

Revised

SYLLABUS

FOR

**M.Sc. CHOICE BASED CREDIT
SYSTEM SEMESTER PATTERN IN**

MICROBIOLOGY

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NAGPUR UNIVERSITY,

NAGPUR (M.S.)

INDIA

2015-2016

Onwards

**SYLLABUS
FOR
M.Sc CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM IN MICROBIOLOGY SUBJECT, RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ
NAGPUR UNIVERSITY,
NAGPUR (M.S.) INDIA**

SEMESTER – I

CORE PAPER: -

PAPER-I	MB1-T001	MICROBIAL METABOLISM (MM)
PAPER-II	MB1-T002	ENZYMOLGY AND TECHNIQUES (ET)
PAPER-III	MB1-T003	ADVANCE TECHNIQUES IN MICROBIOLOGY (ATM)
PAPER-IV	MB1-T004	MEMBRANE STRUCTURE AND SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION (MSST)

PRACTICALS

PRACTICAL-I	MB1-LAB1
PRACTICAL-II	MB1-LAB2

SEMESTER – II

CORE PAPER: -

PAPER-I	MB2-T005	MICROBIAL METHODS FOR ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT (M MEM)
PAPER-II	MB2-T006	MICROBIAL METABOLITES (MMT)
PAPER-III	MB2-T007	MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY (MMP)
PAPER-IV	MB2-T008	IMMUNOLOGY AND IMMUNODIAGNOSTICS (IID)

PRACTICALS

PRACTICAL-III	MB2-LAB3
PRACTICAL-IV	MB2-LAB4

SEMESTER – III

CORE PAPER: -

PAPER-I	MB3-T009	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETICS (MBG)
PAPER-II	MB3-T010	RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY AND NANOBIO TECHNOLOGY (RDTN)

ELECTIVE PAPER:-

PAPER-III	MB3-T011	ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: - 1) MICROBIAL DIVERSITY, EVOLUTION AND ECOLOGY (MDEE) - I 2) BIOINFORMATICS (BIF) - I
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FOUNDATION COURSE:-

PAPER-IV	MB3-T012	ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: - 1) GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY (GM) (To be opted by students of other subjects only) 2) DRUGS AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT (DDM) (<u>CORE SUBJECT CENTRIC -1</u>) (To be opted by students of Microbiology only)
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PRACTICALS

PRACTICAL-V MB3-LAB5
PRACTICAL-VI MB3-LAB6

SEMESTER – IV

CORE PAPER: -

PAPER-I MB4-T013 VIROLOGY (VIR)
PAPER-II MB4-T014 MICROBIAL FERMENTATION TECHNOLOGY (MFT)

ELECTIVE PAPER:-

PAPER-III MB4-T015 ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: -
1) MICROBIAL DIVERSITY, EVOLUTION AND ECOLOGY (MDEE) - II
2) BIOINFORMATICS (BIF) - II

FOUNDATION COURSE :-

PAPER-IV MB4-T016 ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: -
1) ADVANCE MICROBIOLOGY (AM)
(To be opted by students of other subjects only)
2) VACCINES AND DELIVERY SYSTEM (VD) (CORE SUBJECT CENTRIC -2)
(To be opted by students of Microbiology only)

PRACTICALS

PRACTICAL-VII MB4-LAB7
PROJECT WORK MB4-PROJ

SEMESTER-I
Paper-I
Microbial Metabolism (MM)
MB1-T001

UNIT-I: - Carbohydrate and Lipid

Carbohydrates as informational Molecules:-Sugar code, Plant Lectins: - ConA, GS4, WGA.

Animal:-Galectin A, MBP_1. Viral:-HA, VPI. Bacterial:- LT,CT.

Reverse TCA cycle, Biosynthesis of cell wall polysaccharides and bacterial peptidoglycan.

Lipid:-Membrane lipids, biosynthesis of membrane phospholipids, ketone bodies.

UNIT-II: - Proteins and Nucleic acids

Proteins:-Determination and characteristics of alpha-helix and β -sheets. Concept of protein domain and motif, common motifs and their role in metabolism, protein folding and denaturation curves, role of Chaperones and chaperonins, Biosynthesis of all amino acids.

Nucleic acids:-Structural details of Duplex DNA, Unusual structures: palindrome, inverted repeats, mirror repeats, triplet DNA, G tetraplex, secondary structure of RNA purine and pyrimidine biosynthesis, degradation and regulation, salvage pathway, Inhibitors.

UNIT-III: - Photosynthesis

Anoxygenic photosynthesis:-Green sulphur bacterial, non-sulphur bacterial, purple phototrophic bacteria.

Oxygenic photosynthesis:-Cyanobacterial.

Chemolithotrophy:- Hydrogen oxidation and autotrophy in hydrogen bacteria. Oxidation of reduced sulphur compounds and Iron.

Bioluminescence

UNIT-IV:-Nitrogen and Sulphur metabolism and methanogenesis.

Nitrification and Anammox. Nitrate reduction and Denitrification.

Nitrogen fixation: Symbiotic, nonsymbiotic. Sulphate reduction.

Methanogenesis, Acetogenesis, Acetate use and autotrophy.

SEMESTER-I
Paper-II
Enzymology and Techniques (ET)
MB1-T002

UNIT-I: - Enzymes kinetics

Overview of Michaelis-Menten equation and its transformation, Evaluation of kinetic parameters, Kinetics of bisubstrate reaction, multistep reactions, kinetics of enzyme inhibition, Classification of enzymes

UNIT-II: - Catalytic mechanisms

Concept of active site, determination of active site, acid –base catalysis, covalent catalysis, metal ion cofactors, proximity and orientation effects, preferential binding.
Active site determination and mechanism of lysozyme, Active site determination and mechanism of serine protease.

UNIT-III: - Regulation of Enzyme activity

Allosterism, Kinetic analysis of allosteric enzymes
Covalent Modification, Feed -back inhibition
Membrane bound enzymes, isoenzymes and marker enzymes.
Constitutive and inducible enzymes.

UNIT-IV: - Techniques

Protein: ligand binding studies: association and dissociation constants, co-operative ligand binding MWC or concerted model, sequential model.
Enzyme biosensors: General concept, glucose biosensor. Industrial applications of enzymes. Protein engineering.

SEMESTER-I
Paper –III
Advance Techniques in Microbiology (ATM)
MB1-T003

UNIT-I: - Biophysical Techniques-I

Determination of size, shape and Molecular weight of Macromolecules:- by Viscosity, CD/ORD, Light scattering, diffusion sedimentation and Centrifugation techniques.

UNIT-II: -Biophysical Techniques-II

Electrophoresis: Agarose Gel, SDS-page, two-dimensional gel electrophoresis, capillary electrophoresis, immune-electrophoresis.

UNIT-III: -Microscopical Techniques.

Electron Microscopy: SEM, TEM, Staining procedures and microscopy. Fluorescent Microscopy: Staining procedures and Microscopy, FISH. Laser scanning, confocal microscopy. Scanning tunneling and atomic force microscopy. Immunoelectron microscopy, cryoelectron microscopy.

UNIT-IV: -Other advance techniques

Blotting techniques: Western, southern, northern, Radioimmunoassay. NMR and its biological importance. Site-directed mutagenesis, transcriptional start point mapping.

SEMESTER-I
Paper-IV
Membrane structure and Signal Transduction (MSST)
MB1-T004

UNIT-I: - Structure and organization of membranes

Mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, prokaryotic membrane, membrane junctions (Gap & tight junctions), techniques for membrane study: electron microscopic method, membrane vesicles, differential scanning calorimetry, fluorescence photobleaching recovery, flow cytometry.

UNIT-II: - Membrane Transport

Active and Passive transport, uniport, ATP powered pumps, non-gated ion channels, cotransport by symporters and antiporters, transepithelial transport.

UNIT-III: - Signal Transduction

General concept of cell signaling, G-protein coupled receptors and their effectors. RTK and MAP Kinases. Down regulations of pathways. Cytokine receptors and their mechanism (JAK-STAT pathway).

UNIT-IV: - Bacterial signal transduction

Basic two component system. Histidine kinase pathway Sporulation as a model of bacterial signal transduction. Osmoregulatory pathways. Heat shock proteins. Mating types of yeast.

PRACTICAL-I
MB1-LAB1
LABORATORY EXERCISE 1

- 1) Detection of enzyme activity of lipase, Urease, invertase, protease, Tween 80 hydrolysis.
 - 2) Determination of kinetic constant of amylase:- Amylase activity, V_{max} , K_m .
 - 3) Effect of pH and temperature on amylase activity.
 - 4) Effect of inhibitors on amylase activity.
 - 5) Estimation of protein:
 - 6) Production, isolation and purification of enzyme and determination of fold purification (any one enzyme)
 - 7) Estimation of sucrose in presence of glucose.
 - 8) UV absorption of proteins, DNA and RNA.
 - 9) Estimation of L-leucine by colorimetric method.
 - 10) Determination of pK_a of an amino acid.
- Minimum seven experiments must be performed in the semester.

PRACTICAL-II
MB1-LAB2
LABORATORY EXERCISE 2

- 1) Separation of DNA by agarose gel electrophoresis and estimation of DNA by Diphenylamine method.
 - 2) Estimation of RNA by Orcinol method.
 - 3) Separation of amino acids by paper chromatography.
 - 4) Separation of serum proteins by paper electrophoresis.
 - 5) Thin layer chromatography of mycotoxins
 - 6) SDS-Page of proteins.
 - 7) Performance of affinity chromatography.
 - 8) Performance of Gel filtration chromatography.
 - 9) Demonstration of blotting technique.[any one].
 - 10) Ion exchange chromatography
- Minimum seven experiments must be performed in the semester.

SEMESTER-II
Paper-I
Microbial Methods for Environment Management (MMEM)
MB2-T005

UNIT-I: - Eutrophication, Biodeterioration and Biomagnification

Eutrophication: Microbial changes induced by organic and inorganic pollutants, factors influencing eutrophication process and control of eutrophication.

Biodeterioration: Definition and concept of biodeterioration, biodeterioration of woods and pharmaceutical products.

Biomagnification: concept and consequences, Biomagnifications of chlorinated hydrocarbons and pesticides.

UNIT-II: - Biotransformation and Bioleaching, Biodegradation

Biotransformations: metals and metalloids, mercury transformations, biotransformation of pesticides such as hexachlorobenzene.

Bioleaching: Bioleaching of ores, leaching techniques and applications.

Biodegradation: Biodegradation of plastics.

UNIT-III: - Pollution Management

Waste water management using activated sludge, aerated lagoons, trickling filter, rotary biological contractors, fluidized bed reactors, stabilization ponds. Concept of phytoremediation and applications.

UNIT-IV: - Global Environmental Problems

Ozone depletion, UV-B, green house effect, acid rain, their impact and biotechnological approaches for management. Acid mine drainage and associated problems. Global warming and climate change.

SEMESTER-II
Paper –II
Microbial Metabolites (MMT)
MB2-T006

UNIT-I:- Overview of metabolites

Metabolites: General account of metabolites, secondary metabolites. Classification, structure and mode of action of secondary metabolites. Plants secondary metabolites: Digitoxine, Salicylic acid, Mycotoxins-Aflatoxin, Ochratoxin, Patulin.

Biopolymers: Polypeptides (collagen, casein and serum albumin), Polynucleotides and polysaccharides (amylose, amylopectin, alginate, cellulose) and other biopolymers like chitin, Xanthan, dextrin, Gellan, Pullulan, curdlan and hyaluronic acid.

Polyamines: Brief outline and functions of polyamines. Synthesis of linear polyamine-putrescine, cadoverine, spermidine and spermine.

UNIT-II:- Antimicrobial drugs: Secondary metabolites

Antibiotics: History and discovery of antibiotics, Antibiotic resistance, Mechanisms of antibiotic resistance.

Structure and mode of action of antibiotics:

Aminoglycosides (Amikacin), Carbapenems (Imipenim), macrolids (Azithromycin), Nitrofurans (nitrofurantoin), Penicillins (Amoxicillin), Quinolones (gatifloxacin/Ciprofloxacin), Sulphonamides (sulfamethoxazole), Tetracyclines (doxycyclines), Chloramphenicol, Fucanazole.

UNIT-III:- Pigments as secondary metabolites

General account of pigments, Chlorophylls, Carotenoids of eukaryotes, phycobilliproteins. Hemoglobin, Myoglobin, Melanin and bile pigments. Microbial pigments: Bacteriochlorophylls, Carotenoids of prokaryotes, rhodopsin and accessory pigments (Pulcherrimin, indigoidin, voalecin) Defensive role of pigments.

UNIT-IV:- Microbial vitamins

Characteristics of fats and water soluble vitamins.

Structure, function and chemistry of: Retinol (vitamin A), Riboflavin (vitamin B₂), Cynocobalamine (Vitamin B₁₂) and ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

Deficiency diseases in

humans: Xerophthalmia, Beri Beri, Pellegra, Scurvey, Keratomalacia, osteoporosis, Osteomalacia, Cheilosis, Glossitis, Pernicious anemia and Erythroid hypoplasia.

SEMESTER-II
Paper-III
Medical Microbiology and Parasitology (MMP)
MB2-T007

UNIT-I: - Infection

Infection: Definition, Types, stages of infection, process of infection.

Establishment of pathogenic microorganisms: Entry, spread and tissue damage. Mechanism of bacterial adhesion, colonization and invasion of mucous membranes of respiratory, enteric and urogenital tracts. Aggresssins and toxins.

UNIT-II: - Bacteriology

Pathogenic Bacteria: Morphological characteristics, Pathogenesis and Laboratory diagnosis including rapid methods of following pathogenic bacteria;

Klebsiellapneumoniae; Proteus Vulgaris; Proteus mirabilis; Shigelladysenteriae
;*Pseudomonasaeruginosa; Vibrio Cholerae; Streptococcus pneumoniae.*

New emerging infections: -*Streptococcus suis; community associated Methicilin resistant Staphylococcus aureus(MRSA), Bordetellapertusis, Clostridium difficile, Multi drug resistant tuberculosis.*

UNIT-III: - Mycology

Pathogenic Fungi: Morphological characteristics, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of following pathogenic fungi;-

Microsporum; Trichophyton; Histoplasma capsulatum; Blastomyces dermatitidis; Candida albicans;
Cryptococcus neoformans; Pneumocystis carinii.

UNIT-IV: - Parasitology

Parasites: *Entamoeba histolytica; Giardia Lamblia; Plasmodium vivax; Leishmania donovani.*

Helminths: *Taenia saginata; Taenia solium; Hymenolepis nana; Schistosoma haematobium.*

SEMESTER-II
Paper –IV
Immunology and Immunodiagnostics (IID)
MB2-T008

UNIT-I: - Overview of the Immune system and CMI

Cells involved in Immune system: Hematopoiesis, Lymphocytes, mononuclear phagocytes, Antigen presenting cells, Granulocytes.

Lymphoid organ: Lymphatic system, Primary and Secondary lymphoid organs.

Complement System: Pathways of complement activation, regulation of complement system, Biological functions of complement system.

Inflammation: Intracellular cell adhesion molecules, Mechanism of cell migration, Inflammation. Pathways of antigen processing and presentation.

Cell Mediated Immunity: General properties of effector T cells, Cytotoxic T Cells, Natural Killer cells, Antibody-Dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity. T-Cell dependent and T-cell independent defense mechanisms.

UNIT-II: - Specific Immune Response

Cancer and the Immune system: Origin and Terminology, Malignant Transformation of cells, oncogenes and cancer induction, Tumor Antigens, Immune surveillance theory, Tumor evasion of the Immune system, Cancer Immunotherapy.

Transplantation Immunology: Immunological basis of Graft Rejection, Mechanism of Graft rejection. Immunosuppressive therapy: General and specific. Clinical Transplant.

Tolerance: Central and peripheral tolerance to self antigens, Mechanism of induction of natural tolerance.

UNIT-III: - Immune Dysfunction

Immunodeficiency disorders: - Phagocytic cell defect (Chediak-Higashi syndrome); B-cell deficiency (Bruton's X-linked hypogammaglobulinemia); T-cell deficiency disorder (DiGeorge Syndrome); Combined B-cell & T-cell deficiency disorder (SCID-Severe combined immunodeficiency diseases, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome); Complement deficiencies and secondary immunodeficiency conditions carried by drugs, nutritional factors & AIDS.

Autoimmunity and autoimmune diseases:-General consideration, Etiology, Clinical categories, Diagnosis and treatment. RA(Rheumatoid arthritis); SLE (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus); Guillain-Barre Syndrome; Multiple sclerosis; Myasthenia gravis; Grave's disease; Goodpasture syndrome, Autoimmune haemolytic disease; Pernicious anaemia.

Hypersensitivity :- Type I, Type II, Type III & Type IV

UNIT-IV: - Immunodiagnostics

Precipitation reactions:Immunodiffusion, immunoelectrophoresis,

Agglutination reactions: Bacterial Agglutination, Hemagglutination, Passive agglutination, Reverse passive agglutination and agglutination inhibition.

Immunodiagnostic techniques:Radioimmuno assay, ELISA, Chemiluminiscenceimmuno assay, Western blotting technique, Complement fixation test, Immunofluorescence, Immunoelectron microscopy.

PRACTICAL-III
MB2-LAB3
LABORATORY EXERCISE 3

1) Different staining:

- a) Acid fast staining,
- b) Giemsa staining,
- c) Leishmann staining,
- d) Flurochrome staining
- e) Special staining methods to demonstrate granules, capsule and spores.

2) Isolation of pathogens from clinical samples pus, blood and urine.

3) Conventional and rapid methods of isolation and identification of following pathogenic bacteria, fungi and parasites.

Bacteria: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebseilla pneumonia*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Salmonella paratyphi*, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Vibrio cholerae*. { Any five }

Fungi: *Candida albicans*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Microsporium*, *trichophyton*, *Histoplasms capsulatum*. [any one]

Parasite: *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Girdia lamblia*, *Plasmodium spp*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*; *Taenia solium*, *Taenia saginata* [any one].

4) Antibiotic sensitivity testing by various methods:

- a) Kirby-Bauer's disc diffusion method.
- b) Well plate method.
- c) Broth dilution method.
- d) Agar dilution method.
- e) E-strip method for MIC testing.

PRACTICAL-IV
MB2-LAB 4
LABORATORY EXERCISE 4

Diagnostic immunologic principles and methods of followings:-

- 1) Immunodiffusion
- 2) Immunoelectrophoresis
- 3) Blood grouping
- 4) Widal[slide and tube]tests.
- 5) TRUST[Toludine Red Unheated Serum Test]
- 6) Syphcard test
- 7) Australian latex antigen test.
- 8) Antistreptolysin 'o'test[ASO]
- 9) Pregnancy test.
- 10) Rhematoid arthritis test[RA]
- 11) RPR[rapid plasma reagin]test.
- 12) Treponema pallidum haemagglutination test (TPHA).
- 13) One step test for Qualitative detection of HBs.
- 14) ELISA [Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay]-HIV and HBs.

SEMESTER-III
Paper-I
Molecular Biology and Genetics (MBG)
MB3-T009

UNIT-I: - Replication Repair and Recombination

Replication:-Initiation-Priming in E.Coli and Eukaryotes.

Elongation:-Holoenzyme and processivity of replication.

Termination:-In prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

DNA Repair:-Direct reversal of DNA damage, Base excision repair by nucleotide excision.

Homologous recombination:-Rec BCD; gene conversion.

UNIT-II: - Gene Expression

Transcription:-Comparative study of prokaryotic and eukaryotic transcription process, Class I, II, III promoters, Enhancers and silencers, General and specific transcription factors.

Post transcriptional events:-mRNA, rRNA and tRNA processing through splicing mechanism, trans splicing, RNA editing, post transcriptional control of gene expression, **gene silencing** RNA interference, Catalytic RNA and antisense RNA.

Translation:-Initiation, elongation and termination mechanism. Post translational modifications.

UNIT-III: - Gene Regulation Expression

Lac, Arabino and trp operons.

Chromatin remodeling and mRNA and protein degradation control.

UNIT-IV:- Genetics of Bacteria and Bacteriophages

Gene mapping in bacteria by conjugation, transformation and transduction.

Mapping bacteriophage gene by recombination analysis, deletion mapping and complementation.

Transposons: Bacterial, P elements and retrotransposons

SEMESTER - III
Paper –II
Recombinant DNA technology and Nano Biotechnology (RDTN)
MB3-T010

UNIT-I: - Molecular Cloning Methods.

DNA cloning, restriction enzymes, cloning vectors, genomic library ,cDNA library and chromosome libraries.

Screening and identification of genes, Expression vectors, heterologous probes, oligonucleotide probes, microarrays.

PCR: Steps, advantages, limitations, application, RT-PCR,

UNIT-II:- Other molecular tools for studying genes

Restriction mapping: DNA sequencing dideoxy and pyrosequencing, DNA fingerprinting.

S1 Mapping, primer expressions, Dnasefootprinting, DMS footprinting.

Nuclear run on transcription, reporter gene transcription.

UNIT-III:- Tissue Culture and stem cell technology

Tissue culture: Tissue culture media and supplements, serum-free media, cell lines and cryopreservation of cells. Primary culture, subculture, suspension culture techniques, transformation and immortalization. Quantitation and characterization of cells.

Stem cell technology-embryonal stem cell and multipotent stem cells, present perspective.

UNIT-IV:- RDT Products.

Tissue plasminogen activator [TPA].Tissue growth factor B. Dnase; **PDGF.**

GEMS/GMO.

Transgenic plants and plant products, Comparative account, Concept of nano biotechnology and its application.

SEMESTER - III
Paper -III
CORE ELECTIVE
Microbial Diversity, Evolution and Ecology (MDEE) - I
MB1- T011

UNIT-I: - Microbial Evolution and Systematic

Evolution of Earth and early life forms.

Primitive life forms:-RNA world, molecular coding, energy and carbon metabolism, origin of Eukaryotes, endosymbiosis.

Methods for determining evolutionary relationships:-Evolutionary chronometers, Ribosomal RNA sequencing, signature sequences, phylogenetic probes, microbial community analysis.

Derivation of Microbial Phylogeny:- characteristics of domain of life, classical taxonomy, chemotaxonomy, bacterial speciation.

UNIT-II: -Microbial Diversity: Archea

General Metabolism and Autotrophy in archea

Phylum Euryarchaeota:-Halophilicarchaea, methanogens, thermoplasma.

Phylum Crenarchaeota:-Energy metabolism, Thermoproteales, sulfolobales, desulfolobales.

Phylum Nanoarchaeota:-Nanoarchaeum.

Heat stable biomolecules and extremophiles, Evolutionary significance of hyperthermophiles.

UNIT-III :-Microbial Diversity: Bacteria

Phylum Proteobacteria:-Free living N₂ fixing bacteria, purple phototrophic bacteria nitrifying bacteria, sulphur and iron oxidizing bacteria, sulphate and sulphur reducing bacteria.

Phylum prochlorophytes and cyanobacteria,

Phylum: Planctomyces,

Phylum; Verrucomicrobia.

UNIT-IV :- Microbial Diversity.

Phylum: Cytophaga, Phylum: Green Sulfur Bacteria. Phylum: Deinococci.

Phylum: Green non –sulfur bacteria.

Phylum: Branching Hyperthermophiles, Thermotoga and Aquifex.

Phylum: Nitrospira and Deferribacter.

SEMESTER - III
Paper –III
CORE ELECTIVE
Bioinformatics (BIF) - I
MB3-T011

UNIT-I: -

Basic Concept of Computer Organization, Internet, File Transfer Protocol, Browser, Home Page, Hyper text transfer protocol, Uniform Resource Locator, Hyperlink and Web Applications.

UNIT-II: -

Database types, levels of omics, genome projects.

C-value paradox, reassociation kinetics.

Data researches and pairwise alignments:-

Dot Plots, Simple alignments, Dynamic programming global and local alignments

BLAST, FASTA, Scoring matrices, and alignment scores. Multiple sequence alignments. Pattern of substitution within genes, substitution number estimations, molecular clocks.

UNIT-III: - Phylogenetics

Phylogenetic trees, Pair wise alignment, distance matrix method, maximum likelihood approach, multiple sequence analysis,

Parsimony, Inferred ancestral sequence, consensus trees, comparison of phylogenetic methods.

UNIT-IV:- Genomics and Gene recognition

Prokaryotes genomes, prokaryotic gene structure GC content prokaryotic gene density, eukaryotic genomes, eukaryotic gene structure, ORF, GC content expression, Transposition, Repetitive elements, gene density.

FOUNDATION COURSE IN MICROBIOLOGY
SEMISTER- III
GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY (GM)
(To be opted by students of other subjects only)

UNIT-I: -

Morphology of bacteria, fungi, protozoa and algae. Gram staining, acid fast staining and endospore staining. Synthetic and non synthetic media, autoclave and its application in sterilization.

UNIT-II: -

Basic nutritional requirements, nutritional classifications, determination of basic nutritional requirements, bacterial growth curve, factors determining bacterial growth. Determination of bacterial growth.

UNIT-III: -

Control of bacteria- microbiostatic and microbiocidal agents, physical techniques for control of bacteria, chemical techniques for control of bacteria, antibiosis and common antibiotic agents.

UNIT-IV: -

Bacteriological analysis of water- MTFT, Membrane filter technique, MPN, Basic water treatment process for generation of portable water, definition of waste water, waste water treatment process.

Core Subject Centric – 1
(To be opted by students of Microbiology only)
SEMESTER - III
Paper –IV
Drugs and Disease Management (DDM)
MB3-T012

UNIT-I: -

Drug latention and Prodrug: History, carrier-linked prodrugs, bioprecursorsprodrugs, carboxylic acids and alcohols, amines, carboxyl compounds.

Drug-microbe: Host relationship, mechanism of drug action and drug resistance including MDR.

UNIT-II:-

Antiinfective agents:Iodophores (providone-Iodine),Benzylkonium chloride, genital violet, mercury compounds.

Antifungal agents:Clotrimazole, Ketoconazole, Tolnaftate, Amphotericin B, Nystatin, Griscofulvin.

Antitubercular agents: Isoniazid, Ethambutol, rifamycin ,cycloserine.

UNIT-III: -

Antiprotozoal agent:Metranidazole, 8-hydroxyquinoline

Antimalarials:Quininesulphate, Chloroquine, Primaquine phosphate, Pyrimethamine.

UNIT-IV:-

Histamines and Antihistaminicagents: Cimetidine, Ramitidine, Omeprazole.

Analgesic agents:Morphine and their derivatives anti-inflammatory analgesics- Phenylbutazoneamdoxyphenbutazone, Prostaglandins.

PRACTICAL-V
MB3-LAB 5
LABORATORY EXERCISE 5

- 1) Isolation of genomic DNA of bacteria.
- 2) Isolation of plasmid DNA.
- 3) Amplification of DNA by PCR.
- 4) Restriction digestion and RFLP
- 5) Demonstration of bacterial transformation.
- 6) Demonstration of cloning
- 7) Demonstration of UV induced mutagenesis in *E.coli*.
- 8) Demonstration of ligation.

PRACTICAL-VI
MB3-LAB 6
LABORATORY EXERCISE 6

- 1) Preparation of plant tissue culture media.
- 2) Growth of Callus.
- 3) Isolation of single cell from intact plant organs.
- 4) Microscopic observation of cultured cells.
- 5) Determination of starch in plant tissue.
- 6) To study Phytochemical analysis (qualitative detection) of plant.

SEMESTER-IV
Paper-I
Virology (VIR)
MB4-T013

UNIT-I: - History, Classification and composition of viruses

Brief outline on discovery of viruses (Origin and evolution), Terminology, Differentiation with other groups of microorganisms.

Nomenclature and classification of viruses (Regenmortel et.al.2005, 8th Report of ICTV).

Genetic classification

Morphology and structure of viruses (size and shape/symmetry).

Chemical composition of viruses (viral capsid, spikes, envelopes and types of viral nucleic acids).

Assay of Viruses.

UNIT-II:-Bacterial viruses

Bacteriophages- Structural organization; life cycle (Extracellular phase; attachment, penetration of nucleic acid, transcription, translation, replication, maturation and release of phage particles) of Φ X174, T4, lambda, M13 and MuPhages. Bacteriophage typing, One step growth curve.

UNIT-III:-Animal and Plant viruses

Life cycle, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of following viruses.

Animal Viruses:-

RNA viruses: Picorna, Orthomyxo, Rhabdovirus and HIV.

DNA viruses: Pox, Herpes, Adeno and Hepatitis viruses.

Oncogenic viruses: Papova viruses, EB virus, HTLV viruses.

Plant virus: TMV, Cauliflower mosaic virus, potato virus.

UNIT-IV:-General methods of Diagnosis and antiviral drugs

Serological methods: -Haemadsorption; Haemadsorption inhibition; haemagglutination; Haemagglutination inhibition(HAI); Complement fixation, Immunofluorescence methods. ELISA and Radioimmunoassays(RIA).

Antiviral agents: Types of IFN, induction and Molecular basis of antiviral effect of interferon

Structure and Mechanism of action of:

Amantadine, Rimantidine, Vidarabine, Acyclovir, Ganciclovir, Ribavirin, Foscarnet, Stavudine, Lamivudine.

NNRTIS(non-nucleoside RT inhibitors)- Nevirapine; Delavirdine and Efavirenz.

Protease inhibitors- Saquinavir, Indinavir and Ritonavir.

SEMESTER-IV
Paper-II
Microbial Fermentation Technology (MFT)
MB4-T014

UNIT-I:- General Principles of Fermentation

Bioreactors: Bioreactor types, immobilized bioreactors, types of fermentation.

Fermentation kinetics and Monod's Model: Growth kinetics and Monod's Model, Substrate accelerated death, specific growth rate, stringent response, Ntr and Pho system, growth limiting substrate, maintenance energy, growth yield and product formation.

Process optimization: factors of optimization, rheology of fermentation fluid, oxygenation, and oxygen transfer kinetics. chemostat, turbidostat.

UNIT-II:- Downstream Processing and scale up.

Downstream processes: types of processing units and systems, Storage and packaging methods.

Scale up; scale down, criteria involved in scale up.

Productivity, power requirements Basic control theory.

UNIT-III: - Industrial Fermentation Products

Biofuels: Ethanol, Hydrogen, Methane

Antibiotics: β -lactum antibiotics (Synthetic penicillin), Streptomycin, Cephalosporin.

Biopreservative: Lactobacillus sakei. Biopolymers: Xanthan, Polyhydroxyalkanoates.

Thermostable enzymes: Proteases. Biosurfactants: a comparative account.

UNIT-IV:-Food and Healthcare products

SCP, various types and processes. Carotenoids

Amino acids: Lysine, Glutamic acid.

Vitamins: riboflavin, Vit. B12. Fatty acids (Palmitate, oleate).

SEMESTER - IV
Paper -III
CORE ELECTIVE
Microbial Diversity, Evolution and Ecology (MDEE) - II
MB4-T015

UNIT-I: - Microbial Ecosystems

Population, guilds, communities, homeostatis, Environment and microenvironment.
Biofilms. Terrestrial environment, deep surface microbiology. Fresh water environment, lake and river microbiology. Marine Microbiology and Hydrothermal vents.

UNIT-II: - Diversity, stability and succession

Diversity indices, dominance indices, information statistics indices, Shannon index, Brillouin Index, Rank abundance diagrams, community similarity analysis, Jaccard Coefficient, Sorensen coefficient, cluster analysis. Community stability, stability hypothesis, Intermediate-disturbance hypothesis.
Meaning of succession: Tolerance and inhibition patterns of succession, theories of succession.

UNIT-III: - Ecology and Genetics

Genetic structure of population:- Genotype frequency, allele frequencies.
Hardy-Weinberg Law: - Assumptions, predictions, derivation, extension and natural selection.
Measuring genetic variation at protein level, measuring genetic variation at DNA level.
Factors effecting gene frequencies:- Mutation, Random genetic drift, migration, Hardy-Weinberg natural selection, Assortative mating, Inbreeding.

UNIT-IV: -Interactions and Ecosystem Management

Microbial Interactions: Competition and coexistence, Gause hypothesis, syntrophy, commensalism and Mutualism, predation, parasitism, and antagonism, Interaction with plants and animals.
Concept of sustainable development: microbial technology and sustainable development.
Management and improvement of waste land/barren land.
Oil spills, damage and management petroleum and oil shore management.

SEMESTER - IV
Paper -III
CORE ELECTIVE
Bioinformatics (BIF) - II

MB4-T015

UNIT-I: -

Data Mining- Definition, data mining problems, cluster analysis, data mining techniques and tools, data mining methods.

UNIT-II: -

Structure of proteins- primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary. Protein motifs and folding, protein folding modeling, protein structure prediction.

UNIT-III: -

Structure of RNA, secondary structure of RNA, types of RNA, RNA structure prediction.

UNIT-IV: -

Insilico drug designing, insilico inhibitors designing, empirical methods of ligand screening, prediction techniques, post translational modification prediction.

FOUNDATION COURSE IN MICROBIOLOGY
SEMISTER- IV
ADVANCE MICROBIOLOGY (AM)
(To be opted by students of other subjects only)

UNIT-I: -

Industrially important micro organisms, typical fermentor and layout of fermentation plant, batch and continuous processes, kinetics of fermentation.

UNIT-II: -

Industrial production of ethanol, penicillin, lysine, vit.B12, acetone butanol, vinegar, alcoholic beverages including beer, wine, whiskey, rum, vodka and gin.

UNIT-III: -

Agriculturally important micro organisms, mycorrhiza, phosphate solubilizing bacteria, biofertilizers, biopesticides, composting and its applications.

UNIT-IV: -

Medically important pathogenic bacteria and viruses, diseases of respiratory tract, gastro intestinal tract, urino genital tract, diseases of brain and central nervous system. Active and passive immunity and immunization process.

Core Subject Centric – 2
(To be opted by students of Microbiology only)
SEMESTER - IV
Paper – IV
Vaccines and Delivery system (VD)
MB4-T016

UNIT-I: - Vaccines

Definition and discovery of vaccines.
Active and passive prophylactic measures.

General account on :-

- Exhalation & attenuation.
- Subunit vaccines
- DNA vaccines
- Vaccines additives and adjuvants

UNIT-II: -

Conventional vaccines

Contents and immunization schedule

- BCG
- Hepatitis vaccine
- Influenza vaccine
- Polio vaccine (Inactivated, live attenuated)
- DPT
- MMR

UNIT-III: -

Advanced vaccines

- Vaccines in development.
- Malaria vaccines
- Epstein Barr virus vaccines
- Cytomegalo virus vaccines
- HIV vaccines
- Herpes simplex viral vaccines

UNIT-IV: - Designing & delivery system.

- Drug designing
- Non-automated in vitro drug susceptibility testing.
- Rapid tests for susceptibility testing, and antibiotic assay in body fluid
- Drugs & vaccines delivery system.

PRACTICAL-VII
MB4-LAB 7
LABORATORY EXERCISE 7

- 1) Isolation of viruses from water sources.
- 2) Microbiological examination of foods.
- 3) Production of penicillin in lab and its estimation.
- 4) Determination of microbial reaction kinetics for an inhibitory substrate in a fed batch system.
- 5) Determination of the parameters of oxygen transfer.
- 6) Immobilization of cells/Enzymes.