



An Institution of
the Society for the Higher Education
of Women in India

Office of the Principal

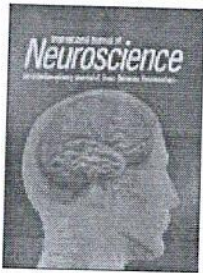
Sophia College (Autonomous)

Bhulabhai Desai Road

Mumbai – 400026

Ph: 022-23512642 / 23523304

sophiacollegemumbai.com



International Journal of Neuroscience



ISSN: 0020-7454 (Print) 1543-5245 (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ines20>


hif-1 plays a role in hypoxia-induced gustatory plasticity of *Caenorhabditis elegans*


Nabila Sorathia, Neha Chawda, Konstantina Saraki, Medha S. Rajadhyaksha & Momna Hejmadi

To cite this article: Nabila Sorathia, Neha Chawda, Konstantina Saraki, Medha S. Rajadhyaksha & Momna Hejmadi (2019): *hif-1* plays a role in hypoxia-induced gustatory plasticity of *Caenorhabditis elegans*. International Journal of Neuroscience, DOI: [10.1080/00207454.2019.1576662](https://doi.org/10.1080/00207454.2019.1576662)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00207454.2019.1576662>

 Accepted author version posted online: 29 Jan 2019.

 Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)

 Article views: 10

 View Crossmark data [↗](#)



ATTESTED TRUE COPY
A.P. Pahi
PRINCIPAL
SOPHIA COLLEGE,
(AUTONOMOUS)
MUMBAI-400 026.



An Institution of
the Society for the Higher Education
of Women in India

Office of the Principal

Sophia College (Autonomous)

Bhulabhai Desai Road

Mumbai – 400026

Ph: 022-23512642 / 23523304

sophiacollegemumbai.com

hif-1 plays a role in hypoxia-induced gustatory plasticity of
Caenorhabditis elegans

Nabila Sorathia^a, Neha Chawda^a, Konstantina Saraki^b, Medha S.
Rajadhyaksha^a and Momna Hejmadi^{b*}

^aDepartment of Life Sciences, Sophia College-Autonomous, Mumbai, India;

^bDepartment of Biology & Biochemistry, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

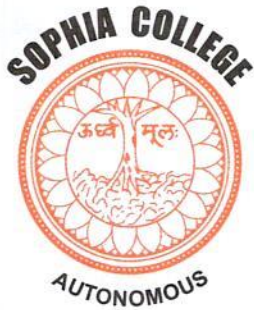
*corresponding author

Momna Hejmadi, Department of Biology and Biochemistry, University of Bath, Bath,
UK.

Email: M.V.Hejmadi@bath.ac.uk

Twitter: momnabssmvh





An Institution of
the Society for the Higher Education
of Women in India

Office of the Principal

Sophia College (Autonomous)

Bhulabhai Desai Road

Mumbai – 400026

Ph: 022-23512642 / 23523304

sophiacollegemumbai.com



'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal
Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.261, (CIF) - 3.452(2015), (GIF) - 0.676 (2013)
Special Issue 143- Women Empowerment : Issues, Prospects & Challenges
UGC Approved Journal

ISSN :

2348-7143

February-2019

Pilgrimages and Women: Reading 'Gender' in Early Travel Narratives

Elwin John

Sophia College for Women, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Mumbai

Mob:9867619945

e-mailId.:esjengsophia@gmail.com

Abstract:

'Travel' as a category of practice and as an agency of experience is increasingly mediated by the contributions of science and technology. Thus, travel is understood as an activity that moves beyond the expectations of leisure alone and newer definitions of 'travel' are embedded with layers of meanings. Early modern travel narratives have revamped the concept of travel and exploration as a precursor to the act of colonialism itself. At the same time, the existing belief is that travel is an extremely male dominated space/activity. Through this paper I study the travels for spiritual health (pilgrimages) as a platform where gender differences can be broken down to a large extent. The initial part of this essay will explore the rhetoric of travel narratives which makes travel sound non-gendered even when it exhibits the obvious language of masculinity and the latter part will analyse pilgrimages in detail.



ATTESTED TRUE COPY

A.P. Pabli
00

PRINCIPAL
SOPHIA COLLEGE,
(AUTONOMOUS)
MUMBAI-400 026.



An Institution of
the Society for the Higher Education
of Women in India

Office of the Principal

Sophia College (Autonomous)

Bhulabhai Desai Road

Mumbai – 400026

Ph: 022-23512642 / 23523304

sophiacollegemumbai.com



Shaikh Ayesha et al., IJSRR 2019, 8(2), 3486-3495

Research article

Available online www.ijssr.org

ISSN: 2279-0543

International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews

Effect of Chemically and Biologically Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles on Zebrafish Embryos (*Danio rerio*) and Daphnia.

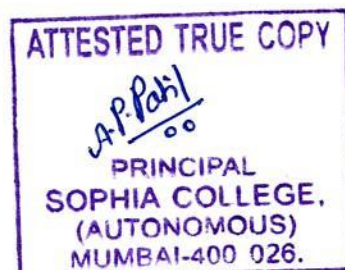
Shaikh Ayesha* and Sandhya Kadiru

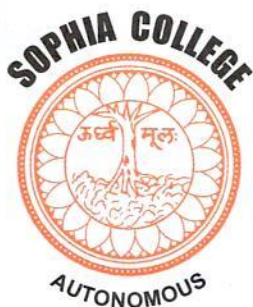
Dept. of Zoology, Sophia College, University of Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

*Email: ayeshass786@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

With extensive use of silver nanoparticles (NPs) in various applications comes a greater risk of its release in to aquatic ecosystem. Environmental exposure to nanomaterials is inevitable as they become part of our daily life. However, little is known about their effect on the aquatic species when they exposed to the NPs accidentally. To address this issue, the zebra fish (*Danio rerio*) embryo and daphnia was selected as our experimental model to assess the toxicity of aggregated NPs to the biota in the water column. The main objective of this particular study was to assess the effect of chemically and biologically synthesized silver NPs on zebra fish embryos and daphnia. Toxicity studies were carried out in order to determine the concentration range of nanoparticles for further testing. The embryo of zebrafish and adults of daphnia were exposed to various concentrations of silver NPs. The mortality rate, heartbeat, pigment production was checked after every 24hrs, 48hrs and 72 hrs. In the present study, silver NPs were synthesized using chemical as well as biological method (green





An Institution of
the Society for the Higher Education
of Women in India

Office of the Principal

Sophia College (Autonomous)

Bhulabhai Desai Road
Mumbai – 400026
Ph: 022-23512642 / 23523304
sophiacollegemumbai.com



International Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences-IJPBS™ (2019) 9 (2): 479-486

Online ISSN: 2230-7605, Print ISSN: 2321-3272

Research Article | Biological Sciences | Open Access | MCI Approved
UGC Approved Journal

Cyfluthrin Impairs Cardiac Physiology and Pigmentation in Zebrafish (*Danio Rerio*) Embryos

S. Kadiru*

Department of Zoology, Sophia College, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India - 400 026.

Received: 17 Jan 2019 / Accepted: 15 Mar 2019 / Published online: 1 Apr 2019
Corresponding Author Email: sandhyakadiru@gmail.com

Abstract

Widespread and indiscriminate use of insecticides is a major concern for human as well as environmental health. A fraction of the insecticides used in agriculture and domestic use finally enter aquatic ecosystems. While insecticides are used to control insect pests, their mechanisms of action are often not specific enough to prevent undesired effects, such as on non-target aquatic populations. Cyfluthrin is a non-systemic synthetic pyrethroid which affects both the central nervous system and peripheral nervous system and is widely used in agriculture and households as an insecticide. In this study, developmental toxicity of cyfluthrin at sublethal concentrations of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 ng/L were studied on zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) embryos at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hpf (hours post fertilization). The results showed that cyfluthrin caused severe cardiac abnormalities such as failure of embryonic hearts to loop properly, pericardial edema and increased rate of





An Institution of
the Society for the Higher Education
of Women in India

Office of the Principal

Sophia College (Autonomous)

Bhulabhai Desai Road

Mumbai – 400026

Ph: 022-23512642 / 23523304

sophiacollegemumbai.com

International Journal of Scientific Research and Review

ISSN NO: 2279-543X

Developmental Toxicity of Phosmet in Embryo-larval Stages of Zebrafish

Sandhya Kadiru

Department of Zoology, Sophia College (Autonomous), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India - 400 026

Abstract

Pesticides have become ubiquitous environmental pollutants and a part of the pesticides used for domestic and agricultural purpose reaches aquatic ecosystems. Pesticides, while eliminating pests can potentially affect non-target species, such as aquatic organisms. Phosmet is an organophosphate used in control of aphids, suckers, mites, and fruit flies. In this study, developmental toxicity of phosmet at concentrations of 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 $\mu\text{g/L}$ was observed in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) embryos at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hpf (hours postfertilization). The results showed that 96 hpf LC_{50} of phosmet to zebrafish embryos was 172.772 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Phosmet increased the hatch rate of embryos, while reducing their hatchability. Exposure to phosmet induced morphological abnormalities like yolk sac edema, pericardial edema, failure of hearts to loop properly and decreased rate of heart beat. This study shows that phosmet causes lethality and significant developmental defects in zebrafish in early life stages on short term exposure.

Keywords

Phosmet, Zebrafish, Developmental toxicity, Acute toxicity

