Academic Bulletin
2016-2017

For

Ph.D. Program in Biomedical Sciences

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Center for Biomedical Research
University of Delhi
Delhi 110007
Ph.D. Program in Biomedical Sciences

Post-graduates interested to pursue Ph.D. in Biomedical Sciences and with an adage of excellence are offered an unparalleled educational experience at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Center for Biomedical Research (ACBR) at University of Delhi. The Center strives to impart the research skill among the students where they are encouraged to implement innovative research ideas in an interactive multidisciplinary environment. The program expedites them to commence their journey as future academicians in Biomedical Research and allied disciplines.

The following are the major research areas of research at ACBR:

Areas of Research

Infectious Disease Immunology,
Epigenetics
Molecular Diagnostics for Infectious disease,
Medicinal Chemistry
Molecular Modeling and Anti-cancer Drug Development
Molecular Immunology and Microbiology
Bioorganic Chemistry
Cancer genetics
Protein Research and Human genetics
Microbiology

For detailed research programs being pursued by each Faculty please visit www.acbrdu.edu. ACBR has a central instrumentation facility with high-end instruments like live cell confocal microscope for 3D cell imaging, Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorter (FACS), 400 MHz Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR), fluorescence spectrophotometer, Circular Dichroism spectrophotometer, High Performance Liquid Chromatography (UV and Fluorescence detector) etc., Facility for carrying our experiments with radioactivity and a functional animal house facility.

The Center collaborates with neighboring research institutions like CSIR-Institute of Genomics, Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB), Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS), Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS), National Institute of Immunology (NII), International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute (VPCI) and other departments of the University.
1.1 Ph.D. Admission

Admission to the Ph.D. Program is offered on the basis of a highly competitive combined Entrance Test (Category I) conducted on an all India basis, followed by Interview. The selected candidates have to successfully complete criteria mentioned in Ordinance VI B of the University of Delhi. Please visit the link below for details:


Ph.D. is full time research program with a minimum residency period following registration in the program requiring essential course work and the evaluation process. Each student shall undertake course work for a minimum of one semester consisting of courses decided by his/her Supervisor. All doctoral students are required to do at least one compulsory course on Research Methodology based on literature survey, instrumentation, computer applications, data research, presentation skills, writing skills etc.

Admission to the Ph.D. programme at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centre for Biomedical Research is through two streams.

(i) The students from M.Sc.- Ph.D. Combined programme in Biomedical Sciences.

(ii) Students who have completed M.Sc. in the appropriate field of science from Delhi University or any other UGC approved University. (Details given below).

1.2 Eligibility and Admission Criteria:

Master’s Degree in the appropriate field of Science (M.Sc. Biomedical-Sciences/Zoology/Chemistry/Botany/LifeSciences/Biotechnology/Microbiology/Biochemistry/ Genetics/or related disciplines), M. Tech., M.VSc., M. Pharma or M.D. with a minimum of 55% marks or B. Tech., MBBS with 70% and 60% marks or equivalent grades, respectively.

The candidate shall be admitted to the Ph.D. programme under various categories listed below and as per Ordinance VI-B of the University of Delhi.

A Written Test for admission under Category – I and under Category – III candidates not having national level fellowship will be held by the University. After declaration of result of the written test, the selected candidates from these categories and all the eligible candidates from Category no. II – VI must appear for an interview.

The candidates shall present and discuss their research interest/area at the time of interview. Candidates shall bring a Statement of Purpose (SOP) for the same at the time of interview.

Candidates under Category-I and Category-III not having any National level fellowship will be shortlisted for the Interview based on their performance in the qualifying written exam as mentioned above.

The list of short-listed candidates for the interview will be posted on DU and ACBR Websites.
Admission of the candidates for Ph.D. program is based on their suitability to specific specialization and availability of seats and funding. The admission is also subject to fulfilling all other conditions as laid down in Ordinance VI-B of the University of Delhi.

**Categories as per Ordinance VI-B of University of Delhi (August, 2015) are given below:**

**Category I**

Candidate with Masters or equivalent degree must appear in a written entrance exam conducted by the University in order to be eligible for interview. Based on the performance in the written test, which is the qualifying examination, the shortlisted candidates shall appear for an interview. **The syllabus for the entrance exam will be from courses taught in M.Sc. Biomedical-Sciences.**

**Category II**

Candidates who have cleared a national level examination like CSIR/UGC-NET-JRF, DBT-JRF, ICMR-JRF, DST-INSPIRE or equivalent valid fellowship may appear for interview without appearing in the written test. Candidates who have appeared in the above examinations but await result may also apply. However, they shall be called for the interview only upon providing a valid documentary evidence of having qualified the fellowship. Candidates who have already initiated their fellowships in some other institution and are interested to have the fellowship transferred to the University of Delhi may also apply, provided the period of available fellowship is at least 4 years. The candidates who have been awarded lectureship in the CSIR/UGC-NET (or equivalent examinations) may also directly appear for interview.

**Category III**

Candidates who have obtained M.Phil. Degree or post-graduate degree in professional courses approved by the relevant statutory body such as M. Tech., etc. with a minimum of 60% marks/equivalent grades or candidates having a Master’s degree with at least two-year research experience in a reputed institution may appear for interview directly, if the candidate has national level fellowship. **For obtaining Non-NET fellowships, such candidates have to appear in the entrance examination.**

**Category IV**

Candidates holding fellowships/research positions in research projects (subject to selection by duly constituted committee as per the University norms for research projects) may appear directly for interview.

**Category V**

Scientists/professionals working at defence and space institutions/organizations/R&D institutes of the Government of India and with whom the University has signed a Memorandum of Understanding may directly appear for interview.

**Category VI**

Faculty members who are in service in the University of Delhi and who have a minimum of two years teaching/research experience may directly appear for interview.
1.3 Number of Seats in Ph.D. Program 2016-17 in Biomedical Sciences = 18

The admission criteria of the candidates to the course will be strictly followed as per the following breakup:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC (15%)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST (7.5%)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBC (27%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PwD: Supernumerary/Lateral

Note. ACBR reserves the right not to fill up the vacant seats of Ph.D. Program in case of non-availability of the suitable candidate(s).

1.4 Syllabus for Ph.D. Entrance Examination

I. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Reactive Intermediates in Organic Reactions
Carbocations, carbanions, Free Radicals their stability and applications to biological systems, benzynes, carbenes, radical cations and radical anions; their generations and reactions exemplified with suitable case study leading to C-C bond formation.

Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds
The definition of the following terms with suitable examples; Elementary treatment of symmetric elements, Chirality, prochirality; (enantiomer, epimer,diastereomer). Absolute and relative configuration; r and s notation; enantiotopic and diastereotopic faces, endo and exo faces, Regioselective, enantioselective, stereoselective and stereospecific reactions, Confirmation of 2,3 dibromomutane, E & z notations, Cyclohexane diols.

Mechanism and stereochemistry of following reactions
Substitution, elimination and addition reactions; oxidation and reduction, Ester formation and ester hydrolysis, Aromaticity, aromatic and Nucleophilic substitution (with appropriate examples; Woodward Hoffman rules and photocyclization,

Asymmetric synthesis
Cram and Prelog rule, Chiral synthesis (with suitable examples) asymmetric epoxidation.
**Heterocyclic Chemistry**
Structure, synthesis and reactivity of the following heterocycles and their significance in biology and drugs and materials: furan, pyrrole, thiophene, imidazole, oxazole, thiazole, azepine, thiazine, carbazole, indole pyridine, quinoline and isoquinoline, acridine, phenothiazine, pteridine, purines and pyrimidines.

**Bio-organic Chemistry**

**Synthetic macromolecules and Polymers in Biology**
Building of macromolecules and molecular frameworks and their biomedical applications. Synthetic strategies for artificial systems that mimic biological entities, applications of supramolecular principles to molecular diagnosis, therapeutic applications of supramolecular chemistry. Nanotechnology and its applications in drug delivery and the potential for synthetic peptides to form antibiotic tubes

**Mechanisms in Biological Chemistry**
Active methylene groups, aldol and retroaldol reactions, schiff bases and enamine reactions, nitrogen, phosphorous and sulfur ylides, Umpolung reaction, Michael addition, Polymer supported organic reactions, phase transfer catalysis, Equivalence of these reactions in biological systems

**Enzyme systems**
Enzyme classifications, EC number, Inhibitors, Mechanism of Enzymes. Mechanism of coenzyme catalysis: Coenzyme A, NAD⁺ and NADPH, FMN and FAD, biotin, pyridoxal, TPP, lipoic acid, tetrahydrofolate, ascorbic acid, cyanocobalamine and cytochrome P-450.

**Hammett and Taft Equation**
Steric and Solvent effects Role of pH, reaction media on certain reactions.

## II. BIOCHEMISTRY

**Structure Of Protein**

Separation techniques for proteins: Ion exchange chromatography, dialysis, molecular sieving, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (determination of subunits and molecular weight), electrophocussing affinity chromatography.

Structure and function of hemoglobin: Conformational studies, binding of oxygen and its release, oxygen saturation curves. Methods of protein sequencing. Disorder of Amino Acid and protein metabolism

**Enzymology**
Introduction: General characteristics of enzymes, definition of coenzyme, holoenzyme, prosthetic groups, classification.
Enzyme Kinetics: Substrate, active site, transition state, activation energy, equilibrium constant Km, Vmax, specificity, Michaelis-Menten equation.
Reaction Mechanism: Acid-base catalysis and colvalent catalysis (giving examples). Regulation of enzyme activity: Reversible and irreversible inhibition (non-competitive, uncompetitive) and their effects on Km and Vmax, effect of pH, heat, PMSF and other inhibitors. Allosteric enzymes: Models to explain their kinetic behaviour. Problems on enzyme kinetics: Determination of active sites and turnover number.

DNA replication and its regulation
Concept of origin of replication, semiconservative hypothesis.

Mechanism of DNA Replication: Structure and function of DNA polymerases. Role of helicase, primase, gyrase, topoisomerase and other proteins in DNA replication in E.coli. replication of viruses and eukaryotes, initiation of replication, elongation and termination of DNA synthesis. DNA Repair

RNA Synthesis
Transcription in prokaryotes using E-coli as an example, Structure & function of RNA polymerases. Transcription initiation, elongation and termination.


Translation
Translation in Prokaryotes-initiation: activation of amino acid, role of 30s and 50s ribosomal subunits, initiation factors) shine-dalgarno sequences. Elongation factors, peptidyl transferase termination signal, release factors. Inhibition of protein synthesis - by antibiotics.

Translation in eukaryotes – recent concept in initiation and termination, regulation of protein synthesis, comparison with prokaryotic system. Post translation modification – Methylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, acetylation, proteolytic processing, addition of prosthetic groups, disulphide bond etc. protein degradation.

III. CELL BIOLOGY

Biomembranes: Basic structure, lipid and protein composition and their basic functions Transport of molecules across membranes. Passive and active transport across membranes. Factors regulating them, ion chanells, ABC pumps of bacteria.

Organelles of eukaryotic cells – Introduction basic structure and function of various organelles, ER, golgi bodies, chloroplasts, mitochondria endosomes, lysosomes etc. separation and visualization methods of various cell organelles.Muscle & Nerve Cells.

Nucleus and Chromosome Structure
Introduction: Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic genome and its organization, eukaryotic chromosome. Basic structure of DNA; hairpins and cruciform, Z-DNA, triple helix.

DNA Supercoiling: Histones, nonhistone proteins, topoisomerases and telomerase and their functions in chromatin structure. Yeast artificial chromosome.

The Cytoskeleton
Cytoskeleton proteins, Cell motility and shape, protein sorting, Transport of proteins. Microfilaments and actin filaments

ECM Proteins and Cell Adhesion
Cell-cell interaction, Cell junctions, Adhesion proteins, Cell matrix interaction, Integrons, Functional
role of adhesion proteins.

**Eukaryotic Cell Cycle**
Cell cycle and its control: Loss of cell regulation by viral infection, checkpoints in cell cycle regulation.

**Cell to Cell Signaling**
Cell surface receptors, G-protein mediated signaling, camp, receptors tyrosine kinases, second messengers.

**Cell death**
Apoptosis, Necrosis, Proapoptotic and Antiapoptotic proteins and mechanism of action Autophagy, Senescence, Cell death mechanisms in health and diseases.

**Cell Differentiation**

**Cellular Stress Response**
Stress response proteins and pathways, Post translational modifications in stress response, General responses to hyperthermia nutritional deprivation and other stressors.

### IV. MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

**Bacteriology**

**Parasitology**

**Medical Mycology**
Classification, Cryptococcosis, Candidiasis, Blastomycosis, Histoplasmosis, Coccidiomycosis, Phycomycosis.

**Clinical Virology**
The structure, components and classification of viruses. Viral multiplication cycle, effect of virus infection on the host cell, cytopathic effects, inhibition of host cell cytopathic effects, inhibition of host macromolecular biosynthesis, changes in regulation of gene expression. Genetics of animal viruses. History, epidemiology, diagnosis, clinical features, treatment and prevention of small pox, herpes, adenoviruses, arboviruses, picornaviruses, myxoviruses.

### V. GENETICS

**Introduction to the Science of Genetics**
Genetic terminology Impact of Genetics on other disciplines.
Mendelian Genetics
Mendelian Laws of inheritance, its application in animal Genetics, analysis of results of Genetic crosses by various methods.

Chromosomal basis of inheritance and data analysis
Sex chromosomes in grasshopper, maize and co-linearity of genes on chromosomes, Non-disjunction in Drosophila and its role in deciphering chromosomal basis of inheritance. Analysis of patterns of inheritance, Punnett square, statistical methods.

Deviations from Mendelian Genetics I
Codominance, incomplete dominance, RFLP markers, gene interactions, multiple alleles.

Mutation and mutational analysis
Spontaneous occurrence of mutations in bacteria Lederberg and Lederberg experiment, Types of mutations i.e. point mutations, deletions, rearrangements, insertions, dynamic mutations (repeat expansions) with appropriate examples, Chromosomal anomalies. Mutation mapping suing balancers, Clb technique in Drosophila.

Linkage as a deviation from Mendelian Genetics
Recombination, Gene mapping using Drosophila as an example, experiments demonstrating physical basis of recombination, crossing over. Gene mapping using special systems, yeast and Neurospora.

Bacterial genetics
Transformation, Conjugation, genetic map construction in E.coli. Phage genetics, fine structure of rII region, work of Seymour Benzer.

Genetic Variation

Deviations from Mendelian Genetics II
Genomic imprinting in mice, understanding molecular basis of epigenetic inheritance, human disorders related to imprinting, Prader Willi and Angelmen syndrome, Molecular basis of Epigenetic regulation in H19 and Igf2 region, histone modification marks, Position effect variegation.

Genetic control mechanisms and generation of cellular asymmetry
The lambda phage control of lytic and lysogenic phase, molecular basis of regulatory mechanisms in phage lambda. Mating type switching in Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

Sex determination in Drosophila and humans
Chromosomal basis to genetic basis, genetics of dosage compensation in Drosophila. X inactivation and its molecular basis in humans.

Introduction to developmental genetics

Introduction to human Genetics
Pedigree analysis and basic inheritance patterns in humans.

POPULATION GENETICS
Definition, aim and scope of population genetics, population structure, factors maintaining population

VI. MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

**Regulation of gene expression in Prokaryotes**
Coordinated control of clustered genes-operon model, with example of inducible systems like Lac–Operon. Arabinose operon and repressible systems like Trp operon. Role of cyclic AMP.

Role of repressors and activators of transcription in regulation of phage-lytic and lysogenic pathways, lambda repressor.

**Regulation of Gene expression in Eukaryotes**
Introduction-Organization of genes in eukaryotic DNA; Repetitive DNA sequences, Activators, enhancers. Modular structure of transactivators, repressor complexes, mechanism of their function in gene regulation.

Post transcriptional regulation of transcription regulators by methylation, acetylation, hormones and protein-protein interactions.

Methods used to study protein-protein interactions (yeast two hybrid and co-Immunoprecipitation) and protein-DNA interactions (EMSA and DNA footprinting)

Diseases linked with gene expression.

**Chromatin remodeling**
Role of various remodeling proteins such as NURF, ACF, CHRAC, SWI-SNF and locus control regions in gene regulation.

**Oncogenes**
Retroviral and cellular oncogenes, their function and mechanism of action in regulating cell growth and development (using P53 and Ras protein as example).

**Recombinant DNA technology and Biotechnology**
Types of Restriction endonucleases and how to make restriction maps. Other enzymes used in genetic engineering such as S1 nuclease, polynucleotide kinase, mung bean nuclease etc. Vectors - cloning and expression vectors, prokaryotic and eukaryotic cloning vectors, yeast vectors, shuttle vectors, YAC & BAC. Principles of selection of specific cloned DNA - blue white selection, insertional inactivation, antibiotic markers used in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cloning. Detection and identification of cloned DNA sequences, methods of sequencing of DNA. Application and principles of Polymerase Chain Reaction, RT-PCR, RFLP analysis, real time PCR. Mutagenesis – different methods used to generate mutants (deletion and point mutations). Application of recombinant DNA technology: DNA fingerprinting, gene therapy, diagnostics. Bio-safety and ethics for recombinant DNA technology.
VII. APPLICATION OF STATISTICS AND MATHEMATICS FOR BIOLOGY

Bio-Statistics
Introduction to Mean, mode, median, mean deviation, Standard deviation, coefficient of variation.

Correlation (Karl Passions, Co-efficient of correlation, Rank correlation) and Regression analysis, Regression equations, taking suitable examples from biological data.

Probability: Theorems on probability, Binomial and normal distribution.

Methods of Sampling of biological data and analysis using ‘t’ and ‘Z’ and ‘F’ tests of significance for small and large samples.

Bio-Mathematics
Functions, Limits and continuity, differentiation and integration, Maxima & Minima and their use in biological problems.

Differential Equations, separable variables, homogeneous, exact and linear equations of second order, application of differential equations of Biochemistry.

Matrices and determinants, characteristic roots and characteristic equations, Caley Hamilton theorem.

VIII. IMMUNOLOGY

Introduction to Immune System
Innate and acquired Immunity, Active and passive Immunity

Lymphoid System
Lymphoid Tissue: Primary or Secondary, Primary Lymphoid Organs, Secondary Lymphoid organs, Lymphocyte Traffic

Cells involved in the Immune Response
Lymphocytes, Mononuclear Phagocyte, Antigen- presenting cells, Polymorphs and mast cells, Cluster designation Ag specific receptors (comparison of Human and Mouse Lineages)

Antibody Generation, structure and Function

Major Histocompatibility Complex
Structure of MHC Class I Molecules, Structure of MHC Class II Molecules, Genomic Organisation of the MHC locus in Mice and Humans, Ontogeny and T-cell Receptors, Genomic Organization of TCR Locus

Antigen Recognition and Presentation
Structure and assembly of MHC molecules/Peptide Complexes. Antigen Processing and Presentation of T-lymphocytes (CD4+ and CD8+)
Complement System
Nomenclature of classical Complement, Alternative Activation of pathway, Biological Effects of Complement

Cytokines Network
Molecular basis of t- cell activation, Cytokine production from T_{H}1 and T_{H}2 CD4+ T-cells, Structure and function of various cytokines, cytokine receptors

Cell Mediated Immune Response
T -Cell independent Defence Mechanisms, T- Cell dependent Defence Mechanisms, Cell Mediated Cytotoxicity, Role of Macrophages in Immune Response

Regulation of Immune Response
Role of Antigen, Antigen Presenting Cell, Antibody, Lymphocytes, Idiotypic Modulation of Response, Neuroendocrine Modulation of Responses, Genetic control of Immune Response.

Cell Migration and Adhesion
Patterns of Cell Migration, Structure and function of various adhesion Molecules, Mechanism of Cell Migration and their involvement in disease

Immunopathology
Rh- blood groupings, Autoimmune Diseases, Immuno deficiencies, Genetic disorders congenital and acquired, Hypersensitivity Reactions (type I and type IV), Role of IgE, Mast cells, Genetic Allergic Response, Tumors

Immune Tolerance
Self Tolerance, Transplantation and Rejection.

Antigen Antibody Interaction

Immunological Techniques
Haemagglutination, Direct/Indirect Immunoflorescence, Isolation of pure antibodies, Hybridoma Technology for Mab Production, Assays for Complement

Gene Targeting: Knock out and Transgenic Animals.

Tumor Immunology, FACS, Vaccines

IX. HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

Membrane physiology, nerve and muscle

Blood physiology

Heart and circulation
Physiology of cardiac muscle. Cardiac cycle, Regulation of heart pumping, Rhythmical excitation of
heart, Control of excitation and conduction in heart, Characteristics of normal electrocardiogram, Cardiac arrhythmias, Physical characteristics and basic theory of circulation, Vascular distensibility and functions of arterial and venous systems, Microcirculation and lymphatic system, Capillary fluid exchange, interstitial fluid and lymph flow, Local control of blood flow by tissues and humoral regulation, Nervous regulation of circulation, Cardiac output, venous return and their regulation, Heart sounds, dynamics of valvular and congenital heart defects, Cardiac failure and circulatory shock.

**Respiration**

**Gastrointestinal physiology**

**Kidneys and body fluids**


**Sensory Physiology**

**Nervous system: motor and integrative neurophysiology**
Motor functions of spinal cord. Spinal cord reflexes. Muscle sensory receptors - muscle spindles and Golgi tendon organs and their roles in muscle control, Flexor reflexes and withdrawal reflexes, Reflexes of posture and locomotion. Cortical and brain stem control of motor function: Motor cortex and corticospinal tract, Role of brain stem in controlling motor function. Cerebellum, basal ganglia
and motor control. Integration of all parts of total motor control system. Cerebral Cortex: intellectual 
functions of brain, learning and memory. Physiologic anatomy of cerebral cortex. Functions of 
specific cortical areas, Association areas. Function of brain in communication - language input and 
output. Function of corpus callosum and anterior commissure. Thoughts, consciousness and memory. 
Behavioral and motivational mechanisms of brain. Limbic system and hypothalamus. Activating-
driving systems of brain. Functional anatomy and functions of limbic system and hypothalamus. 
Origin in brain of brain waves (EEG). Epilepsy, Psychotic behavior and dementia - roles of specific 
neurotransmitter systems.

Metabolism and Temperature Regulation
Metabolism of carbohydrates and formation of adenosine triphosphate. Lipid metabolism. Dietary 
balances, regulation of feeding, obesity and starvation. Vitamins and minerals. Energetics and 
metabolic rate. Body temperature, temperature regulation and fever.

Endocrine glands & Hormones
Endocrine glands & Hormones, Pituitary: Structure and function, Hypothalamic control of pituitary 
glands. Thyroid structure, function of parathyroid hormones. Adrenal Cortex, Structure and function 
of its hormones; Adrenal Medullar; function of its hormones. Pancreas: Function of its hormones.

Environmental Physiology
High altitude, space and Deep Sea Diving Physiology: Effect of low oxygen pressure on the body, 
Effects of Acceleratory forces on the body in aviation and space physiology, Effect of High partial 
pressure of gases on the body.

X. MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY

Role of Medicinal Chemistry in discovery of drugs

Drug Design
Discovery of lead compound, lead modification, conventional drug screening, structural modification, 
biososteres, structure activity relationship, Quantitative structure activity relationships, introduction 
to molecular modeling and molecular graphics, pharmacophore descriptors

Receptors
Chemical nature of receptors, Neurotransmitters and their receptors, Receptor modulation and 
mimics, Receptor sites, Drug receptor interactions, active transport, affinity and efficacy, antagonism, 
partial antagonism, inverse agonism, allosteric binding sites Chirality and receptor binding, Signal 
transduction and second messenger systems, classification of receptors and receptor subtypes.

Introduction of various classes of drugs based on their interaction with target site. Drugs interacting 
with receptors, enzymes, DNA, carbohydrates etc with suitable examples.

Structure activity relationship illustrated with examples from Sulphonamides, β-lactams, Quinolones, 
Nucleosides and Alkaloids.

Drug Metabolism
Biotransformations and their mechanisms, Phase I and Phase II metabolism, Oxidation, Reduction, 
Hydrolysis, Deamination and Conjugation (GSH, Sulfate, Glucuronide and Amino acids), Role of 
non-specific enzymes: Oxidases, Mono-oxygenases, Di-oxygenases and Peroxidases: 
Biotransformations illustrated by suitable examples of commonly used drugs, Chirality and drug 
metabolism.
Enzyme Inhibition
Reversible and irreversible, Adverse drug reactions, Drugs acting on cell wall, Fungal membrane and Nuclear membrane, Drugs inhibiting protein synthesis.

XI. ANALYTICAL & BIOMEDICAL TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTATION

Introduction
Principles of Instrumental Analysis, Types of Instrumental Methods to be covered in the course. Selecting an analytical method and developing a new Analytical Technique.

Separation Methods
An introduction to chromatographic separation, Gas Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid Chromatography and FPLC, Supercritical fluid chromatography

Mass Spectrometry
Explanation of mass Spectrometry. Forming charged particles: Electron impact (EI) and Chemical Ionization(CI), Fast Atom Bombardment (FAB), Field Desorption (FD), Electrospray Ionization, Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization (MALDI). Mass Analyzers: Magnetic sector mass spectrometers, Double focusing mass spectrometers, Quadrupole pole mass spectrometers, ion cyclotron resonance, Time of Flight mass analyzers. Combine the mass spectrometer with Gas Chromatography (GC/MS) and with liquid chromatography (LC/MS). Applications of mass spectrometry in Biomedical field.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

Optical Methods and their applications in Biomedical Sciences
Ultraviolet / Visible molecular absorption spectroscopy, Fluorescence and Phosphorescence, Infrared, CD and ORD

Miscellaneous
Confocal Microscopy: Applications in Cell Biology, Electron Microscopy, Tracer Techniques in Biology: tumor diagnosis and imaging, infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, Flow Cytometry, Mangetic Assisted Cell Sorting

XII. MOLECULAR ONCOLOGY

The Cancer Problem
Epidemiology, Environmental carcinogens and risk factors, life style, changing patterns, the Indian scenario.

Mechanisms of Carcinogenesis
Various theories, multi-step and multistage processes, Initiation, Promotion and Progression. Role of DNA damage, repair and mutations by physicochemical agents and viruses, interaction of various

**Tumor types and leukemia**
Benign and malignant tumors, localized and metastatic disease, Schemes of classification, WHO classification, staging and grading, degree of malignancy. Classification of leukemia, types of chromosomal translocations.

**Tumor Immunology**
Immune suppression and role of immune surveillance in growth of tumors. Tumor specific antigens and immune response. Modulation of immune response and immunotherapy, cancer vaccines.

**Modulation of the Eukaryotic Cell Cycle and cell death in cancer**

**Cell Interactions in Development of cancer**
Cell-cell interaction, integrins, invasions, invasions by cancerous cells. Angiogenesis, Neoarrrgiogenesis, Stem Cell Differentiation, Morphogens

**Experimental Model Systems in Cancer Research**
Microbial Models, Primary Cell Cultures, Established Cell Lines, Organ Cell Cultures, Spheroids.

**Tumor suppressor genes and Viral oncogenes**
Mechanisms of P53, Rb, Ras action in normal and transformed cells and viral oncogenes, Role of oncogenes in gene regulation using examples erb, rel, jun-fos, large Tantigen etc.

**Growth factor-signalling pathways in cancer**
Relationship between oncogene products and growth factors, using example of Src, Wnt, Abl, GAP and growth factors. Effect of viral infection on signal transduction.

**Cancer genetics, familial cancers.**

**Emerging Cancer Therapy**
Cellular, tissue and molecular markers, potential targets for Cancer Therapy, Drug Discovery Strategy.

**XIII. TOXICOLOGY & PHARMACOLOGY**
Introduction to pharmacology, scope of pharmacology.
Routes of administration of drugs, their advantages and disadvantages. Various processes of absorption of drugs and the factors affecting them; Adsopition, metabolism, distribution and excretion of drugs.
Pharmacodynamics: General mechanism of drug action and the factors, which modify drug action.

Pharmacological classification of drugs; the discussion of drugs should emphasize the following aspects:

Drugs acting on the central nervous system: Anesthetics, pshychopharmacological agents

Drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system: Cholinergic drugs, anticholinergic drugs, anticholinesterase drugs, Adrenergic drugs and adrenergic receptor blockers, Neuron blockers and ganglion blockers, Neuromuscular blockers, drugs used in myasthenia gravis.

Hormones and hormone antagonists, Drugs acting on the respiratory system- bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussive agents, Drugs acting on the digestive system, Cardiovascular drugs, cardiotonics, antianginal agents, antihypertensive agents, peripheral vasodilators and drugs used in
atherosclerosis, coagulants and anticoagulants.

**Principles of Toxicology**

**Definition, scope and different branches of toxicology.**

**A brief review of toxic substances:**


Epidemiology of toxicity: Cohort study, Retrospect study, Case-control study, Cross-sectional study, Confounding.

**Pharmacokinetic aspects of toxicants:**

Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism and Excretion (ADME) of drugs and chemicals. A general study only. Site of metabolism, Metabolizing enzymes of liver, kidney, lung, GI tract, skin and their role in activation and detoxification of drugs and chemicals. Physiological (route of exposure, species, sex and age), Nutritional and environmental (temperature, altitude and circadian rhythms related) factors affecting metabolism, detoxification and toxic responses of drugs and chemicals.

**Organ toxicities**


**Director (Offg.)**