



**Program: M. Sc. Microbiology**  
**Credit based Choice Based Continuous Evaluation Pattern System**  
**(B.Sc. Honors and M. Sc. Microbiology)**  
**76 credits course**

**Department of Studies in Microbiology**  
**Manasagangotri**  
**Mysuru – 570 006**  
**2021 -22**

## **Introduction**

Microbiology is an important and wide-ranging discipline within the life sciences, covering a range of subjects relevant to human health, diseases, environmental studies and industrial and biotechnological application. Microbiology has vast scope in understanding the life through intervention of microorganism. There is an increase in demand for microbiologist globally. A microbiologist can innovate new diagnostic kits, teach, research, discover new drugs etc., it encompasses many disciplines of science like medicine, dairy agriculture pharmacy nanotechnology etc.,

Knowledge and skills in Microbiology that will empower the students, through awareness of the significance of microorganisms in plant, animal and human health, environment, industry and general human welfare by a problem based and skill-oriented curriculum. The syllabus is highly oriented towards the complete knowledge of the subject, which includes the basic as well as contemporary applied aspects of Microbiology including molecular biology and genetic engineering.

## **Program Pedagogy:**

The seminar presentation will improve the oration skills of students and group discussion will kindle their logical ability to analyze the problems. Assignments improvise students in gathering the information and enhancing their writing ability. In practical laboratory they will be enhancing their skills towards various techniques used in the laboratory. As a part of curriculum, students work on project, which will give a hands-on experience on different techniques and will be a platform for the students to work and interact with different scientists and research institutions. This will pave the way for the students to know about recent research works going on in the field and help the student in working in different amenities.

## **Program outcome:**

- The students get to know about different beneficial and harmful microorganisms, which might be useful /pathogenic to humans, animals and plants.
- Microbiology is concerned with diversified forms of microorganism, classification, structure, reproduction, physiology, metabolism and most importantly their economic importance
- Industrial productions of organic acids, enzymes and pest control using microbes and improving soil quality and agricultural output and cleaning the environment through sustainable microbiological applications.
- To enable them to employ the acquired theoretical knowledge in the sector of Disease diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
- To enrich the post graduate students with fundamentals of microbiology and advanced technologies, which enables them use this knowledge in industry, hospitals, community and institutes or any other profession they would like to pursue.

## **Program specific outcome:**

Understand the basic knowledge and concepts of microbiology and other related areas. Hands on skills in Industry and/or Institutes, for better placement in drug manufacturing companies, public health entities, blood service, industrial laboratories, cancer research institutes, R&D, educational institutes, environmental pollution control, agriculture and fisheries, food and dairy industry, forensic science, hospitals, public health laboratories, etc. There is requirement for microbiologist in quality control and safety sections of food, pharmaceuticals, health and beauty care, etc.

### SCHEME OF THE STUDY

Credits to be earned	40 credits
Core papers	16 credits
Open elective paper	04 credits
Transborder /cross disciplinary/ Discipline centric elective papers	16 credits
Project work / term work	04 credits

#### **For B.Sc. (Honors) in Microbiology**

Credits to be earned	40 credits
Cumulative total of credits to be completed	40 (Honors)+ 36 (Masters) = 80 credits
Core papers	20 credits
Transborder /cross disciplinary/ Discipline centric elective papers	12 credits
Project work / term work	08 credits

#### **For M. Sc. in Microbiology**

## Honors in Microbiology

Credit Based Choice Based Continuous Evaluation Pattern System  
Proposed Semester-wise distribution of the course structure for the year 2020-2021

### Semester-I Credits: 20

No	Paper Code	Title of The Course Paper	Credit Pattern in L:T:P	Credits
1	MB 1.1 Hardcore	Virology	3:1:0	4
2	MB 1.2 Hardcore	Bacteriology	3:1:0	4
3	MB 1.3 Hardcore	Mycology	3:1:0	4
		<b>Select 3 among 4 papers</b>		
4	MB 1.4 Softcore	Microbial Genetics	3:1:0	4
5	MB 1.5 Softcore	Microbial Ecology & Diversity	3:1:0	4
6	MB 1.6 Softcore	Practical I (Virology & Bacteriology)	0:0:2	2
7	MB 1.7 Softcore	Practical II (Mycology & Microbial Genetics)	0:0:2	2

HC= 03; SC=03; O.E=0.

### Semester-II Credits: 20

No	Paper Code	Title of The Course Paper	Credit Pattern in L:T:P	Credits
1	MB 2.1 Hardcore	Microbial Physiology	3:1:0	4
2	MB 2.2 Hardcore	Immunology	3:1:0	4
		<b>Select 3 among 4 papers</b>		
3	MB 2.3 Softcore	Food Microbiology	3:1:0	4
4	MB 2.4 Softcore	Soil Microbiology	3:1:0	4
5	MB 2.5 Softcore	Practical III (Microbial Physiology & Immunology)	0:0:2	2
6	MB 2.6 Softcore	Practical IV (Food Microbiology)	0:0:2	2
7	MB 2.7 OE	Microbial Diversity	2:2:0	4

HC= 02; SC=03; O.E=1.

## M. Sc. Microbiology

Credit Based Choice Based Continuous Evaluation Pattern System  
Proposed Semester-wise distribution of the course structure

### Semester-III Credits: 20

No	Paper Code	Title of The Course Paper	Credit Pattern in L:T:P	Credits
1	MB 3.1 Hardcore	Molecular Biology	3:1:0	4
2	MB 3.2 Hardcore	Genetic Engineering	3:1:0	4
3	MB 3.3 Hardcore	Industrial Microbiology	3:1:0	4
		<b>Select 3 among 4 papers</b>		
4	MB 3.4 Softcore	Medical Microbiology	3:1:0	4
5	MB 3.5 Softcore	Clinical & Diagnostic	3:1:0	4
6	MB 3.6 Softcore	Practical V (Molecular Biology & Genetic Engineering)	0:0:2	2
7	MB 3.7 Softcore	Practical VI (Industrial Microbiology & Medical Microbiology)	0:0:2	2
8	MB 3.8 OE	Techniques in Microbiology	1:1:0	2

HC= 03; SC=03; O.E=01.

### Semester-IV Credits: 16

No	Paper Code	Title of The Course Paper	Credit Pattern in L:T:P	Credits
1	MB 4.1 Hardcore	Agricultural Microbiology	3:1:0	4
		<b>Select 2 among 3 papers</b>		
2	MB 4.2 Softcore	Environmental Microbiology	2:0:0	2
3	MB 4.3 Softcore	Genomics & Proteomics	2:0:0	2
4	MB 4.4 Softcore	Practical VII (Agricultural Microbiology & Environmental Microbiology)	0:0:2	2
5	MB 4.5 Hardcore	Project Work	0:2:6	8

HC= 01; SC=02; PW=01

**Grand Total Credits: 76**

**SEMESTER I**  
**MB 1.1 Hardcore: VIROLOGY**

**Course Pedagogy:**

- Knowledge on history, general characters of viruses and viral classification
- Understanding the replication strategies of viruses; Cultivation and detection of viruses.
- Comprehend evolutionary importance of viruses.
- Knowledge on some common plant and animal diseases caused by different viruses, viral transmission and control.

**Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To study the nature of viruses.
- Techniques employed for culturing and detection of plant and animal viruses
- To gain knowledge about newer emerging viral
- To unravel the mechanisms by which viruses infect cells and cause disease.
- Viruses used as cloning vectors for gene transfer, therapeutic agents.

**THEORY**

**48 hours**

**UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Viral Diversity:** Classification – LHT, Baltimore & ICTV; and nomenclature of viruses.

Replication patterns of the following groups;

Group I – T2 Bacteriophage, Group II – Banana bunchy top virus, Group III – Reovirus, Group IV- TMV, Group V – Rhabdovirus, Group VI – HIV and Group VII – Hepatitis B virus.

**Microbial viruses:** General account on algal, fungal, protozoan viruses, Giant viruses and Bacteriophages.

**UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**Propagation, purification, characterization and identification of plant viruses:** General methods of propagation of plant viruses; purification using centrifugation, chromatography and electrophoresis techniques. Methods employed in identification of plant viruses. Detection and diagnosis of Plant Viruses

**Cultivation and detection of viruses:** Animal Inoculation, Inoculation into embryonated egg and Cell Culture. **Direct methods of detection-** light microscopy (inclusion bodies), electron microscopy (SEM, TEM, AFM and Cryo EM) and fluorescence microscopy. **Immunodiagnosis:** hemagglutination and hemagglutination inhibition test, compliment fixation, neutralization, western blot, flow cytometry. **Nucleic acid based diagnosis:** nucleic acid hybridization, PCR, qRT, Microarray and nucleotide sequencing.

**Infectivity assay for animal and bacterial viruses:** Plaque assay, Transformation assay, Fluorescent focus assay, Infectious centre assay, end point dilution methods, LD<sub>50</sub>, ID<sub>50</sub>, EID<sub>50</sub>, TCID<sub>50</sub>.

**UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Sub-viral particles:** Discovery, Structure, Classification, replication and diseases caused by Satellite virus, Virusoids, Viroids and Prions.

**Anti-viral strategies-prevention and control of viral diseases:** Host specific and nonspecific defense mechanisms. Role of interferon in viral infections. Viral Chemotherapy: Nucleoside analogs, reverse transcriptase inhibitors, protease inhibitors. Conventional viral vaccines: killed and attenuated. Modern vaccines: subunit vaccines, peptide vaccines, edible vaccines, immunomodulators (cytokines) antiidiotype and DNA vaccines.

#### **UNIT IV**

**12 hours**

**Viral transformation and oncogenesis:** Oncogenic viruses, viral transformation via cell cycle control pathways, activation of cellular signal pathways and other mechanisms

**Viruses and the future:** Promises and problems. Evolutionary importance of viruses: Antigenic shift, antigenic drift. Newly emerging and life threatening diseases – COVID-19 and variants, Ebola, Marburg, Machupo viruses, sources and causes of emergent virus diseases. The threat of bioterrorism, viruses as therapeutic agents, viruses for gene delivery, using viruses to destroy other viruses, viruses and nanotechnology.

#### **References:**

1. Alan J. Cann (2011) Principles of Molecular Virology, 5th edition, Elsevier
2. Clokie, Martha R. J., Kropinski, Andrew (2009) Bacteriophages, Methods and Protocols, Volume 1: Isolation, Characterization, and Interactions, Humana Press
3. Edward K. Wagner, Martinez J. Hewlett, David C. Bloom , David Camerini (2007), Basic Virology, 3rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons.
4. Hunter-Fujita, Frances R., Philip F. Entwistle, Hugh F. Evans, and Norman E. Crook. Insect viruses and pest management. John Wiley & Sons Ltd 1998.
5. Jane S. Flint , Lynn W Enquist, Anna Marie Shalka (2004) Principles of Virology: Molecular Biology, Pathogenesis, and Control of Animal Viruses, American Society for Microbiology
6. John Carter, Venetia A. Saunders,(2007),Virology: Principles and Applications, John Wiley & Sons, west Susscex ,England.
7. Lobočka, Malgorzata, and Waclaw T. Szybalski, eds. (2012) Bacteriophages. Part 2 , Academic Press
8. Marc H.V. van Regenmortel, Brian W.J. Mahy (2009) Desk Encyclopedia of General Virology, I edition, Academic Press.
9. Matthews, Richard Ellis Ford, and Roger Hull. (2002) Matthews' plant virology. 4th edition, Gulf Professional Publishing.
10. Moulay Mustapha Ennaji (2020), Emerging and Reemerging Viral Pathogens: Volume 1: Fundamental and Basic Virology Aspects of Human, Animal and Plant Pathogens 1st Edition. Academic Press.
11. Nigel Dimmock, Andrew Easton, Keith Leppard, (2009), Introduction to Modern Virology, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Wiley-Blackwell.

### **MB 1.2 Hardcore: BACTERIOLOGY**

#### **Course Pedagogy:**

- To study the scope, history, economic importance, cell structure, growth, cultivation and control of bacteria.
- Working principles of microscopy and staining.

### **Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able:

- To know bacterial classification, nutrition, cultivation, preservation of microbial culture.
- To describe the morphological features, cell arrangement and structural components of bacterial cell.
- To enlist the characteristics of archaea.
- To use different microscopes for studying bacterial morphology.
- To work in medical laboratories, pharmacological, food and fermentation industries.

## **THEORY**

**48 hours**

### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

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

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

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

### **UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**Bacterial classification and taxonomy:** Criteria for the classification of bacteria. Phenetic, Phylogenetic, Genotypic, Numerical taxonomy. Techniques for determining microbial taxonomy and Phylogeny. ICNB rules. Classification systems of major categories and groups of bacteria according to Bergey are manual of Systematic Bacteriology and Determinative Bacteriology. Non-culturable methods for the identification of pathogenic microorganisms.

### **UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Growth, Cultivation and control of Bacteria:** Nutrient requirements, nutritional types of bacteria, culture media, classification of media. Growth: Nutritional uptake, Growth kinetics, generation time, growth curve, factors affecting growth. Methods for measurement of microbial growth – direct microscopy, viable count estimates, turbidometry, and biomass. Aerobic, anaerobic, batch, continuous and synchronous cultures. Methods of pure culture isolation, Enrichment culturing techniques, single cell isolation, and pure culture development. Preservation and Maintenance of Microbial cultures: Repeated sub culturing, preservation at low temperature, sterile soil preservation, mineral oil preservation, deep freezing and liquid nitrogen preservation, lyophilization. IUBS – International Union of Biological Sciences. World federation for culture collections – guidelines, statuetts and by laws.

**Control of microorganisms:** Antimicrobial agents, physical and chemical methods. Principles, functioning and types of Biosafety cabinets.



## UNIT IV

12 hours

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

### References:

1. Alfred Brown (2011) Benson's Microbiological Applications Short Version (Brown, Microbiological Applications), 12th edition, McGraw-Hill Science/Engineering/Math.
2. Jacquelyn G. Black (2012) Microbiology: Principles and Explorations, 8th edition, Wiley.
3. Jeffrey C. Pommerville (2010) Alcamo's Fundamentals of Microbiology, 9th Revised edition, Jones and Bartlett Publishers, Inc
4. Jeffrey C. Pommerville (2010) Alcamo's Laboratory Fundamentals of Microbiology, Jones and Bartlett Publishers, Inc.
5. Jerome J. Perry, James Staley, Stephen Lory (2002), Microbial Life, Sinauer Associates.
6. Mara, Duncan, and Nigel J. Horan, (2003) . Handbook of water and wastewater Microbiology, Academic Press.
7. Michael J. Leboffe, Burton E. Pierce , David Ferguson (2012) Microbiology Laboratory Theory & Application, Brief, 2nd Edition, Morton Publishing Company
8. Michael T. Madigan, David P. Clark, David Stahl, John M. Martinko, 2012, Brock Biology of Microorganisms 13th Edition, Benjamin Cummings
9. Sherwood, and Woolverton Willey (2007), Prescott, Harley, and Klein's Microbiology (7<sup>th</sup> International Edition), McGraw-Hill
10. Stuart Hogg (2013) Essential Microbiology, 2nd Edition, Wiley-Blackwell

## MB 1.3 Hardcore: MYCOLOGY

### Course Pedagogy:

- It includes the study of taxonomic classification, fungi as symbionts.
- Fungi in production of food supplements like SCP, vitamins, enzymes, organic acids and production of secondary metabolites like antibiotics.
- In practical classes they mount the fungi, learn microscopic views and the key characteristics to identify different species of fungi.

### Course outcome:

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To understand the general characteristics and reproduction in fungi and lichens.
- To understand the economic and pathological importance of fungi.
- To identify common fungal plant diseases and device control measures and work as plant doctor.

## THEORY

48 hours

### UNIT I

12 hours

**Introduction:** History and Development of Mycology, scope of mycology. Recent developments in Mycology.

**Fungal taxonomy:** Taxonomic problems associated with variation in fungi, Classification of fungi (Alexopoulos and Mims).

### UNIT II

12 hours

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

### UNIT III

12 hours

**Salient features of fungal major groups:** Chytridiomycota, Zygomycota, Basidiomycota, Ascomycota, Deuteromycota, Oomycota, Hypochytriomycota, Labyrinthulomycota, Plasmodiophoromycota and Myxomycota. Symbiotic fungi- Lichens.

**Opportunistic fungal infections:** *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus fumigatus* and Mucor mycosis.

### UNIT IV

12 hours

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

**Important metabolites of Fungi** – aflatoxin, Ochratoxin, Ergot alkaloids, T-2 toxin, DON, Fumonisin. Impact of mycotoxins on human health. Importance of secondary metabolites of fungi as nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, hepatotoxins, mutagens/carcinogens.

### Reference:

1. Alexopoulos C J and Mims C W, 1979 Introductory Mycology 3rd edn, Wiley Eastern., New Delhi.
2. David Moore, Geoffrey D. Robson, Anthony P. J. Trinci (2011) 21st Century Guidebook to Fungi. Cambridge University Press.
3. Deacon, J W, 1997- Modern Mycology 3rd Edition, Blackwell Science publishers, London.
4. Kevin Kavanagh (2011) Fungi: Biology and Applications. John Wiley & Sons, Sussex, U.K.
5. Mehrotra, RS & Aneja, K R, 1998. An Introduction to Mycology. New Age International Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
6. Mercedes S. Foster & Gerald F. Bills (2011) Biodiversity of Fungi: Inventory and Monitoring Methods. Academic Press
7. Michael John Carlile, Sarah C. Watkinson, G. W. Gooday (2007) The fungi. Academic Press. London, U. K
8. Odum, E.P. 1971. Fundamentals of Ecology; Third Edition. Toppan Co. Ltd. Tokyo, Japan.

## MB 1.4 Softcore: MICROBIAL GENETICS

### Course Pedagogy:

- Describe the fundamental molecular principles of genetics.
- Understand the relationship between phenotype and genotype.
- Describe the basics of genetic mapping.
- Understand how gene expression is regulated

### Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To Understand the Genetic constituent's of bacteria with special emphasis on inheritance.
- To extend the knowledge on molecular basis of mutation at microbial level.
- To focus on gene regulation and expression mechanisms.
- To understand the principles role of plasmids and gene transfer methods and mapping.

## THEORY

48 hours

### UNIT I

12 hours

**Concepts in Microbial Genetics:** History and developments of Microbial genetics. Essentials of microbial genetics: Microbes as Genetic Tools for Basic and Applied Genetic studies. Advantages and disadvantages of Microbes, Generalized reproductive cycles of microbes- *Neurospora*, *Saccharomyces*, *Chlamydomonas* and *Acetabularia*.

### UNIT II

12 hours

**Viral Genetics:** Lytic and Lysogenic cycles, Phage Phenotypes, Phenotypic Mixing, Recombination in viruses: Mutations, Recombination and Mapping (rII loci)

**Bacterial Genetics:** Bacterial Transformation: Types of transformation mechanisms found in prokaryotes, Bacterial Conjugation: properties of the F plasmid, F<sup>+</sup> x F<sup>-</sup> mating, F' x F<sup>-</sup> conjugation, Hfr conjugation, gene mapping in bacteria. Transduction: Generalized and specialized transduction, Transposable elements.

### UNIT III

12 hours

**Fungal Genetics:** *Neurospora*- Tetrad analysis and linkage detection - 2 point and 3 point crosses, chromatid and chiasma interference, Mitotic recombination in *Neurospora* and *Aspergillus*.

**Algal Genetics:** *Chlamydomonas*- unordered tetrad analysis - Recombination and Mapping, Nucleocytoplasmic interactions and gene expression in *Acetabularia*. Extra nuclear (Cytoplasmic) inheritance.

### UNIT IV

12 hours

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

### References:

1. D. Peter Snustad, Michael J. Simmons (2011) Principles of Genetics, 6th Edition; Wiley
2. Dr. Evelyn J. Biluk (2012) Microbiology Study Guide: Microbial Genetics, Controlling Microbial Growth, and Antimicrobial Agents; Create Space Independent Publishing Platform
3. James D. Watson, Tania A. Baker, Stephen P. Bell, Alexander Gann, Michael Levine, Richard Losick (2013) Molecular Biology of the Gene, 7 edition; Benjamin Cummings
4. Jocelyn E. Krebs, Elliott S. Goldstein, Stephen T. Kilpatrick (2012) Lewin's GENES XI, 11 edition; Jones & Bartlett Learning
5. John R. S. Fincham (1996) Microbial and Molecular Genetics; Hodder Arnold
6. Larry Snyder, Joseph E. Peters, Tina M. Henkin, Wendy Champness (2013) Molecular Genetics of Bacteria, 4th Edition; ASM Press
7. Nancy Jo Trun, J. E. Trempy (2003) Fundamental Bacterial Genetics; Wiley-Blackwell
8. Royston C. Clowes, William Hayes (1968) Experiments in Microbial Genetics; Blackwell Science Ltd
9. Sriram Sridhar (2005) Genetics and Microbial Biotechnology; Dominant Publishers & Distributors
10. Stanley R. Maloy, Jhon E. Cronan, Jr. David Freifelder (1994) Microbial Genetics (Jones and Bartlett Series in Biology), 2nd edition; Jones and Bartlett Publishers
11. Uldis N. Streips, Ronald E. Yasbin (2002) Modern Microbial Genetics, 2nd edition; Wiley-Liss
12. Venetia A. Saunders (1987) Microbial genetics applied to biotechnology : principles and techniques of gene transfer and manipulation; Springer

## MB 1.5 Softcore: MICROBIAL ECOLOGY AND DIVERSITY

### Course Pedagogy:

- To understand the ubiquitous nature of microbes.
- To give basic knowledge on extremophiles.
- To provide knowledge on characteristics of Microbes.

### Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course students would be able

- Students able to differentiate various groups of Microbes.
- Get knowledge on adaptability of extremophiles.
- Knowledge about microbial taxonomy.

## THEORY

48 hours

### UNIT I

12 hours

**Introduction to microbial ecology:** Structure of microbial communities. Interaction among microbial populations. Interaction between microorganisms and plants. Biotransformation, biodegradation, bioremediation and phytoremediation. Ecological and Evolutionary diversity (Genetic diversity) of microbial world

**Development of Microbial communities:** Dynamics of community, ecological succession, structure, dispersion, microbial communities in nature and ecosystem models

## UNIT II

12 hours

**Physiological Ecology of microorganisms:** Adaptation to environmental conditions - abiotic limitations to microbial growth.

**Viral Diversity:** Group I – T2 Bacteriophage, Group II – Banana bunchy top virus, Group III – Reovirus, Group IV- TMV, Group V – Rhabdovirus, Group VI – HIV, Group VII – Hepatitis virus.

**Sub-viral particles:** Discovery, Structure, Classification, replication and diseases caused by Satellite, Satellites virus, Virusoids, Viroids and Prions.

## UNIT III

12 hours

**Bacterial Diversity:** Archaeobacteria, Photosynthetic Eubacteria, Chemoautotrophic and Methophilic Eubacteria, Gliding Eubacteria, Spirochetes, Rickettsiae and Chlamydiae, Actinomycetes, Mollicutes, Protists

**Fungal Diversity:** salient features of the following group: Zygomycota (*Rhizopus*), Ascomycota (*Neurospora*), Basidiomycota (*Agaricus*), Deuteromycota (*Penicillium*), Chytridiomycota (*Allomyces*) Myxomycota and Yeast.

## UNIT IV

12 hours

**Importance and Conservation of Microbial Diversity:** Importance of microbial diversity in environment, pharmaceuticals & human health. Metagenomics. Importance of conservation. *In situ* conservation and *Ex situ* conservation. Role of culture collection centers in conservation.

## References

1. Atlas, Ronald M., Bartha, Richard (1997) Microbial Ecology Fundamentals and Applications; Addison-Wesley
2. Colwell, R. R., Simidu, Usio, Ohwada, Kouicki (1996) Microbial Diversity in Time and Space; Springer
3. David L. Kirchman (2008) Microbial Ecology of the Oceans; Wiley-Liss
4. David L. Kirchman (2012) Processes in Microbial Ecology; Oxford University Press
5. James W. Brown (2014) Principles of Microbial Diversity; ASM Press
6. McArthur, J. Vaun (2006) Microbial Ecology An Evolutionary Approach; Academic Press
7. Nelson, Karen E. (1997) Advances in Microbial Ecology; Springer
8. Oladele Ogunseitani (2004) Microbial Diversity: Form and Function in Prokaryotes; Wiley-Blackwell
9. Oladele Ogunseitani (2008) Microbial Diversity: Form and Function in Prokaryotes; Wiley-Blackwell
10. Osborn, A. M., Smith, Cindy (2005) Molecular Microbial Ecology; Taylor & Francis Group
11. Pierre Davet (2004) Microbial Ecology of the Soil and Plant Growth; Science Pub Inc
12. Ronald M. Atlas, Richard Bartha (1997) Microbial Ecology: Fundamentals and Applications (4th Edition); Benjamin Cummings
13. Satyanarayana, T., Johri, B. N. (2005) Microbial Diversity: Current Perspectives and Potential Applications; I.K. International Publishing House Pvt., Limited

## MB 1.6 Softcore: Practical I (Virology and Bacteriology)

1. Laboratory safety rules
2. Microscopic measurement of microorganisms by micrometry
3. Culturing and maintenance of bacterial cultures
4. Isolation and enumeration of bacteria from soil
5. Isolation and enumeration of bacteria from water

6. Cultural characteristics of bacteria
7. Staining techniques – simple (positive and negative), differential (Grams and acid fast), structural (endospore and capsule)
8. Motility test (hanging drop method and soft agar method)
9. Biochemical tests for the identification of bacteria – catalase, oxidase, IMViC, Urease, TSIA, Nitrate reduction, gelatine, starch, casein, chitin and esculin hydrolysis.
10. Determination of growth curve in *E.coli*.
11. Diauxic growth curve in *E.coli*
12. Isolation of coliphages from sewage
13. Study of morphological changes due to viral infection in plants

### **MB 1.7 Softcore: Practical II (Mycology and Microbial Genetics)**

1. Isolation of slime molds.
2. Isolation of aquatic fungi.
3. Isolation of soil fungi.
4. Isolation of fungi from air.
5. Isolation of fungi from cereals and cereal based products.
6. Study of the following representative genera: *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Fusarium*, *Neurospora*, *Saccharomyces*, *Erysiphae*, *Polyporus*, *Agaricus*, *Puccinia*, *Ustilago*, *Alternaria*, *Drechslera*, *Saprolegnia*, *Rhizopus*, *Trichoderma* and symbiotic fungi-Lichens.
7. Measurement of concentration of fungal conidia by Haemocytometer.
8. Measurement of fungal cells by Micrometer.
9. Replica plating technique for transfer of bacterial colonies.
10. Ultra-violet killing curve and determination of mutant types in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.
11. Induction of mutation
12. Isolation of streptomycin resistant strain of *E .coli* by gradient plate method.
13. Ames test
14. Isolation of genomic DNA from bacteria by heat lysis method.
15. Isolation of genomic DNA from yeast by DNA spooning method.
16. Extraction of mycotoxins and detection by TLC.

**SEMESTER II**  
**MB 2.1 Hardcore: MICROBIAL PHYSIOLOGY**

**Course Pedagogy:**

- To develop understanding about microbial metabolism, growth and energy generation.
- Gain knowledge of various fermentation pathways, microbial communication and energetics.
- To acquire knowledge on microbial stress response.

**Course Outcomes:**

After the completion of the course students would be able.

- To acquaint with basics of metabolism and growth under normal and stressed conditions.
- To understand major fermentation, aerobic and anaerobic pathways for energy generation in microbial cells.
- To know the concepts of microbial cross-talk.

**THEORY**

**48 hours**

**UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Microbial bioenergetics:** The role of ATP in metabolism. Microbial enzymes and mechanism of Enzyme actions. Inhibition and regulation – allosteric, feedback, competitive, non-competitive.

**Metabolism of Carbohydrate:** Glycolysis, Citric acid Cycle and different types of Phosphorylation, Fates of pyruvate, Fermentation. Utilization of sugars other than glucose: Lactose, Galactose, Maltose, Mannitol. Degradation of cellulose, Starch and Glycogen.

**UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**Lipid metabolism:**  $\beta$ -oxidation, Biosynthesis of fatty acids, degradation of fatty acids.

**Nitrogen metabolism:** Nitrogen metabolism, Biological nitrogen fixation process, symbiotic and non-symbiotic nitrogen fixation. Degradation and biosynthesis of essential and non-essential amino acids.

**Nucleic acid metabolism:** Biosynthesis and degradation of purines and pyrimidines.

**UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Microbial Photosynthesis:** Photosynthetic Pigments and apparatus in bacteria. Oxygenic and Anoxygenic. Photosynthesis. Autotrophic CO<sub>2</sub> fixation and mechanism of Photosynthesis. Utilization of light energy by Halobacteria.

**Autotrophic Mechanisms in bacteria:** Hydrogen bacteria, Nitrifying bacteria, Purple sulphur bacteria, Non-sulfur bacteria, Green sulfur bacteria, Iron bacteria, Methylophs.

**UNIT IV**

**12 hours**

**Microbial Signaling and Stress response:** Two Component signal transduction in prokaryotes: Chemotaxis, Quorum sensing, biofilms, response to anti microbials, sporulation inducing signals and events in sporulation; Dormancy, osmolarity porin regulation in *E. coli* (*Omp* system), phosphate assimilation in *E. coli* (*Pho* systems), Nitrogen fixation in *Klebsiella* and *Rhizobium* (*Ntr* system). Oxidative stress, Thermal stress, Starvation stress, Aerobic to anaerobic transitions.

**References:**

1. Albert G. Moat, Michael P. Spector John W. Foster (2009) Microbial Physiology,; BWSTM
2. Albert G. Moat, Michael P. Spector John W. Foster (2009) Microbial Physiology; BWSTM

3. Byung Hong Kim, Geoffrey Michael Gadd (2008) Bacterial Physiology and Metabolism; Cambridge University Press
4. Daniel R.Caldwell (1999) Microbial Physiology and metabolism ; Star PubCo
5. Daniel R.Caldwell (1999) Microbial Physiology and metabolism,; Star PubCo
6. David White, James Drummond , Clay Fuqua (2011)The Physiology and Biochemistry of Prokaryotes, Oxford University Press
7. Frederick C. Neidhardt, John L. Ingraham , Moselio Schaechter (1990)Physiology of the Bacterial Cell: A Molecular Approach; Sinauer Associates Inc
8. Robert K. Poole (2014) Advances in Microbial Systems Biology, Volume 64 (Advances in Microbial Physiology); Academic Press
9. Rose, Anthony H. ()Advances in Microbial Physiology, Vol. 9; Elsevier Science & Technology Book
10. Rose, Anthony H. (1976) Chemical Microbiology An Introduction to Microbial Physiology; Basic Books

### **MB 2.2 Hardcore: Immunology**

#### **Course Pedagogy:**

- To provide overview of immune system, antigen, antibody structure and interactions.
- Understanding of innate and adaptive immunity along with major cells and molecules involved.
- To integrate immunology with health and enrich the knowledge for autoimmune disorders, hypersensitivity reaction.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To gain knowledge of immune system, cells involved along with complement system and autoimmunity.
- To evaluate the usefulness of immunology in different pharmaceutical companies
- To understand immune system, antigen antibody interactions.
- To gain theoretical knowledge of various diseased conditions generated due to interplay of immune system components

### **THEORY**

**48 hours**

#### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Introduction to Immunology:** An overview of immune system, Phagocytes, Natural killer cells, mast cells, basophils, Dendritic cells and other cells of the innate immune system. **Immunity:** Types- Innate immunity: (nonspecific) physical, biochemical and genetic factors involved in governing innate immunity, molecules of innate immunity – complement, acute phase proteins and interferons; Chemokines and Cytokines . Acquired immunity: (specific) natural, artificial, passive immunity, humoral or antibody mediated immunity, cell mediated immunity.

**Antigens and Antibodies:** Antigen processing and presentation, properties of antigen, Super antigen, Hapten; Haptens and the study of antigenicity Microbes as antigen Antigen recognition and MHC molecules. Antibodies (Immunooglobulins) – structure and function, clonal selection, monoclonal antibodies and its clinical applications, Antibody engineering (Construction of monoclonal antibodies Lymphoma and other diseases by genetically engineered antibodies).



## UNIT II

12 hours

**Hypersensitivity:** Hypersensitivity reactions, Types and their roles in Immunopathological processes.  
**Autoimmune processes:** Immunologic tolerance, genetic predisposition to the development of autoimmune processes. Autoimmune disorders- Immunopathogenesis of celiac disease, myasthenia gravis, sclerosis multiplex, psoriasis vulgaris, Rheumatoid arthritis) Immunodeficiency diseases, Hormones and environmental factors in induction of autoimmune processes.

## UNIT III

12 hours

**Transplantation of tissues and organs:** Nomenclature of transplantations. Recognition of self and non-self Transplantation reactions HvG and GvH. Exception from rejections. Kidney and bone marrow transplantations.

**Tumours and immune system:** Etiology of malignant transformations of cells (physical, chemical and biological factors involved in). Immunological surveillance. Escape mechanisms of tumor cells from immunological surveillance. Metastatic processes. Immunodiagnosis and Immunotherapy.

## UNIT IV

12 hours

**Vaccines and Vaccination:** Vaccines – definition, types, Antigens used as Vaccines, effectiveness of vaccines, Vaccine safety, current vaccines, adjuvants, active immunization and passive immunization. National vaccination schedule.

**Manipulation of immune mechanisms:** Immunoprevention, Immunoprophylaxis, Immunostimulatory and Immunosuppressive drugs.

**Immunotechniques and Immunodiagnosis:** Antigens and Antibody reactions *in vitro*; Agglutination, complement fixation, ELISA, Immunodiffusion, Immunoelectrophoresis, Immunofluorescence, Immunoprecipitation, Radioimmunoassay and serotyping.

### References:

1. Abul K. Abbas (2014) Cellular and Molecular Immunology, ;Saunders
2. Abul K. Abbas , Andrew H. H. Lichtman , Shiv Pillai (2011) Cellular and Molecular Immunology; Saunders
3. Abul K. Abbas , Andrew H. H. Lichtman , Shiv Pillai (2012) Basic Immunology: Functions and Disorders of the Immune System, ;Saunders
4. Delves, Peter J., Martin, Seamus J., Burton, Dennis R.(2011) Roitt's Essential Immunology; Wiley& Sons, Incorporated, John.
5. George Pinchuk (2001) Schaum's Outline of Immunology; McGraw-Hill
6. Helen Chapel , Mansel Haeney, Siraj Misbah, Neil Snowden (2014) Essentials of Clinical Immunology; Wiley-Blackwell
7. Judy Owen , Jenni Punt, Sharon Stranford (2013) Kuby Immunology; W. H. Freeman
8. Louise Hawley, Benjamin Clarke, Richard J. Ziegler (2013) Microbiology and Immunology; LWW
9. Peter Parham (2009) The Immune System, 3rd Edition; Garland Science
10. William E. Paul (2012) Fundamental Immunology; LWW

## MB 2.3: Softcore: FOOD MICROBIOLOGY

### Course Pedagogy:

- The course aims to provide instruction in the general principles of food microbiology.
- The course covers the biology and epidemiology of food borne microorganisms of public health significance, including bacteria, yeasts, fungi, protozoa and viruses.
- Understand food spoilage microorganisms; the microbiology of food preservation and food commodities; fermented and microbial foods; principles and methods for the microbiological examination of foods; micro biological quality control, and quality schemes.
- To supplement the academic input of students by way of seminars, conferences, guest lectures and industry oriented projects/ visits.

### Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To understand the principles of microorganisms during various food-processing and preservation steps.
- To comprehend the interactions between microorganisms and the food environment, and factors influencing their growth and survival.
- To understand the significance and activities of microorganisms in food.
- To recognize the characteristics of food-borne and spoilage microorganisms, and methods for their isolation, detection and identification.
- To analyze the importance of microbiological quality control programme's in food production.
- To describe the rationale for the use of standard methods and procedures for the microbiological analysis of food.

### **THEORY**

**48 hours**

#### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Introduction to food microbiology:** Definition, concepts and scope. Food as substrate for microbes. Factors influencing microbial growth in food-Extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Principles of food preservation- Chemical preservatives and Food additives Asepsis-Removal of microorganisms, (anaerobic conditions, high temperatures, low temperatures, drying).Canning, processing for Heat treatment.

#### **UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**Contamination and food spoilage:** Cereals, sugar products, vegetables, fruits, meat and meat products, Fish and sea foods- poultry- spoilage of canned foods.

**Dairy Microbiology:** Microbiology of raw milk, Milk as a vehicle of pathogens, Prevention of contamination of raw milk, Microbiology of processed milk, Spoilage and defects fermented milk and milk products, Microbiological standards for milk and milk products. Cream and butter bacteriology. Prebiotics and Probiotics.

#### **UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Food poisoning and intoxication:** Significance of food borne diseases, Food poisoning and intoxication: Botulism, Listeriosis, *Bacillus cereus* food poisoning, Food borne Gastroenteritis by *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Vibrio*, *Campylobacter* and *Yersinia*, Staphylococcus and Staphylococcal enterotoxins, fungal spoilage and Mycotoxins. **Introduction to biowarfare:** Food and water as media to transmit food borne threat to health; policies and practices.

**Microbes as alternate food** – single cell proteins, sea weed (algae), mushroom cultivation.  
Bioconversions- production of alcohol-fermented beverages- beer and wine. Genetically modified foods.

#### UNIT IV

**12 hours**

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

**Microbial indicators of food safety and quality control:** Principles of quality control and microbiological criteria, Indicators of product quality and microbiological safety of foods, Hazard analysis, critical control points (HACCP), Good manufacturing process (GMP) Microbiological standards Codex Alimentarius and Food legislation with respect to FSSAI, NABL and ISO

#### References:

1. Adams M. R. and Moss M. O. 2007. Food Microbiology 3rd Edition. Royal Society of Chemistry.UK.
2. Ahmed E.Y. and Carlstrom C. 2003 Food Microbiology: A Laboratory Manual, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New Jersey.
3. Bibek Ray, Arun Bhunia. 2013. Fundamental Food Microbiology, Fifth Edition. CRC Press
4. C Blackburn.2006. Food Spoilage Microorganisms. Wood head Publishing.
5. Dongyou Liu. 2009. Molecular Detection of Foodborne Pathogens. CRC Press.
6. Elmer H. Marth, James Steele. 2001. Applied Dairy Microbiology, Second Edition. CRC Press.
7. Frazier W.C. and Westhoff C.D. 2008 Food Microbiology. Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi. IndianEdition.
8. Jay, James M., Loessner, Martin J., Golden, David A. 2004.Modern Food Microbiology. 7th ed. Springer
9. Marshall, Richard J. (Ed.). 2007. Food Safety. Springer.
10. Pina M. Fratamico, Arun K. Bhunia, and James L. Smith. 2008. Foodborne Pathogens: Microbiology and Molecular Biology. Caister AcademicPress.
11. Pitt, John I., Hocking, Ailsa D. 2009. Fungi and Food Spoilage 3rd Edition. Springer.
12. Sperber, William H., Doyle, Michael P. (Eds.). 2010. Compendium of the Microbiological Spoilage of Foods and Beverages. Springer.
13. Stephen J. Forsythe. 2010. The Microbiology of Safe Food, 2nd Edition. Wiley-Blackwell.

#### MB 2.4: Softcore: SOIL MICROBIOLOGY

##### Course Pedagogy:

- Lectures are held with the help of slides, the laboratory lessons will be performed in a laboratory designed and equipped for microbiological practices.
- The laboratory practices will be performed in groups of students. The e-learning site will be used to provide teaching material and to communicate with the students.
- The interaction between teacher and students take place through tutorials, seminars and Intermediate written tests.

##### Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To have knowledge about soil as an excellent habitat for multitude of microorganisms balancing the soil ecosystem.

- To be employable in the field of Agronomy/Soil Science
- To acquire skills and knowledge on the importance of microorganisms in biogeochemical cycles biological fertility of soil.

## **THEORY**

**48 hours**

### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Soil Microbiology:** Historical accounts and the “Golden Age” of soil microbiology and significant contributions of pioneer soil microbiologists.

**Soil Microbial diversity:** Soil as habitat for microbes; soil pH, temperature and soil atmosphere. Diversity and abundance of dominant soil microorganisms, Methods of isolation of soil microflora, soil organic matter decomposition,

### **UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**Biogeochemical cycles:** Organic matter decomposition, humification. Carbon, sulphur, nitrogen and iron cycles in soil.

**Soil microbe interaction** - Antagonism, commensalism, mutualism, symbiosis, predators and parasite relationship and competition. Interaction of soil microflora with vascular plants - Rhizosphere, rhizoplane microorganisms, *Rhizobium*, *Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum*, *Cyanobacteria* and *Azolla*.

### **UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Techniques to study soil organisms:** Microbial biomass estimation; fumigation-incubation technique, fumigation-extraction method, substrate-induced respiration method and Using ATP or enzyme activity

**Applied soil microbiology:** soil microbial inoculants, Manipulations of soil microorganisms for agriculture, Soil environmental contaminants and Bioremediation, Microbial products- Plant growth promoting Hormones, Antibiotics, Toxins and Enzymes

### **UNIT IV**

**12 hours**

**Soil-Borne Diseases and Human Health:** *Clostridium tetani* (tetanus), Toxoplasmosis, Aspergillosis, Actinomycosis.

**Soil microorganisms in agro ecosystems:** Types of microbial communities; soil microbial diversity: significance and conservation; effect of agricultural practices on soil organisms. Biological nitrogen-fixation: The range of nitrogen fixing organisms; mechanism of nitrogen fixation (biochemistry of nitrogenase); genetics of nitrogen-fixation; *Rhizobium*-Legume Association; Sym plasmids, N<sub>2</sub> fixation by non-leguminous plants.

### **References:**

1. Agrios, G. N. 2000. Plant pathology. Harcourt Asia Pvt.Ltd.
2. Bergersen, F.J. and Postgate, J.R. 1987. A Century of Nitrogen Fixation Research Present Status and Future Prospects. The Royal Soc.,London.
3. Buchanan, B.B., Gruijssem, W. and Jones, R.L. 2000. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology ofPlants.
4. Burges, H.D. 1981. Microbial control of insect pests, Mites and plant diseases. Academic,London.
5. Dixon, R.O.D. and Wheeler, C.T. 1986. Nitrogen Fixation in plants. Blackie USA, Chapman and Hall, NewYork.  
I.K. International Pvt. Ltd.
6. Kannaiyan, S. 1999. Bioresources Technology for sustainable agriculture. Assoc. Pub. Co. New Delhi.

7. Mehrotra, R.S. 2000. Plant pathology. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited.
9. Metcalf, R.L. and Luckmann, W.H. 1994. Introduction to insect pest management 3ed edn. John Willey and Sons, Inc.
10. Motsara, I.M.R., Bhattacharyya, P. and Srivastava, B. 1995. Biofertilizer Technology, Marketing and usage-A source Book-cum- glossary- FDCO, New Delhi.
11. Somasegaran, P and H.J .Hoben, 1994. Handbook for Rhizobia; methods in legume *Rhizobium* Technology. Springer-Verlan, New York.

### **MB 2.5 Softcore: PRACTICAL III (Microbial Physiology and Immunology)**

1. Population growth of yeast – *S. cerevisiae*.
2. Population growth of bacteria – *E. coli*.
3. Sugar fermentation tests.
4. Catalase activity.
5. Hydrolytic rancidity.
6. Casein hydrolysis.
7. Carbohydrate catabolism by microbes
8. Study of acid and pH stress tolerance by microbes.
9. Effect of molecular oxygen on microbial growth.
10. Effect of osmotic pressure on microbial growth.
11. Effect of relative humidity on microbial growth.
12. Effect of different wavelengths of light on microbial growth.
13. Immunological Methods used for organism detection – production of antibodies for use in laboratory testing.
14. Serological Diagnosis of Infectious diseases – Serologic test Methods.
15. Precipitin test, ELISA, Ouchterlony Immunodifusion test, Immuno electrophoresis, Complement fixation test.
16. Isolation of Antigens and raising antibodies from animals (from different Models),
17. Development of polyclonal antibodies, purification of antibodies.
18. WIDAL Test.
19. VDRL Test (RPR).
20. HBs Ag Test.
21. HCG test (Agglutination inhibition test).
22. Detection of RA factor.
23. CRP test.
24. ASO Test (Anti streptolysin ‘O’ Test).

### **MB 2.6 Softcore: PRACTICAL IV (FOOD MICROBIOLOGY)**

1. Bacterial examination of drinking water by membrane filters technique.
2. Study of important microbes in the degradation of wastes.
3. Determination of TDT.
4. Determination of TDP.
5. Detection and quantification of Aflatoxin B1.
6. Detection of food-borne bacteria by immunoassays.
7. Detection and enumeration of Microorganisms present in Utensils.

8. Isolation and identification of pathogenic microorganisms from canned food (ISO method).
9. Enumeration of bacteria in raw and pasteurized milk by SPC method (ISO method).
10. Determination of quality of a milk sample by MBRT.
11. Detection of number of bacteria in milk by breed-count method
12. Litmus milk test.
13. Microbial quality of milk products.
14. Microbiological examination of Ice-cream and Dairy products
15. Soil microbes interaction *In vitro* by dual culture method
16. Isolation, identification and enumeration of Rhizosphere and Rhizoplane microorganism
17. Isolation of *Rhizobium* from roots of leguminous plant.

### **MB 2.7: Open elective: MICROBIAL DIVERSITY**

#### **Course Pedagogy:**

- To understand the ubiquitous nature and characteristics of microbes
- To impart knowledge on viral, bacterial, fungal diversity.
- Importance and conservation of microbial diversity.

#### **Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To differentiate various groups of Microbes.
- To learn about conservation methods.
- To have knowledge about the role of culture collection centers in conservation.

#### **THEORY**

**48 hours**

#### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Viral Diversity:** Morphology, ultra structure, chemical composition of virus, classification of viruses, Group I – T2 Bacteriophage, Group II – Banana bunchy top virus, Group III – Reovirus, Group IV- TMV, Group V – Rhabdovirus, Group VI – HIV, Group VII – Hepatitis virus.

**Sub-viral particles:** Discovery, Structure, Classification, replication and diseases caused by Satellite, Satellites virus, Virusoids, Viroids and Prions.

#### **UNIT II**

**12 hours**

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

#### **UNIT III**

**12 hours**

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

## UNIT IV

12 hours

**Importance and Conservation of Microbial Diversity:** Importance of microbial diversity in agriculture, forestry, environment, industrial & food biotechnology, animal & human health. Metagenomics. Importance of conservation. *In situ* conservation and *Ex situ* conservation. Role of culture collection centers in conservation.

### References

1. Alexopoulos, C. J. and Mims, C. W. 1979. Introductory Mycology. III edition, Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.
2. Dimmock, N. J., Easton, A. J. and Leppard, K. N. 2001. Introduction to Modern Virology. 5<sup>th</sup>edn. Blackwell publishing, USA.
3. Ghosh, A. 2003. Natural Resource Conservation and Environment Management. Aph Publishing Corp. Calcutta.
4. Landecker, E. M. 1972. Fundamentals of Fungi. Prentice-Hall, Angelwood Cliff, New Jersey.
5. Madigan M.T., Martinko M. J. and Parker, J. 2003. Brock Biology of microorganisms. Pearson education., New Jersey.
6. Pelczar, (Jr.) M. J., Chan, E. C. S. and Kreig, N. R. 1993. Microbiology. McGraw Hill, New York
7. Perry, J.J. and Staley, J.T. 1997. Microbiology. Dynamics and Diversity. 4th edn. Wesley Longman pub. New York.
8. Prescott, L. M., Harley, J. P. and Klein, D. A. 1999. Microbiology. 4th edn. WCB McGraw- Hill, New Delhi.
9. Satyanarayana, T. and Johri, B. N. 2005. Microbial Diversity – Current Perspectives and Potential Applications. I K Int. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
10. Stainer, R. Y., Ingraham, J. L., Wheelis, M. L. and Painter, P. K. 1986. General Microbiology. McMillan Education. Ltd. London.
11. Stanley J.T. and Reysenbach A.L. 1977. Biodiversity of microbial life. John Wiley & Sons Inc. Publication. New York.
12. Wagner, E.K. and Hewlett, M.J. 1999. Basic Virology. Blackwell Science. Inc.

**SEMESTER III**  
**MB 3.1 Hardcore: MOLECULAR BIOLOGY**

**Course Pedagogy:**

- To extend the knowledge on structure and functions of genetic material
- To focus on genome organization, transcription and translation process in Prokaryotes.
- To understand the principles of oncogenes

**Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To have elaborate knowledge on nucleic acids
- To have better understanding of gene expressions
- To get thorough knowledge on Tumor viruses and oncogenes

**THEORY**

**48 hours**

**UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Concepts in Molecular Biology:** Microbes in molecular biology.

**Organization of Genomes:** Prokaryotic genome- Genetic and Physical organization of bacterial genome, Eukaryotic genome – Genetic and Physical organization of nuclear genome

**DNA structure and Replication:** DNA as Genetic material, Chemistry of DNA, Modes of DNA Replication, Meselson and Stahl's Experiment,  $\theta$  model, replication fork. Enzymes of DNA replication, preprimosome, primosome and replisome complex. Molecular mechanism of DNA replication, Differences in prokaryotic and eukaryotic DNA replication.

**UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**DNA damage and recombination:** Types of DNA damage - deamination, oxidative damage, alkylation and pyrimidine dimers; DNA repair – mismatch, short patch repair, nucleotide/base, excision repair, recombination repair and SOS repair. Recombination; Site specific recombination, Homologous recombination, transposition.

**UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Gene Expression: Structure of RNA-** Classes of RNA, Chemistry of RNA.

**Transcription:** Transcription in prokaryotes and eukaryotes, Eukaryotic transcription factors. RNA processing, Ribozymes, Antisense RNA, mi RNA, Si RNA, RNAi and other small RNAs. Inhibitors of transcription and their mechanism of action.

**Translation:** Role of ribosome and different types of RNA in protein synthesis, deciphering the genetic code, basic feature of genetic code, mechanism of initiation, elongation and termination, Non ribosomal protein synthesis. Translational control and posttranslational events. Protein targeting, protein degradation, protein folding. Small peptides, peptitrols, therapeutic peptides.

**UNIT IV**

**12 hours**

**Regulation of Gene expression:** Regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes and Eukaryotes. Regulation of gene expression in bacteriophage, gene silencing – gene regulation after transcription.

**Recent trends in molecular biology research:** Targeted genome editing : ZFNs, TALENs, CRISPRs-



gene editing, Knock -ins and Knock – outs. **Oncogenes**, protooncogenes, activation of protooncogenes.

### References:

1. Benjamin, L. 1990. Gene 4th edn. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford.
2. Brown, T. A. 1991. Essential Molecular Biology. A Practical Approach Vol-I & Vol.-II, Oxford Univ. Press. Oxford.
3. Flint, S.J., Enquist, L.W., Drug, R.M., Racaniello, V.R. and Skalka, A.M. 2000. Principles of Virology- Molecular Biology, Pathogenesis and Control. ASM Press, Washington, D.C.
4. Garrett and Grisham. 1999. Biochemistry. 2nd edn. Saunders college pub. USA.
5. Hartl, D.L. 1994. Genetics. Jones and Bartler Publishers, London.
6. Lewin, B. 2000. Genes VII. Oxford Univ. Press.
7. Lodish, H., Berk, A., Zipursky, S. A., Matsudaira, P., Baltimore, D. and Darnell, J. 1999.
8. Molecular Cell Biology, W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.

## MB 3.2 Hardcore: GENETIC ENGINEERING

### Course Pedagogy:

- To learn about genetic engineering, principles involved in manipulating genes and DNA.
- To know about cloning strategies and expression systems.
- To acquire basic understanding of techniques in genetic engineering.
- To provide basic knowledge on intellectual property rights and their implications in biological research and product development

### Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To acquire knowledge on the concepts and terminology in genetic engineering.
- Familiar with various cloning strategies in prokaryotes.
- To have awareness of IPR, the social and ethical issues concerning cloning by genetic engineering

## THEORY

48 hours

### UNIT I

12 hours

**Introduction to Genetic Engineering:** Milestones in the development of genetic engineering. Genetic engineering as tool in biotechnology. Importance of gene cloning and future perspectives.

**Tools in Genetic Engineering:** Enzymes in genetic engineering. Cloning vectors; Plasmids (pUC series, pBR 322), Phage vectors (M13,  $\lambda$ gt 10 and  $\lambda$ ZAP series), Ti vector. YAC, BAC vectors and specialist – purpose vectors; Expression vectors (pET vectors, pLITMUS). Synthetic construction of vectors.

### UNIT II

12 hours

**rDNA Technology:** The basic principles of gene cloning strategies: Preparation, Manipulation and Insertion of desired DNA into vector. Introduction of DNA into host cells – Transformation, Transduction, Transfection, Microinjection, Biolistics, Electroporation, Liposome fusion. Preparation and applications of DNA libraries and cDNA libraries. Identification and Selection of recombinants. Applications of gene cloning in Biotechnology, Medicine, Agriculture, Forensic Science, Gene therapy.

### UNIT III

12 hours

**Analysis of gene and gene products:** Molecular markers. DNA based and PCR - based markers, RFLP, RAPD, AFLP STS, EST, SSCP, VNTR, Microsatellites and minisatellites. **DNA analysis:** labeling of DNA and RNA probes. Southern and fluorescence in situ hybridization, chromosome walking. PCR – types and applications.

**Techniques for gene expression:** Northern and Western blotting, Gel retardation technique, DNA foot printing, Primer extension, Reporter assays. DNA sequencing and sequence assembly. Sanger's methods, Next Generation Sequencing, techniques of Site-directed mutagenesis, Shot gun sequencing, chemical synthesis of oligonucleotides. Protein analysis; PAGE, 2D-GEL, **Protein sequencing-** N terminal sequencing by Edman degradation method, C terminal amino acid analysis by carboxypeptidase digestion and Dansyl Chloride method.

### UNIT IV

12 hours

**Bioinformatics and Molecular Databases:** Primary Databanks – NCBI, EMBL, DDBJ, KEGG; Secondary Databases – UNIPROT; Structural Database –PDB; Alignment: Pairwise and Multiple sequence alignment; Genome Annotation and Gene Prediction; Primer designing; Phylogenetic analysis and tree construction.

**Safety of recombinant DNA technology:** Restriction and regulation for the release of GMOs into Environment. Ethical, Legal, Social and Environmental Issues related to rDNA technology.

**Introduction to IPR:** Kinds of IPR; patents, copyright, design, trademark, geographical indicators, industrial design and trade secrets. India's new National IP Policy.

#### References:

1. Brown, T.A. (2010) Gene Cloning and DNA Analysis-An Introduction 6th edn. Blackwell Science.
2. Brown, T.A. (2011) Introduction to Genetics: A Molecular Approach 1st Ed.
3. Setlow, Jane K. (2004) Genetic Engineering: Principles and Methods. Springer.
4. Harvey Lodish, Arnold Berk, Chris A. Kaiser, Monty Krieger (2007) Molecular Cell Biology 6th Ed. W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.
5. Alexander N. Glazer, Hiroshi Nikaido (2007) Microbial Biotechnology Fundamentals of Applied Microbiology 2nd Ed. Cambridge University Press
6. H.-J. Rehm, G. Reed. (2008) Biotechnology: Genetic Fundamentals and Genetic Engineering, Volume 2, Second Edition. Wiley.
8. Desmond, S. T. and Nicholl. (2002) An Introduction to Genetic Engineering. Cambridge Univ. Press. Cambridge
9. Maheshwari, D.K., Dubey, R.C. and Kang, S.C. (2006) Biotechnological Applications of Microorganisms. I.K. International Publishing House. New Delhi.
10. P. K. Gupta. (2008) Molecular Biology and Genetic Engineering. Deep and Deep Publications. India.
11. VK Gupta, MSchmoll, M Maki, MTuohy, MAMazutti. (2013) Applications of Microbial Engineering. CRC Press.
12. J.F. Sambrook and D.W. Russell, ed. (2001), Molecular Cloning; A Laboratory Manual, 3<sup>rd</sup> ED, Vols 1,2 & 3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

### MB 3.3 Hardcore: INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY

#### Course Pedagogy:

- To give knowledge on strain improvement methods
- To learn different fermentation techniques, bioreactor design, inoculum development.
- To understand techniques involved in downstream fermentation process

### Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To get knowledge on strain improvement
- To understand methods of manipulating the metabolic pathways to get desired yield.
- To understand industrial production and purification of antibiotics, enzymes, amino acids and steroids.
- To work in fermentation industry
- To understand the application of these bio-molecules in benefit to mankind

## **THEORY**

**48 hours**

### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

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

**Industrial Microorganisms:** Screening, Isolation. Identification and characterization of industrially important microbes. Strain improvement- mutation, recombination- gene regulation and genetic manipulation. Preservation of industrially important microbes. Culture collection centers.

### **UNIT II**

**12 hours**

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

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

### **UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Industrial production of energy fuels:** Industrial alcohol production: Biosynthesis, methods of production, recovery and applications of ethanol, acetone – butanol and glycerol through microbial process.

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

### **UNIT IV**

**12 hours**

**Industrial production of food additives:** amino acid production, methods of production, product recovery of L-Glutamic acid and L-lysine. Commercial uses of Amino acids Vitamins: Commercial production of Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, and Riboflavin. Alcoholic beverages (Beer, Wine,)

**Industrial production of health care product:** Industrial production of  $\beta$ -lactum antibiotic (Penicillin): Biosynthesis, production and recovery. Streptomycin. Biosynthesis, production and recovery. Antitumor and anticholesterol agents, SCP and SCO, I P R: Patent Laws: Patent regulations of processes, products and microorganisms.

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### **MB 3.4 Softcore: MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY**

#### **Course Pedagogy:**

- To understand the role of normal flora and pathogenic microbes
- To understand the pathogenesis of various diseases
- To understand the various clinical microbiological techniques.

#### **Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To learn the concept, etiology and epidemiology of infections and mechanisms of infection
- To have knowledge on clinical lab techniques
- To acquire knowledge on control measures of diseases

## **THEORY**

**48 hours**

### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

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

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

### **UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**Nosocomial infection:** Incidence of nosocomial infections, types of nosocomial infections, emergence of antibiotic resistant microorganisms, hospital infection control programmes, preventing nosocomial infections and surveillance, General concepts for specimen collection and handling of specimen, specimen processing and biosafety.

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

### **UNIT III**

**12 hours**

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

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

### **UNIT IV**

**12 hours**

**Diseases caused by Mycoplasma:** *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *M. urealyticum*, *M. hominis*.

**Diseases caused by Protozoa:** Giardiasis, Trichomoniasis, Cerebral Malaria, Toxoplasmosis, Cryptosporidium.

**Disease caused by Chlamydiae:** Psittacosis, Lymphogranuloma Venereum, Trachoma and Inclusion conjunctivitis.

**Emergent Diseases:** Hemorrhagic fever, Swine flu, SARS, Chikungunya, Ebola, Hanta, Leptospirosis, Marburg

### **References:**

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4. Kenneth Ryan, C. George Ray , Nafees Ahmad , W. Lawrence Drew, Michael Lagunoff ,Paul Pottinger, L. Barth Reller, Charles R. Sterling (2014) Sherris Medical Microbiology, Sixth Edition; McGraw-Hill Medical

5. Robert W. Bauman Ph.D. (2011) Microbiology with Diseases by Body System (3rd Edition); Benjamin Cummings
6. Timothy JJ Inglis (2013) Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases; Point of Care Publications
7. Patricia Tille (2013) Bailey & Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology; Mosby Marjorie Kelly Cowan (2012) Microbiology Fundamentals: A Clinical Approach; McGraw- Hill Science/Engineering/Math
8. Connie R. Mahon , Donald C. Lehman , George Manuseles Jr. (2010) Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology ;Saunders
9. Ananthanarayan ,Paniker(2009)Textbook of Microbiology , 8th Edition; University Press
10. Jawetz (2010)Medical Microbiology ,25th Edition; Tata McGraw – Hill Education

### **MB 3.5 Softcore: CLINICAL & DIAGNOSTIC MICROBIOLOGY**

#### **Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To develop skill to isolate and identify microorganism from clinical sample.
- To do antibiotics sensitivity and resistance test
- To do detection of parasite/ pathogens using diagnostic kits.

#### **Course Pedagogy:**

- Knowledge about microbes causing disease.
- Knowledge about various laboratory techniques like microscopy, immunological assessments, radiology, biomarker tests, ELISA, serology checks, vaccines and vaccines schedule.
- Many microbes have developed resistance to medications.

### **THEORY**

**48 hours**

#### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Introduction to clinical Microbiology:** Role of Microbiologist in Diagnostic laboratory, General concepts for specimen collection, handling, transportation, processing, specimen workup, Laboratory safety and infection control.

**Scientific and Laboratory basis for Clinical/Diagnostic Microbiology:** Microscopic examination of infectious diseases, Growth and biochemical characteristics, Rapid methods of identification.

#### **UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**Immunotechniques and Immunodiagnosis:** Antigens and Antibody reactions *in vitro*; Agglutination, complement fixation, ELISA, Western Blotting Immunodiffusion, Immunoelectrophoresis, Immunofluorescence, Immuno precipitation, Radioimmunoassay and serotyping.

**Vaccines and Vaccination:** Vaccines – definition, types, Antigens used as Vaccines, effectiveness of vaccines, Vaccine safety, current vaccines, adjuvants, active immunization and passive immunization.

#### **UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Recent Diagnostic tools and techniques:** Principle, working and application of a) Autoanalyser b) Biosensor glucometer /labon chip/microfluidics c) Diagnostic kits- ELISA, Western Blot d) Enzymes in Disease diagnosis and therapy: Lactate dehydrogenase, Aspartate aminotransferase, Alkaline phosphatase, Creatine kinase, Acid phosphatase, Cholinesterase.

#### UNIT IV

12 hours

**Antimicrobial Chemotherapy:** Development of chemotherapy; General characteristics of drugs and their testing; Mechanism of action. Antibacterial drugs; antifungal drugs, antiviral and antiprotozoan drugs; antibiotic sensitivity testing, MIC, Drug resistance; mechanism of drug resistance; multi drug resistance.

#### Reference

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8. David E. Bruns; Edward R. Ashwood; Carl A. Burtis; Barbara G. Sawyer (2007). Fundamentals of Molecular Diagnostics St. Louis, Mo. : Saunders Elsevier
1. GouraKudesia (2009) Clinical and Diagnostic Virology. Cambridge University Press.UK.
9. HenrikWinther and Jan T. Jorgensen (2010). Molecular Diagnostics. Springerpublications.
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12. Prakash S. Bisen, MousumiDebnath and GBKS Prasad (2010) Molecular Diagnostics: Promises and Possibilities. Springerpublications
4. Richard A. McPherson and Matthew R. Pincus (2011). Henry's clinical diagnosis and management by laboratory methods. (22nd Edi) Philadelphia, PA :Elsevier/Saunders,
13. Stephen B. Hulley; Steven R. Cummings; Warren S. Browner; Deborah G. Grady; Thomas B. Newman (2007) Designing clinical research (3rd edition). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
5. Vinay Kumar et al., (2010) Robbins and Cotran pathologic basis of disease. Philadelphia, PA: Saunders/Elsevier.

#### MB 3.6 Softcore: PRACTICAL V (Molecular Biology and Genetic engineering)

1. Isolation of Genomic DNA from *E. coli*.
2. Determination of purity and concentration of isolated DNA using spectrophotometer
3. Separation of proteins by SDS PAGE.
4. Salt fractionation of Yeast protein and quantification.
5. Isolation of plasmids from bacteria by agarose gelelectrophoresis.
6. Estimation of DNA
7. Estimation of RNA
8. Estimation of protein by Lowry's method
9. Digestion of the gene of interest with suitable restriction enzymes.
10. Ligation of the digested gene in a vector.
11. Preparation of competent *E. coli* cells for Bacterial transformation.

12. Transformation of the vector into the host cell and selection of the desired clones.
13. Induction of gene expression and purification of the induced protein from the host.
14. Amplification, Purification and separation of PCR product.
15. Determination of DNase activity on isolated DNA.
16. Determination of RNase activity on isolated RNA.
17. Determination of Proteinase activity on proteins.

### **MB 3.7 Softcore: PRACTICAL VI (Industrial and Medical Microbiology)**

1. Study design of Fermentor and Parameters
2. Isolation of antibiotic/ amino acid/organic acid producing microbes and their preservation.
3. Batch fermentation of Citric acid production, recovery and estimation of citric acid.
4. Production of any vitamin and its quantification by bioassay.
5. Antibiotic fermentation and estimation of penicillin.
6. Preparation of wine and estimation of alcohol by specific gravity method.
7. Alcoholic fermentation and determination of total acidity and non-reducing sugars
8. Preparation of banana juice using Pectinase
9. Pathogenic fungi of the skin (Dermatophytes).
10. Microbial flora of mouth – teeth crevices.
11. Microbial flora of saliva.
12. Microorganisms of respiratory tract-examination of sputum/ AFB acid – fast bacteria.
13. Estimation of bacteria in urine by calibrated loop direct streak method.
14. Antimicrobial assay – sensitivity test (MIC) for pathogenic bacteria.
15. Demonstration of laboratory diagnosis of important human diseases: Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Wound infections, Malaria, Leprosy, AIDS and Hepatitis.

### **MB 3.8 OPEN.ELECTIVE: MICROBIAL TECHNOLOGY**

#### **Course Pedagogy:**

The course will impart a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of techniques used in Microbiology, like microscopy, staining technique, culture media, sterilization methods and control of microorganisms.

#### **Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To acquire knowledge of culturing methods and identification of microorganisms.
- To enable them to isolate pure culture and preserve them and control measures.

#### **THEORY**

**48 hours**

#### **UNIT I**

**12 hours**

**Microscopy:** Light microscopy- Simple microscopy (dissection microscope), Compound microscopy (Bright field, Dark field, phase contrast, and Fluorescence microscopy) and stereomicroscopy. Electron microscopy: Principles, construction and mode of operation of scanning and Transmission electron



microscopy, limitations. Preparation of specimens for electron microscopic studies (Ultra-thin sectioning, negative staining, shadow casting and freeze etching). Confocal/Laser scanning, programmable array microscopes.

## **UNIT II**

**12 hours**

**Microbiological stains and staining techniques:** Types of stains and principles of staining. Stains for bacteria, fungi, algae and protozoa, spirochetes, stains for Azotobacter cysts, stains for mycoplasma. Preparation of bacterial smears for light microscopy: Fixation, simple staining, Differential staining, Structural staining (Capsule, Flagella, Cell wall and Endospore of bacteria), and nuclear staining.

## **UNIT III**

**12 hours**

**Culture media for Microbes** Types of media- general purpose media, special purpose media selective, elective, diagnostic, resuscitation media, Media for fungi, algae, bacteria, mycoplasma and viruses.

**Sterilization techniques:** Principles, types of Sterilization, and their mode of action. Physical methods: Heat-dry heat (Hot-Air oven), Incineration, Moist heat (Autoclave and Pressure cooker), Tyndalization (Fractional Sterilization), Filtration-Types of filters, Laminar airflow. Radiation methods (UV radiation, x-rays and cathode rays). Biosafety cabinets – Level I – IV, Containment labs – containment, high containment and maximum containment labs.

## **UNIT IV**

**12 hours**

**Control of Microorganisms:** Chemical methods: Definition of terms- Disinfectants, Antiseptics, Sanitizers, Microbicides (bactericide, fungicide and Sporicide), Microbistatic (bacteristatic and fungi static agents). Use and mode of action of Alcohols, Aldehydes, Halogens, Phenols, Heavy metals, and Detergents.

**Pure culture techniques:** Different types of inoculation techniques - Spread plate, Pour plate and Streak plate methods.

### **References:**

1. Alcom, I.E. 2001. Fundamentals of Microbiology. VI Edition, Jones and Bartlett Publishers, Sudbury, Massachusetts.
2. Aneja, K.R. 1993. Experiments in Microbiology, Plant Pathology. Rastogi and Company, Meerut.
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6. Perry, J.J. and Staley, J.T. 1997. Microbiology. Dynamics and Diversity. 4th edn. Wesley Longman pub. New York.
7. Perry, J.J., Staley, J.T. and Lory, S. 2002. Microbial Life. Sinauer Associates, Publishers, Sunderland, Massachusetts.
8. Prescott, L. M. Harley, J. P. and Klein, D. A. 1999. Microbiology, International edn. 4th edn. WCB McGraw-Hill.
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12. Sullia, S.B. and Shantharam,S. 2000. General Microbiology (Revised) Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt.Ltd.
13. Talaro, K and Talaro, A.1996. Foundations in Microbiology, II edition, WCBpublishers.
14. Tortora, G.J., Funke, B.R. and Case, C.L. 2004. Microbiology-An Introduction. Benjamin Cummings. SanFrancisco.

**SEMESTER IV**  
**MB 4.1 Hardcore: AGRICULTURAL MICROBIOLOGY**

**Course Pedagogy:**

- To study the microbes associated with the plant and soil fertility.
- To understand about beneficial microbes and their uses in protecting agriculture, preserving food, enhancing the value of food products and providing general benefits to health and wellbeing.
- To classify various aspects of N<sub>2</sub> fixation, P solubilization, PGPR, are easily grasped by students
- To understand microbe and plant interactions
- Enable them to understand plant disease, plant defense mechanism and disease management.

**Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To develop newer approaches for plant disease management.
- Have better knowledge of pathogen interactions and plant defense mechanisms
- To know the application of microbial biocontrol agents and to reduce drug resistance and environmental pollution.

**THEORY**

**48 hours**

**UNIT I**

**12 hours**

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

**Plant Pathology in Practice:** Plant Clinic and Plant Doctor Concept. Diagnosis of Plant Diseases – Infectious diseases, Non-infectious diseases, Kochs'rules;

**UNIT II**

**12 hours**

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

**Defense Mechanisms of Plant:** Disease Pre-existing structural and chemical defenses, Induced structural and biochemical defenses. Microbe mediated strategies for abiotic stressmanagement.

**UNIT III**

**12 hours**

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

## UNIT IV

12 hours

**Microbes and Plant interaction-**Mycorrhizae-Biology and their applications, Biofertilizers - microbial inoculants. Production and application of *Rhizobium*, *Azospirillum*, *Azotobacter*, phosphor bacteria and Cyanobacteria. PGPR's plant growth promoting *Rhizobacteria* and their uses.

**Biopesticides:** Definition, types-bacterial, viral, fungal and protozoan, mode of action, target pests, use of transgenic plants. mode of action, Bacteria-endo and ecto-toxins production by *Bacillus thuringiensis*, and *Pseudomonas*. Fungi- *Beauveria*, *Cephalosporium*, and *Trichoderma*.

### References:

1. George. N. Agrios (2005), Plant pathology, Elsevier academic press, 5th edition, U.K.
2. Mehrotra. R.S. and Ashok Aggarwal (2002), Plant pathology, Tata MC Graw-Hill publishers, 2nd edition, Delhi.
3. Kannaiyan. S. (2002), Biotechnology of Biofertilizers, Alpha science international, 1<sup>st</sup> edition.
4. Bagyaraj D.G. and Rangaswami. G. (2005). Agricultural Microbiology, Prentice- Hall of India, 2nd edition, New Delhi.
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8. Roger Hull (2013). Plant virology, Elsevier academic press, 1th edition, U.K.
9. Hermann H. Prell, Peter R. Day. (2001). Plant-Fungal Pathogen Interaction: A Classical and Molecular View, 1st edition, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, Germany.
10. Geoffrey Clough Ainsworth (1981). Introduction to the History of Plant Pathology 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Cambridge university press, U.K.
11. Vidhyasekaran, P. (2007). Fungal Pathogenesis in Plants and Crops: Molecular Biology and Host Defense Mechanisms, 2nd edition, APS press, U.S.A

## MB 4.2 Softcore: ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY

### Course Pedagogy:

- To give basic idea on environmental sample analysis; Topics covered in detail include soil microbiology, aquatic microbiology, aero microbiology, biofertilizers and pesticides, microbial waste recycling and bioremediation etc.
- To understand the basic principles involved in waste water management
- To get the information on usage of Bioremediation-biotechnology
- To inform students about Biooxidation & microbial leaching

### Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To apply advanced knowledge on environmental sample analysis
- To use the knowledge for better waste management
- To formulate technique for bioremediation process
- To apply principle's of environmental microbiology to solve the current environmental issues
- To be employable in pollution control boards

## **THEORY**

**32 hours**

### **UNIT I**

**8 hours**

Air Microbiology: Airspora of indoor and outdoor environment, factors affecting airspora, Techniques of trapping air borne microorganisms.

Aquatic Microbiology: Distribution of microorganisms in the aquatic environment, Water pollution sources, Biological indicators of water pollution, Determination of sanitary quality of water, Waste water microbiology-Primary, secondary, tertiary treatment and reclamation of waste water

### **UNIT II**

**8 hours**

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

### **UNIT III**

**8 hours**

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

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

### **UNIT IV**

**8 hours**

Microbes in the degradation of wastes: Treatment of solid and liquid industrial wastes, Microbial degradation of pesticides, Xenobiotics, degradation of lignin, cellulose and pectin. Bioremediation. Geomicrobiology: Microbes in metal extraction, mineral leaching and mining, copper extraction by leaching and microbes in petroleum product formation. Global Environmental Problems: Global Warming, Acid rain, Ozone depletion. Bio deterioration of wood and metals.

## **MB 4.3 Softcore: GENOMICS AND PROTEOMICS**

### **Course Pedagogy:**

- The objectives of this course are to provide introductory knowledge concerning genomics, proteomics and their application
- To have knowledge about bioinformatics using web based tools (NCBI, CLUSTAL W, MSA etc.,)

### **Course Outcome:**

After the completion of the course students would be able

- To acquire knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of genomics and proteomics, transcriptomics and their applications in various applied areas of biology.
- Do In silico analysis using web based tools will help the students in their research

## **THEORY**

**32 hours**

### **UNIT I**

**8 hours**

**Genome** - Overview Of Genome; Sequence Of Genome Acquisition And Analysis - Homologies - Snps - Genetic Analysis, Linkage Mapping,

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

### **UNIT II**

**8 hours**

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

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

### **UNIT III**

**8 hours**

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

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

### **UNIT IV**

**8 hours**

**Tools For Data Bank** - Pairwise Alignment - Needleman And WunschAlgorithm – Smith Waterman - Multiple Alignment - Clustral - Pras - Blast - Fast, Algorithms To Analyse Sequence Data - Pdb, Cambridge Structure Data Base (Lsd), 2d Electrophoresis, Ief, Hplc, Protein Digestion Technique, Mass Spectrometry, Maldi, Tof, Peptides, Mass Finger Printing Protein.

**Metabolomics:** Introduction, importance of metabolomics, designing of metaboilimic study. Database for repository of metabolites, CHEBI, EMBL, EBI, reactome database.

### **References**

1. Devarajan Thangadurai and Jeybalan Sangeetha (2015). Genomics and Proteomics Principles, Technologies, and Applications. Apple Academic Press.
2. Ferenc Darvas, András Guttman, György Dormán (2013). Chemical Genomics and Proteomics (2nd Ed). CRC Press.
3. Ganapathy Subramanian and Nawin Mishra (2012). Science of Proteomics: Historical Perspectives and Possible Role in Human Healthcare. Wiley Publications.UK
4. Lynn Jorde, Peter Little , Mike Dunn and Shankar Subramaniam (2014). Encyclopedia of Genetics, Genomics, Proteomics and Bioinformatics. Wiley Publication.UK
5. Malcolm Campbell, Laurie J. Heyer (2003). Discovering genomics, proteomics and bioinformatics. Benjamin Cummings publications.
6. Metin Akay (2007). Genomics and Proteomics Engineering in Medicine and Biology. Wiley Publications.UK.
7. Nachimuthu Saraswathy and Ponnusamy Ramalingam (2011). Concepts and Techniques in Genomics and Proteomics .Wood head Publishing groups.
8. Nawin Mishra (2010). Applications of Proteomics I: Proteomics, Human Disease, and Medicine. Wiley

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10. Ruchi Singh (2014). BIOINFORMATICS: GENOMICS AND PROTEOMICS. Vikas Publications. New Delhi.
11. Suhai, Sándor (2002). Genomics and Proteomics. Springer publications.

#### **MB 4.4 Softcore: PRACTICAL VII (Agricultural Microbiology & Environmental Microbiology)**

1. Isolation, culturing and seed inoculation of *Rhizobium* and testing of nodulation ability and beneficial effects.
2. Isolation and testing the efficiency of various biofertilizers like *Rhizobium*, *Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum*.
3. Mass multiplication techniques of *Azolla*.
4. Estimation of total phenols in diseased and healthy plant tissues.
5. Seed health testing by SBM.
6. Collection and Identification of following disease: Tobacco mosaic disease, Bunchy top of Banana, Bean Mosaic, Sandal spike, Bacterial blight of paddy. Citrus canker, Downy mildew of Bajra, Powdery mildew of mulberry, Head smut of sorghum, Leaf rust of coffee, Blast disease of paddy, Tikka disease of groundnut, Leaf spot of paddy and Grassy shoot of sugarcane.
7. Isolation and identification of micro flora of soil, sewage and air
8. Microbes as indicators of water pollution – Determination of indices of water quality.
9. Determination of BOD of pollution water.
10. Determination of COD of polluted water.
11. Degradation of cellulose by *Chaetomium globosum*.
12. Bacterial examination of drinking water by membrane filters technique.
13. Study of associated soil microorganisms with plants, Actinorrhiza, Mycorrhiza.
14. Study of important microbes in the degradation of wastes.
15. Isolation of cellulose degraders, chitinase and pesticide degraders
16. Determination of TS and MLSS