

BIOTECHNOLOGY – SYLLABUS FOR RET

1. BIOLOGICAL MACROMOLECULES

- A. Structure of atoms, molecules and chemical bonds.
- B. Composition, structure and function of biomolecules (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids and vitamins).
- C. Stabilizing interactions (Van der Waals, electrostatic, hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic interaction, etc.).
- D. Principles of biophysical chemistry (pH, buffer, reaction kinetics, thermodynamics, colligative properties).
- E. Bioenergetics, glycolysis, oxidative phosphorylation, coupled reaction, group transfer, biological energy transducers.
- F. Principles of catalysis, enzymes and enzyme kinetics, enzyme regulation, mechanism of enzyme catalysis, isozymes
- G. Conformation of proteins (Ramachandran plot, secondary structure, domains, motif and folds).
- H. Conformation of nucleic acids (helix (A, B, Z), t-RNA, micro-RNA).

2. CELL BIOLOGY & CELL SIGNALING

- A. **Membrane structure and function:** (Structure of model membrane, lipid bilayer and membrane protein diffusion, osmosis, ion channels, active transport, membrane pumps, mechanism of sorting and regulation of intracellular transport, electrical properties of membranes).
- B. **Structural organization and function of intracellular organelles** (Cell wall, nucleus, mitochondria, Golgi bodies, lysosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisomes, plastids, vacuoles, chloroplast, structure & function of cytoskeleton and its role in motility).
- C. **Organization of genes and chromosomes** (Operon, unique and repetitive DNA, interrupted genes, gene families, structure of chromatin and chromosomes, heterochromatin, euchromatin, transposons).
- D. **Cell division and cell cycle** (Mitosis and meiosis, their regulation, steps in cell cycle, regulation and control of cell cycle).
- E. **Cancer** Genetic rearrangements in progenitor cells, oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, cancer and the cell cycle, metastasis, interaction of cancer cells with normal cells, therapeutic interventions of uncontrolled cell growth.
- F. **Programmed cell death, aging and senescence**
- G. **Cell signaling** General principles of cell communication, cell adhesion and roles of different adhesion molecules, gap junctions, extracellular matrix, integrins, neurotransmission and its regulation. Hormones and their receptors, cell surface receptor, signaling through G-protein coupled receptors, signal transduction pathways, second messengers, regulation of signaling pathways.

3. MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

- A. **DNA replication, repair and recombination** (Unit of replication, enzymes involved, replication origin and replication fork, fidelity of replication, extrachromosomal replicons, DNA damage and repair mechanisms, homologous and site-specific recombination).
- B. **RNA synthesis and processing** (transcription factors and machinery, formation of initiation complex, transcription activator and repressor, RNA polymerases, capping,

elongation, and termination, RNA processing, RNA editing, splicing, and polyadenylation, structure and function of different types of RNA, RNA transport).

C. **Protein synthesis and processing** (Ribosome, formation of initiation complex, initiation factors and their regulation, elongation and elongation factors, termination, genetic code, aminoacylation of tRNA, tRNA-identity, aminoacyl tRNA synthetase, and translational proof-reading, translational inhibitors, Post- translational modification of proteins).

D. **Control of gene expression at transcription and translation level** (regulating the expression of phages, viruses, prokaryotic and eukaryotic genes, role of chromatin in gene expression and gene silencing).

4. GENETICS

A. **Mendelian principles** : Dominance, segregation, independent assortment.

B. **Concept of gene** : Allele, multiple alleles, pseudoallele, complementation tests

C. **Extensions of Mendelian principles** : Codominance, incomplete dominance, gene interactions, pleiotropy, genomic imprinting, penetrance and expressivity, phenocopy, linkage and crossing over, sex linkage, sex limited and sex influenced characters.

D. **Gene mapping methods** : Linkage maps, tetrad analysis, mapping with molecular markers, mapping by using somatic cell hybrids, development of mapping population in plants.

E. **Extra chromosomal inheritance** : Inheritance of Mitochondrial and chloroplast genes, maternal inheritance.

F. **Microbial genetics** : Methods of genetic transfers – transformation, conjugation, transduction and sex-duction, mapping genes by interrupted mating, fine structure analysis of genes.

G. **Human genetics** : Pedigree analysis, karyotypes, genetic disorders.

H. **Mutation** : Types, causes and detection, mutant types – lethal, conditional, biochemical, loss of function, gain of function, germinal versus somatic mutants, insertional mutagenesis.

I. **Structural and numerical alterations of chromosomes** : Deletion, duplication, inversion, translocation, ploidy and their genetic implications.

J. **Recombination** : Homologous and non-homologous recombination including transposition.

K. **Population genetics** – Populations, Gene pool, Gene frequency; Hardy-Weinberg Law; concepts and rate of change in gene frequency through natural selection, migration and random genetic drift.

5. ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION

A. **Ecosystem and Environment**: Physical environment; biotic environment; biotic and abiotic interactions. Concept of habitat and niche; niche width and overlap; fundamental and realized niche; resource partitioning; character displacement. Ecosystem structure; ecosystem function; energy flow and mineral cycling (C,N,P); primary production and decomposition.

B. **Population Ecology**: Characteristics of a population; population growth curves; population regulation; life history strategies (*r* and *K* selection); concept of metapopulation – demes and dispersal, interdemic extinctions, age structured populations.

C. **Species Interactions**: Types of interactions, interspecific competition, herbivory, carnivory, pollination, symbiosis.

D. **Community Ecology**: Nature of communities; community structure and attributes; levels of species diversity and its measurement; edges and ecotones. Ecological Succession: Types; mechanisms; changes involved in succession; concept of climax.

E. **Mechanisms of Evolution**: Adaptive radiation; Isolating mechanisms; Speciation; Allopatricity and Sympatricity; Convergent evolution; Sexual selection; Co-evolution

F. Molecular Evolution: Concepts of neutral evolution, molecular divergence and molecular clocks; Molecular tools in phylogeny, classification and identification; Protein and nucleotide sequence analysis; origin of new genes and proteins; Gene duplication and divergence.

6. METHODS IN BIOLOGY

A. Molecular Biology and Recombinant DNA methods: Isolation and purification of RNA, DNA (genomic and plasmid) and proteins, different separation methods.

Analysis of RNA, DNA and proteins by one and two dimensional gel electrophoresis, Isoelectric focusing gels.

Molecular cloning of DNA or RNA fragments in bacterial and eukaryotic systems.

Expression of recombinant proteins using bacterial, animal and plant vectors.

Isolation of specific nucleic acid sequences

Generation of genomic and cDNA libraries in plasmid, phage, cosmid, BAC and YAC vectors.

In vitro mutagenesis and deletion techniques, gene knock out in bacterial and eukaryotic organisms.

Protein sequencing methods, detection of post translation modification of proteins.

DNA sequencing methods, strategies for genome sequencing.

Methods for analysis of gene expression at RNA and protein level, large scale expression, such as micro array based techniques

Isolation, separation and analysis of carbohydrate and lipid molecules

RFLP, RAPD and AFLP techniques

B. Microscopic techniques: Visualization of cells and subcellular components by light microscopy, resolving powers of different microscopes, microscopy of living cells, scanning and transmission microscopes, different fixation and staining techniques for EM, freeze-etch and freeze- fracture methods for EM, image processing methods in microscopy.

C. Biophysical Methods: Molecular analysis using UV/visible, fluorescence, circular dichroism, NMR and ESR spectroscopy Molecular structure determination using X-ray diffraction and NMR, Molecular analysis using light scattering, different types of mass spectrometry and surface plasma resonance methods.

D. Statistical Methods: Measures of central tendency and dispersal; probability distributions (Binomial, Poisson and normal); Sampling distribution Levels of significance; Regression and Correlation; t-test; Analysis of variance; χ^2 test.

7. APPLIED BIOLOGY:

A. Microbial fermentation.

B. Tissue and cell culture methods for animals. Transgenic animals.

C. Tissue and cell culture methods for plants. Transgenic plants, gene transfer methods.

D. Gene therapy.

E. Breeding in plants and animals, including marker – assisted selection

F. Bioremediation and phytoremediation, Biosensors.

8. IMMUNOLOGY

Innate and adaptive immune system Cells and molecules involved in innate and adaptive immunity, antigens, antigenicity and immunogenicity. B and T cell epitopes, structure and function of antibody molecules. generation of antibody diversity, monoclonal antibodies, antigen-antibody interactions, MHC molecules, antigen processing and presentation, activation and differentiation of B and T cells, B and T cell receptors, humoral and cell-mediated immune responses, inflammation, hypersensitivity and autoimmunity, vaccines.

Histochemical and Immunotechniques: Antibody generation, Detection of molecules using ELISA, RIA, western blot, immunoprecipitation, fluocytometry and immunofluorescence microscopy.

9. DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

A. Basic concepts of development : Potency, commitment, specification, induction, competence, determination and differentiation; morphogenetic gradients; cell fate and cell lineages; stem cells; genomic equivalence and the cytoplasmic determinants; imprinting; mutants and transgenics in analysis of development

B. Gametogenesis, fertilization and early development: Production of gametes, cell surface molecules in gamete recognition; zygote formation, cleavage, blastula formation, gastrulation and formation of germ layers.