Plant Biotechnology Handbook

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Plant biotechnology is a precise process in which scientific techniques are used to develop molecular and cellular based technologies to improve plant productivity, quality and health; to improve the quality of plant products; or to prevent, reduce or eliminate constraints to plant productivity caused by diseases, pest organisms and environmental stresses. It can be defined as human intervention on plant material by means of technological instruments in order to produce permanent effects, and includes genetic engineering and gene manipulation to obtain transgenic plants. Plant genetic engineering is used to produce new inheritable combinations by introducing external DNA to plant material in an unnatural way. The results are genetically modified plants (GMPs) or transgenic plants. The key instrument used in plant biotechnology is the plant tissue culture (PTC) technique which refers to the in vitro culture of protoplasts, cells, tissues and organs. Plant biotechnology in use today relies on advanced technology, which allows plant breeders to make precise genetic changes to impart beneficial traits to plants. The application of biotechnology in agriculture has resulted in benefits to farmers, producers and consumers. Plant biotechnology has helped make both insect pest control and weed management safer and easier while safeguarding plants against disease. The worldwide demand for food, feed and modern textile fibers can only be met in the future with the help of plant biotechnology. It has the potential to open up whole new business areas that will totally redefine the current market scope and perception.

This book majorly deals with the organisms of biotechnology, herbicide resistant plants, transgenic plants with improved storage proteins, engineering for preservation of fruits, enhancing the photosynthetic efficiency, basic requirements for nitrogen fixation, animal and plant cell cultures, insecticides, cellular characteristics which influence the choice of cell, the growth of animal and plant cells immobilized within a confining matrix, virus free clones through plant tissue culture, microbial metabolism of carbon dioxide, organisms involved in the conversion of hydrogen, hydrogen utilization by aerobic hydrogen oxidizing bacteria, overproduction of microbial metabolites, regulation of metabolite synthesis etc. The book contains measurement of plant cell growth, plant tissue culture, initiation of embryo genesis in suspension culture, micro propagation in plants, isolation of plant DNA and many more. This is very helpful book for entrepreneurs, consultants, students, institutions, researchers etc.

Contents

1. The organisms of biotechnology Cells - The Basic Units Types of Microorganism Viruses Prokaryotes Eukaryotes

Algae Protozoa Fungi Tissue Cultures Animal Cells Plant Cells 2. Transgenic plants Herbicide Resistant Plants 1. Glyphosate Tolerant Plants 2. Sulphonylurea Tolerant Plants 3. Atrazine Tolerant Plants 4. Phosphinothricin Tolerant Plants 5. Bromoxynil Tolerant Plants Insect Resistant Plants 1. Transgenic Plants with Bt Toxin 2. Transgenic Plants with Bt Toxin and Serine Protease Inhibitor Gene 3. Transgenic Plants with Cowpea Trypsin Inhibitor 4. Transgenic Plants with Nicotiana alata Proteinase Inhibitor Virus Resistant Plants 1. Transgenic Plants with Viral Coat Protein 2. Transgenic Plants with Viral Nucleoprotein 3. Transgenic Plants with Viral SAT RNA 4. Transgenic Plants with Antisense RNA Transgenic Plants Resistant to Fungi and Bacteria Transgenic Plants with Improved Storage Proteins Sweet Proteins Enriching the Carbohydrate Contents Improving the Quality of Oils and Fats Male Sterility and Fertility Restoration Changing the Flower Colours Stress Tolerant Plants **Cold Tolerant Plants Drought Tolerant Plants** Plant Tolerant to High Light Intensity Engineering for Preservation of Fruits Enhancing the Photosynthetic Efficiency Transgenic Plants as Bioreactors Vaccines Interferons Pharmaceutical Compounds **Biodegradable Plastics** 3. Biological Nitrogen fixations Non-symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation Features Favourable for Non-symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation 1. Special separation of Nitrogen Fixing Cells 2. Protein-Nitrogenase Association 3. High Rate of Respiration 4. Time specific Nitrogenase Activity 5. Association with Rapid Oxygen Consumers 6. Presence of hydrogenase 7. Colonization Nitrogenase

Basic requirements for Nitrogen Fixation Mechanism of Nitrogen Reduction Assimilation of Ammonia Route I

Route II Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation Host Specificity **Root Nodulation** Mechanism of Nitrogen Fixation (a) Oxygen Transpot by Leghaemoglobin (b) Utilization of Oxygen by Hydrogenase Nitrogenase Requirement for Nitrogen reduction Assimilation of Ammonia 4. Genetics of Nitrogen Fixation Nif-genes of Klebsiella Pneumoniae **Regulation of Nif Genes** Nif-genes of Azotobacter Nif-genes of Anabaena Genetics of Legume-Rhizobium Nitrogen Fixation 1. Rhizobial Genes a) Nod Genes b) Nif Genes c) Hup Genes 2. Legume Nodulin Genes Leghaemoglobin Gene **Overall Regulation of Genes** Gene Transfer for Nitrogen Fixation 1. Transfer of Nif Genes to Non-Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria 2. Transfer of Nif Genes to yeasts 3. Transfer of Nif-Genes to plants 4. Transfer of Nod Genes 5. Transfer of Hup Genes 5. Mycorrhizae for Agriculture and Forestry Mycorrhizal types and their structural and nutritional features Ectomycorrhizae Mechanism of ECM formation Morphology and structure Synthesis of mycorrhiza Cultural study Vesicular arbuscular Mycorrhiza Introduction Evolution Taxonomy Classification Distribution Lifecycle Reproduction Sexual reproduction A sexual production Method of Inoculum production of VAM Some important steps in production of VAM

Host plant/growth medium Fertilizations/micronutrients Chemical application Control of fungal pathogens Plant vesicular arbuscular mycorrhizal fungal interactions VAM and soil biota Control of root diseases Endomycorrhiza fungi and tree diseases Mechanism of disease control 6. Animal and plant cell cultures Historical perspectives Products and potentials Animal cells Immuno biologicals 1. Virus vaccines 2. Monoclonal antibodies 3. Immunoregulator materials Insectisides Enzymes Hormones Whole cells Plant cells **Pharmaceuticals** Food additives Agrochemicals Perfumes Enzymes **Speciality Chemicals** Biomass applications of plant cell cultures Cell culture and product synthesis The nature of animal and plant cells in culture Cell culture initiation Culture development Secondary cultures Culture replication Industrially useful cell cultures Substrate independent cultures Individuality of cell lines in relation to the productivity Culture media Growth media Water Inorganic salts Trace elements Vitamins Buffers Sources of energy and carbon Nitrogen sources 1. Defined nitrogen sources 2. Undefined nitrogen sources Growth factors Other ingredients Maintenance media Cell culture technologies

Cellular characteristics which influence the choice of cell culture technology Mixing Aeration Doubling times 1. Sterlization of media 2. Sterlization of equipment **Cell stickness** Immobilized cell systems The growth and exploitation of cell grown on the surface of a supporting solid substratum 1. Multiple process 2. Unit process The growth of animal and plant cells immobilized within a confining matrix 1. Gel entrapment systems 2. Applications of entrapped cells Dynamic cell systems Air driven systems Impeller and air driven systems Impeller mixed systems 7. Somaclonal variation, cell selection an genotype improvement Somaclonal variation Historical perspective The manifold incidence of somaclonal variation Range of species Characters displaying variation Genetic nature of somaclonal variants Pre-existing or culture induced variation Genetic and explant sources effects The origin of somaclonal variation Chromosomal abnormalities Molecular possibilities Gene amplification and diminution Tranposable elements Cell selection **Disease** resistance Herbicide tolerance Nutritional quality Other cell selection systems 8. Virus-free clones through plant tissue culture Distribution of viruses in plants Techniques for eradication Heat treatment Chemotherapy Meristem culture Culture media Factors affecting developments and rooting Virus eradication Major use of virus-free clones Study effect of virus infection Source for clonal propagation Source for in vitro mass propagation Concluding remarks

Microbial metabolism of carbon dioxide Autotrophic carbon dioxide fixation The calvin cycle Molecular structure and properties of RuBP case Phosphoribulokinase Carboxysomes Regulation of ribulose 1,5-biphosphate carboxydase and phosphoribulakinase synthesis The reductive carboxylic acid cycle The anaerobic non-phototrophic autotrophs Heterotrophic carbon dioxide fixation 10. Microbial metabolism of Hydrogen Introduction The role of Hydrogen in the biosphere Enzyme catalysing the evolution and oxidation of Hydrogen H2 :+ Ferredoxin Oxidoreductase H2 : Ferricytochrome C3 oxidoreductase H2: NAD- Oxidoreductase H2: Coenzyme F420 oxidoreductase Membrane-bound hydrogenases Formate hydrogenlyase Nitrogenase Organisms involved in the conversion of hydrogen Hydrogen-producing micro-organisms Anaerobic conditions 1. Fermentation and fermentative bacteria 2. Anoxygenic photosynthesis and phototrophic bacteria 3. Oxygenic Phototrophic bacteria (Cyanobacteria) 4. Oxygenic green algae Aerobic conditions : Nitrogen fixing bacteria Hydrogen consisting organisms Hydrogen utilization by anaerobes 1. Nitrate-reducing dentifying bacteria 2. Sulfate reducing bacteria 3. Methanogenic bacteria 4. Acetogenic bacteria 5. Furmarate-reducing bacteria Hydrogen utilization by phototrophs 1. Anoxygenic phototrophs 2. Cyan bacteria 3. Green algae Hydrogen utilization by aerobic hydrogen-oxidizing bacteria The potential use of Hydrogenases and hydrogen in biotechnology 11. Microbial grwoth dynamics Microbial growth in unlimited environments Basic growth equation from cell number increase Basic growth equation from increment increase in the population over a small growth time. Basic growth equations. Microbial growth in limited environments Growth limitation by substrate exhaustion Variation in the observed growth yield Influence of the growth-limiting substrate on growth rate

Deviation of the Monod equation at High substrate concentrations Basic growth limiting substrate equation Modelling microbial growth in limited environments The logistic equation The saturation model Microbial growth in open environments Chemostat growth kinetics The dilution rate The dilution rate and biomass concentration The dilution rate and growth limiting substrate concentration Biomass and growth-limiting substrate concentrations in the steady state Determination of µmax from washout kinetics Establishing and maintaining the steady state Deviations from theoritical chemostat kinetics Influence of variation in the observed growth yield Microbial competition Competition in closed environments Competition in open environments 12. Stoichiometry of microbial growth Growth yields and material balances Relation between ATP production and growth yields, YATP Influence of growth rate and maintenance energy on YATP : anaerobic chemostat cultures Aerobic yield studies and the influence of the efficiency of oxidatie phosphorylation on growth yields Theoritical calculations on the ATP requirements for the formation of microbial biomass Influence of Cell Composition Influence of the carbon source and complexity of the medium Theoritical calculations on the ATP requirement for the formation of microbial biomass Influence of the Nitrogen source Influence of the carbon assimilation pathway of the growth substrate Energy-dissipating mechanisms during growth with excess carbon and source. Influence of the degree of reduction of the growth substrate Heat production The stoichiometry of product formation 13. Ageing and death in microbes **Basic principles** Death of microbes Ageing of microbes Viability among microbes Survival of populations : Cryptic growth Injury among microbes Stress and survival The physiological status of the population Overt and actual stress Starvation Substrate accelerated death (SAD) Metabolic and structural injury Thymine less death

Survival of slowly growing bacteria Differentiation and survival 14. Effect of environment on microbial activity Mechanisms of micro-organisms response to the environment Primary response due to direct chemical or physicochemical effects Enzyme inhibition and stimulation Induction and repression of protein synthesis Changes in cell morphology Change in genotype Dissolved oxygen Cell Interactions with oxygen Respiration Oxygen incorporation Oxygen as an inhibitor Oxygen as an enzyme regulator Measurement of dissolved oxygen Generalized response to DOT **Diffusion limitation** Response of growing micro-organisms Respiration rate Change in cell constituents Changes in metabolic products Transient responses to changes in DOT Control of DOT Redox potential Responses to carbon dioxide Requirement for carbon dioxide Inhibition by carbon dioxide Water activity Introduciton Halotolerance and halophily Effects of pH Introduction Cellular level responses Intracellular pH Effects of pH membrane function Effects of pH on uptake of substrate Effects of pH on products of metabolism Effects of pH on cell morphology an structure Effects of pH on the chemical environment Effects of pH on flocculation and adhesion Optimum pH values for growth Causes of pH changes in cultures Product formation Nutrient uptake Oxidation/reduction reaction Chage in buffering capacity Control of pH By means of a buffer By balancing metabolism By feedback control Temperature Cellular-level Responses

Temperature ranges for growth Response of growth rate to temperature Effects of temperature on cell death Effects of temperature on cellular components 1. Membranes 2. DNA 3. RNA 4. Proteins Cultural effects of temperature Response to temperature shifts Effects on substrate utilization Effects on product formation Heat generation Shear Generation of shear Effects of shear on filamentous fungi Effects of shear on protozoa and animal cells in culture Effects of products on shear rate General control strategies 15. Biosynthesis of fatty acids and lipids Nomenclature Relevance and importance of lipids Lipid composition of micro-organism General survey Bacteria Yeasts Fungi Oleaginous micro-organism Patterns of lipid accumulation Factors influencing lipid biosynthesis Growth rate Substrate Temperature Growth substrate Oxygen pH and salinity Other factors Lipid biosynthesis Acetyl- CoA carboxylase Fatty acid sythetase Origin of acetyl - CoA Bacteria Eukaryotic micro-organism Biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids Biosynthesis of other fatty acids Biosynthesis of lipids from fatty acids Triacylglycerols Phospholipids Waxes Poly ß- hydroxybutyrate Microbial metabolism of alkanes and fatty acids Alkane-utilizing organisms Uptake of alkanes

Mechanisms of alkane oxidation Oxidation of primary alcohols to fatty acids Metabolism of fatty acids derived from alkanes ß-oxidation a-oxidation Microbial products derived from alkanes Fatty alcohols and aldehydes Fatty acids Surfactants 16. Microbial metabolism of aromatic compounds Fission of the Benzene nucleus Pereparation of nucleus for aerobic fission Reactions which follow ring fission Pathways of degradation Meta fission pathways Degradation of 4-hydroxyphenlacetic, homoproto catacleuic Homogentistic and genetoside acids Procalecluate 4.5 dioxygenase Degradation of 3.0- Methylgllic acid: Biological formationof methanol Ortho fission pathway Separation of pathways used for aromatic catabolism by bacteria Catabolism of aromatic compounds in trichosporon cutaneum Degradation of aromatic industrials pollutants and pesticides Complete mineralization Catabolic plasmids Release of halogen substrates from benzen nucleus Incomplete degradation of aromatics 17. Bacterial respiration The generation of the proton motive force Bacterial respiratory chains Respiration linked proton translocation The proton motive force The utilization of the proton motive force ATP synthesis Active transport of solutes Biotechnological aspects of bacterial respiration **Biomass production** Waste treatment and metabolite production 18. Mechanisms of enzyme catalysis The events in an enzyme catalysed reaction Enzyme mechanisms Enzyme kinetics Binding of the substrate to the enzyme Conformational changes Covalent bond making and breaking Glucose isomerase 19. Enzyme evolution Regulation of metabolism Induction Nutritional repression Feedback regulation Limiting accumulation of end products

Feedback resistance mutations Additional types of regulations Permeability consideration Recent approaches to strain construction Amino-acid production by genetically engineered strains of E-Coli and related organisms Strain construction in other species 20. Microbial photosynthesis Historical background General characteristics of microbial photosynthesis Structure and synthesis of photosynthetic pigments Chlorophylls and bacteriochlorophylls Carotenoids The phycobissins The initial reactions primary photochemistry and electron transport Light harvesting Charge separation and electron transport in an oxygenic photosynthesis ATP synthesis The eubacterial photosynthetic microbes Introduction The anoxygenic phototrophic bacteria The major groups Development of the photosynthetic appartus Carbon metabolism The Cyano bacteria: oxygenic photosynthesis in a diverse prokaryotic group Organization of the photosynthetic appartus Interrelationship between photosynthetic and chemosynthetic carbon metabolism in cyanobacteria 21. Extra cellular enzymes Mechanism of Secretion Signal hypothesis Signal hyprosthesis in bacteria Signal sequence structure Function of signal peptide and translocation Processing of the precursor Gene fusion studies Membrane associate intermediates Alternative export mechanisms; post translocational secretion Aspects of enzyme secretion in fungi Regulation of Extracellular enzyme synthesis Regulation of protein synthesis Induction of exoenymes End-product repression Catabolite repression Patterns of exoenzyme synthesis RNA polymerase modification Catabolite repression Translocational control of exoenzyme synthesis in bacteria Control of secretion 22. Overproduction of microbial metabolites Effects of nutrient limitation

Effects of pH and uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation Effects of Temperature 23. Regulation of metabolite synthesis A phospholactase system in Klebsiella Catabolism of unnatural sugars Regulatory mutations Modular pathways Evolution of an aliphatic amidase in pseudomonas Evolution of a new ÄŸ-Galactosidase in E-Coli Properties of the wild-type proteins Evolution of lactose utilization Evolution of new activities for ebg enzymes Evolution of the ebg repressor Decryptifying Existing Genes

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