

# Biochemistry

## 1. MOLECULES AND THEIR INTERACTION RELEVANT TO BIOLOGY

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

## 2. CELLULAR ORGANIZATION

- A. **Membrane structure and function:** Structure of model membrane, lipid bilayer and membrane protein diffusion, osmosis, ion channels, active transport, ion pumps, mechanism of sorting and regulation of intracellular transport, electrical properties of membranes.
- B. **Structural organization and function of intracellular organelles:** Cell wall, nucleus, mitochondria, Golgi bodies, lysosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisomes, plastids, vacuoles, chloroplast, structure & function of cytoskeleton and its role in motility.
- C. **Organization of genes and chromosomes:** Operon, interrupted genes, gene families, structure of chromatin and chromosomes, unique and repetitive DNA, heterochromatin, euchromatin, transposons.
- D. **Cell division and cell cycle:** Mitosis and meiosis, their regulation, steps in cell cycle, and control of cell cycle.
- E. **Microbial Physiology:** Growth, yield and characteristics, strategies of cell division, stress response.

### 3. FUNDAMENTAL PROCESSES

- A. **DNA replication, repair and recombination:** Unit of replication, enzymes involved, replication origin and replication fork, fidelity of replication, extrachromosomal replicons, DNA damage and repair mechanisms.
- B. **RNA synthesis and processing:** Transcription factors and machinery, formation of initiation complex, transcription activators and repressors, RNA polymerases, capping, elongation and termination, RNA processing, RNA editing, splicing, polyadenylation, structure and function of different types of RNA, RNA transport.
- C. **Protein synthesis and processing:** Ribosome, formation of initiation complex, initiation factors and their regulation, elongation and elongation factors, termination, genetic code, aminoacylation of tRNA, tRNA-identity, aminoacyl tRNA synthetase, translational proof-reading, translational inhibitors, post- translational modification of proteins.
- D. **Control of gene expression at transcription and translation level:** Regulation of phages, viruses, prokaryotic and eukaryotic gene expression, role of chromatin in regulating gene expression and gene silencing.

### 4. CELL COMMUNICATION AND CELL SIGNALING

- A. **Cell signaling:** Hormones and their receptors, cell surface receptor, signaling through G-protein coupled receptors, signal transduction pathways, second messengers, regulation of signaling pathways, bacterial and plant two-component signaling systems, bacterial chemotaxis and quorum sensing.
- B. **Cellular communication:** Regulation of hematopoiesis, general principles of cell communication, cell adhesion and roles of different adhesion molecules, gap junctions, extracellular matrix, integrins, neurotransmission and its regulation.
- C. **Cancer:** Genetic rearrangements in progenitor cells, oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, cancer and the cell cycle, virus-induced cancer, metastasis, interaction of cancer cells with normal cells, apoptosis, therapeutic interventions of uncontrolled cell growth.

- E. Innate and adaptive immune system:** Cells and molecules involved in innate and adaptive immunity, antigens, antigenicity and immunogenicity. B and T cell epitopes, structure and function of antibody molecules, generation of antibody diversity, monoclonal antibodies, antibody engineering, antigen-antibody interactions, MHC molecules, antigen processing and presentation, activation and differentiation of B and T cells, B and T cell receptors, humoral and cell-mediated immune responses, primary and secondary immune modulation, the complement system, Toll-like receptors, cell-mediated effector functions, inflammation, hypersensitivity and autoimmunity, immune response during bacterial (tuberculosis), parasitic (malaria) and viral (HIV) infections, congenital and acquired immunodeficiencies, vaccines.

## **5.SYSTEM PHYSIOLOGY - PLANT**

- A. Photosynthesis:** Light harvesting complexes; mechanisms of electron transport; photoprotective mechanisms; CO<sub>2</sub> fixation-C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> and CAM pathways.
- B. Respiration and photorespiration:** Citric acid cycle; plant mitochondrial electron transport and ATP synthesis; alternate oxidase; photorespiratory pathway.
- C. Nitrogen metabolism:** Nitrate and ammonium assimilation; amino acid biosynthesis.
- D. Plant hormones:** Biosynthesis, storage, breakdown and transport; physiological effects and mechanisms of action.
- E. Secondary metabolites -** Biosynthesis of terpenes, phenols and nitrogenous compounds and their roles.

## **7. SYSTEM PHYSIOLOGY - ANIMAL**

- A. Blood and circulation:** Blood corpuscles, haemopoiesis and formed elements, plasma function, blood volume, blood volume regulation, blood groups, haemoglobin, immunity, haemostasis.
- B. Respiratory system:** Comparison of respiration in different species, anatomical considerations, transport of gases, exchange of gases, waste elimination, neural and chemical regulation of respiration.

- C. **Sense organs:** Vision.
- D. **Excretory system:** Comparative physiology of excretion, kidney, urine formation, urine concentration, waste elimination, micturition, regulation of water balance, blood volume, blood pressure, electrolyte balance, acid-base balance.
- E. **Digestive system:** Digestion, absorption, energy balance, BMR.
- F. **Endocrinology and reproduction:** Endocrine glands, basic mechanism of hormone action, hormones and diseases.

## 8. APPLIED BIOLOGY:

- A. Microbial fermentation and production of small and macro molecules.
- B. Application of immunological principles (vaccines, diagnostics). tissue and cell culture methods for plants and animals.
- C. Transgenic animals and plants, molecular approaches to diagnosis and strain identification.
- D. Genomics and its application to health and agriculture, including gene therapy.

## 9. METHODS IN BIOLOGY

- A. **Molecular biology and recombinant DNA methods:** Isolation and purification of RNA , DNA (genomic and plasmid) and proteins, different separation methods; analysis of RNA, DNA and proteins by one and two dimensional gel electrophoresis, isoelectric focusing gels; molecular cloning of DNA or RNA fragments in bacterial and eukaryotic systems; expression of recombinant proteins using bacterial, animal and plant vectors; isolation of specific nucleic acid sequences; generation of genomic and cDNA libraries in plasmid, phage, cosmid, BAC and YAC vectors; in vitro mutagenesis and deletion techniques, gene knock out in bacterial and eukaryotic organisms; protein sequencing methods, detection of post-translation modification of proteins; DNA sequencing methods, strategies for genome sequencing; methods for analysis of gene expression at RNA and protein level, large scale expression analysis, such as micro array based techniques; isolation, separation and analysis of carbohydrate and lipid molecules; RFLP, RAPD and AFLP techniques
- B. **Histochemical and immunotechniques:** Antibody generation, detection of molecules using ELISA, RIA, western blot, immunoprecipitation, flow cytometry and immunofluorescence microscopy, detection of molecules in living cells, *in situ* localization by techniques such as FISH and GISH.

- C. **Biophysical methods:** Analysis of biomolecules using UV/visible, fluorescence, circular dichroism, NMR and ESR spectroscopy, structure determination using X-ray diffraction and NMR; analysis using light scattering, different types of mass spectrometry and surface plasma resonance methods.
- D. **Radiolabeling techniques:** Properties of different types of radioisotopes normally used in biology, their detection and measurement; incorporation of radioisotopes in biological tissues and cells, molecular imaging of radioactive material, safety guidelines.
- E. **Microscopic techniques:** Visualization of cells and subcellular components by light microscopy, resolving powers of different microscopes, microscopy of living cells, scanning and transmission microscopes, different fixation and staining techniques for EM, freeze-etch and freeze-fracture methods for EM, image processing methods in microscopy.