ಮಂಗಳೂರು MANGALORE



ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ UNIVERSITY

(Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade)

ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ/No: MU/ACC/CR.7/2020-21/A8

ಕುಲಸಚಿವರಕಛೇರಿ ಮಂಗಳಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ – 574 199 Office of the Registrar Mangalagangothri – 574 199 ದಿನಾಂಕ/Date: 03.11.2020

#### NOTIFICATION

Sub: Revised Syllabus of Microbiology as a core course for B.Sc degree programme under Choice Based Credit System – reg.

Ref: Decision of the Academic council meeting dated 06.10.2020 vide Agenda No: 1:13(2020-21)

Pursuant to the above, the revised Syllabus of Microbiology as a core course for B.Sc degree programme under Choice Based Credit System which was approved by the Academic council at its meeting held on 06.10.2020 is hereby notified for implementation with effect from the Academic year 2020-21.

Copy of the syllabus shall be downloaded from the Mangalore University website www.mangaloreuniversity.ac.in



To:

- 1) The Principals of the Colleges concerned.
- 2) The Registrar (Evaluation), Mangalore University.
- 3) Prof. M. Jayashankar, Chairman, U.G BOS in Microbiology, Department of Studies in Microbiology, P.G Centre, Jnana Kaveri Campus, Chikka Aluvara, Kodagu.
- 4) The Assistant Registrar/ Superintendent, Academic Section, O/o the Registrar, Mangalore University.
- 5) The Director, DUIMS, Mangalore University with a request to publish in the Website.
- 6) Guard File.

#### MANGALORE UNIVERSITY SYLLABUS AND SCHEME CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

## **B.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY**

Group	Course Code	Title of Courses	Hrs /	Duration of Exam	Max. Marks			Credits
-			week	week (hrs)		Exam	Total	-
Group I Core	B.Sc MB -C-134	General Microbiology	4	3	20	80	100	2
	B.Sc MB - P-135	PRACTICAL - I	3	3	10	40	50	1
Group II Elective	B.Sc MB - CE- 136	Basics in Microbiology and Biosafety	2	2	10	40	50	1
<b>II SEMEST</b>	ER							
Group I Core	B.Sc MB -C- 184	Microbial Taxonomy and Microbial Culture Techniques	4	3	20	80	100	2
	B.Sc MB-P-185	PRACTICAL -II	3	3	10	40	50	1
GroupII Elective	B.Sc MB-CE-186	Microbial Diversity	2	2	10	40	50	1
III SEME	STER							
Group I Core	B.Sc MB -C- 234	Basic Biochemistry, Microbial Physiology and Microbial Genetics	4	3	20	80	100	2
	B.Sc MB -P- 235	PRACTICAL - III	3	3	10	40	50	1
GroupII Elective	B.Sc MB -CE- 236	Microbial Techniques	2	2	10	40	50	1

IV SEME	ESTER							
Group I Core	B.Sc MB-C- 284	Molecular Biology and Recombinant DNA Technology	4	3	20	80	100	2
	B.Sc MB-P-285	PRACTICAL -IV	3	3	10	40	50	1
Group II Elective	B.Sc MB-OE- 286	Environmental Microbiology	2	2	10	40	50	1
V SEMES	STER			•				
~			Hrs /	Duration		Max. Marks		
Group	Course Code	Title of Courses	week	of Exam (hrs)	IA	Exam	Total	
Group I Core	B.Sc MB-C-334	Agricultural and Environmental Microbiology	3	3	20	80	100	2
	B.Sc MB-C-335	Medical Microbiology and Immunology	3	3	20	80	100	2
	B.Sc MB-P- 336	PRACTICAL -V	4	4	20	80	100	2
VI SEME	ESTER		•					•
G			Hrs /	Duration		Max. Mark	KS	Credits
Group	Course Code	Title of Courses	week	of Exam (hrs)	IA	Exam	Total	
Group I Core	B.Sc MB-C-384	Food and Industrial Microbiology	3	3	20	80	100	2
	B.Sc MB-C- 385	Computer Applications in Biology, Basic Biostatistics and Bioinformatics	3	3	20	80	100	2
	B.Sc MB -P- 386	PRACTICAL - VI	4	4	20	80	100	2
	Grand Total	<u> </u>	56				1400	28

Dr. B. S.Gunashree Member Dr. I. K.Manjula Member Prof.. M.Jayashankar BOS Chairman

# **MANGALORE UNIVERSITY**

# **B. Sc. MICROBIOLOGY**

# **CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

## **SYLLABUS AND SCHEME**

(Approved in the BOS in Microbiology on 17<sup>th</sup>, January, 2020)

REVISED ON 10<sup>TH</sup> Aug, 2020

2020-21

## Question paper pattern for B.Sc. Microbiology University practical examination (Common to I, II, III, IV Semester)

Max Marks-40

Time-3 Hours

Time.5 Hours		11 K3.40
Q. No. 1. Conduct the experiment A	and report the result	12Marks
Q. No. 2. Conduct the experiment E	and report the result	8Marks
Q. No. 3. Identify and commenton	C, D,andE	3X5 = 15Marks
Q. No. 4. Class record		5Marks

#### **V** Semester

Time:4Hours	Iarks:80	
Q. No. 1. Conduct the experiment A	15Marks	
Q. No. 2. Conduct the experiment B	and report the result	10 Marks
Q. No. 3. Identify and comment on	C, D, E, FandG	5X5 = 25Marks
Q. No. 4. Class record		5Marks
Q. No. 5. General VivaVoce		5Marks
Q. No. 6. Report on field Trip 15M	larks	

#### **VI Semester**

Time; 4Hours	Max. 1	Marks: 80
Q. No. 1. Conduct the experiment A	and reporttheresult	15Marks
Q. No. 2. Conduct the experiment B	and reporttheresult	10 Marks
Q. No. 3. Identify and comment on	C, D, E, FandG	5X5 = 25 Marks
Q. No. 4. Class record		5 Marks
Q. No. 5. VivaVoce 5 Marks		
Q. No. 6. Project report20 Marks		

## Question paper pattern for B.Sc. Microbiology Internal assessment practical examination (I Semester)

## MaxMarks: 20

Q. No. 1. Conduct the experiment A and report heresult	10Marks
Q. No. 2. Conduct the experiment B and report heresult	4Marks
Q. No. 3. Submission of bacterialslides (03)	3X2 = 06Marks

## (Common to II, III, IV Semester)

## Max. Marks: 20

Q. No. 1. Conduct the experiment A and report heresult	12Marks
Q. No. 2. Conduct the experiment B and report heresult	08Marks

## V and VI Semester

#### Max. Marks: 40

Q. No. 1. Conduct the experiment A and report heresult	10Marks
Q. No. 2. Conduct the experiment B and report heresult	05Marks
Q. No. 3.Submission offungalslides (05)	5X5 = 25Marks

## Question paper pattern for B.Sc. Microbiology University Theory examination

(Common to I, II, III, IV, V and VI Semester)

Time -3Hours

Max. Marks: 80

## Part A

1. Write any TEN of the following: 10X2 = 20Marks

## Part B

## Answer one set of questions from each unit

### UNIT I

2 a.	5Marks		15marks
			1 JIIIai KS
b.	10Marks	0.5	
		OR	
3 a.	5Marks		15marks
b.	10Marks		
		UNIT II	
4 a.	5Marks		15marks
b.	10Marks		
	10101010	OR	
5 a.	5Marks	on	15marks
5 u. b.	10Marks		10marks
0.	TOWINKS		
		UNIT III	
6 a.	5Marks		15marks
0 a. b.	10Marks		1 Jillai KS
υ.	TUMAIKS	OR	
7	5 Martin	UK	15 maarta
7 a.	5Marks		15marks
b.	10Marks		
		τινιτά τι	
-		UNIT IV	
8 a.	5Marks		15marks
b.	10Marks		
		OR	
9 a.	5Marks		15marks
b.	10Marks		
υ.	TUNIAIKS		

## Question paper pattern for B.Sc. Microbiology Internal Assessment Theory examination (Common to I, II, III, IV, V and VI Semester)

Time-1:30Hours

Max. Marks: 40

Part A

1. Write any 5 of the following: 5X2 = 10 Marks

## Part B

A	nswer	One set of questi	ons from each unit UNIT I	
2	a. b.	5Marks 10Marks		15marks
			OR	
3	a. b.	5Marks 10Marks		15marks
			UNIT II	
4	a. b.	5Marks 10Marks		15marks
			OR	
5	a. b.	5Marks 10Marks		15marks

## Question paper pattern for B.Sc. Microbiology – Elective Course - Theory examination (Common to I , II, III and IV Semester)

Time-2.00Hours

Max. Marks :40

## Part A

1. Write any 5 of the following: 5X2 = 10 Marks

#### Part B

## Answer one set of questions from each unit

## UNIT I

			UNITI	
2	a.	5Marks		15marks
	b.	5Marks		
	c.	5Marks		
			OR	
3	a.	5Marks		15marks
J	b.	5Marks		
	c.	5Marks		
	•••			
			UNIT II	
4	a.	5Marks		15marks
	b.	5Marks		
	c.	5Marks		
			OR	
5	a.	5Marks		15marks

- b. 5Marks
- c. 5Marks

# 10

## Question paper pattern for B.Sc. Microbiology **Elective Course –Internal Assessment examination** (Common to I,II, III and IV Semester)

Time-2.00Hours

Max. Marks :20

## Part A

1. Write any5of the following:

## Part B

## Answer one of the following questions

2	a.	5Marks
	b.	5 Marks

#### OR

- 3 a. 5Marks
  - b. 5 Marks

1X10=10 marks

5X2 = 10Marks

#### **I SEMESTER:**

#### B.Sc MB – C- 134: General Microbiology (Theory)

#### Total 48 hrs - 4 hrs/week

#### **UNIT I: IntroductiontoMicrobiology**

- Discovery of Microorganisms Microbes and origin of life.Haeckel's
- three kingdom classification and Whittaker's five kingdom classification
- History and scope of Microbiology as a modern science- Branches of Microbiology

12hrs

- Contribution of Antony Von Leuwenhoek, Edward Jenner, Lazaro Spallanzani, Louis Pasteur, Joseph Lister, Robert Koch, Alexander Flemming and Iwanovsky to the development of Microbiology
- Microorganisms- Types and significance in general (Beneficial andHarmful).

#### UNITII:Microscopy and Analyticaltechniques 12 hrs

- **Microscopy**: Principles of Microscopy- Magnification, Resolving power, Numerical aperture, Tube length and Focallength.
- Light Microscopy: Principle , construction, working and applications of a)compound microscope c) Dark field microscope d) Phase contrast microscope Disadvantages of Light Microscopes- Spherical and Chromaticaberrations
- **Electron Microscopy** Specimen preparation for electron microscope (Freeze etching and Metal shadowing); Principle , construction, working and applications of TEM and SEM
- Working principles and applications of Centrifuge, Ultracentrifuge, Spectrophotometer

#### UNIT III:SterilizationTechniques12 hrs

- 1. Definition of terms-sterilization, disinfectant, antiseptic, sanitizer, germicide, microbiocidal agents, micro biostatic agents and antimicrobialagent.
- 2. Physical methods of sterilization-
  - A) Heat a) Dry heat Hot AirOven and Incinerationb) Moist heat Autoclave,

PressureCooker.c)Tyndalization (fractionalsterilization).

B) Filtration – Types of filters, Laminar airflow.

C) Radiation methods :UV radiation,  $\Box$ -rays and cathoderays.

#### 3. Chemical methods of sterilization:

Use and mode of action of Alcohol, aldehydes, phenols, halogen, metallic salts, Quaternary ammonium compounds and sterilizing gases as antimicrobial agents.

#### **UNIT IV:StainingTechniques**

#### 12hrs

- a. Stains, Definition, Nature of stains, Types of stains, Mechanism of dye action
- b. General procedure of staining of bacteria and fungi.
- c. Classification of staining techniques: Principle, procedure and applications of a) Simple staining and negative staining b) Differential Staining- Grams and acid fast staining c) Structural staining – cell wall, endospore, flagella and capsular staining

#### **I SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB – P- 135: Practical - I

- 1. Safety measures inLaboratory
- 2. Study of compound microscope- Construction, working, principle, care to be taken while using the microscope. Use of oil immersionobjective.
- 3. Study of instruments-Autoclave, hot air oven. Laminar air flow chamber, colony counter, inoculation loop and needle, Incubator, centrifuge, pH meter, and colorimeter/spectrophotometer.
- Study of aseptic techniques-preparation of cotton plugs for test tubes and pipettes, wrapping of petriplates and pipettes, transfer of media and inoculum. Cleaning and sterilization of glasswares
- 5. Simple staining technique for bacteria
- 6. Negative stainingtechnique
- 7. Gram's stainingTechnique
- 8. Endospore stainingTechnique
- 9. Staining and mounting of algae and fungi
- 10. Study of bacterial motility by hanging droptechnique
- 11. Submission of 3 bacterial slides (permanent) for the internal assessmentexamination

#### I SEMESTER

#### B.Sc MB – CE- 136: BASICS IN MICROBIOLOGY AND BIOSAFETY Total 24 hrs - 2 hrs/week

#### UNIT I

- **1.** Discovery of Microorganisms. History and scope of Microbiology. Branches of Microbiology.
- 2. Contribution of Antony Von Leuwenhoek, Edward Jenner, Lazaro Spallanzani, Louis Pasteur, Joseph Lister, Robert Koch, Alexander Flemming and Iwanovsky to the development of Microbiology. Microorganisms- Beneficial and Harmful.
- 3. Microbial Standards for Foods and Water BIS standards for common foods and drinking water.

#### UNIT II

#### 12 hrs

1. Biosafety: -Introduction; Good microbiological practices, Introduction to Biological Safety Cabinets; Primary Containment for Biohazards;

2. Biosafety Levels; Biosafety Levels of Specific Microorganisms; Biosafety guidelines Government of India.

3. Discarding biohazardous waste - Methodology of Disinfection, Autoclaving & Incineration

4. Bioethics: Animal Rights: Making New Strains of Animal: Ethical limits of Animal use: Regulations.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- 1. Baird R M, Hodges NA and Denyer SP (2005) Handbook of Microbiological Quality control in Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices, Taylor and Francis Inc.
- 2. Garg N, Garg KL and Mukerji KG (2010) Laboratory Manual of Food Microbiology I K International Publishing House Pvt' Ltd.
- 3. Harrigan WF (1998) Academic Press. Laboratory Methods in Food Microbiologr, 3rd ed.
- 4. Jay JM, loessner MJ, Golden DA (2005) Modern Food Microbiology, 7th edition. Springer.
- 5. Laboratory Exercises in Microbiology, George. A. Wistreich&Max.D. Lechtman, 3 rd Ed, Glencoe Press, London.
- 6. BAREACT, Indian Patent Act 1970 Acts & Rules, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 2007
- 7. Kankanala C., Genetic Patent Law & Strategy, 1st Edition, Manupatra Information Solution Pvt. Ltd., 2007
- 8. Gurumani, N. Research Methodology, For Biological Sciences. MJP Publishers, Chennai 2006
- 9. Nancy, S. Jecker., Albert R. Johnson, Robert A. Pearlman. Bioethics: An Introduction to history, methods and practice (1997). Sudbury, M.A.; Jones and Barlett Publishers.
- 10. Tom, L. Beauchamp., Childress, F. Principles of biomedical ethics, 5th Edition, Oxford University Press. 2000.

#### **Important Links:**

http://www.w3.org/IPR/; http://www.wipo.int/portal/index.html.en

http://www.ipr.co.uk/IP\_conventions/patent\_cooperation\_treaty.html www.patentoffice.nic.in; www.iprlawindia.org/

#### **II SEMESTER**

#### **B.Sc MB- C- 184: Microbial Taxonomy and Microbial Culture Techniques**

#### Total 48 hrs - 4 hrs/week

#### UNIT I: General account of BacteriaandCyanobacteria

• Bacteriology, Size, Shape and arrangement of bacterialcells, Fine structure, composition and function of Eubacterial cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleoside, flagella, Pili/fimbriae, slime layer, capsule, spores and cysts

• Classification of Bacteria, reproduction ofbacteria

• General characteristics, classification, cellstructure and reproduction of Cyanobacteria Parallelism between bacteria and cyanobacteria

#### **UNIT II: General account of FungiandProtozoa**

- Mycology, Salient features, Ultra structure of fungalcell
- Classification, reproduction and significance of major groups of fungi (Oomycetes, Zygomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, and Deuteromycetes). Type study of *Rhizopus, Aspergillus, Penicillium, Yeast and Fusarium*.
- Protozoa-General features, classification and significance.

#### UNIT III: Viruses, Rickettsia, Chlamydia, Mycoplasma, Actinomycetes and Archaea 12hrs

- Virology, Definition, history of virology, General characteristics of viruses size, shape and
- Chemical composition, properties used for classification of viruses, Importance of viruses.
- General features and significance of ViroidsandPrions.
- General features and significance of Rickettsia, Chlamydia, Mycoplasma and Actinomycetes
- General features and significance of Archaea

#### **UNIT IV: Culturingofmicroorganisms**

1. Culture media- Characteristics, Types of media

Preservation and maintenance of cultures. Microbial culture collection centres

- 2. Nutritional requirements of microorganisms-Macronutrients, micronutrients and growthfactors.Nutritional types of microorganisms: Autotrophs and heterotrophs, phototrophs and chemotrophs.
- Growth rate and generation time, Bacterial growth curve phases of growth and theirsignificance.Physical factors affecting growth of microorganisms: Temperature, pH and Oxygen. synchronous growth, Continuous cultivation-chemostat and turbidostat
- 4. Counting of bacteria-Viable count- SPC, Total count-DMC and trubidimetric estimation.

12 hrs

#### $12 \ hrs$

12hrs

#### **II SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB - P- 185: Practical II

- 1. Preparation of media- Nutrient broth, Nutrient agar, PDA
- Isolation of microorganisms: Spread plate, Pour plate techniques, Streaking technique, Swab technique and point inoculation
- 3. Serial dilution agar platingtechnique
- 4. Study of colony characteristics of Bacteria.
- 5. Measurement of size of cells bymicrometry
- 6. Enumeration of microorganisms by Haemocytometer
- 7. Study of bacterial growthcurve
- 8. Study of effect of pH and temperature on bacterialgrowth
- 9. Type study of Aspergillus, Pencillium, Yeast, Rhizopus and Fusarium(Specimens)
- 10. Study of protozoa- Amoeba, Paramaecium and Euglena. (Permanentslides)
- 11. Study of Blue green algae- Nostoc, Oscillatoria and Spirulina. (Specimens

#### **II SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB - CE - 186 MICROBIAL DIVERSITY

#### Total 24 hrs - 2 hrs/week

#### UNIT I: Diversity of microorganisms in nature12 hrs

- Biodiverity- definition, Basic concept of Biodiversity. Distribution and significance of microrganisms in soil, water and air.
- Microbes of extreme environments, Thermophiles, acidophiles, alkaliphiles, halophiles. barophiles and their survival mechanisms.
- Space microbiology: Historical development of space microbiology. Geomicrobiology: Microbes in metal extraction
- Microbes in the degradation of wastes: Microbial degradation of pesticides

#### UNIT II: Importance and Conservation of Microbial Diversity 12 hrs

- Introduction-Importance of microbial diversity in agriculture (GM crops),
- forestry, environment, industrial & food biotechnology, animal & human
- health. Metagenomics.
- Importance of conservation. In situ conservation and Ex situ conservation.
- Role of culture collection centers in conservation.

#### References

- 1. Alexopoulos, C. J. and Mims, C. W. 1979. Introductory Mycology. III edition, Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.
- Dimmock, N. J., Easton, A. J. and Leppard, K. N. 2001. Introduction to Modern Vorology. 5th edn. Blackwell publishing, USA. Ghosh, A. 2003. Natural Resource Conservation and Environment Management. Aph Publishing Corp. Calcutta.
- 3. Landecker, E. M. 1972. Fundamentals of Fungi. Prentice-Hall, Angelwood Cliff, New Jersey.
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- 6. Presscott, L. M., Harley, J. P. and Klein, D. A. 1999. Microbiology. 4th edn. WCB McGrawHill, New Delhi.
- 7. Satyanarayana, T. and Johri, B. N. 2005. Microbial Diversity Current Perspectives and Potential Applications. I K Int. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- 8. Stainer, R. Y., Ingraha, J, L, Wheelis, M. L. and Painter, P. K. 1986. General Microbiology. Mc Millan Edun. Ltd. London.
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#### III SEMESTER

#### B.Sc MB- C-234: Basic Biochemistry, Microbial Physiology and Microbial Genetics

#### Total 48 hrs 4 hrs/week

#### UNIT I: Basic Biochemistry 12 hrs

- Biomoleules –Introduction, Properties of water, acids, bases, pH and Buffers.
- A brief account of the properties, classification and importance of carbohydrates, lipids and Proteins.
- Enzymes–Introduction, properties, nomenclature and classification, Mechanism of enzyme Action, effect of various factors influencing enzyme activity, enzyme inhibition,
- Bioenergetics–Free energy, ATP and its production, other high energy compounds, Oxidation Reduction reactions, energy coupling reactions, exothermic and endothermic reactions

#### **UNIT II: Microbial Physiology 12 hrs**

- Respiration: Glycolysis, TCA and ETS, oxidative phosphorylation, pentose phosphate pathway. Anaerobic respiration, Fermentation – Fermentative modes in microorganisms – alcoholic, lactic acid – hetero and homo lactic acid fermentation.
- Bacterial photosynthesis photosynthetic pigments of prokaryotes, Types of bacterial photosynthesis- Cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation, Oxygenic and anoxygenic photosynthesis
- Comparision of photosynthesis in bacteria and green plants.

#### UNIT III: Microbial Genetics 12 hrs

- $\circ$  .Fundamentals of Genetics, Genomic organisations in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
- Nucleic acids: Chemical compositions of DNA & RNA, Watson & Crick model of DNA, Types of DNA: A,B,C,D,Z and H, Supercoiling of DNA,Single stranded and Circular DNA Structure of RNA, Types of RNA-rRNA,tRNA (Clover Leaf Model),mRNA
- DNA replication in Prokaryotes: Semi, Conservative and dispersive methods, Rolling circle model and Cairn's model (Theta model)., origin of replication, Primers and templates, replication fork, unidirectional and bidirectional replication.

#### **UNIT IV: Genetic Recombination and Mutations 12 hrs**

- Genetic recombination in bacteria: Conjugation, F+ vs F-, Hfr + vs F-, F vs F-, Transformation: Griffith's experiment and mechanism, Transduction: generalized and specialized.
- Mutations-Definition and types; Molecular basis of mutation, detection and isolation of mutants (Replica plate method). Transposable elements a brief account
- Damage and repair of DNA: Photoreactivation&SOSrepair.
- Genotypic and phenotypic variations in microorganisms

#### **III SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB – P – 235: PRACTICAL III

- 1. Fermentation of carbohydrates bymicroorganisms
- 2. Starch hydrolysistest
- 3. Gelatin liquefactiontest
- 4. Catalasetest
- 5. Oxidasetest
- 6. TSI agartest
- 7. IMViCtest
- 8. Ureasetest
- 9. Effect of carbon sources on growth ofmicroorganisms.
- 10. Estimation of reducing sugar glucose by DNSmethod
- 11. Estimation of protein by Biuretmethod

#### **III SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB – CE - 236: Microbial Techniques

Total 24 hrs - 2 hrs/week

#### UNIT

#### 14hrs

General Characteristics of bacteria, fungi and Cyanobacteria. General Characteristics and Ultra structure of bacterial, fungal, cyanophycean cell. An overview of bacterial size, shape and arrangement. Cultural methods of bacteria- solid state and submerged, fungi and cyanobacteria. Types of inoculation- Streak plating, ZigZag, parallel streaking, Point inoculation, Stab culturing

#### UNIT

#### 10hrs

Bacterial motility, Simple and Negative staining, Differential staining- Grams Staining and Aic fast staining of bacteria. Difference between Gram positive and gram negative cell wall. Lactophenol cotton blue staining of fungi.

II:

#### I:

#### **IV SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB - C-284: Molecular Biology and Recombinant DNA Technology

#### Total 48 hrs - 4 hrs/week

#### **UNIT I: Molecular Biology 12 hrs**

- Central Dogma of Molecular Biology, gene concept, Genetic code, Gene protein • relationship: one gene – one enzyme and one gene – polypeptide concept, colinearity of genes and proteins.
- Protein Synthesis in Prokaryotes- Ribosomes, types of RNA involved transcription, translation and mechanism of protein synthesis and inhibitors of protein synthesis. General account of reverse transcription.
- Regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes- The operon concept, Induction and repression, The lac operon and tryptophan operon.

#### **UNIT II: Molecular Biology of Cancer12 hrs**

- Molecular Biology of Cancer: Mechanism of transformation of cells, Physical and chemical carcinogens, role of carcinogens & oncogenes in cancer,
- Oncogene proteins- Protein Kinases, growth factors, the *ras*proteins, Tumor repressor genes, Protein Kinases and transformation
- Viral oncogenes: Structure & detection of integrated viral DNA.

#### **UNIT III: Recombinant DNA technology**

- History and fundamentals of r-DNA technology Tools for r-DNA technology-Restriction enzymes, Ligases and other DNA modifying enzymes
- o Gene cloning vectors-Salient features of Plasmids (properties, types pBR322 and pUC18 series vectors), Cosmids, Phagemids, shuttle vectors and bacteriophages ( $\lambda$  and M 13), Vectors for plants: Agrobacterium tumifaciens, Vectors for Animals: SV 40.
- o Applications of Genetic engineering- Production of insulin, hepatitis B vaccine, Gene therapy and transgenic plants. Potential hazards and safeguards-GM foods and genetically modified organisms.

#### **UNIT IV: Molecular Techniques**

- Macromolecular separation by chromatography- Principle and applications of paper, TLC, gel and column chromatography
- Electrophoresis, Principles and Types-gel and PAGE
- Blotting techniques- Western, Southern and Northern, PCR and its applications •

Nano-biotechnology - Concept and application Nanotechnology using microorganisms

12 hrs

## 12 hrs

#### **IV SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB- P- 285: PRACTICAL IV

- 1. Preparation of buffers-citrate and phosphatebuffers.
- 2. Estimation of DNA by Diphnylaminemethod.
- 3. Estimation of RNA by Orcinolmethod.
- 4. Test for antibiotic sensitivity and determination MIC of antimicrobialagents.
- 5. Separation of amino acids by paperChromatography
- 6. Separation of amino acids/carbohydrate by Thin layerChromatography
- 7. Demonstration of protein/DNA separation by gelelectrophoresis
- 8. Extraction of DNA fromyeast.
- 9. Study of effect of UV light onmicroorganisms
- 10. Charts on genetic engineering. a) pBR 322 b) pUC 18 and 19 c) SV40d) Bacteriophages- Lambda e) Gene cloning f) Selection of recombinants by replica plate technique

#### **IV SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB - OE - 286: ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY

Total 24 hrs - 2 hrs/week

#### **UNIT-I 14hrs**

- Distribution of microorganisms in the aquatic environment, Water pollutionsources, water purification in municipalwatersupply, Biological indicators of water pollution, Water as a medium for transmission of diseases-Mode, general symptoms and control
- Municipal waste water treatment- Primary (screening, coagulation and sedimentation), secondary (trickling filter, activated sludge process, oxidation pond), Teritiary (reverse osmosis, ion exchange method)
- Air as a medium for transmission of diseases-Mode, general symptoms and control. Allergy and airpollution

#### **UNIT-II 10hrs**

- 1. Microbes in extreme environment: Diversity of microorganisms in extreme environments. An account of Thermophiles, acidophiles, alkalophiles, halophiles, barophiles and their survival mechanisms(adaptations).
- 2. Bioremediation -definition, Microbes in bioremediation

#### **V SEMESTER**

## B.Sc MB- C- 334: Agricultural and Environmental Microbiology Total 48 hrs - 4 hrs/week

#### **UNIT I:Soil and agriculture Microbiology**

- Soil composition, physical characteristics of soil-mineral particles, organic residues, water andgases, Soil microflora – bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa andvirusus.
- Plant microbe interaction: Rhizosphere, Phyllosphere, mycorrhiza association. Interaction among microorganisms- neutrailism, commensalism, antagonism and parasitism. Bio geochemical cycles- Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and sulphur.
- Microorganisms in agriculture- PGPR (plant growth promoting Rhizobacteria) and their uses.
- Biofertilizers General account production, of applications. \_\_\_ mode advantages and limitations of *Rhizobium*, *Azatobactor*, *Azospririllum* and Cyanobacteria.

#### **UNIT II: Plant Pathology**

- •History of Plant Pathology, Symptoms, modes of transmission and types of plantdiseases.Parasitism, Disease Development and pathogenecity, Host range of pathogens, Disease triangle, Diseases cycle / Infection cycle,
- Host parasite interaction, role of secondary metabolites in disease development (toxins, hormones, enzymes). Defence mechanism (Pre-existing structural and chemical defences, Induced structural and biochemical defences)
- A study of symptoms, etiology, epidemiology and control of the plant diseases- TMV, Citruscanker, Koleroga of areca nut, Rust of coffee, Rust of sorghum, Blast disease of paddy, Tikka disease of groundnut.Integrated management of plantdiseases

#### **UNIT IIIMicrobiology of Air and water:**

- Air microflora of indoor and outdoorenvironment, Factors affecting airflora, Techniques of trapping air bornemicroorganisms. Air as a medium for transmission of diseases-Mode, general symptoms and control. Allergy and airpollution.
- Distribution of microorganisms in the aquatic environment, Water pollution- sources, • water purification in municipalwatersupply, Biological indicators of water pollution, Water as a medium for transmission of diseases-Mode, general symptoms and control
- Municipal waste water treatment- Primary (screening, coagulation and sedimentation), secondary (trickling filter, activated sludge process, oxidation pond), Teritiary (reverse osmosis, ion exchange method)

#### **UNIT IV: Microbes inextreme environmentand Geomicrobiology**

- Microbes in extreme environment: Diversity of microorganisms in extreme environments. An account of Thermophiles, acidophiles, alkalophiles, halophiles. barophiles and their survival mechanisms(adaptations).
- Bioremediation -definition. bioremediation, Factors affecting • Microbes in bioremediation and types, advantages and disadvantages. A general account of microbial degradation of pesticides
- Bioleaching of copper and bio-mining-microbes in petroleum productformation

## 12 hrs

12 hrs

12 hrs

#### 12 hrs

## B.Sc MB – C - 335: Medical Microbiology and Immunology

#### Total 48 hrs - 4 hrs/week

#### **UNIT I:Medical Microbiology**

- 1. Introduction to Medical Microbiology: History, Development and scope of Medical Microbiology. Normal flora of human body,
- 2. Microbial infections: Types of infections, modes of transmission, portal of entry: Skin infection, Urinary tract infection, Sexually transmissible infection, Infection of the central nervoussystem,
- 3. Infections of circulatory system, Oral cavity and respiratory infection, Gastrointestinal infection. Nosocomialinfection
- 4. Introduction to Anaerobic cultivation of microbes Collection and transport of clinical specimens: Microbial examination of urine, stool, sputum, CSF, Aspiration fluids.

#### UNIT II:Infectiousdiseases

- 1. Epidemiology and Pathogenesis, Laboratory diagnosis and Prevention of diseases caused by Viruses: Chicken pox, Rabies, hepatitis, AIDS.
- 2. Bacteria: Tuberculosis, cholera, Typhoid, Botulism, Shigellosis, Salmonellosis, Rat fever Tetanus.
- 3. Diseases caused by Fungi: Candidiasis, Dermatomycosis, Aspergillosis and Anthrax
- 4. Emergent Diseases: Hemorrhagic fever, Swine flu, SARS, Chikungunya, Ebola.

#### **UNIT III: Immunology**

- 1. Introduction to Immunology: An overview of immune system, Phagocytes, Natural killer cells, mast cells, basophils and Dendriticcells
- 2. Immunity: Types: Innate immunity, Acquired immunity and nonspecific immunity. Humoral or antibody mediated immunity, cell mediated immunity. Antigens and Antibodies: properties of antigen,
- 3. Antibodies structure, types and function, monoclonal antibodies and its clinical applications,

#### **UNITIV:Antibiotics**

- 1. Chemotherapy : General introduction
- 2. Antibiotics: Definition; Characteristics of antibiotics, antimicrobial spectrum of antibiotics
- Mode of action; Penicillin(Cell wall affecting), streptomycin, tetracycline, (Protein synthesis inhibiting),polymyxin( cell membrane damaging), Amphotericin B(Antifungal); Metronidazole (antiprotozoal), AZT (antiviral antibiotics)
- 4. Standardization of Antibiotics: MIC, Tube dilution method, Diffusion method-well and discdiffusion.

#### 12 hrs

12 hrs

## 12 hrs

## 12 hrs

#### **V SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB - P - 336: PRACTICAL V

- 1. Estimation of Organic Carbon by Chromic acid method.
- 2. Isolation of microorganisms from rhizosphere and non rhizosphere soil.
- 3. Isolation and identification of *Rhizobium* from root nodules.
- 4. Test for ammonification in soil.
- 5. Determination of quality of seeds by ferric chloride method
- 6. Determination of blood group antigen antibody reaction.
- 7. Snyders test for Dental caries.
- 8. Isolation of microorganisms from skin, mouth, and wounds.
- 9. Study of the plant diseases: TMV, Citrus canker, Koleroga of areca nut, Rust of coffee, Blast disease of paddy, Tikka disease of groundnut.
- 10. Study of the human diseases: Chicken pox, Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Botulism, Shigellosis, Salmonellosis, Tetanus, Candidiasis, Aspergillosis
- 11. Isolation of microbes from air by plate exposure method.
- 12. Estimation of DO, BOD, CO<sub>2</sub> in water.
- 13. Standard analysis of water.
- 14. Field trip related to agricultural research institute, hospital/diagnostic laboratories and submission of report.

#### VI SEMESTER B.Sc MB – C-384: Food and Industrial Microbiology

#### **UNIT I:FoodMicrobiology**

- 1. Introduction to food microbiology: Definition, concepts and scope. Food as substrate for microbes. Factors influencing microbial growth in food-Extrinsic and intrinsic factors.
- 2. .Principles of food preservation- Physical (anaerobic conditions, high temperatures, low temperatures, drying, Canning, processing, Heat treatment) and Chemical preservation, foodadditives
- 3. Contamination and food spoilage: Principles and generalaccount

A general account Hazard analysis critical control points (HACCP) and Good manufacturing process (GMP) IPR and Patents.

#### **UNIT II:Dairy Microbiology**

- 1. Microbiology of raw milk, Milk as a vehicle of pathogens, Sources of Contamination of milk, Prevention of contamination of rawmilk, Microbial examination of milk-SPC, DMC, and reductase test.
- 2. Biochemical activities of microbes in milk, Methods of milk preservation-sterilization and pasteurization, Microbiological standards for milk and milkproducts.
- 3. Fermented dairy products-Cheese, Yoghurt and buttermilk.

#### **UNIT III:Fermentation Technology**

- 1. Introduction, Concepts and Scope. Construction of a typical fermenter and types of fermenters, Industrial Microorganisms: Screening, Isolation. Identification and characterization of industrially important microbes.
- 2. Strain improvement- mutation, recombination and geneticmanipulation.
- 3. Media for Industrial Fermentations: Continuous and batch culture, Media formulation, growth factors, carbon, nitrogen, Energy and Mineral sources, buffers, inhibitors, precursors, inducers, Oxygen requirements, Antifoam agents and others, Sterilization: Media and Fermentersterilization

#### **UNIT IV: Industrial productionofmetabolites**

- 1. Secondary metabolites, Industrial production of ethyl alcohol, wine, vinegar,
- 2. Vitamin B-12, gibberellins and Penicillin. Production of biogas. Production of Fungal and Bacterial Amylase andproteases
- 3. Downstream processing: A general account of steps in recovery and purification of fermented products. Solid matter, Foam separation, Precipitation, Filtration, Centrifugation, Cell disruption, Solventrecovery.

# 12 hrs

#### 12 hrs

12 hrs

#### Total 48 hrs - 4 hrs/week 12 hrs

#### **VI SEMESTER**

## B.Sc MB – C - 385: Computer Applications in Biology, Basic Biostatistics and Bioinformatics

Total 48 hrs - 4 hrs/week

#### **UNIT I: Introduction-10hrs**

• History of Computers, Operating system - MS Windows, MS Word, MS-Excel – Data tabulation and graph generation, MS-PowerPoint - project presentation.

#### UNIT II:Computer Applications in Biology 12hrs

 Computers in Taxonomy and Systemic Data Analysis in Microbiology – Introduction, Applications in clinical microbiology, fermentation – Technology, Drug – Designing. Varioussoftware's used.

14hrs

#### UNIT III:Biostatistics

- Introduction, Basic concepts of biostatistics-population, data, sample. Nature and scope of statistical methods and their limitations.
- Classification of data, Tabulation of data, Graphical and diagrammatic presentation of data.
- Measures of central tendencies, mean (Arithmetic, geometric and harmonic mean), media and mode.
- Standard error- uses, variance, Introduction and uses of coefficient of variation
- Frequency distribution-Introduction, Frequency distribution with class intervals, without class intervals and Cumulative Frequency distribution

#### **UNIT IV: Bioinformatics12 hrs**

- Bioinformatics Introduction, history, biological sequences/ proteomics, genomics,
- Microarray- DNA and protein microarray
- Search engines, databases-types.
- Bioinformatic tools-BLAST,FASTA, Applications

#### **VI SEMESTER**

#### B.Sc MB - P - 386: PRACTICAL VI

- 1. Enumeration of bacteria and fungi from spoiled fruits and vegetables, curds, canned food and spoiledfood.
- 2. Determination of quality of milk by MBRT method
- 3. Phosphatase test formilk.
- 4. Estimation of lactic acid content in milk.
- 5. Estimation of lactose content inmilk.
- 6. Enumeration of bacteria in raw and pasteurized milk by SPCmethod.
- 7. Preparation of wine.
- 8. Estimation of total acidity of wine.
- 9. Estimation of alcohol percentage by specific gravitymethod
- 10. Production and estimation of microbial protease enzyme by submerged fermentation method
- 11. Production and estimation of microbial amylase enzyme by submerged fermentation method
- 12. Tabularand Graphical representation of biological Data
- 13. Sequence alignment using BLAST
- 14. Minor project work and report shall be submitted forevaluation

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