AC 27/2/13 Item no. 4.48

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI



Syllabus for Sem V & VI Program: B.Sc. Course: Biochemistry (6 units)

(Credit Based Semester and Grading System with effect from the academic year 2013–2014)

T.Y.B.Sc. –BIOCHEMISTRY-(6 Units) Syllabus Credit Based and Grading System To be implemented from the Academic year 2013-2014

Theory					
Course	UNIT	TOPICS	Credits	L / Week	
	Metaboli	sm & Analytical Techniques-I			
	Ι	Carbohydrate Metabolism		1	
USBCH501	II	Bioenergetics & Oxidative Phosphorylation	2.5	1	
	III	Chromatography		1	
	IV	pH and Buffers & Vitamins		1	
	Environn	nental Science			
	Ι	Air		1	
USBCH502	II	Water & Water treatment	25	1	
050011502	III	Soil & Noise	- 2.3	1	
	IV	Energy, Industrial Pollutants and Environmental Monitoring		1	
	Advance	d Genetics & RDT			
	Ι	DNA Replication & Repair		1	
	II	Transcription & Translation		1	
USBCH503	III	Recombinant DNA Technology (RDT)	2.5	1	
	IV	RDT Recombinant DNA Technology (RDT) techniques		1	
	Immunol	ogy and Pathophysiology- I			
	Ι	Human immune system		1	
	II	Antigen- Antibody interactions		1	
USBCH504	III	Metabolic disorders, Blood related diseases & Cardio Vascular System and related diseases	2.5	1	
	IV	Cancer		1	

SEMESTER V

	Practicals		
USBCHP05	Practicals of Course USBCH 501 + Course USBCH 502	3	8
USBCHP06	Practicals of Course USBCH 503 + Course USBCH 504	3	8

T.Y.B.Sc. –BIOCHEMISTRY-(6 Units) Syllabus Credit Based and Grading System To be implemented from the Academic year 2013-2014

SEMESTER	VI
Theory	

		Theory		
Course	UNIT	TOPICS	Credits	L / Week
	Metaboli	sm & Analytical Techniques-II		
	Ι	Lipid metabolism		1
USBCH601	II	Amino acid and protein	2.5	1
	TTT	metabolism & Endocrinology		
	111	Centrifugation and Spectroscopy		1
	IV	Electrophoresis		1
	Nutrition	& Pharmacology		
	Ι	Nutrition		1
USBCH602	II	Diet Management	2.5	1
	III	Pharmacology		1
	IV	Mechanism of Drug Action and		1
	D	Therapeutic drugs		
	Biostatist	ics & Bioinformatics		
	Ι	Biostatistics and descriptive statistics		1
USBCH603	II	Probability & bioinformatics	2.5	1
	III	Hypothesis testing		1
	IV	Hypothesis testing		1
	Immunol	ogy and Pathophysiology- II		
	Ι	Antigen- Antibody interactions & Complement system		1
USBCH604	II	Major histocompatibility complex &Transplant immunology	2.5	1
	III	Virology & AIDS		1
	IV	Endocrine Diseases & Ageing		1

Practicals

USBCHP07	Practicals of Course USBCH 601 + Course USBCH 602	3	8
USBCHP08	Practicals of Course USBCH 603 + Course USBCH 604	3	8

	T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY USBCH501			
]	METABOLISM & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES-I		
Unit	Topic	Topics	NOS	
No	No			
I	1.0	Carbohydrate metabolism	15	
	1.1.	Catabolism – Cellular location, sequence of reactions,		
		labelling of carbon atoms, and energetics of : Glycolysis		
		(aerobic and anaerobic); Oxidation of pyruvate, Krebs cycle ;		
		Glyoxylate pathway;		
		Glycogenolysis – [schematic – no structures, but with enzymes		
		and coenzymes]		
	1.2	Anabolism – HMP shunt (Cellular location, sequence of		
		reactions, multifunctional nature); Gluconeogenesis,		
		Glycogenesis – [schematic – no structures, but with enzymes		
TT	2.0	and coenzymes]	15	
11	2.0	Bioenergetics & Oxidative Phosphorylation	15	
	2.1	Bioenergetics		
		Concept of free energy; Respiratory electron transport chain –		
		Carriers [basic chemistry, redox potentials, orientation on the		
		membrane, sequence}; Q cycle in Complex III; Inhibitors of		
		electron transport – Antimycin A, Amytal, Rotenone, CN,		
		Azide, CO Malata Agneritata ghuttla and Chuagral nhagnhata ghuttla		
	2.2	Ovidative phosphorylation Chamiosmatic hypothesis		
	2.2.	Proton motive force: Structure of ATP synthese. Uncounler		
		of FTC and Oxidative phosphoryaltion [DNP]		
	23	Photosynthesis – Light and dark reactions Z scheme and		
		electron carriers, photophosphorylation [linear and cyclic]:		
		Calvin cycle – schematic with enzymes		
III	3.0	Chromatography	15	
	3.1	Chromatography		
		Principle, Technique and Applications of the following kinds		
		of chromatography : Partition chromatography (Paper),		
		Adsorption Chromatography (TLC and column); Ion exchange		
	2.2	chromatography and Gel filtration		
	3.2	Principles of GLC, HPLC, Affinity enromatography		
IV	4.0	pH and Buffers & Vitamins	15	
	4.1	pH and Buffers		
	4.1.1	Derivation of Hendersen-Hasselbalch equation ; Numericals		
	4.1.2	Ionization of Gly, Asp, Lys (pKa values required)		
	4.1.3	Titration curve of Glycine, Valine and Lysine		
	4.1.4	Derivation of the relationship between pI, pKa1 and pKa2 for		
	4.1.5	Glycine		
	4.1.5	pH meter and Glass electrode		
	4.2	Vitamins and Coenzymes : Water soluble vitaming Thiomin Dihaflavin Missin		
	4.2.1	water soluble vitamins – i marnin, Kibollavin, Macin,		

4.2.2	Pyridoxine, Biotin, Lipoic acid :- Chemistry of the Vitamin and its coenzyme form [structure not to be done, only group involved in its activity] and one biochemical role; Fat soluble vitamins A,D,E,K :- Vitamin A – Chemistry, Wald's Visual cycle and role of Rhodopsin (with structure), Transducin, cGMP in vision ; Vitamin D – role in Ca absorption and mobilization; Vit E and Vit K– physiological role (Vitamins D,E,K no structures)	
-------	---	--

		T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY	
		USBCH502 Envidonmental science	
Unit No	Topic No	Topics	NOS
Ι	1.0	Air	15
	1.1 1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3	Atmosphere Composition and structure of atmosphere Particles , ions and radicals in the atmosphere Chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere [reactions of oxygen, ozone, sulphur dioxide , nitrogen oxide and organic compounds]	
	1.2.1	Air Pollutants – CO, Oxides of Nitrogen, SO ₂ , hydrocarbons and photochemical smog, Green house gases, suspended particulate matter[sources and effect of], depletion of ozone	
II	2.0	Water & Water treatment	15
	2.1	Water	
	2.1.1	Hydrosphere- characteristics and the water cycle	
	2.2 2.2.1	Water Pollution Organic pollutants[pesticides, insecticides, detergents, oil spills, toxic organic chemicals]	
	2.2.2	Inorganic pollutants [heavy metals – Hg, Pb, As, Cd] Thermal pollution of water	
	2.3 2.3.1 2.3.2	Water treatment Criteria for water purity, Water purification [preliminary, primary, secondary, tertiary- chlorination, ion exchange]	
III		Soil & Noise	15
	3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3	Soil Composition of soil, Nitrogen cycle Types of soil pollution – acidification, agrochemical pollution, salinization, and contamination by metalliferous wastes	
	3.2 3.2.1 3.2.2	Noise and its measurement Classification of Noise Causes and consequences of Noise pollution	
IV	4.0	Energy, Industrial Pollutants and Environmental Monitoring	15

4.1	Energy	
4.1.1	Conventional Sources : Coal, Coke, Natural gas (CNG),	
4.1.2	Petroleum products (Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene, Oils, Naphtha)	
4.1.3	Non Conventional Sources : Solar, Geothermal, Tidal,	
4.1.4	Hydroelectric power, Nuclear energy, Biofuels,	
4.1.5	Natural gas (Synthetic Natural Gas)	
4.2	Industrial pollutants (Sources and remedial measures)	
4.2.1	Polymers and Plastics	
4.2.2	Asbestos	
4.2.3	Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls	
4.2.4	Mining – Acid mine drainage	
4.3	Environmental monitoring	
4.3.1	Approaches used to monitor the environment-air, water and	
	soil. [Principles and Significance only. Protocols for each	
	factor – not required]	
4.3.2	Remote Sensing	

	GENETI	T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH503 CS, ADVANCED GENETICS & RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY	
Unit No.	No	Contents	NOL
I	1.0	DNA Replication & Repair	15
	1.1	 Replication of DNA (in prokaryotes) - Models of DNA replication : Semi-conservative, Dispersive & Conservative; Modes of DNA replication: Theta & rolling circle; Enzymes (pol I, II and III) and accessory proteins; Mechanism of semi-conservative replication; DNA repair: Direct, Photoreactivation, 06 methyl guanine DNA methyl transferase, Excision repair, Mismatch repair, Recombination repair, SOS-error prone repair 	
II		Transcription & Translation	15
	2.1	Transcription - in prokaryotes, prokaryotic RNA polymeraseand promoter; mechanism of RNA transcription: Initiation,elongation and termination; processing of t RNA , r RNA,mRNA (prokaryotes and eukaryotes)- concept of split genes,reverse transcription.Role of Inhibitor- Rifampicin , Actinomycin D	
	2.2	Translation (protein biosynthesis) in prokaryotes –Genetic code, mechanism of translation: Activation of aminoacids, chain initiation, elongation & termination: Posttranslational modifications of proteinsRole of Inhibitor- Puromycin	
III	3.0	Recombinant DNA Technology (RDT)	15
	3.1	Introduction & Applications of RDT- Agriculture (Bt Cotton); Medicine (Insulin); GM food ;	

	3.2	 Tools for RDT (a) Enzymes- Restriction endonucleases, ligases, terminal transferases, reverse transcriptase: (b) Cloning and Expression Vectors- Plasmid, pBR 322, PUC-19, Bacteriophage – Lambda phage; Cosmid; Artificial Chromosomes(BAC and VAC): Shuttle vectors: 	
		(c) Probes- DNA probes	
IV	4.0	RDT Recombinant DNA Technology (RDT) techniques	15
	4.1	Isolation of gene: Gene library and c-DNA library; Southern blot; Chimeric DNA	
	4.2	Gene Transfer: Transformation, Transfection, Electroporation, Microinjection, Liposome, Microprojectile (in brief)	
	4.3	Selection and screening- Antibiotic and colony hybridization	
1	4.4	DINA Ampinication by PCK	

T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units)			
		USBCH504 IMMUNOLOGY & PATHOPHYSIOLOGY –I	
Unit	Topic	Topics	NOS
No	No		
Ι	1.0	Human immune system	15
	1.1	Types of Immunity	
	1.1.1	Innate immunity – Anatomical barriers, physiological barriers,	
	1.1.2	Characteristics of Inflammation, phagocytosis [no mechanism]	
	1.1.3	Adaptive immunity – Active & Passive	
	1.1.4	Humoral & Cell mediated immunity	
	1.2	Organs of the immune system :	
	1.2.1	Primary lymphoid organs: Thymus, Bone marrow	
	1.2.2	Secondary lymphoid organs: Lymphatic system, Lymph nodes, Spleen, MALT.	
	1.3	Cells of the immune system:	
	1.3.1	Lymphocytes – B cells and T cells, Natural killer cells –	
		Mononuclear phagocytes, Granulocytes, Antigen presenting cells.	
	1.3.2	Clonal selection & immunologic memory.	
	1.3.3	Cytokines : biological functions of IL1, tumor necrosis factor-	
		alpha, interferon –alpha, IL2, interferon-gamma.	
II	2.0	Antigen- Antibody interactions	15
	2.1.1	Antigens: Antigenecity, immunogenecity, epitope, factors	
		determining immunogenecity, Haptens.	
	2.1.2	Antibodies : Fine structure of immunoglobulin, Antibody-	
		mediated functions, Antibody classes, Monoclonal antibodies.	
	2.2.1	Antibody diversity: Multigene organization of	
		immunoglobulin genes – Lambda , kappa & heavy chain	
	2.2.2	Light chain DNA – VJ rearrangements	
	2.2.3	Heavy chain DNA - VDJ rearrangements	

III	3.0	Metabolic disorders, Blood related diseases & Cardio	15
		Vascular System and related diseases	
	3.1	Metabolic disorder	
	3.1.1	Inborn error: With respect to Etiology and Clinical	
		manifestations	
	3.1.2	Carbohydrate Metabolism: Glycogen storage disease Type 1.	
	3.1.3	Protein Metabolism: Albinism.	
	3.1.4	Lipid Metabolism: Tay Sach's disease.	
	3.2	Blood related diseases	
	3.2.1	Iron deficiency anemia.	
	3.2.2	Sickle cell anemia.	
	3.2.3	Thalassemia.	
	3.3	Cardio Vascular System and related diseases:	
		Atherosclerosis.	
IV	4.0	Cancer	15
	4.1	Biology of Cancer.	
	4.2	Physiology of Cancer cells.	
	4.3	Carcinogens: Types (Physical, Chemical and Biological);	
		Environmental Factor.	
	4.4	Causes of cancer.	
	4.5	Genetics of cancer with reference to p53 and oncogenes.	
	4.6	Cancer therapy (Chemo – purine, pyrimidine and folate analogs)	

PRACTICALS

USBCHP05

P05 (501)

- 1) Determination of the optimum pH of β -Amylase.
- 2) Determination of Km of β -Amylase from sweet potato.
- 3) Determination of the activity and specific activity of β -Amylase from sweet potato.
- 4) Effect of an inhibitor (eg. EDTA) on Amylase activity.
- 5) Estimation of glucose by Benedict's method.
- 6) Separation of sugars by circular paper chromatography

Demonstration Experiments

Separation of plant pigments by adsorption column chromatography (eg. Silica/Alumina)

P05 (502)

- 1) Determination of the pH of water/effluent/soil using a pH meter.
- 2) Determination of the conductance of water / effluent.
- 3) Estimation of organic content of soil –Diphenylamine method.
- 4) Estimation of lead by the EDTA method.
- 5) Estimation of copper by the Isoamyl alcohol method.
- 6) Determination of salinity of / chlorides in water Silver nitrate method.
- 7) Determination of the Chemical Oxygen Demand of water/effluent by the potassium dichromate method

USBCHP06

P06 (503)

- 1) Estimation of glucose by DNSA method.
- 2) Estimation of glucose by the Folin Wu method.
- 3) Determination of the Hemoglobin content by the Sahli's hemoglobinometer.
- 4) Determination of blood groups.
- 5) Detection of Ca^{+2} and Mg^{+2} ions in by the Eriochrome Black T-EDTA method.
- 6) Estimation of phosphorus by Fiske and Subbarao method

P06 (504)

- 1) Isolation of starch from sweet potato.
- 2) Extraction of lipid from oil seeds by the cold percolation method.
- 3) Estimation of DNA by the Diphenylamine method
- 4) Isolation and spooling of DNA from onion / moong

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Biochemistry, as an interdisciplinary subject, consists of 06 (Six) Units of T.Y.B.Sc. Carrying 400 marks in Fifth Semester, as follows:

THEORY :				
COURSE CODE	Title of Paper	Internal Assessment marks	Semester end Examination marks	Total Marks
USBCH501	METABOLISM & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES	40	60	100
USBCH502	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	40	60	100
USBCH503	GENETICS , ADVANCED GENETICS & RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY	40	60	100
USBCH504	IMMUNOLOGY & PATHOPHYSIOLOGY	40	60	100
	TOTAL			400

PRACTICALS :					
COURSE CODE	Marks per course	Total per semester			
USBCHP05	100				
USBCHP06	100				
TOTAL		200			

PRACTICALS: SEMESTER V

Day I

Total Marks 100

Separation of mixtures using chromatography (P-I) (20 marks)+ Volumetry (P-II) (20 marks) + Enzymology (P-I) (30 marks) + pH/ Conductance of soil (P-II) (10 marks) + Journal (P-I) (05) + Journal (P-II) (05) + Viva (P-I) (05)

Day II

Total Marks 100

Colorimetry (P-IV)(20 marks) + Volumetry (P-III) (20 marks) + An isolation (P-IV) (20 marks) + Haemotology (2 Experiments) (P-III) (20 marks)+ Journal* (P-III) (05) + Journal* (P-IV) (05) + Viva (P-III) (05) + Viva (P-IV) (05)

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR PRACTICAL OF SEM V

- 1. The Sem V practical examination shall be conducted by respective colleges on behalf of the University
- 2. There shall be 02 (Two) examiners to conduct the practical examination –one Internal examiner and other external examiner
- 3. The external examiner shall be on the panel of examiner approved by the University of Mumbai.
- 4. The college shall invite one such examiner from approved panel as an external examiner
- 5. Duration for the Practical examination for Sem V
 - a) Two days of 02 sessions on each day
 - b) Total no. of sessions = 04
 - c) Each session: $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 - d) Morning session : 09.00 am to 12.30 pm Afternoon session: 01.00 pm to 04.30 pm.

*Candidate without duly certified journals SHALL NOT be allowed to appear for the University practical examination.

	_	T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH601	
-	N	METABOLISM & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES-II	
I	1.0	Lipid metabolism	15
	1.1	Lipid metabolism – , Catabolism - Knoop's experiment ; Beta oxidation of even carbon saturated fatty acids (C4 to C20) Energetics of fatty acid oxidation.	
	1.2	Anabolism – Fatty acid biosynthesis (palmitic acid), Ketone body formation, utilization, and the physiological significance of Ketone bodies in Diabetes mellitus, Starvation, Pregnancy and Alcoholism.	
II	2.0	Amino acid and protein metabolism & Endocrinology	15
	2.1	Amino acid and protein metabolism – Reactions of amino acids – Transamination [GOT/GPT and mechanism of transamination] ; Decarboxylation [His, Trp, Glu, and mechanism of decarboxylation] , Deamination [oxidative – NAD(P) linked dehydrogenases and D & L - Amino acid oxidases, Non oxidative – Asp, Cys, Ser]	
	2.1.2	Urea cycle – Cellular location, sequence of reactions, Labeling of N atom, transport of NH ₃	
	2.2 2.2.1	Endocrinology Chemistry, synthesis, secretion and physiological effects of Thyroxine and Insulin [synthesis from preproinsulin], Diabetes mellitus, Hypothyroidism [cretinism and myxedema], Hyperthyroidism [goiter – simple & toxic] Physiological role of Glucocorticoids, Oxytocin and ADH	
	2.2.2	Mode of action of steroid hormones, Effect of epinephrine on glycogen synthesis and breakdown [amplification cascade with G proteins, cAMP, adenylate cyclase, kinases]	
III	3.0	Centrifugation and Spectroscopy	15
	3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3	Centrifugation RCF, RPM and derivation of an equation relating the two; Nomogram; Sedimentation coefficient Types and applications of centrifuges – Clinical, High speed, Ultra centrifuge - preparative and analytical. Types of centrifugation and its applications– Differential, Rate zonal, Isopycnic (Centrifugation with and without density gradients)	
	3.2 3.2.1. 3.2.2 3.2.3	Spectroscopy : Beer-Lambert law, derivation, limitations, application – estimation of sugar(DNSA) and protein(Biuret); concepts of Lambda max; determination of molar extinction coefficient Construction and working of a simple colorimeter and spectrophotometer Applications of Beer-Lambert law in the estimation of sugar[DNSA] and protein[Biuret]	

	3.2.4	Numericals based on the above concepts	
IV	4.0	Electrophoresis	15
	4.1	Principle ; Factors affecting the rate of migration of sample in an electric field	
	4.2	Supporting media – paper, cellulose acetate, agar, agarose and polyacrylamide	
	4.3	Discontinuous electrophoresis – Native PAGE	
	4.4	Applications of electrophoresis - Separation of proteins and	
		Nucleic acids with one staining method for each; molecular	
		weight determination	

		T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units)	
		NUTRITION & PHARMACOLOGY	
Ι	1.0	Nutrition	15
	1.1	Principles of nutrition	
	1.1.1	Nutrients [Proximate principles, vitamins and minerals(macro	
	112	and micro- role of Ca, Mg, Na, K and Fe, Zn)], dietary fibre.	
	1.1.2	calorie) and over nutrition]	
	1.1.3	Balanced diet	
	1.2.1	Energy Assessment - RQ, BMR;	
	1.2.2	Anthropometry – BMI, Waist:hip ratio ;	
	1.2.3	Protein Deficiency Corrected Amino Acid Score Net Protein	
		utilization	
II	2.0	Diet Management	15
	2.1	Dietary Management in :- Obesity, Diabetes Mellitus,	
		Hypertension, Peptic ulcer, Obstructive Jaundice	
III	3.0	Pharmacology	15
	3.1	General pharmacology	
	3.1.1	Pharmacodynamics, Physicochemical properties of drugs,	
	5.1.2	and blood-brain barrier	
	3.1.3	Bioavailability and Bioequivalence	
	3.1.4	Drug Distribution, Metabolism and Excretion	
	3.2	Bioassays : Preclinical and clinical evaluation,	
		Therapeutic drug monitoring	
	3.3	Pharmacokinetics :	
		Therapeutic dose. Therapeutic Index	
		Drug plasma concentration, Volume of distribution, Clearance	
IV	4.0	Mechanism of Drug Action and Therapeutic drugs	15
	4.1	Mechanism of action of drugs :	
		i. Specific interaction – receptor mediated	
		ii. Partially specific – drugs via enzymes	1

In. Non specific interactions – antimicationics and anuseptics iv. Through Antibodies v. Placebo effects 4.2 Therapeutic drugs : (Mechanism of action and adverse effects) 4.2.1 Anti inflammatory – non steroid anti inflammatory NSAID [Ibuprofen], Salicylates – [Aspirins] 4.2.2 Cardiovascular drugs- CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine, and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker – Omeprazole INORTATISTICS ABIOINFORMATICS - BIOSTATISTICS ABIOINFORMATICS - I.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics and Applications studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Proteom data			iii Non manific interactions antimatch alitas and anticantics	
IV. Inrough Antibodies v. Placebo effects 4.2 Therapeutic drugs : (Mechanism of action and adverse effects) 4.2.1 Anti inflammatory – non steroid anti inflammatory NSAID [lbuprofen], Salicylates – [Aspirins] 4.2.2 Cardiovascular drugs- CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine, and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker – Omeprazole VSBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS ABIOINFORMATICS - I.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability distribution score analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogen/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics an Agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Agriculture. Introduction to Genomics Definition Probability distribution 2.1 Probability Effinition <			III. Non specific interactions – antimetadontes and antiseptics	
v. Placebo effects 4.2 Therapeutic drugs : (Mechanism of action and adverse effects) 4.2.1 Anti inflammatory – non steroid anti inflammatory NSAID [Ibuprofen], Salicylates – [Aspirins] 4.2.2 Cardiovascular drugs- CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine, and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker –Omeprazole INSECT - BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 15 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 15 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data, Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, 15 2.1 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Controp of probability: definition Probability distribution statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases. Definition & typ			iv. Inrough Antibodies	
4.2 Therapeutic drugs : (Mechanism of action and adverse effects) 4.2.1 Anti inflammatory – non steroid anti inflammatory NSAID [Ibuprofen], Salicylates – [Aspirins] 4.2.2 Cardiovascular drugs - CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine, and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker – Omeprazole TY.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - I I.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.1 Probability: definition Probability: definition Probability: definition Statistical problems based on the above			v. Placebo effects	
4.2.1 Anti inflammatory – non steroid anti inflammatory NSAID [Ibuprofen], Salicylates – [Aspirins] 4.2.2 Cardiovascular drugs- CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine, and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker –Omeprazole INSECTION PROFESSION OF Comparison of the second secon		4.2	Therapeutic drugs : (Mechanism of action and adverse	
4.2.1 Anti inflammatory – non steroid anti inflammatory NSAID [Ibuprofen], Salicylates – [Aspirins] 4.2.2 Cardiovascular drugs- CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine, and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker – Omeprazole INTERSENTING (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - I I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.2 Bioinformatics: Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB.			effects)	
[Ibuprofen], Salicylates – [Aspirins] 4.2.2 Cardiovascular drugs- CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine, and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker – Omeprazole T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 15 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 15 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 13 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution 15 2.1 Probability Concept S Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics an Application studies, Medical informatics		4.2.1	Anti inflammatory – non steroid anti inflammatory NSAID	
4.2.2 Cardiovascular drugs- CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine, and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker – Omeprazole T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - I I.0 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - I.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement Descriptive statistics: Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability Concept of probability: definition Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.1 Probability Concept of pr			[Ibuprofen], Salicylates – [Aspirins]	
and Beta blocker – Proprenolol 4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker –Omeprazole T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS &BIOINFORMATICS - I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases. Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN,		4.2.2	Cardiovascular drugs- CVS [Ca channel blocker-Amlodipine.]	
4.2.3 Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker –Omeprazole T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS - I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 15 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 15 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 14 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, 15 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases. Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Amotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the f			and Beta blocker – Proprenolol	
4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker –Omeprazole 4.2.4 Antacid- Proton pump blocker –Omeprazole T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 1 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 15 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 15 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, 15 II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases. Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,		423	Antibiotic – Penicillin and Sulphonamide	
Image: Totol pain process of mapping of the process of the proces of the proces of the process of the process		424	2.4 Antacid- Proton nump blocker –Omenrazole	
T.Y.B.Sc BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS &BIOINFORMATICS - I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS ABIOINFORMATICS [15] 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,		1.2.1		
T.Y.B.Sc BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS &BIOINFORMATICS - I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in - Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,				
T.Y.B.Sc BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units) USBCH603 BIOSTATISTICS &BIOINFORMATICS - I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 1.1 15 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 15 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 15 1.4 Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 16 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, 15 II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,				
Introduction is the important of the import of the import of the important of the important of the			$T Y D S_{\alpha}$ DIOCHEMISTRY (f_{α})	
Image: Construction of the second s			1.1.D.SC = DIOCHEMISIKI (0 ullits)	
Image: Instruct of the second secon				
I 1.0 BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS 15 1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 12 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 13 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, 15 2.1 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,			BIOSTATISTICS & BIOINFORMATICS -	
1.1 Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics 1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Sructural database, Annotated sequence database, Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	I	1.0	BIOSTATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS	15
1.2 Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability Concept of probability: definition Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Sructural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Anotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB, GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL-X & W,		1.1	Introduction: scope and applications of biostatistics	
1.3 data; Measurement and scales of measurement 1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL-X & W,		1.2	Common statistical terms: Sources, nature and presentation of	
1.3 Descriptive statistics: Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,			data; Measurement and scales of measurement	
Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode 1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,		1.3	Descriptive statistics:	
1.4 Measures of dispersion- Range, percentiles, variance, SD, Mean deviation, II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,			Measures of central tendency- Mean Median and mode	
II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition 15 2.1 Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics 4 Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. 1 Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,		1 /	Measures of dispersion- Range percentiles variance SD	
II 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,		1.7	Mean deviation	
11 2.0 PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS 15 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition 15 Probability Concept of probability: definition 15 Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution 15 Statistical problems based on the above concepts 15 2.2 Bioinformatics: 15 Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics 16 Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,				
 2.1 Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	TT	2.0		1.5
 Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	II	2.0	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS	15
 Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	II	2.0 2.1	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability	15
 curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	II	2.0 2.1	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition	15
 Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	II	2.0 2.1	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal	15
 2.2 Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	II	2.0 2.1	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution	15
 Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	Ш	2.0 2.1	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts	15
Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	П	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics:	15
Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics	15
 Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis.	15
 Informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, 	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing	15
Informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution	15
Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	II	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture	15
Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	II	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture.	15
Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics	15
Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database,	15
database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database,	15
EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence	15
Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank,	15
brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB.	15
	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in	15
RASMOL,	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W.	15
Software for protein sequencing - PROPECT . AMMP.	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, RASMOL,	15
COPIA (Explanation of the terms in brief)	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, RASMOL, Software for protein sequencing - PROPECT , AMMP.	15
	Π	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Concept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Motif database, Genome database, Proteom database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, RASMOL, Software for protein sequencing - PROPECT , AMMP, COPIA (Explanation of the terms in brief) PROPECT , AMMP,	15
	II	2.0 2.1 2.2	PROBABILITY & BIOINFORMATICS Probability Oncept of probability: definition Probability distribution: normal distribution and normal curve, Asymmetric distribution Statistical problems based on the above concepts Bioinformatics: Definition, Aims and History of Bioinformatics Applications of Bioinformatics in – Sequence analysis, Molecular modeling and drug designing, Phylogeny/evolution, Ecology & population studies, Medical informatics and agriculture. Introduction to Genomics and Proteomics Databases- Definition & types – Public domain database, Sequence database, Structural database, Annotated sequence database. Full form & function in brief of - GenBank, EMBL, PIR, SWISS PROT, PDB,GDB. Sequence analysis Tools - Explain the following terms in brief - BLAST, FASTA, L-ALIGN, CLUSTAL- X & W, RASMOL, Software for protein sequencing - PROPECT , AMMP, COPIA (Explanation of the terms in brief)	15

III	3.0	HYPOTHESIS TESTING	15	
	3.1	- Introduction; Single population mean, difference between		
		population means		
	3.2	Type I and Type II errors,		
	3.3	One-tailed and two tailed tests		
	3.4	Z-test		
		Statistical problems based on the above concepts		
IV	4.0	HYPOTHESIS TESTING	15	
	4.1	t-test- Paired and unpaired		
	4.2	Chi-square		
		Statistical problems based on the above concepts		

		T.Y.B.Sc. – BIOCHEMISTRY (6 units)	
		USBCH604-S	
		IMMUNOLOGY & PATHOPHYSIOLOGY-II	
I	1.0	Antigen- Antibody interactions & Complement system	15
	1.1	Antigen- Antibody interactions :	
	1.1.1	Forces involved, antibody affinity, antibody avidity.	
	1.1.2	Precipitation reactions – Oudins, Ouchterlony	
	1.1.3	Agglutination reactions : Blood typing, bacterial agglutination,	
		Passive agglutination, agglutination inhibition, Coomb's test.	
		Immunoelectrophoresis ;	
	1.1.4	Principles of Radioimmunoassay, ELISA,	
	1.1.5	Immunofluorescence	
	1.2	Complement	
	1.2.1	Components of complement;	
	1.2.2	Complement activation – Classical & alternate pathway ;	
		formation of membrane attack complex.	
	1.2.3	Biological consequences of complement activation.[in brief]	
II	2.0	Major histocompatibility complex & Transplant	15
		immunology	
	2.1.	Major histocompatibility complex :	
	2.1.1	MHC polymorphism & organization of MHC genes- classI &	
		class II ; Cellular distribution & structure of class I & II molecules	
		; Self MHC restriction of Tcells.	
	2.1.2	Role of antigen presenting cells.	
	2.2	Transplant immunology:	
		Types of transplant ; immunological basis of allograft rejection.	
	2.3	Autoimmunity : Organ specific –Myasthenia gravis ;	
		Systemia Phaymatoid arthritic	
		Systemic – Kneumatold artifitis	
		(immunological basis of these autoimmune diseases)	
III	3.0	(immunological basis of these autoimmune diseases) Virology & AIDS	15
III	3.0 3.1	(immunological basis of these autoimmune diseases) Virology & AIDS General Structure of Virus	15
III	3.0 3.1	Systemic – Kneumatold artifitis (immunological basis of these autoimmune diseases) Virology & AIDS General Structure of Virus	15
III	3.0 3.1 3.2	Systemic – Kneumatold arumus (immunological basis of these autoimmune diseases) Virology & AIDS General Structure of Virus Structure and mechanism of replication in:	15
III	3.0 3.1 3.2	Systemic – Kneumatolid artifitits (immunological basis of these autoimmune diseases) Virology & AIDS General Structure of Virus Structure and mechanism of replication in: 1. Vaccinia	15

		3. Influenza	
	3.3	AIDS:	
		Structure and genetics basis of AIDS virus.	
		Replication of AIDS Virus.	
		Symptoms and Causes of AIDS.	
		AIDS Therapy.	
IV	4.0	Endocrine Diseases & Ageing	15
	4.1	Endocrine diseases:	
		Diabetes mellitus.	
		Diabetes insipidus.	
	4.2	Ageing:	
		Definition of ageing.	
		Molecular changes during ageing.	
		Theories of Ageing.	
	4.3	Alzheimer's disease	

PRACTICALS - SEMESTER VI

USBCHP07

P07 (601)

- 1) Separation of amino acids by circular paper chromatography
- 2) Estimation of Ascorbic acid Iodometrically.
- 3) Determination of the optimum pH of Acid phospahatase / Urease.
- 4) Determination of the Km of Acid phospahatase / Urease..
- 5) Estimation of lactose by Cole's ferricyanide method
- 6) Estimation of glucose Iodometrically

Demonstration Experiments

Separation of plant pigments/ Oils by Thin Layer Chromatography

P07 (602)

- 1) Estimation of fluoride in water by the Alizarin red method
- 2) Determination of the Dissolved Oxygen content of water/effluent by the Winkler's Iodometric method Azide modification.
- 3) Determination of the Biological Oxygen Demand of water/effluent
- 4) Determination of the acidity and alkalinity of water/ effluent.
- 5) Estimation of CaCO₃ of soil Bromothymol Blue method
- 6) Immunoprecipitation reaction of antigen and antibody.
- 7) Diagnostic test for typhoid Widal Qualitattive
- 8) Diagnostic test for typhoid Widal Quantitative

USBCHP08

P08 (603)

- 1) Estimation of protein by the Folin-Lowry method.
- 2) Estimation of iron by Wong's method.
- 3) Monograph of acetyl salicylate (identification, assay and purity as per IP)
- 4) Monograph of sucrose (identification, assay and purity as per IP)

Demonstration Experiments

1. Separation of serum proteins by PAGE

P08 (604)

- 1) Biostatistics Problems
- 2) Isolation of RNA yeast / liver
- 3) Isolation of casein from milk.
- 4) Estimation of RNA by Orcinol method.

Demonstration Experiment

- 1) Isolation of plasmids
- 2) Agarose gel electrophoresis
- 3) Chromosomal DNA and Plasmid DNA

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Biochemistry, as an interdisciplinary subject, consists of 06 (Six) Units of T.Y.B.Sc. carrying 400 marks in Sixth Semester, as follows :

THEORY :					
COURSE CODE	Title of Paper	Internal Assessment marks	Semester end Examination marks	Total Marks	
USBCH601	METABOLISM & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES	40	60	100	
USBCH602	NUTRITION & PHARMACOLOGY	40	60	100	
USBCH603	BIOSTATISTICS &BIOINFORMATICS	40	60	100	
USBCH604	IMMUNOLOGY & PATHOPHYSIOLOGY	40	60	100	
	TOTAL			400	

PRACTICALS :					
COURSE CODE	Marks per course	Total per semester			
USBCHP07	100				
USBCHP08	100				
TOTAL		200			

PRACTICALS: SEMESTER VI

Day I

Total Marks 100

Separation of mixtures using chromatography (P-I) (20 marks) + Enzymology (P-I) (30 marks) + Immunology (P-II) (10 marks) + Volumetry (P-II) (20 marks) + Journal* (P-I) (05) + Journal* (P-II) (05) + Viva (P-I) (05) + Viva (P-II) (05)

Day II

Total Marks 100

Biostatistics (P-IV) (20 marks) + Monograph (P-III) (20 marks) + Colorimetry (P-III) (20 marks) + An isolation (P-IV) (20 marks) + Journal* (P-III) (05) + Journal* (P-IV) (05) + Viva (P-III) (05) + Viva (P-IV) (05)

Scheme of Examination for practical of SemIV

- 1. The Sem VI practical examination shall be conducted by the University of Mumbai
- 2. There shall be 02 (Two) external examiners appointed by the University from the panel of approved examiners
- 3. Duration for the Practical examination for Sem VI
 - a) Two days of 02 sessions on each day
 - b) Total no. of sessions = 04
 - c) Each session : $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 - d) Morning session : 09.00 am to 12.30 am Afternoon session : 01.00 pm to 04.30 pm.

*Candidate without duly certified journals SHALL NOT be allowed to appear for the University practical examination.

Scheme of Theory examination at TYBsc. (Sem V and Sem VI)

- 1) Each theory paper shall carry 60 marks
- 2) Each theory paper shall be 2 1/2 hours duration
- 3) Each theory paper shall contain 05 questions of 12 marks each as follows:-
 - Q I : Based on Unit I
 - Q II : Based on Unit II
 - Q III : Based on Unit III
 - Q IV : Based on Unit IV
 - Q V : Based on Unit I to Unit IV
- 4) Marking system for <u>Questions I to IV</u>
 - Sub Q A : Attempt any one out of two ----- 02 marks each
 - Sub Q B : Attempt any one out of two ------ 04 marks each
 - Sub Q C : Attempt any one out of two ------ 06 marks each

Sub Qs B & C may be further sub-divided into 2 marks x 2 and 3 marks x 2 if necessary.

5) Marking system for **Questions V**

Q no V shall contain 08 sub-questions i.e

Two sub questions based on each of the units I to IV.

Each sub question shall carry 03 marks.

Sub Q (a) and Sub Q (b) : Based on Unit I

Sub Q (c) and Sub Q (d) : Based on Unit II

Sub Q(e) and Sub Q(f) : Based on Unit III

Sub Q(g) and Sub Q(h) : Based on Unit IV

Student shall attempt one sub question (a) **OR** (b) and(c) **OR** (d)and (e) **OR** (f)and (g) **OR** (h). Thus a student shall attempt a total of 04 sub questions carrying 03 marks each from Q No V.

Scheme of Examination for Third year Science Undergraduate External Examination 60% Internal Examination 40%

1. Internal Examination for Theory:

Sr. No.	Particulars	40 Marks
1	ONE class test/ case study / online examination to be conducted in the given semester	20 Marks
2	One assignment based on curriculum to be assessed by the teacher concerned	10 Marks
3	Active participation in routine class instructional deliveries	05 Marks
4	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, communication and leadership qualities in organizing related academic actives	05 Marks

2.For Courses with Practical: There will not be any Internal Examination for practicals

3.External Examination for practicals:

Sr.	Particulars for External Practical Examination		Marks
No.			
	Particulars for External Practical Examination Semester End Practical		100 Marks
	Examination		
1	Laboratory Work	40 Marks	
2	Journal	10 Marks	
3	Viva	10 Marks	

SUGGESTED READING

- 1) Lehninger's- Principles of Biochemistry by David L. Nelson
- 2) Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry by Robert K. Murray
- 3) Biochemistry by Donald Voet
- 4) Biochemistry by Jeremy M. Berg
- Biochemistry (2 Volume Set): The Chemical Reactions of Living Cells by David E. Metzler
- 6) Modern Experimental Biochemistry by Rodney F. Boyer
- 7) Basic Concepts in Biochemistry: A Student's Survival Guide by Hiram F. Gilbert
- 8) Analytical Biochemistry by David Holme
- 9) International Biochem by Stryer Tymoczko Berg
- 10) Biophysical Chemistry Upadhyay
- 11) Biochemistry by Dr. A.C. Deb
- 12) Essentials of Pharmacotherapeutics by FSK Brara
- 13) Textbook of Medical Biochemistry by M.N. Chatterjea & Ranashinde
- 14) Immunology by Goldsby and Kuby
- 15) iGenetics by Russel
- 16) Gene Biotechnology by Jogdand
- 17) Biostatistics by Arora
- 18) Methods in Biostatistics by Mahajan
- 19) General Principles of Biochemical Investigation by William & Wilson
- 20) Environmental Chemistry by A.K.De
- 21) Biotechnology by U.Satyanarayana
- 22) Advance in Biotechnology by Jogdand
- 23) Biochemical Calculation by Segel
- 24) Biochemical Methods by Sadashivam
- 25) Introductory Practical Biochemistry by Sawhney
- 26) Practical Biochemistry by David Plummer
- 27) Methods of biostatistics for medical students and research workers by Mahajan, B.K.; Jaypee brothers publishers.
- 28) Bioinformatics- Concepts, Skill and applications by Rastogi, S.C.; Mendiratta, Namita and Rastogi, Parag; C.B.S. Publishers & Distributors
- 29) Genes VIII by Lewin, Benjamin; Pearson Prentice and Hall publishers
- 30) Human nutrition and dietetics by Davidson, S. etal.; Churchill Livingstone Publishers.
- 31) Nutrition and dietetics by Joshi, Shubhangini A.; Tata Mc Graw and Hill publishers
- 32) Nutrition Science by Srilakshmi, B.; New Age International publishers
- 33) Introductory practical biochemistry by Sawhney, S.K. and Singh, Randhir; Narosa Publishing House
- 34) Biochemical calculation by Segel, Irwin H.; John Wiley & Sons publishers
- 35) Text book of Medical physiology by Guyton, Arthur C. and Hall, John E.; Harcourt Brace & Company Asia Pvt Ltd