## **Department of Botany**

Punjabi University, Patiala 147002 (Established under Punjab Act No. 35 of 1961)

## Syllabus for Ph. D. Entrance Test for Session 2024-25 Section-A (Research Methodology)

- 1. **TECHNIQUES IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY:** Techniques of molecular biology and recombinant DNA technology and their applications. Bioinformatics & its applications.
- 2. CELL AND TISSUE CULTURE TECHNIQUES: Requirements and Techniques for micro propagation of plants, embryo, anther and pollen culture, applications of cell and tissue culture.
- **3. ANATOMICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**: Stains and staining techniques; Maceration; Principle of fixation, types of fixatives and their applications, Functioning and application of microtomy. Principle and methods of histochemical localization of biomolecules.
- 4. **CENTRIFUGATION:** Principle, functioning and applications of low speed, high speed and ultracentrifugation.
- 5. SPECTROSCOPY: Principle, functioning and applications of UV-visible spectrophotometry, spectrofluoremetry.
- 6. **ELECTROPHORESIS:** Principle, functioning and applications of simple and 2D gel electrophoresis.
- 7. CHROMATOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES: Principle and applications of paper chromatography, column chromatography, thin layer chromatography, Ion Exchange, Gel filteration chromatography and Gas HPLC chromatography, LC-MS, NMR.
- 8. MICROSCOPIC TECHNIQUES: Principle and applications of light microscopy phase contract microscope, scanning and transmission electron microscopy.
- 9. IMMUNOTECHNIQUES: Detection of biomolecules using ELISA, RIA, western blotting, immunoprecipitation immuno-fluorescence microscopy.
- 10. CHROMOSOME TECHNIQUES: Fixation of buds for cytological studies, stains for chromosome staining, chromosome techniques, FISH and GISH.

## Section-B (Subject)

- 1. DIVERSITY OF LIFE FORMS: Principles and methods of taxonomy and outlines of latest criteria for classification of Algae, Fungi, Bacteria and Plants. Reproduction and evolutionary relationships among taxa of different groups of organisms.
- 2. CELL BIOLOGY AND CYTOGENETICS: Membrane structure and function; Structural organization and functions of intracellular organelles; Organization of genes and chromosomes; Cell division & cell cycle. Genomatic (Chromosomal aberrations, aneupoidy, polyploidy) and point mutations.
- **3. FUNDAMENTAL PROCESSES**: DNA replication, repair and recombination; RNA synthesis and processing; Protein synthesis; Control of gene expression at transcription and translation level; Host parasite interaction against pathogens in plants;
- 4. **DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY**: Microsporogenesis, Megasporogenesis and Post fertilization development. Morphogenesis and organogenesis in plants. Programmed cell death, aging and senescence.
- 5. PLANT PHYSIOLOGY: Photosynthesis; Respiration & photorespiration; Nitrogen metabolism; Plant hormones, their mechanism of action and functions; Sensory photobiology; Solute transport & photoassimilate translocation; Secondary metabolites; Stress physiology; Signal transduction in plants.
- 6. MOLECULES & THEIR INTERACTION: Bioenergetics, coupled reaction, group transfer, biological energy transducers; Principles of catalysis, enzymes and enzyme kinetics, enzyme regulation, mechanism of enzyme catalysis, isozymes; Conformation of proteins (Ramachandran plot, 2<sup>0</sup>, 3<sup>0</sup> & 4<sup>0</sup> structures; domains; motif and folds); Conformation of nucleic acids (A-, B-, Z-, DNA), t-RNA, micro-RNA).
- 7. ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES: The Environment; Habitat and niches; Population ecology; Species interactions; Community ecology; Ecological succession; Ecosystem; Environmental pollution; global environmental change; Conservation biology
- 8. APPLIED BIOLOGY: Transgenic plants, molecular approaches for diagnosis and strain identification; Genomics and its application to health and agriculture; Bioresource and uses of biodiversity; Breeding in plants, including marker assisted selection; Bioremediation and phytoremediation; Economic importance of Algae, Fungi, Lichens and Bacteria. Plants as a source of Food, Timber, Drugs, Essential oils, Rubber, Beverages and Fiber. Metablomics.