



**SOPHIA COLLEGE**

**(AUTONOMOUS)**

**Affiliated to the University of Mumbai**

**Syllabus for Semesters III to IV**

**Program : B.Sc.**

**Course: Life Sciences**

**(Choice Based Credit System with effect from the year 2020-21)**

**Sophia College (Autonomous)**  
**S.Y.BSc. Life Sciences Syllabus**

**Choice based Credit and Grading System**  
**Academic year 2019-2020**

**SEMESTER III**

<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>TOPIC HEADINGS</b>	<b>CREDITS</b>	<b>LECTURES</b>
<b>Paper I</b>	<b>Comparative physiology- I</b>			<b>45</b>
<b>SBSLSC301</b>	1	Physiology and Homeostatic Maintenance	6	15
	2	Control and Coordination in plants and animals		15
	3	Sex determination and sexual differentiation		15
<b>SBSLSCP301</b>	Practical		2	
<b>Paper II</b>	<b>Life processes at the tissue, organ and organism levels: A Biochemical Approach- I</b>			<b>45</b>
<b>SBSLSC302</b>	1	Enzymes and their environment	6	15
	2	Metabolism - Energy from Carbohydrates		15
	3	Metabolism - Energy from Lipids and Proteins		15
<b>SBSLSCP302</b>	Practical		2	15
<b>Paper III</b>	<b>Population approach: population and communities as regulatory unit</b>			<b>45</b>
<b>SBSLSC303</b>	1	Concepts in Evolution and Population Genetics	6	15
	2	Biostatistics-I		15
	3	Infectious diseases-I & Bioinformatics-I		15
<b>SBSLSCP303</b>	Practical		2	

**Sophia College (Autonomous)  
S.Y.BSc. Life Sciences Syllabus**

**Choice based Credit and Grading System  
Academic year 2019-2020**

**SEMESTER IV**

<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>TOPIC HEADINGS</b>	<b>CREDITS</b>	<b>LECTURES</b>
<b>Paper I</b>	<b>Comparative physiology- II</b>			<b>45</b>
<b>SBSLSC401</b>	1	Integration and Coordination	6	15
	2	Adaptations to Physiological stress		15
	3	Homeostasis during infections		15
<b>SBSLSCP401</b>		Practical	2	
<b>Paper II</b>	<b>Life processes at the tissue, organ and organism levels: A Biochemical Approach- II</b>			<b>45</b>
<b>SBSLSC402</b>	1	Metabolism: Anabolism of biomolecules	6	15
	2	Nucleic acids		15
	3	Regulation of gene expression and Integration of metabolism		15
<b>SBSLSCP402</b>		Practical	2	15
<b>Paper III</b>	<b>Population approach: population and communities as regulatory unit</b>			<b>45</b>
<b>SBSLSC403</b>	1	Evolution and its consequences	6	15
	2	Biostatistics–II		15
	3	Infectious diseases–II & Bioinformatics –II		15
<b>SBSLSCP403</b>		Practical	2	

### **SEMESTER III**

**COURSE CODE: SBSLSC301**

#### **PAPER –I: Comparative physiology- I**

##### **Learning objectives:**

Comparative approach to Physiology should indicate and remind students that in isolated, narrow sub disciplines there is also a wealth of information that can be obtained from unrelated and distant organisms. Thus comparing and contrasting diverse mechanisms provides a cohesive understanding of physiology.

##### **THEORY**

**(Total Lectures: 45)**

<b>Course code</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Topic headings</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Lectures</b>
<b>SBSLSC301</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Physiology and Homeostatic Maintenance</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
		<b>A. Transport and Circulation</b>		
		1. Transport in plants – Transport of water and inorganic solutes – transpiration, stomatal function and regulation, role of proton pumps and factors affecting ascent of xylem sap. Transport of organic solutes – mechanism and its regulation		3
		2. Circulation in animals – (a) Animals without a circulatory system eg. hydra and jellyfish (b) Open and closed circulatory system eg. Insects vs worms		3
		3. Vertebrate circulatory system – heart, single and double circulation.		3
		Specific adaptations – mammals at high altitudes and diving mammals Cardiovascular system in health and disease – exercise, hypertension and atherosclerosis		3
<b>C. Respiration and Gaseous exchange</b>				
Aerobic and anaerobic respiration Gas exchange in small animals (across surface) and cutaneous respiration in frogs. Gas exchange in plants – also pneumatophores	3			

		<p>Gaseous exchange in invertebrates – trachea in insects, book lungs in scorpion</p> <p>Gaseous exchange in vertebrates – gills and lungs</p> <p>Respiratory pigments – O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> balance</p>		
<b>SBSLSC301</b>	<b>2</b>	<p><b>Control and Coordination in plants and animals</b></p> <p>1. Phylogenetic development of the Nervous System – nerve net, nerve plexus and ganglionated nervous system in hydra, starfish and earthworm.</p> <p>2. Human Nervous System – CNS and PNS overview</p> <p>3. Nature of the Nerve Impulse – Resting potential, Action Potential</p> <p>4. Transmission of Nerve impulses and synapses</p> <p>B. Behaviour and behavioural adaptations (Neuronal) – Innate and learned behaviour (Habituation) with an example of Aplysia</p> <p>Behavioural Strategies in Bird Migration (Physiological Aspect-Accumulation of body fat and thermoregulation, Nonstop long-distance flight.)</p>	<b>2</b>	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p>
<b>SBSLSC301</b>	<b>3</b>	<p><b>Sex determination and sexual differentiation</b></p> <p>1. Basis of Sex Determination</p> <p>(a) Plants: e.g. Maize/Papaya</p> <p>(b) Animals: Role of SRY gene and Aromatase</p> <p>(c) Role of environmental factors – Temperature and Parthenogenesis in insects e.g. Wasp/Honey bee/Ants</p> <p>(d) Plant-animal interaction for reproduction e.g. Fig wasp / Gall wasp</p> <p>(e) Sex reversal</p> <p>2. Sex differentiation of gonads, internal external genitalia – e.g : Human</p> <p>3. Early gametogenic development in plants</p>	<b>2</b>	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>5</p> <p>3</p>

		<p>alternation of generation. e.g: moss/ Ferns. Double fertilization: E.g. angiosperms</p> <p>4. Ovarian and testicular functions, puberty and regulation of uterine changes in menstrual cycle, menopause, pregnancy, parturition, lactation.</p> <p>5. Artificial regulation of reproduction: Use of contraceptive methods</p>		<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p>
<b>SBSLSCP301</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Good Laboratory Practices.</li> <li>2. Demonstration of reproductive system and location of endocrine glands in Albino Mouse Male and Female (Virtual Lab).</li> <li>3. Microtome and preparation of Endocrine gland slides from above dissected specimen or any suitable plant specimen</li> <li>4. Study of Histological features of Endocrine glands.</li> <li>5. A complete study of Frog Embryology (Egg to Tadpole to Adult).</li> <li>6. Study of Floral parts from the given flower (<i>Hibiscus</i> and <i>Pancretium</i>) study of microscopic structure of anthers, ovules. Seed structure (Maize and Okra).</li> <li>7. Study of pollen germination Using <i>Vinca</i> flower (<i>in vitro</i>)</li> <li>8. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Study of pollen germination in <i>Vinca</i> (<i>inVivo</i>)</li> <li>b. Tracing the path of the pollen tube along the stylar canal using Aniline blue stain</li> </ol> </li> <li>9. Study of effect of temperature and caffeine on heartbeat of <i>Daphnia</i></li> <li>10. Demonstration of Liberation of Heat Energy/respirometer During Respiration–plants</li> <li>11. Principle and working of home pregnancy test slide.</li> </ol>	2	

### SEMESTER III

**COURSE CODE: SBSLSC302**

**PAPER –II: LIFE PROCESSES AT THE TISSUE, ORGAN AND ORGANISM  
LEVELS: A BIOCHEMICAL APPROACH- I**

**Learning objectives:**

To understand the functioning of tissues and organs it is necessary to study the molecular interactions and metabolic processes. Basic biochemical processes in cells and tissues and their regulation and integration are the essentials for normal function. This section deals with catabolic processes that yield energy in biological cells.

### THEORY

**(Total Lectures: 45)**

Course code	Unit	Topic headings	Credits	Lectures
SBSLSC302	1	<b>Enzymes and their environment</b> 1. Extraction, purification of Enzymes- techniques used: Dialysis, Gel- filtration, Ion-exchange, Affinity chromatography and Spectrophotometry 2. General protocol of enzyme extraction using the examples of RUBISCO from plants and LDH from animals. 3. Meaning and significance of Specific Activity 4. Enzyme Classification (With an example of each) 5. Effect of pH and Temperature 6. Co-enzymes and co-factors: NAD, FAD, Mn, Mg, Zn and Cu (one reaction each) 7. Enzyme Kinetics (MM, LB) 8. Regulation of enzyme activity: Inhibitors, Activators and feed-back control 9. Allosteric enzymes (Kinases in Glycolysis) and their significance in metabolic regulation	2	15
SBSLSC302	2	<b>Metabolism – Energy from Carbohydrates</b> <b>A. Carbohydrates – Catabolism</b> 1. Glycolysis – a) Brief Historical background b) process and metabolic regulation	2	15 9

		<p>2. Citric Acid Cycle –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Brief Historical background</li> <li>b) Process and regulation.</li> <li>c) Importance as a central amphibolic pathway unifying all primary biological processes.</li> <li>d) Anaplerosis</li> </ol> <p><b>B. Bioenergetics:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electron Transport System <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Localisation and</li> <li>ii. Sequence of electron transporters</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Oxidative Phosphorylation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mitchell’s Chemiosmotic Hypothesis</li> <li>ii. ATP synthesis</li> <li>iii. Control of respiration, uncoupling and metabolic poisons</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		<p>2</p> <p>4</p>
<b>SBSLSC302</b>	<b>3</b>	<p><b>Metabolism – Energy from Lipids and Proteins</b></p> <p><b>A. Lipids– Catabolism:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lipolysis</li> <li>2. Role of Carnitine in mitochondrial Permeability</li> <li>3. Beta– oxidation of fatty acids and integration into Kreb’s cycle</li> <li>4. Ketone bodies and their significance</li> </ol> <p><b>B. Proteins – Catabolism:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protein Degradation and liberation of amino-acids</li> <li>2. Deamination, Transamination of amino-acids and ammonia disposal by Urea cycle.</li> <li>3. Decarboxylation of amino-acids and integration into Kreb’s cycle</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p>
<b>SBSLSCP303</b>		<p>This practical involves the following points relevant to Biochemistry:</p> <p><b>A. Instrumentation / Technique</b> - pH metry</p>	<b>2</b>	



		<p>- Colorimetry - Titration</p> <p><b>B- Process / Concept and immediate Relevance</b></p> <p>- Extraction, Purification - Analysis /Estimation - GLP (Good Laboratory practices) incorporated into every practical Acid, bases and buffers</p> <p><b>1. pH meter -</b></p> <p>a) principle &amp; instrumentation and b) determination of pH (titration of Acids/Bases/Buffers/ ‘chameleon balls’).</p> <p><i>(in FY the students were introduced to the concept of pH measurement of familiar liquids-here tech &amp; details are given-practically understanding buffering using Glycine / titration curve)</i></p> <p><b>2. Protein precipitation by pH manipulation (Casein from Milk/Curds)</b> <i>(From previous experiment and pH manipulation, proteins can be precipitated)</i></p> <p><b>3. Enzymology &amp; localization:</b></p> <p><b>i. Study of Enzyme activity and Kinetics:</b> Determination of KM of an enzyme Urease (from Jack beans)/Lipase/Protease (from detergents) <i>(Enzyme activity can be detected and estimated – using colorimetry)</i></p> <p><b>ii. Histochemical localization of Enzymes (Acid Phosphatase)</b> <i>(Enzyme activity can be localized)</i></p> <p><b>4. Estimation /Quantitation:</b></p> <p><b>i. Colorimetric Protein Estimation by Biuret Method</b> (Enzyme extract/Casein from previous experiments).</p>		
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		<p><i>(Proteins, such as the isolate from experiment can be estimated by color reaction)</i></p> <p><b>ii.</b> Colorimetric Cholesterol Estimation / total Lipid Estimation from egg. <i>(lipid metabolism an important component of our systems, content can be estimated by color reaction)</i></p> <p><b>iii.</b> Colorimetric estimation of Inorganic Phosphates by Stannous chloride method. <i>(Estimation of biologically relevant inorganic ions by colorimetric method)</i></p> <p><b>iv.</b> Titrimetric estimation of Ascorbic acid (Vit C). <i>(Estimation of biological materials by non-colorimetric method)</i></p>		
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### **SEMESTER III**

**COURSE CODE: SBSLSC303**

#### **PAPER –III: POPULATION APPROACH: POPULATION AND COMMUNITIES AS REGULATORY UNIT**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- To understand evolutionary concepts and population studies
- To get students acquainted with statistics and the ability to analyze data.
- To introduce various plant infectious diseases
- To introduce students to ‘in-silico’ methods and familiarize students with various biological databases/tools and their applications and the concept of sequence similarity and its applications.

##### **THEORY**

**(Total Lectures: 45)**

<b>Course code</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Topic headings</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Lectures</b>
<b>SBSLSC303</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Evolution</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
		1. Darwinism- concepts of variation, adaptation, struggle, fitness and natural selection, spontaneity of mutations, Conceptual arguments for evolution by Natural Selection given by Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace		3
		2. Evidences of evolution- homologous, anatomical, geographical, biochemical, fossil- formation, types of fossils, fossil records and living fossils, Artificial selection		2
		3. Evolutionary history: The evolutionary time scale; eras, periods and epoch; major events in the evolutionary timescale		3
		4. Populations and allelic frequencies, Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium, change in gene frequencies due to selection, mutation, migration and genetic drift (Bottleneck effect& Founders' effect)		4
5. Origin of variability, polymorphism, types of natural selection – directional, stabilizing and disruptive, selectionist vs neutralist	3			

SBSLSC303	2	<p><b>Biostatistics–I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Probability- addition law and multiplication law, random variable, probability mass function</li> <li>2. Binomial, Poisson and Normal distribution</li> <li>3. Skewness, Kurtosis, Confidence limits</li> <li>4. Bivariate data, scatter diagram and its uses, Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient</li> <li>5. Regression equations and their uses</li> </ol>	2	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>4</p> <p>3</p>
SBSLSC303	3	<p><b>Infectious Diseases–I and Bioinformatics–I:</b></p> <p><b>Infections in Plants</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tobacco mosaic virus,</li> <li>2. Crown gall bacterial infection</li> <li>3. Puccinia fungal infection</li> </ol> <p><b>Bioinformatics–I:</b></p> <p>Concept of information network: internet, IP address, TCP/IP, FTP, HTTP, HTML and URLs</p> <p>(A) Introduction to bioinformatics, History, Applications of bioinformatics</p> <p>(B) Biological databases and their types – Primary and secondary databases with examples, specialized databases with examples of species database (Human/Yeast/Dicty) as well as disease database (HIV base), possible limitations of databases.</p> <p>(C) Important databases: NCBI, EMBL, DDJB, Uniprot/SwissProt, NextProt, PDB</p> <p>(D) Sequence alignments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pairwise versus multiple</li> <li>2. Local and global</li> <li>3. BLAST and its variants</li> </ol>	2	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>

<b>SBSLSCP303</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correlation (Using serial dilution and OD, Data from Paper II and Using MSEXCEL / Population genetics data)</li> <li>2. Regression Analysis (Using serial dilution and OD, Data from Paper II and Using MS EXCEL / Population genetics data)</li> <li>3. Probability testing using suitable example</li> <li>4. Normal Distribution using suitable example</li> <li>5. NCBI: Searching for protein and nucleotide sequence in FASTA and GenBank formats using NCBI</li> <li>6. Use of BLAST to search for a single nucleotide or protein sequence</li> <li>7. Use of BLAST to compare two sequences</li> <li>8. Staining of capsule and endospore and from the given culture</li> <li>9. Testing of Hardy-Weinberg law using suitable examples of gene and allelic frequencies -Sex linked (One each)</li> <li>10. Project proposal based on Bioinformatics/Biostatistics/ Population Genetics /Evolution</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>	
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**SEMESTER IV**

**COURSE CODE: SBSLSC401**

**PAPER –I: Comparative physiology- II**

**Learning objectives:**

Comparing and contrasting diverse mechanisms provides a cohesive understanding of physiology. Further understanding normal physiology also helps in treatment of diseases which leads to its alteration.

**THEORY**

**(Total Lectures: 45)**

Course code	Unit	Topic headings	Credits	Lectures
SBSLSC401	1	<b>Unit I. Integration and Coordination</b>	2	<b>15</b>
		<b>A. Homeostatic mechanisms and cellular communication</b> Terminology: Homeostasis and Feedback loop, variables, receptors, integrators, effectors.		1
		<b>B. Biochemical basis of cell signaling</b> Types of hormones: Lipid-derived, amino acid derived and peptide hormone. Mechanism of hormone action: 1. Hormone receptor interactions 2. Receptor specificity 3. Receptor affinity 4. Saturation 5. Agonist and Antagonist  Intracellular signalling from receptors: 1. Ion channel receptor 2. G protein-coupled receptors 3. Enzyme-linked receptors 4. Target cell response.		4
		<b>C. Endocrine glands and their hormones (An Overview)</b>  Pineal Gland and Circadian system, Hypothalamus and Pituitary Thyroid, Parathyroid, Pancreas, Adrenal cortex, Testis and Ovary.		3
<b>D. Plant hormone homeostasis: Signalling and functions during development.</b>	2			



		<p>4. Antifreeze proteins.</p> <p><b>C. Fuel Homeostasis during exercise and Stress:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regulation of energy stores: control of food intake</li> <li>2. Role of Leptin, Ghrelin and Kisspeptin</li> <li>3. Eating disorders: Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa</li> <li>4. Overweight and obesity</li> <li>5. Type I and Type II Diabetes</li> </ol>		6
<b>SBSLSC401</b>	<b>3</b>	<p><b>Homeostasis during infections</b></p> <p><b>A. Host Parasite Relationship</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Virulence factors and toxins: virulence factors, exotoxins, enterotoxins, Endotoxins</li> <li>2. Host factors in infection: host risk factors, innate resistance</li> <li>3. Parasite escape mechanisms</li> </ol> <p><b>B. Defense mechanisms in plants</b> Biomolecules such as secondary metabolites, surface protectants and enzymes</p> <p><b>C. Defense mechanisms in animals</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Innate and Adaptive Immunity</li> <li>2. Introduction to primary and secondary Lymphoid organs and Lymphatic Systems</li> <li>3. Mechanisms of Innate Immunity – In Invertebrates (hemocytes) and in Vertebrates (physical, physiological barriers, phagocytosis, inflammation)</li> <li>4. Mechanisms of Adaptive Immunity – T and B cells. (Mode of Recognition of Antigen)</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>SBSLSCP401</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Observation and Study of locally collected Leaf Gall and any other on plant disease.</li> <li>2. Estimation of chlorophyll stability Index and carotenoid stability index in leaf tissue.</li> <li>3. Estimation of ABA content in leaf and root.</li> <li>4. Alkaloid separation by TLC</li> <li>5. ABO blood typing</li> <li>6. Detection of activity of plant hormone (Dose dependent response).</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>	



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>7. Widal Test-Qualitative.</li><li>8. Streak plating (T, Pentagon and Quadrant –Any 2) to isolate microorganisms from a mixed culture using differential media.</li><li>9. Antibiotic sensitivity of microorganism (Plant extract, Tetracycline/Gentamycin)</li></ol>		
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## SEMESTER IV

**COURSE CODE: SBSLSC402**

### **PAPER –II: LIFE PROCESSES AT THE TISSUE, ORGAN AND ORGANISM LEVELS: A BIOCHEMICAL APPROACH- II**

#### **Learning objectives:**

To understand the functioning of tissues and organs it is necessary to study the molecular interactions and metabolic processes. Basic biochemical processes in cells and tissues and their regulation and integration are the essentials for normal function. This section deals with anabolic processes that build molecules in biological cells.

#### **THEORY**

**(Total Lectures: 45)**

<b>Course code</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Topic headings</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Lectures</b>
<b>SBSLSC402</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Metabolism:</b> <b>Anabolism of biomolecules:</b> <b>A. Carbohydrate Anabolism:</b> 1. Gluconeogenesis 2. Pentose phosphate pathway 3. Short account of polysaccharide synthesis (Glycogen) <b>B. Lipids Anabolism:</b> 1. Fatty acid biosynthesis 2. Cholesterol biosynthesis (4 Stages – Condensation, Conversion, Polymerization and Cyclization) and prostaglandin biosynthesis <b>C. Amino-acid Anabolism:</b> 1. Transamination and its significance 2. Glutamate and Glutamine metabolism and significance <b>D. Photosynthesis</b> 1. Photophosphorylation, Hill reaction 2. C3 and C4 cycles 3. Photorespiration	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>  4  3  2  6

SBSLSC402	2	<p><b>Nucleic acids:</b> Chemistry of nucleic acids –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of two pathways for purine and pyrimidine synthesis and Significance of the ‘salvage pathway’.</li> <li>2. Transcription <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prokaryotes - binding, initiation, elongation &amp; termination</li> <li>2. Eukaryotes - only in terms of different RNA polymerase along with promoters RNA processing – of rRNA, tRNA and mRNA (5’cap, poly A tail and intron splicing (snRNPs only).</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Concept of Reverse transcription.</li> </ol>	2	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>2</p>
SBSLSC402	3	<p><b>Regulation of gene expression and Integration of metabolism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Translation: Genetic code; Translation system – Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes, posttranslational modification(Phosphorylation, methylation and Acetylation)</li> <li>2. Regulation of gene expression and its significance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Operon model (Lac and Trp).</li> <li>(b) Alternate splicing</li> <li>(c) Concept of RNAi</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	2	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>

<p><b>SBSLSCP402</b></p>	<p><b>This practical involves the following points relevant to Biochemistry:</b></p> <p><b>A. Instrumentation / Technique</b> PAGE (Demonstration) Chromatography – Paper, Thin layer, Column</p> <p><b>B. Process / Concept and immediate Relevance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extraction, Purification</li> <li>- Analysis /Estimation</li> <li>- GLP (Good Laboratory practices) incorporated into every practical</li> </ul> <p>Separation / Extraction techniques</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extraction and Detection of RNA/Ribose Sugars. <i>(Extraction of nucleic acid and detection by color reaction)</i></li> <li>2. Chromatography of Sugars – Circular Paper <i>(Separation of carbohydrates and detection by color reaction)</i></li> <li>3. Thin Layer Chromatography for separation of Plant Pigments <i>(Slide technique)</i> <i>(Separation techniques for charged, uncharged materials based on solvent partition)</i></li> <li>4. Solvent Extraction of Lipids. <i>(Extraction of lipid and proportional estimation by weight)</i></li> <li>5. Column Chromatography of Proteins / Pigments. <i>(Separation technique for proteins/ other materials based on charge/size)</i></li> <li>6. Protein separation by PAGE <i>(Demonstration)</i> <i>(Separation techniques for charged materials based on electrophoretic mobility)</i></li> <li>7&amp;8. Plant enzyme <i>(Qualitative / Quantitative)</i></li> <li>9. Interpretation of pathological reports based on the biochemical analysis.</li> </ol>	<p><b>2</b></p>	
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## SEMESTER IV

### SBSLSC403

#### PAPER III POPULATION APPROACH: POPULATION AND COMMUNITIES AS REGULATORY UNIT

##### Learning objective:

- To understand Evolutionary concepts in depth
- Handling measurements and biological variation in a variety of experimental setup
- Enable students to appreciate and construct phylogenetic trees and find ORFs and make predictions about the location of a gene
- Familiarize students about infectious diseases that affect humans.

##### THEORY

(Total Lectures: 45)

Course code	Unit	Topic headings	Credits	Lectures
SBSLSC403	1	<b>Evolution and its consequences:</b>	2	<b>15</b>
		1. Origin of Species: a) Species concept, Allopatric and sympatric speciation, isolating mechanism preventing exchange in populations. Rates of speciation-punctuated or gradual. b) Life history theory		5
		2. Human evolution: Factors in Human Origin: Bipedalism, improvement in food acquisition, improved predator avoidance and reproductive success, Tool making, Hunter gatherer societies and evolution of communication –speech and language. Altruism and kin selection. 3. Evolution and Society: a) Cultural vs biological evolution, b) Social Darwinism and eugenics, c) Reproductive technologies and genetic engineering impact on human culture, d) Gene machine vs intelligent design arguments.		6 4
SBSLSC403	2	<b>Biostatistics–II</b> 1. Hypothesis and its types, errors in testing and its types, level of significance 2. Analysis of variance one-way classification, F-test	2	<b>15</b> 3 3

		3. Test for equality of two means, Paired and unpaired t-tests.		3
		4. Comparison between Parametric and Non parametric test		3
		5. Chi Square test for independence 2x2 table		3
<b>SBSLSC403</b>	<b>3</b>	<p><b>Infectious Diseases-II &amp; BioinformaticsII</b></p> <p><b>Infectious Diseases -II</b> (to be discussed with respect to epidemiology, aetiology, pathology (of target tissue only), diagnosis, therapy, preventive measures and vaccines)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vector borne Diseases – Malaria/ EBOLA/Zika</li> <li>2. Viral Disease – AIDS/ Herpes</li> <li>3. Bacterial Diseases – Tuberculosis/ Leprosy/ Typhoid</li> <li>4. Fungal Diseases – Candidiasis/ Ringworm</li> <li>5. Helminthic Diseases – Filariasis</li> </ol> <p><b>Bioinformatics–II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phylogenetic Analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Concept of homologues - paralogous and orthologous genes, xenologs</li> <li>(b) Rooted versus unrooted trees</li> <li>(c) Cladogram and phylograms</li> <li>(d) Choice of sequence – nucleic acid/protein</li> <li>(e) Maximum parsimony method</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Gene prediction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Concept of six frame translation</li> <li>(b) Annotation of putative genes, ORF finding</li> <li>(c) Gene prediction methods – Homology and <i>Ab initio</i></li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
				7
				4
				5

SBSLSCP403		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a. Comparative Anatomy of Brain (Invertebrate to vertebrate c. Study of Fossils (Any two)</li> <li>2. Human Karyotyping- Normal and Abnormal (Numerical and Structural)</li> <li>3. <i>Chironomous</i> Larva- Study of Giant Chromosome from Salivary Glands</li> <li>4. Finding ORF in prokaryotes – manual/NCBI ORF finder</li> <li>5. Phylogenetic analysis using Globin gene and Mitochondrial DNA</li> <li>6. Applications of t distribution</li> <li>7. Analysis of variance one-way classification</li> <li>8. Chi square distribution (In all statistical analysis use of Excel should be introduced)</li> <li>9. Project report based on Bioinformatics/Biostatistics/ Population Genetics /Evolution</li> </ol>	2	
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**Note: All practicals in each course in both semesters have to be understood in terms of Instrumentation, Technique, Concept and Relevance or whichever may be applicable**

## **REFERENCE BOOKS**

### **SBSLSC 301 and 401**

1. **Plant physiology**, Taiz and others, 6th edition (2014), Sinauer Associates.
2. **Essential Developmental Biology**, J.M. W. Slack, 2nd edition (2006), Blackwell Publishers.
3. **Developmental Biology**, Scott Gilbert, 9th edition (2010), Sinauer Associates.
4. **Fundamentals of physiology - A Human perspective** L Sherwood, 5th edition (2006), Thomson Brooks.
5. **Embryology of Angiosperms**, Bhojwani and Bhatnagar, 4th edition (1999) New Delhi Vikas Pub.
6. **Vander's Human Physiology**, Widmaier, Raff, Strand, 10th edition (2006) McGraw Hill Int.
7. **Principles of Animal Physiology**, C Moyes and Schulte, 2nd edition (2007) Peason Education.
8. **Microbiology**, Davis, Dulbecco and Ginsberg (1990) Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.
9. **Textbook of Microbiology**, Ananthanarayanan and Panniker, 5th edition (1996) Orient Longman.

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1. **Lehninger's Principles of Biochemistry**, Nelson and Cox, 4th edition (2005) W. H Freeman Publishers.
2. **Biochemistry**, J.M. Berg, J L Tymencko and L. Stryer, 5th edition (2002) W H Freeman and co.
3. **Fundamentals of Biochemistry**, D.Voet, J. G.Voet, 1st ed (2004) John Wiley & Co., New York Pratt.
4. **Principles of Biochemistry**, Lehninger.A, 2nd Edition (1993) CBS Publishers and Distributors,
5. **Principles of Biochemistry**, Zubay G.L, Parson W.W. and Vance D.E., 1<sup>st</sup> edition (1995) W. C. Brown.
6. **An Introduction to Genetic Analysis**, Griffiths A.J. et al, 7<sup>th</sup> edition (2002), W. H. Freeman (London).
7. **Concepts of Genetics**, Robert Brooker, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (2015), McGraw-Hill Education.
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### **SBSLSC 303 and 403**

1. **Strickberger's Evolution**, B. Hall and B. Hallgrimsson. 4th Edition (2008). Jones and Bartlett.
2. **Remarkable Creatures: Epic Adventures in Search of the Origin of Species**, Sean B. Carrol, (2009), Mariner Books.
3. **Population Genetics**, M.B.Hamilton, (2009), Wily-Blackwell.
4. **Population Genetics: A Concise Guide** J.H.Gillespie, (2004), Johns Hopkins University Press.
5. **Lamarck's revenge: How epigenetics is revolutionizing our understanding of evolution's past and present**, Peter Ward, 1<sup>st</sup> edition (2018), Bloomsbury Publishers.
6. **Methods in Biostatistics**, B.K.Mahajan, 8th Edition, (2010) Jaypee.
7. **Fundamental concepts of Bioinformatics**, Krane and Raymer (2003), Benjamin Cummings.
8. **Bioinformatics for Dummies**, Jean-Michel Claverie, Cedric Notredame, (2003), John Wiley & Sons.
9. **Biostatistics**, Veer Bala Rastogi, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (2015), Medtech.
10. **Medical Microbiology: A guide to microbial infections**. Greenwood, Slack, Peutherer and Barer, 17th edition, (2007) Churchill Livingstone.