

Syllabus for 3-Years B.Sc. (Honours) Biotechnology

SESSION 2019-20

Passed through BOS: 30th Aug, 2019 Updated as per the latest Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)



CORE STRUCTURE OF SYLLABUS FORTHREE YEARS (SIX SEMESTER)B.Sc. (H) BIOTECHNOLOGY

B.Sc. Syllabus Biotechnology 1st Year 1st Semester					
Course code	Course Title	1	Ρ	Т	Total
					Credits
TIU-HBT-T101	BIOCHEMISTRY AND	4	0	0	4
	METABOLISM				
TIU-HBT-T103	CELL BIOLOGY	4	0	0	4
TIU-HBT-L101	BIOCHEMISTRY AND	0	2	0	2
	METABOLISM LAB				
TIU-HBT-L103	CELL BIOLOGY LAB	0	2	0	2
TIU-AEC-T105	LANGUAGE (COMMUNICATIVE	2	0	0	2
	ENGLISH)				
TIU-HBT-T105	BIOSAFETY AND BIOETHICS	2	0	0	2
	Total Credit	12	4	0	16

B.Sc. Syllabus Biotechnology 1st Year 2ndSemester					
Course code	Course Title	L	Ρ	т	Total Credits
TIU-HBT-T102	MAMMALIAN PHYSIOLOGY	4	0	0	4
TIU-HBT-T104	PLANT PHYSIOLOGY	4	0	0	4
TIU-HBT-L102	MAMMALIAN PHYSIOLOGY LAB	0	2	0	2
TIU-HBT-L104	PLANT PHYSIOLOGY LAB	0	2	0	2
TIU-AEC-T100	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	2	0	0	2
TIU-HBT-T108	BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN WELFARE	2	0	0	2
	Total Credit	12	4	0	16



B.Sc. Syllabus Biotechnology 2ndYear 3rdSemester						
Course code	Course Title	L	Ρ	Т	Total	
					Credits	
TIU-HBT-T201	GENETICS	4	0	0	4	
TIU-HBT-T203	GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY	4	0	0	4	
TIU-HBT-L201	GENETICS LAB	0	2	0	2	
TIU-HBT-L203	GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY LAB	0	2	0	2	
TIU-HBT-T205	*ENZYMOLOGY	2	0	0	2	
TIU-HBT-T207	*MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS	2	0	0	2	
TIU-HBT-T209	DEVLOPMENTAL BIOLOGY	2	0	0	2	
TIU-GCH-E101	CHEMISTRY THEORY	2	0	0	2	
TIU-GCH-L101	CHEMISTRY LAB	0	2	0	2	
	Total Credit	16	6	0	22	

*ANY ONE

B.Sc. Syllabus Biotechnology 2ndYear 4thSemester					
Course code	Course Title	L	Ρ	Т	Total
					Credits
TIU-HBT-T202	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	4	0	0	4
TIU-HBT-T204	IMMUNOLOGY	4	0	0	4
TIU-HBT-L202	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY LAB	0	2	0	2
TIU-HBT-L204	IMMUNOLOGY LAB	0	2	0	2
TIU-HBT-T206	*INDUSTRIAL FERMENTATIONS	2	0	0	2
TIU-HBT-T208	*DRUG DESINING	2	0	0	2
TIU-HBT-T210	ENTREPRENEURSHIP	0	2	0	2
	DEVELOPMENT				
TIU-GCH-E102	CHEMISTRY THEORY	2	0	0	2
TIU-GCH-L102	CHEMISTRY LAB	0	2	0	2
	Total Credit	14	8	0	22

*ANY ONE



B.Sc. Syllabus Biotechnology 3rdYear 5thSemester						
Course code	Course Title	L	Ρ	Т	Total	
					Credits	
TIU-HBT-T301	BIOPROCESS TECHNOLOGY	4	0	0	4	
TIU-HBT-T303	RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY	4	0	0	4	
TIU-HBT-L301	BIOPROCESS TECHNOLOGY LAB	0	2	0	2	
TIU-HBT-L303	RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY	0	2	0	2	
	LAB					
TIU-HBT-T305	*BIOSTATISTICS	2	0	0	2	
TIU-HBT-T307	*ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY	2	0	0	2	
TIU-HBT-T309	*INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	2	0	0	2	
	RIGHTS					
TIU-HBT-T311	*ANIMAL DIVERSITY I	2	0	0	2	
TIU-HBT-T313	*PLANT DIVERSITY I	2	0	0	2	
	Total Credit	12	8	0	20	

*ANY TWO

B.Sc. Syllabus Biotechnology 3rdYear 6thSemester					
Course code	Course Title	L	Ρ	Т	Total
					Credits
TIU-HBT-T302	BIOANALYTICAL TOOLS	4	0	0	4
TIU-HBT-T304	GENOMICS AND PROTEOMICS	4	0	0	4
TIU-HBT-L302	BIOANALYTICAL TOOLS LAB	0	2	0	2
TIU-HBT-L304	GENOMICS AND PROTEOMICS LAB	0	2	0	2
TIU-HBT-T306	*PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY	2	0	0	2
TIU-HBT-T308	*BIOINFORMATICS	2	0	0	2
TIU-HBT-T310	*MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY	2	0	0	2
TIU-HBT-T312	*ANIMAL DIVERSITY II	2	0	0	2
TIU-HBT-T314	*PLANT DIVERSITY II	2	0	0	2
	Total Credit	12	8	0	20

*ANY TWO



CORE COURSES

TIU-HBT-T101:BIOCHEMISTRY AND METABOLISM

UNIT I: Introduction to Biochemistry:

A historical prospective. Amino acids & Proteins: Structure & Function. Structure and properties of Amino acids, Typesof proteins and their classification, Forces stabilizing protein structure and shape. Different Levelof structural organization of proteins, Protein Purification. Denaturation and renaturation ofproteins. Fibrous and globular proteins. Carbohydrates: Structure, Function and properties of Monosaccharides, Disaccharides andPolysaccharides. Homo & Hetero Polysaccharides, Mucopolysaccharides, Bacterial cell wallpolysaccharides, Glycoprotein's and their biological functions

UNIT II

Lipids: Structure and functions –Classification, nomenclature and properties of fatty acids, essential fatty acids. Phospholipids, sphingolipids, glycolipids, cerebrosides, gangliosides, Prostaglandins, Cholesterol.Nucleic acids: Structure and functions: Physical & chemical properties of Nucleic acids, Nucleosides & Nucleotides, purines & pyrimidines,. Biologically important nucleotides, Doublehelical model of DNA structure and forces responsible for A, B & Z – DNA, denaturation andrenaturation of DNA.

UNIT III

Enzymes: classification of Enzymes, Holoenzyme, Nomenclature and apoenzyme, Cofactors, coenzyme, prosthetic groups, metalloenzymes, monomeric & oligomeric enzymes, activationenergy and transition state, enzyme activity, specific activity, common features of active sites, enzyme specificity: types & theories, Biocatalysts from extreme thermophilic andhyperthermophilic archaea and bacteria. Role of: NAD+, NADP+, FMN/FAD, coenzymes A, Thiamine pyrophosphate, Pyridoxal phosphate, lipoic-acid, Biotin vitamin B12. Tetrahydrofolateand metallic ions.

UNIT IV (20 Periods)

Carbohydrates Metabolism: Reactions, energetics and regulation. Glycolysis: Fate of pyruvateunder aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Pentose phosphate pathway and its significance, Gluconeogenesis, Glycogenolysis and glycogen synthesis. TCA cycle, Electron Transport Chain, Oxidative phosphorylation. β-oxidation of fatty acids.

TIU-HBT-L101:BIOCHEMISTRY AND METABOLISM LAB

- 1. To study activity of any enzyme under optimum conditions.
- 2. To study the effect of pH, temperature on the activity of salivary amylase enzyme.
- 3. Determination of pH optima, temperature optima, Km value, Vmax value, Effect of inhibitor (Inorganic phosphate) on the enzyme activity.
- 4. Estimation of blood glucose by glucose oxidase method.
- 5. Principles of Colorimetry: (i) Verification of Beer's law, estimation of protein. (ii) To study relation between absorbance and % transmission.

(10 Periods)

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(10 Periods)

(20 Periods)

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6. Preparation of

buffers.

7. Separation of Amino acids by paper chromatography.

8. Qualitative tests for Carbohydrates, lipids and proteins

SUGGESTED READING

1. Berg, J. M., Tymoczko, J. L. and Stryer, L. (2006). Biochemistry. VI Edition. W.H Freeman and Co.

2. Buchanan, B., Gruissem, W. and Jones, R. (2000) Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Plants. American Society of Plant Biologists.

3. Nelson, D.L., Cox, M.M. (2004) Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 4th Edition, WH Freeman and Company, New York, USA.

4. Hopkins, W.G. and Huner, P.A. (2008) Introduction to Plant Physiology. John Wiley and Sons.

5. Salisbury, F.B. and Ross, C.W. (1991) Plant Physiology, Wadsworth Publishing Co. Ltd

TIU-HBT-T103: CELL BIOLOGY

UNIT I

(10 Periods)

Cell: Introduction and classification of organisms by cell structure, cytosol,compartmentalization of eukaryotic cells, cell fractionation.Cell Membrane and Permeability: Chemical components of biological membranes, organizationand Fluid Mosaic Model, membrane as a dynamic entity, cell recognition and membranetransport.

UNIT II (15 Periods)

Membrane Vacuolar system, cytoskeleton and cell motility: Structure and function of microtubules, Microfilaments, Intermediate filaments.Endoplasmic reticulum: Structure, function including role in protein segregation.Golgi complex: Structure, biogenesis and functions including role in protein secretion.

UNIT III (20 Periods)

Lysosomes: Vacuoles and micro bodies: Structure and functionsRibosomes: Structures and function including role in protein synthesis.Mitochondria: Structure and function, Genomes, biogenesis.Chloroplasts: Structure and function, genomes, biogenesisNucleus: Structure and function, chromosomes and their structure.

UNIT IV (15 Periods)

Extracellular Matrix: Composition, molecules that mediate cell adhesion, membrane receptorsfor extra cellular matrix, macromolecules, regulation of receptor expression and function. Signaltransduction.Cancer: Carcinogenesis, agents promoting carcinogenesis, characteristics and molecular basis ofcancer.



TIU-HBT-L103:

CELL BIOLOGY LAB

- 1. Study the effect of temperature and organic solvents on semi permeable membrane.
- 2. Demonstration of dialysis.
- 3. Study of plasmolysis and de-plasmolysis.
- 4. Cell fractionation and determination of enzyme activity in organelles using sprouted seed
- or any other suitable source.
- 5. Study of structure of any Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cell.
- 6. Microtomy: Fixation, block making, section cutting, double staining of animal tissues like liver, oesophagus, stomach, pancreas, intestine, kidney, ovary, testes.
- 7. Cell division in onion root tip/ insect gonads.
- 8. Preparation of Nuclear, Mitochondrial & cytoplasmic fractions.

SUGGESTED READING

1. Karp, G. 2010. Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments. 6th Edition. John Wiley & Sons. Inc.

2. De Robertis, E.D.P. and De Robertis, E.M.F. 2006. Cell and Molecular Biology. 8th edition.Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia.

3. Cooper, G.M. and Hausman, R.E. 2009. The Cell: A Molecular Approach. 5th edition.

ASMPress & Sunderland, Washington, D.C.; Sinauer Associates, MA.

4. Becker, W.M., Kleinsmith, L.J., Hardin. J. and Bertoni, G. P. 2009. The World of the Cell. 7th edition. Pearson Benjamin Cummings Publishing, San Francisco.

TIU-HBT-T102: MAMMALIAN PHYSIOLOGY

UNIT I: Digestion and Respiration (15 Periods)

Digestion: Mechanism of digestion & absorption of carbohydrates, Proteins, Lipids and nucleic acids. Composition of bile, Saliva, Pancreatic, gastric and intestinal juiceRespiration: Exchange of gases, Transport of O₂ and CO₂, Oxygen dissociation curve, Chlorideshift.

UNIT II: Circulation (15 Periods)

Composition of blood, Plasma proteins & their role, blood cells, Haemopoisis, Mechanism ofcoagulation of blood.Mechanism of working of heart: Cardiac output, cardiac cycle, Origin & conduction of heartbeat.

UNIT III: Muscle physiology and osmoregulation (15 Periods)

Structure of cardiac, smooth & skeletal muscle, threshold stimulus, All or None rule, singlemuscle twitch, muscle tone, isotonic and isometric contraction, Physical, chemical & electricalevents of mechanism of muscle contraction.Excretion: modes of excretion, Ornithine cycle, Mechanism of urine formation.

UNIT IV: Nervous and endocrine coordination (15 Periods)



Mechanism of generation & propagation of nerve impulse, structure of synapse, synapticconduction, saltatory conduction, NeurotransmittersMechanism of action of hormones (insulin and steroids)Different endocrine glands– Hypothalamus, pituitary, pineal, thymus, thyroid, parathyroid andadrenals, hypo & hyper-secretions.

TIU-HBT-L102: MAMMALIAN PHYSIOLOGY LAB

- 1. Finding the coagulation time of blood
- 2. Determination of blood groups
- 3. Counting of mammalian RBCs
- 4. Determination of TLC and DLC
- 5. Demonstration of action of an enzyme
- 6. Determination of Haemoglobin

SUGGESTED READING

- 1. Guyton, A.C. & Hall, J.E. (2006). Textbook of Medical Physiology. XI Edition. Hercourt AsiaPTE Ltd. /W.B. Saunders Company.
- 2. Tortora, G.J. & Grabowski, S. (2006). Principles of Anatomy & Physiology. XI Edition. John wiley & sons,Inc.

TIU-HBT-T104 :PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

UNIT I: Anatomy

The shoot and root apical meristem and its histological organization, simple & complexpermanent tissues, primary structure of shoot & root, secondary growth, growth rings, leafanatomy (dorsiventral and isobilateral leaf)

UNIT II: Plant water relations and micro & macro nutrients

Plant water relations: Importance of water to plant life, diffusion, osmosis, plasmolysis, imbibition, guttation, transpiration, stomata & their mechanism of opening & closing.Micro & macro nutrients: criteria for identification of essentiality of nutrients, roles and deficiency systems of nutrients, mechanism of uptake of nutrients, mechanism of food transport

UNIT III: Carbon and nitrogen metabolism

Photosynthesis- Photosynthesis pigments, concept of two photo systems, photphosphorylation, calvin cycle, CAM plants, photorespiration, compensation pointNitrogen metabolism- inorganic & molecular nitrogen fixation, nitrate reduction and ammonium assimilation in plants.

(10 Periods)

(12 Periods)

(20 Periods)



UNIT IV: Growth and

development

(18 Periods) Growth and development: Definitions, phases of growth, growth curve, growth hormones(auxins,

gibberlins, cytokinins, abscisic acid, ethylene)Physiological role and mode of action, seed dormancy and seed germination, concept of photoperiodism and vernalization

TIU-HBT-L104: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY LAB

- 1. Preparation of stained mounts of anatomy of monocot and dicot's root, stem & leaf.
- 2. Demonstration of plasmolysis by Tradescantia/or any other suitableleaf peel.
- 3. Demonstration of opening & closing of stomata
- 4. Demonstration of guttation on leaf tips of grass and garden nasturtium.
- 5. Separation of photosynthetic pigments by paper chromatography.
- 6. Demonstration of aerobic respiration.
- 7. Preparation of root nodules from a leguminous plant.

SUGGESTED READING

- 1. Dickinson, W.C. 2000 Integrative Plant Anatomy. Harcourt Academic Press, USA.
- 2. Esau, K. 1977 Anatomy of Seed Plants. Wiley Publishers.
- 3. Fahn, A. 1974 Plant Anatomy. Pergmon Press, USA and UK.
- 4. Hopkins, W.G. and Huner, P.A. 2008 Introduction to Plant Physiology. John Wiley and Sons.
- 5. Mauseth, J.D. 1988 Plant Anatomy. The Benjammin/Cummings Publisher, USA.
- 6. Nelson, D.L., Cox, M.M. 2004 Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry, 4thedition, W.H. Freeman and Company, New York, USA.
- 7. Salisbury, F.B. and Ross, C.W. 1991 Plant Physiology, Wadsworth Publishing Co. Ltd.
- 8. Taiz, L. and Zeiger, E. 2006 Plant Physiology, 4thedition, Sinauer Associates Inc .MA, USA

TIU-HBT-T201: GENETICS

UNIT I

(12 Periods)

Introduction: Historical developments in the field of genetics. Organisms suitable for geneticexperimentation and their genetic significance.Cell Cycle: Mitosis and Meiosis: Control points in cell-cycle progression in yeast. Role ofmeiosis in life cycles of organisms.Mendelian genetics: Mendel's experimental design, monohybrid, di-hybrid and tri hybridcrosses, Law of segregation & Principle of independent assortment. Verification of segregates bytest and back crosses, Chromosomal theory of inheritance, Allelic interactions: Concept ofdominance, recessiveness, incomplete dominance, co-dominance, semi-dominance, pleiotropy,multiple allele, pseudo-allele, essential and lethal genes, penetrance and expressivity.



UNIT II

Non allelic interactions: Interaction producing new phenotype complementary genes, epistasis (dominant & recessive), duplicate genes and inhibitory genes. Chromosome and genomic organization: Eukaryotic nuclear genome nucleotide sequencecomposition –unique & repetitive DNA, satellite DNA. Centromere and telomere DNAsequences, middle repetitive sequences-VNTRs & dinucleotide repeats, repetitive transposed sequences- SINEs & LINEs, middle repetitive multiple copy genes, noncoding DNA.Genetic organization of prokaryotic and viral genome.Structure and characteristics of bacterial and eukaryotic chromosome, chromosome morphology,concept of euchromatin and heterochromatin. Packaging of DNA molecule into chromosome banding pattern, karyotype, giant chromosomes, one gene one polypeptide hypothesis, concept of cistron, exons, introns, genetic code, gene function.

UNIT III

Chromosome and gene mutations: Definition and types of mutations, causes of mutations, Amestest for mutagenic agents, screening procedures for isolation of mutants and uses of mutants, variations in chromosomes structure - deletion, duplication, inversion and translocation(reciprocal and Robertsonian), position effects of gene expression, chromosomal aberrations inhuman beings, abonormalities– Aneuploidy and Euploidy.Sex determination and sex linkage: Mechanisms of sex determination, Environmental factors andsex determination, sex differentiation, Barr bodies, dosage compensation, genetic balance theory,Fragile-X-syndrome and chromosome, sex influenced dominance, sex limited gene expression, sex linked inheritance.

UNIT IV

(15 Periods)

Genetic linkage, crossing over and chromosome mapping: Linkage and Recombination of genesin a chromosome crossing over, Cytological basis of crossing over, Molecular mechanism ofcrossing over, Crossing over at four strand stage, Multiple crossing overs Genetic mapping.Extra chromosomal inheritance: Rules of extra nuclear inheritance, maternal effects, maternalinheritance, cytoplasmic inheritance, organelle heredity, genomic imprinting.Evolution and population genetics: In breeding and out breeding, Hardy Weinberg law(prediction, derivation), allelic and genotype frequencies, changes in allelic frequencies, systemsof mating, evolutionary genetics, natural selection.

PRACTICALS

TIU-HBT-L201: GENETICS LAB

- 1. Permanent and temporary mount of mitosis.
- 2. Permanent and temporary mount of meiosis.
- 3. Mendelian deviations in dihybrid crosses
- 4. Demonstration of Barr Body -*Rhoeo* translocation.
- 5. Karyotyping with the help of photographs

6. Pedigree charts of some common characters like blood group, color blindness and PTC tasting.

7. Study of polyploidy in onion root tip by colchicine treatment.

(18 Periods)

(15 Periods)



SUGGESTED READING

- 1. Gardner, E.J., Simmons, M.J., Snustad, D.P. (2006). Principles of Genetics. VIII Edition John Wiley & Sons.
- Snustad, D.P., Simmons, M.J. (2009). Principles of Genetics. V Edition. John Wiley and Sons Inc.
- 3. Klug, W.S., Cummings, M.R., Spencer, C.A. (2009). Concepts of Genetics. IX Edition. Benjamin Cummings.
- 4. Russell, P. J. (2009). Genetics- A Molecular Approach. III Edition. Benjamin Cummings.
- 5. Griffiths, A.J.F., Wessler, S.R., Lewontin, R.C. and Carroll, S.B. IX Edition. Introduction to Genetic Analysis, W. H. Freeman & Co.

TIU-HBT-T203: GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY

UNIT I

Fundamentals, History and Evolution of Microbiology.Classification of microorganisms: Microbial taxonomy, criteria used including molecularapproaches, Microbial phylogeny and current classification of bacteria.Microbial Diversity: Distribution and characterization Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells,Morphology and cell structure of major groups of microorganisms eg. Bacteria, Algae, Fungi,Protozoa and Unique features of viruses.

UNIT II

Cultivation and Maintenance of microorganisms: Nutritional categories of microorganisms, methods of isolation, Purification and preservation

UNIT III

Microbial growth: Growth curve, Generation time, synchronous batch and continuous culture, measurement of growth and factors affecting growth of bacteria. Microbial Metabolism: Metabolic pathways, amphi-catabolic and biosynthetic pathwaysBacterial Reproduction: Transformation, Transduction and Conjugation. Endospores and sporulation in bacteria.

UNIT IV

(20 Periods)

Control of Microorganisms: By physical, chemical and chemotherapeutic AgentsWater Microbiology: Bacterial pollutants of water, coliforms and non coliforms. Sewage composition and its disposal.Food Microbiology: Important microorganism in food Microbiology: Moulds, Yeasts, bacteria.Major food born infections and intoxications, Preservation of various types of foods. FermentedFoods.

(10 Periods)

(20 Periods)

(10 Periods)



TIU-HBT-L203:

GENERAL

MICROBIOLOGY LAB

- 1. Isolation of bacteria & their biochemical characterization.
- 2. Staining methods: simple staining, Gram staining, spore staining, negative staining, hanging drop.
- 3. Preparation of media & sterilization methods, Methods of Isolation of bacteria fromdifferent sources.
- 4. Determination of bacterial cell size by micrometry.
- 5. Enumeration of microorganism total & viable count.

SUGGESTED READING

1. Alexopoulos CJ, Mims CW, and Blackwell M. (1996). Introductory Mycology. 4 th edition. John and Sons, Inc.

2. Jay JM, Loessner MJ and Golden DA. (2005). *Modern Food Microbiology*. 7thedition, CBS Publishers and Distributors, Delhi, India.

3. Kumar HD. (1990). Introductory Phycology. 2nd edition. Affiliated East Western Press.

4. Madigan MT, Martinko JM and Parker J. (2009). Brock Biology of Microorganisms. 12th edition. Pearson/Benjamin Cummings.

5. Pelczar MJ, Chan ECS and Krieg NR. (1993). Microbiology. 5th edition. McGraw Hill Book Company.

6. Stanier RY, Ingraham JL, Wheelis ML, and Painter PR. (2005). General Microbiology. 5th edition. McMillan.

7. Tortora GJ, Funke BR, and Case CL. (2008). Microbiology: An Introduction. 9 th edition. Pearson Education.

8. Willey JM, Sherwood LM, and Woolverton CJ. (2008). Prescott, Harley and Klein's Microbiology. 7th edition. McGraw Hill Higher Education.

TIU-HBT-T202: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

UNIT I: DNA structure and replication

(15 Periods)

(10 Periods)

DNA as genetic material, Structure of DNA, Types of DNA, Replication of DNA in prokaryotesand eukaryotes: Semiconservative nature of DNA replication, Bi-directional replication, DNApolymerases, The replication complex: Pre-primming proteins, primosome, replisome, Rollingcircle replication, Unique aspects of eukaryotic chromosome replication, Fidelity of replication.

UNIT II: DNA damage, repair and homologous recombination

DNA damage and repair: causes and types of DNA damage, mechanism of DNA repair:Photoreactivation, base excision repair, nucleotide excision repair, mismatch repair, translesionsynthesis, recombinational repair, nonhomologous end joining. Homologous recombination:models and mechanism.



III:

UNIT

Transcription and RNA

(17 Periods) RNA structure and types of RNA, Transcription in prokaryotes: Prokaryotic RNA polymerase,role of sigma factor, promoter, Initiation, elongation and termination of RNA chainsTranscription in

Eukaryotes: Eukaryotic RNA polymerases, transcription factors, promoters, enhancers, mechanism of transcription initiation, promoter clearance and elongation RNAsplicing and processing: processing of pre-mRNA: 5' cap formation, polyadenylation, splicing, rRNA and tRNA splicing.

UNIT IV: Regulation of gene expression and translation

(18 Periods)

Regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes: Operon concept (inducible and repressiblesystem), Genetic code and its characteristics, Prokaryotic and eukaryotic translation: ribosomestructure and assembly, Charging of tRNA, aminoacyl tRNA synthetases, Mechanism ofinitiation, elongation and termination of polypeptides, Fidelity of translation, Inhibitors oftranslation.,Posttranslational modifications of proteins.

TIU-HBT-L202: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY LAB

- 1. Preparation of solutions for Molecular Biology experiments.
- 2. Isolation of chromosomal DNA from bacterial cells.
- 3. Isolation of Plasmid DNA by alkaline lysis method
- 4. Agarose gel electrophoresis of genomic DNA & plasmid DNA
- 5. Preparation of restriction enzyme digests of DNA samples
- 6. Demonstration of AMES test or reverse mutation for carcinogenicity

SUGGESTED READING

- 1. Karp, G. (2010). Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments. VI Edition. John Wiley & Sons. Inc.
- 2. De Robertis, E.D.P. and De Robertis, E.M.F. (2006). Cell and Molecular Biology. VIII Edition. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia.
- 3. Becker, W.M., Kleinsmith, L.J., Hardin. J. and Bertoni, G. P. (2009). The World of the Cell. VII Edition. Pearson Benjamin Cummings Publishing, San Francisco.
- 4. Watson, J. D., Baker T.A., Bell, S. P., Gann, A., Levine, M., and Losick, R., (2008) MolecularBiology of the Gene (VI Edition.). Cold Spring Harbour Lab. Press, Pearson Pub

TIU-HBT-T204: IMMUNOLOGY

UNIT I

(20 Periods)

Immune Response - An overview, components of mammalian immune system, molecularstructure of Immuno-globulins or Antibodies, Humoral & Cellular immune responses, Tlymphocytes



&immune response

(cytotoxic T-cell, helper T-cell, suppressor T-cells), T-cellreceptors, genome rearrangements during B-lymphocyte differentiation, Antibody affinitymaturation class switching, assembly of T-cell receptor genes by somatic recombination.

UNIT II

(15 Periods)

Regulation of immunoglobulin gene expression - clonal selection theory, allotypes idiotypes, allelic exclusion, immunologic memory, heavy chain gene transcription, genetic basis ofantibody diversity, hypotheses (germ line & somatic mutation), antibody diversity.

UNIT III

(13 Periods)

Major Histocompatibility complexes - class I & class II MHC antigens, antigen processing.Immunity to infection – immunity to different organisms, pathogen defense strategies, avoidanceof recognition. Autoimmune diseases, Immunodeficiency-AIDS.

UNIT IV

(12 Periods)

Vaccines & Vaccination - adjuvants, cytokines, DNA vaccines, recombinant vaccines, bacterialvaccines, viral vaccines, vaccines to other infectious agents, passive & active immunization.Introduction to immunodiagnostics - RIA, ELISA.

TIU-HBT-L204: IMMUNOLOGY LAB

- 1. Differential leucocytes count
- 2. Total leucocytes count
- 3. Total RBC count
- 4. Haemagglutination assay
- 5. Haemagglutination inhibition assay
- 6. Separation of serum from blood
- 7. Double immunodiffusion test using specific antibody and antigen.
- 8. ELISA.

SUGGESTED READING

- Abbas AK, Lichtman AH, Pillai S. (2007). Cellular and Molecular Immunology. 6 th 1. edition Saunders Publication, Philadelphia.
- Delves P, Martin S, Burton D, Roitt IM. (2006). Roitt's Essential Immunology. 11th 2. edition Wiley-Blackwell Scientific Publication, Oxford.
- Goldsby RA, Kindt TJ, Osborne BA. (2007). Kuby's Immunology. 6th edition W.H. 3. Freeman and Company, New York.
- Murphy K, Travers P, Walport M. (2008). Janeway's Immunobiology. 7th edition Garland 4. Science Publishers, New York.
- 5. Peakman M, and Vergani D. (2009). Basic and Clinical Immunology. 2nd edition



Churchill

Edinberg.

Richard C and Geiffrey S. (2009). Immunology. 6th edition. Wiley Blackwell Publication. 6.

TIU-HBT-T301: BIOPROCESS TECHNOLOGY

UNIT I

Introduction technology. Range of bioprocess technology to bioprocess and its chronologicaldevelopment. Basic principle components of fermentation technology. Types of microbialculture and its growth kinetics- Batch, Fedbatch and Continuous culture.

UNIT II

Design of bioprocess vessels- Significance of Impeller, Baffles, Sparger; Types of culture/production vessels- Airlift; Cyclone Column; Packed Tower and their application inproduction processes. Principles of upstream processing – Media preparation, Inoculadevelopment and sterilization.

UNIT III

Introduction to oxygen requirement in bioprocess; mass transfer coefficient; factors affectingKLa. Bioprocess measurement and control system with special reference to computer aidedprocess control.

UNIT IV

Introduction to downstream processing, product recovery and purification. Effluent treatment.Microbial production of ethanol, amylase, lactic acid and Single Cell Proteins.

TIU-HBT-L301: BIOPROCESS TECHNOLOGY LAB

- 1. Bacterial growth curve.
- 2. Calculation of thermal death point (TDP) of a microbial sample.
- 3. Production and analysis of ethanol.
- 4. Production and analysis of amylase.
- 5. Production and analysis of lactic acid.
- 6. Isolation of industrially important microorganism from natural resource.

SUGGESTED READING

- 1. Casida LE. (1991). Industrial Microbiology. 1st edition. Wiley Eastern Limited.
- Crueger W and Crueger A. (2000). Biotechnology: A textbook of Industrial Microbiology. 2. 2nd edition. Panima Publishing Co. New Delhi.
- 3. Patel AH. (1996). Industrial Microbiology. 1st edition, Macmillan India Limited.
- 4. Stanbury PF, Whitaker A and Hall SJ. (2006). Principles of Fermentation Technology. 2nd

(15 Periods)

15

Livingstone Publishers,

(10 Periods)

(20 Periods)

(15 Periods)



edition, Elsevier

Science Ltd.

(15 Periods)

(20 Periods)

TIU-HBT-T303: RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY

UNIT I

Molecular tools and applications- restriction enzymes, ligases, polymerases, alkalinephosphatase. Gene Recombination and Gene transfer: Transformation, Episomes, Plasmids andother cloning vectors (Bacteriophage-derived vectors, artificial chromosomes), Microinjection,Electroporation, Ultrasonication, Principle and applications of Polymerase chain reaction (PCR),primer-design, and RT- (Reverse transcription) PCR.

UNIT II

Restriction and modification system, restriction mapping. Southern and Northern hybridization.Preparation and comparison of Genomic and cDNA library, screening of recombinants, reverse transcription,. Genome mapping, DNA fingerprinting, Applications of Genetic EngineeringGenetic engineering in animals: Production and applications of transgenic mice, role of ES cellsin gene targeting in mice, Therapeutic products produced by genetic engineering-blood proteins, human hormones, immune modulators and vaccines (one example each).

UNIT III

Random and site-directed mutagenesis: Primer extension and PCR based methods of site directed mutagenesis, Random mutagenesis, Gene shuffling, production of chimeric proteins, Proteinengineering concepts and examples (any two).

UNIT IV

Genetic engineering in plants: Use of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and A. rhizogenes, Tiplasmids, Strategies for gene transfer to plant cells, Direct DNA transfer to plants, Genetargeting in plants, Use of plant viruses as episomal expression vectors.

TIU-HBT-L303: RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY LAB

- 1. Isolation of chromosomal DNA from plant cells
- 2. Isolation of chromosomal DNA from E.coli
- 3. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of DNA using spectrophotometer
- 4. Plasmid DNA isolation
- 5. Restriction digestion of DNA
- 6. Making competent cells
- 7. Transformation of competent cells.
- 8. Demonstration of PCR

(15 Periods)

(10 Periods)



SUGGESTED

READING

- 1. Brown TA. (2006). Gene Cloning and DNA Analysis. 5th edition. Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, U.K.
- 2. Clark DP and Pazdernik NJ. (2009). Biotechnology-Applying the Genetic Revolution. Elsevier Academic Press, USA.
- 3. Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003). Molecular Biotechnology- Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press, Washington
- 4. Primrose SB and Twyman RM. (2006). Principles of Gene Manipulation and Genomics, 7th edition. Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, U.K.
- 5. Sambrook J, Fritsch EF and Maniatis T. (2001). Molecular Cloning-A Laboratory Manual. 3rdedition. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

TIU-HBT-T302:BIOANALYTICAL TOOLS

UNIT I

Simple microscopy, phase contrast microscopy, florescence and electron microscopy (TEM andSEM), pH meter, absorption and emission spectroscopy

UNIT II

Principle and law of absorption fluorimetry, colorimetry, spectrophotometry (visible, UV, infrared), centrifugation, cell fractionation techniques, isolation of sub-cellular organelles and particles.

UNIT III

Introduction to the principle of chromatography. Paper chromatography, thin layerchromatography, column chromatography: silica and gel filtration, affinity and ion exchangechromatography, gas chromatography, HPLC.

UNIT IV

(20 Periods)

Introduction to electrophoresis. Starch-gel, polyacrylamide gel (native and SDS-PAGE), agarose-gel electrophoresis, pulse field gel electrophoresis, immuno- electrophoresis, isoelectric focusing, Western blotting. Introduction to Biosensors and Nanotechnology and theirapplications.

TIU-HBT-L302:BIOANALYTICAL TOOLS LAB

- 1. Native gel electrophoresis of proteins
- 2. SDS-polyacrylamide slab gel electrophoresis of proteins under reducing conditions.
- 3. Preparation of the sub-cellular fractions of rat liver cells.
- 4. Preparation of protoplasts from leaves.
- 5. Separation of amino acids by paper chromatography.

17

(15 Periods)

(15 Periods)

(10 Periods)



given sample by TLC.

6. To identify lipids in a

7. To verify the validity of Beer's law and determine the molar extinction coefficient of NADH.

SUGGESTED READING

1. Karp, G. 2010. Cell and Molecular Biology: Concepts and Experiments. 6th Edition. John Wiley& Sons. Inc.

2. De Robertis, E.D.P. and De Robertis, E.M.F. 2006. Cell and Molecular Biology. 8th edition. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia.

3. Cooper, G.M. and Hausman, R.E. 2009. The Cell: A Molecular Approach. 5th edition. ASM Press & Sunderland, Washington, D.C.; Sinauer Associates, MA.

4. Becker, W.M., Kleinsmith, L.J., Hardin. J. and Bertoni, G. P. 2009 The World of the Cell.7th edition. Pearson Benjamin Cummings Publishing, San Francisco.

TIU-HBT-T304: GENOMICS AND PROTEOMICS

UNIT I

Introduction to Genomics, DNA sequencing methods – manual & automated: Maxam & Gilbert and Sangers method. Pyrosequencing, Genome Sequencing: Shotgun & Hierarchical (clone contig) methods, Computer tools for sequencing projects: Genome sequence assembly software.

UNIT II

Managing and Distributing Genome Data: Web based servers and softwares for genome analysis: ENSEMBL, VISTA, UCSC Genome Browser, NCBI genome. Selected Model Organisms' Genomes and Databases.

UNIT III

Introduction to protein structure, Chemical properties of proteins. Physical interactions that determine the property of proteins. Short-range interactions, electrostatic forces, van der waal interactions, hydrogen bonds, Hydrophobic interactions. Determination of sizes (Sedimentation analysis, gel filteration, SDS-PAGE); Native PAGE, Determination of covalent structures – Edman degradation.

UNIT IV

Introduction to Proteomics, Analysis of proteomes. 2D-PAGE. Sample preparation, solubilization, reduction, resolution.Reproducibility of 2D-PAGE. Mass spectrometry based methods for protein identification. *De*

novo sequencing using mass spectrometric data.

TIU-HBT-L304: GENOMICS AND PROTEOMICS LAB

- 1. Use of SNP databases at NCBI and other sites
- 2. Use of OMIM database
- 3. Detection of Open Reading Frames using ORF Finder

(10 Periods)

(15 Periods)

(20 Periods)

(15 Periods)



database

- 4. Proteomics 2D PAGE
- 5. Softwares for Protein localization.
- 6. Hydropathy plots
- 7. Native PAGE
- 8. SDS-PAGE

SUGGESTED READING

- 1. Genes IX by Benjamin Lewin, Johns and Bartlett Publisher, 2006.
- 2. Modern Biotechnology, 2nd Edition, S.B. Primrose, Blackwell Publishing, 1987.
- 3. Molecular Biotechnology: Principles and Applications of Recombinant DNA, 4th Edition,
- B.R. Glick, J.J. Pasternak and C.L. Patten, 2010.

5. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (3rd Edition) Sambrook and Russell Vol. I to III, 1989.

6. Principles of Gene Manipulation 6th Edition, S.B.Primrose, R.M.Twyman and R.W. Old. Blackwell Science, 2001.

7. Snustad, D.P., Simmons, M.J. (2009). Principles of Genetics. V Edition. John Wiley and Sons Inc.

3. Klug, W.S., Cummings, M.R., Spencer, C.A. (2009). Concepts of Genetics. IX Edition. Benjamin Cummings.

4. Russell, P. J. (2009). *i*Genetics- A Molecular Approach. III Edition. Benjamin Cummings.

5. Glick, B.R., Pasternak, J.J. (2003). Molecular Biotechnology- Principles and Applications of recombinant DNA. ASM Press, Washington.

6. Pevsner, J. (2009). Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics. II Edition. John Wiley & Sons.

GENERAL ELECTIVE (GE) SUBJECTS

TIU-HBT-T105: I.P.R. ENTREPRENEURSHIP BIOETIHCS & BIOSAFETY

UNIT-I

(15 Periods)

Introduction to Indian Patent Law. World Trade Organization and its related intellectual property provisions. Intellectual/Industrial property and its legal protection in research, design and development. Patenting in Biotechnology, economic, ethical and depository considerations.

UNIT II

Entrepreneurship: Selection of a product, line, design and development processes, economics on material and energy requirement, stock the product and release the same for making etc. The basic regulations of excise: Demand for a given product, feasibility of its production under given constraints of raw material, energy input, financial situations export potential etc.

UNIT III

Bioethics – Necessity of Bioethics, different paradigms of Bioethics – National & International. Ethical issues against the molecular technologies.

UNIT IV

(20 Periods)

(10 Periods)



Biosafety- Introduction to biosafety concerning biotechnology. Introduction to the concept of containment level and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

SUGGESTED READING

1. Entrepreneurship: New Venture Creation : David H. Holt

2. Patterns of Entrepreneurship : Jack M. Kaplan

3. Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management: C.B. Gupta, S.S. Khanka, Sultan Chand & Sons.

4. Sateesh MK (2010) Bioethics and Biosafety, I. K. International Pvt Ltd.

5. Sree Krishna V (2007) Bioethics and Biosafety in Biotechnology, New age international publishers

TIU-AEC-T100: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

TIU-HBT-T108:BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN WELFARE

UNIT I

Industry: protein engineering; enzyme and polysaccharide synthesis, activity and secretion, alcohol and antibiotic formation.

UNIT II

Agriculture: N2 fixation: transfer of pest resistance genes to plants; interaction between plants and microbes; qualitative improvement of livestock.

UNIT III

Environments: e.g. chlorinated and non-chlorinated organ pollutant degradation; degradation of hydrocarbons and agricultural wastes, stress management, development of biodegradable polymers such as PHB..

UNIT IV

(10 Periods)

and health hazards



(10 Periods)

(12 Periods)

(15 Periods)



Forensic science: e.g. solving violent crimes such as murder and rape; solving claims of paternity and theft etc. using various methods of DNA finger printing.

UNIT V

(13 Periods)

Health: e.g. development of non-toxic therapeutic agents, recombinant live vaccines, gene therapy, diagnostics, monoclonal in *E.coli*, human genome project.

SUGGESTED READING

Sateesh MK (2010) Bioethics and Biosafety, I. K. International Pvt Ltd.
Sree Krishna V (2007) Bioethics and Biosafety in Biotechnology, New age international publishers