## **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

## Paper: BIOMOLECULES-IA.

### Class:I B.SC

Semester:I

Unit 1:

Classification of carbohydrates monopsaccharides, disaccharids Oli gosaccharides, polysaccharides, physical and chemical properties of carbohydrates. Amino sugars ,glycol sides ,structures and Biological input of disaccharides Bacterial cell wall polysaccharides.outline of glyco protiens, glycolipids. Unit 2: Classification Of lipids, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. Structures and proteins of fats and oils, phospholipids, sphingolipids and cholesterol. Prostagladins-Structure and biological role of PGD2, PGE2, and PGF2 lipo protiens: types Of functions Biombrane behavior of amphipathic lipids of water artificial membranes and types of membrane Unit 3: Aminoacids classification and structures. Tirtation curve of glycine and pk values Streochemistry and chemical reactions.essential and non essential amino acids. Unit 4: Non protein aminoacids, peptide bonds-nature and confirmation. Naturally occurring peptides glutothorine enkephalin. Proteins classification based on shapes size. Stereo chemistry Unit 5: Chemical reactions of amino acids and proteins denaturation. Structural organization of proteins.Primary2<sup>0</sup>3<sup>0</sup>4<sup>0</sup> structures and peptides Hb and Mb forces stabilizing the structure of proteins Unit 6:

Water as biological solvent and its role. Biological solvents of P<sup>h</sup>

Functional groups in biopolymers such as proteins and nucleic acids.Importance of bufferinbiological systems.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

Semester:II

## Paper: NUCLEICACIDS & BIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES- IB

Class: I B.SC

Unit 1:

Structure of prophyrins, photoporphyrin,pgb and properties identification of porphrins. Structure of metalloporphyrins,Heme,cytochromes and chlorophylls.

Structures of purines pyrimidines, nuceliotides ,stability and formation of phospodi ester linkages

Unit 2

Effects of acids ,alakali and nucleases on DNA and RNA. Structure of nucleic acids Tm values and their significance. Reassociation kinetics, cot curves and their

significance.

Methods of tissue homogenisation(mechanical blender and sonicator) Principal

Principal & applications of centrifugation, ultra centrifugation. Preparatrine & analytical centrifigation

unit 3:

Principle and applications of chromatographic techniques, paper, thinlayer, gelfiltration.

Ionexchange and affinity and paper chromatography and polychrylamide and agaroseg elelectro phoresis Colorimeter, spectrometer, laws of light absorption, Beer-Lambert law.

Unit 4:

UV and visible absorption spectra, molar extinction principle of imetry, spectrophoto meter

Tracer techniques, radar isotopes, units of radio activity & use of radio active

Isotopes in biology

unit 5:

Board outline of intermediary metabolism methods of investigation.

Intermediary metabolism in vivo studies such as analysis of extesstion.Respiratory exchange

Removal of organs and purification, enzymes system, isotopes, Uses of inhibitors.

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Paper: ENZYMOLOGY & BIOENERGITICS - IIA

#### Class: II B. SC

Semester: III

Unit 1: High energy compounds Organization of electron carriers and enzymes in mitochondria Classes of electron-transferring enzymes,inhibitorsof electron transport

Unit 2:

Un couplers and inhibiters of oxidative phosphorylation

Bio energitics thermo dynamic principles, chemical equilibria.

Free energy, enthalpy, entropy, free energy change in biological transformations in living systems Unit 3:

Michael's menten equation for uni-substrate reaction significance of  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$ .

Enzymes Inhibition irreverk9sible and reversible,types of reversible inhibitions competitive and non competitive

Regulation of enzyme activity-allosterism and cooperativity & covalent, modulation- covalent phosphorilation of phosphorylase.

Unit 4:

Introduction to bio catalists difference between chemical and biological catalysis

Unit 5:

Definition of holoenzyme,apo-enzyme,coenzyme,cofactor.fundamentals of Enzyme,

Enzyme units

Unit 6:

Factors affecting the catalysis-substrate concentration, P<sup>h</sup> temperature.

Iso enzymes, multi enzymes complexes, ribozyme.

### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Paper: INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM - II B

### Class: II B. SC

Semester:IV

Unit 1:

Catabolism of purines and pyrimidines.Biosynthesis of deoxyrivo nucleotides ribo nucleotide reductase.

Biosynthesis cholesterol.Disorders of lipid metabolism & general reactions of amino

Acids metabolism

Unit 2:

Decarboxylation and deaminitiomurea cycle and regulation

Metabolism of glycine, serine, aspartic Acid, methionine, phenylalanine and leucine

Unit 3:

Biosynthesis of creartine.Inborn errors of aromatic and branched chain amino acids metabolism Nitrogen cycle,non-biological and biological nitrogen fixation, nitrigenase system

Biosynthesis and regulation of purine and pyrimidin enucleotides, denovo and salvage pathway Unit 4:

Pasteur effect.Critic acid cycle, regulation, energy yield, amphi pathicrole.Gluco neogenesis.

Photosynthesis-light and dark reactions, Calvin cycle, pathway. Disorders of carbohydrate Metabolism

Catabolism of fattyacids with even and Odd number of carbonatoms ,ketogenesis, denovo Unit 5:

Synthesis of fatty acids.

Elongation of fattyacids in mitochondria and microsomes degradation of triacylglycerol and lecithin Unit 6:

Biosynthesis and degradation of heme. Concept of anabolism and catabolism

Glycolytic pathway, energy yield. Fate of pyruvate formation of lactace and ethanol.

## Department: BIOCHEMISTRY CLASS: III B. SC Semester: V

## Paper : CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY & BALANCED DIET - III A

Unit 1:

Disorders of lipids metabolism-plasma lipoprotiens, lipo proteinenias, fatty liver and Atherosclerosis

Plasma protein inhealth and disease, disorders of blood coagulation Unit 2:

types of Anemias, Haemoglobin, pathesissickle cell anemia and thalassemia

Biochemical test for the diagnosis of heart disease -HDL/LDL cholesterol

SGOT,LDH,CK,C-reactive Protein, cardiac troponins

Calorific values of foods and their determination by bomb claorimeter Unit 3:

BMR and factors effecting it.SDA of foods .role of fatty acids In human nutrition

Energy requirements and recommended dietiary allowance for children ,adults and

Pregnant women

Sources of complete and incomplete proteins

Biological values of proteins .Malnutrition-kwashiorkar Marasmus and PEM

Vitamin-sources structure, biochemical roles, deficiency disorders of Water and fat soluble vitamins Unit 4:

Bulk and trace elements Ca,mg,Fe,I,Cu,Mo,Zn,Se and F. Obesity and starvation.

Liverdisease-jaundice,hepatitis,cirrhosis liver function test-conjugated and totalbiliriumin serum,albuminglobukin ratio immunicacid.

Bromosulphoxylumtest, and hippunic acid test Serum enzymes in liver disease-SGPT,GGT Unit 5:

Kidney-structure of nephron, urine formation normal and abnormal constituents of urine biological buffer Role of kidney inmaintaining acid-base and electrolyte balance in the body.

Phenolredrenal function

Unit 6:

Hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, Glycosuria, renal threshold value.

Classification of diabetesmellitus, glucosetolerance test, diabeticketo acidosis.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

Paper : PHYSIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY - III B

#### Class: III B. SC

Semester:VI

Unit 1:

Composition of blood and coagulation of blood .Transport of gases in blood Structure of heart, cardiaccycle, cardiacfactor controlling bloodpressure. Mechanism of muscle contraction Immunodiagnostics RIA, ELISA vaccines and their classification Traditional vaccines-liver and attenuated, toxoids Unit 2: Theories of antibody formation-clonal selection theorey monoclonal antibodies Agglutination, immune oprecipitation, immune diffusion. Blood group antigens Modern vaccines-recombinant and peptide vaccines outlines of hypersensitivity Reactions Fundamentals of graft rejection and MHC proteins. Immune deficiency diseases Unit 3: Organization of endocrine system, classification of hormones, outline of chemistry, physiological role and disorders of hormones of pancreas Unit 4: Thyroid, parathyroid, gonads, placenta, adrenals, pituitary and hypothalamus Introduction of gastro intestinal hormones glucocorticoid sand insulin Mechanism of hormonal actions ignaltransduction pathways for adrenaline Unit 5: Organ and cells of immune system, innate and acquired immunity. Cell mediated and Humoral immunity Classification of immunoglobulins, structure of ig Gepitopes determinates . Concept of haptens, adjuvants Unit 6 Nervou ssystem structure of neuron, resting potential, action potential and inhibitory neurotransmitters

Physiology of vision-visual pigments and visual cycle

## **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

## Paper : MOLECULAR BIOLOGY - IV A

## Class: III B. SC

Semester: VII

Unit 1:

Transcription-RNA polymerases of prokaryotes, Mechanism of transcription-.Initiation-sigma factors and their recognition sites,

Promoters, Elongation, Termination-rho dependent and rho independent. INHIBITORS OF Transcription.

ligase,phosphatases,reverse transcriptase

Terminal transferase nucleases- $S_1$  and RNAa seh.

Unit 2:

Protiensynthesis-Ribosome structure,t-RNA,activation of amino acids(amino acylt-RNA synthetases)

Genetic code:features of genetic code,wobble hypothesis,degeneracy of genetic code. Unit 3:

Post-translational modifications, signal hypothesis. Inhibitors of protein synthesis.

Regulation of prokaryotic gene expression induction and repression. Ex:Lacoperonin E.coli Unit 4:

Basic steps in r-DNA technology

Enzymes-Rewtriction endonucleases, polynucleotidekinases

Nature and structure of the gene.DNA as genetic material.DNA replication-models of replication Meselson-Stahl's experimental proof for semi-conservative model.

DNA polymerasesI,II AND III of E.coil,helicase,topoisomerases,primase,ligase Unit 5:

Applications of genecloning production of insulin and human growth hormone ,production of Btcotton and edible vaccines

Restriction mapping .Cloning vectors-Plasmids ,Cosmids, Aphages vectors

Construction of c-DNA and genomic libraries.Isolation and sequencing of clonedgenes-colony hybridization, nucleic acid hybridization,

Maxam Gilbert AND Sanger's methods. Polymerase chain reaction-principle and applications. Unit 6:

Introduction to Bio informatics-definitions of proteomics and genomics.

Gene bank,NCBI,DDBJ,Swissprot,PDB.Sequence alignment-NLAST and FASTA

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Class: III B. SC.

Semester: VIII

## Paper : MICRO BIOLOGY & rDNA TECHNOLOGY - IV B

Unit 1:

Production of Bt cotton and Ediblevaccines.Introduction to bioInformatics-definition of proteomics, genomics Genebank,NCBI,DDBJ,PDB,sequences alignments BLAST & FASTA Hybrid released translation and hybrid arrested and released translation using reporter Genes Unit 2: Polymerasechainreaction-Principleandapplications Outlines of blotting techniques-southern, northern & western Unit 3: Application of gene cloning-production of insulin and human growth hormone Bacteria growthcurve and kinetics of growth.Industrialuses of aspergillus Niger, yeastand Spirulina Unit 4: One step growth determination of plaque formingunits.isolation and cultivation of **Bacterial plaques** Outlines of cloning strategies. Unit 5: DNA sequencing maxamgilbert and sangers methods. Restriction mapping Tools of R-DNA technology:enzymes-restriction endonucleases, ligase., phosphatise Cloning vectors-plasmids,tiplasmids,cosmids,shuttle vectors,Host-E.Coil. Construction of C-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of clonalgenes colony hybridisation Unit 6: Isolation and cultivation of bacteria.selective media and enriched media Introduction of brief history microbiology, classification of microorganisms, prokaryotic

microorganisms

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY Class:I B.SC

Paper: BIOMOLECULES-IA. Semester:I

Unit 1:

Classification of carbohydrates monopsaccharides, disaccharids Oli gosaccharides, polysaccharides, physical and chemical properties of carbohydrates. Amino sugars ,glycol sides ,structures and Biological input of disaccharides Bacterial cell wall polysaccharides.outline of glyco protiens, glycolipids. Unit 2: Classification Of lipids, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. Structures and proteins of fats and oils, phospholipids, sphingolipids and cholesterol. Prostagladins-Structure and biological role of PGD2,PGE2,and PGF2 lipo protiens:types Of functions Biombrane behavior of amphipathic lipids of water artificial membranes and types of membrane Unit 3: Aminoacids classification and structures. Tirtation curve of glycine and pk values Streochemistry and chemical reactions.essential and non essential amino acids. Unit 4: Non protein aminoacids, peptide bonds-nature and confirmation. Naturally occurring peptides glutothorine enkephalin. Proteins classification based on shapes size. Stereo chemistry Unit 5: Chemical reactions of amino acids and proteins denaturation. Structural organization of proteins.Primary2°3°4° structures and peptides Hb and Mb forces stabilizing the structure of proteins Unit 6:

Water as biological solvent and its role. Biological solvents of P<sup>h</sup>

Functional groups in biopolymers such as proteins and nucleic acids.Importance of bufferinbiological systems.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

Class: I B.SC

Semester:II

#### Paper: NUCLEICACIDS & BIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES- IB

Unit 1:

Structure of prophyrins, photoporphyrin,pgb and properties identification of porphrins. Structure of metalloporphyrins,Heme,cytochromes and chlorophylls. Structures of purines pyrimidines,nuceliotides,stability and formation of phospodiesterlinkages

Unit 2

Effectsofacids, alakaliand nucleases on DNA and RNA. Structure of nucleic acids Tmvaluesandtheirsignificance.Reassociationkinetics.cotcurvesandtheir significance. Methodsoftissuehomogenisation(mechanicalblenderandsonicator)Principal Principal&applicationsofcentrifugation,ultracentrifugation.Preparatrine&analytical centrifigation unit 3: Principleandapplicationsofchromotographictechniques, paper, thinlayer, gelfiltration. Ionexchangeandaffinityandpaperchromatographyandpolychrylamideandagarosegelelectrophoresis Colorimeter, spectrometer, lawsoflight absorption, Beer-Lambertlaw. Unit 4: UVandvisibleabsorptionspectra, molarextinctionprincipleofflorimetry, spectrophotometer Tracertechniques, radarisotopes, units of radioactivity & use of radioactive isotopesinbiology unit 5: Boardoutlineofintermediarymetabolismmethodsofinvestigation. Intermediarymetabolisminvivostudiessuchasanalysisofextesstion. Respiratoryexchange Removaloforgansandpurification, enzymessystem, isotopes, Usesofinhibitors.

### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY Class: II B. SC

Semester: III

### Paper: ENZYMOLOGY & BIOENERGITICS - IIA

Unit 1: Highenergycompounds Organizationofelectroncarriersandenzymesinmitochondria Classesofelectron-transferringenzymes,inhibitorsofelectrontransport

Unit 2:

Uncouplersandinhibitersofoxidativephosphorylation Bioenergiticsthermodynamicprinciples, chemicalequilibria. Freeenergy, enthalpy, entropy, freeenergy change inbiological transformations in living systems Unit 3: Michael's mentenequation for uni-substrate reaction significance of K<sub>m</sub> and V<sub>max</sub>. Enzymes Inhibition irreversible and reversible, types of reversible inhibitions competitive and noncompetitive Regulation of enzyme activity-alloster is mand cooperativity & covalent, modulationcovalent phosphorilation of phosphorylase. Unit 4: Introduction to bio catalists difference between chemical and biological catalysis Unit 5: Definition of holoenzyme, apo-enzyme, coenzyme, cofactor. fundamental sof Enzyme, Enzyme units Unit 6: Factors affecting the catalysis - substrate concentration, P<sup>h</sup> temperature.

Isoenzymes, multienzymes complexes, ribozyme.

## Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

Paper: INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM - II B

## Class: II B. SC

Semester:IV

Unit 1:

Catabolism of purines and pyrimidines.Biosynthesis of deoxyrivo nucleotidesribo nucleotide reductase.

Biosynthesischolesterol.Disorders of lipid metabolism & general reactions of amino

Acids metabolism

Unit 2:

Decarboxylation and deaminitiomureacycle and regulation

Metabolismofglycine, serine, as paric Acid, methionine, phenylalanine and leucine Unit 3:

Biosynthesisofcreartine.Inbornerrorsofaromaticandbranchedchainamino acids metabolism Nitrogencycle,non-biological and biological nitrogen fixation,nitrigenase system

Biosynthesis and regulation of purine and pyrimidinenucleotides, denovo and salvage pathway Unit 4:

Pasteureffect. Critic acid cycle, regulation, energy yield, amphipathic role. Glucone ogenesis.

Photosynthesis-lightanddarkreactions, Calvincycle, pathway. Disorders of carbohydrate Metabolism

Catabolism of fattyacids with even and Odd number of carbonatoms,ketogenesis,denovo Unit 5:

Synthesis of fattyacids.

Elongationoffattyacidsinmitochondriaandmicrosomesdegradationoftriacylglycerolandlecithin Unit 6:

Biosynthesis and degradation of heme. Concept of an abolism and catabolism

Glycolyticpathway, energy yield. Fate of pyruvate formation of lact ace and ethanol.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

CLASS: III B. SC

Semester: V

## Paper : CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY & BALANCED DIET - III A

Unit 1:

Disorders of lipids metabolism-plasma lipoprotiens, lipo proteinenias, fattyliver and Atherosclerosis

Plasma protein inhealth and disease, disorders of blood coagulation Unit 2:

types of Anemias, Haemoglobin, pathesissicklecell anemia and thalassemia Biochemical test for the diagnosis of heart disease -HDL/LDL cholesterol SGOT,LDH,CK,C-reactive Protein, cardiac troponins

Calorific values of foods and their determination by bomb calorimeter Unit 3:

BMR and factors effecting it.SDA of foods .role of fatty acids In human nutrition

Energy requirements and recommendeddietiary allowance for children, adults and

Pregnantwomen

Sources of complete and incomplete proteins

Biological values of proteins .Malnutrition-kwashiorkar Marasmus and PEM

Vitamin-sources structure, biochemical roles, deficiency disorders of Water and fat soluble vitamins

Unit 4:

Bulk and trace elements Ca,mg,Fe,I,Cu,Mo,Zn,Se and F. Obesity and starvation.

Liverdisease-jaundice,hepatitis,cirrhosis liver function test-conjugated and totalbiliriumin serum,albuminglobukin ratio immunicacid.

Bromosulphoxylumtest, and hippunic acid test Serum enzymes in liverdisease-SGPT,GGT Unit 5:

Kidney-structure of nephron, urine formation normal and abnormal constituents of urine biological buffer

Role of kidney inmaintaining acid-base and electrolyte balance in the body.

Phenolredrenal function

Unit 6:

Hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, Glycosuria, renalthresholdvalue.

Classification of diabetesmellitus, glucosetolerance test, diabeticketo acidosis.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

Paper : PHYSIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY - III B

## Class: III B. SC

Semester:VI

Unit 1:

Composition of blood and coagulation of blood .Transport of gases in blood Structure of heart, cardiaccycle, cardiacfactor controlling bloodpressure. Mechanism of musclecontraction Immunodiagnostics RIA, ELISA vaccines and their classification Traditionalvaccines-liver and attenuated,toxoids Unit 2: Theories of antibody formation-clonalselection theorey monoclonal antibodies Agglutination, immune oprecipitation, immune diffusion. Blood group antigens Modern vaccines-recombinant and peptide vaccines outlines of hypersensitivity Reactions Fundamentals of graft rejection and MHC proteins. Immune deficiency diseases Unit 3: Organization of endocrinesystem, classification of hormones, outline of chemistry, physiological role and disorders of hormones of pancreas Unit 4: Thyroid, parathyroid, gonads, placenta, adrenals, pituitary and hypothalamus Introduction of gastro intestinal hormones glucocorticoid sandinsulin Mechanism of hormonalactions ignaltransductionpathways for adrenaline Unit 5: Organ and cells of immunesystem, innate and acquired immunity. Cell mediated and Humoral immunity Classificationofimmunoglobulins, structure of ig Gepitopes determinates . Concept of haptens, adjuvants Unit 6

Nervoussystemstructureofneuron, restingpotential, action potential and inhibitory neurotransmitters Physiology of vision-visual pigments and visual cycle

## **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

## Paper : MOLECULAR BIOLOGY - IV A

## Class: III B. SC

Semester: VII

Unit 1:

Transcription-RNApolymerasesofprokaryotes, Mechanismoftranscription-. Initiation-sigmafactors and their recognition sites,

Promoters, Elongation, Termination-

rhodependentandrhoindependent.INHIBITORSOFTranscription.

ligase, phosphatases, reverse transcriptase

 $terminal transferas enucleases - S_1 and RNA aseh. \\$ 

Unit 2:

Protiensynthesis-Ribosomestructure,t-RNA, activation of aminoacids (aminoacylt-

RNAsynthetases)

Genetic code:features of genetic code,wobble hypothesis,degeneracy of genetic code. Unit 3:

Post-translationalmodifications, signal hypothesis. In hibitors of protein synthesis.

Regulationofprokaryoticgeneexpressioninduction and repression.Ex:LacoperoninE.coli Unit 4:

Basic steps inr-DNAtechnology

Enzymes-Rewtrictionendonucleases, polynucleotidekinases

Natureandstructureofthegene.DNAasgeneticmaterial.DNAreplication-

modelsofreplicationMeselson-Stahl'sexperimentalproofforsemi-conservativemodel.

DNA polymerases I, IIANDIII of E. coil, helicase, topoisomerases, primase, ligase

Unit 5:

Applications of genecloning production of insulin and human growth hormone ,production of Btcotton and edible vaccines

Restriction mapping .Cloning vectors-Plasmids ,Cosmids, Aphages vectors

Construction of c-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of cloned genessing of the sequence of

colony hybridization, nucleic acid hybridization,

MaxamGilbertANDSanger'smethods.Polymerasechainreaction-principleandapplications. Unit 6:

IntroductiontoBioinformatics-definitionsofproteomicsandgenomics.

Genebank,NCBI,DDBJ,Swissprot,PDB.Sequencealignment-NLASTandFASTA

### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

Class: III B. SC.

Semester: VIII

## Paper : MICRO BIOLOGY & rDNA TECHNOLOGY - IV B

Unit 1:

Production of Bt cotton and Ediblevaccines.Introduction to bioInformatics-definition of proteomics, genomics Genebank,NCBI,DDBJ,PDB,sequences alignmentsBLAST&FASTA Hybrid released translation and hybrid arrested and released translation using reporter Genes Unit 2: Polymerasechainreaction-Principleandapplications Outlines of blotting techniques-southern, northern & western Unit 3: Application of gene cloning-production of insulin and human growth hormone Bacteria growthcurve and kinetics of growth.Industrialuses of aspergillus Niger, yeastand Spirulina Unit 4: One step growth determination of plaqueformingunits.isolationandcultivationof **Bacterial plaques** Outlinesofcloningstrategies. Unit 5: DNAsequencingmaxamgilbertandsangersmethods.Restrictionmapping ToolsofR-DNAtechnology:enzymes-restrictionendonucleases,ligase.,phosphatise Cloningvectors-plasmids,tiplasmids,cosmids,shuttlevectors,Host-E.Coil. ConstructionofC-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of clonal genescolony hybridisation Unit 6: isolationandcultivationofbacteria.selectivemediaandenrichedmedia

Introduction of brief historymic robiology, classification of microorganisms, prokaryotic microorganisms

## **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

### Paper: BIOMOLECULES-IA.

### Class:I B.SC

Semester:I

Unit 1:

Classification of carbohydrates monopsaccharides, disaccharids Oli gosaccharides, polysaccharides, physical and chemical properties of carbohydrates. Amino sugars ,glycol sides ,structures and Biological input of disaccharides Bacterial cell wall polysaccharides.outline of glyco protiens, glycolipids. Unit 2: Classification Of lipids, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. Structures and proteins of fats and oils, phospholipids, sphingolipids and cholesterol. Prostagladins-Structure and biological role of PGD2, PGE2, and PGF2 lipo protiens: types Of functions Biombrane behavior of amphipathic lipids of water artificial membranes and types of membrane Unit 3: Aminoacids classification and structures. Tirtation curve of glycine and pk values Streochemistry and chemical reactions.essential and non essential amino acids. Unit 4: Non protein aminoacids, peptide bonds-nature and confirmation. Naturally occurring peptides glutothorine enkephalin. Proteins classification based on shapes size. Stereo chemistry Unit 5: Chemical reactions of amino acids and proteins denaturation. Structural organization of proteins.Primary2°3°4° structures and peptides Hb and Mb forces stabilizing the structure of proteins Unit 6:

Water as biological solvent and its role. Biological solvents of P<sup>h</sup>

Functional groups in biopolymers such as proteins and nucleic acids.Importance of bufferinbiological systems.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

Class: I B.SC

Semester:II

## Paper: NUCLEICACIDS & BIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES- IB

Unit 1:

Structure of prophyrins, photoporphyrin,pgb and properties identification of porphrins. Structure of metalloporphyrins,Heme,cytochromes and chlorophylls. Structures of purines pyrimidines, nuceliotides ,stability and formation of phospodi ester linkages

Unit 2

Effects of acids ,alakali and nucleases on DNA and RNA. Structure of nucleic acids Tm values and their significance. Reassociation kinetics, cot curves and their significance.

Methods of tissue homogenisation(mechanical blender and sonicator) Principal Principal & applications of centrifugation, ultra centrifugation. Preparatrine & analytical centrifigation

unit 3:

Principle and applications of chromatographic techniques, paper, thinlayer, gelfiltration.

Ionexchange and affinity and paper chromatography and polychrylamide and agaroseg elelectro phoresis Colorimeter, spectrometer, laws of light absorption, Beer-Lambert law.

Unit 4:

UV and visible absorption spectra, molar extinction principle of imetry, spectrophoto meter

Tracer techniques, radar isotopes, units of radio activity & use of radio active

Isotopes in biology

unit 5:

Board outline of intermediary metabolism methods of investigation.

Intermediary metabolism in vivo studies such as analysis of extesstion.Respiratory exchange Removal of organs and purification, enzymes system, isotopes, Uses of inhibitors.

### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Class: II B. SC

Semester: III

### Paper: ENZYMOLOGY & BIOENERGITICS - IIA

Unit 1:

High energy compounds Organization of electron carriers and enzymes in mitochondria

Classes of electron-transferring enzymes, inhibitors of electron transport

Unit 2:

Un couplers and inhibiters of oxidative phosphorylation

Bio energitics thermo dynamic principles, chemical equilibria.

Free energy, enthalpy, entropy, free energy change in biological transformations in living systems Unit 3:

Michael's menten equation for uni-substrate reaction significance of  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$ .

Enzymes Inhibition irreverk9sible and reversible,types of reversible inhibitions competitive and non competitive

Regulation of enzyme activity-allosterism and cooperativity & covalent, modulation- covalent phosphorilation of phosp Unit 4:

Introduction to bio catalists difference between chemical and biological catalysis Unit 5:

Definition of holoenzyme,apo-enzyme,coenzyme,cofactor.fundamentals of Enzyme,

Enzyme units

Unit 6:

Factors affecting the catalysis-substrate concentration, P<sup>h</sup> temperature.

Iso enzymes, multi enzymes complexes, ribozyme.

### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Paper: INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM - II B

### Class: II B. SC

Semester:IV

Unit 1:

Catabolism of purines and pyrimidines.Biosynthesis of deoxyrivo nucleotides ribo nucleotide reductase.

Biosynthesis cholesterol.Disorders of lipid metabolism & general reactions of amino

Acids metabolism

Unit 2:

Decarboxylation and deaminitiomurea cycle and regulation

Metabolism of glycine, serine, aspartic Acid, methionine, phenylalanine and leucine

Unit 3:

Biosynthesis of creartine.Inborn errors of aromatic and branched chain amino acids metabolism Nitrogen cycle,non-biological and biological nitrogen fixation, nitrigenase system

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Biosynthesis and degradation of heme. Concept of anabolism and catabolism

Glycolytic pathway, energy yield. Fate of pyruvate formation of lactace and ethanol.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

CLASS: III B. SC

Semester: V

## Paper : CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY & BALANCED DIET - III A

Unit 1:

Disorders of lipids metabolism-plasma lipoprotiens, lipo proteinenias, fatty liver and Atherosclerosis

Plasma protein inhealth and disease, disorders of blood coagulation Unit 2:

types of Anemias, Haemoglobin, pathesissickle cell anemia and thalassemia

Biochemical test for the diagnosis of heart disease -HDL/LDL cholesterol

SGOT,LDH,CK,C-reactive Protein, cardiac troponins

Calorific values of foods and their determination by bomb claorimeter Unit 3:

BMR and factors effecting it.SDA of foods .role of fatty acids In human nutrition

Energy requirements and recommended dietiary allowance for children ,adults and

Pregnant women

Sources of complete and incomplete proteins

Biological values of proteins .Malnutrition-kwashiorkar Marasmus and PEM

Vitamin-sources structure, biochemical roles, deficiency disorders of Water and fat soluble vitamins Unit 4:

Bulk and trace elements Ca,mg,Fe,I,Cu,Mo,Zn,Se and F. Obesity and starvation.

Liverdisease-jaundice,hepatitis,cirrhosis liver function test-conjugated and totalbiliriumin serum,albuminglobukin ratio Bromosulphoxylumtest, and hippunic acid test Serum enzymes in liver disease-SGPT,GGT Unit 5:

Kidney-structure of nephron, urine formation normal and abnormal constituents of urine biological buffer

Role of kidney inmaintaining acid-base and electrolyte balance in the body.

Phenolredrenal function

Unit 6:

Hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, Glycosuria, renal threshold value.

Classification of diabetesmellitus, glucosetolerance test, diabeticketo acidosis.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

Paper : PHYSIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY - III B

#### Class: III B. SC

Semester:VI

Unit 1:

Composition of blood and coagulation of blood .Transport of gases in blood Structure of heart, cardiaccycle, cardiacfactor controlling bloodpressure. Mechanism of muscle contraction Immunodiagnostics RIA, ELISA vaccines and their classification Traditional vaccines-liver and attenuated, toxoids Unit 2: Theories of antibody formation-clonal selection theorey monoclonal antibodies Agglutination, immune oprecipitation, immune diffusion. Blood group antigens Modern vaccines-recombinant and peptide vaccines outlines of hypersensitivity Reactions Fundamentals of graft rejection and MHC proteins. Immune deficiency diseases Unit 3: Organization of endocrine system, classification of hormones, outline of chemistry, physiological role and disorders of hormones of pancreas Unit 4: Thyroid, parathyroid, gonads, placenta, adrenals, pituitary and hypothalamus Introduction of gastro intestinal hormones glucocorticoid sand insulin Mechanism of hormonal actions ignaltransduction pathways for adrenaline Unit 5: Organ and cells of immune system, innate and acquired immunity. Cell mediated and Humoral immunity Classification of immunoglobulins, structure of ig Gepitopes determinates . Concept of haptens, adjuvants Unit 6 Nervou ssystem structure of neuron, resting potential, action potential and inhibitory neurotransmitters Physiology of vision-visual pigments and visual cycle

## **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

## Paper : MOLECULAR BIOLOGY - IV A

## Class: III B. SC

Semester: VII

Unit 1:

Transcription-RNA polymerases of prokaryotes, Mechanism of transcription-. Initiation-sigma factors and their recognition sites,

Promoters, Elongation, Termination-rho dependent and rho independent. INHIBITORS OF Transcription.

ligase, phosphatases, reverse transcriptase

Terminal transferase nucleases-S<sub>1</sub> and RNAa seh.

Unit 2:

Protiensynthesis-Ribosome structure,t-RNA, activation of amino acids (amino acylt-RNA synthetases)

Genetic code:features of genetic code,wobble hypothesis,degeneracy of genetic code. Unit 3:

Post-translational modifications, signal hypothesis. Inhibitors of protein synthesis.

Regulation of prokaryotic gene expression induction and repression. Ex:Lacoperonin E.coli Unit 4:

Basic steps in r-DNA technology

Enzymes-Rewtriction endonucleases, polynucleotidekinases

Nature and structure of the gene.DNA as genetic material.DNA replication-models of

replication Meselson-Stahl's experimental proof for semi-conservative model.

DNA polymerasesI,II AND III of E.coil,helicase,topoisomerases,primase,ligase Unit 5:

Applications of genecloning production of insulin and human growth hormone ,production of Btcotton and edible vaccines

Restriction mapping .Cloning vectors-Plasmids ,Cosmids,  $\lambda$ phages vectors

Construction of c-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of clonedgenes-colony hybridization, nucleic acid hybridization,

Maxam Gilbert AND Sanger's methods. Polymerase chain reaction-principle and applications. Unit 6:

Introduction to Bio informatics-definitions of proteomics and genomics.

Gene bank,NCBI,DDBJ,Swissprot,PDB.Sequence alignment-NLAST and FASTA

### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Class: III B. SC.

Semester: VIII

## Paper : MICRO BIOLOGY & rDNA TECHNOLOGY - IV B

Unit 1:

Production of Bt cotton and Ediblevaccines.Introduction to bioInformatics-definition of proteomics, genomics Genebank,NCBI,DDBJ,PDB,sequences alignments BLAST & FASTA Hybrid released translation and hybrid arrested and released translation using reporter Genes Unit 2: Polymerasechainreaction-Principleandapplications Outlines of blotting techniques-southern, northern & western Unit 3: Application of gene cloning-production of insulin and human growth hormone Bacteria growthcurve and kinetics of growth.Industrialuses of aspergillus Niger, yeastand Spirulina Unit 4: One step growth determination of plaque formingunits.isolation and cultivation of **Bacterial plaques** Outlines of cloning strategies. Unit 5: DNA sequencing maxamgilbert and sangers methods. Restriction mapping Tools of R-DNA technology:enzymes-restriction endonucleases, ligase., phosphatise Cloning vectors-plasmids,tiplasmids,cosmids,shuttle vectors,Host-E.Coil. Construction of C-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of clonalgenes colony hybridisation Unit 6: Isolation and cultivation of bacteria.selective media and enriched media Introduction of brief history microbiology, classification of microorganisms, prokaryotic

microorganisms

## **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

## Paper: BIOMOLECULES-IA.

## Class:I B.SC

# Semester:I

Unit 1:

Classification of carbohydrates monopsaccharides ,disaccharids

Oli gosaccharides, polysaccharides, physical and chemical properties of carbohydrates.

Amino sugars ,glycol sides ,structures and Biological input of disaccharides

Bacterial cell wall polysaccharides.outline of glyco protiens, glycolipids.

Unit 2:

Classification Of lipids, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.

Structures and proteins of fats and oils, phospholipids, sphingolipids and cholesterol.

Prostagladins-Structure and biological role of PGD2,PGE2,and PGF2 lipo protiens:types

Of functions

Biombrane behavior of amphipathic lipids of water artificial membranes and types of membrane Unit 3:

Aminoacids classification and structures. Tirtation curve of glycine and pk values

Streochemistry and chemical reactions.essential and non essential amino acids. Unit 4:

Non protein aminoacids, peptide bonds-nature and confirmation.

Naturally occurring peptides glutothorine enkephalin.

Proteins classification based on shapes size. Stereo chemistry

Unit 5:

Chemical reactions of amino acids and proteins denaturation.

Structural organization of proteins.Primary2°3°4° structures and peptides

Hb and Mb forces stabilizing the structure of proteins

Unit 6:

Water as biological solvent and its role. Biological solvents of  $\ensuremath{P^{h}}$ 

Functional groups in biopolymers such as proteins and nucleic acids.Importance of bufferinbiological systems.

### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Class: I B.SC

Semester:II

## Paper: NUCLEICACIDS & BIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES- IB

Unit 1:

Structure of prophyrins, photoporphyrin,pgb and properties identification of porphrins. Structure of metalloporphyrins,Heme,cytochromes and chlorophylls. Structures of purines pyrimidines, nuceliotides ,stability and formation of phospodi ester linkages

Unit 2

Effects of acids ,alakali and nucleases on DNA and RNA. Structure of nucleic acids Tm values and their significance. Reassociation kinetics, cot curves and their significance.

Methods of tissue homogenisation(mechanical blender and sonicator) Principal

Principal & applications of centrifugation, ultra centrifugation. Preparatrine & analytical centrifigation

unit 3:

Principle and applications of chromatographic techniques, paper, thinlayer, gelfiltration.

Ionexchange and affinity and paper chromatography and polychrylamide and agaroseg elelectro phoresis Colorimeter, spectrometer, laws of light absorption, Beer-Lambert law.

Unit 4:

UV and visible absorption spectra, molar extinction principle of imetry, spectrophoto meter

Tracer techniques, radar isotopes, units of radio activity & use of radio active

Isotopes in biology

unit 5:

Board outline of intermediary metabolism methods of investigation.

Intermediary metabolism in vivo studies such as analysis of extesstion.Respiratory exchange Removal of organs and purification, enzymes system, isotopes, Uses of inhibitors.

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Class: II B. SC

Semester: III

## Paper: ENZYMOLOGY & BIOENERGITICS - IIA

Unit 1:

High energy compounds

Organization of electron carriers and enzymes in mitochondria

Classes of electron-transferring enzymes, inhibitors of electron transport

Unit 2:

Un couplers and inhibiters of oxidative phosphorylation

Bio energitics thermo dynamic principles, chemical equilibria.

Free energy, enthalpy, entropy, free energy change in biological transformations in living systems

Unit 3:

Michael's menten equation for uni-substrate reaction significance of  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$ .

Enzymes Inhibition irreverk9sible and reversible, types of reversible inhibitions competitive and non competitive

Regulation of enzyme activity-allosterism and cooperativity & covalent, modulation- covalent phosphorilation of phosp Unit 4:

Introduction to bio catalists difference between chemical and biological catalysis

Unit 5:

Definition of holoenzyme,apo-enzyme,coenzyme,cofactor.fundamentals of Enzyme,

Enzyme units

Unit 6:

Factors affecting the catalysis-substrate concentration, P<sup>h</sup> temperature.

Iso enzymes, multi enzymes complexes, ribozyme.

### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Paper: INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM - II B

### Class: II B. SC

Semester:IV

Unit 1:

Catabolism of purines and pyrimidines.Biosynthesis of deoxyrivo nucleotides ribo nucleotide reductase.

Biosynthesis cholesterol.Disorders of lipid metabolism & general reactions of amino

Acids metabolism

Unit 2:

Decarboxylation and deaminitiomurea cycle and regulation

Metabolism of glycine, serine, aspartic Acid, methionine, phenylalanine and leucine

Unit 3:

Biosynthesis of creartine.Inborn errors of aromatic and branched chain amino acids metabolism Nitrogen cycle,non-biological and biological nitrogen fixation, nitrigenase system

Biosynthesis and regulation of purine and pyrimidin enucleotides, denovo and salvage pathway Unit 4:

Pasteur effect.Critic acid cycle, regulation, energy yield, amphi pathicrole.Gluco neogenesis.

Photosynthesis-light and dark reactions, Calvin cycle, pathway. Disorders of carbohydrate Metabolism

Catabolism of fattyacids with even and Odd number of carbonatoms ,ketogenesis, denovo Unit 5:

Synthesis of fatty acids.

Elongation of fattyacids in mitochondria and microsomes degradation of triacylglycerol and lecithin Unit 6:

Biosynthesis and degradation of heme. Concept of anabolism and catabolism

Glycolytic pathway, energy yield. Fate of pyruvate formation of lactace and ethanol.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY

CLASS: III B. SC

Semester: V

## Paper : CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY & BALANCED DIET - III A

Unit 1:

Disorders of lipids metabolism-plasma lipoprotiens, lipo proteinenias, fatty liver and Atherosclerosis

Plasma protein inhealth and disease, disorders of blood coagulation Unit 2:

types of Anemias, Haemoglobin, pathesissickle cell anemia and thalassemia

Biochemical test for the diagnosis of heart disease -HDL/LDL cholesterol

SGOT,LDH,CK,C-reactive Protein, cardiac troponins

Calorific values of foods and their determination by bomb claorimeter Unit 3:

BMR and factors effecting it.SDA of foods .role of fatty acids In human nutrition

Energy requirements and recommended dietiary allowance for children ,adults and

Pregnant women

Sources of complete and incomplete proteins

Biological values of proteins .Malnutrition-kwashiorkar Marasmus and PEM

Vitamin-sources structure, biochemical roles, deficiency disorders of Water and fat soluble vitamins Unit 4:

Bulk and trace elements Ca,mg,Fe,I,Cu,Mo,Zn,Se and F. Obesity and starvation.

Liverdisease-jaundice,hepatitis,cirrhosis liver function test-conjugated and totalbiliriumin serum,albuminglobukin ratio Bromosulphoxylumtest, and hippunic acid test Serum enzymes in liver disease-SGPT,GGT Unit 5:

Kidney-structure of nephron, urine formation normal and abnormal constituents of urine biological buffer

Role of kidney inmaintaining acid-base and electrolyte balance in the body.

Phenolredrenal function

Unit 6:

Hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, Glycosuria, renal threshold value.

Classification of diabetesmellitus, glucosetolerance test, diabeticketo acidosis.

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Paper : PHYSIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY - III B

#### Class: III B. SC

Semester:VI

Unit 1:

Composition of blood and coagulation of blood .Transport of gases in blood Structure of heart, cardiaccycle, cardiacfactor controlling bloodpressure. Mechanism of muscle contraction Immunodiagnostics RIA, ELISA vaccines and their classification Traditional vaccines-liver and attenuated, toxoids Unit 2: Theories of antibody formation-clonal selection theorey monoclonal antibodies Agglutination, immune oprecipitation, immune diffusion. Blood group antigens Modern vaccines-recombinant and peptide vaccines outlines of hypersensitivity Reactions Fundamentals of graft rejection and MHC proteins. Immune deficiency diseases Unit 3: Organization of endocrine system, classification of hormones, outline of chemistry, physiological role and disorders of hormones of pancreas Unit 4: Thyroid, parathyroid, gonads, placenta, adrenals, pituitary and hypothalamus Introduction of gastro intestinal hormones glucocorticoid sand insulin Mechanism of hormonal actions ignaltransduction pathways for adrenaline Unit 5: Organ and cells of immune system, innate and acquired immunity. Cell mediated and Humoral immunity Classification of immunoglobulins, structure of ig Gepitopes determinates . Concept of haptens, adjuvants Unit 6 Nervou ssystem structure of neuron, resting potential, action potential and inhibitory neurotransmitters Physiology of vision-visual pigments and visual cycle

## **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

## Paper : MOLECULAR BIOLOGY - IV A

## Class: III B. SC

Semester: VII

Unit 1:

Transcription-RNA polymerases of prokaryotes, Mechanism of transcription-. Initiation-sigma factors and their recognition sites,

Promoters, Elongation, Termination-rho dependent and rho independent. INHIBITORS OF Transcription.

ligase, phosphatases, reverse transcriptase

Terminal transferase nucleases-S<sub>1</sub> and RNAa seh.

Unit 2:

Protiensynthesis-Ribosome structure,t-RNA, activation of amino acids (amino acylt-RNA synthetases)

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Enzymes-Rewtriction endonucleases, polynucleotidekinases

Nature and structure of the gene.DNA as genetic material.DNA replication-models of

replication Meselson-Stahl's experimental proof for semi-conservative model.

DNA polymerasesI,II AND III of E.coil,helicase,topoisomerases,primase,ligase Unit 5:

Applications of genecloning production of insulin and human growth hormone ,production of Btcotton and edible vaccines

Restriction mapping .Cloning vectors-Plasmids ,Cosmids,  $\lambda$ phages vectors

Construction of c-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of clonedgenes-colony hybridization, nucleic acid hybridization,

Maxam Gilbert AND Sanger's methods. Polymerase chain reaction-principle and applications. Unit 6:

Introduction to Bio informatics-definitions of proteomics and genomics.

Gene bank,NCBI,DDBJ,Swissprot,PDB.Sequence alignment-NLAST and FASTA

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Class: III B. SC.

Semester: VIII

## Paper : MICRO BIOLOGY & rDNA TECHNOLOGY - IV B

Unit 1:

Production of Bt cotton and Ediblevaccines.Introduction to bioInformatics-definition of proteomics, genomics Genebank,NCBI,DDBJ,PDB,sequences alignments BLAST & FASTA Hybrid released translation and hybrid arrested and released translation using reporter Genes Unit 2: Polymerasechainreaction-Principleandapplications Outlines of blotting techniques-southern, northern & western Unit 3: Application of gene cloning-production of insulin and human growth hormone Bacteria growthcurve and kinetics of growth.Industrialuses of aspergillus Niger, yeastand Spirulina Unit 4: One step growth determination of plaque formingunits.isolation and cultivation of **Bacterial plaques** Outlines of cloning strategies. Unit 5: DNA sequencing maxamgilbert and sangers methods. Restriction mapping Tools of R-DNA technology:enzymes-restriction endonucleases, ligase., phosphatise Cloning vectors-plasmids,tiplasmids,cosmids,shuttle vectors,Host-E.Coil. Construction of C-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of clonalgenes colony hybridisation Unit 6: Isolation and cultivation of bacteria.selective media and enriched media Introduction of brief history microbiology, classification of microorganisms, prokaryotic

microorganisms

## **Department : BIOCHEMISTRY**

Class: III M. SC

Semester:V

# Paper : MOLECULAR BIOLOGY& rDNA TECHNOLOGY - IV A

Unit 1:

Basicstepsinr-DNA technology.

Enzymes – Rewtrictionendo nucleases, polynucleotide kinases

ligase, phosphatases, reverse transcriptase,

Termina ltransferase nucleases- $S_1$  and RNA aseh.

Nature and structure of thegene.DNA asgenetic material.DNA replication-modelsof replication Meselson-Stahl's experimental proof forsemi-conservative model.

Unit 2:

DNA polymerases I,II AND III of E.coil, helicase, topoisomerases, primase, ligase. Mechanism DNA Replication in E.Coli. Inhibitors of DNA reputation

Transcription-RNA polymerases of prokaryotes, Mechanism of transcription-.Initiation-sigma factors and their recognitionsites,

Promoters , Elongation, Termination

Unit 3:

Rho dependen t and rho independent .INHIBITORS OF Transcription.

Genetic code: features of genetic code, wobble hypothesis ,degeneracy of genetic code.

Protien synthesis-Ribosome structure, t-RNA, activation of aminoacids(aminoacylt -RNA

synthetases). Initiation, elongation and termination of protein synthesis.

unit 4:

Post-translational modifications, signal hypothesis. Inhibitors of protein synthesis.

Regulation of prokaryotic gene expression-induction and repression .Ex:Lacoperon in E.coli Unit 5:

Introduction to Bio informatics-definitions of proteomics and genomics

Gene bank, NCBI, DDBJ, Swissprot, PDB. Sequence alignment-NLAST and FASTA.

Restriction mapping. Cloning vectors-Plasmids, Cosmids,  $\lambda$  phages vectors

Unit 6:

Applications of genecloning-production of insulin and human growth hormone, production of Bt cotton and edible vaccines

Construction of c-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of cloned genes -colony hybridization

Maxam Gilbert AND Sanger's methods. Polymerase chain reaction-principle and applications. Outlines of blotting techniques-Southern, Northern and Western.

### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY Paper: CLUSTERIII, APPLIEDBIOCHEMISTRY-IVB

### Class: IIIB.SC

#### Semester:VI

Unit 1:

Methods for measuring nucleic acid and protein interactions-foot printing, CAT assay, gel Shift analysis. DNA markers in genetic analysis-RFLP, Mini satellites, Micro satellites, PCR based RAPD markers,

DNA markers in genetic analysis–RFLP, Mini satellites, Micro satellites, PCR based RAPD markers, Chromosomal Walking, Chromosomal jumping.

RNA silencing- siRNAs and anti-sense RNAs-their design and applications. Principle and applications of Nano technology

Unit 2:

Plant tissue culture: Culture media–Composition and preparation ,Totipotency, Organo genesis and plant regeneration,

Somatic embryogenesis, Artificial seeds, Micro propagation .Isolation and culture of protoplasts ,Somatic hybridization.

Animal tissue culture: Composition and preparation no of culture media, Primary cultures, established /continuous cell lines. T

Unit 3:

Generation of stem cells by cloning, stem cell differentiation, stem cell plasticity, preservation of stem cells.

Stem cells–Sources embryonic stem cells, adult stem cells, cord blood stem cells. Unit 4:

Organogenesis through stem cells for transplantation.

Tissue and organ culture.

Unit 5:

genetherapy- types and its applications

Principles of vaccination, Design of vaccines.

Conventional vaccines-Whole organism, live and attenuated ,purified macro molecules.

Unit 6:

Classification of vaccines.

New generation vaccines-Recombinant antigen vaccines, recombinant vector antigens, DNA vaccines, synthetic vaccines, edible vaccines.

Vaccinedeli very systems-Liposomes ,micelles,

## **Department: BIO CHEMISTRY**

## Paper : BIO MOLECULES - I A

## Class: I B. SC

Semester: I

Unit 1:

Amino acids classification and structures. Tirtation curve of glycine and pk values Streochemistry and chemical reactions.essential and non essential amino acids. Non protein amino acids, peptide bonds –nature and confirmation. Unit 2: Naturally occurring peptides glutothorine enkephalin. Proteins classification based on shapes size. Stereochemistry Chemical reactions of amino acids and proteins denaturation. Unit 3: Structural organization of proteins. Primary 2°3°4° structures and peptides Hb and Mb forces stabilizing the structure of proteins Unit 4:

Classification of carbohydrates monopsaccharides, disaccharids

Oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, physical and chemical properties of carbohydrates.

Amino sugars, glycosides, structures and Biological input of disaccharides

Streo chemistry and chemical reactions. essential and non essential amino acids.

Unit 5:

Classification Of lipids, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids

Structures and proteins of fats and oils, phosphorlipids, sphingo lipids and cholesterol.

Prosta gladins-Structure and biological role of PGD2 ,PGE2 ,and PGF2 lipo protiens: types of functions

Biombrane behavior of amphipathic lipids of water artificial membranes and types of membrane Unit 6:

Water as biological solvent and its role. Biological solvents of P<sup>h</sup>

Functional groups in biopolymers such as proteins and nucleic acids.Importance of buffer in biological

systems.

### **Department: BIO CHEMISTRY**

Class: I-B Semester: II

## Paper :NUCLEIC ACIDS AND BIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES -I B

Unit 1:

Method s of Tissue homogenisation (mechanica lblender and sonicator)Principal Principal& applications of centrifugation, ultra centrifugation. Pre paratrine & analytical Centrifugation

Unit 2:

Structures of purines pyrimidines , nuceliotides, stability and formation of Phospodi ester linkages

Methods of tissue homogenisation(mechanical blender and sonicator)Principal Unit 3:

Principal & applications of centrifugation ,ultra centrifugation . Preparatrine & analytical Centrifugation

Principle and applications of chromatographic techniques, paper, thin layer, gel filtration. Colori meter,spectro meter,laws of light absorption ,Beer-Lambert law. Unit 4:

UV and visible absorption spectra, molar extinction principle of florimetry, spectro photo meter Tracer techniques radar isotopes , units of radio activity & use of radio active

Isotopes inbiology

Board outline of intermediary metabolism methods of investigation.

Unit 5:

Ion exchange and affinity and paper chromatography and polychrylamide and agarosegel Electrophoresis

Intermediary metabolism in vivo studies such as analysis of extesstion .Respiratory exchange

Unit 6:

Structure of prophyrins, photo porphyrin, PGB and properties identification of porphrins. Effects of acids, alakali and nucleases on DNA and RNA. Structure of nucleic acid

### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY Class:IIIBSC

Semester:V

### Paper: PHYSIOLOGY, CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY & IMMUNOLOGY-IIIA

Unit 1:

Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins. Composition of Blood. Coagulation of blood. Transport of gases in blood .Muscle: structure of myofibril and mechanism of muscle contraction

Endocrinology organization of endocrine system .Classification of hormones .Outlines of chemistry Physiological role and disorders of hormones of hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid and adrenal gland. Pancreatic hormone sand gonads Introduction of hormones of gastroint estinal tract and placenta. Unit 2:

Classification of nutrients, calarofic values of foods and their determination by bomb calari meter. BMR and factors affecting it .Significance of BMR .Specific dynamic action of foods.

Energy requirements and recommendeddietary allowance for pregnant and lactating women. Unit 3:

Biological values of proteins .Sources of complete and incomplete proteins, bulk and trace elements Disorders of blood coagulation .Type of anemias ,haemoglobino patheissickle cell anemia.

Structure and function of liver ,jaundice .Liver function tests conjugated and total bilurubininserum. Unit 4:

Albumin :glubulinratio, hippuricacids, roseBengaldye. Serum enzymes inliver diseases Biological buffers.Role of kidneys inmaintaining acid-base and electrolyte balance in body Unit 5:

Organization of immune system.Innate and acquired immunity. Organs and cells of immune system Cellmediatedandhumoralimmunity,classificationofimmunoglobulines,epitotesdeterminants Unit 6:

Conceptofhaptens.Adjuvants.Mono conicalanti bodies.Antigen-antibody reactions.

#### Department: BIOCHEMISTRY.

#### Paper: BIOCHEMICAL CORRELATIONS IN DISORDERS-IIIB

# Class: IIIBSC

# SEMESTER:VI

Unit 1:

Hyper and hypodisorder sof adrenal Gland & protein calorie malnutrition-kwashiorkor, marasmus Disorders of water soluble vitamins :Beri-Beri, scurvy, pellagra, perniciousanemia Unit 2: Obesity, cardiovascular diseases, inflammatory bowel disease Alzheimer's, Huntington diseases, creutzfeldt-Jakob disease Haemoglobinopatheis:sickle cell anemia,thalassemia Unit 3: WilsonDisease, menkensdisease, goiter Unit 4: Concept of self and non selfi mmune recognisation Organspecificautoimmunedisorders-hashimoto'sthyroiditids, Gravesdiseases Myastheniagravis, systamic lupusery thematus, rheumatoidarthritis, diabetes mellitus-1 Unit 5: Cancertypes, mechanismetiology, metabolic changes, treatment Digestive system: gastritis, pepticulcers, pancreatitis. Steatorrhea, cirrhosis, of liver ,gallstones, appendicitis Unit 6: Renal disorders :acute and chronicrenal failure ,kidney stones acute

Chronic

### Department: BIO CHEMISTRY Paper: ENZYMOLOGY & BIOENERGITICS - II A

### Class: II - A

### Semester: III

Unit 1:

Zymogen activation-activation of trysinogen and chymot rypsiogen. Isoenzymes, multienzymes complexes ,ribozyme.

Bioenergitics thermodynamic principles, chemical equilibria.

Unit 2:

Free energy, enthalpy, entropy, free energy change inbiologica l transformations in living systems High energy compounds

Oxidation phosphorylation. Mechanism of oxidative phosphorylation

Uncouplers and inhibiters of oxidative phosphorylation

Unit 3:

Energy, change oxidation-reduction reactions

 $Michael's mentenequation for uni-substrate reaction significance of K_m and V_{max}.$ 

Unit 4:

 ${\sf EnzymesInhibition} irreversible and reversible, types of reversible inhibitions competitive and noncompetitive and noncomp$ 

 $Outline of mechanism of {\sf Enzymeaction-Acid-base catalysis, covalent catalysis, electrostatic catalysis.}$ 

Regulation of enzyme activity-alloster is mand cooperativity & covalent, modulation-induced and the second secon

coval entphosphorilation of phosphory lase.

Unit 5:

Introduction to bio catalists difference between chemical and biological catalysis.

Nomenclature and classification of enzymes . enzymes pecificity. avtives iteprinciple of energy of activation transmission state.

Definitionofholoenzyme,apo-enzyme,coenzyme,cofactor.fundamentalsofEnzyme,Enzymeunits Unit 6:

Factorsaffectingthecatalysis-substrateconcentration, P<sup>h</sup>temperature.

Organization of electron carrier sand enzymes inmito chondria

Classesofelectron-transferringenzymes, inhibitors of electron transport

# **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

### Paper: INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM - II B

# Class: IIB.

Semester: IV

Unit 1:

Pasteur effect. Critic acid cycle ,regulation, energy yield ,amphipathi c role. Gluconeo genesis. Photosynthesis-lightanddarkreactions,Calvincycle,pathway.Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism Significance of thymidylate .Disorders of nucleotide metabolism-gout,l esch-Nyhan syndrome. Unit 2:

Catabolism of purines and pyrimidines .Biosynthesis of deoxyrivo nucleotides ribo nucleotide reductase. Biosynthesis and regulation of purine and pyrimidi nenucleo tides ,denovoandsalvage pathway Unit 3 :

Utilisation of nitrateion, Ammoniain corporation into organic compounds & mechanismofgluamine Nitrogen cycle, non-biological and biological nitrogen fixation, nitrigenase system

Biosynthesis of creartine.Inbornerrors of aromatic and branched chainaminoacids metabolism Metabolism of glycine, serine, aspartic Acid, methionine, phenylalanine and leucine

Unit 4:

Catabolism of carbonskeleton of aminoacids of glycogenic and keto genic aminoacids. Catabolism of fatty acids with even and Odd number of carbon atoms,ketogenesis,denovo Synthesis of fattyacids.

Unit 5:

Elongation /of fatty acids in mitochondria and microsomes degradation of triacylglycero land lecithin Biosynthesis cholesterol.Disorders of lipid metabolism& general reactions of aminoacids metabolism Decarboxylation and deaminitiomu eacycle and regulation

Unit 6:

Biosynthesis and degradation of heme.Concept of anabolism and catabolism

Glycolytic pathway, energy yield. Fate of pyruvate formation of lactace and ethanol.

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Paper: organization of cell-cluster I

Class: III B.SC.

Semester: VI

Unit-I Basics of Cell Biology (structure & function)

1.1 Discovery of cell and Cell Theory.

1.2 Comparison between plant and animal cells.

1.3 Comparison between of prokaryotic And eukaryotic cell

1.4 Membrane structure & transport – Models of membrane structure, Membrane lipids, proteins and carbohydrates.

1.5 Solute transport by Simple diffusion, Facilitated diffusion and Active transport

Unit- II: CELL SIGNALING

2.1 Introduction to types of cell signalling (exocrine, endocrine and paracrine),

2.2 types of cell membrane receptors: G-Protein linked receptors.

2.3 Secondary messengers - cAMP, cGMP, IP3, , diacyl glycerol, Ca2+, NO.

2.4 Enzyme linked receptors

2.5 Ion-channel linked receptors

#### Unit -III STRUCTURE OF CELL ORGANELLES

3.1 structure and functions of cell organelles - Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi complex,

glycosylation of proteins

3.2 Lysosomes, ribosomes, peroxisomes

3.3 Mitochondria: Structure and Functions. Oxidative Metabolisms in the Mitochondrion, The Role of Mitochondria in the formation of ATP .

3.4 Chloroplast: structure and functions & an overview of photosynthesis.

#### Unit-IV CYTOSKELETON & Nucleus

3.1 Cytoskeleton - components of Cytoskeleton, Microtubule and Microfilaments

3.2 Structure of nucleus

3.3 Extracellular matrix

3.4 Cell-cell interactions

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Unit –V Organization of genes and chromosomes

5.1 Organization of genes and chromosomes (definitions of unique and repetitive DNA, interrupted genes, gene families

5.2 cell division: Mitosis and meiosis, their regulation,

5.3 steps in cell cycle, regulation and control of cell cycle

5.4 Programmed cell death (Apoptosis)

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### Paper: GENETICS& ECOLOGY

### Class: III B.SC

Semester: VI

Unit-I Mendel's Laws and Inheritance

1.1 Mendel experiments-Mendel Laws and deviations: incomplete dominance and Co dominance

1.2 Penetration and pleiotropism

1.3 Recessive and Dominant epistatic gene interactions.

1.4 Concept of multiple alleles.

Unit II -Genes and their variations: 2.1 Structure of gene, gene and environment 2.2 gene copies and heterogeneity

2.3 Eukaryotic chromosome organization, histone proteins.

2.4 Gene transfer in bacteria (Conjugation, transformation and transduction).

2.5 linkage, recombination, interference and coincidence

2.6 sex determination

Unit III Mutations and Repair:

3.1 Gene mutations-Spontaneous, missense, nonsense, frame shift and induced mutations

3.2 Mutagens – Physical and chemical mutagens

3.3 Repair Mechanisms- Light induced repair, Mismatched repair, post – replicational repair, excisional repair, SOS repair. Unit IV chromosomal disorders 4.1 Haemophilia, sickle cell anemia, Thalassemia

4.2Phenyl ketonuria

4.3 colour Blindness, cystic fibrosis

4.4 klinefelter's syndrome, Turner's syndrome

4.5 Edward syndrome, Patau syndrome

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4.6 Cri-du-chat syndrome, Down's syndrome

4.7 chronic myelogenous leukaemias

Unit V ECOLOGY

5.1 Concept of an ecosystem

5.2 Ecosystem structure & function;

5.3 producers, consumers and decomposers

5.4 food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids

5.5 characteristic features of the following ecosystems: forest ecosystem, desert ecosystem and aquatic

ecosystem.

5.6 energy flow and mineral cycling (C,N,P);

5.7 conservation of biodiversity

# **Department : BIOCHEMISTRY**

Class: III M. SC

Semester:V

# Paper : MOLECULAR BIOLOGY& rDNA TECHNOLOGY - IV A

# Unit 1:

Basicstepsinr-DNA technology.

Enzymes – Rewtrictionendo nucleases, polynucleotide kinases

ligase, phosphatases, reverse transcriptase,

Termina ltransferase nucleases-S<sub>1</sub> and RNA aseh.

Nature and structure of thegene.DNA asgenetic material.DNA replication-modelsof replication Meselson-Stahl's experimental proof forsemi-conservative model.

Unit 2:

DNA polymerases I,II AND III of E.coil, helicase, topoisomerases, primase, ligase. Mechanism DNA Replication in E.Coli. Inhibitors of DNA reputation

Transcription-RNA polymerases of prokaryotes, Mechanism of transcription-.Initiation-sigma factors and their recognitionsites,

Promoters , Elongation, Termination

Unit 3:

Rho dependen t and rho independent .INHIBITORS OF Transcription.

Genetic code: features of genetic code, wobble hypothesis ,degeneracy of genetic code.

Protien synthesis-Ribosome structure, t-RNA, activation of aminoacids(aminoacylt -RNA synthetases).Initiation, elongation and termination of protein synthesis.

unit 4:

Post-translational modifications, signal hypothesis. Inhibitors of protein synthesis.

Regulation of prokaryotic gene expression-induction and repression .Ex:Lacoperon in E.coli Unit 5:

Introduction to Bio informatics-definitions of proteomics and genomics

Gene bank, NCBI, DDBJ, Swissprot, PDB. Sequence alignment-NLAST and FASTA.

Restriction mapping. Cloning vectors-Plasmids, Cosmids,  $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$  phages vectors

Unit 6:

Applications of genecloning-production of insulin and human growth hormone, production of Bt cotton and edible vaccines

Construction of c-DNA and genomic libraries. Isolation and sequencing of cloned genes -colony hybridization

Maxam Gilbert AND Sanger's methods. Polymerase chain reaction-principle and applications. Outlines of blotting techniques-Southern, Northern and Western.

# Department: BIOCHEMISTRY Paper: CLUSTERIII, APPLIEDBIOCHEMISTRY-IVB

### Class: IIIB.SC

Semester:VI

Unit 1:

Methods for measuring nucleic acid and protein interactions-foot printing, CAT assay, gel Shift analysis.

DNA markers in genetic analysis–RFLP, Mini satellites, Micro satellites, PCR based RAPD markers, Chromosomal Walking, Chromosomal jumping.

RNA silencing- siRNAs and anti-sense RNAs-their design and applications. Principle and applications of Nano technology

Unit 2:

Plant tissue culture: Culture media–Composition and preparation ,Totipotency, Organo genesis and plant regeneration,

Somatic embryogenesis, Artificial seeds, Micro propagation .Isolation and culture of protoplasts ,Somatic hybridization.

Animal tissue culture: Composition and preparation no of culture media, Primary cultures, established /continuous cell lines. T

Unit 3:

Generation of stem cells by cloning, stem cell differentiation, stem cell plasticity, preservation of stem cells.

Stem cells–Sources embryonic stem cells, adult stem cells, cord blood stem cells.

Unit 4:

Organogenesis through stem cells for transplantation.

Tissue and organ culture.

Unit 5:

genetherapy- types and its applications

Principles of vaccination, Design of vaccines.

Conventional vaccines–Whole organism, live and attenuated ,purified macro molecules.

Unit 6:

Classification of vaccines.

New generation vaccines-Recombinant antigen vaccines, recombinant vector antigens, DNA vaccines, synthetic vaccines, edible vaccines.

Vaccinedeli very systems- Liposomes ,micelles,

# **Department: BIO CHEMISTRY**

### Paper : BIO MOLECULES - I A

### Class: I B. SC

Semester: I

Unit 1:

Amino acids classification and structures. Tirtation curve of glycine and pk values Streochemistry and chemical reactions.essential and non essential amino acids. Non protein amino acids, peptide bonds --nature and confirmation. Unit 2: Naturally occurring peptides glutothorine enkephalin. Proteins classification based on shapes size. Stereochemistry Chemical reactions of amino acids and proteins denaturation. Unit 3: Structural organization of proteins. Primary 2°3°4° structures and peptides Hb and Mb forces stabilizing the structure of proteins Unit 4: Classification of carbohydrates monopsaccharides, disaccharids Oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, physical and chemical properties of carbohydrates. Amino sugars, glycosides, structures and Biological input of disaccharides Streo chemistry and chemical reactions. essential and non essential amino acids. Unit 5: Classification Of lipids, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids Structures and proteins of fats and oils, phosphorlipids, sphingo lipids and cholesterol. Prosta gladins-Structure and biological role of PGD2, PGE2, and PGF2 lipo protiens: types of functions Biombrane behavior of amphipathic lipids of water artificial membranes and types of membrane Unit 6: Water as biological solvent and its role. Biological solvents of P<sup>h</sup>

Functional groups in biopolymers such as proteins and nucleic acids.Importance of buffer in biological

systems.

# Department: BIO CHEMISTRY Class: I-B

Semester: II

# Paper :NUCLEIC ACIDS AND BIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES -I B

Unit 1:

Method s of Tissue homogenisation (mechanica lblender and sonicator)Principal Principal& applications of centrifugation, ultra centrifugation. Pre paratrine & analytical Centrifugation

Unit 2:

Structures of purines pyrimidines , nuceliotides, stability and formation of Phospodi ester linkages

Methods of tissue homogenisation(mechanical blender and sonicator)Principal Unit 3:

Principal & applications of centrifugation ,ultra centrifugation . Preparatrine & analytical Centrifugation

Principle and applications of chromatographic techniques, paper, thin layer, gel filtration. Colori meter,spectro meter,laws of light absorption ,Beer-Lambert law. Unit 4:

UV and visible absorption spectra, molar extinction principle of florimetry, spectro photo meter Tracer techniques radar isotopes , units of radio activity& use of radio active

Isotopes inbiology

Board outline of intermediary metabolism methods of investigation.

Unit 5:

Ion exchange and affinity and paper chromatography and polychrylamide and agarosegel Electrophoresis

Intermediary metabolism in vivo studies such as analysis of extesstion .Respiratory exchange

Unit 6:

Structure of prophyrins, photo porphyrin, PGB and properties identification of porphrins.

#### DANTULURI NARAYANA RAJU COLLEG(AUTONOMOUS) (A College with Potential for Excellence) Bhimavaram ,W.G.Dist,A.P Annual CurricularPlanfortheAcademicYear2018-19

# Department: BIOCHEMISTRY Class:IIIBSC Semester:V

### Paper: PHYSIOLOGY, CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY & IMMUNOLOGY-IIIA

Unit 1:

Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins. Composition of Blood. Coagulation of blood. Transport of gases in blood .Muscle: structure of myofibril and mechanism of muscle contraction

Endocrinology organization of endocrine system .Classification of hormones .Outlines of chemistry Physiological role and disorders of hormones of hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid and adrenal gland. Pancreatic hormone sand gonads Introduction of hormones of gastroint estinal tract and placenta. Unit 2:

Classification of nutrients, calarofic values of foods and their determination by bomb calari meter. BMR and factors affecting it .Significance of BMR .Specific dynamic action of foods.

Energy requirements and recommended dietary allowance for pregnant and lactating women. Unit 3:

Biological values of proteins .Sources of complete and incomplete proteins, bulk and trace elements Disorders of blood coagulation .Type of anemias ,haemoglobino patheissickle cell anemia.

Structure and function of liver ,jaundice .Liver function tests conjugated and total bilurubininserum. Unit 4:

Albumin :glubulinratio, hippuricacids, roseBengaldye.Serum enzymes inliver diseases Biological buffers.Role of kidneys inmaintaining acid-base and electrolytebalanceinbody Unit 5:

Organization of immunesystem.Innate and acquired immunity.Organs and cells of immunesystem Cellmediatedandhumoralimmunity,classificationofimmunoglobulines,epitotesdeterminants Unit 6:

Conceptofhaptens.Adjuvants.Monoconicalantibodies.Antigen-antibodyreactions.

Department: BIOCHEMISTRY.

Class: IIIBSC

**SEMESTER:VI** 

### Paper: BIOCHEMICAL CORRELATIONSINDISORDERS-IIIB

Unit 1:

Hyper and hypodisorder sof adrenal Gland & protein calorie malnutrition-kwashiorkor, marasmus Disorders of water soluble vitamins :Beri-Beri, scurvy, pellagra, perniciousanemia Unit 2: Obesity, cardiovascular diseases, inflammatory bowel disease Alzheimer's, Huntington diseases, creutzfeldt-Jakob disease Haemoglobinopatheis:sickle cell anemia,thalassemia Unit 3: WilsonDisease, menkensdisease, goiter Unit 4: Concept of self and non selfi mmune recognisation Organspecificautoimmunedisorders-hashimoto'sthyroiditids, Gravesdiseases Myastheniagravis, systamic lupusery thematus, rheumatoidarthritis, diabetes mellitus-1 Unit 5: Cancertypes, mechanismetiology, metabolic changes, treatment Digestive system: gastritis, pepticulcers, pancreatitis. Steatorrhea, cirrhosis, of liver ,gallstones, appendicitis Unit 6: Renal disorders :acute and chronicrenal failure ,kidney stones acute Chronic

### Department: BIO CHEMISTRY Paper: ENZYMOLOGY & BIOENERGITICS - II A

### Class: II - A

### Semester: III

Unit 1:

Zymogen activation-activation of trysinogen and chymot rypsiogen. Isoenzymes, multienzymes complexes ,ribozyme.

Bioenergitics thermodynamic principles, chemical equilibria.

Unit 2:

Free energy, enthalpy, entropy, free energy change inbiologica l transformations in living systems High energy compounds

Oxidation phosphorylation. Mechanism of oxidative phosphorylation

Uncouplers and inhibiters of oxidative phosphorylation

Unit 3:

Energy, change oxidation-reduction reactions

 $Michael's mentenequation for uni-substrate reaction significance of K_m and V_{max}.$ 

Unit 4:

 $\label{eq:constraint} Enzymes Inhibition irreversible and reversible, types of reversible inhibitions competitive and noncompetitive and the set of the$ 

 $Out line of mechanism of {\sf Enzymeaction-Acid-base catalysis, covalent catalysis, electrostatic catalysis.}$ 

Regulation of enzymeactivity-allosterism and cooperativity & covalent, modulation-covalent phosphorilation of phosphory la Unit 5:

Introduction to bio catalists difference between chemical and biological catalysis.

Nomenclature and classification of enzymes. enzymes pecificity. avtives iteprinciple of energy of activation transmission state.

Definitionofholoenzyme,apo-enzyme,coenzyme,cofactor.fundamentalsofEnzyme,Enzymeunits Unit 6:

Factorsaffectingthecatalysis-substrateconcentration, P<sup>h</sup>temperature.

Organization of electron carrier sand enzymes inmito chondria

Classesofelectron-transferringenzymes, inhibitorsofelectron transport

# **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

### Paper: INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM - II B

# Class: IIB.

Semester: IV

Unit 1:

Pasteur effect. Critic acid cycle ,regulation, energy yield ,amphipathi c role. Gluconeo genesis. Photosynthesis-lightanddarkreactions,Calvincycle,pathway.Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism Significance of thymidylate .Disorders of nucleotide metabolism-gout,l esch-Nyhan syndrome. Unit 2:

Catabolism of purines and pyrimidines .Biosynthesis of deoxyrivo nucleotides ribo nucleotide reductase. Biosynthesis and regulation of purine and pyrimidi nenucleo tides ,denovoandsalvage pathway Unit 3 :

Utilisation of nitrateion, Ammoniain corporation into organic compounds & mechanismofgluamine Nitrogen cycle, non-biological and biological nitrogen fixation, nitrigenase system

Biosynthesis of creartine.Inbornerrors of aromatic and branched chainaminoacids metabolism Metabolism of glycine, serine, aspartic Acid, methionine, phenylalanine and leucine

Unit 4:

Catabolism of carbonskeleton of aminoacids of glycogenic and keto genic aminoacids. Catabolism of fatty acids with even and Odd number of carbon atoms,ketogenesis,denovo Synthesis of fattyacids.

Unit 5:

Elongation /of fatty acids in mitochondria and microsomes degradation of triacylglycero land lecithin Biosynthesis cholesterol.Disorders of lipid metabolism& general reactions of aminoacids metabolism Decarboxylation and deaminitiomu eacycle and regulation

Unit 6:

Biosynthesis and degradation of heme.Concept of anabolism and catabolism

Glycolytic pathway, energy yield. Fate of pyruvate formation of lactace and ethanol.

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

Paper: organization of cell-cluster I

Class: V B.

Semester: V0I

Unit-I Basics of Cell Biology (structure & function)

1.1 Discovery of cell and Cell Theory.

1.2 Comparison between plant and animal cells.

1.3 Comparison between of prokaryotic And eukaryotic cell

1.4 Membrane structure & transport – Models of membrane structure, Membrane lipids, proteins and carbohydrates.

1.5 Solute transport by Simple diffusion, Facilitated diffusion and Active transport

Unit- II: CELL SIGNALING

2.1 Introduction to types of cell signalling (exocrine, endocrine and paracrine),

2.2 types of cell membrane receptors: G-Protein linked receptors.

2.3 Secondary messengers - cAMP, cGMP, IP3, , diacyl glycerol, Ca2+, NO.

2.4 Enzyme linked receptors

2.5 Ion-channel linked receptors

#### Unit -III STRUCTURE OF CELL ORGANELLES

3.1 structure and functions of cell organelles - Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi complex,

glycosylation of proteins

3.2 Lysosomes, ribosomes, peroxisomes

3.3 Mitochondria: Structure and Functions. Oxidative Metabolisms in the Mitochondrion, The Role of Mitochondria in the formation of ATP .

3.4 Chloroplast: structure and functions & an overview of photosynthesis.

#### Unit-IV CYTOSKELETON & Nucleus

3.1 Cytoskeleton - components of Cytoskeleton, Microtubule and Microfilaments

3.2 Structure of nucleus

3.3 Extracellular matrix

3.4 Cell-cell interactions

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Unit –V Organization of genes and chromosomes

5.1 Organization of genes and chromosomes (definitions of unique and repetitive DNA, interrupted genes, gene families

5.2 cell division: Mitosis and meiosis, their regulation,

5.3 steps in cell cycle, regulation and control of cell cycle

5.4 Programmed cell death (Apoptosis)

#### **Department: BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### Paper: GENETICS& ECOLOGY

Class: VIII B.

Semester: VI

Unit-I Mendel's Laws and Inheritance

1.1 Mendel experiments-Mendel Laws and deviations: incomplete dominance and Co dominance

1.2 Penetration and pleiotropism

1.3 Recessive and Dominant epistatic gene interactions.

1.4 Concept of multiple alleles.

Unit II -Genes and their variations: 2.1 Structure of gene, gene and environment 2.2 gene copies and heterogeneity

2.3 Eukaryotic chromosome organization, histone proteins.

2.4 Gene transfer in bacteria (Conjugation, transformation and transduction).

2.5 linkage, recombination, interference and coincidence

2.6 sex determination

Unit III Mutations and Repair:

3.1 Gene mutations-Spontaneous, missense, nonsense, frame shift and induced mutations

3.2 Mutagens – Physical and chemical mutagens

3.3 Repair Mechanisms- Light induced repair, Mismatched repair, post – replicational repair, excisional repair, SOS repair. Unit IV chromosomal disorders 4.1 Haemophilia, sickle cell anemia, Thalassemia

4.2Phenyl ketonuria

4.3 colour Blindness, cystic fibrosis

4.4 klinefelter's syndrome, Turner's syndrome

4.5 Edward syndrome, Patau syndrome

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4.6 Cri-du-chat syndrome, Down's syndrome 4.7 chronic myelogenous leukaemias

Unit V ECOLOGY

5.1 Concept of an ecosystem

5.2 Ecosystem structure & function;

5.3 producers, consumers and decomposers

5.4 food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids

5.5 characteristic features of the following ecosystems: forest ecosystem, desert ecosystem and aquatic

ecosystem.

5.6 energy flow and mineral cycling (C,N,P);

5.7 conservation of biodiversity.