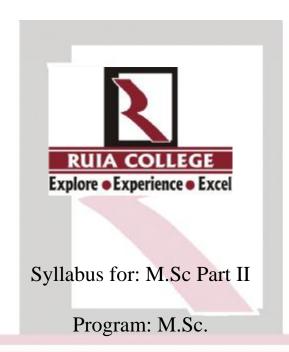
# S.P. Mandali's RAMNARAIN RUIA AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE



Course Code: BIOTECHNOLOGY (RPSBTK)

# Explore Experience Excel

(Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) with effect from academic year 2019-20)

# S.P Mandali's Ramnarain Ruia College

# **Department of Biotechnology**

#### Semester III **Course code** Unit **Topic Credits** Lectur es/wee 45hrs/w eek k Paper I : PTC Unit I Plant tissue culture 4 15 1 and ATC Unit II Plant tissue culture 1 15 RPSBTK301 Unit III Animal tissue culture 1 15 Unit IV Animal tissue culture 1 15 4 1 15 Paper II: Unit I Cytogenetics Unit II Medical 1 15 Medical microbiology Microbiology Unit III Molecular diagnostics 1 15 RPSBTK302 Unit IV **Biofilms** 1 15 Drug discovery and Pre clinical Paper III: 4 1 15 Clinical Unit I toxicology Studies 1 15 Introduction to Clinical trials RPSBTK303 Unit II Clinical study design 1 15 Unit III Unit IV Medical writing 15 Paper IV: 1 15 Human Embryonic development: Unit I Development Post fertilization events 1 15 Unit II al Biology Sex hormones and Implantation 1 15 Unit III RPSBTK304 Unit IV Infertility and reproductive vaccines 15 2 Practical credits Practical based on all the four papers each TOTAL 24 CREDITS

|                             | Semester IV                     |  |            |                       |                |  |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| Course code                 | Unit                            | Торіс                                    | Credits    | Lectur<br>es/wee<br>k | 45hrs/<br>week |  |
| Paper I:                    | Unit I                          | Introduction, synthesis of nanomaterials | 4          | 1                     | 15             |  |
| Nanotechnol ogy             | Unit II                         | CNTs and nanomotors                      |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
|                             | Unit III                        | Nanomedicine                             |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
| RPSBTK401                   | Unit IV                         | Applications of nanotechnology           |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
| Paper II:                   | Unit I                          | Introduction to GMOs                     | 4          | 1                     | 15             |  |
| GMO and<br>Environment      | Unit II                         | GMO crops                                |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
| RPSBTK402                   | Unit III                        | Solid waste management                   |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
|                             | Unit IV                         | Biodegradation                           |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
| Paper III :<br>Bioinformati | Unit I                          | Sequence Analysis                        | 4          | 1                     | 15             |  |
| cs, evolution and vitamins  | Unit II                         | Applications of Bioinformatics           |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
| RPSBTK403                   | Unit III                        | Phylogenetics                            |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
|                             | Unit IV                         | Vitamins                                 |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
| Paper IV :<br>Biostatistics | Unit I                          | Introduction Statistics                  | 4          | 115                   | 15             |  |
| RPSBTK404                   | Unit II                         | Gauussian distribution and normality     |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
|                             | Cint II                         | Hypothesis testing                       |            | 1                     | 15             |  |
| _                           | Unit III                        |  |            |                       |                |  |
| Evra                        | Unit IV                         | ANOVA                                    |            |                       | 15             |  |
| Practical                   | Practical based on all the four | 2 credits each                           |            | CX                    | CEI            |  |
| TOTAL                       | papers                          |  | 24         |                       |                |  |
| CREDITS                     |                                 |  | <i>∠</i> + |                       |                |  |

# **MSc Part II: Biotechnology**

## Semester III

# Paper I - PTC and ATC

# Course Objectives:

- The main objective of this course is to familiarize the students with tissue culture theory and basic lab practices
- To make them aware of various protocols and norms to be followed in these laboratories
- To help them understand the basic functioning, routine procedures and maintenance of these labs

- The student must be able to discuss the basic requirements of a tissue culture laboratory
- Student should be able to understand and carry out minor experiments in PTC, ATC following the required norms and protocols
- Student be able to understand the safety and precaution controls in these labs
- Student must be able to design and conduct simple experiments in ATC, PTC labs

| Course Code | UNIT | TOPICS                                | Credits | Lectures |
|-------------|------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|
|             |      |                                       | Carlo   |          |
|             | I    | Introduction to primary and           |         |          |
|             |      | secondary metabolism, important       |         |          |
| D           |      | pathways leading to biosynthesis of   |         |          |
| No.         |      | secondary metabolites in plants,      |         |          |
| RPSBTK301   |      | Metabolic products produced from      |         |          |
|             | =,,  | in vitro culturing of plant cells,    |         |          |
| F 1         |      | selection of plant cells/ tissues for |         |          |
| FVN         | AKA  | production of a specific products,    | CO 1    | 15       |
| LAPI        | DIC  | culture system in secondary           |         |          |
|             |      | plantproduct, Biotransformation of    | 4       |          |
|             |      | precursors by cell culturing,         |         |          |
|             |      | metabolic engineering for             |         |          |
|             |      | production of secondary               |         |          |
|             |      | metabolites, Hairy root culture,      |         |          |
|             |      | elicitation                           |         |          |
|             |      |                                       |         |          |
|             | II   | Cryopreservation -Principle and       |         | 15       |
|             |      | types. Germplasm conservation,        |         | 13       |

|     | Transgenic plants-Edible vaccine,      |    |
|-----|--|----|
|     | Golden rice                            |    |
| TTT |  |    |
| III | Biology of cultured cells, Culture     |    |
|     | vessels, Culture Media,                |    |
|     | Microbial contamination, cross         | 15 |
|     | contamination. Cryopreservation        |    |
| IV  | Drimony aultuma Tymas isolation of     |    |
| 1 V | Primary culture: Types, isolation of   |    |
|     | tissues, culturing of different cells. |    |
|     | Cell lines: Development, Subculture    |    |
|     | and propagation, immortalization of    |    |
|     | cell line, cell line designation,      | 15 |
|     | selection of cell lines, routine       |    |
|     | maintenance, Cytotoxicity,             |    |
|     | Transformation, Culture of tumor       |    |
|     | cells                                  |    |

# References:

- 1. Plant Cells in liquid culture (1991) Author: Payne Shuler, Hanser Publishers
- 2. Biochemistry and molecular biology of plants by Buchanan, Gruissem, Jones; 1<sup>st</sup> Edi; I.K International publishers
- 3. Textbook of Plant Pharmaceuticals by Chandrakant Kokate; 1st edition; Elsevier
- 4. Plant Biotechnology by K.G. Ramawat , 1st Ed. S.Chand and Company
- 5. Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Techniques by Ian Freshney

# Explore Experience Excel

# Paper II: Medical Microbiology

# Course Objectives:

- This course is oriented to introduce advanced tools and techniques in medical microbiology
- Medical Microbiology introduces basic principles and then applies clinical relevance in four segments of the academic preparation for physicians: immunology, bacteriology, mycology, and virology.
- This rigorous course includes many etiological agents responsible for global infectious diseases

- Students should be able to understand the basics of medical microbiology
- They should be able to comment and appreciate the significance of this field
- They are expected to develop an understanding of various disease related issues of medical microbiology

| Course Code | UNIT | TOPICS  | Credits | Lectures |    |
|-------------|------|---|---------|----------|----|
|             |      |   |         |          |    |
|             | I    | Chromosomal disorders,                            |         |          |    |
|             |      | Karyotyping, G-banding,                           |         |          |    |
|             |      | Chromosome analysis, variations,                  |         | 15       |    |
| RPSBTK302   |      | Chromosome painting, Molecular                    |         |          |    |
|             |      | Cytogenetics, FISH, CGH                           |         |          |    |
|             | II   | Infections of Respiratory tract-                  |         |          |    |
|             |      | Pneumonia, Tuberculosis.                          |         |          |    |
|             |      | Nosocomial- Pseudomonas. Viral                    |         | 15       |    |
| 7.0         | N. W | infections-HIV, Hepatitis. Fungal-                |         | 13       |    |
|             |      | Candidiasis                                       | 4       |          |    |
| E           | TIT  |   |         | E        |    |
|             | ше   | Introduction to molecular                         | 100     | EXC      |    |
| -ALPA       | 010  | diagnostics, pros and cons, importance, molecular |         |          | B. |
|             |      | techniques,amplification based                    |         |          |    |
|             |      | techniques(probe ,signal and                      |         | 4.5      |    |
|             |      | target amplification) molecular                   |         | 15       |    |
|             |      | diagnostics of pneumonia,                         |         |          |    |
|             |      | tuberculosis,HIV, hepatitis and                   |         |          |    |
|             |      | candidiasis                                       |         |          |    |
|             |      |   |         |          |    |

| IV | Biofilms in medicine:             |    |
|----|-----------------------------------|----|
|    | Outline specifications: Stages in |    |
|    | biofilm formation, Quorum         |    |
|    | sensing, biofilm in medical       |    |
|    | devices- implants &treatments,    | 15 |
|    | biofilms in pathogenesis, biofilm |    |
|    | forming organisms- E.coli,        |    |
|    | Pseudomonas spp, S.aureus         |    |
|    |                                   |    |

## References:

- 1. Industrial Microbiology an Introduction Michael, Neil, John & Gary
- 2. Diagnostic Microbiology 5th edition Elmer Koneman, Stephen Allen Lippincott
- 3. Molecular Microbiology: Diagnostic Persing, Tenover, ASM press Washington
- 4. Principles & Practice (2004) Versalone DC
- 5. Pharmaceutical microbiology 7th ed., (2004) Hugo Russell's Edited by Stephen P. Denyer, Hodges and Sean P. Gorman

# **Paper III: Clinical Studies**

# Course Objectives:

- To be aware of the ethical issues involved in human subjects research;
- To become familiar with the roles and responsibilities of the principal investigator and the institution when conducting clinical research in the NIH intramural research program;
- To have an understanding of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) oversight of clinical research; and
- To become familiar with how developments in science and health are reported by the media and how to work effectively with reporters.

## Course Outcomes:

- Students will understand ethical issues in human subjects research
- Students should be familiarized with Roles and responsibilities of the investigator and the institution
- Be aware of various related regulatory issues

• Know about the companies and organizations associated in this field

| Course Code | UNIT | TOPICS                                | Credits | Lectures |    |
|-------------|------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|----|
|             |      |                                       |         |          |    |
|             | I    | Drug discovery: Purpose, main         |         |          |    |
|             |      | steps, process, timeline etc.         |         |          |    |
| RPSBTK303   |      | PreClinical toxicology: General       |         |          |    |
|             |      | Principals, Systemic toxicology,      | X -     |          |    |
|             |      | (Single dose and repeat dose          |         |          |    |
|             |      | toxicity studies), Carcinogenicity,   |         | 15       |    |
|             |      | Mutagenecity, Teratogenicity,         |         |          |    |
| 1           |      | Reproductive toxicity, Local          |         |          |    |
|             |      | toxicity, Genotoxicity, animal        |         |          |    |
|             |      | toxicity requirements                 |         |          |    |
| F 1         |      |                                       | 4       | 100      |    |
| LVI         | Tro  | Types of clinical trials, single      | 100     | LV/      | 80 |
| LAUI        | DIE  | blinding, double blinding, open       |         | LA       | 1  |
|             |      | access, randomized trials and their   |         |          |    |
|             |      | examples, interventional study,       |         | 1.5      |    |
|             |      | ethics committee and its members,     |         | 15       |    |
|             |      | cross over design etc and institution |         |          |    |
|             |      | ethics committee/ independent         |         |          |    |
|             |      | ethics committee                      |         |          |    |
|             | III  | New drug discovery process-           |         |          |    |
|             | 111  | purpose, main steps involved in       |         | 15       |    |
|             |      | purpose, main steps involved in       |         |          |    |

|    | new drug discovery, process,<br>timeline of each steps, advantages<br>and purposes of each steps, Ethics<br>in clinical research, unethical trials,<br>thalidomide tragedy, Phase I, II, III,<br>IV trials. Introduction and<br>designing- Various phases of<br>clinical trials, Post Marketing |  |    |
|----|---|--|----|
| IV | Medical Writing: Literature search and medical articles, contract writing, publication, abstracts, bibliography, clinical study reports, principles and softwares in CDM (Clinical Data Management)   |  | 15 |

## References:

- 1. EC R1 guidelines
- 2. ICMR ethical guidelines
- 3. D & C Rules Schedule Y
- 4. Law Of Intellectual Property Rights Shiv Sahai Singh Deep & Deep Publications (p) Ltd
- 5. WTO And Intellectual Property Rights By TalwarSabanna (2007) Serials Publications
- 6. IPR: Unleashing the Knowledge Economy (2003) PrabuddhaGanguli Tata Mcgrow Hill publication

# Explore • Experience • Excel

# Paper IV: Developmental Biology

# Course Objectives:

- A particular emphasis is the intimate connection between developmental biology and evolution, which will be a theme throughout the course.
- Additional emphasis is on the connection between mechanisms of normal development and disease etiology. The course will cover general principles of development and current important issues.
- Relevant ethical issues will be discussed.

- Student would be able to apply key principles of developmental biology toward evaluating and analyzing primary literature in the field.
- Be able to explain key concepts, including mechanisms by which differential gene activity controls development, mechanisms that determine cell fate and mechanisms that ensure consistency and reliability of development.

| Course Code | UNIT    | TOPICS  | Credits | Lectures |
|-------------|---------|---|---------|----------|
| RPSBTK304   | I       | Human Embryonic development: Events during fertilization, in-vitro fertilization, Zonapellucidaa, glycoprotein, Oelemma protein and their role in fertilization, sperm, antigens and their functional                                   |         | 15       |
| REXPL       | nellone | significance. Molecular and biochemical events during sperm function  Post fertilization events: early embryonic development, establishing multi-cellularity, formation of blastula, embryonic germ layer, tracking of migrating cells. |         | 15       |
|             | III     | Molecular mechanism of sex hormone action and regulation of gene expression. Implantation and endometrium antigens involved in implantation. Immunology of pregnancy. Superovulation, embryo culture and embryo transfer                |         | 15       |

|    | technology   |    |
|----|--|----|
| IV | Infertility and reproductive vaccines. Frontiers in contraceptive research. Cryopreservation of sex gametes and embryos. Ethical issues related to embryo research | 15 |

#### References:

- 1. Langman's Medical Embryology (9th Edition 2004) T. W. Sadler. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
- 2. Essential Developemental Biology (2nd Edition 2006) J. M. W. Slack Blackwell Publishing 11
- 3. Developemental Biology (8th Edition 2006) Scott F. Gilbert Sinauer Associates, Inc

# Practicals Semester III Based on Paper I to IV

|      | Sr No. | Experiment TOTAL CREDITS: 08  |
|------|--------|---|
|      | I      | PTC   |
|      |        | 1. Media preparation: MS, B5 and Coconut Water  |
|      |        | 2. Seed sterilization   |
|      |        | 3. Callus induction and characterization  |
|      |        | 4. Subculture of Callus and plantlet establishment  |
|      |        | 5. Synthetic seed   |
|      |        | 6. Somatic embryogenesis  |
|      | II     | ATC   |
|      |        | 1. Dissection of Chick Embryo   |
|      |        | 2. Monolayer formation (fibroblast)   |
|      | RL     | <ul> <li>To assay the radical scavenging activity of tissue hydrolysate- DPPH method</li> <li>Techniques for cell preservation</li> </ul> |
| _    | III    | Toxicology MTT Assay  |
| Esta | IV     | Study and present a published clinical case report  |
|      | 7101   | Medical diagnostic – Identification of organisms from specimens   |
|      | V      | (Multiple drug resistant <i>S. aureus, Pseudomonas</i> spps, Klebsiellapneumoniae, E. coli); Staining of Biofilms                         |
|      | VI     | Candling, Observing Chick embryo- stages of development, prepared slides/ Preserved specimen  |
|      | VII    | Developmental biology- Visit to laboratory/video lectures for latest development in the field. To be documented                           |
|      |        |   |

# M.Sc Part II SEMSTER IV

# PAPER I: NANOTECHNOLOGY

# Course Objectives:

- Student will have broad knowledge in your chosen discipline, with deep knowledge in its core concepts.
- Understanding applications of nanotechnology to medical systems
- Have an insight of naturally occurring nanostructures
- Understand upcoming applications of nanomaterials in food and allied industries

- Students will be familiar with the basics of nanotechnology, tools used for characterizing nanomaterials and specific applications of nanotechnology
- Have knowledge of latest developments in nanotechnology in the field of medical sciences and other commercial products
- Be able to appreciate the thrust in this science and feel encouraged to take it ahead in research

| Course Code | UNIT            | TOPICS   | Credits | Lectures |
|-------------|-----------------|--|---------|----------|
|             |                 |  |         |          |
| RPSBTK401   | <u>U</u><br>ore | Introduction, synthesis of nanomaterials, biological methods, use of microbial system & plant extracts, use of proteins & templates like DNA. Characterization of nanomaterials, analysis techniques, properties of nanomechanical, optical, magnetic properties, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity. |         | 15<br>15 |
|             | II              | Carbon nanotubes, Nanorobotics<br>devices of nature: ATP synthase,<br>the kinen, myosin, dynein, flagella<br>modulated motion  |         | 15       |

| III | Nanomedicine: biopharmaceutics, implantable materials, implantable chemicals, surgical aids, diagnostic tools, nanosensors, nano scanning, nano enabled drug delivery system, nanorobotics in medicine. | 15 |
|-----|---|----|
| IV  | Application of nanomaterials in food, cosmetics, agriculture, environment management  | 15 |

## References:

- 1. The Nanoscopeencyclopedia of nanoscience and nanochehnology, Vol I, V and VI (2005) Dr.ParagDiwan and AshishBharadwaj Pentagon Press New Delhi
- 2. Nano forms of carbon and its applications (2007) Prof.Maheshwar Sharon and Dr.Madhuri Sharon Manad Nanotech Pvt. Ltd.
- 3. Biotechnanotechnology lessons from Nature (2004) David Goodsell Wiley-Liss A John Wiley and sons
- 4. Nanotechnology- Basic science and emerging technologies (2005) WillsonKannangava, Smith, Simmons, Raguse Oversease Press
- 5. Texbook of Biotechnology (2005) R. C. Dubey S. Chand and Co.
- 6. Nanotechnology- Principles and practices S. K. Kulkarni Capital Publishing Co.

# Paper II: GMO and Environment

# Course Objectives:

- To introduce the student to the processing and control of genetically modified organisms with examples
- Learn about the Indian laws and system of regulating GMOs in our country
- Effects of human and industries on the environment
- Study sources of environmental contaminants and methods to combat them

- By the end of this course student must be able to explain what GMOs and GM crops are.
- Understand the historical context of GMOs.
- Have an understanding on the development of GMOs to date.
- Be able to name frequently used GMO crops
- Describe the way modification is used to affect agriculture
- Discuss the potential risks & benefits of human activities on the environment
- Discuss the potential risks & benefits associated with GMO crop consumption
- Be able to make arguments for both sides of the debate

|             | 1    |  |           | 1               |
|-------------|------|--|-----------|-----------------|
| Course Code | UNIT | TOPICS   | Credits   | Lectures        |
|             |      |  |           |                 |
|             | I    | Genetically modified   |           |                 |
|             |      | microorganisms, examples and   |           |                 |
| RPSBTK402   | ore  | methods, Humulin, ice minus bacteria, GM bacteria in bioremediation, use of PCR as a GMO identification tool, risks and controversies related to use genetically modified microorganisms.  Protein based assay methods, Toxicological evaluation | LE<br>ICE | GE<br>15<br>Exc |
|             | II   | GE crops' Arabidopsis as a model plant for studies in genetic engineering; Protocols on food and feed safety assessments, acute oral safety study in rats and mice, sub chronic feeding study in rodents, protein thermal stability, pepsin      |           | 15              |

|     | digestibility, livestock feeding  |    |
|-----|---|----|
| III | Solid waste treatment, pollution indicators & biosensors biodegradation of xenobiotics, pesticides, phytoremediation                                    | 15 |
| IV  | Biodegration of waste from food,<br>textile, petrochem, paper<br>industries, biological<br>detoxification, Removal of oil<br>spillage & grease deposits | 15 |

## References:

- 1. Environmental Biotechnology (2nd Edition, 2005) Alan Scragg Oxford University Press
- 2. Environmental Biotechnology- Basic Concepts and Applications (2006) InduShekhar Thakur I. K. International Pvt. Ltd.
- 3. Environmental Biotechnology M. H. Fulekar Oxford & IBH Publishing

# PAPER III: BIOINFORMATICS

# Course Objectives:

- To impart basic knowledge of bioinformatics
- To introduce different websites related to bioinformatics sources and databases
- To introduce the applications of the enormously growing database regulation
- To introduce advanced aspects of evolution and vitamins

# **Course Outcomes:**

- Student would have learnt about Sequencing Alignment and Dynamic Programming
- Sequence Databases
- Evolutionary Trees and Phylogeny

• Be able to understand advanced concepts related to evolution and vitamins

| <ul> <li>Be able to understand advanced concepts related to evolution and vitamins</li> </ul> |      |   |         |          |   |
|---|------|---|---------|----------|---|
| Course Code   | UNIT | TOPICS  | Credits | Lectures |   |
| RPSBTK403   | I    | Database search using ENTREZ ( G Query)  Hidden Marker Model (Equation, Eg Gene finding/ exon intron finding, Signal peptide finding)  Motif finding using HMM, ANN (Eg |         |          |   |
|   |      | Prosite) Sequence alignment, MSA-<br>algorithm under clustal W (ref: N<br>Gautam) Protein sequence analysis,  | 4       | 15       |   |
| R   | u    | Protein structure analysis ( Secondary: Chou Fasman algorithm, GOR algorithm; Tertiary : Homology modelling, Threading, Ab initio, Structure prediction)                | 4 5 (   | GE       |   |
| Explo   | ) re | Microarray data analysis (Printing techniques, Features of microarray, Flag features of microarray, Data normalization in microarray)                                   | ice •   | Exc      | e |
|   |      | Human genome project and<br>specialised databases under NCBI<br>(Eg OMIM, chromosome, PubMed)<br>Proteomics   |         | 15       |   |
|   |      | Consesnsus sequence, PSSM   |         |          |   |

|     | Sequence logo                      |    |
|-----|------------------------------------|----|
| III | Darwinism and neo Darwinism        |    |
|     | theories of evolution. Population  |    |
|     | genetics and different forces      |    |
|     | acting on it.                      |    |
|     | Bioinformatics tools for           |    |
|     | phylogenetic analysis.             |    |
|     | Evolution in detail Darwinism      | 15 |
|     | and neo Darwinism theories of      |    |
|     | evolution. Population genetics     |    |
|     | and different forces acting on it. |    |
|     | <b>Bioinformatics tools for</b>    |    |
|     | phylogenetic analysis              |    |
| IV  | NIH ODS for vitamins; B1,          |    |
|     | 2,3,5,6,7,12; A D E K              |    |
|     | Major focus on sources, activity   | 15 |
|     | of vitamins, deficiency disorders, |    |
|     | overconsumption effects.           |    |

# References:

- 1. Computer Based Decision Making in Medicine E. A. Shortifile American Elsevier
- 2. Bioinformatics: Sequence and Genome Analysis (Second Edition 2004) David W. Mount ColdspringHarbor Laboratory Press
- 3. Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics ( 2003 ) Jonathan Pevsner John Wiley & Sons Publications
- 4. Buxevanis



### PAPER IV: BIOSTATISTICS

# Course Objectives:

- To recognize and give examples of different types of data arising in public health and clinical studies
- Interpret differences in data distributions via visual displays
- Calculate and interpret confidence intervals for population means and proportions
- To help them be able to select an appropriate test for comparing two populations on a continuous measure, when the two-sample t-test is not appropriate
- Choose an appropriate method for comparing proportions between two groups; construct a 95% confidence interval for the difference in population proportions

- Student would be able to Calculate standard normal scores and resulting probabilities
- Interpret and explain a p-value
- Perform a two-sample t-test and interpret the results; calculate a 95% confidence interval for the difference in population means
- Understand and interpret results from Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), a technique used to compare means amongst more than two independent populations
- Understand and interpret relative risks and odds ratios when comparing two populations

| Course Code | UNIT | TOPICS                              | Credits | Lectures |
|-------------|------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|
|             |      |                                     |         |          |
| 100         | I    | Statistical population, sample from | 7 1     |          |
|             |      | population, Random sample.          | - //    |          |
|             |      | Central Tendency: Mean, Median      |         | 15       |
| RPSBTK404   |      | and Mode, Standard Deviation        |         |          |
| FYNI        | nra  | Confidence intervals                |         | FY       |
| PAPI        |      | PVACIFICI                           |         | LA       |
| -           | II   | Gaussian Distribution and testing   |         |          |
|             |      | for normality, Non-parametric tests | 4       |          |
|             |      | (Sign test, Wilcoxon test, Mann-    |         |          |
|             |      | Whitney Test, Krushkal- Whllis      |         | 15       |
|             |      | test,), transforming data to create |         |          |
|             |      | Gaussian Distribution               |         |          |
|             |      |                                     |         |          |
|             | III  | Test of Significance. Hypothesis    |         | 15       |
|             |      | testing:- Theory of errors - Type I |         | 13       |

|    | and Type II errors, Null hypothesis,<br>P values-one v/s two tail P values,<br>t-test(paired & unpaired), z-test,<br>Chi square test, contingency table.  |    |
|----|---|----|
| IV | Comparing three or more groups-<br>Introduction to ANOVA, One way<br>ANOVA, repeated measures<br>ANOVA, Friedman Test.<br>Correlation and Regression: Linear<br>and multiple Correlation and<br>Regression. | 15 |

# References:

- 1. A Introduction to Biostatistics (Second Edition-2005) N. Gurumani M J P Publishers
- 2. Basic Biostatistics (2008) B. Burt Gerstman Jones and Bartlett Publishers
- 3. Biostatistics: Afoundation For Analysis In Health Sciences (7th Edition 1999) Wayne W. Daniel John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- 4. Fundamentals of Biostatistics (2006) Veer BalaRastogi Ane Books India
- 5. Biostatistics- The Bare Essentials (Second Edition 2000) NosmanStreiner B. C. Decker Inc.

# **Practicals Semester IV**

# Based on Paper I to IV

| Sr. No. | Experiment TOTAL CREDITS: 08   |
|---------|--|
| 1.      | Classification of biological databases specially cover NCBI and INSDC  |
| 2.      | Phylogenetic analysis using Bvotstrap and Homology modelling   |
| 3.      | Multiple alignment- Phylogenetic tree  |
| 4.      | BLAST – orthologs, paralogs, Homologs  |
| 5.      | Motif finding  |
| 6.      | KEGG   |
| 7.      | Structure of proteins – identification of chains helices, special groups, metal ions etc.  CATH/SCOP classification of a given protein |
| 8.      | Nanoparticles – synthesis chemical and biological methods, Spectroscopic analysis  |
| 9.      | Bioremediation- isolation of metal tolerant organisms & study their growth   |
|         | characteristics and pattern  |
| 10.     | Composting – physical and chemical parameters  |
| 11.     | GMO validation – kit based/ demo   |
|         |  |

Students will have to undergo a mandatory hand on project in an established laboratory for 4-5 months. This should involve one or more relevant instrumentation technique. Thesis on the same to be evaluated by the guide for 70M based on the students' performance, written matter and experimentation. A certificate/mark list to be appended with the thesis. External examiner to assess for the 70M/ 65M as a presentation during practical exams, along with internal examiner who will also assess the student for 60M/ 65M.