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| M.sc.,bio-techonology |
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| **SYLLABUS** |
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| **from the acadmic year** **2023-2024** |
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| **TAMILNADU STATE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, CHENNAI – 600 005** |
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| **TANSCHE REGULATIONS ON LEARNING OUTCOMES-BASED CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK FOR POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION** |
| **Programme** | **M.Sc. BIO-TECHNOLOGY** |
| **Programme Code** |  |
| **Duration** | **PG – 2 YEARS** |
| **Programme Outcomes (Pos)** | **PO1: Problem Solving Skill**Apply knowledge of Management theories and Human Resource practices to solve business problems through research in Global context.**PO2: Decision Making Skill**Foster analytical and critical thinking abilities for data-based decision-making.**PO3: Ethical Value**Ability to incorporate quality, ethical and legal value-based perspectives to all organizational activities.**PO4: Communication Skill**Ability to develop communication, managerial and interpersonal skills.**PO5: Individual and Team Leadership Skill**Capability to lead themselves and the team to achieve organizational goals.**PO6: Employability Skill**Inculcate contemporary business practices to enhance employability skills in the competitive environment.**PO7: Entrepreneurial Skill**Equip with skills and competencies to become an entrepreneur.**PO8: Contribution to Society** Succeed in career endeavors and contribute significantly to society.**PO 9 Multicultural competence** Possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures and  a global perspective.**PO 10: Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning** Ability to embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one’s life.  |
| **Programme Specific Outcomes****(PSOs)** | **PSO1 – Placement**To prepare the students who will demonstrate respectful engagement with others’ ideas, behaviors, beliefs and apply diverse frames of reference to decisions and actions.**PSO 2 - Entrepreneur**To create effective entrepreneurs by enhancing their critical thinking, problem solving, decision making and leadership skill that will facilitate startups and high potential organizations.**PSO3 – Research and Development**Design and implement HR systems and practices grounded in research that comply with employment laws, leading the organization towards growth and development.**PSO4 – Contribution to Business World**To produce employable, ethical and innovative professionals to sustain in the dynamic business world.**PSO 5 – Contribution to the Society**To contribute to the development of the society by collaborating with stakeholders for mutual benefit. |

**Template for P.G., Programmes**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Semester–I** | **Credit** | **Hours** | **Semester-II** | **Credit** | **Hours** | **Semester-III** | **Credit** | **Hours** | **Semester–IV** | **Credit** | **Hours** |
| 1.1. Core-I  | 5 | 7 | 2.1. Core-IV  | 5 | 6 | 3.1. Core-VII | 5 | 6 | 4.1. Core-XI  | 5 | 6 |
| 1.2 Core-II  | 5 | 7 | 2.2 Core-V  | 5 | 6 | 3.2 Core-VIII  | 5 | 6 | 4.2 Core-XII | 5 | 6 |
| 1.3 Core – III  | 4 | 6 | 2.3 Core – VI | 4 | 6 | 3.3 Core – IX | 5 | 6 | 4.3 Project with viva voce | 7 | 10 |
| 1.4 Discipline Centric Elective -I | 3 | 5 | 2.4 Discipline Centric Elective – III | 3 | 4 | 3.4 Core – X  | 4 | 6 | 4.4Elective - VI (Industry / Entrepreneurship) 20% Theory80% Practical  | 3 | 4 |
| 1.5 Generic Elective-II:  | 3 | 5 | 2.5 Generic Elective -IV:  | 3 | 4 | 3.5 Discipline Centric Elective - V  | 3 | 3 | 4.5 Skill Enhancement course / Professional Competency Skill  | 2 | 4 |
|  |  |  | 2.6 NME I | 2 | 4 | 3.6 NME II | 2 | 3 | 4.6 Extension Activity | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.7 Internship/ Industrial Activity | 2 | - |  |  |  |
|  | **20** | **30** |  | **22** | **30** |  | **26** | **30** |  | **23** | **30** |
| **Total Credit Points -91** |

**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) Guideline Based Credits and Hours Distribution System**

**for all Post – Graduate Courses including Lab Hours**

**First Year – Semester – I**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **List of Courses** | **Credits** | **No. of Hours** |
|  | Core – I | 5 | 7 |
| Core – II | 5 | 7 |
| Core – III | 4 | 6 |
| Elective – I | 3 | 5 |
| Elective – II | 3 | 5 |
|  |  | **20** | **30** |

**Semester-II**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **List of Courses** | **Credits** | **No. of Hours** |
|  | Core – IV | 5 | 6 |
| Core – V | 5 | 6 |
| Core – VI | 4 | 6 |
| Elective – III | 3 | 4 |
| Elective – IV | 3 | 4 |
| Skill Enhancement Course [SEC] - I | 2 | 4 |
|  |  | **22** | **30** |

**Second Year – Semester – III**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **List of Courses** | **Credits** | **No. of Hours** |
|  | Core – VII | 5 | 6 |
| Core – VIII | 5 | 6 |
| Core – IX | 5 | 6 |
| Core (Industry Module) – X | 4 | 6 |
| Elective – V | 3 | 3 |
| Skill Enhancement Course - II | 2 | 3 |
|  | Internship / Industrial Activity [Credits] | 2 | - |
|  |  | **26** | **30** |

**Semester-IV**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part** | **List of Courses** | **Credits** | **No. of Hours** |
|  | Core – XI | 5 | 6 |
| Core – XII | 5 | 6 |
| Project with VIVA VOCE | 7 | 10 |
| Elective – VI (Industry Entrepreneurship)  | 3 | 4 |
| Skill Enhancement Course – III / Professional Competency Skill | 2 | 4 |
| Extension Activity | 1 | - |
|  |  | **23** | **30** |

**Total 91 Credits for PG Courses**

**Learning Outcomes based approach to Curriculum Planning:**

The Learning Outcomes based approach to Curriculum planning aims to factor in on the aptitude, interests and strengths of the students during their progress through the coursework and at the same time focus on overall student attainment. The main objective of the learning outcomes based framework is to better equip the students in their pursuit of knowledge, with the required employability skills, innovation in research and entrepreneurship skills. The course is so designed with practical work that will help students to apply their theoretical knowledge in experimenting and exploring. The curriculum envisions that the student, once graduates as specialists in a discipline, have an important role to play in the newer developments and innovations in the future in the subject for the advancement of the discipline.

**Graduate Attributes in Biotechnology:**

Graduate attributes are the high-level qualities, skills and understandings that a student should gain as a result of the learning and experiences. They equip students and graduates for lifelong personal development, learning and to be successful in society. Students will be equipped to be active citizens both nationally and globally. The students graduating in biotechnology should also develop excellent communication skills both in the written as well as spoken language which are a must for them to pursue higher studies from some of the best and internationally acclaimed universities and research institutions spread across the globe. The graduate attributes reflect both disciplinary knowledge and understanding, generic skills, including global competitiveness all students in different academic fields of study should acquire/attain and demonstrate. Some of the characteristic attributes that a graduate should demonstrate are as follows

* Leadership Readiness
* Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning.
* Multicultural Competence.
* Life–long Learning.
* Communication Skills.
* Critical thinking.
* Problem-solvingng.
* Research-related skills.
* Scientific reasoning.
* Self-directed learning.
* Disciplinary knowledge.

**Qualification Descriptors:**

Upon successful completion of the course, the students receive an M.Sc. degree in Biotechnology. Biotechnology postgraduates of this department are expected to branch out into different paths of seeking advanced research-based knowledge, professional employment, or entrepreneurship that they find fulfilling. They will be able to demonstrate knowledge as well as skills in diverse fields of Biotechnology. This will provide a foundation, which shall help them to embark on research careers by attaining doctoral positions in coveted institutions, as well as securing employment in research projects in industry or institutes. Besides research, they can get suitable teaching positions in Colleges and Universities as Assistant professors after qualifying National Eligibility Test (NET). It is expected that besides the skills specific to the discipline, the wider life skills of analysis, logical reasoning, scientific aptitude, communication skills, research and life ethics, and moral values will be inculcated in the students. The list below provides a synoptic overview of possible career paths provided by postgraduate training in Biotechnology:

* Biotechnology entrepreneurship
* Patents and Law
* Scientific Writing and Editing
* Document preparation and publication
* Research
* Industry
* Teaching
* Administration and Policy Making
* Scientific Communication

**Teaching-learning process**

The Learning Outcomes-Based Approach to curriculum planning and transaction requires that the teaching-learning processes are oriented towards enabling students to attain the defined learning outcomes relating to the courses within a programme. The outcome-based approach, particularly in the context of undergraduate studies, requires a significant shift from teacher-centric to learner-centric pedagogies, and from passive to active/participatory pedagogies. Planning for teaching therein becomes critical. Every programme of study lends itself to a well-structured and sequenced acquisition of knowledge and skills. Practical skills, including an appreciation of the link between theory and experiment, will constitute an important aspect of the teaching-learning process. Teaching methods, guided by such a framework, may include:

* **Classroom Teaching** for intensely information-based topics. This is a very regular feature of all the courses in Biotechnology.
* **PowerPoint slides** for topics that involve information and use of PowerPoint presentations are also made whenever the lectures are to be summarized in a crisp and point-wise manner to highlight salient/important conclusions from the topics.
* **Classroom Discussions** are a regular feature while teaching. The students are drawn into impromptu discussions by the teacher during the process of teaching.
* **Video Displaying**, both real-time and animations, are used for topics that require 3D dimensional viewing of the biological mechanisms to drive the point home. These have proved to be very helpful while teaching concepts of molecular biology like DNA replication, transcription and translation.
* **Model Making** is also used especially for understanding and building a perception of the students.
* **Laboratory Practical** are an integral part of every course included in the PG programme in Biotechnology. The is also a daily affair for PG students of Biotechnology.
* **Problem Solving** is encouraged during the laboratory work.
* **Group Activity** as well as discussions with the laboratory supervisor/ among the students themselves/ Mentor is also encouraged during laboratory work.
* **Project Work** is included in the programme where students work individually or in groups to design experiments to solve/answer a problem suggested by the Mentor or identified by the students in consultation with the Mentor. The students are mentored regularly during the duration of the project.
* **Presentations by the Students** are regularly done. The students are mentored in the presentation of data, interpretation of data and articulation with the students/teachers/Research Scholars during their presentation.
* **Presentations by Experts** in different specialties of Biotechnology are arranged to broaden the horizons of the students.
* **Interaction with Experts** is also encouraged during/after presentations to satisfy/ignite the curiosities of the students related to developments in the different areas of Biotechnology.
* **Visit to Industries/Laboratories** related to Biotechnology like fermentation, food, pharmaceuticals; diagnostics etc. are organized to acquaint the students with real-life working environments of the professional biotechnologist with a view to broadening their perspective on the subject of Biotechnology.

**Assessment methods**

 The students of PG Biotechnology program must achieve the desired results in terms of the learning outcomes to be professionally sound and competitive in a global society. Achieving the desired learning outcomes is also imperative in terms of job employment leading to a happy and prosperous individual further leading to a happy and prosperous family and thereby a happy and prosperous society or nation. The assessment tasks are pivotal to getting authentic feedback for the teaching-learning process and mid-course corrections and further improvements in the future. The assessment tasks are carried out at various stages of the duration of the PG Biotechnology programme like Mid-term assessments, End-term assessments, Semester examinations, Regular assessments, viva-voce, etc. The assessment tasks are listed below:-

* **Short-Answer Questions** during term and semester examinations are used to assess the ability of the student to convey his thoughts in a coherent way where prioritization of the information in terms of their significance is tested.
* **Problem Solving questions** are generally given during the laboratory work.
* **Surprise Quizzes** are regularly used during continuous assessment while the teaching-learning process is continuing which prepares the student to quickly recall information or quickly analyze a problem and come up with proper solutions.
* **Impromptu Opinions** on biotechnological problems are sought from student during regular teaching-learning which help them to think quickly in a given context. This help build their ability to come up with solutions to problems that the students might not have confronted previously.
* **Data Interpretation** is also another assessment task that is used to develop the analytical skills of the students. This assessment is used during laboratory work as well as during project work.
* **Analytical Skills** are assessed during work related to several experiments like enzyme kinetics, growth of bacteria and Bacteriophages, and mutation frequencies.
* **Paper/ Project presentations** are used to assess the articulation skills of the student. These are carried out both during the duration of the teaching-learning processes as well as during end-Semester examinations.
* **Report Writing** is used to assess the keenness of the students for details related to Biotechnology while visiting laboratories/industries as students invariably are required to submit a report after such visits.
* **Assignment Writing** is used to assess the writing abilities of the students during midterm vacations.
* **Viva-voce** during the laboratory working hours and during laboratory, examinations are used to assess the overall knowledge and intelligence of the students.

**Key Words**:

 Biotechnology, Teaching, Learning outcomes, Curriculum, Curriculum Framework, Programme outcomes, Course outcomes, PG Programme, Postgraduate programme, Teaching-learning processes, Assessment Tasks, Evaluation Tasks, Online Courses, MOOCS, SWAYAM, UGC, India, Higher Education Institutions.

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1. **COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS:**

**FIRST SEMESTER**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S .No. | Course Components | Name of Course | Inst. Hours | Credits | Exam HRS | Max. Marks |
| CIA | External |
| 1 | Core Paper-1 | Biochemistry | 7 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 2 | Core Paper-2 | Molecular Genetics | 7 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 3 | Core Paper-3 | Molecular Cell BiologyPractical – I (A) Biochemistry (B) Molecular Genetics(C) Molecular Cell  biology | 6 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Elective -I | Bioinstrumentation  | 5 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 5 | Elective-II | Enzymology  | 2 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| Total Credits : 20 |

**SECOND SEMESTER**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | Course Components | Name of Course | Inst. Hours | Credits | Exam HRS | Max. Marks |
| CIA | External |
| 6 | Core Paper-4 | Microbiology | 6 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 7 | Core Paper-5 | Plant and AnimalBiotechnology | 6 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 8 | Core Paper-6 | Genetic EngineeringPractical – II(A) Microbiology(B) Plant and Animal  Biotechnology(C) Genetic Engineering | 6 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 9 | Elective Paper-3  | Regulatory affairs and Industrial standards (or) Pharmaceutical Biotechnology | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 10 | Elective Paper-4 | Environmental Biotechnology  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 11 | NME  |  | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | **Total**  | **30** | **22** |  |  |  |

**THIRD SEMESTER**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | Course Components | Name of Course | Inst. Hours | Credits | ExamHRS | Max. Marks |
| CIA | External |
| 11 | Core Paper-7 | Bioinformatics | 6 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 12 | Core Paper-8 | Immunology | 6 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 13 | Core Paper-9 | Bioprocess Technology | 6 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 14 | Core Paper-10 Practical-III | Practical – III(A) Bioinformatics(B) Immunology(C) Bioprocess Technology | 6 | 4 | 6 | 40 | 60 |
| 15 | Elective Paper-5 | Nano Biotechnology *(OR)* Molecular DevelopmentalBiology | 3 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 16 | NME II |  | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |
| 17 | \*\*Internship | Internship in Industries to BiotechnologyField (food / clinical trial/ dairy/ aqusciences, pharmaceutical)CSIR/DBT/DST research laboratories | 0 | 2 | - | - | 100 |
|  |  | Total | **30** | **26** |  |  |  |

**FOURTH SEMESTER**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | Course Components | Name of Course | Inst. Hours | Credits | Exam HRS | Max. Marks |
| CIA | External |
| 18 | Core Paper-11 | Research Methodology | 6 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 19 | Core Paper-12 | Biostatistics | 6 | 5 |  |  |  |
| 20 | Project Work & *Vive Voce* | Dissertation | 10 | 7 |  | 60 | 240(40-work book, 150 Dissertation+ 50- Viva) |
| 21 | Elective Paper-6 | Stem CellBiology (or) Bioethics, Human Rights andSocial Issues | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 75 |
| 22 | NME |  | 4 | 2 |  |  |  |
| 23 | Extension Acitivity  |  | - | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | **Total** | **30** | **23** |  |  |  |

**Core Paper-1**

**BIOCHEMISTRY**

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| **Paper – 1** |
| Title of the paper | BIOCHEMISTRY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 1st  | 1st  | 4 |

**Learning Objectioves:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of all the Biochemical concepts, Metabolic reactions and its regulation. The student will get to understand the core concepts of metabolism and physiological processes of the body in both healthy and disease state.

**Course outcomes**:

At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:

|  |  |
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| CO-1 | To understand the basics of pH and related principles and carbohydrate metabolism. |
| CO-2 | To provide basic knowledge about lipid metabolism and related significance.  |
| CO-3 | To enlighten the students on Bio-energetics and Biological oxidation pathways. |
| CO-4 | To update the knowledge on Amino acids and Protein.  |
| CO-5 | To assess and appraise the role of Nucleic acids. |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-1 | BIOCHEMISTRY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | pH, pK . acid, base .Buffers- Henderson- Haselbach equation, biological buffer system –Phosphate buffer system, protein buffer system, bicarbonate buffer system, amino acid buffer system and Hb buffer system. Water, Carbohydrates: Nomenclature, classification, structure,chemical and physical properties of carbohydrates. Metabolisms: glycogenesis, glycogenolysis, gluconeogenesis, pentose phosphate pathway | 10 | CO1 | K1&k2 |
| **II** | Lipids: Nomenclature, classification, structure, chemical and physical properties of fatty acids. Metabolisms: biosynthesis of fatty acids, triglycerols, phospholipids, glycol lipids. Cholesterol biosynthesis, bile acids and salt formation. Eicosanoids, sphingolipids and steroid hormones. | 10 | CO2 | K1,K2 & K3 |
| **III** | Bioenergetics – Concept of energy, Principle of thermodynamics, Relationship between standard free energy and Equilibrium constant, ATP ads universal unit of free energy in Biological systems. Biological oxidation: Electron transport chain, oxidative phosphorylation, glycolysis, citric acid cycle, cori.s cycle, glyoxalate pathway. Oxidation of fatty acids- mitochondrial and peroxisomal ß-oxidation, alpha and beta oxidation, oxidation of unsaturated and odd chain fatty acids, ketone bodies. Photosynthesis, urea cycle, hormonal regulation of fatty acids and carbohydrates metabolisms, Mineral metabolism | 10 | CO3 | K1,K2 & K3 |
| **IV** | Amino acids and Protein: Nomenclature, Classification, structure, chemical and physical properties of amino acids and proteins. Metabolisms: Biosynthesis of amino acids. Degradation of proteins, nitrogen metabolisms and carbon skeleton of amino acids. Over all in born error metabolisms | 10 | CO4 | K1,K2 & K3 |
| **V** | Nucleic acids: Nomenclature, Classification, structure, chemical and physical properties of purine and pyrimidines. In de novo and salvage synthesis of purines, pyrimidine bases, nucleosides and nucleotides. Catabolisms of purines and pyrimidines bases. Synthetic analogues of nitrogenous bases | 10 | CO5 | K1,K2 & K3 |

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| **Reference books:*** Philip Kuchel, Simon Easterbrook-Smith, Vanessa Gysbers, Jacqui M. Matthews, 2011. Schaum.s Outline of Biochemistry, Third Edition (Schaum.s Outline Series), McGraw-Hill.
* Sathyanarayana.U and U.Chakrapani., 2011. Biochemistry. Books and Allied private limited, Kolkata.
* Jeremy M. Berg, John L. Tymoczko, Lubert Stryer, 2010. Biochemistry, Seventh Edition, W. H. Freeman.
* Albert Lehninger, David L. NelsonVoet Donald, Judith G.Voet and Charlotte W.Pratt., 2008. Principles of Biochemistry. John Wiley and sons, Inc., New Jersey.
* Michael M. Cox, 2008. Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, Fifth Edition, W. H. Freeman publishers.

**Useful web sites:** * mcdb-webarchive.mcdb.ucsb.edu/.../biochemistry/.../website-tourf.htm
* www.biochemweb.org/
* http://golgi.harvard.edu/biopages.html
* webarchive.mcdb.ucsb.edu/sears/biochemistry/info/website-
 |

**Core Paper-2**

**MOLECULAR GENETICS**

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| **Paper – 1** |
| Title of the paper | MOLECULAR GENETICS | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 1st  | 1st  | 4 |

**Learning outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of all the Genetics concepts, molecules and its regulation. The student will get to understand the core concepts of molecules and genetics.

**Course outcomes**:

At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CO-1 | To acquire good knowledge about the molecular mechanisms of gene expression and understand the theories behind the organization and functions of genetic material in the living world. |
| CO-2 | Identify and distinguish genetic regulatory mechanisms at different levels and explain the processes behind mutations and other genetic changes and study various chromosomal abnormalities. |
| CO-3- | Make the students understand different range of DNA damage and range of their tools for their detection an. |
| CO-4 | Learn the concepts of the transposons and their applications. |
| CO-5 | Detects the Allele frequencies and genotype frequencies in populations and describe the concepts behind the theory of evolution |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-2 | MOLECULAR GENETICS** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Genes and chromosomes, Colinearity of Genes and Proteins, Genetic code, Identification of DNA as the genetic material. The complexity of eukaryotic genome (introns, exons, repetitive DNA sequence, gene duplication and pseudogenes). DNA markers -VNTR, STR, microsatellite, SNP and their detection techniques | 10 | CO1 | K1,K2 & K3 |
| **II** | Replication of DNA, Gene expression and regulation in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Mutation: Spontaneous and virus induced mutation, Radiation induced mutation. Ionizing radiation, UV radiation. Chromosomal Abnormalities and associated genetic diseases, Techniques in the study of chromosomes and their applications, Recombination – models | 10 | CO2 | K1,K2 &K3 |
| **III** | DNA Damage and Repair-Internal and external agents causing DNA damages 3.2. DNA damages (Oxidative damages, Depurinations, Depyrimidinations, O6-methylguanines, Cytosine deamination, single and double strand breaks) 3.3. Mechanisms of DNA damage (transition, transversion, frameshift, nonsense mutations) 3.4. Repair mechanisms (Photo reactivation, excision repair, mismatch repair, post replication repair, SOS repair) 3.5. Discovery: Early experiments of McClintock in maize. Insertion sequences in prokaryotes. Complex transposons (ex. Tn3, Tn5, Tn9 and Tn10). Mechanisms, control consequences and application of transposition by simple and complex elements | 10 | CO3 | K1,K2 &K3 |
| **IV** | Allele frequencies and genotype frequencies, Random mating population, Hardy-Weinberg principle, complications of dominance, special cases of random mating – multiple alleles, different frequencies between sexes (autosomal and X-linked) inbreeding, genetics and evolution, random genetic drift, Karyotyping and usefulness of chromosomes in understanding Genetic variation, Genetics of eukaryotes gene linkage and chromosome mapping. | 10 | CO4 | K1 &K2 |
| **V** | Extrachromosomal heredity: Biology of Plasmids, their discovery, types and structure of F.RTH. *col* factors and Ti – Replication and partitioning, Incompatibility and copy number control-natural and artificial plasmid transfer and their applications- Human Genome Project, Genomics and Modern methodologies in understanding genome. | 10 | CO5 | K1,K2 & K3 |

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| **References:*** Principles of Genetics- 8th Edition, Gardner, Simmons and Snustad, 2002.
* The Cell- A Molecular Approach. 3rd Edition. Geoffrey M. Cooper, Robert E. Hausman, 2003.
* Genetics- Kavitha B. Ahluwalia, New Age International Pvt Ltd and Publishers, New Delhi, 2010
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* Leland Hartwell,Leroy Hood, Michael Goldberg, Ann Reynolds, Lee Silver,2010.Genetics: From Genes to Genomes, 4th Edition, McGraw Hill.
* Rastogi Smita and Neelam Pathak.,2010. Genetic Engineering, Oxford University Press, New Delhi. (Rack 3, Central Library)
* Watson, Hopkins, Roberts, Steitz, Weiner, 2004. Molecular Biology of Genes, 4th Edition.
* DNA markers Protocols, applications and overviews Anolles G. C. & Gresshoff P. M. Wiley-Liss
* Molecular markers in Plant Genetics and Biotechnology Vienne De. D. Science Publishers
* Genetics of Population Hedrick P.W. Jones & Bartlett 4 Principle of Population Genetics Hartl D. L. and Clark A. G. Sinauer Associates
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**Core Paper-3**

**MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 3** |
| Title of the paper | MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 1st  | 1st  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of all the Cell biology concepts, molecules and its regulation. The student will get to understand the core concepts of molecules and cell biology.

**Course outcomes:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CO-1 | To understanding of the molecular machinery of living cells and the principles that govern the structures of macromolecules and their participation in molecular recognition. |
| CO-2 | Identify the structures and purposes of basic components in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells and their molecular mechanism |
| CO-3- | Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the principles and basic mechanisms of nuclear envelope and its functions. |
| CO-4 | Understand the metabolic pathways and the process of transmission of extracellular signals |
| CO-5 | Demonstrate the operation of various microscopes and microtomy in the laboratory |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-3 | MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Introduction to cell Biology- Basic properties of cells-Cellular dimension-Size of cells and their composition-Cell origin and Evolution (Endosymbiotic theory)–Microscopy- Light Microscopy, Electron Microscopy, Application of Electron Microscopy in cell biology, Phase Contrast Microscopy, Fluorescence Microscopy, Flow Cytometry and FRET .Organelles of the eukaryotic cell and its functions; Biomembranes - structural organization, transport across membrane (Passive, Active and Bulk transport); Cell-Cell adhesion- Cell junctions (Tight junctions, gap junctions, desmosomes, adherens); Extra cellular matrix (ECM)- components and role of ECM in growth | 10 | CO1 | K1,K2 &K3 |
| **II** | Structure of Nucleic acids, Genome organization in Eukaryotes, DNA Replication, Transcription, Translation and post translational Modification. Synthesis, sorting and trafficking of proteins: site of synthesis of organelle and membrane proteins – transport of secretary and membrane proteins across ER – post-translational modification in RER – transport to mitochondria, nucleus, chloroplast and peroxisome - protein glycosylation – mechanism and regulation of vesicular transport – golgi and post-golgi sorting and processing – receptor mediated endocytosis; Synthesis of membrane lipids.  | 10 | CO2 | K1,K2 &K3 |
| **III** | Nucleus: Nuclear envelope – Nuclear pore complexes-nuclear matrix – organization of chromatin – supercoiling, linking number, twist - nucleosome and high order of folding and organization of chromosome(Solenoid and Zigzag model)-Global structure of chromosome –(Lamp brush and polytene chromosomes). | 10 | CO3 | K1,K2 &K3 |
| **IV** | Molecular basis of eukaryotic cell cycle, Regulation and cell cycle check points; Programmed cell death (Apoptosis); Cell-Cell signaling-signaling molecules, types of signaling, signal transduction pathways (GPCR-cAMP, IP3 , RTK, MAP Kinase, JAK-STAT, Wnt Pathway).  | 10 | CO4 | K1, K2 & K3 |
| **V** | Cancer Biology: Multistage cancer development Mitogens, carcinogens, oncogenes and proto-oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes-Rb, p 53, Apoptosis and significance of apoptosis. | 10 | CO5 | K1,K2 & K3 |

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| **References*** Karp, G., 2009, Cell and Molecular Biology, Sixth edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York.
* David E.Sadva., 2009. Cell biology organelles structure and function, CBS publishers and distributors, New Delhi.
* Prakash S. Lohar , 2009. Cell and Molecular Biology.
* Bruce Alberts, Alexander Johnson, Julian Lewis, Martin Raff, 2007.,Molecular Biology of the Cell, Fifth edition. Garland Science.
* Lodish,H., Berk, A., Zipursky, S.L., Matsudaira, P., Kaiser, A., Krieger, Scott and Darnell, J. 2007. Molecular Cell Biology. Media Connected, sixth edition. W.H.Freeman and Company
* Geoffrey.M.Cooper, Robert.E.Hausman.2007.The Cell-A Molecular Approach, Fourth edition. Sinauer Associates. •
* Luiz Carlos Uchoa, Janqueira, Jose, Carneiro. 2005. Basic HistologyText and Atlas. McGraw-Hill Professional.
* Paul A, 2001, Text Book Of Cell And Molecular Biology 2edition Niyogi Books •
* T.Fleming. 2002. Cell interactions: A practical approach Second edition.
* Alberts B, Molecular Cell Biology. 8. Casimeris et al., Lewin’s cells. Jones and Bartlett.
* Plopper, Principles of cell Biology. Jones and Bartlett.
* Gartner, Cell Biology and Histology. LWW.
* Pollard et al., Cell Biology. Sounders.
* Copper, The Cell a Molecular approach. Sinauer
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**Core Paper-4**

**PRACTICAL-I**

**(Biochemistry, Molecular Genetics & Molecular Cell biology)**

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| **Paper – 4** |
| Title of the paper | PRACTICAL-I (Biochemistry, Molecular Genetics & Molecular Cell biology) | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 1st  | 1st  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The practical will establish a basic study skills on the subject and will improve the student’s ability to calculate and improve their practical skill and knowledge.

**Course outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the students will be able to

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| CO 1 | (K2) Illustrate basic biochemistry procedures |
| CO 2 | (K3) study the methods of estimation of biomolecules |
| CO 3 | (K4) isolate & Analyze DNA, RNA & protein  |
| CO 4 | (K5) critically analyze the isolated biomolecules |
| CO 5 | (K5) evaluate the quality and purity of DNA, RNA & Protein |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-4 | PRACTICAL-I** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **A** | **(A) Biochemistry - Practical**1. Basic calculations in Biochemistry - Normality, Molarity, Molality percent solutions (v/v, w/v).2. Calibration of pH meter3. Transition interval of commonly used pH indicators4. Preparation of biological buffer - phosphate buffer5a. Extraction of Proteins from biological materials5b Protein separation methods:-Ammonium sulphate Precipitation,5c. Membrane Dialysis,5d. SDS PAGE6. Urea-SDS PAGE for separation of low molecular weight proteins7. Estimation of Proteins by Lowry’s method8. Estimation of Proteins by Biuret method9. Estimation of Proteins by Bradford method10. Estimation of RNA by orcinol method11. Estimation of DNA by diphenylamine method12. Estimation of Carbohydrate by Anthrone method13 Purity check of DNA & RNA by UV Spectrophotometry - A260/28014. Separation of amino acids by Paper Chromatography15. Separation of sugars by Paper Chromatography16. Separation of amino acids by Thin layer chromatography17. Separation of sugars by Thin layer chromatography18. Thermal Denaturation of DNA and UV absorption studies**Demo Experiments**1. Gel permeation chromatography,2. Affinity chromatography,3. Ion.exchange chromatography4. Western blotting5. PCR | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K3 & K4 |
| **B** | **(B) Molecular Genetics - Practical**1. Isolation of DNA from bacteria2. Isolation of DNA from plants3. Isolation of DNA from animal tissue4. Isolation of DNA from blood5. Plasmid DNA isolation.6. Agarose gel electrophoresis of DNA7. Transer of DNA from gel – Southern Blotting8. Isolation of RNA9. Glyoxal denatured Agarose gel electrophoresis of RNA10. Formaldehyde denatured Agarose gel electrophoresis of RNA11. Urea denatured Agarose gel electrophoresis of RNA12. Transfer of RNA from gel – Northern Blotting13. Restriction digestion of DNA14. Radiation induced genetic damage assessment 15. Chemical induced genetic damage assessment.16. Preparation of metaphase chromosomes form blood | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K3,K4 &K5 |
| **C** | **(C) Molecular Cell Biology -Practical**1. Introduction to Microtome and types2. Microtomy-Fixationoftissue3. Microtomy -Embedding4. Microtomy-Sectioning of tissue5. H&E Staining of tissues6. Histochemical staining to localize proteins7. Histochemical staining to localize carbohydrates8. Histochemical staining to localize lipids.9. Subcellular fractionation and marker enzyme detection (mitochondria).10. Giant chromosome studies in Chironomous larvae11. Meiotic study in flower bud sand cockroach or grasshopper12. Preparation of tissue culture medium and membrane filtration13. Preparation of single cell suspension from spleen and thymus;14. Cell counting and cell viability;15. Embryonic development and stem cells (serpulidpolychaete Hydroideselegans/chick/ frog) | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K3,K4 & K5 |

**Elective Paper-1**

**BIOINSTRUMENTATION**

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| **Paper – 1** |
| Title of the paper | BIOINSTRUMENTATION | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 1st  | 1st  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of all the instrumentation concepts, in biology. The student will get to understand the core concepts of biological instruments and their principles.

**Course outcomes**:

At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:

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| CO-1 | Introduction and various types of Microscopic techniques  |
| CO-2 | Impart understanding on centrifugation instruments and techniques  |
| CO-3- | Separation of Biomolecules  |
| CO-4 | Analytical methods on Spectroscopic Analysis |
| CO-5 | Understand the application and Detection on Bioinstrumentation |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-1 | BIOINSTRUMENTATION** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Microscopic Techniques: Principles and Applications: Compound, Light, Stereo, Phase Contrast, Fluorescent Microscopy, Scanning and Transmission Electron Microscopy, Scanning Electron Microscopy, Atomic Force Microscopy, Confocal Microscopy, FRET and Flow Cytometry. | 7 | CO1 | K1 & K2 |
| **II** | Centrifugation: pH meter, Principle and Applications of various types of centrifugation, Sedimentation Coefficient, Svedberg unit, RCF, Density Gradient Centrifugation. Chromatography Techniques: Principle and Application of Paper Chromatography, TLC, Gel Filtration Chromatography, Ion Exchange Chromatography, Affinity Chromatography, GC & HPLC. | 7 | CO2 | K1, K2,K3 |
| **III** | Electrophoretic Techniques: Principle and Application of Agarose Gel Electrophoresis, 2D-gel Electrophoresis, PAGE- NATIVE & SDS PAGE, Iso-electric Focusing, High resolution Electrophoresis, Immuno Electrophoresis (Immunofixation EP,), ELISA, RIA, Southern, Northern and Western Blotting. Electro blotting, PCR and RT-PCR, Microarray (DNA, Proteins) | 7 | CO3 | K1, K2 & K3 |
| **IV** | Spectroscopic Techniques: Theory and Application of UV and Visible Spectroscopy, Fluorescence Spectroscopy, Mass Spectroscopy, IR Spectroscopy NMR, ESR, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, X- ray Spectroscopy, Laser Spectroscopy and Raman Spectroscopy | 7 | CO4 | K1,K2 & K3 |
| **V** | Radio-isotopic Techniques: Introduction to Radioisotopes, Uses and their Biological Applications, Radioactive Decay – Types and Measurement , Principles and Applications of GM Counter, Solid and Liquid Scintillation Counter, Autoradiography, RIA, Radiation Dosimetry, Health effects of Radiations. | 7 | CO5 | K1,K2 & K3 |
| **Reference books*** M.H. Fulekar and Bhawana Pandey Bioinstrumentation, Wiley
* Keith Wilson, John Walker, 2010. Principles and Techniques of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (7th Edition), Cambridge University Press •
* David L. Nelson, Michael M. Cox. Menninger (2008). Principles of Biochemistry, Fifth edition W. H. Freeman, New York. •
* Experiments in Biochemistry: A Hands-On Approach by Shawn O. Farrell, Ryan T. Ranallo, Paperback: 324 pages, Publisher: Brooks Cole. 20 •
* Metzler D.E. 2001, the chemical reactions of living cells –Academic Press. 2nd edition.
* Stryer L,1999, Biochemistry-W.H. Freeman & Company, New York. 1. • 4th edition
* L.Veerakumari (2006) Bioinstrumentation MJP Publisher Kindle edition
* Jefrey. M., Backer el al., 1996. Biotechnology- A Laboratory Course. Academic Press, New York.
* Holcapek, M., Byrdwell, Wm. C. 2017. Handbook of Advanced Chromatography /Mass Spectrometry Techniques, Elsevier
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**Elective Paper-2**

**BIOSTATISTICS**

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| **Paper – 2** |
| Title of the paper | BIOSTATISTICS | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 1st  | 1st  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of all the statistical concepts, in biology. The student will get to understand the core concepts of computation principles for the data analysis.

**Course outcomes:**

At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:

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| CO-1 | To understand the major Methods of collection & presentation of data |
| CO-2 | To provide basic knowledge about methods of analysis of variance |
| CO-3 | To enlighten the students about the methods of setting hypothesis and calculation of errors. |
| CO-4 | To update the knowledge on Tests of significance for large and small samples.  |
| CO-5 | To assess and appraise the role of novel microbes in environment and integrate them in specific innovative approaches. |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-2 | BIOSTATISTICS** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Statistics – Scope –collection, classification, tabulation of Statistical Data – Diagrammatic representation – graphs – graph drawing – graph paper – plotted curve –Sampling method and standard errors –random sampling – use of random numbers –expectation of sample estimates – means – confidence limits – standard errors – variance. Measures of central tendency – measures of dispersion – skewness, kurtosis, moments | 7 | CO1CO2CO3 | K1,K2,K3 & K4 |
| **II** | Correlation and regression – correlation table – coefficient of correlation – Z transformation – regression – relation between regression and correlation. Probability – Markov chains applications – Probability distributions – Binomial (Gaussian distribution) and negative binomial, compound and multinomial distributions – Poisson distribution | 7 | CO1CO2CO5 | K1,K2,K3 & K4 |
| **III** | Normal distribution – graphic representation.– frequency curve and its characteristics –measures of central value, dispersion, coefficient of variation and methods of computation – Basis of Statistical Inference – Sampling Distribution – Standard error – Testing of hypothesis – Null Hypothesis –Type I and Type II errors | 7 | CO1CO4CO5 | K1,K2,K3 & K4 |
| **IV** | Tests of significance for large and small samples based on Normal, t, z distributions with regard to mean, variance, proportions and correlation coefficient – chi-square test of goodness of fit – contingency tables – c2 test for independence of two attributes – Fisher and Behrens ‘d' test – 2×2 table – testing heterogeneity – r X c table – chi-square test in genetic experiments – partition X 2 – Emerson's method | 7 | CO1CO2CO3 | K1,K2,K3 & K4 |
| **V** | Tests of significance –t tests – F tests – Analysis of variance – one way classification – Two way classification, CRD, RBD, LSD. Spreadsheets – Data entry –mathematical functions – statistical function – Graphics display – printing spreadsheets – use as a database word processes – databases – statistical analysis packages graphics/presentation packages | 7 | CO1CO2CO4CO5 | K1,K2,K3 & K4 |
| **References Books:*** Veer bala Rastogi. 2011. Fundamentals of Biostatistics. Ane books Pvt Ltd, Chennai.
* Rosner,B (2005), “Fundamentals of Biostatistics”, Duxbury Press.
* Warren,J; Gregory,E; Grant,R (2004), “Statistical Methods in Bioinformatics”,1st edition, Springer
* Milton,J.S.(1992),. “Statistical methods in the Biological and Health Sciences”, 2nd edition ,Mc Graw Hill,
* Sundar Rao P. S.S., Jesudian G. & Richard J. (1987), “An Introduction to
* Biostatistics”, 2nd edition,. Prestographik, Vellore, India,.
* Zar, J.H. (1984) “Bio Statistical Methods”, Prentice Hall, International Edition

**Useful Websites:*** www.statsoft.com/textbook/ biosun1.harvard.edu/
* www.bettycjung.net/Statsites.htm
* [www.ucl.ac.uk/statistics/biostatistics](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/statistics/biostatistics)
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**Elective Paper-3**

**ENZYMOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 3** |
| Title of the paper | ENZYMOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 1st  | 1st  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The subject imparts knowledge on the fundamentals of enzyme structure and its kinetics. The student will be provided with a basic knowledge and understanding about the functions of enzyme as well as the industrial application of enzymes.

**Course outcomes:**

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| CO-1 | (K2) Explain the basics of enzyme nomenclature and properties |
| CO-2 | (K3) Classify and Cognize the native and immobilized enzyme |
| CO-3 | (K4) Examine the equations of steady state kinetics |
| CO-4 | (K5) Assess extraction and downstream processing of enzymes |
| CO-5 | (K6) Compile the uses of enzymes and design enzymes for Industrial and Clinical application |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-3 | ENZYMOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Introduction to enzymes, Classification, nomenclature and general properties like effects of pH, substrate and temperature on enzyme catalysed reactions. Extraction Isolation and purification of enzymes by precipitation, centrifugation, chromatography and electrophoresis and liquid-liquid extraction methods | 7 | CO1CO5 | K3 & K5 |
| **II** | Kinetics of catalysed reaction : Single substrate reactions, bisubstrate reactions, concept of Michaelis - Menten, Briggs Haldane relationship, Determination and significance of kinetic constants, Limitations of Michaelis-Menten Kinetics, line weaver burk plot, Hanes wolf equation, Eadie hoofstee equation ,Inhibition of enzyme activity | 7 | CO1CO2CO5 | K3 & K5 |

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| **III** | Enzyme catalysis: enzyme specificity and the concept of active site, determination of active site. Stereospecificity of enzymes. Mechanism of catalysis: Proximity and orientation effects, general acid-base catalysis, concerted acid - base catalysis, nucleophilic and electrophilic attacks, catalysis by distortion, metal ion catalysis | 7 | CO1CO3 | K3 & K4 |
| **IV** | Theories on mechanism of catalysis.-Mechanism of enzymes action: mechanism of action of lysozyme, chymotrypsin, carboxypeptidase and DNA polymerase. Multienzymes system, Mechanism of action and regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase and fatty acid synthetase complex | 7 | CO1CO4 | K3, K4 & K6 |
| **V** | Coenzyme action. Enzyme regulation: General mechanisms of enzyme regulation, Allosteric enzymes, sigmoidal kinetics and their physiological significance, Symmetric and sequential modes for action of allosteric enzymes. Reversible and irreversible covalent modification of enzymes, Immobilized enzymes and their industrial applications.Clinical and industrial applications of enzymes, Enzyme Engineering | 7 | CO1CO5 | K3,K4, K5 & K6 |
| **Reference Books*** Nicholas C.Price and Lewis Stevens., 2010. Fundamentals of Enzymology. Oxford University Press, New Delhi
* Lehninger, Nelson and Cox, 2005, Principles of Biochemistry - 4th edition, WH Freeman and Company, New York, USA
* Principles of Biochemistry with human focus - Garrett and Grisham, 2002, Harcourt College Publishers, Orlando, Florida, USA.
* Geoffrey L, Zubay, Biochemistry -, 1998, 4th edition. 23
* Donald Voet, Judith Voet and Pratt, 1995, Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2nd edition.
* Harper.s Biochemistry - Murray et al, 2000, 25th edition, Appleton and Lange Publishers.
* Enzymes – Trevor Palmer 2002.

**Useful Websites*** www.lsbu.ac.uk/biology/enztech/
* www. lsbu.ac.uk/biology/enzyme/
* <http://www.aetlted.com/tech/applications.html>
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**Core Paper-5**

**MICROBIOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 5** |
| Title of the paper | MICROBIOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 1st  | 2nd  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

To provide a comprehensive knowledge on taxonomy and microbial diversity, growth, their harmful effects and beneficial role of microorganisms in agriculture and environment

**Course outcomes:**

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| CO-1 | To understand the major discoveries of microbiology and describe microbial diversity, Microbial growth and metabolism.  |
| CO-2 | To provide basic knowledge about microbial culture, identification of microbes, principle and working of microscopes and sterilization techniques |
| CO-3 | To enlighten the students on host microbe interaction and Epidemiology of microbial disease |
| CO-4 | To update the knowledge on epidemic and pandemic diseases.  |
| CO-5 | To assess and appraise the role of novel microbes in environment and integrate them in specific innovative approaches. |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-5 | MICROBIOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **Cos** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | History and microbial taxonomy: Major discoveries related to the field of microbiology: Antony Von Leeuwenhoek, Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch and Edward Jenner. Microbial taxonomy: Bacteria, viruses, fungi, algae and protozoa, Microbial diversity: Biovars, Serovars and Prions, Microbial growth and metabolism: Microbial growth: Growth curve, factors affecting growth, Microbial metabolism- Methanogenesis, acetogenesis and auxotrophs | 10 | CO1CO2 | K1,K2 &K3 |
| **II** | Microbial culture, identification, and control: Nutritional requirements for growth - Growth media and types, Pure culture techniques: Serial dilution and plating methods, Staining methods - Principles and types of staining (simple and differential), Identification of bacteria – Biochemical – IMViC, 16s rRNA sequencing. Microscopy: principles and applications of Bright field, florescent and Scanning electron microscopes, Microbial growth control: Physical Methods – Heat, Filtration, Low Temperatures, High Pressure, Desiccation, Osmotic Pressure, Radiation; Chemical Methods | 10 | CO2CO3CO5 | K2,K3,K5 |
| **III** | Host microbe interaction and Epidemiology: Human microbiome; Skin, Gastrointestinal tract, Oral cavity, Lung. Symbiotic relationship of microbes: Symbiosis, Mutualism, Parasitism, Commensalism and endophyte. Epidemiology of microbes: causes, types and transmission of epidemic, endemic and pandemic diseases | 10 | CO1CO3CO4 | K1,K2,K3 |
| **IV** | Microbial Diseases: Microbial diseases - General characteristics, pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis and control measures of Pandemic and Epidemic diseases: Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Cholera, Typhoid, COVID-19, Yellow Fever, Flu, AIDS, Ebola, Zika Virus, Small Pox, Dengue, Chickungunya, Malaria, filariasis, Candidiasis, superficial mycosis | 10 | CO4CO5 | K4 &K5 |
| **V** | Agricultural and Environmental Microbiology: Biological nitrogen fixation, free living, symbiotic nitrogen fixation, mechanism of Nitrogen, Biofertilizers- types and applications; Rhizosphere effect. Biogeochemical cycles-Carbon, Nitrogen, Sulphur and Phosphorous; Methanogenic bacteria Extremphiles- Thermophiles Acidophiles, Halophiles and alkalophiles; Biotechnological application of extremophiles | 10 | CO1CO2CO3 | K4 & K5 |

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| **References*** Joanne Willey, Linda Sherwood, Christopher J. Woolverton, (2017). Prescott's Microbiology, (10th edition), McGraw-Hill Education, ISBN: 978-1259281594.
* Maheshwari D K, Dubey R C 2013. A Textbook of Microbiology.4th Edn S Chand Publishing India.
* Ananthanarayan and Paniker’s (2017) Textbook of Microbiology, (10th edition), The Orient Blackswan, ISBN: 978-9386235251.
* Benson HJ. (1999). Microbiological Applications: A Laboratory manual in General Microbiology, 7th Edition, McGraw Hill. 5
* Managing epidemics- Key facts about major deadly diseases, World Health Organization (WHO) 2018. 9. O'Flaherty, Vincent & Collins, Gavin & Mahony, Thérèse. (2010). Environmental Microbiology, Second Edition. 10.1002/9780470495117.ch11.
* Agriculture Microbiology, 2016. E-Course Developed By TNAU (ICAR)

**Web Sources*** https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/managing-epidemics-interactive.pdf ISBN 978-92-4-156553-0. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2020.631736
* https://www.agrimoon.com/wp-content/uploads/AGRICULTURAL-Microbiology.pdf.
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**Core Paper-6**

**PLANT AND ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 6** |
| Title of the paper | PLANT AND ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 1st  | 2nd  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of all the biotechnological application on plant and animals. The student will get to understand the core concepts of biotechnology.

**Course outcomes:**

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| --- | --- |
| CO-1 | To impart theoretical knowledge on various techniques of plant biotechnology like tissue culture, plant genetic transformation and their application in industries. |
| CO-2 | Importance of secondary metabolites and production in plants. |
| CO-3 | To develop concepts, principles and processes in animal biotechnology. |
| CO-4 | Concept and different types in Animal Cell Culture and animal cell lines.  |
| CO-5 | Use of molecular biology techniques genetically engineer the animals to improve sustainability, productivity and suitability for pharmaceutical and industrial applications. |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-6 | PLANT AND ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Introduction of plant tissue culture, composition of media, Micropropagation, organogenesis, somatic embryogenesis, haploid and triploid production, protoplast isolation and fusion, hybrid and cybrid, synthetic seed production. Secondary metabolites in plants - Phytochemicals- Glycosides and Flavonoids; Anthocyanins and Coumarins - Lignans, Terpenes, Volatile oils and Saponins; Carotenoids and Alkaloids: biogenesis, therapeutic applications | 10 | CO1CO5 | K1,K2 &K3 |
| **II** | Plant Transformation Direct transformation by electroporation and particle gun bombardment. Agrobacterium, Ti plasmid vector. Theory and techniques for the development of new genetic traits, conferring resistance to biotic and abiotic. Plant engineering towards the development of enriched food products, plant growth regulators; Molecular Marker aided breeding: RFLP maps, Linkage analysis, RAPD markers, STS Mirco satellite, SCAR, SSCP, QTL, Map based cloning and Molecular marker assisted selection. | 10 | CO1CO2CO5 | K1,K2 & K5 |
| **III** | Animal health disease diagnosis, hybridoma technique, monoclonal antibodies, application of probes for disease diagnosis of existing and emerging animal diseases. Prophylaxis - Vaccines, Oral vaccines DNA Vaccines in animal disease. Cell culture: primary and established culture; organ culture; tissue culture | 10 | CO1CO3CO5 | K4 & K5 |
| **IV** | Disaggregation of tissue and primary culture; cell separation, Slide and coverslip cultures, flask culture, test tube culture techniques, cell synchronization, cryo preservation. Scaling up of animal cell culture, cell line and cloning micromanipulation and cloning, somatic cell cloning. Karyotyping; measuring parameters for growth, measurement of cell death, apoptosis and its determination, cytotoxicity assays | 10 | CO4CO5 | K2,K3,K4 & K5 |
| **V** | Nuclear magnetic resonance methods of monitoring cell metabolism culturing animal cells in fluidised bed reactors. Application of animal cell culture for in vitro testing of drugs, in production of human and animal viral vaccines and pharmaceutical proteins. Culture Scale up and mass production of biologically important compounds. Harvesting of products, purification and assays. Transgenic animals: Production and application; transgenic animals in livestock improvement, transgenic animals as model for human diseases; Stem Cells- Properties, Types, Therapy, Prospects and Ethics in stem cell research. | 10 | CO5 | K3,K4 & K6 |
| **Reference Books*** Razdan. M. K., 2011. Plant tissue culture. Oxford and IBH publishing Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
* Chawla. H. S., 2010. Introduction to plant biotechnology. Oxford and IBH publishing company pvt. Ltd, New delhi.
* Ian Freshney, 2010. Culture of animal cells. 6th edition, Wiley-Blackwell publishers.
* Slater, 2008. Plant Biotechnology: The Genetic manipulation of plants, Second Edition, Oxford University Press, USA.
* J.D.Watson, Gillman, J.Witknowski and M.Zoller, 2006. Recombinant DNA. 3rd ed.
* W.H.Freeman. 26 K. Dass. 2005, Text book of Biotechnology, Second Edition, Wiley Dreamtech, India (P) Ltd.
* H.Kreuzer & A.Massey. 2001. Recombinant DNA and Biotechnology: A guide for teachers Second Edition. ASM press, Washington.
* M.Sudhir. 2000. Applied Biotechnology & Plant Genetics. Dominant publishers & Distributors.
* Genetic Engineering of Animals by (Ed) A.Puhler, VCH Publishers, Weinheim, FRG, 1993.
* Animal Cell culture Practical approach. Ed. John R.W.Masters, Oxford.2004.
* Concepts in Biotechnology D. Balasubramaniam, Bryce, Dharmalingam, Green, Jayaraman Univ. Press, 1996
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**Core Paper-7**

**GENETIC ENGINEERING**

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| **Paper – 7** |
| Title of the paper | GENETIC ENGINEERING | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 1st  | 2nd  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of all the biotechnological application on plant and animals. The student will get to understand the core concepts of biotechnology.

**Course outcomes:**

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| CO-1 | Understanding the basic steps of gene cloning and the role of enzymes and vectors responsible for gene manipulation, transformation and genetic engineering. |
| CO-2 | Getting detailed knowledge of gene transfer methods and identifying suitable hosts for cloning. |
| CO-3 | Acquiring theoretical knowledge in the techniques, tools, and application and safety measures of genetic engineering. |
| CO-4 | Describes the genome mapping and sequencing and methods for gene therapy. |
| CO-5 | Elucidate different techniques involved in genetic engineering |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-7 | GENETIC ENGINEERING** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Gene cloning. Genetic engineering tools. Nucleic acid manipulating enzymes. Promoters, Selectable markers and reporters used in rDNA technology. Restriction digestion, Ligation, Transformation, Selection of Recombinants. Construction of gene libraries | 10 | CO1 | K1,K2, K5 |
| **II** | E.Coli vectors - pBR322 and its derivatives; Cloning vectors for gram negative bacteria - ColE1, p15A, R1, IncPa, pSC101; Lambda bacteriophage vectors, filamentous phages, Cosmids, Phasmids, Phagemids. Cloning in gram-positive bacteria (Bacillus subtilis) | 10 | CO2 | K2,K3, K4 |
| **III** | Cloning in yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisae*. Life cycle and types of vectors; Eukaryotic vectors. SV40 (molecular genetics and expression); Specialized cloning vector for cDNA; Synthesis of specific RNA in vitro; Vectors for cloning promoters and terminators; vectors with adjustable copy number | 10 | CO4 | K3,K4 &K6 |
| **IV** | Nucleic acid hybridization techniques; Molecular probes (Types of probes and its construction); probe labeling. Nick translation, End labeling and Random primer labeling. Polymerase chain reaction and its variants; DNA fingerprinting; DNA sequencing first generation sequencing methods (Maxam and Gilbert sequencing, Sangers Dideoxy sequencing, Pyrosequencing, PCR based sequencing and hybridization sequencing).Second generation sequencing methods | 10 | CO4 | K3,K4,K5 & K6 |
| **V** | Site directed mutagenesis; DNA microarray; chromosome walking and jumping.Molecular techniques in prenatal diagnosis gene therapy, Transgenic animals (knockout mice) and plants (Flavr savr tomato), Pharmaceutical products (Vaccine, Humulin, etc), Crop improvement. Pesticide resistance, herbicide resistance, transgenic animals and GM foods; Modern Concepts in Genetic Analysis. | 10 | CO5 | K3,K4,K5 & K6 |
| **Reference Books:*** T.A. Brown, 2010. Gene cloning and DNA analysis: An introduction, 6th edition, Wiley-Blackwell.
* Sandy B.Primrose and Richard Twyman, 2006. Principles of Gene Manipulation and genomics, 7th edition, Wiley-Blackwell.
* Lewin, 2009. Genes X, 10th edition, Jones & Barlett Publishers
* Raymond Rodriguez and David T.Denhart 2003.Vectors, A survey of molecular cloning vectors and their uses
* Errst-L. Winnacker 1987.From genes to clones. Introduction to Gene Technology,
* Ed. David V. Geoddel 2002.Gene Expression technologies. Methods in enzymology (Vol.185)
* William Wu, Michael J.Welsh, Peter B.Kaufrmar, Helen H.Zhang 2001. Methods in Gene Biotechnology
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**Core Paper-8**

**PRACTICAL-II**

**(Microbiology, Plant and Animal Biotechnology & Genetic Engineering)**

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| **Paper – 8** |
| Title of the paper | PRACTICAL-II (Microbiology, Plant and Animal Biotechnology & Genetic Engineering) | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 1st  | 2nd  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The practical will establish a basic study skill on the subject and will improve the student’s ability to have a hands on experience on the above core subjects.

**Course outcomes:**

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| CO-1 | (K2) Isolate and identify microbes from various sources. |
| CO-2 | (K3) Characterize microbes.  |
| CO-3 | (K4) Examine Plant and Animal cells and their functions |
| CO-4 | (K5) Assess extracted DNA, RNA and protein for rDNA technology |
| CO-5 | (K6) to study cloning tools |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-8 | PRACTICAL-II** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **A** | **(A) Microbiology-Practical**1. Sterilization of glassware using dry heat- hot air oven2. Sterilization of media using moist heat – autoclave3. Filter sterilization4. Liquid media preparation – nutrient broth5. Solid media preparation – SDA plates6. Preparation of Agar slants7. Streak plate method8. Pour plate method9. Spread plate method10. Enumeration of total count of the bacteria 10. 11. Isolation of microbes from soil12. Isolation of microbes from water13. Isolation of microbes from air14. Isolation of microbes from plant surface.15. Isolation of pure culture of E.coli,16. Isolation of pure culture of Aspergillus niger,17. Isolation of pure culture of Streptomyces.18. Gram staining and morphological characterization of microbes.19. Negative staining of bacteria20. Determination of growth curve of bacteria – E.coli21. IMViC test of enteric bacteria**Demonstration** 16srRNA sequencing | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K,.K2,K3,K4,K5 &K6 |
| **B** | **(B) Plant and Animal Biotechnology - Practical:**1. Plant tissue culture media preparation2. Plant tissue culture sterilization techniques.3. Generation of Callus from leaf4. Generation of Callus from root5. Generation of Callus from bud6. Generation of Callus from shoot apex7. Maintenance of callus culture.8. Cell suspension culture9. Anther culture10. Pollen culture11. Embryo culture.12. Isolation of plant protoplast13. Culture of plant protoplast.14. Protoplast viability test.15. Localization of nucleus using nuclear stain.16. Agrobacterium culture maintenance and isolation of plasmid DNA.17. Mass culture of Chlorella /Spirulina18. Introduction to Animal Cell culture: Procedure for handling cells and medium.19. Cleaning and sterilization of glassware and plastic tissue culture flasks20. Preparation of tissue culture media21. Preparation of sera for animal cell culture22. Preparation of single cell suspension from chicken liver (Primary cell culture).23. Trypsinization of established cell culture.24. Cell counting and viability - staining of cells (a) Vital Staining (Trypan blue, Erythrosin (b) Giemsa staining.25. MTT Assay | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K3,K4 & K5 |
| **C** | **(C) Genetic Engineering - Practical**1. Preparation of plasmid DNA by alkaline lysis method.2. Agarose gel electrophoresis3. Silver staining of gels4. Methylene blue DNA staining5. Elution of DNA from agarose gel.6. Restriction enzyme digestion.7. Restriction mapping of plasmid DNA.8. Ligation.9. Competent cell preparation10. Transformation and selection of recombinants.11. Cloning of fragments in PBR32212. Insertional inactivation/Blue white screening13. RAPD14. RFLP15. Amplification of DNA - PCR16. Determination of molecular weight of DNA**Demonstration:**RT-PCR for COVID-19 | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K3,K4 &K5 |

**Elective Paper-4**

**REGULATORY AFFAIRS AND INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS**

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| **Paper – 4** |
| Title of the paper | REGULATORY AFFAIRS AND INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 1st  | 2nd  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The subject imparts knowledge on the fundamentals of regulatory requirement in industries. The student will be provided with a basic knowledge and understanding about the regulatory affairs based on biotechnological industry requirements.

**Course outcomes:**

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| CO-1 | Elucidate the basic requirements of establish laboratory for testing samples as per the regulatory body’s requirements  |
| CO-2 | Describe the Scientific, technical knowledge about various food preservation techniques |
| CO-3 | Describe the basic concepts of packing of food materials, various parameters observed during packaging  |
| CO-4 | Describe the testing of food materials and identifying of microbial food contaminant  |
| CO-5 | Explain the basic of food safety management system, good manufacturing practice and good hygienic practices |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-4 | REGULATORY AFFAIRS AND INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | **Planning, Organisation and setting of Food testing laboratory and laboratory safety**Understand the requirements for setting up a laboratory for the legal defensibility of analytical data. The ideal structure design, environment, layout for microbiological testing and Air handling etc., Introduction about accreditation, Different accreditation bodies (NABL, APLAC, ILAC), Requirements for ISO/IEC 17025:2017, documentation, pre-requisites for accreditation, management requirements, technical requirements, measurement of traceability, Laboratory safety: Personnel and laboratory hygiene, emergency planning, general hazards in a food laboratory, safety equipment, storage of chemicals, acids, flammables etc, handling and biological spills and waste disposal. | 7 | CO1 | K2,K3,K4 |
| **II** | **Principles of Food Preservation technology** Heat: Principles of Heat transfer, Blanching, Pasteurization, Heat sterilization, thermal extrusion, cooking. Water Removal: Forms of Water in Foods, Sorption of water in foods, Water activity, drying and evaporation technology.Temperature reduction: Chilling, Freezing,Radiation: Ionizing Radiation, Microwave,Use of chemicals: Class-I & Class-II preservatives, smoke other chemical additives,New non-thermal methods: High hydrostatic pressure, modified atmosphere, high intensity pulsed electric fields, intense pulsed light, oscillating magnetic fields, hurdle technology, ultrasonic and ohmic heating etc. | 10 | CO2 | K2 & K3 |
| **III** | **Principles of Food Packaging technology**Effect of environment on food stability: light, oxygen, water, temperature, sensitivity to mechanical damage and attack by biological agents, Different packaging materials used for food packaging and their properties including barrier properties, strength properties, optical properties: Glass, metals, paper, plastics, biodegradable and edible films and coatings aseptic packaging and combinations, Selection of packaging material and design for various food commodities including fresh produce (Fruits and vegetables), milk and milk products (dairy), cereal, pulses, oil, meat, fish, poultry, water and processed foods, Evaluation of quality and safety of packaging materials- different testing procedures, Function of packaging: Protective packaging and active packaging smart and intelligent packaging, Newer packaging technologies-CAP/MAP packaging aseptic processing and packaging, irradiated packaging, retort pouch and microwaveable packaging. | 10 | CO3 | K2,K3 & K4 |
| **IV** | **Food Microbiology and testing**Introduction of Food microbiology: Classification and nomenclature of microorganisms. Morphology and structure of microorganisms in foods (yeast and Molds, Bacterial cells viruses), Important genera of mold, yeast, bacteria (Gram positive and Gram negative, facultative aerobic and anaerobic, endospore forming bacteria and non-sporulating bacteria), Bacterial groups (lactic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid etc.,), thermophilic, proteolytic, saccharomyticetc, coliforms, faecal coliforms, enteric pathogens and emerging microbes, Sources of microorganisms in food chain (raw materials, water, air, equipment etc) and microbiological quality of foods, Microbial growth characteristics: Reproduction and growth (fission, generation time optimum growth, growth curve etc). Microbial growth in foods: intrinsic (pH, Moisture content, oxidation-reduction potential, nutrient content, antimicrobial constituents and extrinsic parameters (temperature of storage, relative humidity of environment, presence and concentration of gases in the environment, Thermal destruction of microorganisms: Thermal death time, D Value, Z- Value, F-Value, thermal death time curve, 12 D Concept, Microbial food spoilage and food borne diseases, food pathogens, bacillus *cereus and other bacillus species, campylobacter, clostridium species, Enterobacteriaceae, E. coli, listeria monocytogens, salmonella, shigella, staphylococcus aureus, vibrio species, yersinia enterocolitica, fungi, virus etc.,* Methods for the Microbiological examination of foods: Sampling activity and sampling plan, pure culture isolation: streaking, serial dilution and plating, cultivation, maintenance and preservation/stocking of pure culture, Observation of Indicator organisms: Direct examination, enumeration methods, plate count, MPN, biochemical test, Rapid methods detection of specific organisms. | 10 | CO4 | K2,K3,K4 |
| **V** | **HACCP and Food safety management systems:** ISO 22000: Importance of implementing a HACCP system and how it can be applied to various products. Prerequisite programs, HACCP principles, some limitation of HACCP food safety objective (FSO). Food safety audits: Management review, audit certification and importance. Good manufacturing practices (GMP), Good hygienic practices (GHP), Food safety plan, food safety management risk analysis. Traceability food products recall and sanitation. | 7 | CO5 | K2,K3 & K6 |
| **References:** * ISO 9001, Quality management systems – Requirements
* ISO 17034 General requirements for the competence of reference material producers
* ISO/IEC 17043 Conformity assessment – General requirements for proficiency testing.
* Food safety standards authority regulation 2011.
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**Elective Paper-5**

**PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 5** |
| Title of the paper | PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 1st  | 2nd  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The subject imparts knowledge on the fundamentals of pharmaceutical biotechnology. The student will be provided with a basic knowledge and understanding about the pharmaceutical products produced based on biotechnological methods and its biomedical applications.

**Course outcomes:**

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| CO-1 | Explain the basic components of pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry and methods and applications of biosensor |
| CO-2 | Describe the Scientific, technical and economic aspects of vaccine & rDNA technology |
| CO-3 | Describe the basic concepts of protein Engineering, therapeutic proteins and enzyme immobilization techniques |
| CO-4 | Describe the concepts of hybridoma technology, microbial biotransformation and microbial bio-transformed products |
| CO-5 | Explain the basic components of somatic gene therapy, Xeno-transplantation and fermenter and bio safety methods |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-5 | PHARMACEUTICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Introduction to concepts and technologies in pharmaceutical biotechnology and industrial applications, Biosensors- Working and applications of biosensors in pharmaceutical Industries; Pharmacology and Ethnopharmacology: Scope, applications and Importance. | 7 | CO1 | K1 |
| **II** | Scientific, technical and economic aspects of vaccine research and development, Preparation of bacterial vaccines, toxoids, viral vaccine and antitoxins, Storage conditions and stability of vaccines, Recombinant DNA technology, Application of rDNA technology and genetic engineering in the production of: (i) Interferon (ii) Vaccines - hepatitis- B (iii) Hormones – Insulin, Brief introduction to Protein Engineering, Therapeutic proteins, Production of Enzymes- General consideration – Amylase, Catalase, Peroxidase, Lipase, Protease, Penicillinase, Methods of enzyme immobilization and applications | 7 | CO2 | K3 & K4 |
| **III** | Hybridoma technology - Production, Purification and Applications, Formulation of biotech products - Rituximab, Introduction to Microbial biotransformation and applications, Study of the production of – penicillins, citric acid, Vitamin B12, Glutamic acid and Griseofulvin Somatic gene therapy, Xenotransplantation in pharmaceutical biotechnology, Large scale production fermenter design and its various controls, Bio safety in pharmaceutical industry | 7 | CO3 | K2 |
| **IV** | Pharmacological activity of Plant drugs, Plant Chemicals in modern pharmacology; biochemistry and pharmacology of atropine, caffeine, ephedrine, opioids, taxol, vinca alkaloids, synthetic substitutes for therapeutically active plant constituents; drug improvement by structure modification and bio-transformation. Criteria for pharmacological evaluation of drugs. | 7 | CO4 | K2 & K4 |
| **V** | Clinical Pharmacology, Drug therapy, therapeutic situation, benefits and risk of use of drugs, Mechanism of drug action, Therapeutic efficacy, Therapeutic index, tolerance, dosage forms and routes of drug action , factors affecting drug action; Adverse Drug reactions and drug poisoning-classification and causes of ADR; principle clinical manifestations and treatment of ADR, General principles of management of drug poiosoning; antidotes, classisfication of drugs. | 7 | CO5 | K1,K2 &K5 |
| **Reference Books:*** Harbans lal, 2011. Pharmaceuticals biochemistry. CBS Publishers and distributors Pvt. Ltd, Chennai.
* Carlos A. Guzmán and Giora Z. Feuerstein, 2009. Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, 1st edition, Springer.
* Daniel Figeys (Ed.). 2005. Industrial Proteomics: Applications for Biotechnology and Pharmaceuticals. Wiley, John & Sons, Incorporated.
* Kayser, O and Muller R.H.. 2004. Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Drug Discovery and Clinical Applications. WILEY-VCH
* Leon Shargel, Andrew B. C. Yu, Susanna Wu-Pong, and Yu Andrew B. C. 2004. Applied Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics. McGraw-Hill Companies
* Stefania Spada, Garywalsh. 2004. Directory of approved biopharmaceutical
* Gary Walsh. 2003. Biopharmaceutical, Biochemistry & Biotechnology.
* Heinrich Klefenz. 2002. Industrial pharmaceutical biotechnology.
* Thomas Lengauer (Ed.). 2002. Bioinformatics – from Genomes to Drugs. Volume I& II. Wiley-VCH.
* John F. Corpenter (editor), Mark C. Manning. 2002. Rational Design of stable formulation Theory and Practice (Pharmaceutical Biotechnology). Plenum, US. Ist edition.
* D.I.A. Crommelin, et al., 2002. Pharmaceutical Biology. Amazon prime publications.
* Werner Kalow, Urs A Meyer and Rachel F. Tyndale. 2001.
* Pharmacogenomics. CPL press.

**Useful Websites:** * https://tugasakhirsttifbogor.files.wordpress.com/2018/08/pharmaceutical-biotechnology.pdf
* http://library.nuft.edu.ua/ebook/file/Gad2007.pdf
* <https://oasis.iik.ac.id:9443/library/repository/a932eb462c49885a2c72755977036b81.pdf>
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**Elective Paper-6**

**ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 6** |
| Title of the paper | ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 1st  | 2nd  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The subject imparts knowledge on the fundamentals of ecology and pollution. The student will be provided with a basic knowledge and understanding about the functions of ecosystem and reduction of pollution by biotechnological tools.

**Course outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the students will be able to

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| CO-1 | (K2) explain various waste management methods  |
| CO-2 | (K3) classify potential methods of biodegrading organic pollutants. |
| CO-3 | (K4) examine the techniques involved in remediation of polluted environments |
| CO-4 | (K5) assess types of pollution & its control |
| CO-5 | (K6) compile biotechnological approaches to degrade xenobiotic compounds |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-6 | ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Environment: Basic concepts and issues; Environmental management and Conservation, Environmental Laws & Agencies involved in conservation. Environmental Pollution: Types of pollution & its control strategies -Air pollution, Soil pollution, Water pollution, Oil pollution & Radioactive pollution | 7 | CO1CO5 | K2 |
| **II** | Biofilm Kinetics: Completely mixed biofilm reactor-Soluble microbial products and inert biomass-Special-case biofilm solution. Reactor types:- batch reactor - continuous-flow stirred-tank reactor- Plug-flow reactor. Engineering design of reactors- Reactors in series | 7 | CO1CO2CO5 | K3 |
| **III** | Waste water management, source of waste water, Waste water treatment- physical, chemical and biological treatment. Microbiology of Waste water; Aerobic and anaerobic process, BOD and COD. | 7 | CO3 | K4 |
| **IV** | Toxicity: Types and Test for evaluating Toxicity. Biosensors, Biomonitoring of toxic materials .Biomagnification, Biomining and Biofuels | 7 | CO4 | K5 |
| **V** | Bioremediation; *In-situ and Ex-situ* Bioremediation of contaminated soils and waste land; Microbiology of degradation of Xenobiotics in environment; Pesticides, Surfactants, Degradative plasmids. Solid waste: Composting, Vermiculture and methane production. | 7 | CO5 | K6 |
| **Reference Books:*** Gareth M. Evans, Gareth G. Evans, Judy Furlong 2011
* Environmental biotechnology: theory and application John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. West Sussex, UK
* M. Moo-Young, W.A. Anderson, A.M. Chakrabarty, 2010. Environmental Biotechnology: Principles and Applications. Springer.
* M. H. Fulekar, 2010 Environmental Biotechnology, by Science Publishers Department of Life Sciences, University of Mumbai, India,
* Stanley E. Manahan, 2009. Environmental Chemistry, Ninth Edition, CRC Press.
* Environmental chemistry 5th edition by A.K.De. 1997.
* Bruce E. Rittmann and Perry L. McCarty. 2001. Environmental Biotechnology :Principles and applications. McGraw Hill, Newyork.
* Ahmed N, Qureshi, F.M. and Khan, O.Y. 2001.Industrial and Environmental Biotechnology. Horizon Press.
* Ahmed N, Qureshi, F.M. and Khan, O.Y. 2001.Industrial and Environmental Biotechnology. Horizon Press.

**Useful Websites:*** lbewww.epfl.ch/LBE/Default\_E.htm
* <http://lbe.epfl.ch>
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**Extra disciplinary subject for other department students**

**TISSUE ENGINEERING**

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| **Paper –**  |
| Title of the paper | TISSUE ENGINEERING | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Extra disciplinary subject | 2nd  | 3rd  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The subject imparts knowledge on the fundamentals of tissue and its function. The student will be provided with a basic knowledge and understanding about the functions of tissue and its biomedical applications.

**Course Outcome:**

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| CO-1 | Understand the basics of Basics of Tissue Engineering  |
| CO-2 | Apply the knowledge to create tissue culture methods |
| CO-3 | Acquire adequate knowledge in the use of tissue in medical application |
| CO-4 | Evaluate the benefits of Tissue Engineering & Pharmaceutical Products |
| CO-5 | Analyze the importance of applications of tissue engineering |

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| **SYLLABUS | Extra disciplinary subject | TISSUE ENGINEERING** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **Cos** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Basic biology of tissue engineering: The basis of growth and differentiation-morphogenesis and tissue engineering | 7 | CO1 | K4 & K5 |
| **II** | In vitro control of tissue development-Growth factors-Tissue engineering bioreactors- In vitro synthesis of Tissue and organs- Organotypic and histotypic engineered tissues. 3D cell culture-Tissue assembly in microgravity | 7 | CO2 | K3 & K5 |
| **III** | Biomaterials in tissue engineering-Scaffolds, extracellular matrix, polymers and nanocomposites. Approaches to transplanting engineered cells | 7 | CO3 | K1,K2,K3 & K4 |
| **IV** | Bioartificial pancrease, Hepatassist liver support system, Artificial Womb, Heamatopoietic system: Red blood cell substitutes, Renal replacement devices | 7 | CO4 | K2,K3,K4,K5 |
| **V** | Structural tissue engineering-Bone regeneration through cellular engineering, Skin tissue engineering, Brain implants-Neural stem cells, Periodontal applications | 7 | CO5 | K2,K3,K4 & K6 |
| **Reference Books:*** Sylvia, S. Mader, 2011, Human Biology, Twelfth edition, Mc Graw Hill, USA.
* Robert P. Lanaza, Robert Langer and Joseph Vacanti, 2007. Principles of Tissue Engineering. Third edition Academic Press.
* Micklem.H.S., Loutit John.F., 2004, Tissue grafting and radiation, Academic Press, New York..
* Penso.G., Balducci.D., 2004.Tissue cultures in biological research,Elsevier, Amsterdam
* Cecie Starr, 1996, Biology, Third edition , Wordsworth, America.

**Useful Websites:*** [www.nuigalway.ie/anatomy/tissue\_engineering.htm](http://www.nuigalway.ie/anatomy/tissue_engineering.htm)
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**Core Paper-9**

**BIOINFORMATICS**

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| **Paper – 9** |
| Title of the paper | BIOINFORMATICS | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 2nd  | 3rd  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge of the basics of bioinformatics tools. The student will get to understand the core concepts of in Silico biological research.

**Course outcomes:**

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| CO-1 | To get introduced to the basic concepts of Bioinformatics and its significance in Biological data analysis. |
| CO-2 | Describe the history, scope and importance of Bioinformatics and role of internet in Bioinformatics. |
| CO-3 | Explain about the methods to characterize and manage the different types of Biological data. |
| CO-4 | Classify different types of Biological Databases. |
| CO-5 | Introduction to the basics of sequence alignment and analysis |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-9 | BIOINFORMATICS** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Database concepts, Introduction to internet and its application, Introduction to bioinformatics, Protein and nucleotide databases, Information retrieval from biological databases, Sequence alignment and database searching-similarity searches using BLAST and FASTA. Artificial Intelligence: Introduction to biological neural network, motivation for artificial neural network (ANN), Big data analysis - DNA/RNA/protein sequence or structure data, gene expression data, protein-protein interaction (PPI) data, pathway data and gene ontology (GO) data | 10 | CO1 | K1 & K2 |
| **II** | Sequence alignment basics, match, mismatch, similarity, scoring an alignment, gap penalty, protein vs DNA alignments, Dot-matrix alignment, pairwise alignment. Global and local alignment algorithms, multiple sequence alignment-progressive alignment and Iterative alignment algorithms, consensus sequence, patterns and profiles, Database searching: Pairwise alignment based rigorous algorithm (Smith and Waterman) and Heuristic algorithms (FASTA and Blast). Multiple sequence alignment based database searching. PSI- Blast, PAM and Blosum matrices | 10 | CO2 | K2,K3 & K5 |
| **III** | Bioinformatics for genome sequencing, EST Clustering and analyses, Finding genes in prokaryotic and eukaryotic genomes, Regulatory sequence analysis, Bioinformatics for Genome maps and markers, Bioinformatics for understanding Genome variation, Protein structure-X-ray crystallography, The protein databank and the PDBSum-SCOP, CATH, DALI and HSSP ;Visualization of molecular structures-RasMol and Pymol; Protein secondary structure prediction, Fold Recognition; Transmembrane topology prediction | 10 | CO3 | K2 & K5 |
| **IV** | Molecular visualization tools. Rasmol, Chime and Spdb viewer. Structure analysis tools. VAST and DALI, Structural biology - Homology modeling, Bioinformatics for micro array designing and transcriptional profiling, Bioinformatics for metabolic reconstruction, Bioinformatics for phylogenetic analysis | 10 | CO4 | K4 & K5 |
| **V** | Medical application of Bioinformatics. Disease genes, Drug Discovery. History. Steps in drug discovery. Target Identification. Target Validation. QSAR. Lead Identification. Preclinical pharmacology and toxicology. ADME. Drug designing. Rational drug design. Computer aided drug design. Ligand based approach. Target based approach | 10 | CO5 | K3,K4 & K6 |
| **Reference Books:*** DassanayakeS.Ranil, Y.I.N. Silva Gunawardene, 2011. Genomic and Proteomic Techniques, Narosa Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
* Thiagarajan B, Rajalakshmi.P.A., 2009. Computational Biology, MJP publishers, Chennai.
* BosuOrpita, SimminderKaurThukral, 2007. Bioinformatics Databases, Tools and Algorithms, Oxford University press, New Delhi.
* Rastogi.S.C, Mendiratta.N, Rastogi.P, 2004. Bioinformatics methods and applications, Prentice-Hall of India private limited, New Delhi.
* Lohar s. Prakash, 2009. Bioinformatics, MJP Publishers, Chennai.
* Stephen misener and Stephen A. Krawetz., 2000. Bioinformatics methods and protocols, Humana press Inc, New Jersey.
* Durbin.R, S.Eddy, A.Krogh and G.Mitchison, 1998. Biological sequence analysis, Cambridge university press, Cambridge.
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**Core Paper-10**

**IMMUNOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 10** |
| Title of the paper | IMMUNOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 2nd  | 3rd  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of immunology. The student will get to understand the core concepts of immune systems and their non-specific and specific mechanisms, vaccine, etc.

**Course outcomes:**

At the end of the course the students will be able to

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| CO-1 | (K2) Illustrate various mechanisms that regulate immune responses and maintain tolerance |
| CO-2 | (K3) describe key events and cellular players in antigen presentation, and how the nature of the antigen will shape resulting effector responses |
| CO-3 | (K4) learn the concepts of cellular and molecular processes that represents the human immune system.  |
| CO-4 | (K5) elucidate the role of immunological regulation and tolerance at a cellular and molecular level |
| CO-5 | (K6) compile concepts on immunological principles and diagnosis  |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-10 | IMMUNOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | History and overview of the immune system. Types of immunity - innate, acquired, passive and active, self vs non-self-discrimination. Physiology of immune response: HI and CMI specificity and memory. Cells and organs of the immune system .Lymphoid tissue, origin and development. Hematopoiesis and differentiation of lymphocytes | 10 | CO1 | K1 & K2 |
| **II** | Lymphocyte-sub-populations of mouse and man. APC cells, lymphokines, Phagocytic cells, macrophage, dendritic cells, K and NK Cells. Nature and biology of antigens, epitopes, haptens, adjuvents. Immunoglobulins- structure, distribution and function. Immunoglobulin super family Isotypic, Allotypic and Idiotypic variants, generation of antibody diversity | 10 | CO2 | K2,K3 & K5 |
| **III** | Monoclonal antibody production and its applications. Types of vaccine and vaccination schedule. Role of MHC antigens in immune responses, Structure and function of class I and class II MHC molecules. MHC antigens in transplantation and HLA tissue typing. Transplantation immunology- immunological basis of graft rejection, cinical transplantation and Immunosuppressive therapy. Tumour Immunology - Tumour antigen, Immune response to tumours | 10 | CO3 | K2 & K5 |
| **IV** | Effector mechanisms in immunity - macrophage activation, cell mediated cytotoxicity, cytotoxicity assay. Hypersensitivity reactions and types. The complement system, mode of activation, classical and alternate pathway, biological functions of C proteins | 10 | CO4 | K4 & K5 |
| **V** | Immunotechniques- Principle and Applications: Immuno diffusion,Immuno fluorescence, Insitu localization technique - FISH and GISH. RIA and ELISA, FACS, Western blot, ELISPOT assay. Agglutination tests. VDRL test.Purification ofantibodies, Quantitation of immunoglobulin by RID, EID and nephelometry, CMI techniques and Immunotherapy. | 10 | CO5 | K3,K4 & K6 |
| **Reference Books:** * Peter J. Delves, Seamus J. Martin, Dennis R. Burton, Ivan M. Roitt,2011.
* Roitt.s Essential Immunology, 12 edition, Wiley-Blackwell. USA.
* Kannan. I., 2010. Immunology. MJP Publishers, Chennai.
* Abbas, A.K., A.H.L. Lichtman and S.Pillai, 2010. Cellular and MolecularImmunology. 6th Edition. Saunders Elsevier Publications, Philadelphia.
* SeemiGarhat Bashir, 2009. Text Book of Immunology, PHI LearningPvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
* Thomas J. Kindt, Barbara A. Osborne and Richard A. Goldsby, 2006.Kuby Immunology, 6th edition, W. H. Freeman & Company.
* Nandini Shetty, 1996, Immunology: introductory textbook - I. NewAge International, New Delhi.

**Useful Websites:** * www.library.csusm.edu/course guides/biology
* www.immunologylink.com
* <http://www.wiley.com/college/bio/karp12791/weblinks.html>
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**Core Paper-11**

**BIOPROCESS TECHNOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 11** |
| Title of the paper | BIOPROCESS TECHNOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 2nd  | 3rd  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of bioprocess and industrial fermentation. The student will get to understand the core concepts of fermentation and its commercial application.

**Course outcomes:**

The student will learn about the:

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| CO-1 | (K2) Outline the basis of Bioprocess Engineering  |
| CO-2 | (K3) Relate reactors in fermentation |
| CO-3 | (K4) Differentiate fermentation processes |
| CO-4 | (K5) Assess Scale up and Scale down  |
| CO-5 | (K6) Compile the output of fermentation processes |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-11 | BIOPROCESS TECHNOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Introduction to fermentation. General requirements of fermentation. Microbial growth kinetics of batch and continuous culture. Solid substrate, slurry fermentation and its application. Microbial cell culture. Immobilization of cells and enzymes. Food Safety: Introduction to food safety aspects and food related hazards – HACCP and ISO. | 10 | CO1 | K1 & K2 |
| **II** | Types of bioreactors: Submerged reactors, surface reactors, mechanically agitated reactors, non-mechanically agitated reactors. Design of fermenters, body construction. Production of citric acid, penicillin and insulin. Isolation and improvement of Industrially important Micro-organisms, Media for Industrial fermentation and Sterilization. | 10 | CO2 | K2,K3 & K5 |
| **III** | Introduction to bioproducts and bioseparation. Primary recovery process: Cell disruption methods. Cell lysis and Flocculation: Osmotic and mechanical methods of lysis. Flocculation by electrolysis; polymorphic flocculation. Precipitation methods. Filtration: Principles, Conventional, Crossflow filtration. Sedimentation: Principles, Sedimentation coefficients. Extraction Principles, Liquid liquid extraction, aqueous two phase extraction, supercritical fluid extraction. | 10 | CO3 | K2 & K5 |
| **IV** | Down Stream Processing: Chromatography Techniques, Membrane separation, ultrafiltration. Drying .Principles and operation of vacuum dryer, shelf dryer, rotary dryer, freezer and spray dryer. Crystallization and Whole broth processing. | 10 | CO4 | K4 & K5 |
| **V** | Aerobic and anaerobic fermentation processes and their application in the field of biotechnology industry. Production of commercially important primary and secondary metabolites, Effluent Treatment and Fermentation Economics. | 10 | CO5 | K3,K4 & K6 |
| **Reference Books:** * Min-tzeLiong, 2011. Bioprocess Sciences and Technology. NovaScience Pub Inc.
* Michael L.Shuler, FikretKargi. 2003. Bioprocess Engineering. PHIpublishers.
* P.A.Belter, E.L.Cursler, and W.S.Hu. 1988.Bioseparation: Downstream processing for Biotechnology. John Wiley and sons.
* R.G. Harrison, P.Todd, SR.Rudge and D.P. Petrides. 2003.Bioseparation science and engineering. Oxford Press.

 **Useful Websites:** * www.wildfermentation.com/John Schollar and BenedikteWatmore, Practical Fermentation-a technicalguide
* web.mit.edu/professional/short.../fermentation\_technology.html
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**Core Paper-12**

**PRACTICAL-III**

**(Bioinformatics, Immunology & Bioprocess Technology)**

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| **Paper – 12** |
| Title of the paper | PRACTICAL-III (Bioinformatics, Immunology & Bioprocess Technology) | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 2nd  | 3rd  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The practical will establish a basic study skill on the subject and will improve the student’s ability to calculate and improve their practical skill and knowledge.

**Course outcomes:**

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| CO-1 | (K2) to learn the Bioinformatics tools for sequence retrieval and alignment |
| CO-2 | (K3) to apply the learned tools for various applications |
| CO-3 | (K4) to isolate, identify & enumerate immune cells |
| CO-4 | (K5) to learn the technique of immunodiagnostics |
| CO-5 | (K6) to study upstream & downstream techniques |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-12 | PRACTICAL-III** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **A** | **(A) Bioinformatics-practical**1. Sequence retrieval from Genbank2. Sequence retrieval from Uniprot.3. Sequence identity search- Sequence similarity search using BLAST4. Sequence similarity search using FASTA5. Sequence similarity search using PSI BLAST6. Sequence similarity search using PHI- BLAST.7. Prediction of signal sequence using SignalP online tool8. Pattern Search (Domains & Motifs) using Pfam9. ORF gene Search - Genscan10. Sequence translation using ExPASy translate tool11. Characterization of retrieved protein sequence by ProtParam tool.12. Pair-wise global sequence alignment using EBI-EMBOSS Needleman Wunsch tool13. Pair-wise local sequence alignment using EBI-EMBOSS Smith Waterman tool14. Multiple sequence alignment using EBI-CLUSTALW2.15. PHYLOGENY- Phylogenetic tree using PHYLIP.16. Prediction of secondary protein structure using GOR (Garnier Osguthorpe-Robson) server.17. Prediction of tertiary protein structure using SWISS-MODEL Server18. Validation of the predicted structure using PROCHECK server19. Molecular visualization of proteins using RASMOL.20. Docking of small molecule with protein structure using Hex software.21. Docking of two proteins using PatchDock (Protein-Protein docking) tool.22. Retrieval of E.Coli glycolytic pathway from KEGG | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K1,K2,K3,K4 &K5 |
| **B** | **(B) Immunology - practical**1. Identification of various immune cells from human peripheral blood.2. Lymphocyte separation and identification3. Determination of lymphocyte viability by trypan blue method4. WBC counting5. Preparation of serum and plasma6. Electrophoretic profile of human serum in native PAGE7. Preparation of cellular antigen – human RBC8. Preparation of antigen-adjuvent mixture for production of polyclonal antibody9. Isolation of IgG molecule from serum10. Immunodiagnostics: CRP11. Immunodiagnostics: ASO12. Immunodiagnostics: Widal13. Immunodiagnostics: RA14. Immunodiagnostics: Blood grouping and typing15. Immunodiagnostics: hCG16. ELISA17. Radial Immunodiffusion18. Ouchterlony Immunodiffusion19. Immunoelectrophoresis20. Rocket electrophoresis21. Counter current immunoelectrophoresis.22. Bioassays for cytokines23. Radioimmunoassays (Demonstration) | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K2,K3,K4 |
| **C** | **(C) Bioprocess Technology - Practical**1. Parts and design of fermenter2. Solid state fermentation3. Submerged fermentation4. Foaming and antifoaming agents5. Media preparation and sterilization6. Isolation of industrially important microorganisms for microbial processes.7. Conservation of Bacteria by Lyophilization.8. Production and estimation of protease9. Production and estimation of amylase.10. Production of wine using grapes11. Production of penicillin12. Determination of penicillin activity13. Citric acid production14. Use of alginate for cell immobilization.15. Media standardization (C:N ratio) for maximum biomass production of an industrially important microorganism.16. Cell disruption (Sonication)17. Aqueous Two Phase Extraction of enzymes | 15 | CO1CO2CO3CO4CO5 | K2,K3,K4 & K5 |

**Elective Paper-7**

**NANO BIOTECHNOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 7** |
| Title of the paper | NANO BIOTECHNOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 2nd  | 3rd  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The subject imparts knowledge on the fundamentals of nanoparticles. The student will be provided with a basic knowledge and understanding about the role of nanoparticles in biotechnology.

**Course outcomes**:

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| --- | --- |
| CO-1 | Understand the bases for Introduction to Nanotechnology |
| CO-2 | To impart understanding on Nanoparticle based Drug Delivery. |
| CO-3 | Fabrication of nanomaterials for bone tissue grafting |
| CO-4 | Methods of Nanofabrication |
| CO-5 | Understand the application of Nanotechnology |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-7 | NANO BIOTECHNOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Introduction to Nanotechnology- Scientific revolution, Feynman’s vision, Classification of nanobiomaterials -Types of nanomaterials – nanoparticles, nanotubes, nanowires, Nanofibers, Size deoendent variation in the properties of Nanomaterials, Nature’s Nanophenomena. | 7 | CO1 | K1 |
| **II** | Preparation of Nanomaterials, Top down and bottom up approaches, Biosynthesis, Nanobiomaterials- Polymer, Ceramic, Metal based Nanobiomaterials, Carbon based Nanomaterials, DNA based Nanostructures, Protein based Nanostructures, Quantum dots, Magnetic Nanoparticles, Nanofibres, Hydrogels, Films and Scaffolds. | 7 | CO2 | K4 |
| **III** | Application of Nanomaterials in Bone substitutes and Dentistry, Food and Cosmetic applications, Bio-sensors and Lab-on-a-chip, Bio-devices and implantable devices, Bioremediation, Nanomaterials for anti-microbial coating – medical implants and paints, Application of Nanotechnology in textile industry. | 7 | CO3 | K1 & K5 |
| **IV** | Nanomaterials for diagnosis and therapy, Implications of drug delivery, Nano-carriers for application in medicine, polymeric nanoparticles as drug carriers, Drug release mechanism, Targeted Drug Delivery using nanocarriers, Nanoparticle technologies for cancer therapy and diagnosis, Point of Care and Personalized medicine, Magnetic nanoparticles for imaging and Hyperthermia. | 7 | CO4 | K2 |
| **V** | Nanotoxicology, Portals of Entry of the nanoparticles into the Human Body, Bio-toxicity of Nanoparticles, Nanoparticles in Mammalian systems and Health threats, Biological response and cellular interaction of implant materials and scaffolds, Risk assessment and Safety Regulation of nanoparticles. | 7 | CO5 | K5 |
| **Reference Books:*** Nanotechnology, S.Shanmugam, Mjp publication. 2011.
* Advanced nanomaterials, kurt E. geckeler, Hiroyuki Nishide , Wiley VHC.2010.
* Nanotechnology and tissue engineering. T.Laurencin, Lakshmi S. Nair, CRC press. 2012.
* Handbook of carbon nanomaterials. Francis D souza, Karl M. Kadish.
* World scientific publishing co. pte. ltd. 2011.
* Oded Shoseyov (Editor), Ilan Levy, 2010. NanoBioTechnology: BioInspired Devices and Materials of the Future, Humana Press.
* Chad A. Mirkin and Christof M. Niemeyer, 2007. Nanobiotechnology II: More Concepts and Applications, Wiley-VCH.
* Challa S.S.R.Kumar (Ed). 2006. Biologicals and pharmaceutical nanomaterials, Wiley-VCH Verlag Gmbh & Co, KgaA.
* K.K.K.Jain 2006. Nanobiotechnology in Molecualr Diagnostics: Current Techniques and Applications Horizon Bioscience
* Niemeyer, C.M., Mirkin, C.A. (Eds). 2004. Nanobiotechnology Concepts, Applications and Perspectives, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim.
* Andrze w. Miziolek, Shashi P.Karna, J malthew Mauro and Richard A.Vaia. 2005 Defense Applications of Nanomaterials :
* Springer Handbook of Nanotechnology- Ed. by B. Bhushan, Springer-Verlag (2004)
* The Chemistry of Nanomaterials: Synthesis, Properties and Applications, C.N.R. Rao, A. Muller, A. K. Cheetham (Eds), Wiley-VCH Verlag (2004)
* Nanomaterials for medical diagnosis and therapy, Challa Kumar, Wiley-VCH, 2007.
* Nanotechnology for cancer therapy, Mansoor M. Amiji, CRC Press, 2007.
* K.K.Jain, Nano Biotechnology, Horizions Biosciences, 2006
* Nanomaterials: An introduction to synthesis, properties and application, Dieter Vollath, Wiley VCH, 2008
* Cato T. Laurencin and Lakshmi S. Nair, Nanotechnology and Tissue Engineering The
* Scaffold, CRC Press taylor& Francis Group.
* Introduction to Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, Gabor .L et al, Fundamentals of Nanotechnology, Hornyak, G. Louis, Tibbals, H. F., Dutta, Joydeep, CRC Press, 2009.
* Assessing Nanoparticle Risks to Human Health, Gurumurthy Ramachandran, Elesvier, 2011.
* Nanotechnology: Environmental Health and safety, Risks, Regulation and Management, Matthew Hull and Diana Bowman, Elsevier, 2010.
* Nanotechnology: Health and Environmental Risks, Jo Anne Shatkin, CRC Press, 2013

**Useful Websites:**http://www.zyvex.com/nano www.fda.gov/nanotechnology/ www.nature.com/nnano/ |

**Elective Paper-8**

**MOLECULAR DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 8** |
| Title of the paper | MOLECULAR DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 2nd  | 3rd  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The subject imparts knowledge on the fundamentals of developmental biology. The student will be provided with a basic knowledge and understanding about the molecular aspects of developmental biology.

**Course outcomes:**

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| --- | --- |
| CO-1 | Illustrate the structure and function of developmental biology, Gametogenesis |
| CO-2 | Discuss basic fertilization process of animals |
| CO-3 | Demonstrate the functions of embryonic development process |
| CO-4 | Illustrate the organ development of vertebrate animals |
| CO-5 | Demonstrate the impact of gene in developmental biology and developmental disorders |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-8 | MOLECULAR DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Definition and scope of developmental biology. Gametogenesis - Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis. Structure of Sperm and oocyte. Instructive and permissive interactions, competence, epithelial - mesenchymal interactions. Important signaling pathways in vertebrate development | 7 | CO1 | K1,K2 & K5 |
| **II** | Fertilization - Definition, mechanism of fertilizatiom in mammal & sea urchin. Types of fertilization. Nieuwkoop center, Molecular role of organizer | 7 | CO2 | K4 |
| **III** | Cleavage in Xenopus, Chick and mammals, Regulation of cleavage cycle. Morphogenetic movements, Gastrulation in Xenopus, Chick and mammals. Fate Maps | 7 | CO3 | K3 |
| **IV** | Vertebrate Development: Formation of the neural tube, myogenesis, and hematopoiesis. Mechanism of vertebrate eye development | 7 | CO4 | K2 |
| **V** | Drosophila Maternal effect genes, induction at single cell level - differentiation of photoreceptors in ommatidia. Developmental disorders Spina bifida, Anenecephaly, and craniorachischis, Cyclopia, Thanotrophic dysplasia | 7 | CO5 | K1 & K4 |
| **Reference Books:*** Scott F.Gilbert, 2010. Developmental Biology, 9th edition, Sinauer Associates Inc.
* Subramoniam, T. 2002. Developmental Biology. 1st edition. Narosa publications.
* Richard M.Twynman, 2001 Developmental Biology. (2 nd edition), Viva Publications, New Delhi.

**Useful Websites:**sackler.tufts.edu/.../Cell-Molecular-and-Developmental-Biology www.devbio.com/ |

**INTERNSHIP**

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| **Paper –**  |
| Title of the paper | INTERNSHIP | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Paper | 1st  | 2nd  | 2 |

**Learning Outcome:**

To gain hands on training and expertise in handling sophisticated instruments and acquire in depth knowledge in their applications.

**Course outcomes**:

The student will learn to

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| --- | --- |
| CO-1 | (K2) understand working principles and the techniques of various processes |
| CO-2 | (K3) apply standard operating procedures followed in industries |
| CO-3 | (K3) prepare to face challenges & gain confidence in the field of study. |
| CO-4 | (K5) critically assess the utilization of sophisticated instruments and expensive consumables |
| CO-5 | (K6) develop work ethics to be followed in a scientific laboratory |

**Extra disciplinary subject for other department students**

**GENE MANIPULATION TECHNOLOGY**

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| **Paper –**  |
| Title of the paper | GENE MANIPULATION TECHNOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Extra disciplinary subject | 1st  | 2nd  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

After studying this course, students will be able to:

* To understand more about the science that underlies the development of genetically modified organisms and in particular how gene transfer is brought about
* To know something of the potential benefits and uncertainties associated with gene transfer and the high levels of technical ingenuity involved
* To understand more the science that underpins the development of Golden Rice and understand why the usefulness of this product has proved so contentious.

**Course Outcome:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CO-1 | Understand the basics of Basics of Gene Manipulation Technology  |
| CO-2 | Apply the knowledge to create Constructions of DNA Libraries Constructions of DNA Libraries. |
| CO-3 | Acquire adequate knowledge in the use of Genome Sequencing and Transcriptomics |
| CO-4 | Evaluate the benefits of Protein Engineering & Pharmaceutical Products |
| CO-5 | Analyse the importance of Gene Cloning & Applications of Gene Cloning |

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| **SYLLABUS | Extra disciplinary subject | GENE MANIPULATION TECHNOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Basics of Gene Manipulation Technology-Restriction Enzymes-Cutting and Joining Reactions-Vectors-Selection of Recombinants- Agarose Gel Electrophoresis-Southern Blotting- Hybridization-Autoradiography-PCR- Native Page- SDS-Page-2D Gel Electrophoresis- Western Blotting. | 7 | CO1 | K2,K4 &K5 |
| **II** | Constructions of DNA Libraries- Vectors Used In the Construction of CDNA and Genomic DNA Libraries- Chromosome Walking- Positive Selection and Subtractive Hybridization- Preparation Of (BAC/YAC Library). | 7 | CO2 | K1,K3,K5 |
| **III** | Genome Sequencing and Transcriptomics- Sanger’s Sequencing, Whole Genome Shot gun Sequencing- Comparative Genome Sequencing- Transcriptome Analysis- DNA Microarray- Expression of Recombinant Proteins. | 7 | CO3 | K1,K2,K3 &K4 |
| **IV** | Protein Engineering & Pharmaceutical Products- Site Directed Mutagenesis- Protein Analysis- Therapeutic Protein- Vaccines. | 7 | CO4 | K2,K3 &K4 |
| **V** | Applications of Gene Cloning- creating Transgenic Animals and Plants- Reporter Genes- Animal Cloning, Gene expression in plants- Biosafety and Bioethics. | 7 | CO5 | K2,K3 &K4 |
| **References**:* An Introduction Gene Cloning And Manipulation- Howe.C
* Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manua l (3- Volume Set)- Sambrook J. et al.
* T.A. Brown 1995. Gene Cloning and Introduction.
* Thiel 2002. Biotechnology Nucleic Acids to Protein: A Laboratory Project. Tatamcgraw.Hill
* Desmond S. T. Nicholl, an Introduction To Genetic Engineering 3rd Edition.
* R. W. Old & S.B. Primrose, Principles Of Gene Manipulation, Fifth Edition, Blackwell Science
* Genetic Engineering Principles And Methods By Setlow, Jane K. (VOLUME 24)
* Bernard R Glick and Jack .J. Pasternack, 1994, Molecular Biotechnology, ASM Press.
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**Core Paper-13**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 13** |
| Title of the paper | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 2nd  | 4th  | 4 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of academic research. The student will get to understand the core concepts of methodologies & ethics to pursue research.

**Course outcomes:**

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| --- | --- |
| CO-1 | Understand the bases for research |
| CO-2 | To know about research proposal and dissertation writing. |
| CO-3 | To know about Statistical application in research |
| CO-4 | To know about office tools used in research |
| CO-5 | To know about search engines. |

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| **SYLLABUS | Core Paper-13 | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Research Methodology - An Introduction: Meaning of Research, Objectives of Research, Types of Research, Research Approaches, Importance of knowing how research is done, Research Process, Criteria of good research. Defining the Research Problem; Research Design; Sampling Design; Methods of Data Collection; Processing and Analysis of Data; Sampling Fundamentals | 10 | CO1 | K1 |
| **II** | Review of literature, Writing the Research Report (Thesis and publications): Components of research report - Title, Authors, Addresses, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Summary, Acknowledgements and Bibliography | 10 | CO2 | K2 &K6 |
| **III** | Standard Deviation- T test. Analysis of Variance components (ANOVA) for fixed effect model; Total, treatment and error of squares, Degrees of freedom, Confidence interval; ANOVA for random effects model, Estimation of variance components, Model adequacy checking. Two factor Factorial Design, Basic definitions and principles, main effect and interaction, response surface and contour plots, General arrangement for a two factor factorial design | 10 | CO3 | K3 |
| **IV** | Spreadsheet Tool: Introduction to spreadsheet application, features and functions, Using formulas and functions, Data storing, Features for Statistical data analysis, Generating charts/ graph and other features. Presentation Tool: Introduction to presentation tool, features and functions, Creating presentation, Customizing presentation, Showing presentation. Tools used may be Microsoft Power Point, Open Office or similar tool | 10 | CO4 | K1 & K4 |
| **V** | Web Search: Introduction to Internet, Use of Internet and WWW, Using search engine like Google, Yahoo, Pubmed, Science direct, Scopus etc, and Using advanced search techniques | 10 | CO5 | K1 & K2 |
| **Reference Books:*** Montgomery, Douglas C. (2007), 5/e, Design and Analysis of Experiments, (Wiley India).
* Montgomery, Douglas C. & Runger, George C. (2007), 3/e, Applied Statistics & Probability for Engineers (Wiley India).
* Kothari C.K. (2004), 2/e, Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques (New Age International, New Delhi).
* Krishnaswamy, K.N., Sivakumar, Appa Iyer and Mathiranjan M. (2006), Management Research Methodology; Integration of Principles, Methods and Techniques (Pearson Education, New Delhi).
* The complete reference Office Xp – Stephan L. Nelson, Gujulia Kelly (TMH).
* Basic Computer Science and Communication Engineering – R. Rajaram (SCITECH).

**Useful Websites** * www.ask.com/Methodology+Research
* www.qmethod.org/
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**Elective Paper-9**

**STEM CELL BIOLOGY**

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| **Paper – 9** |
| Title of the paper | STEM CELL BIOLOGY | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 2nd  | 4th  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The subject imparts knowledge on the fundamentals of stem cells. The student will be provided with a basic knowledge and understanding about the application of stem cell biology.

**Course Outcomes**:

At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:

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| CO1 | To understand the major discoveries of stem cell biology  |
| CO2 | To provide basic knowledge about stem cell niche and functions  |
| CO3 | To enlighten the students on Stem cell isolation and culture techniques |
| CO4 | To update the knowledge on Stem cell cycle  |
| CO5 | To assess and appraise Applications of Embryonic stem cells. |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-9 | STEM CELL BIOLOGY** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Stem cells - Definition, Characterization, Pluripotency, Self-renewal and differentiation. Types of stem cells- Embryonic stem cells, Adult stem cells and mesenchymal stem Cells, Adipose stem cells | 7 | CO1 | K1 |
| **II** | Stem cell niche, Niche specification - Drosophila germ line stem cells. Receptors, genes and markers of stem cells | 7 | CO2 | K1 & K2 |
| **III** | Stem cell isolation and culture techniques. Characterization of stem cells | 7 | CO3 | K3, K4 |
| **IV** | Stem cell cycle. Chromatin modification and transcriptional regulation, chromatin modifying factors, Chromosomal inactivation. JAK -STAT pathway, Ras\Raf pathway, PI3K cell signaling, p53 check points, Role of LIF pathway in cell cycle control | 7 | CO4 | K3,K3 & K5 |
| **V** | Applications of Embryonic stem cells, Bone marrow stem cells, Adipose derived stem cells and Hematopoietic stem cells. Ethics in human stem cell research | 7 | CO5 | K3,K4 & K5 |
| **Reference Books:*** Stem Cell Biology, Daniel Marshak, Richard L. Gardener and David Gottlieb, Cold Spring Harbour Laboratory Press
* Stem cell biology and gene therapy, Booth C., Cell Biology International, Academic Press
* Stem Cell and Gene-Based Therapy: Frontiers in Regenerative Medicine, Alexander Battler, Jonathan Leo, Springer, STEM CELL TECHNOLOGY Syllabus - Semester First References:
* Stem Cell Biology and Gene Therapy. Quesenberry PJ, Stein GS, eds. (£65.00.) Wiley, 1998.
* Progress in gene therapy, Volume 2,Pioneering stem cell/gene therapy trials, Roger Bertolotti, Keiya Ozawa and H. Kirk Hammond, VSP international science publishers
* Stem Cells Handbook: Stewart Sell, Humana Press; Totowa NJ, USA; Oct. 2003,
* Human Embryonic Stem Cells: The Practical Handbook by Stephen Sullivan and Chad A Cowan
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**Elective Paper-10**

**BIOETHICS, BIOSAFETY, CLINICAL TRIALS, IPR & ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

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| **Paper – 10** |
| Title of the paper | BIOETHICS, BIOSAFETY, CLINICAL TRIALS, IPR & ENTREPRENEURSHIP | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Elective Paper | 2nd  | 4th  | 3 |

**Learning Outcome:**

This course provides the guidelines and regulations governing research; evaluate ethical conduct and social responsibilities; to adhere to safe working practices; to appreciate the need for protection of human subjects; to recognize the potential harms in research and show sensitivity to cultural and ethical issues; to create a general awareness about IPR.

**Course Outcome:**

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| CO-1 | Understand the basics of biosafety and bioethics and its impact on biological sciences and the importance of human life. |
| CO-2 | Apply the knowledge to recognize the importance of biosafety guidelines and good clinical practices. |
| CO-3 | Acquire adequate knowledge in the use of genetically modified organisms and its effect on human health. |
| CO-4 | Evaluate the benefits of GM technology and importance of IPR |
| CO-5 | Analyse the importance of protection of new knowledge and innovations and its role in business and entrepreneurship |

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| **SYLLABUS | Elective Paper-10 | BIOETHICS, BIOSAFETY, CLINICAL TRIALS, IPR & ENTREPRENEURSHIP** |
| **Unit** | **Content** | **Hours** | **COs** | **Cognitive level** |
| **I** | Introduction to Bioethics Need for bioethics in social and cultural issues. Bioethics & GMO’s Issues and concerns pertaining to Genetically modified foods & food crops, Organisms and their possible health implications and mixing up with the gene-pool. Bioethics in Medicine Protocols of ethical concerns related to prenatal diagnosis, gene therapy, Organ transplantation, Xenotransplantation, Containment facilities for genetic engineering experiments, regulations on field experiments and release of GMO`s labeling of GM foods. | 10 | CO1 | K2,K3 & K4 |
| **II** | Clinical trials –Regulations. Bioethics & Cloning Permissions and Procedures in Animal Cloning, Human cloning, Risks and hopes. Bioethics in Research Stem cell research, Human Genome Project, Use of animals in research, human volunteers for Clinical research, Studies on Ethnic races. Ethics in patient care, Informed consent. | 10 | CO2 | K3, K4 & K5 |
| **III** | Biosafety – Biological risk assessment. Biological agents and Hazard groups. Criteria in biological risk assessment. Guidelines for categorization of genetically modified plants for field test. Regulation, national and international guidelines of Biosafety, rDNA guidelines, Regulatory requirements for drugs and Biologics GLP. Biosafety levels. Safety equipments and Biological Safety cabinets. | 10 | CO3 | K3,K4 & K5 |
| **IV** | IPR: Introduction to Intellectual Property rights, Patenting – Factors for patentability – Novelty, Non-obviousness, Marketability. Procedures for registration of Patents. Copyright works, ownership, transfer and duration of Copyright. Renewal and Termination of Copyright. Industrial Designs - Need for Protection of Industrial Designs. Procedure for obtaining Design Protection. Infringement, Right of Goodwill, Passing Off. Trademarks - Introduction to Trademarks. Need for Protection of Trademarks. Classification of Trademarks. Indian Trademarks Law. Procedural Requirements of Protection of Trademarks | 10 | CO4 | K4, K5 & K6 |
| **V** | Geographical Indications - Indication of Source and Geographical Indication. Procedure for Registration, Duration of Protection and Renewal. Infringement, Penalties and Remedies. Layout- Designs of Integrated Circuits: Conditions and Procedure for Registration. Duration and Effect of Registration Protection of Plant variety and Plant breeders’ rights in India. Protection of traditional knowledge, Bioprospecting and biopiracy. India’s new IP Policy (2016), Govt of India’s steps to promote IPR. Career opportunities in IP. Entrepreneurship: Definition and importance, Characteristics and functions of an entrepreneur. | 10 | CO5 | K4,K5 & K6 |
| **Reference Books:*** “Bioethics & Biosafety” by Sateesh MK, IK International publications, 2008
* USPTO Web Patent Databases at: www.uspto.gov/patft
* Government of India's Patents Website: patinfo.nic.in
* Intellectual property India: www.ipindia.nic.in
* “Indian Patent Law : Legal and Business Implications” by Ajit Parulekar, Sarita D'Souza Macmillan India publication, 2006
* “Agriculture and Intellectual Property Rights”, edited by: Santaniello,V., Evenson, R.E., Zilberman, D. and Carlson, G.A. University Press publication, 2003
* Research papers and Reports provided from time to time
* Ganguli P, (2001), Intellectual Property Rights, Tata Mcgraw Hill.
* Ramesh Chandra, (2004), Issues Of Intellectual Property Rights, Isha Books.
* Erbisch F.h., Maredia K.M, (2000), Intellectual Property Rights In Agricultural Biotechnology, Universities Press.
* Shiv Sahai Singh, (2004), Law Of Intellectual Property Rights, Deep & Deep Publications (p) Ltd.
* Subbian A, Bhaskaran S, (2007), Intellectual Property Rights: Heritage, Science And Society Int. Treaties, Deep & Deep Publications.
* Elad Harison (2008). Intellectual Property Rights, Innovation and Software Technologies. Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, UK.
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**Core Paper-14**

**DISSERTATION**

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| **Paper – 14** |
| Title of the paper | DISSERTATION | Subject code:  |
| Category of the course | Year | Semester | Credits |
| Core Paper | 2nd  | 4th  | 8 |

**Learning Outcome:**

The paper imparts a thorough knowledge on the basics of academic research. The student will get to understand the core concepts of pursuing research.

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