

VIKRAMA SIMHAPURI UNIVERSITY NELLORE



DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(Two-Year Programme under Choice-Based Credit System)

CURRICULUM

(Regulations 2020-21; Effective from the Academic Year 2020-21)

DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To be a centre of excellence in basic and applied research and training young minds in the fields of Biotechnology.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

- To provide a platform for education of global standards in Biotechnology using advanced methods and techniques.
- To carry out discovery-oriented research of international standards towards biotech product development.
- To establish academic and research collaborations with the industries and healthcare institutions at both national and international levels.
- To produce bioentrepreneurs and human resources for biotechnology industries.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The aim of this program is to provide a broad overview of biotechnology, and thus produce graduates with sufficient knowledge and expertise to apply them in basic biosciences research and teaching.

The program has following specific objectives:

1. To provide an intensive and in-depth knowledge to the students in diverse areas of basic biotechnology,
2. To impart knowledge and skills necessary to generate recombinant DNA and genetically engineered organisms,
3. To provide bioinformatics skills for biological sequence data mining,
4. To train the students to take up wide variety of roles like researchers, scientists, and academicians, and
5. To provide the students hands on training for the technical review and literature search for designing research problems.

PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES (PLOs)

PLO-1	Knowledge Gaining: Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and interdisciplinary skills in the fields of biotechnology.
PLO-2	Computational Biotechnology: Apply computational modelling of proteins, drug design and simulations to test the models and solve scientific problem.
PLO-3	Experimental Abilities: Hypothesis testing, experimental designing, interpretation of the data to solve various problems in different areas of biotechnology.
PLO-4	Scientific Communication: Demonstrate communication skills, scientific writing and data recording abilities in all the fields of biotechnology.

PLO-5	Ethical Awareness: Demonstrate the ability to identify ethical issues related to recombinant DNA technology, genetic engineering, animals handling, intellectual property rights, biosafety and handling of sensitive experiments; awareness about the difference between data beautification and data manipulation/scientific misconduct.
PLO-6	Collaboration & Teamwork: Demonstrate the ability to work on research projects and assignments in the teams of students coming from different academic disciplines, diverse cultures and ethnicities.
PLO-7	Self-learning & Life-long Learning: Demonstrate conceptual learning through systematic thinking and self-study and life-long learning that helps to solve scientific problems with well-defined solutions.
PLO-8	Leadership Qualities: Demonstrate the ability to take initiative, set direction, design strategy, and build social cohesion not only in research labs but also in social contexts. Can independently carry out a complete scientific work process, including the theoretical background, hypotheses generation, collecting and analyzing data as along with the interpretation of results and their presentation.
PLO-9	Research Skills: Demonstrate the ability to sense the scientific and technological trends in different academic and industry settings, identify the pertinent questions to be addressed, build hypotheses, and design experimental strategies to solve the scientific problems. Demonstrate the ability to use state-of-the-art digital tools and software to collect up-to-date literature and to mine the data, procure, analyze and present the data.
PLO-10	Emerging & Advanced Fields: Aware of recent scientific updates, emerging and advanced technologies for quality work and to fulfill the need of the hour throughout life. Understands the role of biotechnology in society, health related issues, environmental concerns and cultural problems through scientific interventions.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

PSO-1	Students will be able to demonstrate, apply their knowledge and find innovative solutions to solve the problems in the areas of cell biology, microbiology, biochemistry, analytical techniques, genetics, biosafety, bioethics, intellectual property rights and biotechnology entrepreneurship. This experience would enable students to familiarize with basic laboratory instruments and understand the principles of various protocols.
PSO-2	Students will be able to demonstrate and apply the principles of advanced methodologies by adopting emerging technologies in molecular biology, enzymology, metabolism, immunology, genetic engineering, bioinformatics, biostatistics and OMICS.

PSO-3	Students will be able to gain fundamental knowledge, understand various facets of procedures and their applications in the elective areas of biotechnology including animal, plant, food, environmental, aquaculture, pharmaceutical and medical biotechnology and bioprocess technology.
PSO-4	Students will be able to acquire knowledge in the research-oriented specialized areas including (a) emerging infectious diseases, (b) herbal and tissue culture technology, (c) molecular diagnostics, (d) probiotics, prebiotics and feed technology, (e) molecular phylogeny and nutraceuticals of marine sources, (f) translational research in animal sciences, and (g) molecular drug discovery and development.
PSO-5	Students will be equipped to understand three fundamental aspects in biological phenomenon: a) what to seek; b) how to seek; c) why to seek? Students will acquire life skills, innovative thinking, planning and setting-up of small-scale biotechnology-related industries by exploring, developing and gaining hands on experience in skill-oriented activities such as (a) research methodologies and scientific communication skills in biotechnology, (b) submission of educational tour report, (c) delivering seminar in advances of biotechnology, (d) analyzing the landmark discoveries critically in journal club, and (e) preparation of project poster and dissertation. This experience would enable them to begin a career in industry as well as in research laboratories conducting fundamental research.

M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY – COURSE DETAILS

FIRST SEMESTER					
S.No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Focus on (Employability/ Entrepreneurship/Skill Development/ Project/Field Work/Internship)	Relevant of Developmental Needs (Local/Regional/ National/Global)	Old/ New
1.	BT T-101	Microbiology & Cell Biology	Employability	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
2.	BT T-102	Chemistry of Biomolecules	Employability	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
3.	BT T-103	Modern Genetics	Employability	Local, Regional & Global	Old
4.	BT T-104	Biophysical & Biochemical Techniques	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
5.	BT T-105	Intellectual Property Rights, Biosafety & Bioethics of Biotechnology	Entrepreneurship	National	New
6.	BT P-101	Microbiology & Cell Biology	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
7.	BT P-102	Chemistry of Biomolecules	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
8.	BT P-103	Modern Genetics	Skill Development	Local, Regional & Global	Old
9.	BT P-104	Biophysical & Biochemical Techniques	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old

SECOND SEMESTER					
S.No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Focus on (Employability/ Entrepreneurship/Skill Development/ Project/ Field Work/Internship)	Relevant of Developmental Needs (Local/Regional/ National/Global)	Old/ New
10.	BT T-201	Enzymology & Intermediary Metabolism	Employability	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
11.	BT T-202	Immunology & Immunotechnology	Employability	National	Old

12.	BT T-203	Molecular Biology	Employability	National	Old
13.	BT T-204	Bioinformatics & Biostatistics	Skill Development	National	Old
14.	BT T-205	Entrepreneurship in Biotechnology	Entrepreneurship	Global	New
15.	BT P-201	Enzymology & Intermediary Metabolism	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
16.	BT P-202	Immunology & Immunotechnology	Skill Development	National	Old
17.	BT P-203	Molecular Biology	Skill Development	National	Old
18.	BT P-204	Bioinformatics & Biostatistics	Skill Development	National	Old

THIRD SEMESTER

S.No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Focus On (Employability/ Entrepreneurship/ Skill Development/ Project/Field Work/Internship)	Relevant of Developmental Needs (Local/Regional/ National/Global)	Old/ New
19.	BT T-301	Genetic Engineering	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
20.	BT T-302	'OMICS' Biotechnology	Skill Development	Local, Regional & Global	New
21.	BT T-303A	Animal Biotechnology	Employability	Regional	Old
22.	BT T-303B	Plant Biotechnology	Employability	Regional	Old
23.	BT T-304A	Bioprocess Engineering & Technology	Employability	National	Old
24.	BT T-304B	Food Biotechnology	Employability	Local, Regional & Global	New
25.	BT T-305	Emerging Technologies in Biotechnology	Skill Development	Local, Regional & Global	New
26.	BT P-301	Genetic Engineering	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
27.	BT P-302	'OMICS' Biotechnology	Skill Development	Local, Regional & Global	New
28.	BT P-303A	Animal Biotechnology	Skill Development	Regional	Old
29.	BT P-303B	Plant Biotechnology	Skill Development	Regional	Old
30.	BT P-304A	Bioprocess Engineering & Technology	Skill Development	National	Old
31.	BT P-304B	Food Biotechnology	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New

FOURTH SEMESTER

S.No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Focus on (Employability/ Entrepreneurship/ Skill Development/ Project/Field Work/Internship)	Relevant of Developmental Needs (Local/Regional/ National/Global)	Old/ New
32.	BT T-401A	Environmental Biotechnology	Employability	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
33.	BT T-401B	Aquaculture Biotechnology	Employability	Local, Regional & Global National	New
34.	BT T-402A	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology	Employability	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
35.	BT T-402B	Medical Biotechnology	Employability	National	New
36.	BT T-403	Research Methodology & Scientific Communication Skills in Biotechnology	Skill Development	National	New
37.	BT T-404A	Emerging Infectious Diseases	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New
38.	BT T-404B	Herbal & Tissue Culture Technology	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New

39.	BT T-404C	Molecular Diagnostics	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New
40.	BT T-404D	Probiotics, Prebiotics & Feed Technology	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New
41.	BT T-404E	Molecular Phylogeny & Nutraceuticals of Marine Sources	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New
42.	BT T-404F	Translational Research in Animal Sciences	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New
43.	BT T-404G	Molecular Drug Discovery & Development	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New
44.	BT P-401A	Environmental Biotechnology	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
45.	BT P-401B	Aquaculture Biotechnology	Skill Development	Local, Regional & Global National	New
46.	BT P-402A	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
47.	BT P-402B	Medical Biotechnology	Skill Development	National	New
48.	BT SEA-1	Educational Tour	Field Work	Local & National	New
49.	BT SEA-2	Grand Seminar in Advances of Biotechnology	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old
50.	BT SEA-3	Critical Analysis of Landmark Discoveries	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New
51.	BT SEA-4	Poster Presentation	Skill Development	Local, Regional, National & Global	New
52.	BT SEA-5	Dissertation	Project	Local, Regional, National & Global	Old

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M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(2-Year Programme under CBCS)

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE, SYLLABUS AND EXAMINATION

(Regulations 2020-21; Effective from the Academic Year 2020-21)

Course Type	Course Code	Title of the Course	Core / Elective	Hours per Week	Credits	Examination			
						Internal	External	Max. Marks	Duration (Hours)
FIRST SEMESTER									
THEORY	BT T-101	MICROBIOLOGY & CELL BIOLOGY	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-102	CHEMISTRY OF BIOMOLECULES	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-103	MODERN GENETICS	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-104	BIOCHEMICAL & BIOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-105	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, BIOSAFETY & BIOETHICS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY	GC	4	4	30	70	100	3
PRACTICAL	BT P-101	MICROBIOLOGY & CELL BIOLOGY	CC	6	2	0	50	50	4
	BT P-102	CHEMISTRY OF BIOMOLECULES	CC	6	2	0	50	50	4

	BT P-103	MODERN GENETICS	CC	6	2	0	50	50	4
	BT P-104	BIOCHEMICAL & BIOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES	CC	6	2	0	50	50	4
			Total	44	28	150	550	700	31
CC: CORE COURSE GC: GENERIC COURSE									





BT T-101: MICROBIOLOGY & CELL BIOLOGY

SEMESTER-I	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to introduce the field of microbiology and cell biology with special emphasis on microbial diversity, morphology, nutrition and methods for control of microbes, and to impart knowledge of the cell structure and functions of diverse cellular organelles.</p>				
<p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the historical discoveries made in the field of microbiology and the evolution of microbiology including virology. 2. Apply the knowledge of techniques for isolation and cultivation of microorganisms (algae, fungi, bacteria and virus), and explain the diversity of bacteria, classification and identification with knowledge of general characters of various bacterial phyla. 3. Discuss the insights into the cellular composition of bacteria and viruses, and give the overview of virus replication strategies, sub-genomic RNAs, virusoids, viroids and prions. 4. Understand the cellular organization and composition of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, remember the concepts of structure and functions of cellular organelles, and comprehend the role of different cell organelles and properties of the cell membrane. 5. Explain the cell cycle and its regulation and learn signal transduction in cells, and introduction to cancer. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2

UNIT-I: CHARACTERISTICS OF PROKARYOTES

Historical development of microbiology – Spontaneous generation, germ theory of disease. General characteristics of protozoa, fungi, microalgae, cyanobacteria, rickettsiae, mycoplasma, spirochetes and archaebacteria. Outline classification of bacteria as per Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology. Nomenclature of bacteria. Chemotaxonomy of bacteria. Nucleic acid-based classification of bacteria. Ultrastructure of bacteria – An account of variant (capsule, flagellum, pilus, plasmids, endospore) and invariant (cell wall, cell membrane, mesosomes, nucleoid, ribosome) components of bacterial cell. Introduction to virology – Outline classification and nomenclature of viruses. Biology and multiplication of Lambda bacteriophage, T4, M13 and HIV. Biology of sub-viral particles – Prions, viroids, satellite viruses.

UNIT-II: PROKARYOTIC GROUPS & DISEASES

Nutritional groups in bacteria – Photoautotrophs, chemoautotrophs, photoheterotrophs, organotrophs, methylotrophs, mixotrophs and, auxotrophs. Different methods of sterilization. Preparation of culture media. Isolation of pure cultures of bacteria. Culture collection and maintenance of cultures. Microbial growth – Growth curves, measurement of growth and growth yields. Synchronous growth, continuous culture by chemostats and turbidostats. Growth as affected by environmental factors like temperature, acidity, alkalinity, water availability and oxygen. General account of microbial diseases – Disease reservoirs, epidemiological terminologies. Chemotaxis. Quorum sensing in bacteria. Sexually-



transmitted diseases: Syphilis and AIDS. Other diseases – Tuberculosis, rabies, kalazar, hepatitis, filarial, malaria. Antibiotics – Penicillin and cephalosporin. Broad-spectrum antibiotics.

UNIT-III: EUKARYOTIC CELL & ORGANELLES

Diversity of cell size and shape. Cell theory. Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell. Nucleus – Ultrastructure of nucleus and nuclear envelope. Nomenclature of chromosome, C-value paradox, dosage compensation. Euchromatin and heterochromatin (constitutive and facultative). Nucleolus. Polytene and Lampbrush chromosomes. Cell cycle – Overview of eukaryotic cell cycle, regulation of cell cycle and extracellular signals. Cell cycle check points. Regulators of cell cycle progression – MPF, cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases. Cell differentiation. Cell death and proliferation – Apoptosis: definition, mechanism and significance. Necrosis. Brief account of biology of cancer.

UNIT-IV: CELL-CELL INTERACTIONS OF EUKARYOTES

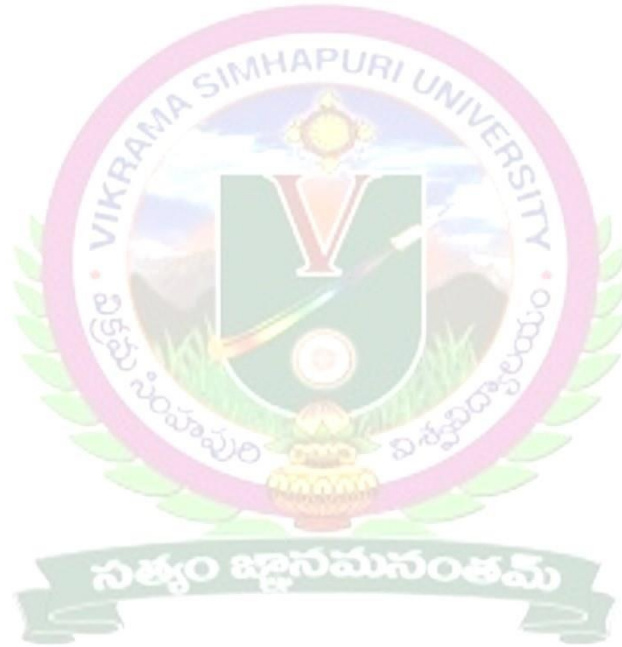
Cell Communication – General principles: Cell surface receptors (ion channel-linked, G-protein-linked and enzyme-linked receptors) and intracellular receptors. Forms of intracellular signaling – Autocrine, paracrine, contact-dependent, synaptic and endocrine signaling. Response of cell to signals. Intracellular signaling proteins: Types and their role. Second messengers – cAMP pathway and role of calcium. Extracellular matrix, cell-matrix interactions. Cell-cell interactions – Adhesion junctions, tight junctions, gap junctions. Electrical coupling, connexon, factor-mediating cell-self recognition (aggregation factor). Cytoskeleton – Structure and functions of microtubules, microfilaments and intermediary filaments. Structure of microvillus.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Basic Microbiology, Volk. W.A. and M.F. Wheeler. 1980. J.B. Lippincott Company, Bombay.
2. Cell and Molecular Biology. De Robertis, E.D.P and E.M.F. De Robertis. 2001. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Bombay.
3. Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments, Karp, G. 2005. 4th Edn. John Wiley and Sons, USA.
4. Cell Biology: Organelle Structure and Function, Sadava, D.E. 1993. Jones and Bartlett Publishers, USA.
5. Experiments in Microbiology, Plant Pathology and Biotechnology, K.R. Aneja. 2000, 4th Edn. Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.
6. General Microbiology, Stainer. R.Y., F.A. Adelberg and J.L. Ingraham . 1984. 4th Edn. Mc Millan Press, New York.
7. General Microbiology, Powar, C.B. and H.F. Dagainwala. 1989. Vol. I & II, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Microbial Biology, Rosenbeng, E. and I.R. Chohan. 1983. HS International Editions.
9. Microbial Genetics, Freifelder, D. 1987. Jones and Bartlett Publishers, London.
10. Microbiology, Buffaloe, H.D. and D.V. Ferguson. 1981. Houghton Mfflin Company
11. Microbiology, Pelczar. M.J., E.C.S. Chan and, N.R. Krieg.1993. 5th Edn. McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.
12. Microbiology, Prescott, L.M., J.P. Harley and D.A. Klein. 1990. WCB Publishers.
13. Molecular Biology of the Cell, Alberts A et al. 1994. Garland Publishers, New York
14. Molecular Cell Biology, Lodis, H., A. Berk, C.A. Kaiser, M.P. Scott. 2000. 6th Edn. Ploegh and Paul Matsudaria.



15. The Cell – A Molecular Approach, Cooper Geoffrey, M. 2000. 2nd Edn. ASM Press, Washington.
16. The Genetics of bacteria and their viruses. Hayes. W. 1988. John Wiley and Sons, USA.
17. The World of the Cell, Becker, W.M., L.J. Kleinsmith and J.H. Hardish. 2007. 6th Edn. Pearson Education, Delhi.





BT T-102: CHEMISTRY OF BIOMOLECULES

SEMESTER-I	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
Course Objectives: This course is aimed to introduce the knowledge about structures and properties of biomolecules and their role in metabolic pathways.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): Upon successful completion of the course, the student will be able to.....				
1. Explain the chemical basis of life, properties of biomolecules in water, the importance of pH, and biomolecular hierarchy.				
2. Be able to explain the importance and classification of carbohydrates in biological systems.				
3. Understand the structure and functions of amino acids, peptides and proteins, and their structural-functional relationships.				
4. Explain the physical and chemical properties of lipids and fatty acids.				
5. Distinguish between the structure and function of nucleic acids and discuss DNA as the genetic material.				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2

UNIT-I: CARBOHYDRATES

Carbohydrates – Classification and properties of carbohydrates, mono (glucose, galactose, fructose) disaccharides (lactose, maltose, sucrose), polysaccharides (starch, glycogen, cellulose). Sugar acids, alcohols, deoxysugars and amino sugars. Structure and functions of mucopolysaccharides.

UNIT-II: AMINO ACIDS & PROTEINS

Amino Acids and Proteins - Chemistry of amino acids and proteins - Classification of amino acids, Structures of amino acids, Chemical reactions of amino acids. Peptide bond - Nature of peptide bond, π/ϕ rotation. Ramachandran plot, Secondary structure predictions, helices and beta-sheets, Determination of primary structure. Proteins and their classification, properties of proteins, determination of amino acid sequences (N and C terminus) Tertiary/quaternary structure of proteins (myoglobin/hemoglobin model). Structural organization of proteins - Outline structures and biological functions. Protein folding and significance.

UNIT-III: LIPIDS & FATTY ACIDS

Lipids – Classification; structure and biological functions of fatty acids, glycolipids, triacylglycerols, phospholipids, terpenes and steroids. Physico-chemical properties and analysis of fats and oils. Structure and functions of prostaglandins, leukotrienes, thromboxanes. Types and functions of vitamins.

UNIT-IV: NUCLEIC ACIDS

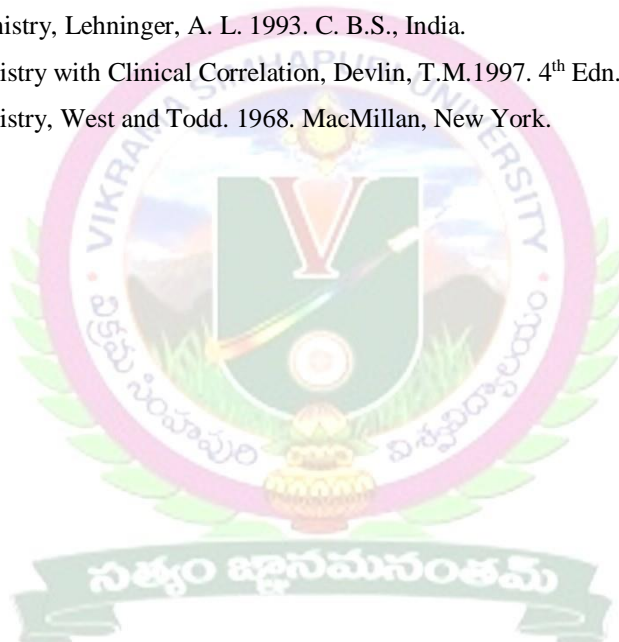
Nucleic Acids – Structure of purines, pyrimidine, nucleosides, and nucleotides. Watson and Crick double helix structure. Properties and functions of nucleic acids (DNA, RNA). Different forms of DNA (A, B and Z forms) and RNA (mRNA, rRNA, tRNA and snRNA). DNA base composition and Chargoff's rule. Three-dimensional structure of tRNA. Chemical



difference of DNA, RNA and significance. Isolation of nucleic acids. Denaturation and renaturation of nucleic acids, cot curves and chemical synthesis of DNA.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Biochemistry, Berg, J.M., L.J. Tymoczko and L. Stryer 2002. 5th Edn. W.H.Freeman and Company, New York.
2. Biochemistry, Garrett and Girisham, 2010, Cengage Learning.
3. Biochemistry, Lehninger. A.L. 1978. 2nd Edn. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Biochemistry, Voet, D and J. Voet.1995. 2nd Edn.1995. John Wiley and Sons, USA.
5. Harper's Biochemistry, Murray, R.K., D.K. Granner, P.A. Mayes and V.W. Rodwell. 2002. McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.
6. Introductory Practical Biochemistry, Sawhney, S.K and R. Singh. 2001. Narosa Publishing House. New Delhi.
7. Practical Biochemistry: Principles and Techniques, Wilson and Walker. 1986. Cambridge University Press, New York.
8. Principles of Biochemistry, Lehninger, A. L. 1993. C. B.S., India.
9. Textbook of Biochemistry with Clinical Correlation, Devlin, T.M.1997. 4th Edn. Wiley-Liss, New York.
10. Textbook of Biochemistry, West and Todd. 1968. MacMillan, New York.





BT T-103: MODERN GENETICS

SEMESTER-I	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to take students through basics of genetics, and classical genetics covering prokaryotic/phage to yeast and higher eukaryotic domains. On covering all classical concepts of Mendelian genetics across these life-forms, students will be exposed to concepts of recombination, gene transfer and genetic mapping in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On successful completion of this course, students will be able to.....				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the basics of genetics and classical genetics of prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms and describe fundamental molecular principles of genetics. 2. Understand the relationship between phenotype and genotype in bacteria. 3. Explain the organization of genetic material and chromosomes in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms. 4. Understand the processes of recombination and gene transfer. 5. Describe the basics of genetic mapping and mutagenesis and understand how gene expression is regulated. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2

UNIT-I: GENETIC MATERIAL

Genetic notations, conventions and terminology. Diversity in eukaryotic and prokaryotic genomes. Comparison of *E. coli* and human genome. Organization of DNA in a metaphase chromosome. Mitochondrial and chloroplast genomes. Concept of gene structure – Classical geneticist view to modern concept. Experimental evidence for colinearity of the gene and its product. Genetic material – DNA and RNA. Organization of histone genes, rRNA and tRNA genes in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

UNIT-II: RECOMBINATION

Genetic recombination – Types of recombination: homologous, reciprocal and nonreciprocal, site-specific and illegitimate. Different models for mechanism of homologous recombination. Molecular mechanism of site-specific recombination. Coefficient of coincidence of double crosses, chiasma interference. Plasmids – Types, properties, functions, detection, amplification, incompatibility and isolation of plasmids. Episomes. Replication and transfer of F plasmid. Transposable elements – Insertion sequences, types of bacterial transposons, Spm and dSpm in maize, Ty elements of yeast, P and Copia elements of *Drosophila*. Mechanism of transposition. Relevance/importance of transposable elements.

UNIT-III: GENE TRANSFER

Modes of gene transfer in bacteria: Transformation – Discovery, and molecular mechanism of natural transformation and recombination. *In vitro* transformation – Cold CaCl₂ technique, electroporation and triparental mating. Transduction – Discovery, types of transduction: generalized, specialized, abortive, co-transduction. Mechanism for the development of defective virus particles (λ dg and λ p_{bio}) during specialized transduction. Conjugation –



Discovery of sex in bacteria. Development of Hfr strains. $F^+ \times F^-$, $Hfr \times F^-$ and $F' \times F^-$ (sexduction) crosses and their significance.

UNIT-IV: GENETIC MAPPING

Genetic mapping – Map units, mapping by recombination analysis and mapping of circular chromosomes. Mapping of bacterial chromosome by interrupted mating and transduction. Recombination in bacteriophages. Genetics of yeast and *Neurospora*. Benzer's studies on r-II locus of T4 bacteriophage to establish the units recon, muton and cistron. Eukaryotic viral genetics – Recombination, reassortment, genetic drift and shift, transcapsidation. Mutagenesis – Mutagens (physical, chemical and biological), types of mutations, molecular mechanism of mutation. Isolation and analysis of mutants. Transposon mutagenesis and their applications.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Bacterial and Bacteriophage Genetics, 4th Ed.2000. E.A. Birge, Springer publication.
2. Chromosome Techniques: Theory and Practice. Sharma, A.K and A. Sharma. 1980. Butterworth.
3. Genetics – A Molecular Approach. Russell, P.J. 2006. Pearson Education, USA.
4. Genetics – A Conceptual Approach. Pierce, B. A.2006. 2nd Edn. W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.
5. Genetics Analysis of Genes and Genomes. Hartl, D.L and E.W. Jones. 2001. 5th Edn. Jones and Bartlett Publishers, London.
6. Genetics. Sambamurthy, A.V.S.S. 1999. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Genetics. Strickberger, M.W. 1996. 3rd Edn. McMillan, New York.
8. Genetics. Winchester, A.M. 1967. Oxford and IBH., New Delhi.
9. Microbial Genetics. Maloy, S. R., J.E. Cronan and D. Freifelder. 1994. Jones and Bartlett Publishers, UK.
10. Microbial Genetics.1995. David Freifelder. Narosa Public. House.
11. Molecular Biology. Freifelder, D. 1990. Narosa Publication House, New Delhi
12. Principles of Genetics. Sinnot, E.W., L.C Dunn and T. Dobzhansky 1958. McGraw Hill, New York.
13. Principles of Genetics. Gardner, E. J., M. J. Simmons and D. P. Snustad. 2004. 8th Edn. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
14. Principles of Genetics. Gardner, E.J and D.P. Snustad. 1996. John Willey, New York.
15. Theory and Problems in Genetics. Stansfield, W.D. 1991. McGraw Hill, New York.



BT T-104: BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

SEMESTER-I	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The purpose of this course is to provide an understanding of fundamental concepts and underlying principles in the instruments used in Biotechnology. In addition, the course is expected to develop analytical skills to enable them to interpret the data.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the theory and practice of bio-analytical techniques and the instrumentation used in biotechnology. 2. Familiarity with working principles, tools and procedures of analytical techniques. 3. Analyze the limitations and creative use of techniques for solving of the research problem. 4. Describe separation and isolation techniques including centrifugation, chromatography and electrophoresis for biological materials. 5. Understand the spectrophotometric, radioisotopic and crystallographic methodologies for analyzing biological samples. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2

UNIT-I: CENTRIFUGATION

Measurement of pH, biochemical buffers, selection of biochemical buffer and oxygen electrode. Cell disruption methods – French press, sonication, freeze-thaw techniques, enzymatic method, use of liquid nitrogen in cell disruption. Centrifugation – Basic principles of sedimentation, types of centrifuges and rotors. Preparative ultracentrifugation – Differential centrifugation, density-gradient, analytical ultracentrifugation and applications in determination of molecular weight, purity and detection of conformational changes in macromolecules.

UNIT-II: CHROMATOGRAPHY

Separation methods – General principles and definitions. Methods based on polarity – Partition chromatography (paper chromatography), adsorption chromatography (thin-layer chromatography), gas-liquid chromatography, reverse-phase liquid chromatography. Methods based on size – Principle of Gel filtration, methodology and applications. Dialysis, ultra filtration, lyophilization. Methods based on affinity – Principle of Affinity chromatography, methodology and applications (purification of proteins, nucleic acids). High-performance liquid chromatography – Principle, instrumentation, practical procedure and applications. Ion-exchange chromatography – Principle, ion-exchangers, methodology, pH and salt gradients for elution of proteins, amino acids and nucleotides. Amino acid analyzer.



UNIT-III: ELECTROPHORESIS

Electrophoresis – General principles and definitions. PAGE – Native and SDS-PAGE, Isoelectric focusing, 2D electrophoresis, identification of novel proteins in 2D gels, capillary electrophoresis. Agarose gel electrophoresis – Preparation, separation and determination of molecular size of DNA, denaturing agarose gel electrophoresis and their applications, recovery of DNA from agarose gels. Pulse-field gel electrophoresis – Principle, methodology and applications in separation of large DNA fragment. Blotting techniques- Western, Southern and Northern.

UNIT-IV: SPECTROSCOPY

Spectroscopy – Principles, laws of light absorption. Instrumentation and applications of UV-visible spectrophotometer, fluorescence spectroscopy, NMR, ESR. Mass spectroscopy – MALDI-TOF, ESI-MS. Radioisotope techniques – Types of isotopes, radioactive decay. Detection and measurement of radioactivity – GM counter, scintillation counter, autoradiography. Preparation of labelled compounds – Pulse chase studies and tracer techniques, isotopes used in biology, safety methods in handling radioisotopes. Optical activity of biomolecules – CD and ORD: principles and applications. X-Ray diffraction and Crystallography – Basic principle, applications in the determination molecular structure of protein and nucleic acids.

Recommended Books & References:

1. A Biologist's Guide to Principles and Techniques of Practical Biochemistry, 2nd edition Ed. by BL. Williams and K. Wilson (Edward Arnold)
2. Analytical Biochemistry by David J. Holmes and Hazel peck
3. Biochemical Research Technique: A Practical Introduction by Ed. John M. Wriggles worth
4. Biological Spectroscopy by Iain D. Campbell and Raymond A. Dwek, the Benjamin/Cumming Pub. Co., California, London.
5. Biophysical Chemistry by C.R. Cantor and P.R. Schimmel, W.H. Freeman & Co., NY.
6. Biophysical Chemistry D. Freifelder, W.H. Freeman
7. Biophysics – Edited by W. Hoppe, W. Lehman Hi. Maskal and H. Ziegler (Springer-Verlag, Berlin) 1983
8. Experimental Techniques in Biochemistry by Drewer, AJ. and Asworth, R.B.
9. Introduction to Biophysical Methods for Protein and Nucleic Acid Research, Ed. J.A. Glasel and M.P. Deutscher, (Academics Press), 1995.
10. Manometer and Biochemical Techniques by W.W Umbrist and R.H. Burriss (Burgens)
11. Molecular Biophysics – R.B. Setlow and E.C. Pollard (Addison Wiley publishing Co. USA)1962
12. Practical Biochemistry: Principles & Techniques – Edited by Wilson & Walker, Cambridge Univ. Press, New York) 1986.
13. Principles of Physical Biochemistry by K.E. Vanholdem W.C. Johnson, P.S. Ho, (Prentice Hall), 1998.
14. Separation Methods in Biochemistry by S.J. Morris and P. Morris (Pitman)
15. The Determination of Molecular Structure by P.J. Wheatly (Oxford Clarendons press) 1968
16. The Tools of Biochemistry by Terrance G. Cooper (Wiley)



BT T-105: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, BIOSAFETY & BIOETHICS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER-I	GENERIC COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide basic knowledge on intellectual property rights and their implications in biological research and product development. To become familiar with India's IPR Policy. To learn biosafety and risk assessment of products derived from biotechnology and regulation of such products. To become familiar with ethical issues in biological research. This course will focus on the consequences of biomedical research technologies such as cloning of whole organisms, genetic modifications, DNA testing. 				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to.....				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the rationale for and against IPR and especially patents. Understand why India has adopted an IPR Policy and be familiar with the broad outline of patent regulations. Understand different types of intellectual property rights in general and protection of products derived from biotechnology research and issues related to application and obtaining patents. Gain knowledge of biosafety and risk assessment of products derived from recombinant DNA research and environmental release of genetically modified organisms, national and international regulations. Understand ethical aspects related to biological, biomedical, health care and biotechnology research. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3				3			2			2				2
CLO-2	3				3			2			2				2
CLO-3	3				3			2			2				2
CLO-4	3				3			2			2				2
CLO-5	3				3			2			2				2

UNIT-I: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Introduction to IPR: Introduction to intellectual property; types of IP: patents, trademarks, copyright & related rights, industrial design, traditional knowledge, geographical indications, protection of new GMOs; International framework for the protection of IP; IP as a factor in R&D; IPs of relevance to biotechnology and few case studies; introduction to history of GATT, WTO, WIPO and TRIPS; plant variety protection and farmers rights act; concept of 'prior art': invention in context of "prior art"; patent databases - country-wise patent searches (USPTO, EPO, India); analysis and report formation.

UNIT-II: PATENTING

Patenting: Basics of patents: types of patents; Indian Patent Act 1970; recent amendments; WIPO Treaties; Budapest Treaty; Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and implications; procedure for filing a PCT application; role of a Country Patent Office; filing of a patent application; precautions before patenting-disclosure/non-disclosure - patent application-forms and guidelines including those of National Bio-diversity Authority (NBA) and other regulatory bodies, fee structure, time frames; types of patent applications: provisional and complete specifications; PCT and conventional patent applications; international patenting-requirement, procedures and costs; financial assistance for patenting-introduction to existing



schemes; publication of patents-gazette of India; commercialization of patented innovations; licensing – outright sale, licensing, royalty; patenting by research students and scientists-university/organizational rules in India and abroad, collaborative research - backward and forward IP; benefit/credit sharing among parties/community, commercial (financial) and non-commercial incentives.

UNIT-III: BIOSAFETY

Biosafety: Biosafety and Biosecurity - introduction; historical background; introduction to biological safety cabinets; primary containment for biohazards; biosafety levels; GRAS organisms, biosafety levels of specific microorganisms; recommended biosafety levels for infectious agents and infected animals; definition of GMOs & LMOs; principles of safety assessment of transgenic plants – sequential steps in risk assessment; concepts of familiarity and substantial equivalence; risk – environmental risk assessment and food and feed safety assessment; problem formulation – protection goals, compilation of relevant information, risk characterization and development of analysis plan; risk assessment of transgenic crops vs cisgenic plants or products derived from RNAi, genome editing tools.

UNIT-IV: BIOETHICS

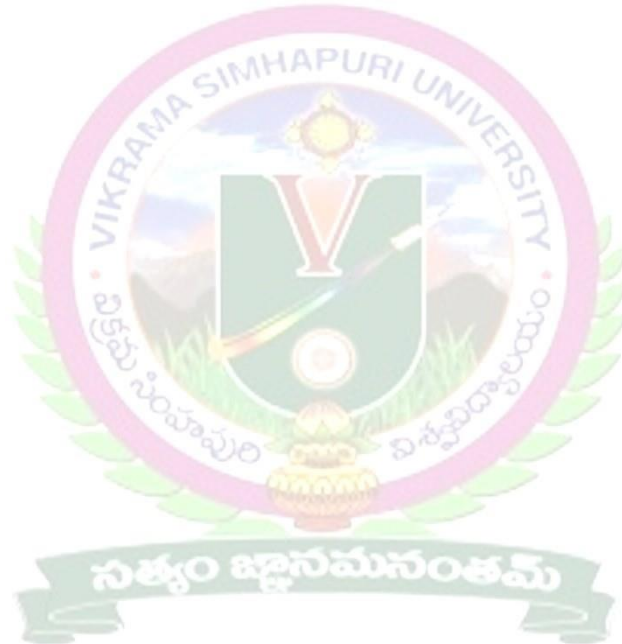
Bioethics: Introduction, ethical conflicts in biological sciences - interference with nature, bioethics in health care - patient confidentiality, informed consent, euthanasia, artificial reproductive technologies, prenatal diagnosis, genetic screening, gene therapy, transplantation. Bioethics in research – cloning and stem cell research, Human and animal experimentation, animal rights/welfare, Agricultural biotechnology - Genetically engineered food, environmental risk, labeling and public opinion. Sharing benefits and protecting future generations - Protection of environment and biodiversity – biopiracy.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Ganguli, P. (2001). Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashing the Knowledge Economy. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Pub.
2. National IPR Policy, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce, GoI.
3. Complete Reference to Intellectual Property Rights Laws. (2007). Snow White Publication Oct.
4. Kuhse, H. (2010). Bioethics: An Anthology. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
5. Office of the Controller General of Patents, Design & Trademarks; Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion; Ministry of Commerce & Industry; Government of India. <http://www.ipindia.nic.in/>
6. Karen F. Greif and Jon F. Merz, Current Controversies in the Biological Sciences-Case Studies of Policy Challenges from New Technologies, MIT Press
7. World Trade Organisation. <http://www.wto.org>
8. World Intellectual Property Organisation. <http://www.wipo.int>
9. International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. <http://www.upov.int>
10. National Portal of India. <http://www.archive.india.gov.in>
11. National Biodiversity Authority. <http://www.nbaindia.org>
12. Recombinant DNA Safety Guidelines, 1990. Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. Retrieved from <http://www.envfor.nic.in/divisions/csurv/geac/annex-5.pdf>
13. Wolt, J. D., Keese, P., Raybould, A., Fitzpatrick, J. W., Burachik, M., Gray, A., Wu, F. (2009). Problem Formulation in the Environmental Risk Assessment for Genetically Modified Plants. Transgenic Research, 19(3), 425-436. doi:10.1007/s11248-009-9321-9



14. Craig, W., Tepfer, M., Degrassi, G., & Ripandelli, D. (2008). An Overview of General Features of Risk Assessments of Genetically Modified Crops. *Euphytica*, 164(3), 853-880. doi:10.1007/s10681-007-9643-8
15. Guidelines for Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Genetically Engineered Plants. 2008.
16. Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for Confined Field Trials of Regulated Genetically Engineered Plants. 2008. Retrieved from <http://www.igmoris.nic.in/guidelines1.asp>
17. Alonso, G. M. (2013). Safety Assessment of Food and Feed Derived from GM Crops: Using Problem Formulation to Ensure "Fit for Purpose" Risk Assessments. Retrieved from <http://biosafety.icgeb.org/inhousepublicationscollectionbiosafetyreviews>.



**BT P-101: MICROBIOLOGY & CELL BIOLOGY**

SEMESTER-I	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objective of this laboratory course is to provide practical skills on basic microbiological techniques and understanding of fundamental cell biological research.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....				
1. Prepare bacterial cultures and preserve them, and demonstrate the bacterial growth curve				
2. Estimate the minimal inhibitory concentration of a given antibiotic and finding growth conditions for certain bacteria				
3. Identify stages of mitosis using root tips				
4. Examine cells isolated from chick epithelium				
5. Demonstrate chromosomal aberrations and study polytene chromosomes				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2

Microbiology

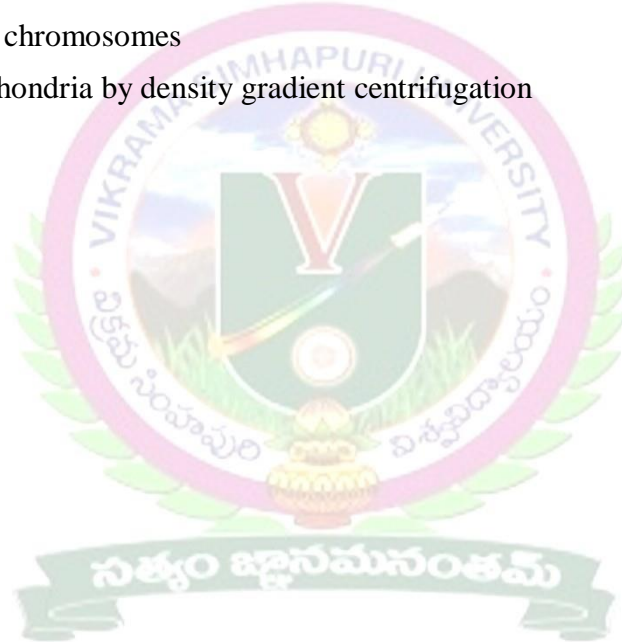
1. Study of typical compound microscope
2. Micrometry – measurement of a fungal spore
3. Determination of cell density by counting chamber
4. Isolation of bacteria from soil, air and water
5. Isolation of fungi from soil
6. Contact slide technique
7. Pour plate technique
8. Development of a single colony of a bacterium
9. Preservation of microorganisms
 - a) Subculturing on agar slants
 - b) Preservation in soil
 - c) Preservation by overlaying cultures with mineral oil
 - d) Preservation in glycerol stocks
10. Enrichment by Winogradsky column
11. Stab culturing technique for motility demonstration
12. Hanging drop technique
13. Simple staining of a bacterium
14. Negative staining of a bacterium



15. Gram staining – Positive and negative
16. Bacterial spore staining
17. Lactophenol-Cotton blue mounting of fungi
18. Oligodynamic action of metals
19. Isolation and quantification of phages
20. Estimation of chlorophyll in virus-infected and non-infected leaves
21. Symptomatic observation of plant virus infection.

Cell Biology

1. Preparation of cytological studies for identification of stages of mitosis using root tips
2. Examination of cells isolated from chick epithelium
3. Demonstration of chromosomal (structural and numerical) aberrations
4. Study of polytene chromosomes
5. Isolation of mitochondria by density gradient centrifugation
6. Karyotypic study



**BT P-102: CHEMISTRY OF BIOMOLECULES**

SEMESTER-I	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objective of this laboratory course is to introduce students to experiments in biochemistry. The course is designed to teach students the utility of a set of experimental methods in biochemistry in a problem-oriented manner.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able				
1. To elaborate concepts of biochemistry with easy to run experiments,				
2. To familiarize with basic laboratory instruments and understand the principle of measurements using those instruments with experiments in biochemistry, and to prepare buffers and solutions along with measurement of pH.				
3. To identify sugars, amino acids based on qualitative tests.				
4. To estimate quantities of sugars, amino acids and nucleic acids by spectroscopic methods.				
5. To quantify lipids, fatty acids and cholesterol using different biochemical methods.				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2

- Preparations of buffers and pH measurement of buffers
- General reactions of monosaccharides and specific reactions of individual sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose and ribose)
- General reactions of amino acids (solubility, ninhydrin reaction)
- Specific reactions for different amino acids - Xanthoproteic reaction, Millon's test, Glyoxylic reaction
- Pauly's test, nitroprusside test and Ehrlich's test
- General reactions (solubility) and tests of fatty acids, glycerol and terpenes
- Tests for unsaturation
- Titration of fatty acids
- Titration curve of an amino acid and calculation of pK and pI values
- Quantification of monosaccharides
- Quantitative estimation of amino acids using the ninhydrin reaction and titration curves of amino acids
- Spectra and quantitative estimation of base and nucleotides
- Quantitative analysis of lipids
 - Determination of acid value of fat
 - Saponification value of fat
 - Iodine number of fat
 - Estimation of cholesterol

**BT P-103: MODERN GENETICS**

SEMESTER-I	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this practical course are to develop the experimental skills in genetics covering prokaryote/phage to yeast and higher eukaryotic organism.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On successful completion of this course, student will be able to.....				
1. Demonstrate Mendelian laws and construction of genetic maps. genetics.				
2. Perform experiments on antibiotic resistance.				
3. Demonstrate bacterial transformation and conjugation using suitable methods.				
4. Perform induction of mutations and isolation of mutants.				
5. Solve problems related to molecular genetics.				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2

1. Demonstration of Mendelian laws using color marbles or beads
2. Evaluation of segregation and random assortment using Chi-square test or test of fitness.
3. Construction of genetic maps based on problems in two and three-factor crosses
4. Assay of antibiotics and demonstration of antibiotic resistance
5. Bacterial transformation
6. Bacterial conjugation
7. Induction of mutation in bacteria by UV
8. Isolation of bacterial mutants
9. Problems related to molecular genetics



BT P-104: BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

SEMESTER-I	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objective of this laboratory course is to introduce students to experiments in biochemistry. The course is designed to teach students the utility of a set of experimental methods in biochemistry and biophysics in a problem-oriented manner.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare stock solutions, working solutions and buffers. 2. Identify the sugars and lipids by paper chromatography. 3. Analyze protein concentration in unknown samples using the standard graph, and to demonstrate titration of amino acids and their separation using thin-layer Chromatography. 4. Separate proteins by gel filtration and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE), and to separate nucleic acids by using agarose gel electrophoresis. 5. Draw absorption spectra for amino acids, proteins and nucleic acids, and to isolate and characterize plant pigments by spectrophotometric methods. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2		2				2

1. Preparation of buffers and measurement of pH.
2. Separation and identification of amino acids by paper chromatography.
3. Separation and identification of sugars by TLC.
4. Separation and identification of lipids by TLC.
5. Separation of amino acids by Ion-exchange chromatography.
6. Separation of proteins by Gel filtration.
7. Absorption spectra of amino acids, proteins and nucleic acids.
8. Verification of Beer's law.
9. Determination of molar extinction coefficient of *p*-nitrophenol.
10. Measurement of inversion of sucrose by polarimetry.
11. Dialysis of crude protein.
12. HPLC demonstration.
13. Separation of proteins by PAGE.
14. Separation of protein by paper electrophoresis.
15. Isolation and spectrophotometric characterization of plant pigments.
16. Separation of nucleic acids by using Agarose gel electrophoresis.



M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(Effective from 2020-21)

PATTERN OF THEORY QUESTION PAPER

[Two questions from each Unit in two sections]

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Section-A

Answer any four questions

Each question carries 5 marks (4 x 5 = 20 marks)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Section-B

Answer all questions

Each question carries 12.5 marks (4 x 12.5 = 50 marks)

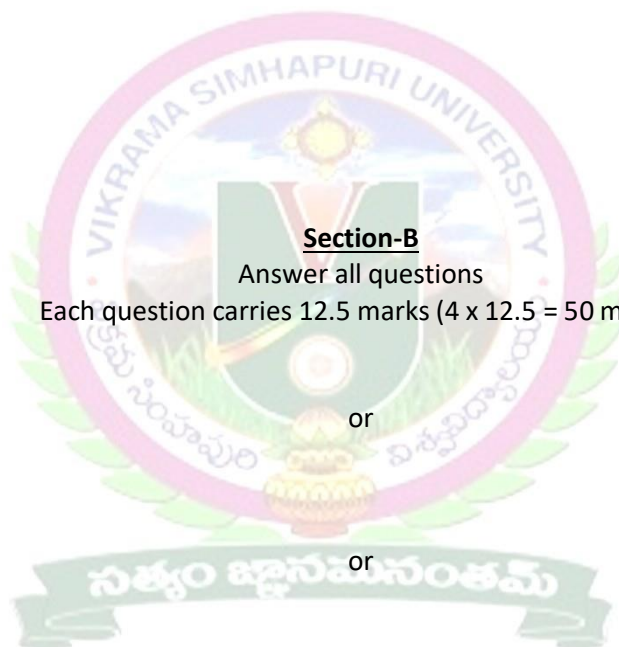
9. A.
- B.
10. A.
- B.
11. A.
- B.
12. A.
- B.

or

or

or

or





M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

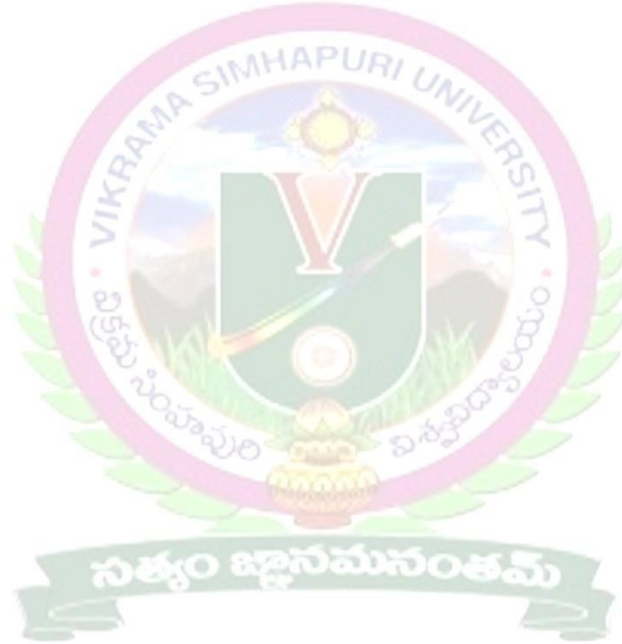
(Effective from 2020-21)

PATTERN OF PRACTICAL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Major experiment | (1 X 15 = 15 M) |
| 2. Minor experiment | (1 X 10 = 10 M) |
| 3. Spotters
A.
B.
C.
D.
E. | (5 X 02 = 10 M) |
| 4. Record | (10 M) |
| 5. Viva-Voce | (05 M) |



VIKRAMA SIMHAPURI UNIVERSITY :: NELLORE

M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(2-Year Programme under CBCS)

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE, SYLLABUS AND EXAMINATION

(Regulations 2020-21; Effective from the Academic Year 2020-21)

Course Type	Course Code	Title of the Course	Core / Elective	Hours per Week	Credits	Examination			
						Internal	External	Max. Marks	Duration (Hours)
SECOND SEMESTER									
THEORY	BT T-201	ENZYMOLGY & INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-202	IMMUNOLOGY & IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-203	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-204	BIOINFORMATICS & BIOSTATISTICS	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-205	ENTERPRENEURSHIP IN BIOTECHNOLOGY	GC	4	4	30	70	100	3
PRACTICAL	BT P-201	ENZYMOLGY & INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM	CC	6	2	0	50	50	3

	BT P-202	IMMUNOLOGY & IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY	CC	6	2	0	50	50	3
	BT P-203	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	CC	6	2	0	50	50	3
	BT P-204	BIOINFORMATICS & BIOSTATISTICS	CC	6	2	0	50	50	3
			Total	46	28	180	620	700	30
CC: CORE COURSE GC: GENERIC COURSE									



BT T-201: ENZYMOLOGY & INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM

SEMESTER-II	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to build upon undergraduate level knowledge of bioenergetics principles with specific emphasis on different metabolic pathways.</p>				
<p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the enzymes and their classification and properties, 2. Explain the bioenergetics and various biochemical steps in biological pathways, 3. Explain the respiratory and photosynthetic metabolism, and to describe the Calvin cycle and TCA cycle and their regulation, 4. Discuss fatty acid and amino acid metabolism, and to explain the metabolism of amino acids and proteins, and 5. Discuss the biosynthesis and catabolism of nucleosides and nucleotides. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2

UNIT-I: ENZYMES

Classification of enzymes and their significance - Isolation and purification of enzymes - assay of enzyme activity. Determination of K_M , V_{max} and K_{cat} . Enzyme inhibition - competitive, non-competitive, uncompetitive allosteric regulation and irreversible enzyme inhibition. Enzyme action, Active site determination. Isoenzymes - detection, characterization and significance. Ribozymes, Abzymes, multicomplex and multifunctional enzymes.

UNIT-II: BIOENERGETICS

Bioenergetics - Free energy change in biological transformations, thermodynamic principles in biology, Redox potential, high energy compounds. Glycolysis - Biochemical steps involved in glycolytic pathway, TCA cycle and their Regulatory mechanisms. Glyoxylate cycle, gluconeogenesis, HMP shunt, interconversion of hexoses and pentoses, amylogenesis, glycogen metabolism. Brief account of enzymes and co-enzymes involved in biological oxidations, Organization of respiratory electron transport system, Mechanism of oxidative phosphorylation. Biological energy transducers, Chemiosmotic regeneration of ATP.

UNIT-III: BIOSYNTHESIS OF FATTY ACIDS & LIPIDS

Biosynthesis, degradation and regulation of saturated fatty acids. Degradation of lipids from membranes, Oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids and synthesis of UFA by enzymatic (synthesis of prostaglandin and leukotrienes) and non-enzymatic (free radicals and lipid peroxidation) mechanisms. Cholesterol and ketone bodies metabolism and regulation. Metabolism of triglycerides, phospholipids, glycolipids.



UNIT-IV: METABOLISM OF AMINO ACIDS & PROTEINS

Metabolism of amino acids and proteins - Hydrolysis of proteins, proteases, Biosynthesis of essential amino acids and their catabolism (deamination, decarboxylation, and transamination), Coordinated control of metabolism, Formation of ammonia and urea. Nitrogen fixation by bacteria.

Metabolism of purines and pyrimidines, Biosynthesis and catabolism of nucleosides and nucleotides. Role of DNases and RNases on nucleic acids.

Outlines of biosynthesis of porphyrins (Chlorophyll and Haeme).

Inborn errors in metabolism - Phenylketonuria, Alkaptonuria, Sickle cell anaemia, Fructosuria, Galactosemia. Gaucher's and Krabbe's disease.

Recommended Books & References:

1. An Introduction to Practical Biochemistry by Plummer.2001, Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Bacterial Metabolism. Doelle, H.W. 2005. 2nd Edn. Academic Press, New Delhi.
3. Biochemistry (2nd edition) by Voet and Voet. 2004, J. Wiley & Sons, 2004
4. Biochemistry by Garrett and Grisham.2010, Cengage Learning.
5. Biochemistry by Stryer.2010, W. H. Freeman & Company, New York.
6. Biochemistry by Zubay.1992, McGraw-Hill Higher Education.
7. Biochemistry of Chemical Reactions of Living Cells. Metzler, D.E. 2001.
8. Biochemistry Vol. III by Das Gupta.
9. Biochemistry. Berg, J.M., L.J. Tymoczko and L. Stryer. 2002. 5th Edn. W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.
10. Biochemistry. Voet, D and J. Voet.1995. 2nd Edn.1995. John Wiley and Sons, USA.
11. Biochemistry: The Chemical Reactions of Living Cells Vol. I and Vol II by Metzler. 2003 Academic Press.
12. Enzyme Technology. Pandey, A., C. Webb, C.R. Soccol and C. Larroche. 2005. Asiatech Publishers, New Delhi.
13. Enzymes: Biochemistry, Biotechnology and Clinical Chemistry. Palmer, T. 2004. Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
14. Harper's Biochemistry. Murray, R.K., D.K. Granner, P.A.Mayes and V.W. Rodwell. 2002. McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.
15. Harper's Review of Biochemistry by Martin, Mayer and Rodwell. 1985, Lange Medical Publications, 1985
16. Outlines of Biochemistry (5th edition) by Conn, Stumpf, Bruening and Doi.2009, Wiley-India, 2009
17. Principles of Biochemistry by Lehninger, Nelson and Cox. 2005, WH Freeman & Company, New York.
18. Principles of Biochemistry. Lehninger, AL., D. Nelson and M.M. Cox. 2005. 4thEdn.W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.
19. Principles of Biochemistry. Smith, G. 1983. Tata McGraw Hill Company, New Delhi.
20. Principles of Biochemistry: General Aspects by Smith, Hill, Lehman, Lefkowitz, Handler and White.1983, McGraw-Hill.



BT T-202: IMMUNOLOGY & IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER-II	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to learn about structural features of components of immune system as well as their function. The major emphasis of this course will be on development of immune system and mechanisms by which our body elicits immune response. This will be imperative for students as it will help them to predict about nature of immune response that develops against bacterial, viral or parasitic infection, and prove it by designing new experiments.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate usefulness of immunology in different pharmaceutical companies, 2. Identify proper research lab working in area of their own interests, 3. Apply their knowledge and design immunological experiments to demonstrate innate, humoral or cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses, 4. Figure out kind of immune responses in the setting of infection (viral or bacterial), and 5. Explain the antigen or antibody interaction. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2

UNIT-I: IMMUNE SYSTEM

Phylogeny of immune system. Types of immunity – Innate and acquired. Cells of the immune system – B cells, T cells, phagocytes, inflammatory cells, antigen presenting cells. Organs – Primary, secondary and tertiary lymphoid organs. Antigens – Nature, types, factors influencing antigenicity, haptens, adjuvants and superantigens. Antibodies – Structure, types, classes and functions. Antibody diversity – Theories of antibody diversity, mechanism of diversification, allelic exclusion.

UNIT-II: IMMUNE RESPONSES

T cell receptor – Structure and diversity. MHC – Types, structure, distribution, self-restriction. T and B cell activation. Maturation of lymphocytes – Positive and negative selection, process of maturation. Antigen processing and presentation – Cytosolic and endosomal pathways, T cell- and NK cell-mediated lysis of cells, ADCC. Complement system – Components, cascades, MAC, outcomes. Cytokines – Classification, properties and role as immunomodulators.

UNIT-III: HYPERSENSITIVITY

Hypersensitivity – Classification, mediators, mechanism, consequences of hypersensitive reaction. Autoimmunity – Concept of tolerance of autoimmune disorders, basis and therapy for autoimmune disorders. Transplantation – Transplantation antigens, mechanism of graft rejection, graft *versus* host reaction, immunosuppressors. Tumor immunity – Tumors of immune system, immune responses against tumors. Immunodeficiency – Primary and secondary immunodeficiency, combined immunodeficiency, complement deficiency, AIDS.



UNIT-IV: ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY INTERACTIONS

Antigen-antibody interactions – Principle, lattice hypothesis. Precipitation reaction – Radial immunodiffusion, Ouchterlony technique, immunoelectrophoresis, counter current and rocket electrophoresis. Agglutination reactions – Bacterial and hemeagglutination, passive agglutination, agglutination inhibitions assay. RIA and ELISA – Principle, methodology and application. Immunofluorescence, FACS, immunoblotting. Hybridoma technology – Polyclonals, monoclonals, HAT medium, selection, production of monoclonal antibodies and applications. Vaccines – Concept of immunization, routes of vaccination. Types of vaccines – Whole organism (attenuated and inactivated) and component vaccines (synthetic peptides, DNA vaccines, recombinant vaccines, subunit vaccines, idiotypic-based vaccines, deletion vaccines, glycoconjugate vaccines). Vaccine delivery systems.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Roitt's Essentials of Immunology. Riott, I.M and P.J. Delves. 2001. 10th Edn. Blackwell Scientific Publications. USA.
2. Elements of Immunology. Ratogi, S.C. 2002. CBS publishers, New Delhi.
3. Immunology: Understanding the Immune System. Elgert, K.D. 1996. Wiley – Liss. USA.
4. Immunology Biology the Immune System in Health and Disease. Janeway, C.A., P. Travers, M. Walport and J.D. Capra. 1999. 4th Edn. Current biology Publications. USA.
5. Medical Immunology. Stites, D.P., A.I. Terr and T.G. Parslow. 1997. 9th Edn. Prentice-Hall International, USA.
6. Immunology. Kuby, J. 2001. 2nd Edn. W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.
7. Cellular and Molecular Immunology. Abbas, A. K and A.H. Lichtman 2003. 4th Edn. Saunders, China.
8. Immunology. Male, D., J. Brostoff, D.B. Roth and I. Roitt. 2006. Elsevier, Canada.
9. Immune Modulating Agents. Kresina, T.F. 1998. Marcel Dekker, New York.
10. Kuby Immunology. Kindt, T.J., R.A. Goldsby and B.A. Osborne. 2007. 6th Edn. W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.



BT T-203: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

SEMESTER-II	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to sensitize the students to the fact that as we go down the scale of magnitude from cells to organelles to molecules, the understanding of various biological processes becomes deeper and inclusive.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the physical properties of DNA and its organization in chromatin, 2. Explain the principles behind DNA replication, repair and recombination, 3. Discuss the transcription process and RNA polymerases and their action, 4. Explain the translation process in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes, and 5. Discuss the regulation of gene expression and operon concept. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2

UNIT-I: DNA REPLICATION

DNA Replication: Modes of replication. Experimental evidence for semi-conservative mode of replication: Meselson-Stahl and Cairns experiments. Replication fork, continuous and discontinuous DNA synthesis. Enzymes and proteins in replication – Single-strand DNA-binding proteins (SSB), Helicases, Topoisomerases, DNA ligases. Priming by RNA polymerase and primase. DNA polymerases – *E. coli* DNA polymerase I, II and III, and Eukaryotic DNA polymerases. Replication of *E. coli* chromosome and M13 genome. Rolling circle replication in λ bacteriophage. Eukaryotic DNA replication. Autonomous replication sequences (ARS). Regulation of ColE1 plasmid DNA replication. Termination and fidelity of DNA replication. Nearest neighbour base pair analysis. Inhibitors of DNA replication. Reverse transcriptase. DNA damage. Repair of thymine dimers – Photoreactivation, excision repair, recombination repair, SOS repair.

UNIT-II: TRANSCRIPTION

Transcription (RNA biosynthesis): Polynucleotide phosphorylase. RNA polymerases – *E. coli* RNA polymerase and eukaryotic RNA polymerases. Promoters and their characterization. Enhancer sequences. Initiation, elongation and termination of RNA synthesis. Monocistronic and polycistronic RNAs. Post-transcriptional modifications of eukaryotic hnRNA – Capping, methylation, polyadenylation and RNA splicing and splicing mechanisms. Splicing of nuclear pre-tRNA, group I and group II introns, and pre-mRNA splicing. Excision of multiple introns. Role of catalytic RNA. Inhibitors of transcription.

UNIT-III: TRANSLATION

Translation (Protein synthesis): Elucidation of the genetic code – Experimental studies of Nirenberg and Khorona. General features of genetic code, codon degeneracy and universality. Mitochondrial genetic code, tRNA role in protein synthesis. Amino acyl tRNA synthetases,



wobble hypothesis. Mechanism of initiation, elongation and termination of protein synthesis. Translational factors. Inhibitors of protein synthesis – Antibiotics and other inhibitors. Post-translational modifications. Protein sorting and targeting. Signal hypothesis – Signal sequences, signal recognition particle, and molecular chaperones, protein degradation. Lysosomal degradation. Ubiquitin pathway – Protein stability and N-end rule.

UNIT-IV: GENE EXPRESSION

Regulation of gene expression: House-keeping genes, constitutive genes, and regulatory genes. Induction and repression. Regulatory proteins – DNA-binding motif of regulatory proteins. Role of zinc fingers, leucine zippers, helix-turn-helix. Regulation of gene expression in prokaryotic operons – Negative regulation and positive regulation. Fine structure of *lac* operon. Repressor and the catabolite activator proteins in gene regulation of *lac* operon. Dual functions of the repressor in *ara* operon. Transcriptional control by attenuation in *trp* operon. Regulation of gene expression in λ and *nif* operon. Regulation of gene expression in eukaryotes – *gal* operon in yeast. Eukaryotic translation control - Translation control by heme. Regulation of homeotic gene expression.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Molecular Biology of the Cell – B. Alberts, D. Bray, J. Lewis, M. Raff, K. Roberts and J.D. Watson (Garland Publishing, New York and London)
2. Molecular Biology – A Comprehensive Introduction to Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes – D. Freifelder (Jones and Bartlett, USA)
3. Recombinant DNA: A Short Course – J.D. Watson, J. Tooze and D.T. Kurtz (Scientific American Book, W.A. Premon).
4. Molecular Cloning: Laboratory Manual – Maniatis, E.F. Fritsch and J. Sambrook (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York).
5. Modern Genetics (2nd Edition, 1984) – A.J. Ayala and W. Castra (Goom Helns, London).
6. Techniques in Molecular Biology (1992) – Ed., J. Walker and W. Castra (Geom Helns, London).
7. Practical Methods in Molecular Biology (1991) – R.F. Schecleif and P.C. Wensik (Springer Verlag).
8. Genes VIII. (1997) – Benjamin Lewin (Oxford University Press).



BT T-204: BIOINFORMATICS & BIostatISTICS

SEMESTER-II	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to provide theory and practical experience of the use of bioinformatics tools and databases which facilitate investigation of molecular biology and evolution-related concepts and to give conceptual exposure of essential contents of statistics to students.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an understanding of basic theory of these computational tools, 2. Gain working knowledge of these computational tools and methods, 3. Appreciate their relevance for investigating specific contemporary biological questions, 4. Critically analyse and interpret results of their study, 5. Gain broad understanding in mathematics and statistics, and 6. Recognize importance and value of mathematical and statistical thinking, training, and approach to problem solving, on a diverse variety of disciplines. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2

UNIT-I: BASICS OF BIOINFORMATICS

Introduction – Origin of bioinformatics biological data, computer and information technology contributions. Disciplines of bioinformatics – Genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, functional genomics, structural genomics, metabolomics, pharmacogenomics, structure prediction and drug design.

Biological database - Introduction of database (DB), need, organization, search of DB. An overview of biological databases - NCBI, EMBL, DDBJ, SWISS-PROT, PDB and KEGG.

Database querying with NCBI using key words, sequences (proteins and genes), finding similarities, identifying genes and proteins from different organisms.

UNIT-II: SEQUENCE ANALYSIS

Sequence alignment - Introduction, significance of sequence alignments and use of dot matrices. Pair wise and multiple sequence alignment (MSA) using Clustal programs such as Clustal X, Clustal W and Clustal Omega.

Sequence analysis - Concepts of sequence analysis and their importance. BLAST – blastn, blastp, blastx, tblastx, output analysis matrix BLOSSUM, PAM, e-value.

Submission of DNA and protein sequence to databases - where and how to submit, FASTA, SEQUIN, genome centres. Submitting aligned sets of sequences, updating submitted sequences. Methods of phylogenetic analysis and PHYLIP.

UNIT-III: BASICS OF BIostatISTICS

Data – Data types, collection of data, classification and tabulation. Measures of central tendencies – Mean, median and mode. Measures of variation - Range, quartile deviation, mean deviation and standard deviation. Coefficient of variation. Probability – Addition and



multiplication theories, conditional probability and probability distributors – Binomial, poisson and normal distribution.

UNIT-IV: BIOTATISTICS OF BIO-ASSAYS

Correlation and linear regression – Scatter diagram method – Karnal Pearson's Rank correlation methods. Regression lines – fitting of regression lines by least squares method – Regression coefficients and properties. Small sample tests – t, F and chi square tests. ANOVA – one-way and two-way classifications. CRD, RBD, LSD, Duncan's multiple range (DMR) test. Statistical basis of biological assyas-LD50, ED50, TCID50, PD50.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Principles of Genome Analysis: A Guide to Mapping and Sequencing DNA from Different Organisms. Primrose SB. 2nd Ed. 1998. Blackwell Science: Oxford. ISBN 0-632-04983-9.
2. Genome Mapping: A Practical Approach. Dear P (Editor). 1st Ed. 2000. Oxford University Press: Oxford, New York.
3. Developing Bioinformatics Skills. Alfonso Valencia and Blaschke. L (2005) Oreille's Publication.
4. Bioinformatics Sequence, Structure and Databanks ed. By Des Higgins Willie Taylor. (2006).
5. Introduction to Bioinformatics. 2002. By Lesk AM. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
6. Bioinformatics: Sequence and Genome Analysis. 2001. By Mount DW. Cold Spring Harbor, NY: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.
7. Bioinformatics: a Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteins. 2001. By Baxevanis, A. D., & Ouellette, B. F. New York: Wiley-Interscience.
8. Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics. 2015. Pevsner, J. Hoboken, NJ.: Wiley-Blackwell.
9. Structural Bioinformatics. 2009. By Bourne PE & Gu J. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Liss.
10. Introduction to Protein Science: Architecture, Function, and Genomics. 2004. By Lesk AM. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
11. Statistics Made Simple - Do It Yourself on PC. 2001 By K.V.S. Sarma, Printice-Hall.
12. Introduction to Bioinformatics, 2001 by T.A. Attwood and D.J. Parrysmith. Pearson Education Asia Publ.
13. Principles of Biostatistics. 2000, Marelllo-Pagno. Published by Duxbury, USA.
14. Statistical Methods. 2014. S.P. Gupta. Sultan Chand & Sons.
15. Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics. S.C Gupta & Kapoor
16. Statistical Methods in Biological and Health Science. J. S. Milton & J.O. Tsokan.
17. Probability and Measure. New York: Wiley. 1986 by Billingsley P.
18. Fundamentals of Biostatistics. 2000. by Rosner B. Boston, MA: Duxbury Press.
19. Biostatistics, a Foundation for Analysis in the Health Sciences. 1987. by Daniel WW, New York: Wiley.



BT T-205: ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER-II	GENERIC FOUNDATION COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: Research and business belong together and both are needed. In a rapidly developing life science industry, there is an urgent need for people who combine business knowledge with the understanding of science & technology. Bioentrepreneurship, an interdisciplinary course, revolves around the central theme of how to manage and develop life science companies and projects. The objectives of this course are to teach students about concepts of entrepreneurship including identifying a winning business opportunity, gathering funding and launching a business, growing and nurturing the organization and harvesting the rewards.</p>				
<p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of the course, students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gain entrepreneurial skills, understand the various operations involved in venture creation, 2. Identify scope for entrepreneurship in biosciences, 3. Utilize the schemes promoted through knowledge centres and various agencies, 4. Gain knowledge pertaining to management and leadership and 5. Able to build up a strong network within the industry. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2		2				2

UNIT-I: INNOVATION & ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN BIO-BUSINESS

Introduction and scope in Bio-entrepreneurship, Types of bio-industries and competitive dynamics between the sub-industries of the bio-sector (e.g. pharmaceuticals vs. Industrial biotech), Strategy and operations of bio-sector firms: Factors shaping opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship in bio-sectors, and the business implications of those opportunities, Alternatives faced by emerging bio-firms and the relevant tools for strategic decision, Entrepreneurship development programs of public and private agencies (MSME, DBT, BIRAC, Make In India), strategic dimensions of patenting & commercialization strategies.

UNIT-II: BIO MARKETS - BUSINESS STRATEGY & MARKETING

Negotiating the road from lab to the market (strategies and processes of negotiation with financiers, government and regulatory authorities), Pricing strategy, Challenges in marketing in bio business (market conditions & segments; developing distribution channels, the nature, analysis and management of customer needs), Basic contract principles, different types of agreement and contract terms typically found in joint venture and development agreements, Dispute resolution skills.

UNIT-III: FINANCE & ACCOUNTING

Business plan preparation including statutory and legal requirements, Business feasibility study, financial management issues of procurement of capital and management of costs, Collaborations & partnership, Information technology.

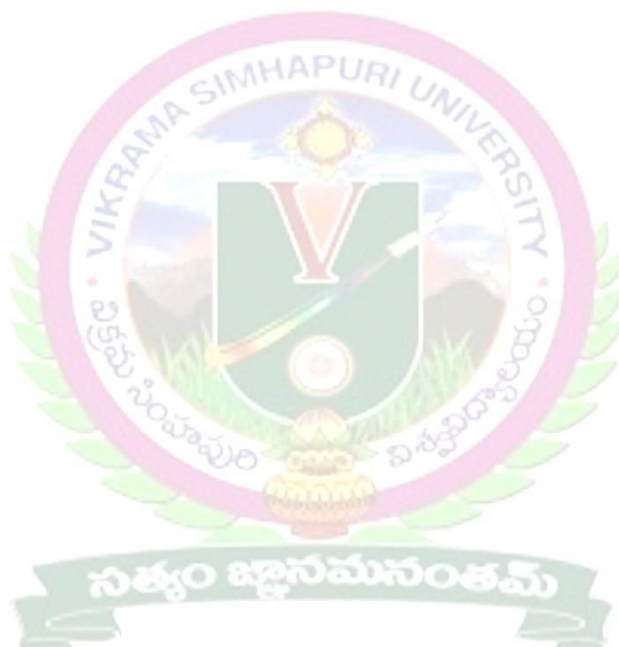


UNIT-IV: TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

Technology – assessment, development & upgradation, Managing technology transfer, Quality control & transfer of foreign technologies, Knowledge centers and Technology transfer agencies, Understanding of regulatory compliances and procedures (CDSCO, NBA, GCP, GLA, GMP).

Recommended Books & References:

1. Adams, D. J., & Sparrow, J. C. (2008). Enterprise for Life Scientists: Developing Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Biosciences. Bloxham: Scion.
2. Shimasaki, C. D. (2014). Biotechnology Entrepreneurship: Starting, Managing, and Leading Biotech Companies. Amsterdam: Elsevier. Academic Press is an imprint of Elsevier.
3. Onetti, A., & Zucchella, A. Business Modeling for Life Science and Biotech Companies: Creating Value and Competitive Advantage with the Milestone Bridge. Routledge.
4. Jordan, J. F. (2014). Innovation, Commercialization, and Start-Ups in Life Sciences. London: CRC Press.
5. Desai, V. (2009). The Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development and Management. New Delhi: Himalaya Pub. House.





BT P-201: ENZYMOLOGY & INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM

SEMESTER-II	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to build upon postgraduate level practical knowledge of bioenergetics principles with specific emphasis on different metabolic pathways.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform purification of various enzymes, their assays and immobilization of enzymes, 2. Determine the effect of temperature and pH on the rate of enzyme-catalyzed reaction, 3. Measure CO₂/O₂ evolution during respiration/photosynthesis of microorganisms, 4. Do bioassay of microbial toxins and toxicity test and 5. Estimate chitin in fungal cultures. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2

1. Assay of the following enzymes:
 - a) Urease
 - b) Protease
 - c) Lipase
 - d) Catalase
 - e) Transaminases
 - f) Invertase
 - g) Pectinase
 - h) Nitrate reductase
2. Isolation and partial purification of enzymes, amylases and cellulases.
3. Determination of characteristics of enzyme-catalyzed reaction (V_{max} and K_m).
4. Effect of temperature and pH on the rate of enzyme catalyzed reaction.
5. Immobilization of enzymes.
6. Characterization of immobilized enzymes.
7. Measurement of CO₂/O₂ evolution during respiration/photosynthesis of microorganisms.
8. Bioassay of microbial toxins and toxicity test.
9. Estimation of chitin in fungal cultures.



BT P-202: IMMUNOLOGY & IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER-II	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this laboratory course are to develop an understanding about practical aspects of components of immune system as well as their function. Basic as well as advanced methods will be taught to detect different antigen and antibody interactions, isolation of different lymphocyte cells etc. and how they can be used in respective research work.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn important immunological techniques such as ELISA, Western blotting, cell culture techniques, 2. Gain knowledge in flow cytometry and assays to monitor the immune responses, 3. Perform techniques of immunotechnology routinely used by the diagnostic, vaccine and sera manufacturing companies, 4. Gain practical exposure to several techniques and protocols to enhance entrepreneurship skills, and 5. Access into biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. 				

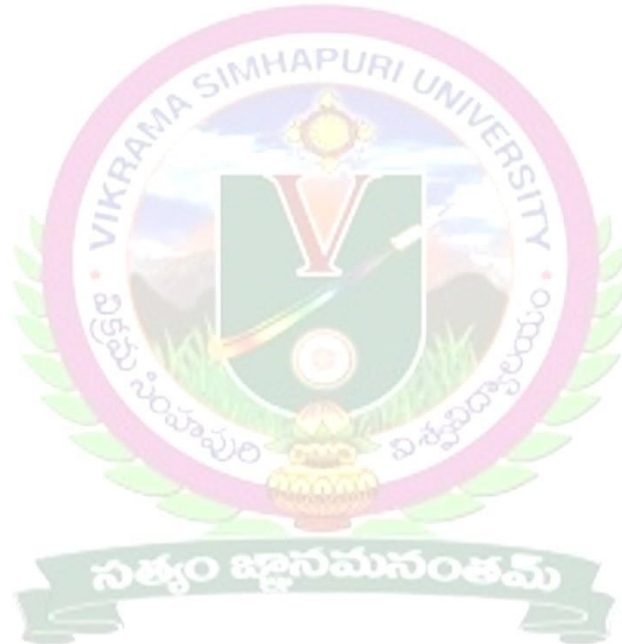
Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2

1. Staining of blood smear and identification of different leukocytes
2. Determination of A, B, O and Rh blood groups in human beings
3. Identification of primary and secondary lymphoid organs
4. Recognition of T-cell by rosette formation
5. Preparation of antigen
6. Injection of antigen into experimental animals by different routes.
7. Bleeding of test animals for antiserum
8. Electrophoretic study of normal and immune serum
9. Preparation of immunoglobulins from serum
10. Separation of immunoglobulins by gel electrophoresis
11. Labeling of purified immunoglobulins by gel with enzymes/dyes
12. Different serological tests
 - a. Agglutination – *Brucella* system
 - b. Precipitation test – Ring interface and agar gel double diffusion tests
 - c. Immunelectrophoresis – Counter current and Rocket
 - d. Hemagglutination and Hemagglutination inhibition tests



- e. Labeled antibody test – ELISA, Dot ELISA, FAT and Western blotting
 - f. Viral infectivity neutralization test
13. Cell-mediated immunity tests
- a. Leukocyte migration inhibition
 - b. Opsonic index





BT P-203: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

SEMESTER-II	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to provide students with experimental knowledge of molecular biology and genetic engineering.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform transformation, conjugation and transduction, 2. Express heterologous protein in bacterial system, and to perform protein-protein interaction by yeast two hybrid assay, 3. Isolate genomic DNA, plasmid DNA, RNA and protein from bacteria and yeast, 4. Perform restriction mapping of a plasmid, and 5. Correlate genotype with phenotype. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2

1. Demonstration of β -galactosidase induction in *E. coli lac*⁺ strains.
2. Estimation of DNA by diphenylamine method.
3. Determination of purity and quantity of DNA by UV absorption method.
4. Determination of melting temperature (T_m) of DNA
5. Estimation of RNA by orcinol method.
6. PAGE electrophoresis of proteins.
7. Southern and western blotting.
8. Electro-elution of DNA.
9. Restriction digestion of DNA.
10. Separation of RE-digested fragments by gel electrophoresis.
11. Restriction mapping of a plasmid.
12. Cloning of foreign DNA insert into a plasmid followed by transformation.
13. Polymerase chain reaction.
14. Problems related to molecular Biology.



BT P-204: BIOINFORMATICS & BIOSTATISTICS

SEMESTER-II	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: Course Objectives: The aim of this course is to provide practical training in bioinformatic methods including accessing major public sequence databases, use of different computational tools to find sequences, analysis of protein and nucleic acid sequences by various software packages and to give practical exposure of essential contents of statistics to students.</p>				
<p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to</p>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe contents and properties of most important bioinformatics databases, Perform text- and sequence-based searches and analyze and discuss results in light of molecular biological knowledge, Explain major steps in pairwise and multiple sequence alignment, explain principle and execute pairwise sequence alignment by dynamic programming, Predict secondary and tertiary structures of protein sequences, and Use various statistical tools including Chi square test, t-test, F-test, DMR test, ANOVA: one-way and two-way, CRD, RBD and LSD. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2

- Familiarization with Windows, UNIX and Internet
- Database searching (Give name of the gene/protein search sequence with key words, download the sequence, locate related literature references)
- Use of tools at NCBI, EMBL and SWISSPORT
- BLAST analysis and FASTA analysis
- Pair wise and multiple sequence alignment (CLUSTAL X/W/Omega)
- Finding composition of sequence, open reading frames
- Detecting signals, Motifs and repeats in sequence
- Phylogenetic tree construction (PHYLIP)
- Design of PCR primer
- Chi square test, t-test, F-test, DMR test
- ANOVA: one-way and two-way.
- CRD, RBD and LSD



M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(Effective from 2020-21)

PATTERN OF THEORY QUESTION PAPER

[Two questions from each Unit in two sections]

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Section-A

Answer any four questions

Each question carries 5 marks (4 x 5 = 20 marks)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Section-B

Answer all questions

Each question carries 12.5 marks (4 x 12.5 = 50 marks)

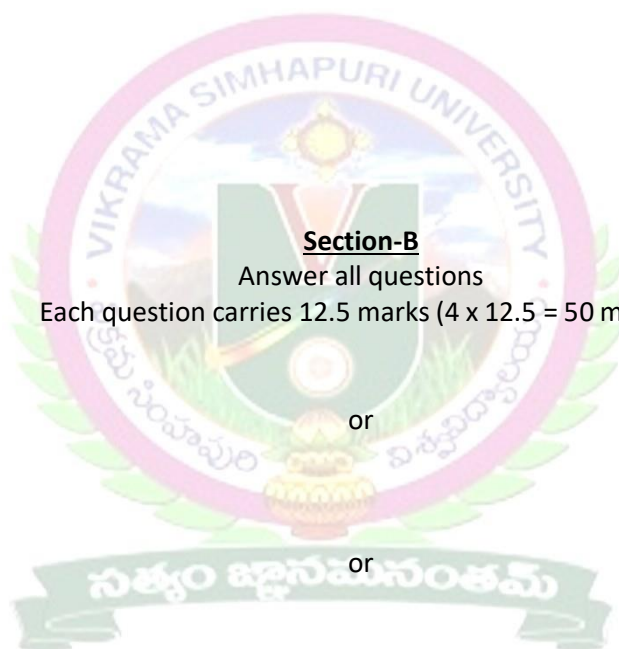
9. A.
- B.
10. A.
- B.
11. A.
- B.
12. A.
- B.

or

or

or

or





M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY
(Effective from 2020-21)

PATTERN OF PRACTICAL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Major experiment | (1 X 15 = 15 M) |
| 2. Minor experiment | (1 X 10 = 10 M) |
| 3. Spotters
A.
B.
C.
D.
E. | (5 X 02 = 10 M) |
| 4. Record | (10 M) |
| 5. Viva-Voce | (05 M) |



VIKRAMA SIMHAPURI UNIVERSITY :: NELLORE

M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(2-Year Programme under CBCS)

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE, SYLLABUS AND EXAMINATION

(Regulations 2020-21; Effective from the Academic Year 2020-21)

Course Type	Course Code	Title of the Course	Core / Elective	Hours per Week	Credits	Examination			
						Internal	External	Max. Marks	Duration (Hours)
THIRD SEMESTER									
THEORY	BT T-301	GENETIC ENGINEERING	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-302	'OMICS' BIOTECHNOLOGY	CC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-303A	ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (<i>Elective-1</i>)	DCC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-303B	BIOPROCESS ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (<i>Elective-1</i>)							
	BT T-304A	PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY (<i>Elective-2</i>)	DCC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-304B	FOOD BIOTECHNOLOGY (<i>Elective-2</i>)							
	BT T-305	EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN BIOTECHNOLOGY	GC	4	4	30	70	100	3

PRACTIAL	BT P-301	GENETIC ENGINEERING	CC	6	2	0	50	50	4
	BT P-302	'OMICS' BIOTECHNOLOGY	CC	6	2	0	50	50	4
	BT P-303A	ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY	DCC	6	2	0	50	50	4
	BT P-303B	BIOPROCESS ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY							
	BT P-304A	PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY	DCC	6	2	0	50	50	4
	BT P-304B	FOOD BIOTECHNOLOGY							
		Total		44	28	150	550	700	31

CC: CORE COURSE

GC: GENERIC COURSE

DCC: DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE

Elective-1: Students must select one course from two electives (i.e. BT T-303A or BT T-303B)

Elective-2: Students must select one course from two electives (i.e. BT T-304A or BT T-304B)



BT T-301: GENETIC ENGINEERING

SEMESTER-III	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to teach students with various approaches to conducting genetic engineering and their applications in biological research as well as in biotechnology industries. Genetic engineering is a technology that has been developed based on our fundamental understanding of the principles of molecular biology and this is reflected in the contents of this course.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the basic principles behind molecular cloning 2. Apply the knowledge of molecular cloning and design cloning strategy 3. Apply most appropriate recombinant-DNA techniques and other contemporary molecular techniques to understand the function of gene 4. Explain various contemporary techniques towards gene knockout 5. Analyse published journal articles in the field of recombinant DNA technology 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2

UNIT-I: SCOPE & MILESTONES

Scope and milestones in genetic engineering. Classification, nomenclature and importance of restriction endonucleases and modification enzymes. Properties and application of DNA ligases, polynucleotide kinase, alkaline phosphatases, S1 nuclease, terminal transferase, Bal 31 nuclease. Cloning vectors – Characteristics of a cloning vector. Disadvantages of natural plasmids in gene cloning. Artificial plasmids as cloning vectors – Construction of pBR322. Vectors used for cloning genes in *E. coli* (plasmids, bacteriophage derivatives, cosmids, BACs), yeast (YACs, shuttle vectors), higher plants (Ti plasmid derivatives, caulimovirus), and animal cells (constructs of SV 40 and retroviruses). DNA and RNA probes – Synthesis and their applications. Bacterial strains used for cloning (*E. coli* JM101, strain C43 (DE3)).

UNIT-II: GENE CLONING

Cloning strategies: Generation of DNA fragments containing a gene (shot-gun method, Southern analysis, and cDNA synthesis). Joining of DNA fragments to vector molecules – Cohesive termini ligation and blunt-end ligation using linkers, adaptors and homopolymer tails. Introduction of recombinant DNA molecules into appropriate cloning hosts – Preparation of competent cells, use of Cold CaCl₂ transformation, electroporation, and triparental mating techniques. *In vitro* packaging of recombinant cosmids. Introduction of recombinant cosmids into *E. coli* cells. Screening of recombinants for a positive clone – Genetic, biochemical and hybridization methods. Construction of DNA libraries – Genomic and cDNA libraries, screening of libraries.

UNIT-III: GENE EXPRESSION

Over expression of cloned genes: Polymerase chain reaction – Principle, types (RT-PCR, nested, multiplex and inverse PCR), primer design, and application of PCR. PCR



amplification of cloned gene. Characteristics of expression vectors. Construction of expression vectors – Vectors having inducible *lac* and *taq* promoters. Codon optimization. Engineering hosts for over expression. IPTG-induction of a cloned gene expression. Expression of proteins with His tag and its significance in simultaneous expression, and purification of recombinant proteins. Problems associated with expression of cloned genes – Inclusion bodies, solubilisation and reconstruction of expressed proteins. Restriction mapping of linear and circular DNA. Sequencing of cloned gene – Sanger's method, Maxam-Gilbert's method, and automated sequencing.

UNIT-IV: GENE REGULATION

Studying gene regulation – Northern blot, primer extension, S1 mapping and reporter assays. Construction of a recombinant *E. coli* strain expressing human insulin. *Agrobacterium*-mediated gene cloning for developing a transgenic plant – Development of a recombinant *Agrobacterium* strain and transforming female reproductive tissue or following microinjection and particle bombardment methods. Selection of transformants. Identification of transformed cells and micropropagation of transformed cell into callus, and regeneration of transgenic plants. Transfection – Salient features and its significance in transforming animal cells. Development of transgenic mice. Application of site-directed mutagenesis in protein engineering. DNA Finger-printing – RAPD, RFLP and AFLP analysis, and their applications. Antisense technology. Gene therapy and applications. Microarrays. Proteomics – Principle, techniques and applications.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Concepts of Biotechnology D. Balasubramanian.
2. DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach, DM Glover and BD Hames, IRL Press
3. DNA Science. A first Course in Recombinant Technology, DA Mickloss and GA Freyer, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York 1990
4. Methods in Enzymology Vol. 152, Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, SL Berger and AP Kimmel, Academic Press, Inc San Diego, 1998
5. Methods in Enzymology Vol. 185, Gene Expression Technology, D V Goeddel, Academic Press, Inc. San Diego, 1990
6. Milestones in Biotechnology. Classic Papers on Genetic Engineering. JA Davies and WS Reznikoff, Butterworth-Heinemann, Boston, 1992
7. Molecular and Cellular methods in Biology and Medicine. PB Kaufman, W.Wu.D Kim and LJ Cseke, CRC
8. Molecular Biotechnology – Glick and Pasternack. Panima Publ.
9. Molecular Biotechnology (2nd Edn) SB Primrose, Blackwell Scietific Pub. Oxford, 1994
10. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, J. Sambrook, E. Ffrisch and T. Maniatis, Old Spring Harbor Laboratory Press New York, 2000
11. Principles of Gene Manipulation by Old and Primrose, Blackwell
12. Route Maps in Gene Technology, MR Walker and R Rapley, Blackwell Science Ltd, Oxford 1997



BT T-302: 'OMICS' BIOTECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER-III	CORE COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objective of this course is to give an introduction to Genomics and other global Omics technologies, theory and practical aspects of these technologies and applications of these technologies in biology. The student should be able to gain working knowledge of these technologies and appreciate their ability to impart a global understanding of biological systems and processes in health and disease.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of genome variation in population including technologies to detect these variation 2. Understand how High-throughput DNA sequencing (HTS) can be used to identify disease causing genetic variants in monogenic diseases 3. Understand how Genome-wide association study (GWAS) can detect disease associated markers in multifactorial diseases 4. Understand how HTS technologies can be used to explore changes in gene expression, 5. Apply various emerging and advanced technologies of OMICs. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5		3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2			2			2

UNIT-I: GENOMICS

Organization and structure of genomes in prokaryotes, eukaryotes, and organelles (chloroplast, mitochondrion); Genome mapping methods (genetic and physical); RAPD, RFLP, SNP analyses; Fluorescence in-situ Hybridization (FISH) techniques; Advances in gene finding and functional prediction; Chain termination and chemical degradation sequencing methods. Genome-wide association (GWA) analysis; Comparative Genomic Hybridization (CGH); Massively parallel Signature Sequencing (MPSS); Whole genomes hot-gun sequencing and its applications; Introduction of Next Generation Sequencing (NGS). Genome projects - General introduction to genome projects (rice genome project and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* genome project). Special emphasis on Human Genome Project (HGP) – Science behind HGP, benefits of HGP, ELSI of HGP in use of genetic information, genetic testing standard, quality and commercialization.

UNIT-II: TRANSCRIPTOMICS

Introduction, overview and methods of transcriptomics. Designing and producing microarrays; cDNA microarray technology; oligonucleotide arrays and designs; Sample preparation, labeling, hybridization, generation and analysis of microarray data. Gene expression analysis by cDNA and oligonucleotide arrays; Micro array experimental analysis and data analysis; Bioinformatic analysis of large-scale microarray data for comparative transcriptomics.

UNIT-III: PROTEOMICS

Outline of a typical proteomics experiment, Identification and analysis of proteins by 2D analysis, Spot visualization and picking; Tryptic digestion of protein and peptide



fingerprinting, Mass spectrometry: ion source (MALDI, spray sources), analyzer (ToF, quadrupole, quadruple ion trap) and detector; Post translational Modifications: Quantitative proteomics, clinical proteomics and disease biomarkers, mass spectral tissue imaging and profiling; Protein-protein interactions: Surfaceomes and Secretomes, Solid phase ELISA, pull-down assays (using GST-tagged protein) tandem affinity purification, far western analysis, by surface plasmon resonance technique; Yeast two hybrid system, Phage display, Protein interaction maps, Protein arrays-definition; applications- diagnostics, expression profiling.

UNIT-IV: METABOLOMICS

Introduction and overview of metabolites, sample collection and processing, Non tracer and tracer (radio labelled)-based techniques in metabolomics (HPLC, NMR, LC-MS and GC-MS); Metabolome data processing derived by various techniques, analysis of databases (MetaboLight, Meta Cyc, MMCD etc.), Analysis tools, Metabolic pathways and network analysis Metabolic flux analysis (TCA, Amino acids, fatty acids, intermediary metabolites), Stoichiometric metabolic flux analysis, ¹³C metabolic flux analysis (MFA), Metabolic control analysis (MCA); Applications of metabolomics; Integration of metabolomics data sets with other data (eg. Transcriptomics, enzyme activity, etc.).

Recommended Books & References:

1. Alex Sánchez-Pla, Ferran Reverter, M. Carme Ruíz de Villa, Manuel Comabella, Transcriptomics: mRNA and Alternative Splicing. *Journal of Neuroimmunology*, Volume 248, issues 1-2, 15 July 2012, pp 23-31.
2. Brown TA (2006) *Genomes*, 3rd Edition, Garland Science.
3. Campbell AM and Heyer LJ (2007) *Discovering Genomics, Proteomics and Bioinformatics*. Benjamin Cummings.
4. Griffiths WJ, *Metabolomics, Metabonomics and Metabolite Profiling*, (The Royal Society of Chemistry UK) (2008) ISBN 978-0-85404-299-9
5. Liebler DC (2002) *Introduction to Proteomics: Tools for the New Biology*, Humana Press, Totowa NJ. USA.
6. Melanie J Filiatrault, *Progress in Prokaryotic Transcriptomics*, *Current Opinion in Microbiology*, Volume 14, Issue 5, October 2011, Pages 579-586.
7. Primrose S and Twyman R (2006) *Principles of Gene Manipulation and Genomics*, 7th Edition, Blackwell.
8. Rehm H (2006) *Protein Biochemistry and Proteomics*, 4th Edition, Academic Press.
9. S.P. Hunt and F. J. Livesey, (2000) *Functional Genomics*.
10. Teresa Whei-Mei Fan (Editor), Andrew M. Lane (Editor), Richard M. Higashi (Editor) (2012) *The Handbook of Metabolomics*, Springer ISBN 978-1-61779-618-0.
11. Twyman R. M. (2004), *Principles of Proteomics*. Taylor & Francis.
12. Twyman RM. (2013) *Principles of Proteomics*, Second Edition by Garland Science Taylor & Francis Group New York and London.
13. Voit, E.O., 2000 *Computational Analysis of Biochemical Systems: A Practical Guide for Biochemists and Molecular Biologists*. Cambridge University Press.



BT T-303A: ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-1)

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to introduce students to the principles, practices and application of animal biotechnology, cell culture, animal genomics, genetic transformation and molecular breeding of and animals.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will understand				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requirements for the basic cell cultures are known to the students, 2. Students will learn to check and screen cell for cell viability and cytotoxicity and cell death parameters, 3. Basic biology of stem cells, properties, and applications, 4. Tissue engineering and its applications, and production of transgenic animals and applications, 5. Students will be able to learn biopharmaceuticals, cell-based vaccines and toxicity. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2

UNIT-I: ANIMAL TISSUE CULTURE

History and development of animal tissue culture. Equipment and materials (culture vessels, CO₂ incubator, inverted microscope, cell counters). Principles of sterile techniques. Sources of tissues. Types of tissues – Epithelial, muscle, connective, nerve and blood. Introduction to balanced salt solutions. Cell culture media – Components of the medium, physical, chemical and metabolic functions of media. Role of serum and supplements, serum-free media, features and specifications of MEM, DMEM, RPMI and Ham's medium. Role of antibiotics in media. Cell count – Hemocytometer, coulter counter. Cell viability and cytotoxicity. Dye exclusion and inclusion tests, colonigenic assay, macromolecular estimation, MTT based assay. Measuring growth – Growth curves, PDT, Plating efficiency and factors influencing growth.

UNIT-II: ANIMAL CELL CULTURE

Primary culture – Mechanical and enzymatic mode of disaggregation, establishment of primary culture. Subculture - Passage number, split ratio, seeding efficiency, criteria for subculture. Cell lines – Definite and continuous cell lines, characterization, authentication, maintenance and preservation of cell lines. Contamination – Bacterial, viral, fungal and mycoplasma, detection and control, cell transformation. Normal vs. transformed cells, growth characteristics of transformed cells. Scale-up of animal cell culture – Roller bottles, Nunc cell factory, microcarrier cultures. Factors affecting culture. Application of animal cell culture – Vaccine production, specialized cell types. Concepts of tissue engineering – Skin, liver, kidney, balder and heart.



UNIT-III: TRANSGENIC ANIMALS

In vitro fertilization – Concept of superovulation, collection, maintenance, and maturation of oocytes, fertilization of oocytes. Maintenance and assessment of embryos. Embryo transfer – Artificial insemination, preparation of foster mother, surgical and non-surgical methods of embryo transfer, donor and recipient aftercare. Cloning – Concept of nuclear transfer, nuclear reprogramming and creation of Dolly. Transgenic animals – Retroviral, microinjection, and engineered embryonic stem cell method of transgenesis. Application of transgenic animals – Biopharming, disease models, functional knockouts. Gene therapy – *Ex vivo* and *in vivo* gene therapy methods, and their applications. Stem cells – Isolation and culture, embryonic and adult stem cells, plasticity and concept of regenerative medicine.

UNIT-IV: APPLICATIONS OF ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

Improvement of biomass, disease resistant, recombinant vaccines for poultry, livestock-pharming products. Pharmaceutical products produced by mammalian cells - plasminogen activator, erythropoietin, blood clotting factors, glycoprotein hormones, interleukins, interferons, Cell culture-based vaccines. Cell-based *in vitro* methods in environmental toxicology. Sericulture – Species of silkworm, artificial rearing, seed production, biochemistry of silk synthesis, technology of silk production and recent advances. Biotechnology in Apiculture.

Recommended Books & References:

1. A Manual of freshwater aquaculture. Santhanam, R., N. Sukumkaran and P. Natarajan.1990. Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. A Textbook of Fish Fisheries and Technology. Biswas, K.P. 1996. 2nd Edn. Narendra Publishing House, Delhi.
3. Animal Cell Biotechnology. Spier, RE and J.B. Griffith. 1990. Academic Press, London
4. Animal Cell culture and Technology. Butler, M.2004. Bios Scientific Publishers, New York.
5. Animal Cell Technology – Principles and practices. Butter, M. 1987. Oxford Press, USA.
6. Applied Science Series – A Textbook of Aquaculture. Srinivasula Reddy, M., K.R.S. Sambasiva Rao and D. Bhaskara Rao. 1999. Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Cell Culture Lab Fax. Butler, M. and M. Dawson. Bios Scientific Publications Ltd.
8. Cell Culture. Yadav, P.R and R. Tyagi. 2005. Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. Cell Growth and Division: A Practical Approach. Basega, R. IRL Press, New Delhi.
10. Culture of Animal Cells A Manual of Basic Technique. Freshney, R.I. 2006. 5th Edn. John Wiley and Sons, USA.
11. Feed Management in Intensive Aquaculture. Goddard, S. 1996. Chapman and Hall, New York.
12. Principles of Cloning. Jose Cibelli, Robert P. Lanza. Keith H.S. Campbell. 2002. Academic Press, London.



BT T–303B: BIOPROCESS ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-1)

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to educate students about the fundamental concepts of bioprocess technology and its related applications, thus preparing them to meet the challenges of the new and emerging areas of biotechnology industry.</p>				
<p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): Upon completion of this course, students should be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appreciate relevance of microorganisms from industrial context, 2. Carry out stoichiometric calculations and specify models of their growth, and give an account of design and operations of various fermenters, 3. Present unit operations together with the fundamental principles for basic methods in production technique for bio-based products, 4. Calculate yield and production rates in a biological production process, and also interpret data, and calculate the need for oxygen and oxygen transfer, 5. Critically analyze any bioprocess from market point of view, and to give an account of important microbial/enzymatic industrial processes in food and fuel industry. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2

UNIT-I: FERMENTATION

Raw materials used as media for industrial fermentations. Development of inocula for industrial fermentations. Isolation, preservation and strain improvement of industrially important microorganisms. Bioreactor - Designing and application of a biofermentor. Aeration, agitation and sterilization of fermentors. Surface, submerged, batch and continuous fermentations. Scale-up of fermentations.

UNIT-II: BIOPROCESSING

Bioprocessing - Recovery of particulates, product isolation, extraction, precipitation, chromatography, centrifugation, membrane separation, electrophoresis, distillation, supercritical fluid extraction, whole broth processing, integrated product separation, and purification. Single cell protein (SCP) - production from cellulose and sewage. Food from microorganisms – edible mushrooms and cultivation of mushrooms (button). Commercial production of cheese and yogurt. Production of flavoring components. Biofuels – Methane, hydrogen, alcohol (gasohol).

UNIT-III: INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production of (1) antibiotics - streptomycin, penicillin, cephalosporin, and tetracycline, (2) biomass production of *Bacillus megaterium*, *Acinetobacter cerificans*, *Candida utilis* from hydrocarbons, (3) organic acids - citric acid, lactic acid, (4) amino acids - L-lysine, (5) enzymes - amylases, proteases and laccases, stabilization of enzymes, (6)



vaccines - rabies, FMD vaccine, hepatitis B, (7) alcohol - ethanol and butanol. Esterification of biofuels, Steroid transformations.

UNIT-IV: LEACHING & IMMOBILIZATION

Microbial leaching - Organisms of leaching, chemistry of microbial leaching, commercial process. Immobilization of enzymes and immobilization of cells - methods, applications, advantages and disadvantages. Recombinant DNA products - interferon. Fermentation economics - Market potential, some effects of legislation on production of antibiotics and recombinant proteins, plant and equipment, continuous culture, recovery costs, water usage and recycling, effluent treatment.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Biotechnology Vol III. Dellweg (Editor).
2. Biotechnology: A Textbook of Industrial Microbiology 2nd edition by Crueger. & Crueger. 1990. Sinauer Associates.
3. Concepts in Biotechnology by Balasubramanian, Bryce, Dharmalingam, Green & Jayaraman. 2004. Universities Press,
4. Immobilized Cells: Principles and Application by Tampion & Tampion.1987. Cambridge University Press.
5. Industrial Microbiology by Casida.1968. Wiley.
6. Industrial Microbiology by Miller & Litsky.1976. McGraw-Hill.
7. Industrial Microbiology by Thoma. 1977. Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross
8. Methods in Food and Dairy Microbiology by Diliello. 1982. Avi Pub. Co.,
9. Microbial Biotechnology: Fundamentals of Applied Microbiology (2nd edition) by Glazer & Nikaido. 2007. Cambridge University Press.
10. Microbial Enzymes and Bioconversions by Rose. 1980. Academic Press.
11. Microbial Technology Vol I by Pepler & Pearlman (Editors). 1979. Academic Press.
12. Microbial Technology Vol II by Pepler & Pearlman (Editors). 1979. Academic Press.
13. Microbiology: A Laboratory Manual by Cappuccino & Sherman. Pearson Education India.
14. Prescott & Dunn's Industrial Microbiology 4th edition Editor Reed. 1982. AVI Pub. Co.,
15. Principles of Fermentation Technology (2nd edition) by Stanbury, Whitaker & Hall. 1999. Butterworth-Heinemann



BT T-304A: PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-2)

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to introduce students to the principles, practices and application of plant biotechnology, plant tissue culture, plant genomics, genetic transformation and molecular breeding of plants.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarize the components of plant genetic engineering, recombinant DNA technology and its application in trait improvement in plants, importance of dwarfing genes and their contribution in green revolution, molecular evolution of important agri-traits, 2. Assess the applications of different methods of gene expression and design experiments for function characterization of plant genes and to identify those suitable for creating beneficial traits, and to conceptualize a GM project, choose utility genes, design vector, promoters and procedures for generating GM plants, 3. Explain the rationale of selecting different gene manipulation approaches such as Gene silencing approaches PTGS, RNA interference, antisense technology, CREST, gene knockout approaches such as ZFN, TALEN and CRISPR, overexpression approaches such as constitutive, stage-specific or inducible in plant biotechnology, and explain the basics, methodology and applications of plant tissue culture, including Agrobacterium-mediated and direct methods of T-DNA transfer, 4. Describe what GM plant and products are in the market and pipeline, and their contributions to food security, sustainable environment and medicine, and to interpret the Biosafety and Bioethics concerns, risk assessment of genetically engineered crops and evaluate critically and objectively safety issues of GM plants and products, 5. Understand how to identify, isolate and clone genes conferring resistance to phytopathogens through map-based cloning, chromosome landing and gene tagging; functional approaches involving trapping promoters and activation tagging. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2

UNIT-I: PLANT BREEDING

Conventional plant breeding. Introduction to cell and tissue culture. Tissue culture media (composition and preparation). Aseptic techniques. Initiation and maintenance of callus and suspension culture. Organogenesis, somatic embryogenesis. Shoot-tip culture: rapid clonal propagation and production of virus-free plants. Embryo, anther, pollen, ovary, ovule and endosperm culture. Culture for production of haploid plants and homozygous lines. Protoplast isolation, culture and fusion. Selection of hybrid cells and regeneration of hybrid plants. Symmetric and asymmetric hybrids. Cybridisation. Cryopreservation.

UNIT-II: PLANT TRANSFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Plant transformation technology – Basis of tumour formation and hairy root in plants, Ti and Ri plasmids. Role of virulence genes in transfer of T-DNA from Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Mechanism of transgene interaction. Transgene stability and gene silencing. Application of plant transformation for productivity and performance:



Herbicide resistance – Phosphinothricin, glyphosate. Insect resistance – Bt genes. Structure and function of cry proteins – Mechanism of action, critical evaluation of its impact on insect control. Non-bt like protease inhibitors, alpha amylase inhibitor. Virus resistance – Coat protein-mediated, nucleocapsid gene. Disease resistance – Chitinase, 1,3-beta glucanase, antifungal proteins, thionins, RS proteins. Abiotic stress – Drought and salinity. Post-harvest losses, long shelf-life of fruits and flowers – Use of ACC synthase, polygalacturanase, ACC oxidase. Male sterile lines: barstar and barnase systems.

UNIT-III: METABOLIC ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Metabolic engineering and industrial products – Plant secondary metabolites. Industrial enzymes, biodegradable plastic, polyhydroxybutyrate, plantibodies, edible vaccines. Molecular marker-aided breeding – RFLP maps, linkage analysis, RAPD markers, STS, microsatellites, SCAR (sequence characterized amplified regions), SSCP (single-strand conformational polymorphism), AFLP, QTL, map-based cloning, molecular marker assisted selection. Role of gene tagging in gene analysis, T-DNA and transposon tagging. Gene knockout for targeted gene replacement. Gene patents.

UNIT-IV: NITROGEN FIXATION & BIOFERTILIZERS

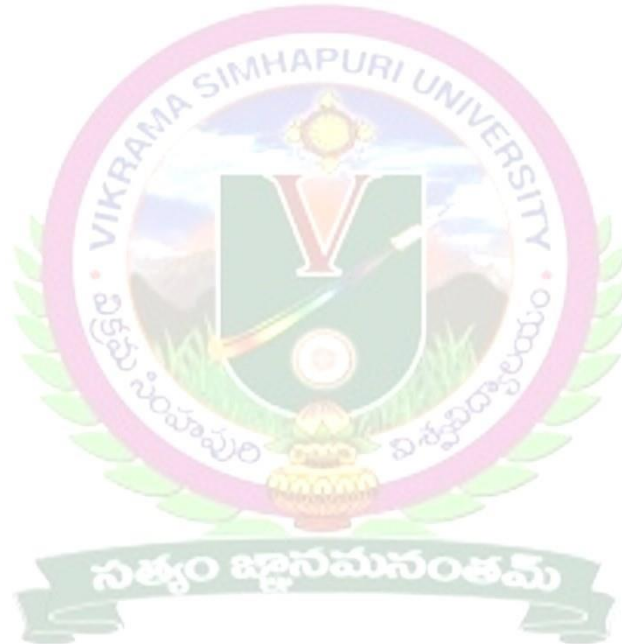
Nitrogen fixation and biofertilizers – Diazotrophic microorganisms, nitrogenase enzyme, nitrogen fixation genes. Transfer of *nif* genes to non-diazotrophic microorganisms, *nod* genes structure, function and role in nodulation, Hydrogenase – Hydrogen metabolism. Genetic engineering of hydrogenase genes. Mass production of *Azolla* and cyanobacteria (*Spirulina*) for practical application. Mycorrhizae – Types and importance in agriculture and forestry. Use of algae as a source of food, feed, single cell protein, biofertilizers and other products such as agar agar and alginates. Biopesticides.

Recommended Books & References:

1. An Introduction to Plant Tissue Culture. Razdan, M.K. 1995. Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.
2. Biotechnology in Crop Improvement. Chawla, H.S. 1998. International Book Distributing Company, New Delhi.
3. Biotechnology-Fundamentals and applications. Purohit, S. 2000. 3rd Edn. Agrobios, New Delhi.
4. Elements of Biotechnology. Gupta, P.K. 1996. Rastogi and Company, Meerut.
5. Gene transfer to Plants. Polykus, I and Spongerberg. 1995. Springer Scam.
6. Genetic Engineering with Plant Viruses. Michael, T., A. Wilson and J.W. Davis. 1992. CRC Press, London
7. Plant Biotechnology the Genetic Manipulation of Plants. Slater, A., N. Scott and M. Fowler. 2003. Oxford University Press, New York.
8. Plant Biotechnology. Prakash and Perk. 1994. Oxford and IBH Publishers Company, New Delhi.
9. Plant Biotechnology. Hammod, J., P. M. Garvey and V. Yusibov. 2000. Springer Verlag.
10. Plant Cell and Tissue Culture for the Production of Food Ingredients. Fu., T.J., G. Singh and W.R. Curtis (Eds). 1999. Kluwer Academic Press, New Delhi.
11. Plant Cell and Tissue Culture. A Laboratory Manual. Reinert, J and M.M. Yeoman. 1994. Springer.
12. Plant Cell Tissue and Organ Culture fundamental methods. Gamborg, O.L., and G.C. Philips. 1998. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.
13. Plant Tissue Culture and Molecular Biology, Applications and Prospects. Srivastava, P.S. 1998. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.



14. Plant Tissue Culture: Theory and Practice, a Revised Edition. Bhojwani, S.S and M.K. Razdan. 2004. Panima Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
15. Practical Application of Plant Molecular Biology. Henry, R.J. 1997. Chapman and Hall.





BT T-304B: FOOD BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-2)

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to				
1. Gain knowledge on the microbes associated with food spoilage, food borne illness and rapid detection of pathogens				
2. Gain knowledge to differentiate food spoilage and fermentation, learn the process of fermentation to prepare value added food and microbial enzymes involved in food industry and bio-preservation				
3. Learn regulatory aspects in food biotechnology.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): This course should be to help the students to				
1. Obtain a good understanding of food biotechnology and become qualified for a food biotechnologist position in industry or in government				
2. Determine microorganisms and their products in foods, understand causes of food spoilage and predict the microorganisms that can spoil a given food, when prepared, processed and stored under given conditions				
3. Understand the causes of food-borne microbial diseases and predict pathogens that can grow in a given food, when prepared, processed and stored under given conditions				
4. Predict the necessary measures to control the spoilage and pathogenic microorganisms in food				
5. Learn milk processing and preparation of fermented dairy products.				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2

UNIT-I: HISTORY & SCOPE

Introduction, History and scope of food Biotechnology, development and prospects of biotechnology in animal products, ancient and traditional food processing techniques; Pre-Pasteur Era and Post-Pasteur Era. Biochemical and metabolic pathways of biological systems used in food production. Modern Food Biotechnology.

UNIT-II: FOOD TECHNOLOGIES

Role of biotechnology in productivity of livestock. Modern biotechnological methods and processes in animal product development, chemical and physical factors required for growing microbial cultures in nutritive substrate. Meat species identification, Quality control, Screening products for contaminants. Types of fermented foods; Microbes involved in food fermentation; Beverages produced using microbes; Food Enzymes- microbial sources for organic acids, amino acids, microbial polysaccharides, applications; Microalgal Biotechnology. Fermented Dairy products; Probiotics and prebiotics; Microbes used as probiotics.

UNIT-III: FOOD PROCESSING

Use of biotechnology in production of food additives, use of biotechnological tools for the processing and preservation and foods of animal origin, use of biotechnology improved enzymes in food processing industry, Basic principles of the industrial use of bio-reactions



for production of biomass-upstream and downstream processing-application of micro-organisms as starter cultures in meat industry, microbial production of food ingredients; Biosensors and novel tools and their application in food science.

UNIT-IV: FOOD SAFETY & SECURITY

Food borne pathogens; Rapid detection of food borne pathogens using molecular and serological methods; Food preservation using anti-microbial peptides. Advances in Biotechnology for the production of functional foods; Regulatory aspects of food biotechnology; Future strategies for development of biotechnology-enhanced functional foods for human nutrition. Consumer concerns about risks and values, biotechnology & food safety, Ethical issues concerning GM foods; testing for GMOs; current guidelines for the production, release and movement of GMOs; Future and applications of food biotechnology in India.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Becker EW. (2004). Microalgae-Microbiology and Biotechnology. Cambridge University Press.
2. Bell C, Neaves P and Williams AP. (2005). Food Microbiology and Laboratory. Practice. Blackwell Publishing, USA.
3. Debasis B, Lau FC, and Ghosh DK. (2010). Biotechnology in Functional Foods and Nutraceuticals. CRC press.
4. Deman JM. (1990) Principles of Food Chemistry. 2nd Ed. Van Nostrand Reinhold, NY.
5. Frazier WC and Westhoff DC. (1995). Food Microbiology. Tata Mcgraw Hill Publishing Company Limited.
6. Jay JM. (2005). Modern Food Microbiology. CBS Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Manay S, Shadaksharaswami M (2004). Foods: Facts and Principles, 4th Ed. New Age Publishers.
8. Meyer, (2004). Food Chemistry. New Age
9. Potter, Norman. M. Food Science, 5 th Ed. Springer USA.
10. Ramaswamy H and Marcott M. Food Processing Principles and Applications. CRC Press.
11. Srilakshmi, B., (2002) Food Science, New Age Publishers.
12. Watson and Preedy. (2015). Probiotics, Prebiotics and Synbiotics. Academic Press.
13. www.bubl.ac.uk/link/foodscience.htm
14. www.who.int/food_safety.html
15. www.promed.org
16. www.library.ohio.edu/subjects/food.html



BT T-305: EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: This course is broad-based in nature encompassing several new technologies that current experimental researchers are employing to probe complex system biology questions in life-sciences. The objectives of this course are to teach basics of the new principles to students so as to appreciate current-day research tool-kit better.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the mechanism of function of different microscopes and their applications to biological sciences, 2. Explain the basis of 1D and 2D NMR and to interpret NMR spectra of small molecules, 3. Discuss different techniques in mass spectrometry and their applications to biological sciences, and to conceptualize mathematical modelling a cellular process from molecular to cellular level, 4. Explain technologies employed from single cell to multicellular systems using various approaches used in a laboratory to industrial scale using automated and robotic system for high throughput molecular and cellular analysis for research and development of biotechnology products, 5. Discuss the process of recombination and gene editing from a natural defense to development of new technologies for engineering a gene function <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i>. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3			2		2
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3			2		2
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3			2		2
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3			2		2
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3			2		2

UNIT-I: IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

Transmission Electron Microscopy, Scanning Electron Microscopy, Cryo Electron Microscopy, Atomic Force Microscopy, 2D-IR microscopy, Confocal microscopy, Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Microscopy (FLIM), Fluorescence Resonant Energy Transfer (FRET).

UNIT-II: SPECTROSCOPIC TECHNOLOGY

Mass Spectroscopy, LC-MS, GC-MS, Quad-Time of Flight (Q-TOF), Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation (MALDI)-TOF, Solution and Solid State Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy, Fourier Transform (FT)-NMR, X-ray crystallography, Circular dichroism.

UNIT-III: CRISPR-Cas TECHNOLOGY

History of its discovery, elucidation of the mechanism including introduction to all the molecular players, development of applications for *in vivo* genome engineering for genetic studies, promise of the technology as a next generation therapeutic method.

UNIT-IV: TECHNOLOGY OF NANOBODIES

Introduction to nanobodies, combining nanobody with phage-display method for development of antibody against native proteins, nanobody as a tool for protein structure-



function studies, use of nanobodies for molecular imaging, catabolic antibodies using nanobodies.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Campbell, I. D. (2012). *Biophysical Techniques*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Chakravarty, R., Goel, S., & Cai, W. (2014). Nanobody: The “Magic Bullet” for Molecular Imaging? *Theranostics*, 4(4), 386-398. doi:10.7150/thno.8006.
3. Hamers-Casterman, C., Atarhouch, T., Muyldermans, S., Robinson, G., Hammers, C., Songa, E. B., Hammers, R. (1993). Naturally Occurring Antibodies Devoid of Light Chains. *Nature*, 363(6428), 446-448. doi:10.1038/363446a0.
4. Huang, B., Bates, M., & Zhuang, X. (2009). Super-Resolution Fluorescence Microscopy. *Annual Review of Biochemistry*, 78(1), 993-1016. doi:10.1146/annurev.biochem.77.061906.092014.
5. Jinek, M., Chylinski, K., Fonfara, I., Hauer, M., Doudna, J. A., & Charpentier, E. (2012). A Programmable Dual-RNA-Guided DNA Endonuclease in Adaptive Bacterial Immunity. *Science*, 337(6096), 816-821. doi:10.1126/science.1225829.
6. Lander, E. (2016). The Heroes of CRISPR. *Cell*, 164(1-2), 18-28. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2015.12.041.
7. Ledford, H. (2016). The Unsung Heroes of CRISPR. *Nature*, 535(7612), 342-344. doi:10.1038/535342a.
8. Li, J., Xia, L., Su, Y., Liu, H., Xia, X., Lu, Q., Reheman, K. (2012). Molecular Imprint of Enzyme Active Site by Camel Nanobodies. *Journal of Biological Chemistry J. Biol. Chem.*, 287(17), 13713-13721. doi:10.1074/jbc.m111.336370.
9. Mohanraju, P., Makarova, K. S., Zetsche, B., Zhang, F., Koonin, E. V., & Oost, J. V. (2016). Diverse Evolutionary Roots and Mechanistic Variations of the CRISPR-Cas Systems. *Science*, 353(6299). doi:10.1126/science.aad5147.
10. Nelson, P. C., Radosavljević, M., & Bromberg, S. (2004). *Biological Physics: Energy, Information, Life*. New York: W.H. Freeman.
11. Phillips, R., Kondev, J., & Theriot, J. (2009). *Physical Biology of the Cell*. New York: Garland Science.
12. Serdyuk, I. N., Zaccai, N. R., & Zaccai, G. (2007). *Methods in Molecular Biophysics*:
13. Sidhu, S. S., & Koide, S. (2007). Phage Display for Engineering and Analyzing Protein Interaction Interfaces. *Current Opinion in Structural Biology*, 17(4), 481-487. doi:10.1016/j.sbi.2007.08.007.
14. Sohier, J., Laurent, C., Chevigné, A., Pardon, E., Srinivasan, V., Wernery, U. Galleni, M. (2013). Allosteric Inhibition of VIM Metallo- β -Lactamases by a Camelid Nanobody. *Biochemical Journal*, 450(3), 477-486. doi:10.1042/bj20121305.
15. Steyaert, J., & Kobilka, B. K. (2011). Nanobody Stabilization of G Protein-Coupled Receptor Conformational States. *Current Opinion in Structural Biology*, 21(4), 567-572. doi:10.1016/j.sbi.2011.06.011.
16. *Structure, Dynamics, Function*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
17. Verheesen, P., & Laeremans, T. (2012). Selection by Phage Display of Single Domain Antibodies Specific to Antigens in their Native Conformation. *Single Domain Antibodies*, 81-104. doi:10.1007/978-1-61779-968-6_6.
18. Vincke, C., & Muyldermans, S. (2012). Introduction to Heavy Chain Antibodies and Derived Nanobodies. *Single Domain Antibodies*, 15-26. doi:10.1007/978-1-61779-968-6_2.



BT P-301: GENETIC ENGINEERING

SEMESTER-III	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to provide students with experimental knowledge of genetic engineering.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course, students should be able to				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare antibiotic selection media and competent cells, 2. Perform lambda phage DNA isolation and restriction mapping of DNA, 3. Gain hands-on experience in gene cloning, protein expression and purification, 4. Perform gene expression in <i>E. coli</i> and PCR, RFLP, RAPD and DNA sequencing, 5. Begin a career in industry that engages in genetic engineering as well as in research laboratories conducting fundamental research. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2

1. Bacterial culture and antibiotic selection media. Preparation of competent cells.
2. Isolation of lambda phage DNA
3. Agarose gel electrophoresis and restriction mapping of DNA
4. Construction of restriction map of plasmid DNA
5. Cloning in plasmid/phagemid vectors –Selection of positive clones using blue/white colours.
6. Preparation of helper phage and its titration using M13 mp18/19 vectors.
7. Preparation of single stranded DNA template
8. DNA sequencing
9. Gene expression in *E. coli* and analysis of gene product
10. PCR
11. Reporter gene assay (Gus/CAT/b-GAL)
12. RFLP
13. RAPD

**BT P-302: 'OMICS' BIOTECHNOLOGY**

SEMESTER-III	CORE COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The aim is to provide practical training in bioinformatics methods including accessing the major public sequence databases, use of the different computational tools to find sequences, analysis of protein and nucleic acid sequences by various software packages.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to				
1. Describe the contents and properties of the most important bioinformatics databases,				
2. Perform text- and sequence-based searches and analyze and discuss the results in light of molecular biological knowledge,				
3. Explain the major steps in pairwise and multiple sequence alignment, explain the principle and execute pairwise sequence alignment by dynamic programming,				
4. Predict the secondary and tertiary structures of protein sequences, and				
5. Begin a career in bioinformatics by using emerging technologies of OMICS.				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-2		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-3		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-4		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2
CLO-5		3	3	3		3	3	2	2			2			2

- Using NCBI and Uniprot web resources.
- Introduction and use of various genome databases.
- Sequence information resource: Using NCBI, EMBL, Genbank, Entrez, Swissprot / TrEMBL, UniProt.
- Similarity searches using tools like BLAST and interpretation of results.
- Multiple sequence alignment using ClustalW.
- Phylogenetic analysis of protein and nucleotide sequences.
- Use of gene prediction methods (GRAIL, Genscan, Glimmer).
- Using RNA structure prediction tools.
- Use of various primer designing and restriction site prediction tools.
- Use of different protein structure prediction databases (PDB, SCOP, CATH).
- Construction and study of protein structures using Deepview/PyMol.
- Homology modelling of proteins.
- Use of tools for mutation and analysis of the energy minimization of protein structures.
- Use of miRNA prediction, designing and target prediction tools.



BT P-303A: ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-1)

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to provide hands-on training in basic experiments of animal biotechnology.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of course, students should be able to gain basic skills in animal biotechnology such as				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How cell culture can be made, 2. Different type of cell culture, 3. The requirement of cell cultures, 4. The application of cell culture, and 5. Screen various unknown drugs. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2

1. Preparation of tissue culture medium and membrane filtration
2. Preparation of single cell suspension from spleen and thymus
3. Cell counting and cell viability
4. Macrophage monolayer from PEC and measurement of phagocytic activity
5. Trypsinization of monolayer and subculturing
6. Cryopreservation and thawing
7. Measurement of doubling time
8. Role of serum in cell culture
9. Preparation of metaphase chromosome from cultured cells
10. Isolation of DNA and demonstration of apoptosis by DNA laddering
11. MTT assay for cell viability and growth
12. Cell fusion with PEG



BT P–303B: BIOPROCESS ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-1)

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
Course Objectives: The objectives of this laboratory course are to provide hands-on training to students in upstream and downstream unit operations.				
Course Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to				
1. Investigate, design and conduct experiments, analyze and interpret data, and apply the laboratory skills to solve complex bioprocess engineering problems,				
2. Apply skills and knowledge gained will be useful in solving problems typical of bio industries and research,				
3. Handle bioreactor, Fast Protein Liquid Chromatography, microplate reader etc.,				
4. Learn to scale up the culture from frozen sample to flask/ bioreactor, and to purify biological molecules from cultured broth through downstream processing, and				
5. Characterize purified protein through enzymatic reaction and spectroscopy.				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2

1. Fermentation process during curdling – Estimation of lactose, lactic acid, protein and bacterial count.
2. Screening of microorganisms for antimicrobial activity.
3. Strain improvement.
4. Production and estimation of streptomycin/penicillin by dye method.
5. Testing of disinfectants by phenol-coefficient method.
6. Determination of MIC of antimicrobial agents.
7. Screening for amylase producing organisms.
8. Screening for organic acid-producing organisms.
9. Isolation of yeasts.
10. Alcohol fermentation by yeast.
11. Preparation of wine from grapes/fruits.
12. Citric acid production by *Aspergillus niger* and lactic acid fermentation by *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*.
13. Production of xylanase from *Penicillium* sp.
14. Immobilization of microbial cells.



BT P-304A: PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-2)

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to introduce students to the principles, practices and application of plant biotechnology, plant tissue culture, plant genomics, genetic transformation and molecular breeding of plants.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate plant tissue culture medium for growth and differentiation of plants, 2. Perform the expression of totipotency in cultured cells, regeneration processes and the molecular view of somatic embryogenesis and organogenesis, and to prepare callus and cell suspension cultures, and examine the occurrence of somaclonal variation and <i>in vitro</i> mutant isolation for agronomic traits, 3. Examine the secondary metabolite production from tissue cultures and approaches used for enhancing their production, 4. Use different techniques employed in tissue culture and storage of plant germplasm, and to prepare mesophyll protoplasts and analyze their fusing using PEG, 5. Demonstrate plant genomic DNA isolation and its quantification, and to examine the amplification of specific gene of interest from different genotypes of a species. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2

1. Preparation of plant tissue culture media
2. Surface sterilization of explants
3. Callus induction, propagation, organogenesis, transfer of plants to soil
4. Induction of somatic embryogenesis
5. Protoplast isolation and culture
6. Cytological examination of regenerated plants
7. *Agrobacterium* culture, selection of transformants, reporter gene (GUS) assays
8. Developing RFLP and RAPD maps
9. Establishment of cell suspension cultures for plant secondary metabolite production
10. Encapsulation of somatic embryos and production of synthetic seeds
11. Organ cultures: Shoot tip, nodal, anther and leaf cultures
12. Micropropagation technique – banana
13. Secondary metabolite estimations: Colorimetry and TLC methods



BT P-304B: FOOD BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-2)

SEMESTER-III	DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to acquaint the students to recent advances in biotechnologies in foods to produce new products with desirable characteristics. These include characteristics such as disease and drought-resistant plants, leaner meat and enhanced flavor and nutritional quality of foods.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should have gained knowledge and skills about recent advances in biotechnologies related to food technology. Students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Isolate food borne bacteria (<i>Campylobacter</i>, <i>Salmonella</i>, <i>Yersinia</i>, <i>E. coli</i>) from various food sources using differential media, 2. Identify food borne isolates by biotechnological tools, 3. Isolate and characterize food borne viruses (rotavirus, hepatitis virus, polio virus, enterovirus) using biotechnological tools, 4. Detect and enumerate indicator and index microorganisms for food borne pathogens (total enterobacteria, total coliform & aerobic spore former), and 5. Examine the spoilage-causing bacteria and fungi in food samples – fruits, vegetables, bread. This expertise is useful for the students to gain the access into food industries. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2

1. Isolation of food borne bacteria (*Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*, *Yersinia*, *E. coli*) from various food sources using differential media.
2. Confirmation of food borne isolates by biotechnological tools.
3. Isolation and characterization of food borne viruses (rotavirus, hepatitis virus, polio virus, enterovirus) using biotechnological tools.
4. Detection and enumeration of indicator and index microorganisms for food borne pathogens (total enterobacteria, total coliform & aerobic spore former).
5. Identification of spoilage causing bacteria and fungi of food samples – fruits, vegetables, bread.



M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY
(Effective from 2021-22)

PATTERN OF THEORY QUESTION PAPER
[Two questions from each Unit in two sections]

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Section-A

Answer any four questions
Each question carries 5 marks (4 x 5 = 20 marks)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Section-B

Answer all questions
Each question carries 12.5 marks (4 x 12.5 = 50 marks)

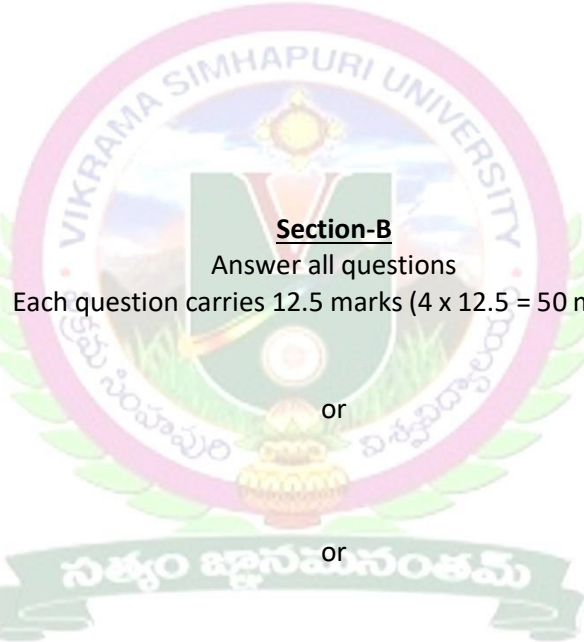
- 9. A.
- B.
- 10. A.
- B.
- 11. A.
- B.
- 12. A.
- B.

or

or

or

or





M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(Effective from 2021-22)

PATTERN OF PRACTICAL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Major experiment | (1 X 15 = 15 M) |
| 2. Minor experiment | (1 X 10 = 10 M) |
| 3. Spotters
A.
B.
C.
D.
E. | (5 X 02 = 10 M) |
| 4. Record | (10 M) |
| 5. Viva-Voce | (05 M) |



VIKRAMA SIMHAPURI UNIVERSITY :: NELLORE

M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(2-Year Programme under CBCS)

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE, SYLLABUS AND EXAMINATION

(Regulations 2020-21; Effective from the Academic Year 2020-21)

Course Type	Course Code	Title of the Course	Core / Elective	Hours per Week	Credits	Examination			
						Internal	External	Max. Marks	Duration (Hours)
FOURTH SEMESTER									
THEORY	BT T-401A	ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (<i>Elective-3</i>)	DCC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-401B	AQUACULTURE BIOTECHNOLOGY (<i>Elective-3</i>)							
	BT T-402A	PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (<i>Elective-4</i>)	DCC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-402B	MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (<i>Elective-4</i>)							
	BT T-403	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY	GC	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-404A	EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES	Research Oriented Specialization	4	4	30	70	100	3
	BT T-404B	HERBAL & TISSUE CULTURE TECHNOLOGY							
	BT T-404C	MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS							

	BT T-404D	PROBIOTICS, PREBIOTICS & FEED TECHNOLOGY							
	BT T-404E	MOLECULAR PHYLOGENY & NUTRACEUTICALS OF MARINE SOURCES							
	BT T-404F	TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH IN ANIMAL SCIENCES							
	BT T-404G	MOLECULAR DRUG DISCOVERY & DEVELOPMENT							
PRACTICAL	BT P-401A	ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY <i>(Elective-3)</i>	DCC	6	2		50	50	4
	BT P-401B	AQUACULTURE BIOTECHNOLOGY <i>(Elective-3)</i>							
	BT P-402A	PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY <i>(Elective-4)</i>	DCC	6	2		50	50	4
	BT P-402B	MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY <i>(Elective-4)</i>							
SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY	BT SEA-1	EDUCATIONAL TOUR	REPORT		1	25		25	HOD
	BT SEA-2	GRAND SEMINAR IN ADVANCES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY	SEMINAR	4	1	25		25	All Internal Faculty
	BT SEA-3	CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LANDMARK DISCOVERIES	JOURNAL CLUB	4	1	25		25	Mentor
	BT SEA-4	POSTER PRESENTATION	POSTER	4	1	25		25	All Internal Faculty
	BT SEA-5	DISSERTATION	PROJECT		4		100	100	External Examiner

TOTAL	44	28	220	480	700	20
<p>CC: CORE COURSE GC: GENERIC COURSE DCC: DISCIPLINE CENTRIC COURSE Elective-3: Students must select one course from two electives (i.e. BT T-401A or BT T-401B) Elective-4: Students must select one course from two electives (i.e. BT T-402A or BT T-402B) Specialization: Students must select one course from the group of Specialization courses (i.e. BT T-404A - BT T-404G)</p> <p><i>Course Instructors and Mentors for Specialisations and Skill Enhancement Activities:</i> BT T-404A: Emerging Infectious Diseases - Dr. G. Vijaya Ananda Kumar Babu, Professor of Biotechnology BT T-404B: Herbal & Tissue Culture Technology - Dr. C. Kiranmai, Assistant Professor of Biotechnology BT T-404C: Molecular Diagnostics - Dr. Uday Sankar Allam, Assistant Professor of Biotechnology BT T-404D: Probiotics, Prebiotics & Feed Technology - Dr. G. Mary Sandeepa, Assistant Professor of Biotechnology BT T-404E: Molecular Phylogeny & Nutraceuticals of Marine Sources - Dr. K.V.L. Shrikanya Rao, Assistant Professor of Biotechnology BT T-404F: Translational Research in Animal Sciences - Dr. S.B. Sainath, Assistant Professor of Biotechnology BT T-404G: Molecular Drug Discovery & Development - Dr. Vidya Prabhakar Kodali, Assistant Professor of Biotechnology</p>						



BT T-401A: ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-3)

SEMESTER-IV	ELECTIVE-3	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: This course aims to introduce fundamentals of Environmental Biotechnology. The course will introduce major groups of microorganisms-tools in biotechnology and their most important environmental applications. The environmental applications of biotechnology will be presented in detail and will be supported by examples from the national and international literature.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of the course, students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand use of basic microbiological, molecular and analytical methods, which are extensively used in environmental biotechnology. 2. Explore the microorganisms present in different environments and their estimations, 3. Identify various recalcitrant pollutants in the environment and molecular approaches to environmental management, and application of biotechnology to assess and control pollution, 4. Understand the biodegradation and bioremediation processes used in the clean-up of the environments, and 5. Explain various methods for treatment and disposal of industrial effluents. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2

UNIT-I: ENVIRONMENT & MICROORGANISMS

Concept of environment – Structure, function and development. Brief account of the habitat for microorganisms – Soil, water and atmosphere. Microbiology of soil – Diversity, abundance of predominant microorganisms, methods of isolation and estimation. Beneficial and antagonistic interactions among microorganisms. Microbiology of air – Microorganisms and microbial propagules in air, techniques for microbial analysis of air, air-borne pathogens. Microbiology of water – Plankton populations, water-borne pathogens, detection methods for water-borne pathogens, methods of sampling and estimation of water microflora, control of enteric pathogens. BOD and COD measurements.

UNIT-II: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION & MANAGEMENT

Microbial contribution to pollution - pollution by pathogenic microbes, pollution with oxygen-demanding carbonaceous materials, mineral pollutants, heat pollution, pollution by recalcitrant chemicals, oil pollution. Molecular approaches to environmental management – Extracellular genetic transfer, genetic modification, tracking genes in the environment, genetic ecology, application of biotechnology to assess and control pollution.

UNIT-III: BIODEGRADATION & BIOREMEDIATION

Microbial degradation of environmental pollutants – Isolation of microorganisms degrading environmental pollutants by enrichment culture, Recalcitrance of pesticides in soils, their influence on soil microflora, microbial degradation of pesticides with special reference to DDT, genetic exchange in degradation of xenobiotic chemicals. Effect of acid rain on soil microbial processes. Petroleum Microbiology – Historical developments, environmental



aspects, deterioration of products, petroleum and petrochemical spills, oil recovery, microbial oxidation of hydrocarbons, microbial products from hydrocarbon fermentations, biosynthetic and transformation products. Bioremediation, role of transgenic bacteria.

UNIT-IV: TREATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS

Treatment and disposal of industrial effluents – Physical, chemical, and biological treatment. Aerobic process – Trickling filters, towers, biologically-aerated filters (BAFs), rotating biological contactors (rotating disc contactors), rotating drums, fluidized-bed systems, activated sludge process. Anaerobic treatment – anaerobic digestion, anaerobic digesters, anaerobic filters, up-flow anaerobic sludge blankets (UASB). Newer approaches to sewage treatment - starter cultures for treatment processes. Aerobic sewage treatment – Air lift process; aeration with pure oxygen, methane production. Disposal of effluents into seas and rivers, lagoons (oxidation ponds), spray irrigation, well disposal, landfilling, incineration, disposal of effluents of sewers.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Environmental Microbiology by Mitchell. 2009, John Wiley and Sons.
2. Environmental Microbiology by Grant and Long. 1981, Wiley.
3. Environmental Microbiology: A Laboratory Manual by Peppler, Gerba and Brendecke. 1995, Academic Press.
4. Microbial Ecology: Fundamentals and Applications (4th edition) by Atlas and Bartha.1998, Pearson Education India.
5. Introduction to Soil of Microbiology (2nd edition) by Alexander. 1977, Wiley.
6. Brock's Biology of Microorganisms (9th edition) by Madigan, Martinko and Parker.2010, Benjamin-Cummings Publishing Company.
7. Soil Microorganisms by Gray and Williams,1971, Oliver and Boyd.
8. Microbiology of the Atmosphere by Gregory. 1973, Wiley.
9. Aquatic Microbiology by Skinner and Shewar.
- 10 Microbial Ecology by Campbell.1977, Wiley.
11. Microbial Aspects of Pollution by Skyes and Skinner.1971, Academic Press.
12. Experimental Microbial Ecology by Burns and Slater.1982, Blackwell Scientific Publications.
13. Soils: An Introduction to Soils and Plant Growth by Miller and Donahue. 1990, Prentice Hall.
14. Soil Fertility and Fertilizers by Tisdale, Nelson, Beaton and Havlin.
15. Nitrogen in the Environment by: Nelson and McDonald. 1978, Academic Press.



BT T-401B: AQUACULTURE BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-3)

SEMESTER-IV	ELECTIVE-3	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: This course is aimed to teach sustainable use of aquatic resources with various approaches in biotechnology.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of the course, students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the fundamental principles of aquaculture biotechnology, and to identify the role of aquaculture biotechnology in society, 2. Explain the biology of fish and finfish, and environmental factors influencing their reproduction, 3. Explore the advances of fish breeding and application of cross-breeding in aquaculture, 4. Understand the importance of coastal aquaculture, and design and construction of aquafarms, and 5. Explain fish cell culture and other advanced techniques used in aquaculture management. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2

UNIT-I: FISH AND SHELLFISH BIOLOGY

Male and female of finfish and shellfish; Primary and secondary sex characters; Process of Oogenesis and Spermatogenesis, metabolic changes during gametogenesis; neuroendocrine system in crustacean and molluscs, and its role in the control of reproduction; mechanism of hormone synthesis, release, transport and action; Pheromones and reproductive behaviour; environmental factors influencing reproduction.

UNIT-II: ADVANCES IN FISH BREEDING

Hypophysation, evaluation of carp milt and egg, cryopreservation technique, Genetic basis of determination of sex; chromosome manipulation: ploidy induction, sex reversal; gynogenesis and androgenesis; Broodstock management; Application of cross-breeding in aquaculture; Selective breeding: qualitative and quantitative traits for selection, methods of selection; Inbreeding and heterosis in various economic characters; hormone-induced ovulation; Synthetic hormones for induced breeding - GnRH analogue structure and function.

UNIT-III: CULTURE SYSTEMS & HATCHERY TECHNIQUES

Importance of coastal aquaculture; Aquaculture farms; Design and construction; Criteria for selecting cultivable species; Culture systems and management practices – extensive, semi-intensive and intensive culture practices; Seed production in controlled condition; Types; Design and management of hatchery – induced spawning; Mass production of seeds; feed formulation; Artificial insemination - *in vitro* fertilization; Culture of live food organisms: Candidate species of phytoplankton and zooplankton as live food organisms of freshwater and marine species; biology and culture requirements of live food organisms: green algae, diatoms, rotifers, infusoria, tubifex, brine shrimp and earthworms.



UNIT-IV: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT

Fish Cell Culture Techniques: Tissue culture, cell lines, primary and secondary culture, cell culture-based vaccines, organ and histotypic cultures; measurement of cell death; apoptosis; Cell Hybridization: Somatic cell fusion, hybridoma technology, Production and Application of monoclonal antibodies; Transgenic production of fishes: definition, transgenic fish, Methods of gene transfer in fishes, single gene traits, detection of transgenes, screening for transgenics, site of integration, applications; Evaluation of GFP transgenics; Genetically modified Fish Production - Prospects and Problems.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Mime, P.H., (1972) Fish and Shellfish Farming in Coastal Waters, Fishing News Ltd., London.
2. Felix, S., (2010) Marine and Aquaculture Biotechnology, AGROBIOS INDIA.
3. Bradach, J.E., H.H. Ryther and W.D. MC Larney, (1972) Aquaculture, Farming and Husbandry and Fresh and Marine Organisms, Wiley Interscience, New York.
4. Lakra, W. S., (2008). Fisheries Biotechnology. Narendra Publishing House, Delhi.
5. Ingerman M., (2000) Recent Advances in Marine Biotechnology, Science Publishers.
6. Aquaculture, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Naha, S., Philopose, P.M., (2014). Dominant Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
8. Ramachandran, V., Aquaculture Biotechnology, Black Prints
9. Gautam, N.C., (2007) Aquaculture Biotechnology, Shree Publishers and Distributors.





BT T-402A: PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-4)

SEMESTER-IV	ELECTIVE-4	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to equip students with biomanufacturing principles and good manufacturing practices for production of pharmaceuticals, testing their efficacy, drug targeting and delivery methods.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): Students should develop conceptual clarity and knowledge about systems for quality manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and should be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand biotechnological methods for developing pharmaceutical products, 2. Explore biotechnology and microbiology products as medicines for human use, 3. Explain fundamental principles for testing therapeutics and their clinical trials, 4. Aware of drug targeting, principles and its importance in therapeutics, and 5. Understand methods for delivery of biopharmaceuticals. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2

UNIT-I: HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT

Definition - history of development of pharmaceutical products by biotechnological methods like genetic recombinant vaccines, microbial and non-microbial products. Scope of biotechnology, microbiology and biochemical products in pharmaceutical industry. Implementation of Rapid Microbiological Methods (RMM) for pharmaceutical laboratories. New drugs - need and design, drug-receptor interactions, antagonisms, biological activity, efficacy and stimulus, receptors and ion channels, ion gating co-operatively effect of solvent on drug-receptor interactions, drug docking.

UNIT-II: TESTING OF PRODUCTS

Methods of testing products for anti-microbial potentials, pharmacological activities and biopesticidal properties - conventional and rapid enzyme inhibitor techniques; *in vivo* methods - use of animal models for confirmation of *in vitro* properties - transgenic systems - preclinical, toxicological studies - acute, sub-acute, chronic studies. Clinical trials - definition - design - specific objectives - types of clinical trials-phase I, II & II - randomized controlled clinical trials - multicentric double-blind clinical trials - pharmaceutical/drug regulations for commercializing new biotechnology and microbiology products for human use - PDA and Indian regulations.

UNIT-III: BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Biotechnology and microbiology products as medicines and pharmaceutical products: Biochemicals - proteases - ethanol, vinegar, citric acid and glutamic acid; vitamins B12; drugs for infection and metabolic, immunomodulatory - insulin - interferons, cytokines as biopharmaceuticals, B-cell growth factors, tissue plasminogen activator. r-DNA based production of regulatory proteins, blood products, hormones, vaccines (eg. Hepatitis B



vaccine, HIV vaccine and other vaccines in pipeline), therapeutic enzymes and nucleic acid therapeutics. Application of RELP in forensic, disease prognosis, genetic counseling, pedigree, variation.

UNIT-IV: DRUG TARGETING

Targeting, principles and its importance in therapeutics. Methods in drug targeting, advantages and disadvantages in targeting, protein and peptide-based drug delivery systems. Drug discovery - impact of genomics and related technologies upon drug discovery. Delivery of biopharmaceuticals: Oral delivery systems – Pulmonary delivery – Nasal, transmucosal and transdermal delivery systems. Application of biotechnology and microbiology to animal health and disease diagnosis. Development of kits and their application in disease diagnosis. Gene therapy, vector engineering, strategies of gene delivery, gene replacement, augmentation, gene correction, gene regulation and silencing. Safety and bioethical issues in pharmaceutical technology.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Abbas and Lippincott (2006). A Short Course in Immunology. Blackwell Publishers, New York.
2. Alice Sr. Bringhamtpn, [NY13904] US Drug discovery, Tamas bartifai, Harold L.Dorn's The Scientific world Ltd., Newburry, U.K.
3. Biopharmaceuticals-Walsh, John Willey and Sons, New York 1998
4. Elgert (2004). Immunology by Press London. Practical Manual in Microbiology. Academic Press, New York.
5. Hand Book of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology- Jay P.Rho, Star4lonie The Haworth press.
6. Harlow, David Lane, Panima (2006). Antibodies. A Lab Manual, Ed. Publishers, Bangalore.
7. Masakazu Tsuchiya (2010) Bacterial Endotoxins Test by bioprocess awards
8. Michael J. Miller (2013) The Implementation of Rapid Microbiological Methods by European Pharmaceutical company
9. Pharmaceutical Biotechnology- Daan J.A. Crommelin, Robest D. Sindelar, Daan JA Crommelin Amazon.
10. Physical Methods to Charecterize Pharmaceutical Protines - James. N. Herron, Wim Jiskoor and Daan J.A.Crommelin Amazon. Wm From clone to clinic (Developments in Biotherapy)-Daan J.A. Crommelin and H.Schellekom Amazon.Wm.
11. Sandle, T. (2012). The CDC Handbook: A Guide to Cleaning and Disinfecting Cleanrooms, Grosvenor House Publishing: Surrey, UK
12. Sandle, T. and Saghee, M.R. (2013). Cleanroom Management in Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare, Euromed Communications: Passfield, UK
13. Sandy Rubio (2011) Validation of Microbiological Methods by Business Horizons;
14. Surendra Narain and Ravindra Narain (2004) Immuno Biotechnology by Domirant Publishers, New Delhi.
15. Talwer (2004). Practical Manual in Microbiology. Academic Press, New York.
16. Tim Sandle, (2011) Selection of Microbiological Culture Media and Testing Regimes.



BT T-402B: MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-4)

SEMESTER-IV	ELECTIVE-4	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: This course will provide a perspective and exposure to medical aspects of bacteriology, virology, mycology, parasitology. The student should have a good grasp of disease-causing microbes and their interactions with host. The student will have a conceptual understanding of disorders and their therapies and various gene therapy techniques using viral vectors and mutation repair. Further, student will have an understanding on various cancers and tumor cells and their therapies.</p>				
<p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare and contrast different microbial diseases, including properties of different types of patho-gens, and mechanisms of pathogenesis, 2. Summarize role of vaccines and stem cell technology in diagnosis, 3. Understand various disorders and their diagnosis using monoclonal antibodies and bioinformatic and molecular tools, 4. Explore the various gene therapy techniques using viral vectors and mutation repair, and 5. Understand various cancers and tumor cells and their therapies. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	2	3	2	2				2		2

UNIT-I: SCOPE & APPLICATIONS

Introduction scope and applications in Medical Biotechnology: Disease: bacterial, viral, fungal and parasites. Investigation of epidemics. Methods of culturing and assaying: bacterial, viral and parasitic. Viral vaccines: conventional: killed/attenuated; DNA; peptide; recombinant proteins. Future development and scope of vaccines. Hemopoietic Stem Cells: Haematopoietic stem cells differentiation, Trans differentiation and growth factors. Classification and manifestations of Hemopoietic stem cell disorders, aplastic Hemopoietic stem cell disorders, clinical applications of colony stems, complications of germ therapy, replacement therapy and bone marrow transplantation, immunological principles, preservation and clinical use of blood and blood components. Clinical diagnosis of diseases; Molecular Genetics of the host and the pathogen.

UNIT-II: DISORDERS

Biochemical disorders; Immune, Genetic and Neurological disorders; Molecular techniques for analysis of these disorders; Assays for the Diagnosis of inherited diseases; Bioinformatic tools for molecular diagnosis. Antibody-based diagnosis; Monoclonal antibodies as diagnostic reagents; Production of monoclonal antibodies with potential for diagnosis; Diagnosis of bacterial, viral and parasitic diseases by using; ELISA and Western blot.

UNIT-III: GENE THERAPY

General gene therapy strategies, Targeted killing of specific cells, Targeted mutation correction, Targeted inhibition of gene expression. Gene replacement therapy by viral vectors: Oncovirus, Lentivirus, Adenovirus, Adeno associated virus, Herpes Simplex virus,



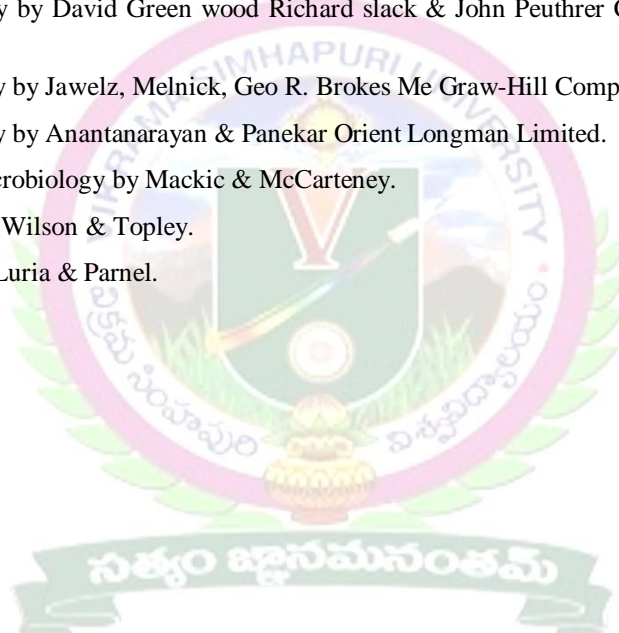
Naked DNA or direct injection or particle bombardment-gene gun, Liposome mediated DNA transfer, Receptor-mediated endocytosis, Repair of mutations in situ through the cellular DNA repair machinery, Antisense induced exon splicing, In-utero fetal gene therapy.

UNIT-IV: CANCER BIOLOGY

Characteristics of tumor cells, cell culture and transformation, characteristics of transformed cells, changes in cell-cell interaction. Etiology of cancer agents of transformation – viruses as agents and oncogenes, DNA viruses, RNA viruses-retro viruses, chemical carcinogenesis and radiation carcinogenesis. Growth pattern, immortalization, angiogenesis. Molecular basis of cancer- apoptotic and tumor suppressor gene. Chemotherapy of cancer and other contemporary therapies - immunotherapy and gene therapy. Immunotherapy; Monoclonal antibodies and their role in cancer; Role of recombinant interferons; Immunostimulants; Immunosuppressors in organ transplants; Role of cytokine therapy in cancers; Vaccines: types, recombinant vaccines and clinical applications.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Medical Microbiology by David Greenwood Richard Slack & John Peutherer Churchill Livingstone Company.
2. Medical Microbiology by Jawetz, Melnick, Geo R. Brookes McGraw-Hill Company.
3. Medical Microbiology by Anantanarayan & Panekar Orient Longman Limited.
4. Practical Medical Microbiology by Mackic & McCartney.
5. Bacterial Diseases by Wilson & Topley.
6. General Virology by Luria & Parnel.





BT T-403: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER-IV	GENERIC COURSE	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to give background on history of science, emphasizing methodologies used to do research, use framework of these methodologies for understanding effective lab practices and scientific communication and appreciate scientific ethics.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of the course, students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand history and methodologies of scientific research, applying these to recent published papers, 2. Understand and practice scientific reading, writing and presentations, 3. Appreciate scientific ethics through case studies, 4. Develop scientific literature reading skills, and 5. Develop formal presentation skills using PPT and effective scientific writing skills. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2					3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2					3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2					3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2					3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2					3

UNIT-I: SCIENCE METHODOLOGIES

Empirical science; scientific method; manipulative experiments and controls; deductive and inductive reasoning; descriptive science; reductionist vs holistic biology. Preparation for research - Choosing a mentor, laboratory and research question; maintaining a lab notebook.

UNIT-III: PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION

Concept of effective communication - setting clear goals for communication; determining outcomes and results; initiating communication; avoiding breakdowns while communicating; creating value in conversation; barriers to effective communication; non-verbal communication-interpreting non-verbal cues; importance of body language, power of effective listening; recognizing cultural differences.

UNIT-III: PRESENTATION SKILLS

Formal presentation skills; preparing and presenting using over-head projector, PowerPoint; defending interrogation; scientific poster preparation and presentation; participating in group discussions; Computing skills for scientific research - web browsing for information search; search engines and their mechanism of searching; hidden Web and its importance in scientific research; internet as a medium of interaction between scientists; effective email strategy using the right tone and conciseness.

UNIT-IV: SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

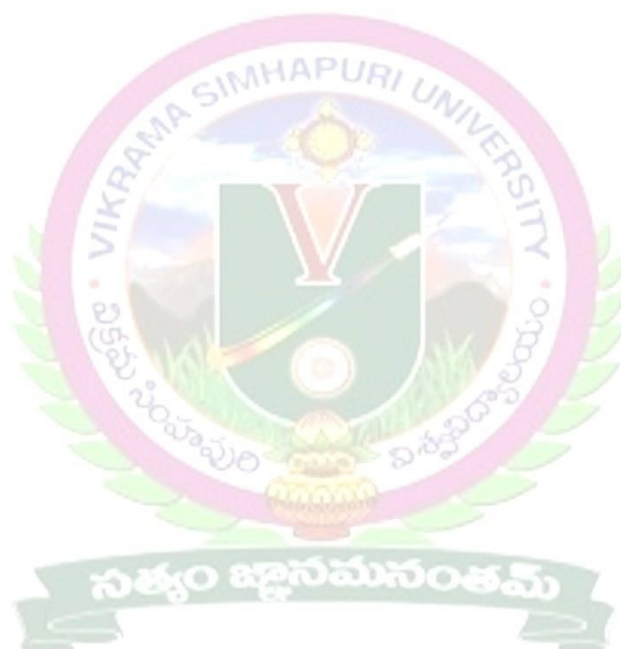
Technical writing skills - types of reports; layout of a formal report; scientific writing skills - importance of communicating science; problems while writing a scientific document; plagiarism, software for plagiarism; scientific publication writing; elements of a scientific



paper including abstract, introduction, materials & methods, results, discussion, references; drafting titles and framing abstracts; publishing scientific papers - peer review process and problems, recent developments such as open access and non-blind review; plagiarism; characteristics of effective technical communication; scientific presentations; ethical issues; scientific misconduct.

Recommended Books & References:

1. Valiela, I. (2001). *Doing Science: Design, Analysis, and Communication of Scientific Research*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. *On Being a Scientist: a Guide to Responsible Conduct in Research*. (2009). Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press.
3. Gopen, G. D., & Smith, J. A. *The Science of Scientific Writing*. *American Scientist*, 78(Nov-Dec 1990), 550-558.
4. Mohan, K., & Singh, N. P. (2010). *Speaking English Effectively*. Delhi: Macmillan India.
5. Movie: Naturally Obsessed, The Making of a Scientist.





BT T-404A: EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES (SPECIALIZATION-1)

SEMESTER-IV	SPECIALIZATION-1	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
COURSE INSTRUCTOR: Dr. VIJAYA ANANDA KUMAR BABU				
PROFESSOR OF BIOTECHNOLOGY				
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To describe and analyze the ecological, environmental, microbial, host and social factors contributing to the emergence and re-emergence of infectious diseases in humans. 2. To develop the ability in assessing the factors that led to the emergence of contemporary emerging infectious disease events and evaluating the options for their control. 3. To critically evaluate the role of the “One health concept” and its role in preventing emergence of, and response to novel infectious diseases. 4. To develop and justify public health response plans to deal with contemporary emerging infections. 				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of the course, students will be able to				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the environmental, ecological, societal, microbial and host factors associated with the emergence of infectious diseases in humans, 2. Analyse the ecological and biological factors that led to the emergence and spread of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases and critically evaluate the options available for control, 3. Review the strategies and challenges for pathogen eradication and the concept of biosecurity, 4. Identify the agents of emerging diseases and their control and prevention methods, and to explain the problems associated with antibiotic resistance, bioterrorism and biodefence, and 5. Critically evaluate the concept of “One Health” that unites human and veterinary medicine in control of zoonotic and emerging infections. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3

UNIT-I: INFECTIOUS DISEASES & SOCIETY

Definition – emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases; Critical factors in the emergence or re-emergence of infectious diseases; Disease emergence and transmission of infectious diseases; Impact of infectious diseases on society; Global governance and public health preparedness and response; International efforts to prevent and control infectious diseases. Challenges in infectious disease research.

UNIT-II: AGENTS OF EMERGING INFECTIONS

Zoonotic, protozoan and vector-borne infectious diseases; Specific agents of emerging infectious diseases – Ebola, HIV/AIDS, HTLV, Influenza, MRSA, Norovirus, SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19, SARS and MERS, Henipaviruses (Nipah and Hendra), Smallpox, Tuberculosis, Tularemia, Lyme disease, Brucellosis, Malaria, Chikungunya, Dengue, West Nile, Yellow Fever, Zika; Pathogens of pandemic potential and pathogens of critical regional importance.



UNIT-III: ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE & THREAT

Definition, types and history of antibiotics; Causes of antibiotic resistance; Mechanisms of antibiotic resistance; Infections resistant to antimicrobial drugs; Categorization of the top drug-resistant threats; Resistance to fluoroquinolone, beta-lactam and colistin antibiotics. Use of bacteriophages to combat antibiotic-resistant bacteria; Multiple-Drug Resistant (MDR) bacteria; Problems and research of antibiotic resistance.

UNIT-IV: BIOTERRORISM & BIODEFENCE

Historical perspective on biowarfare/bioterrorism; Definition and potential bioterrorism agents – Plague and Anthrax; Classification of bioterrorism agents; Prions, Agroterrorism; Biodefense research. Human microbiome - basics and metagenomics; Research progress on microbiota in health and disease.

Recommended textbooks & References

1. Antibiotics and Antibiotic Resistance by Ola Sköld (2011) John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
2. Bennett and Brachman's Hospital Infections, ed.6 by William R. Jarvis (2014) Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
3. Essentials of Clinical Infectious Diseases, Second Edition. by William F. Wright (2018) Springer.
4. Foundations of Infection Control and Prevention by Christine McGuire-Wolfe (2018) JB Learning.
5. Harrison's Infectious Diseases, ed.3 by Dennis L. Kasper; Anthony S. Fauci (2017) McGraw-Hill Education.
6. Hunter's Tropical Medicine and Emerging Infectious Disease, ed. 10 by Timothy P. Endy; Tom Solomon; David R. Hill; Naomi Aronson (2020) Elsevier.
7. Infectious Disease Epidemiology, 3rd ed. by Kenrad E. Nelson; Carolyn Williams (2014) JB Learning.
8. Infectious Diseases, ed.4 by Jonathan Cohen; William G. Powderly; Steven M. Opal (2017) Elsevier.
9. Introduction to Clinical Infectious Diseases by Joseph Domachowske (Editor) (2019) Springer.
10. Krasner, R. (2010). The Microbial Challenge: Science, Disease, and Public Health (3rd EDITION) (2013) JB Learning.
11. Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases, ed.9 by John E. Bennett; Raphael Dolin; Martin J. Blaser (2020) Elsevier.
12. Tropical Infectious Diseases: Principles, Pathogens and Practice, 3rd ed. by Richard L. Guerrant; David H. Walker; Peter F. Weller (2011) Saunders
13. Vaccines for Biodefense and Emerging and Neglected Diseases by Alan D. T. Barrett; Lawrence R. Stanberry (2009) Academic Press.



BT T-404B: HERBAL & TISSUE CULTURE TECHNOLOGY (SPECIALISATION-2)

SEMESTER-IV	SPECIALISATION-2	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
COURSE INSTRUCTOR: Dr. C. KIRANMAI				
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIOTECHNOLOGY				
<p>Course Objectives: This course will give a brief understanding of various methods and applications involved in Plant Tissue Culture and Plant Genetic Transformation and their application in crop improvement with the following objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To understand concepts and techniques in plant tissue culture, To know concepts on production of secondary metabolites and its enhancement, To understand DNA delivery methods, and To understand concepts on design of gene construct and application of transgenic plants. 				
<p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Learn concepts and techniques in plant tissue culture, Learn concepts of production of secondary metabolites and its enhancement, Explain <i>in vitro</i> culture methods and applications, Understand how DNA can be delivered into the plant cells, and Design gene construct and apply various methods to produce transgenic plants. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3

UNIT-I: CONCEPTS & TECHNIQUES IN PLANT TISSUE CULTURE

Totipotency; Tissue culture media; Plant hormones and morphogenesis; Direct and indirect organogenesis; Direct and indirect somatic embryogenesis; Applications of plant tissue culture – Micropropagation of field and ornamental crops; National certification and Quality management of TC plants; Virus elimination by meristem culture, meristem tip culture and micrografting; Virus indexing – PCR, ELISA; Nucleic acid hybridization and electron microscopy; Artificial seeds. *In vitro* germplasm storage and cryopreservation.

UNIT-II: *IN VITRO* CULTURE METHODS & APPLICATIONS

Callus culture and *in vitro* screening for stress tolerance; Large-scale cell suspension culture - Production of alkaloids and other secondary metabolites - techniques to enhance secondary metabolite production; Biotransformation, Protoplast culture - isolation and purification; Protoplast culture; Protoplast fusion; Somatic hybridization - Production of Somatic hybrids and Cybrids – Applications; Somaclonal and gametoclonal variations – causes and applications

UNIT-III: DNA DELIVERY METHODS

Plant genetic engineering – DNA delivery methods: vector-mediated method – *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and direct DNA delivery methods. *Agrobacterium*-mediated



method - Agrobacterium biology; Ti plasmid-based transformation; crown gall and hairy root disease, Ti and Ri plasmids, T-DNA genes, borders, overdrive, chromosomal and Ti plasmid virulence genes and their functions, vir gene induction, mechanism of T-DNA transfer; Ti plasmid vectors, vir helper plasmid, super virulence and monocot transformation, binary vector; Floral dip transformation; Direct DNA delivery methods - protoplasts using PEG; electroporation; particle bombardment; Chloroplast transformation and transient expression by viral vectors.

UNIT-IV: DESIGN OF GENE CONSTRUCT & APPLICATION OF TRANSGENIC TECHNOLOGY

Factors influencing transgene expression – designing gene constructs - Promoters and polyA signals; Protein targeting signals; Plant selectable markers; Reporter genes; Positive selection; Selectable marker elimination; Transgene silencing; Strategies to avoid transgene silencing; Analysis of transgenic plants – PCR, Western blot and ELISA; Applications of transgenic crop technology - Herbicide resistance; Insect Resistance, Virus Resistance, Resistance to Bacterial and Fungal diseases, Drought Resistance, Modifications of seed Protein Quality, Golden Rice, Molecular pharming - production of antibodies and pharmaceuticals in plants.

Recommended Textbooks & References:

1. Adrian Slater, Nigel Scott and Mark Fowler. (2008). *Plant Biotechnology - the Genetic Manipulation of Plants*. Second Edition. Oxford University Press.
2. Bhojwani and Dantu, (2013). *Plant Tissue Culture: an Introductory Text*, Springer, New Delhi.
3. Bhojwani, S.S and Razdan. M.K. (2009). *Plant Tissue Culture-Theory and Practice*. Elsevier India Pvt. Ltd
4. Cassells, A. C and Peter B. Gahan. (2006). *Dictionary of Plant Tissue Culture*. Food Products Press, an Imprint of the Haworth Press, Inc., New York-London-Oxford
5. *Genetic Transformation* - <http://www.intechopen.com/books/genetic-transformation>
6. *Genetic Transformation* - <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-662-07424-4>
7. *Introduction to Molecular Biology and Genetic Engineering* - <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1905e/i1905e00.pdf>.
8. Paul Christou and Harry Klee. (2004). *Handbook of Plant Biotechnology*, 2nd volume set, Wiley publisher.
9. *Plant Tissue Culture*- <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-81-322-1026-9>
10. *Plant Tissue Culture, Development and Biology* - <http://www.ebook777.com/plant-tissue-culture-development-biotechnology/>



BT T-404C: MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS (SPECIALISATION-3)

SEMESTER-IV	SPECIALISATION-3	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
COURSE INSTRUCTOR: Dr. UDAY SANKAR ALLAM				
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIOTECHNOLOGY				
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to sensitize students about recent advances in molecular biology and various facets of molecular medicine which has potential to profoundly alter many aspects of modern medicine including the pre- or post-natal analysis of genetic diseases and identification of individuals predisposed to disease ranging from common cold to cancer.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of the course, students should be able to understand various facets of molecular procedures and basics of genomics, proteomics and metabolomics that could be employed in early diagnosis and prognosis of human diseases and able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain basic molecular and advanced approaches for diagnosis, 2. Explore flow cytometry and its applications, 3. Identify variations in DNA and its association with specific disease, 4. Understand different immunogenetic techniques and their applications in diseases, and 5. Explain the genetic counselling and its importance in identifying diseases and associated ethical issues. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3

UNIT-I: BASIC MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS

Historical perspective of clinical diagnosis and molecular diagnostics; Nucleic acid-based diagnosis: Extraction of Nucleic acids: sample collection, methods of extraction from various diagnostic materials, assessment of quality, storage: Nucleic acid hybridization: Blotting Techniques and their interpretations: Southern and Northern Blotting methods and applications in clinical diagnosis: Polymerase Chain Reaction: Principle, components, optimization and analysis of PCR products: PCR based methods for mutation detection and gene expression: Real-Time PCR, ARMS, QF-PCR, OLA and primer Extension: Electrophoresis: PAGE and Capillary Electrophoresis: Application of electrophoresis in DNA Diagnosis-SSCP, heteroduplex analysis, denaturing gradient gel, detection of mismatched nucleotides /RNA-DNA duplexes; RFLP and DNA sequencing in the clinical diagnostics.

UNIT-II: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS

Testing DNA variation for disease association: SNPs; Methods of typing: Traditional approaches (PCR-Sequencing), Microchips (Affymetrix) and Taqman: Microarray in analysis of gene expression; DNA microarray platforms: cDNA analysis, oligonucleotide arrays: Introduction to SAGE, CGH, array CGH and SNP arrays: Analysis of DNA methylation: Methylation in health and disease; Principle and inheritance; DNA methylation in pathology and cancer: PCR based methods in detection of methylation; Bisulfite modification and methylation-specific PCR and Restriction analysis; Real-Time PCR methodologies (MethyLight), Profiling and arrays: Primer Designing for MSPs; Application of DNA methylation in disease diagnosis: cancer (malignancies) and imprinting disorders.



UNIT-III: CYTOGENETIC TECHNIQUES

Flow Cytometry and LCM: Principle; Clinical applications: enumeration of peripheral; blood cells in HIV infection and Immunophenotype Characterization in various blood disorders; Laser Capture Microdissection and separation of normal and aberrant cells: application and perspective in molecular diagnostics; Molecular Cytogenetic: Chromosomal abnormalities and indications of chromosomal evolution; Fluorescence in situ Hybridization; General procedures of FISH, M-FISH, SKY and CGH; Clinical applications of FISH: Correlation with the pathobiology of disease, disease prognosis and monitoring, correlation with molecular data; protein-based molecular diagnostics: Immunoproteomics and detection methods based on Antigen-Antibody interactions; ELISA; Western Blotting and Far Western Blotting applications and perspectives; Immunohistochemistry and Immunocytochemistry: Methods and interpretations: application in tumour diagnosis and infectious diseases; correlation with molecular data.

UNIT-IV: IMMUNOGENETIC TECHNIQUES & GENETIC COUNSELING

HLA Typing: HLA/MHC genetic; Molecular methods of HLA typing; PCR–Sequence specific Primers; Sequence-Specific Oligonucleotide probe Hybridization, Forensic Diagnosis: DNA typing: Overview; Techniques for human identification; Evidence collection and sample preparation; PCR amplification of STR loci: Electrophoresis and data analysis: Molecular Diagnosis and Genetic Counselling: Clinical genetic services; Uses of genetic testing; components of genetic counselling process; Genetic Counselling and Genetic testing; Ethical, social and legal issues related to molecular genetic testing; Informed consent for clinical testing and research; Confidentiality and Discrimination; Gene patenting.

Recommended Textbooks & References:

1. Coleman WB & Tsongalis GJ (2006) Molecular Diagnosis for the Clinical Laboratories, 2nd Edition, Human Press.
2. Darby & Hewiston, (2006). In Situ Hybridization Protocols, (3rd edition), Human press.
3. Francesco Falciani. (2007), Microarray Technology through Applications, Taylor & Francis.
4. Iankowski & Polak, (1996) Clinical Gene Analysis and Manipulation: Tools, Techniques and Trouble Shooting, 1st Edition, Cambridge University press.
5. Jochen Decker, Molecular Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases, Human press.
6. Sharpe & Carter, (2006). Genetic Testing, Care, Consent & Liability, Wiley-Liss.



BT T-404D: PROBIOTICS, PREBIOTICS & FEED TECHNOLOGY (SPECIALISATION-4)

SEMESTER-IV	SPECIALISATION-4	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
COURSE INSTRUCTOR: Dr. G. MARY SANDEEPA				
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIOTECHNOLOGY				
Course Objectives: This course will give a brief understanding of various methods and applications involved in the processing of prebiotics, probiotics, and feed. It will also give a general outline of various safety norms that should be taken care of.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to.....				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have basic understanding of the biotechnology involved in probiotics, prebiotics and feed, 2. Apply this knowledge for future research, and to explain various methods for analysis of intestinal microflora, 3. Identify physical, chemical and biological effects of feed processing, 4. Apply probiotics for humans, farm animals and poultry, and 5. Understand health hazards due to residual pesticides in feeds. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3

UNIT-I: HISTORY & SCOPE

Introduction, history, scope of Probiotics, Probiotics and Feed Biotechnology; normal microflora of GI tract; Introduction to feed processing and preservation, microbial bioconversion of lignin and cellulose-rich feeds, factors affecting delignification; Role of microbes in rumen fermentation in ruminant animals; Methane gas production manipulation by biotechnology tools.

UNIT-II: METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Methods for analysis of intestinal microflora, microorganisms and proteins used in probiotics, Mechanism of action of prebiotics and probiotics, immune response to probiotics, anti-mutagenic and anti-tumour activities of lactic acid bacteria, probiotics and immune system, lactic acid bacteria as live vaccines; Genetic modification of intestinal lactobacilli and bifidobacteria, recombinant probiotics; Genetic manipulation of organisms to enhance bioconversion ability, manipulation of rumen fermentation by selective removal of protozoa and fungi.

UNIT-III: FEED PROCESSING & TECHNOLOGY

Methods of feed processing - physical, chemical and biological effect of processing on nutritional quality and utilization; Diversity of organisms involved, fermentation techniques, large scale bioconversion of substrates, pretreatment of feeds, chemical vs. microbial treatment of feeds, anti-nutritional factors present in feeds, microbial detoxification of aflatoxins, mimosine and other anti-metabolites present. Role of probiotics and prebiotics in inducing gut immunity.

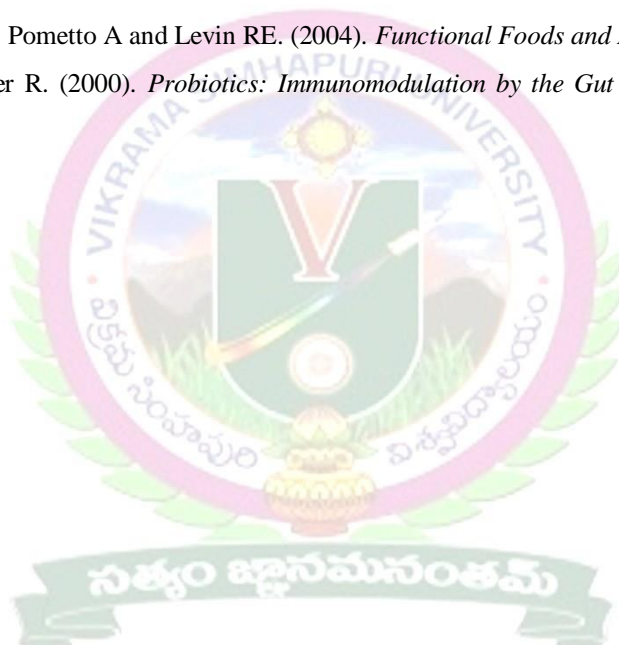


UNIT-IV: APPLICATIONS & SAFETY CONCERNS

Application of probiotics for humans, farm animals and poultry, probiotics and intestinal infections, lactose intolerance, probiotics regulatory issues; Symbiotics, traditional probiotic products, probiotics-industrial perspective, contradictions, precautions and adverse reactions; Effect of feed additives like antibiotics, methane inhibitors, genetic manipulation of rumen microflora to improve feed utilization, single-cell protein as animal feed. Health hazards due to residual pesticides in feeds.

Recommended Textbooks & References

1. Ana Paula do Carmo and Koen Venema Eds. (2015). *Probiotics and Prebiotics: Current Research and Future Trends*, Caister Academic Press.
2. Asa Ljungh and T. Wadstrom, Eds. (2009). *Lactobacillus Molecular Biology: from Genomics to Probiotics*, Caister Academic Press.
3. Gerald W. Tannock, Caister, (2005). *Probiotics and Prebiotics: Scientific Aspects* Ed. Academic Press.
4. Huffnagle GB and Wernick S (2007). *The Probiotics Revolution: the Definitive Guide to Safe, Natural Health*, Bantam Books.
5. Kalidas S, Paliyath G, Pometto A and Levin RE. (2004). *Functional Foods and Biotechnology*, CRC Press.
6. Perdigon G and Fuller R. (2000). *Probiotics: Immunomodulation by the Gut Microflora and Probiotics*, Springer.





BT T-404E: MOLECULAR PHYLOGENY & NUTRACEUTICALS OF MARINE SOURCES (SPECIALISATION-5)

SEMESTER-IV	SPECIALISATION-5	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
COURSE INSTRUCTOR: Dr. K.V.L. SHRIKANYA RAO				
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIOTECHNOLOGY				
<p>Course Objectives: This course will give a brief understanding of various methods and applications involved in marine sciences with following objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To acquaint knowledge about general outlines of marine resources, 2. To gain insights into the concepts of molecular phylogeny and its application in the taxonomic identification of fish species, 3. To better understand the scope of genetics and application of biotechnological principles in fisheries, and 4. To gain knowledge about the nutraceuticals and bioactive compounds from marine sources. <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know about the marine ecosystem and understand the ocean management practices (national and international), 2. Understand the applications of different biotechnological techniques and process in exploring the potential marine organism utilizations, 3. Gain the knowledge in role of genetics in fisheries research and use of genetic tools in aquaculture industry, 4. Understand the basic knowledge on how to isolate the bioactive compounds from marine origin and use of those compounds in various fields (biomedical, chemical industry, food industry, cosmetics, etc.). One can apply his own ideas in future research to obtain noble outcome (for the benefit to mankind and to protect our environment), and 5. Finally, the student may get an opportunity to do his/her research in marine sciences, join as a researcher in research institutes and fetch a job in aquaculture sector, oceanography information centers, pharmacy, etc. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3

UNIT-I: OCEANOGRAPHY & MARINE BIOLOGY

Physical environmental factors: Temperature, pressure, ocean currents, tides, waves, substratum, abrasion. Chemical environmental factors: oxygen, carbon dioxide and carbonates, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen-ion concentration, inorganic salts, dissolved organic matter. Classification of marine habitat. Law pertaining to the seas. Microbes in the sea: viruses, bacteria, fungi, microalgae and protozoans and their classification. Microbes in extreme environments and their significance- thermophiles, psychrophiles, halophiles and barophiles.



UNIT-II: MOLECULAR TAXONOMY & PHYLOGENETICS

Molecular Basis of Evolution: Genome structure; Sources of genetic variation (Recombination, Mutations, Indels, Gene duplication); fast and slow-evolving sequences; Homologous, Paralogous and Orthologous genes. Concept of Neutral theory of molecular evolution. Evolution and Speciation (Allopatric, Sympatric and Parapatric speciation), Factors responsible for speciation. Phylogenetic species concept, Phylogenetic trees, Concept of monophyly, paraphyly and polyphyly. Genetic distances: observed and expected distances, Phylogenetic reconstruction using distance and character-based methods, Maximum Parsimony, Maximum Likelihood and Bayesian Inferences.

UNIT-III: ADVANCES IN FISHERIES & GENETICS

Scope and importance of fish genetics: Chromosomal polymorphism, Gynogenesis, androgenesis, production of super males. Genetic improvement in fish. Population genetics: Changes in allelic and genotypic frequency, effective population size, inbreeding and coefficient. Genome size in fishes, Mechanism of variations in genome size. Karyotyping and chromosome banding- C-banding, G-banding, NOR banding. Transgenic biology, allopheny. Applications of gene cloning in aquaculture. DNA markers: Allozymes, RFLP, VNTRs, Satellite DNA, Minisatellite DNAs, Microsatellite DNAs, RAPD, RFLP, AFLP, Mitochondrial DNA, Expressed sequence Tag (EST), Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP). Transcriptome associated markers - Type I markers. DNA marker maps: Radiation hybrid mapping and integrated maps.

UNIT-IV: NUTRACEUTICAL & BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS

Commercially important and potential species, Isolation and culture methods of microalgae, macroalgae, aerobic and anaerobic microbes from sea. Extraction and screening of bioactive compounds. Marine natural products act at membrane receptor; Marine natural products as: Antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, antitumor compounds, tumor promoters, cytotoxic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic compounds, antiviral agents, anticoagulant, antithrombic, antilipidemic compounds and used for drugs, cosmetics and food supplements. Marine lipids, Polysaccharides, Marine probiotics, Marine natural pigments, Chitosan, commercially important marine peptides/enzymes, Vitamins and biofuel from micro algae. Metabolites affect microfilament-mediated processes. Clinical applications of marine proteins. Marine toxins: Saxitoxin, brevetoxin and ciguatoxin. Marine peptides & alkaloids: pyridoacridine, pyrrolocridine indole, pyrrole, isoquinoline, alkaloids. Role of biotechnology in marine pollution control.

Recommended Textbooks & References:

1. Avise J.C. (1994) Molecular Markers, Natural History and Evolution. Springer, US, 516pp.
2. Bhakuni, D.S. & Rawat, D.S. (2005) Bioactive Marine Natural Products. Springer-Anamaya, New York, New Delhi, 382pp
3. David H Attaway and Oskar R Zaborsky. (1993) Marine Biotechnology, volume I Pharmaceutical and Bioactive Natural Products. New York, London. Plenum Press. 500pp.
4. T.J. Pandian, C.A. Strussmann & M.P. Marian (eds). (2005) Fish Genetics and Aquaculture Biotechnology. Science Publishers, Enfield, USA, 162 pp
5. Fusetani, N. (2000) Drugs from the Sea. Karger Publisher, Switzerland, 158 pp.
6. Johnston R (ed) (1976). Marine pollution. Academic Press, London, p 729.
7. Kirchman, L., (2008) Microbial Ecology of the Oceans. Second edition, John Wiley and Sons.
8. Lemey, P., Salemi, M & Vananmme, A-M. (2009). The Phylogenetic Handbook: A Practical Approach to Phylogenetic Analysis and Hypothesis Testing. Cambridge University Press.UK, 749 pp
9. Lodge, J., Lund P. & Minchin S. (2007) Gene Cloning. Taylor and Francis, UK, 462 pp
10. Nei, M. & Kumar, S. (2000) Molecular Evolution and Phylogenetics. Oxford University Press, NY, 348 pp.



11. Reddy PVGK, Ayyappan S, Thampy DM & Gopalakrishna (2005) Textbook of Fish Genetics and Biotechnol. ICAR
12. Riley, J.P. and Chester, R. (1989) Introduction to Marine Chemistry. Academic Press, New York.
13. Srivastava, C.B.L. and Mahal, K. (1999) A textbook of fishery science and Indian fisheries. Shree Publishers.
14. Sumich, J.L., (1999). Introduction to the Biology of Marine life. Seventh Edition. The Mc Graw Hill Companies Inc.
15. Sverdrup, H.U., Johnson, M.W. and Fleming, R.H. (1958) The Oceans- their Physics, Chemistry and General Biology, Prentice- Hall Inc. New Jersey.





BT T-404F: TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH IN ANIMAL SCIENCES (SPECIALISATION-6)

SEMESTER-IV	SPECIALISATION-6	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
COURSE INSTRUCTOR: Dr. S.B. SAINATH				
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIOTECHNOLOGY				
<p>Course Objectives: Translational Research is an applied science wherein knowledge gained through basic research is useful for the welfare of human health. There are four units covered in this course. Unit-I encompasses analytical, molecular and <i>in silico</i> approaches used in biomedicine. Unit-II introduces translational research and their applications to the students. In addition, this unit also provides insights into how translational research using different animal models are useful to treat human diseases. Unit-III covers different areas of translational research and their applications in biomedicine. Unit-IV is designed to gain knowledge about how “bench to bedside research” is crucial for human health care system, translational research in reproductive medicine is taken as example. This unit emphasizes how basic research in animal models and application of emerging technologies in reproductive medicine are directly benefit humans. Following are the course objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The central objective of this course is to introduce the translational research in animal sciences to students, 2. Students will be able to gain the basic principles and “bench to bedside” applications of translational research in biomedicine, and 3. Students will be able to understand various facets of translational science and how it impacts human health. <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should be able to understand as follows.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge: Students will be able to understand the potential of different model systems (in vivo and in vitro) in translational research, 2. Career opportunities: Successful completion of this course will give ample opportunity for students to enter different fields such as pharma companies, clinical labs, biomedical engineers and computational biologists and also research programs, 3. Out-of box thinking abilities: Students will be encouraged to design research problem for their project work (in this area or area of their choice of interest). This stimulates out-of-box thinking abilities, 4. Scientific temperament: Students will be able to understand three fundamental aspects of translational research: what to seek; how to seek; and why to seek?, and 5. Innovative thinking: Promote innovative thinking among the students wherein they translate their ideas into commercially relevant and societal applicability. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3

UNIT-I: TOOLS IN TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

Analytical, biochemical and Molecular techniques: HPLC, GC and LC/LC-MS; Flow cytometry; 2D gel electrophoresis; 2D DIGE, EMSA; AAS; FT-IR assays; Western Blotting; ELISA; NMR; CRISPR/Cas-9 technology; rDNA technology; qPCR; COMET assay;



Reporter assays using animal cell culture; Confocal microscopy; TEM and SEM; MRI; X-rays; Bioreactors; Microarrays; Next generation sequencing; *In silico* analysis: Molecular docking tools, and ADME analysis; QSAR studies; Subtractive genomics; *In vivo* live cell imaging techniques.

UNIT-II: MODELS IN TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

Translational research: definition, applications, National and International status; *In vivo* animal models: Fishes (zebrafish) and Mammals (mice, guinea pigs, rats, rabbits); *Amphioxus*; Invertebrate models: molluscs, *Drosophila* and *Caenorhabditis elegans*; Extrapolation of animal studies to humans; *In vitro* models: Cell lines in translational research; Transgenic animals: general concepts; and applications; Organs-on-a chip; Translational aspects of the microbiome. General outlines and applications of translation research in *in vivo* and *in vitro* models and their relevance to humans (Eg: Cancer research, neuromedicine, infectious diseases, regenerative medicine, metabolic diseases; immunotherapy and reproductive medicine); Bioreactors in tissue engineering.

UNIT-III: EMERGING AREAS IN TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

Epigenetics and epigenomics: Definition, processes (Methylation, Sumoylation; Ubiquitylation; Acetylation, Phosphorylation) and mechanisms; Integrated Omics (Genomics, proteomics, metabolomics and transcriptomics); Biomarkers for diagnosis, diseases, and prognosis; Nanomedicine: General outlines, inorganic and organic nanoparticles in biomedicine, and emerging challenges; Predictive toxicology: Tox-21 library and machine learning programs (support vector machines, random forest, decision trees, neural networks; regression models; *K*-nearest learning and ensemble learning); General outlines and applications of emerging areas: Drug design and development, Nutritional therapeutics, Systems biology, Computational biology, Stem cell Research and Therapy.

UNIT-IV: TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH IN REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE

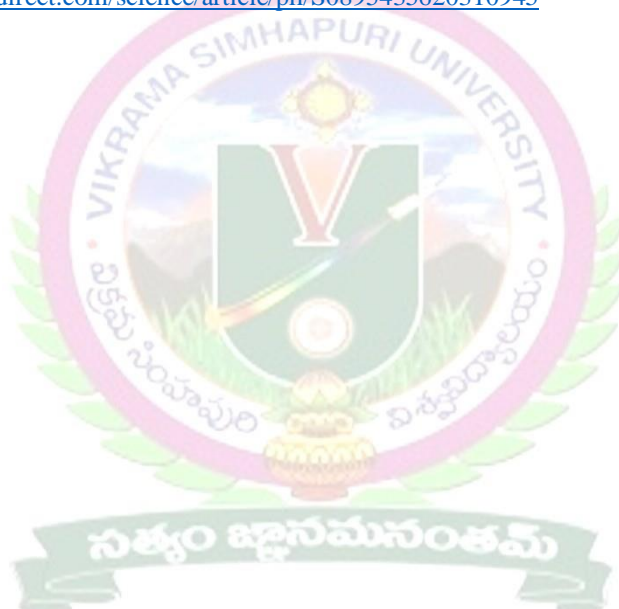
Mice and rat models as translational tools in reproductive medicine; anatomy and physiological events: Gametogenesis and steroidogenesis; Endocrine regulation of reproduction; Endocrine disruption by man-made chemicals; Developmental exposure studies; Reprotoxic endpoints: biochemical, molecular and developmental land marks, teratogenic, histological, and Fertility efficacy); Translational tools: Application of 'omics', nanotechnology, nutritional therapeutics (plant-based pharmaco-active compounds and antioxidants) and transgenic technology in reproductive research.

Recommended Textbooks & References:

1. Wilson and Walker (Seventh Edition), Principles and techniques of Biochemistry and molecular biology, Cambridge University Press, New York (2007)
2. Andreas D. Baxeavanis and B. F. Francis Ouellette (Eds), Bioinformatics: A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteins, Second Edition (2001)
3. Rodwell, V. W., Kennelly, P. J., Bender, D., Botham, K. M., & Weil, P. A. Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry 31/e (31th ed.). New York : Blacklick: McGraw-Hill Education McGraw-Hill Companies, (2018)
4. Shayne C. Gad (Ed), Animal Models in Toxicology (3rd edition), CRC Press (2018)
5. Ramesh Gupta (3rd edition), Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology, Academic press (2022)
6. Zarcovik (Ed), Antioxidants and second messengers of free radicals, (2019), Freely available online (MDPI)
7. Parekattil, S., Esteves, S., Agarwal, A. (Eds) Male Infertility. Springer, Cham (2020).
8. Sobti and Sobti (Eds); Biomedical Translational Research. Springer Singapore (2022)



9. Wang X (Ed) Translational Animal Models in Drug Discovery and Development. Bentham Books (2012)
10. Warnik JE and Kauleff, AV (Eds) Translational Neuroscience in Animal research, Ist edition. Nova Science Pub Inc; (2010)
11. E.R. Banerjee (Ed). Perspectives in Translational Research in Life Sciences and Biomedicine. Springer, Singapore (2016)
12. J Pradeep Kiran and S.B. Sainath (Eds). *Brucella Melitensis*: identification and characterization of potential drug targets. Elsevier Publisher (2021)
13. Published articles: useful links
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2016.00011/full>
https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-024-1045-7_3
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8936165/>
<https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1515202112>
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S135964461830518X>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3204888/>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3361696/>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6179858/>
<https://translational-medicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12967-021-02747-z>
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895435620310945>





BT T-404G: MOLECULAR DRUG DISCOVERY & DEVELOPMENT (SPECIALISATION-7)

SEMESTER-IV	SPECIALISATION-7	THEORY	60 HOURS	4 CREDITS
COURSE INSTRUCTOR: Dr. VIDYA PRABHAKAR KODALI				
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIOTECHNOLOGY				
Course Objectives: This course will give a broad overview of research and development carried out in industrial setup towards drug discovery.				
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the concept of drug discovery in terms of target identification, target validation, assay development, drug screening and lead identification, 2. Conceptualize the process of lead optimization and the role of efficacy and toxicity <i>in-vitro</i> and <i>in-vivo</i>, 3. Understand the process of further development of a candidate drug for its stabilization, pharmacology and pre-clinical assessment. 4. Familiarize regulatory guidelines from IND application to clinical development. 5. Orienting towards current practices of pharmaceutical industry for drug development. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2				3	3

UNIT-I: TARGET IDENTIFICATION & SCREENING

Identification of target or drug leads associated with a particular disease by a number of different techniques including combinations of molecular modeling, combinatorial libraries and high-throughput screening (HTS); Conceptualizing the automation of the HTS process and the importance of bioinformatics and data processing in identification of lead compounds; Rational drug design, based on understanding the three-dimensional structures and physicochemical properties of drugs and receptors.

UNIT-II: MOLECULAR MODELLING

Drug/receptor interactions with the emphasis on molecular mechanisms, molecular dynamics simulations and homology modelling; Conformational sampling, macromolecular folding, structural bioinformatics, receptor-based and ligand-based design and docking methods, in silico screening of libraries, semi-empirical and ab-initio methods, QSAR methods, molecular diversity, design of combinatorial libraries of drug-like molecules, macromolecular and chemical databases.

UNIT-III: LEAD OPTIMIZATION

Identification of relevant groups on a molecule that interact with a receptor and are responsible for biological activity; Understanding structure activity relationship; Structure modification to increase potency and therapeutic index; Concept of quantitative drug design using Quantitative structure-activity relationship models (QSAR models) based on the fact



that the biological properties of a compound are a function of its physicochemical parameters such as solubility, lipophilicity, electronic effects, ionization, stereochemistry, *etc.*; Bioanalytical assay development in support of *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies (LC/MS/MS, GC/MS and ELISA).

UNIT-IV: PRECLINICAL DEVELOPMENT

Principles of drug absorption, drug metabolism and distribution - intestinal absorption, metabolic stability, drug-drug interactions, plasma protein binding assays, metabolite profile studies, Principles of toxicology, Experimental design for preclinical and clinical PK/PD/TK studies, Selection of animal model; Regulatory guidelines for preclinical PK/PD/TK studies; Scope of GLP, SOP for conduct of clinical & non clinical testing, control on animal house, report preparation and documentation Integration of non-clinical and preclinical data to aid design of clinical studies. Requirements of GMP implementation, Documentation of GMP practices, CoA, Regulatory certification of GMP, Quality control and Quality assurance, concept and philosophy of TQM, ICH and ISO 9000; ICH guidelines for Manufacturing, Understanding Impurity Qualification Data, Stability Studies.

Recommended Textbooks & References:

1. Krosggaard-Larsen *et al.* *Textbook of Drug Design and Discovery*. 4th Edition. CRC Press.
2. Kuhse, H. (2010). *Bioethics: an Anthology*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
3. Nally, J. D. (2006) *GMP for Pharmaceuticals*. 6th edition. CRC Press
4. Brody, T. (2016) *Clinical Trials: Study Design, Endpoints and Biomarkers*, Drug Safety, and FDA and ICH Guidelines. Academic Press.





BT P-401A: ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-3)

SEMESTER-IV	ELECTIVE-3	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objective of this laboratory course is to provide practical skills on environmental biotechnology techniques.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estimate different microorganisms from various sources, and to study of different enzyme activities in soil, 2. Observe root nodules in various legumes, 3. Analyse the pesticidal effects on microflora, 4. Observe ammonification and nitrification levels in soil samples, and 5. Study of coliforms in sewage samples. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2

1. Estimation and enumeration of bacteria, actinomycetes and fungi in soil by dilution-plating method.
2. Isolation of *Azospirillum* spp. from soil by enrichment culture technique.
3. Soil enzyme activities - Urease, catalase.
4. Observations of root nodules of legumes.
5. Effects of pesticides on populations of bacteria in soil.
6. Effect of pesticides on pure cultures of bacteria.
7. Enumeration of microflora in water samples.
8. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of sewage for coliforms.
9. Differentiation of coliforms isolated from sewage.
10. Observation of air-borne microflora by Petri plate exposure.
11. Winnogradsky column.
12. Ammonification and nitrification in soil.



BT P-401B: AQUACULTURE BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-3)

SEMESTER-IV	ELECTIVE-3	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: This practical course is designed to teach basics of aquaculture biotechnology including identification of various organisms and tissue culture techniques for maintenance of aquatic cell lines.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): On completion of this course, students should have gained hands-on experience to maintain various cell lines and have basic identification criteria for marine organisms, and should be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study of testis and ovary in fish, 2. Locate x and y organs in shrimp, 3. Observe maturity stages of ovary in crustaceans and finfish, 4. Identify planktons, and 5. Induce breeding of carps. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2

1. Dissection and location of testis and ovary in fishes.
2. Dissection and location of 'x' and 'y' organs in shrimps.
3. Hypophysation technique in fish.
4. Maturity stages of ovary in crustaceans and finfish.
5. Identification of phytoplankton and zooplankton.
6. Mass culture of live feed organisms.
7. Chromosome manipulation – androgenesis, gynogenesis, triploidy, tetraploidy.
8. Induced breeding of carps.
9. Development of fish cell culture.



BT P-402A: PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-4)

SEMESTER-IV	ELECTIVE-4	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to provide practical skills on production of pharmaceuticals, testing their efficacy, drug targeting and delivery methods.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop pharmaceutical products using biotechnological methods, 2. Identify biotechnology and microbiology products as medicines for human use, 3. Test efficacy of therapeutics and biological drugs, 4. Apply drug targeting methods for various pharmaceuticals, and 5. Perform various experiments on the production Understand methods for delivery of biopharmaceuticals. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2

1. Screening of citric acid and lactic acid producing microorganisms.
2. Screening of cellulase, amylase and protease producing microorganisms.
3. Production of fungal amylase by solid state or submerged fermentation.
4. Partial purification of amylase by ammonium sulphate precipitation and dialysis/column chromatography and calculation of specific activity and fold purification.
5. Determination of KLa of laboratory fermenter.
6. Sterility testing of pharmaceutical products by direct inoculation and membrane filtration methods as per Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP).
7. Cell disruption by sonication and estimation of intra cellular protein.
8. Comparison of ethanol production using pure carbohydrate and agro-industrial waste.
 - a) Determination of pH, TSS (°Brix).
 - b) Determination of alcohol (ethanol) percentage.
 - c) Determination of phenol content.
 - d) Estimation of reducing & total sugar.
9. Microbial production of dextran by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* (Estimation of reducing and total sugar, Dextranase activity, extraction of dextran, pH, Characterization by TLC and viscosity).
10. ELISA detection of anti-HIV sera.
11. ELISA detection of HBsAg.



BT P-402B: MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY (ELECTIVE-4)

SEMESTER-IV	ELECTIVE-4	PRACTICAL	30 HOURS	2 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objective of this laboratory course is to provide practical skills on basic techniques and understanding of fundamental medical biotechnological research with following objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of selective media used for bacterial cultures and their preservation, 2. Estimation of normal microflora of throat, skin, and sputum using different media, 3. Examination of biological samples for microbial infections, 4. Observation of fungal and parasite species under microscope, and 5. Usage of Widal and VDRL tests and detect virus using ELISA. <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After completion of this course successfully, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare selective media used for bacterial cultures and their preservation, 2. Estimate the normal microflora of throat, skin, and sputum using different media, 3. Examine biological samples for microbial infections, 4. Observe fungal and parasite species under microscope, and 5. Use Widal and VDRL tests and detect virus using ELISA. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-2	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-3	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-4	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2
CLO-5	3		3	3		3	3	2	2				2		2

1. Preparation of selective and differential media used in diagnostic microbiology.
2. Laboratory examination of sputum: Collection of sputum. Microbiological examination of sputum by differential staining methods.
3. Normal microflora of throat and skin on Blood agar/Nutrient agar/Chocolate agar.
4. Microbiological examination of pus, urine and blood.
5. Mycology - Laboratory diagnosis of fungal diseases. Direct microscopy - cultures using Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar medium - Filamentous fungi, yeasts, yeast-like fungi, and dimorphic fungi. *Aspergillus niger*, *Nocardia*, *Candida albicans* (Slides).
6. Medical Parasitology - *E. histolytica*, *G. laniblia*, *Trypanosomas*, *Leishmania* and *Plasmodium* (Slides).
7. Laboratory diagnosis of diseases - Widal, VDRL.
8. Detection of virus by ELISA technique.



BT SEA-1: EDUCATIONAL TOUR (SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY - REPORT)

SEMESTER-IV	SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY-1	REPORT	1 WEEK	1 CREDIT
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To help student gain practical knowledge, 2. To keep students update on the latest trends in the industries. <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): After visiting an industry, the students will be able to.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the inputs and outputs for different operations and processes performed at the workplace, 2. Know the new technologies and instrumentation being used in the industry, 3. Observe theoretical and practical differences in execution of experimental procedures, 4. Explain current trends in premier institutes and established industries, and to find the next path in choosing right option and building career in life, and 5. Write a detailed report on the educational tour. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3

EDUCATIONAL TOUR

Educational tours to the Premier Research Institutes, Universities, Industries, etc. are an essential part of the academic curriculum in postgraduate programmes. Being a part of interactive learning, such educational visits give students a major exposure to real working environments along with a practical perspective of a theoretical concept relevant to their domain. In addition to that, industrial visits bridge the widening gap between theoretical learning and practical exposure by giving students the first-hand exposure to identify the inputs and outputs of different operations and processes performed at the workplace. Intending to go beyond classroom learning, the educational tours contribute a lot in holistic student development by letting students learn about the current trends, the future scenario of the institute and industry and the new technologies and instrumentation that are being used in the Research Institute, University, Industry, etc.

The education tour should be planned for a period of 7 days to visit Premier Research Institutes, Universities, Laboratories, Industries (Biotechnology, Pharmacy, Aquaculture, Dairy, Food, etc.), National Botanical Gardens, National Zoological Parks, National Biodiversity Hubs, National Science Museums, etc. The students should submit a report within a week after completing the educational tour. The Head of the Department should evaluate the report of each student.



BT SEA–2: GRAND SEMINAR IN ADVANCES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

(SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY - SEMINAR)

SEMESTER-IV	SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY-2	SEMINAR	4 HOURS	1 CREDIT
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to prepare the students to select a topic of advanced areas of Biotechnology and develop oral skills to present it in a seminar.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): Students should be able to learn how to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a seminar topic of their interest in the advances of Biotechnology, 2. Prepare PPT on the topic selected for presentation, 3. Present the selected topic effectively and fearlessly, 4. Develop skills in collecting useful information related to the topic and effective communication skills, and 5. Answer the questions posed by the classmates and teachers. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	2
CLO-2	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	2
CLO-3	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	2
CLO-4	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	2
CLO-5	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	2

SELECTION OF SEMINAR TOPIC & PRESENTATION

Students should select a seminar topic of their interest in the advances of Biotechnology and present it effectively in a seminar through PowerPoint Presentation. Students are advised to discuss with mentor for selecting a seminar topic and preparation of PPT and presentation. All faculty members should analyse the presentation skills of each student.





BT SEA–3: CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LANDMARK DISCOVERIES

(SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY – JOURNAL CLUB)

SEMESTER-IV	SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY-3	JOURNAL CLUB	4 HOURS	1 CREDIT
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to familiarize students in the journal club with classic literature of landmark discoveries to make them appreciate how ground-breaking discoveries were made without, necessarily, use of high-end technologies.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): Students should be able to train in the exercise of hypothesis building and methods of addressing the hypothesis with readily available technology and able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select a classical paper on a milestone discovery and find how it was made, 2. Able to analyse critically about thought and necessity behind the work done, 3. Understand classical materials and methods chosen for the discovery made, 4. Explain the outcome of the work and its importance and place as a milestone discovery, 5. Able to understand classical papers and discuss with classmates and mentor in the journal club, and write a mini-review on milestone discoveries. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3			2		3
CLO-2	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3			2		3
CLO-3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3			2		3
CLO-4	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3			2		3
CLO-5	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3			2		3

SELECTION OF PAPER & WRITE-UP OF MINI-REVIEW

In the Journal Club, students may be divided into groups and each group may be responsible for one classical paper. Each week there may be a 2-hour presentation-cum-discussion for each of the papers. At the end of the semester, each student will be asked to write a mini-review (2-3 pages long) on any one classical paper, other than the one he/she presented/discussed. The mentor should evaluate the critical analyzing capacity of each student.

Following are the lists of milestones and classic papers and some suggested reference materials. These advances or milestones will be grouped into major discussion areas. Students may be divided into groups and each group may be responsible for one major area.

MILESTONES OF THE CENTURY

1950s

- Discoveries about the structure and function of biological macromolecules.
- Identification of DNA as the carrier of genetic information.
- Directed synthesis of dinucleotide by Alexander Todd.
- Phosphodiester oligonucleotide synthesis by Har-Gobind Khorana and colleagues.
- Central Dogma of Life - Francis Crick - RNA acts as an intermediary between DNA and protein.
- Mechanism of semiconservative DNA replication - Meselson and Stahl in 1958.



- Discovery of DNA polymerase and production of DNA *in vitro* - Arthur Kornberg.
- Confirmation of Central Dogma.

1960s

- Identification of genetic codon by Crick - *In vitro* protein translation by Marshall Nirenberg.
- Development of phosphotriester oligonucleotide synthesis methods by Robert Letsinger and Colin Reese.
- First nucleic acid sequence (tRNA) and cracking of genetic code by Nirenberg, Holley, and Khorana, winning a 1968 Nobel Prize.
- Isolation of thermostable DNA polymerase from a hot spring bacterium in Yellowstone National Park by Thomas Brock.

1970s

- Recombinant DNA, cloning, and gene synthesis and sequencing.
- Discovery of restriction enzyme and sequence-specific DNA cutting and production of recombinant DNA and transgenic organisms.
- Discovery of messenger RNA sequence rearrangement – alternate splicing Roberts and Sharp shared a 1993 Nobel Prize for this work.
- Edwin Southern – development of DNA blotting technique, which enabled researchers to identify, locate, and quantitate specific DNA sequences in a sample of genomic DNA.
- Development of efficient DNA sequencing method by Frederick Sanger - first genome sequence of a DNA-based organism, bacteriophage fX174.

1980s

- Approval of first recombinant protein drug by FDA (1982): insulin for the treatment of diabetes, developed by Genentech.
- Invention of PCR by Kary Mullis (1983) and subsequent wave of PCR-based innovations.
- Discovery of Transposons by Barbara McClintock as genetic tool.
- Development of first recombinant chimeric monoclonal antibodies (1984) as modern therapeutics.
- DNA fingerprinting as a forensic tool (1989).

1990s

- Arrival of huge volumes of genomic and transcriptomic tools - automated sequencing and DNA microarray technologies.
- Human Genome Project began in 1990.
- Invention of DNA microarrays by Pat Brown and colleagues.
- Development of bioinformatics.
- Prediction of gene function from coding sequences, elucidation of noncoding DNA structures.
- Cloning of Dolly the sheep.



After 2000

- Acceleration of Genome sequencing projects – completion of *Drosophila*, *Arabidopsis* and human genomes.
- Invention of quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) for the analysis of nucleic acids in applications such as forensics, food safety testing, and gene expression analysis.
- RNA interference: Biomedical researchers Andrew Fire and Craig Mello publish a study showing how small RNA molecules influence genetic pathways in *C. elegans* worms, opening up a new field of research into RNA interference. RNAi-based therapies could address a wide variety of illnesses, including AIDS, cancer, Huntington's and Alzheimer's disease.
- Development of NGS technologies – 3K rice and 1K Arabidopsis genome projects.
- Genetic mapping – Classical work of Tanksley in Tomato; Case studies in rice and pulses - mapping and fine mapping of major traits.
- GWAS and Association mapping – classical examples.
- Advancements in genotyping – SSR/SNP genotyping methods; sequencing-based genotyping.
- Mapping using Multi-parental populations (MAGIC, NAM, GBS).
- Genetic engineering in crop plants – Golden rice, Bt crops, herbicide tolerance, improved quality in crops.
- Genome Engineering – Conceptualization and advancements in crop plants.

CLASSICAL PAPERS OF LANDMARK DISCOVERIES

Cell Biology

1. A protein-conducting channel in the endoplasmic reticulum. Simon SM & Blobel G.; Cell. 1991 May 3;65(3):371-80
Note: This paper demonstrates the existence of a protein conducting channel
Study help - A brief history of Signal Hypothesis
2. Identification of 23 complementation groups required for post-translational events in the yeast secretory pathway. Novick P, Field C, Schekman R.; Cell. 1980 Aug;21(1):205-15
Note: In this groundbreaking paper Randy Schekman's group used a mutagenesis screen for fast sedimenting yeast mutants to identify genes involved in cell secretion
3. A yeast mutant defective at an early stage in import of secretory protein precursors into the endoplasmic reticulum. Deshaies RJ and Schekman R.; J Cell Biol. 1987 Aug;105(2):633-45
Note: Using another yeast mutation screen Schekman lab identifies Sec61, a component of ER protein Conducting Channel (PCC)
Suggested reference paper - A biochemical assay for identification of PCC.
4. Reconstitution of the Transport of Protein between Successive Compartments of the Golgi. Balch WE, Dunphy WG, Braell WA, Rothman JE.; Cell. 1984 Dec;39(2 Pt 1):405-16
Note: This paper describes setting up of an in vitro reconstituted system for transport between Golgi stacks which eventually paved the way for identification of most of the molecular players involved in these steps including NSF, SNAP etc.



5. A complete immunoglobulin gene is created by somatic recombination. Brack C, Hirama M, Lenhard-Schuller R, Tonegawa S.; Cell. 1978 Sep;15(1):1-14
Note: This study demonstrates DNA level molecular details of somatic rearrangement of immunoglobulin gene sequences leading to the generation of functionally competent antibody generating gene following recombination.
6. A novel multigene family may encode odorant receptors: a molecular basis for odor recognition. Buck L and Axel R; Cell. 1991 Apr 5;65(1):175-87
Note: This paper suggests that different chemical odorants associate with different cell-specific expression of a transmembrane receptor in Drosophila olfactory epithelium where a large family of odorant receptors is expressed.
7. Kinesin walks hand-over-hand. Yildiz A, Tomishige M, Vale RD, Selvin PR.; Science. 2004 Jan 30;303(5658):676-8
Note: This paper shows that kinesin motor works as a two-headed dimeric motor walking hand-over-hand rather than like an inchworm on microtubule tract using the energy of ATP hydrolysis.

Genetics

8. Mutations affecting segment number and polarity in Drosophila. Christiane Nusslein-Volhard and Eric Weischaus; Nature 287, 795-801, 1980
Note: This single mutagenesis screen identified majority of the developmentally important genes not only in flies but in other metazoans as well.
9. Information for the dorsal-ventral pattern of the Drosophila embryo is stored as maternal mRNA. Anderson KV and Nüsslein-Volhard C; Nature. 1984 Sep 20-26;311(5983):223-7
Note: This landmark paper demonstrated that early dorsal-ventral pattern information is stored as maternal mRNA in flies and devised the method of identifying genes encoding such genes
10. Hedgehog signalling in the mouse requires intraflagellar transport proteins. Huangfu D, Liu A, Rakeman AS, Murcia NS, Niswander L, Anderson KV.; Nature. 2003 Nov 6;426(6962):83-7
Note: One of the architects of original fly mutagenesis screens conducted a mouse mutagenesis screen which identified a gene Kif3a as a major component of hedgehog signaling pathway. Eventually this discovery revolutionizes our understanding of mechanisms of action of signaling pathways by demonstrating central role of cilia in it. Suggested Reference paper - Design and execution of an embryonic lethal mutation screen in mouse.

Molecular Biology

11. Molecular structure of nucleic acids; a structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid. Watson JD and Crick FH; Nature. 1953 Apr 25;171(4356):737-8
Note: In this one page paper Watson and Crick first described the structure of DNA double helix
Study help - Watson_Crick_Nature_1953_annotated
12. Messelson and Stahl experiment demonstrating semi-conservative replication of DNA. Meselson M and Stahl FW.; Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1958 Jul 15;44(7):671-82



Note: The experiment demonstrating semi-conservative mode of DNA replication is referred to as "the most beautiful experiment in biology"

13. In vivo alteration of telomere sequences and senescence caused by mutated Tetrahymena telomerase RNAs. Guo-Liang Yu, John D. Bradley, Laura D. Attardi & Elizabeth H. Blackburn; Nature 344, 126-132, 1990

Note: This paper demonstrates that the telomerase contains the template for telomere synthesis

14. Studies on the chemical nature of the substance inducing transformation of Pneumococcal types: Induction of transformation by a desoxyribonucleic acid fraction isolated from Pneumococcus type III. Avery OT, Macleod CM, McCarty M.; J Exp Med. 1944 Feb 1;79(2):137-58.

Note: This paper demonstrates that DNA is the transforming Principle originally described by Fredrick Griffith.

15. Independent functions of viral protein and nucleic acid in growth of bacteriophage. Hershey AD and Chase M.; J Gen Physiol. 1952 May;36(1):39-56.

Note: Note: This paper demonstrates that DNA, and not protein, component of phages enters bacterial cells.

16. Molecular structure of nucleic acids; a structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid. Watson JD and Crick FH; Nature. 1953 Apr 25;171(4356):737-8

Note: In this one page paper Watson and Crick first described the structure of DNA double helix Study help - Watson_Crick_Nature_1953_annotated

17. Transposable mating type genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. James Hicks, Jeffrey N. Strathern & Amar J.S. Klar; Nature 282, 478-483,1979

Note: This paper provided evidence for 'cassette hypothesis' of yeast mating type switches i.e. interconversion of mating types in yeast (S. cerevisiae) occurs by DNA rearrangement.

18. Messelson & Stahl experiment demonstrating semi-conservative replication of DNA. Meselson M and Stahl FW.; Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1958 Jul 15;44(7):671-82

Note: The experiment demonstrating semi-conservative mode of DNA replication is referred to as "the most beautiful experiment in biology"

19. In vivo alteration of telomere sequences and senescence caused by mutated Tetrahymena telomerase RNAs. Guo-Liang Yu, John D. Bradley, Laura D. Attardi & Elizabeth H. Blackburn; Nature 344, 126-132, 1990

Note: This paper demonstrates that the telomerase contains the template for telomere synthesis

Animal Cloning

20. Edwards JL, Schrick FN, McCracken MD, van Amstel SR, Hopkins FM, Welborn MG, Davies CJ. Cloning adult farm animals: a review of the possibilities and problems associated with somatic cell nuclear transfer. American Journal of Reproductive Immunology 2003; 50:113-123, Blackwell Munksgaard, 2003



21. Bin Wang, Jiangfeng Zhou. Specific genetic modifications of domestic animals by gene targeting and animal cloning. *Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology* 2003; 1:103, Biomed Central, 2003.
22. Atsuo Ogura, Kimiko Inoue, Teruhiko Wakayama. Recent advancements in cloning by somatic cell nuclear transfer. *Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society B* 2013; 368: 20110329
23. Mizutani, E., Torikai, K., Wakayama, S., Nagatomo, H., Ohinata, Y., Kishigami, S., & Wakayama, T. (2016). Generation of cloned mice and nuclear transfer embryonic stem cell lines from urine-derived cells. *Scientific Reports*, 6, 23808. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/srep23808>
24. Rudenko, L., Matheson, J., & Sundlof, S. (2007). Animal cloning and the FDA—the risk assessment paradigm under public scrutiny. *Nature Biotechnology*, 25(1), 39-43. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nbt0107-39>
25. Smith, L. C., Bordignon, V., Babkine, M., Fecteau, G., & Keefer, C. (2000). Benefits and problems with cloning animals. *The Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 41(12), 919–924

Genomics

26. Goddard, M. & Hayes, B. (2007). Genomic selection. *Journal of Animal Breeding and Genetics*, 124(6), 323-330. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1439-0388.2007.00702.x>
27. Meuwissen, T., Hayes, B., & Goddard, M. (2013). Accelerating Improvement of Livestock with Genomic Selection. *Annual Review of Animal Biosciences*, 1(1), 221-237. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev-animal-031412-103705>

Hybridoma Technology

28. Samoilovich, S., Dugan, C., & Macario, A. (1987). Hybridoma technology: new developments of practical interest. *Journal Of Immunological Methods*, 101(2), 153-170. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-1759\(87\)90147-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-1759(87)90147-5)

Stem Cell Technology

29. Trounson, A. & DeWitt, N. (2016). Pluripotent stem cells progressing to the clinic. *Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology*, 17(3), 194-200. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nrm.2016.10>
30. Stadtfeld, M. & Hochedlinger, K. (2010). Induced pluripotency: history, mechanisms, and applications. *Genes & Development*, 24(20), 2239-2263. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/gad.1963910>.
31. Yamanaka, S. (2012). Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells: Past, Present, and Future. *Cell Stem Cell*, 10(6), 678-684. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.stem.2012.05.005>

Dairy Technology

32. Simons, J., McClenaghan, M., & Clark, A. (1987). Alteration of the quality of milk by expression of sheep β -lactoglobulin in transgenic mice. *Nature*, 328(6130), 530-532. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/328530a0>



BT SEA–4: POSTER PRESENTATION (SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY - POSTER)

SEMESTER-IV	SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY-4	POSTER	4 HOURS	1 CREDIT
<p>Course Objectives: The purpose of this course is to help students organize ideas, material and objectives for their dissertation and to begin the development of communication skills and to prepare the students to present their topic of research and explain its importance to their fellow classmates and teachers.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): Students should be able to demonstrate the following abilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate a scientific question. 2. Present a scientific approach to solve the problem. 3. Interpret, discuss and communicate scientific results in written form. 4. Gain experience in writing a scientific proposal. 5. Learn how to present and explain their research findings to the audience effectively. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	3
CLO-2	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	3
CLO-3	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	3
CLO-4	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	3
CLO-5	3		3	3	3		3		2	3				3	3

PROJECT PROPOSAL PREPARATION

Selection of research lab and research topic - Students should first select a lab wherein they would like to pursue their dissertation. The supervisor should be able to help the students to read papers in the areas of interest of the lab and help them select a topic for their project. The topic of the research should be hypothesis-driven. Review of literature - Students should engage in systematic and critical review of appropriate and relevant information sources and appropriately apply qualitative and/or quantitative evaluation processes to original data; keeping in mind ethical standards of conduct in the collection and evaluation of data and other resources.

Writing Research Proposal: With the help of the senior researchers, students should be able to discuss the research questions, goals, approach, methodology, data collection, etc.

Students should be able to construct a logical outline for the project including analysis steps and expected outcomes and prepare a complete proposal in scientific proposal format for the dissertation.

POSTER PRESENTATION OF PROPOSAL

Students will have to present a project proposal through a poster (Portrait format with 48" high x 36" wide (91.44 x 121.92 cm) size only) within a month of their fourth semester after selection of the topic in their specialization. They should be able to explain the novelty and importance of their research topic. All faculty members will examine the poster.



BT SEA-5: DISSERTATION (SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY - PROJECT)

SEMESTER-IV	SKILL ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY-5	PROJECT	45 DAYS	4 CREDITS
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to prepare the students to adapt to the research environment and understand how projects are executed in a research laboratory. It will also enable students to learn practical aspects of research and train students in the art of analysis and dissertation writing.</p> <p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): Students should be able to learn how to select and defend a topic of their research, and how to effectively plan, execute, evaluate and discuss their experiments. Students should be able to demonstrate considerable improvement in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-depth knowledge of the chosen area of research. 2. Capability to critically and systematically integrate knowledge to identify issues that must be addressed within the framework of a specific thesis. 3. Competence in research design and planning. 4. Capability to create, analyse and critically evaluate different technical solutions. 5. Ability to conduct research independently. 6. Ability to perform analytical techniques/experimental methods. 7. Project management skills. 8. Report writing skills. 9. Problem solving skills. 10. Communication and interpersonal skills. 				

Mapping of CLOs with PLOs and PSOs

	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-5	PLO-6	PLO-7	PLO-8	PLO-9	PLO-10	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5
CLO-1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3
CLO-2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3
CLO-3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3
CLO-4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3
CLO-5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3				3	3

PLANNING & PERFORMING EXPERIMENTS

Based on the project proposal submitted earlier as suggested by the mentor, students should be able to plan, and engage in, an independent and sustained critical investigation and evaluate a chosen research topic in thrust areas with societal significance. They should be able to systematically identify relevant theory and concepts, relate these to appropriate methodologies and evidence, apply appropriate techniques and draw appropriate conclusions. Senior researchers should be able to train the students such that they can work independently and are able to understand the aim of each experiment performed by them. They should also be able to understand the possible outcomes of each experiment. After fourth semester theory examinations, students should go to the selected institutes, industries or laboratories, and complete the proposed project and submit their dissertation within a period of 45 days. After submission of the dissertation, students should be ready for PowerPoint Presentation and viva-voce examination.

DISSERTATION WRITING

At the end of their project, a dissertation has to be written giving all the details such as Abstract, Introduction, Review of Literature, Aims & Objectives, Materials & Methods, Results & Discussion and Conclusion along with future work related to their project. Students



may aim to get their research findings published in a peer-reviewed journal. If the research findings have application-oriented outcomes, the students may file a patent application.

ORAL PRESENTATION

At the end of their project, a PowerPoint presentation will have to be given by the students to explain the work done by them in detail. Along with summarizing their findings, they should also be able to discuss the future expected outcome of their work.

VIVA-VOCE EXAMINATION

At the end of the presentation, each student will have to answer the questions posed by the examiner.





M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY
(Effective from 2020-21)

PATTERN OF THEORY QUESTION PAPER
[Two questions from each Unit in two sections]

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Section-A

Answer any four questions
Each question carries 5 marks (4 x 5 = 20 marks)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Section-B

Answer all questions
Each question carries 12.5 marks (4 x 12.5 = 50 marks)

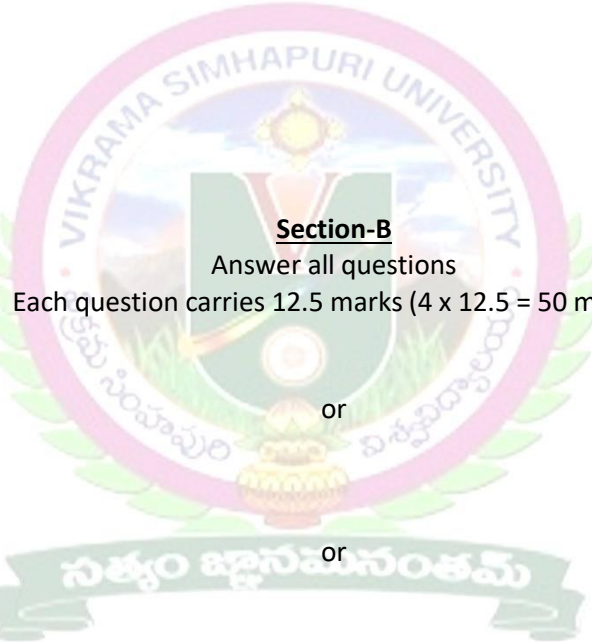
- 9. A.
- B.
- 10. A.
- B.
- 11. A.
- B.
- 12. A.
- B.

or

or

or

or





M.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY

(Effective from 2020-21)

PATTERN OF PRACTICAL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Major experiment | (1 X 15 = 15 M) |
| 2. Minor experiment | (1 X 10 = 10 M) |
| 3. Spotters
A.
B.
C.
D.
E. | (5 X 02 = 10 M) |
| 4. Record | (10 M) |
| 5. Viva-Voce | (05 M) |

