - ProteinExpression

B) Profiling - Protein - Protein Interaction - Protein Modifications.Automation - Nucleic Acid Data Bank – EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Data Bank - Aids Virus Sequence Data Bank - RNA Data Bank.

Module-IV **14hours**

A) Tools For Data Bank - Pairwise Alignment - Needleman And Wusch Algorighm – Smith Waterman - Multiple Alignment - Clustral - Pras -Blast - Fast, Algorithms To Analyse Sequence Data - Pdb, Cambridge Structure Data Base (Lsd), 2d Electrophoresis, IEF, HPLC, Protein Digestion Technique, Mass Spectrometry, MALDI-TOF, Peptides, Mass Finger, Printing, Protein.

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CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

PRACTICALS IIIA: (Immunology & Medical Microbiology & Food Microbiology)

Total Credit: 02

Total hours: 32

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to

know

1. The immunological methods used to detect thedisease
2. How the knowledge of immunology can be transferred into clinical decision-making through case studies presented inclass
3. Interaction of microbes with different foodcommodity
4. The role of molecular markers in comparative genomics

1. Slide agglutination test/ Bloodgrouping.
2. Immunoprecipitation test- Ouchterlony doublediffusion.
3. ELISA for quantification of anantigen.
4. Western blotting anddetection.
5. Clinical laboratoryvisits

6. WIDAL Test,VDRL Test (RPR), HCG test (Agglutination inhibitiontest).
   CRP test, ASO Test (Anti streptolysin 'O'Test).
7. Detection and enumeration of Microorganisms present in Utensils and cannedfood.
8. Enumeration of bacteria in raw and pasteurized milk by SPCmethod.
9. Determination of quality of a milk sample byMBRT.
10. Litmus milk test.
11. Microbiological examination of Ice-cream and Dairyproducts
12. Pathogenic fungi of the skin(Dermatophytes).
13. Microbial flora of mouth – teeth crevices, Microbial flora ofsaliva.
14. Estimation of bacteria in urine by calibrated loop direct streakmethod.
15. Antimicrobial assay – sensitivity test (MIC) for pathogenicbacteria.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

PRACTICALS IIIB : (Genetics & Mycology**)**

Total Credit: 02
Total hours: 32

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know

1. The fundamental of recombination andmapping
2. Importance of chromosomal sex determination and transpositionmechanism
3. Importance of fungi as proteinssupplements
4. Genetic and physical maps, markers for genetic mapping.

1. Replica plating technique for transfer of bacterialcolonies.
2. Ultra-violet killing curve and determination of mutant types in*Saccharomyces cerevisiae.*
3. Induction ofmutation
4. Isolation of streptomycin resistant strain of *E .coli* by gradient platemethod.
5. Determination of chiasma frequency inonion.
6. To solve genetic problems on linkage, ordered and unorderedtetrads
7. Isolation of slimemolds.
8. Isolation of aquaticfungi.
9. Isolation of soilfungi.
10. Isolation of fungi fromair.
11. Isolation of fungi from cereals and cereal basedproducts.
12. Study of the following representative genera: *Aspergillus, Penicillium, Fusarium, Neurospora, Saccharomyces, Erysiphae, Polyporus, Agaricus, Puccinia, Ustilago, Alternaria, Drechslera, Saprolegnia, Rhizopus, Trichoderma* and symbiotic fungi-Lichens.

13. Measurement of concentration of fungal conidia byHaemocytometer.
14. Measurement of fungal cells byMicrometer.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

IV SEMESTER

SOFTCORE: AGRICULTURALMICROBIOLOGY

TotalCredit:03 **Total Hours: 48hours**

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. This paper of microbiology and biochemistry of soil is designed with the objective to provide general introduction of soil and in depth information on soil microbial diversity and the role of microorganisms in biogeochemical cycling of elements like C,N,P and trace elements and soilfertility.
2. The importance of physical, chemical and biological properties ofsoil.
3. Role of microorganisms in biogeochemicalcycling.
4. Microbiology and physiology of degradation of native and organic matter and Nitrogen fixation.

Module I **12 hours**

A) Introduction to Agricultural Microbiology:, Introduction to agricultural microbiology, concepts and scope of agricultural microbiology, Agronomy and production of important crop plants, Green revolution. Plant Pathology: Concept of disease, History of Plant Pathology, Significance of plant diseases, Symptoms and types of plant diseases, Kochrules

B) Transgenic Resistance: Gene-to-gene resistance (horizontal and vertical), functions of plant resistance genes, Resistance to viruses, fungi, bacteria and insects.

Module II **12 hours**

A) Parasitism and Disease Development Parasitism and pathogenecity, Host range of pathogens, Disease triangle, Diseases cycle / Infection cycle, Relationship between disease cycles and epidemics; Pathogens Attack Plants – Mechanical forces, Microbial enzymes and toxins, Growth regulators. Effect on physiology of Host – Photosynthesis, Translocation and transpiration, Respiration, Permeability, Transcription and translation. Environment and Plant Disease– Effect of Temperature, Moisture, Wind, Light, Soil, pH and structure, Nutrition and Herbicides.

B) Defense Mechanisms of Plant: Disease Pre-existing structural and chemical defenses, Induced structural and biochemical defenses. Microbe mediated strategies for abiotic stress management.

Module III **10 hours**

A) Plant Disease & their management: Tobacco Mosaic Disease, Sandal Spike Disease, Bacterial blight of Paddy, Citrus canker, Angular leaf spot of cotton, Late Blight of Potato, Downy Mildew of Bajra, Blast of paddy, Tikka disease of ground nut, Rust of coffee, Grain and Head smut of Sorghum. Powdery mildew of Cucurbits, Wilt of Tomato, and Root Knot of Mulberry. Bunchy top of Banana.

Module IV **14hours**

A) Microbes and Plant interaction-Mycorrhizae-Biology and their applications, Biofertilizers - microbial inoculants. Production and application of *Rhizobium, Azospirillum, Azotobacter,* phosphor bacteriaand

Cyanobacteria. PGPR's plant growth promoting *Rhizobacteria* and their uses.

B)Biological nitrogen fixation(BNF): Nitrification, denitrification; symbiotic nitrogen fixation (Rhizobium, Frankia), non-symbiotic nitrogen fixation (Azotobacter, Azospirillum); Nitrogenase enzyme, nif genes and molecular mechanism of nitrogen fixation. Role of nodulin genes in nodule development and symbiosis. Genetic engineering ofBNF

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CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

SOFTCORE: INDUSTRIALMICROBIOLOGY

TotalCredit:03 Total Hours: 48hours

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. Industrial microbiology & fermentation contains improved biochemical or physiological fermentation are mainly carried out by fungi and bacteria on large scale to produce commercialproducts.
2. The main objective of industrial fermentation is to produce highest quality and quantity of particles produce bycombining.
3. Microbes involved infermentation.
4. The basics of fermentationtechnology.

ModuleI 12hours

A) Introduction: Fermenter design and types of fermenters, achievement and maintenance of aseptic conditions, Types of fermentation processes (Surface, submerged, Batch, Continuous, solid-substrate, Dual, Fed batch fermentation and itsapplications),

B) Industrial Microorganisms: Screening, Isolation. Identification and characterization o**f** industrially important microbes. Strain improvement-mutation, recombination- gene regulation and genetic manipulation. Preservation of industrially important microbes. Culture collectioncentres**.**

ModuleII 12**hours**

A) Media for Industrial Fermentations: Media formulation, growth factors, carbon, nitrogen, Energy and Mineral sources, buffers, inhibitors, precursors, inducers, Oxygen requirements Antifoam agents and others, Sterilization: Sterilization of bioreactor, media, air and exhaust air and filtersterilization

B) Downstream processing and fermentation economics: Steps in recovery and purification Methods of cell separation – filtration and centrifugation, cell disruption, liquid liquid extraction, chromatography, membrane processes. Fermentation economics- expenses for industrial organisms, strain improvement, media sterilization, heating, cooling, aeration and agitation. Cost of Plant and equipments, batch process cycle time, continuous culture, recovery and effluent treatment, cast recovery due to waste usages andrecycling.

ModuleIII 12**hours**

A) Industrial production of energy fuels: Industrial alcohol production: Biosynthesis, methods of production, recovery and applications of ethanol, acetone – butanol and glycerol through microbialprocess.

B) Industrial production of Organic acids and Enzymes: biosynthesis, media, production process, product recovery and application of citric acid and lactic acid, Enzymes: Fungal and Bacterial Amylase; Bacterialproteases.

ModuleIV **12hours**

A) Industrial production of food additives: amino acid production, methods of production, product recovery of L-Glutamic acid and L-lysine (scaling downstream technique). Commercial uses of Amino acids Vitamins: Commercial production of Vitamin B12, and Riboflavin. Alcoholic beverages (Beer,Wine)

B) Industrial production of health care product: Penicillin and Streptomycin: Biosynthesis, production and recovery.

C) I P R: Patent Laws: Patent regulations of processes, products and microorganisms.

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CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

HARDCORE: Research Project Work, Report and Viva Voce

Credit: 06

Course outcome: Students should study this paper to know –

1. The mechanism of plant growth promotion. Production, application and use of microbes asbiofertilizers
2. Design of fermenter, media and the process of fermentation.Optimization of fermentationprocess.
3. Use of microbes for production of important industrialproducts.
4. The basic knowledge of intellectual property rights speciallypatents.

CO/PO												
CO	**PO1**	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO10**	**PO11**	**PO12**
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weighted Average	3	3	2.75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3