

**B.Sc. BIOCHEMISTRY**  
**SEMESTER-I**  
**Core - 1 (C-1)**  
**MOLECULES OF LIFE (THEORY)**

**TOTAL HOURS: 60**

**CREDITS: 4**

**Unit 1 The foundations of Biochemistry**

**No. of Hours: 15**

Cellular and chemical foundations of life. The hierarchy of the Molecular organization of cells, The origin of Biomolecules – Miller's postulate, Energy transformation in living cells, ATP cycle

**Water**

Unique properties, weak interactions in aqueous systems, ionization of water, buffers, water as a reactant and fitness of the aqueous environment.

**Unit 3 Carbohydrates and glycobiology**

**No. of Hours: 15**

**Monosaccharides-**

structure of aldose and ketose, ring structures of sugars, conformations of sugars, mutarotation, anomers, epimers and enantiomers, structure of biologically important sugar derivatives, oxidation of sugars. Formation of disaccharides, reducing and non-reducing disaccharides. Polysaccharides – homo- and heteropolysaccharides, structural and storage polysaccharides. Structure and role of proteoglycans, glycoproteins and glycolipids (gangliosides and lipopolysaccharides). Carbohydrates as informational molecules, working with carbohydrates

**Unit 4 Lipids**

**No. of Hours: 15**

Building blocks of lipids – fatty acids, glycerol, ceramide. Storage lipids – triacylglycerol and waxes. Structural lipids in membranes – glycerophospholipids, galactolipids and sulfolipids, sphingolipids and sterols, structure, distribution and role of membrane lipids. Plant sterols. Lipid signals, cofactors and pigments

**Unit 5 Amino acids, Nucleic acid and Vitamins**

**No. of Hours: 15**

Structure and classification, physical, chemical and optical properties of amino acids

**Nucleic acids**

Nucleotides – structure and properties. Nucleic acid structure – Watson-Crick model of DNA. Structure of major species of RNA – mRNA, tRNA and rRNA. Nucleic acid chemistry – UV absorption, effect of acid and alkali on DNA. Other functions of nucleotides – source of energy, component of coenzymes, second messengers.

**Vitamins**

Structure and active forms of water soluble and fat soluble vitamins, deficiency diseases and symptoms, hypervitaminosis

## **C1: MOLECULES OF LIFE (PRACTICALS) SEMESTER-I**

**TOTAL HOURS: 60**

**CREDIT: 2**

1. Safety measures in laboratories.
2. Preparation of normal and molar solutions.
3. Preparation of buffers.
4. Determination of pKa of acetic acid and glycine.
5. Qualitative tests for carbohydrates, lipids, amino acids, proteins and nucleic acids.
6. Separation of amino acids/sugars/bases by thin layer chromatography and/or paper chromatography
7. Estimation of carbohydrates
8. Estimation of proteins
9. Estimation of vitamin C.

### **SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. Lehninger: Principles of Biochemistry (2013) 6<sup>th</sup> ed., Nelson, D.L. and Cox, M.M., W.H. Freeman and Company (New York), ISBN: 13: 978-1-4641-0962-1 / ISBN: 10: 1-4292-3414-8.
2. Textbook of Biochemistry with Clinical Correlations (2011) 7<sup>th</sup> ed., Devlin, T.M., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (New York), ISBN: 978-0-470-28173-4.

## **C-2:CELL BIOLOGY(THEORY) SEMESTER-I**

**TOTAL HOURS:60**

**CREDITS:4**

### **Unit1 Introduction to cell biology**

**No. of Hours:15**

Prokaryotic (archaea and eubacteria) and eukaryotic cell (animal and plant cells), cells as experimental models.

Tools of cell biology

Light microscopy, phase contrast microscopy, fluorescence microscopy, confocal microscopy, electron microscopy, FACS. Centrifugation for subcellular fractionation.

### **Unit2 Structure of different cell organelles**

**No. of Hours:15**

Structure of nuclear envelope, nuclear pore complex. ER structure.

Organization of Golgi. Lysosome.

Structure and functions of mitochondria, chloroplasts and peroxisomes. Zellweger syndrome.

Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell wall, cell matrix proteins. Cell-matrix interactions and cell-cell interactions.

Adherence junctions, tight junctions, gap junctions, desmosomes, hemidesmosomes, focal adhesions and plasmodesmata.

### **Unit3 Protein trafficking**

**No. of Hours:15**

Selective transport of proteins to and from the nucleus. Regulation of nuclear protein import and export. Targeting proteins to ER, smooth ER and lipid synthesis. Export of proteins and lipids from ER and into ER. Lipid and polysaccharide metabolism in Golgi. Protein sorting and export from Golgi. Mechanism of vesicular transport, cargo selection, coat proteins and vesicle budding, vesicle fusion. Protein import and mitochondrial assembly, protein export from mitochondrial matrix. Import and sorting of chloroplast proteins.

### **Unit4 Cell cycle, cell death and cell renewal**

**No. of Hours:15**

Eukaryotic cell cycle, Regulation of cell cycle, restriction point, and checkpoints. Cell division.

Apoptosis and necrosis-brief outline. Salient features of a transformed cell.

**C-  
C2:CELLBIOLOGY(PRACTICALS  
)SEMESTER-I**

**TOTALHOURS:60**

**CREDITS:2**

1. Visualization of animal and plant cell by methylene blue.
2. Identification of different stages of mitosis in onion root tip.
3. Identification of different stages of meiosis in grass hopper testis.
4. Micrographs of different cell components (drylab).
5. Sub-cellular fractionation.
6. Visualization of nuclear fraction by acetocarmine stain.
7. Staining and visualization of mitochondria by Janus green stain.

**SUGGESTEDREADINGS**

1. TheCell:AMolecularApproach(2009)5<sup>th</sup>ed.,Cooper,G.M.andHausman,R.E.,ASMPress&Sunderland(WashingtonDC),SinauerAssociates,MA, ISBN:978-0-87893-300-6.
2. MolecularCellBiology(2012)7<sup>th</sup>ed.,Lodish,H.,Berk,A.,Zipursky,S.L.,Matsudaira,P.,Baltimore,D.andDarnell.J.,W.H.Freeman&Company(NewYork),ISBN:13:978-1-4641-0981-2/ISBN:10:1-4641-0981-8.
3. MolecularBiologyoftheCell(2008)5<sup>th</sup>ed.,Alberts,B.,Johnson,A.,Lewis,J.,andEnlarge,M.,GarlandScience(Princeton),ISBN:0-8153-1619-4/ISBN:0-8153-1620-8.

**General Elective-1 (GE-1)**  
**Biophysical Chemistry**

**Unit-I**

**No.of Hours:15**

Concept of Molarity, Normality, Preparation of Molar and Normal solutions, pH, determination of pH and pKa,  
Buffers, buffering capacity, Handerson- Hasselbach equation, Physiological buffers – bicarbonate and phosphate buffers

**Unit-II**

**No.of Hours:15**

Principle of different types of chromatography – TLC, Paper chromatography, Coloumn chromatography – size exclusion, ion exchange, hydrophobicinteraction/  
Reversephase chromatography, affinitychromatography, HPLC and FPLC

**Unit-III**

**No.of Hours:15**

Electrophoretic techniques, PAGE, SDS-PAGE, Agarose gel electrophoresis, IEF, Introduction to 2 D electrophoresis, Immunofocussing, staining of electrophoresis gels – Commassie blue, Silver staining, Activity staining

**Unit-IV**

**No.of Hours:15**

Principle of Centrifugation, Types of rotors, RPM vs g value, Analytical, Preparative and Ultracentrifugation techniques, Differential centrifugation.

## **SEMESTER-II**

### **B.Sc.(HONOURS)BIOCHEMISTRY(CBCSSTRUCTURE)C- 3:PROTEINS(THEORY) SEMESTER-II**

**TOTALHOURS: 60**

**CREDITS:4**

#### **Unit 1 Introduction to aminoacids, peptides and proteins**

**No.ofHours: 15**

Aminoacids and their properties-hydrophobic, polar and charged. Biologically important peptides-hormones, antibiotics and growth factors. Multimeric proteins, Conjugated proteins and metalloproteins, Diversity of function , Extraction of proteins for downstream processing Solubilization of proteins from their cellular and extracellular locations, Use of simple grinding methods, homogenization, ultrasonication, Frenchpress and centrifugation.

Fractionation of proteins by Ammonium sulphate, solvent fractionation, dialysis and lyophilization.

Characterization of proteins - Determination of purity, molecularweight, extinction coefficient and sedimentation coefficient, IEF,SDS-PAGE

#### **Unit 2 Covalent structure of proteins**

**No.of Hours:15**

Organization of protein structure into primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures; N-terminal and C-terminal aminoacid analysis. Sequencing techniques - Edman degradation Generation of overlap peptides using different enzymes and chemical reagents. Disulfide bonds and their location. Mass spectrometric analysis, tandem MS. Solid phase peptide synthesis

#### **Unit 3 Three dimensional structures of proteins**

**No.ofHours:15**

Nature of stabilizing bonds-covalent and noncovalent. Importance of primary structure in folding.

The peptide bond-

bondlengthsandconfiguration.Dihedralanglespsiandphi.Helices,sheetsandturns.Ramachandranmap.Techniquesusedinstudying3-Dstructures-X-raydiffractionandNMR.Motifsanddomains.Tertiaryandquaternarystructures. Structures of myoglobin and haemoglobin

Specializedproteins-antibodiesandactin-myosinmotors

Antibody structure and binding to antigens. ATP activated actin-myosin contractions.

Membraneproteins

#### **Unit 4 Protein folding and conformational diseases**

**No.of Hours: 15**

DenaturationandrenaturationofRibonucleaseA.Introductiontothermodynamicsoffoldingandmolten globule.Assistedfoldingbymolecularchaperones,chaperoninsandPDI.Defects in protein folding. Diseases—Alzheimer's and Prion based.

Introduction to protein structure databases

Protein sequence and structure databases (PDB). Use of sequence and domain information. Viewing protein structures using *insilico* tools.

### **C-3:PROTEINS( PRACTICALS)**

#### **SEMESTER–II**

**TOTALHOURS:60**

**CREDIT:2**

1. Estimation of proteins using UV absorbance and Biuret method.
2. Microassay of proteins using Lowry/Bradford method.
3. Isoelectric pH of casein.
4. Ammonium sulphate fractionation of serum proteins.
5. Separation of albumin from serum using anion-exchange chromatography.
6. SDS-PAGE analysis of proteins.

#### **SUGGESTEDREADINGS**

1. Lehninger:PrinciplesofBiochemistry(2013)6<sup>th</sup>ed.,Nelson,D.L.andCox,M.M.,W.H.FreemanandCompany(NewYork),ISBN:13:978-1-4641-0962-1/ISBN:10:1-4292-3414-8.
2. PhysicalBiochemistry(2009)2<sup>nd</sup>ed.,Sheehan,D., Wiley-Blackwell(WestSussex), ISBN:9780470856024/ISBN:9780470856031.
3. TheToolsofBiochemistry(1977;Reprint2011)Cooper,T.G.,WileyIndiaPvt.Ltd.(NewDelhi),ISBN:978-81-265-3016-8.



## **C-4:ENZYMES (THEORY)**

### **SEMESTER-II**

**TOTAL HOURS: 60**

**CREDITS: 4**

#### **Unit 1 Introduction to enzymes**

**No. of Hours: 15**

Nature of enzymes - protein and non-protein (ribozyme). IUBMB classification of enzymes.

Cofactor and prosthetic group, apoenzyme, holoenzyme. Involvement of coenzymes in enzyme catalysed reactions

TPP, FAD, NAD, pyridoxal phosphate, biotin, coenzyme A, tetrahydrofolate, lipoic acid.

Features of enzyme catalysis - Factors affecting the rate of chemical reactions, collision theory, activation energy and transition state theory, catalysis, reaction rates and thermodynamics of reaction. Catalytic power and specificity of enzymes (concept of active site), Fischer's lock and key hypothesis, Koshland's induced fit hypothesis.

#### **Unit 2 Enzyme kinetics**

**No. of Hours: 15**

Relationship between initial velocity and substrate concentration, steady state kinetics, equilibrium constant - monosubstrate reactions. Michaelis-Menten equation, Lineweaver-Burk plot, Eadie-Hofstee and Hanes plot.  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$ ,  $K_{cat}$  and turnover number. Effect of pH, temperature and metal ions on the activity of enzyme.

**Bisubstrate reactions** - Types of bi-bireactions (sequential - ordered and random, ping pong reactions). Differentiating bisubstrate mechanisms (diagnostic plots, isotope exchange).

**Enzyme inhibition** Reversible inhibition (competitive, uncompetitive, non-competitive, mixed).

#### **Unit 3 Applications and Mechanism of action of enzymes**

**No. of Hours: 15**

Application of enzymes in diagnostics (SGPT, SGOT, creatine kinase, alkaline and acid phosphatases), enzyme immunoassay (HRPO), enzyme therapy (Streptokinase). Immobilized enzymes.

General features - proximity and orientation, strain and distortion, acid base and covalent catalysis - chymotrypsin, lysozyme. Metal activated enzymes and metalloenzymes, Transition state analogues, Mechanism based inhibitors - antibiotics as inhibitors.

#### **Unit 4 Regulation of enzyme activity**

**No. of Hours: 15**

Control of activities of single enzymes (end product inhibition) and metabolic pathways, feedback inhibition (aspartate transcarbamoylase), reversible covalent modification phosphorylation (glycogen phosphorylase). Proteolytic cleavage - zymogen.

Multienzyme complex as regulatory enzymes Occurrence and isolation, phylogenetic distribution and properties (pyruvate dehydrogenase, fatty acyl synthase) Isoenzymes - properties and physiological significance (lactate dehydrogenase).

## **C-4:ENZYMES(PRACTICAL)SEMESTER-II**

**TOTALHOURS:60**

**CREDITS:2**

1. Partial purification of acidphosphatase from germinating mungbean.
2. Assay of enzyme activity and specific activity,e.g.acidphosphatase.
3. EffectofpHonenzymeactivity
4. Determination of  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$  using Lineweaver-Burk graph.
5. Enzyme inhibition-calculationof  $K_i$  for competitiveinhibition.
6. Continuous assay of lactatedehydrogenase.
7. Coupledassayofglucose-6-phosphatedehydrogenase.

### **SUGGESTEDREADINGS**

1. Lehninger:PrinciplesofBiochemistry(2013)6<sup>th</sup>ed.,Nelson,D.L.andCox,M.M., W.H.FreemanandCom pany(NewYork),ISBN:13:978-1-4641-0962-1/ISBN:10:1-4292-3414-8.
  2. Biochemistry(2011)4<sup>th</sup>ed.,Donald,V.andJudithG.V.,JohnWiley&SonsAsiaPvt. Ltd.(NewJersey),ISBN:978-1180-25024.
- FundamentalsofEnzymology(1999)3<sup>rd</sup>ed.,NicholasC.P.andLewisS., Oxford

**General Elective-2 (GE-2)**  
**Bioenergetics and Introduction to metabolism**

**Unit-I**

**15 hours**

Energy transformations in living organisms. Laws of thermodynamics, concept of free energy, standard free energy, enthalpy and entropy. State functions, equilibrium constant and coupled reactions.

Types of chemical bonds: weak and covalent interactions.

**Unit-II**

**15 hours**

Introduction to bioenergetics: Redox reactions. High energy phosphate compounds, ATP, creatine, 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate, acetyl-CoA, etc. Phosphorylation potential, phosphoryl group transfers, chemical basis of high standard free energy of hydrolysis of ATP.

**Unit-III**

**15 hours**

Introduction to metabolism, catabolism & anabolism. Central metabolic pathways - Glycolysis, TCA cycle, all reactions with enzymes and their physiological significance.

**Unit-IV**

**15 hours**

Oxidative phosphorylation, electron transport chain, organisation and function. Chemiosmotic hypothesis, proton motive force, ATP production, ATP synthetase and its mechanism. Inhibitors of electron transport chain, inhibitors and uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation.