

MMK & SDM MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA

KRISHNAMURTHY PURAM, MYSORE



DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

A Report on

2 Days International E-Conference

on

"Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science 2023"

In Collaboration with

ASSOCIATION OF MICROBIOLOGISTS OF INDIA (AMI), MYSORE CHAPTER



Date 27th&28thFebruary 2022

Time 10.00 AM

Venue Auditorium of our College

Cheif Organizers Prof. Sainath Malligemadu, Principal &
Dr. Satish, Chairman, DOS in Microbiology UOM, Mysore,
Mrs. Atiya Sameen M P, Asst Professor & HOD

**Organizing
Secretary**

**Co-Organizing
Secretary** Mrs. Rajarajeshwari R, Asst. Professor

Beneficiaries: UG, PG Students, Research Scholars and Faculties

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Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore-570 004

OBJECTIVES :

- ★ The main objective of organizing this conference to create space for creating collaborative links between academics, Scientists and professional practitioners and their workplaces, aiming at long-term sharing of knowledge and discussions of recent research in life science.
- ★ To determine through history how the organization has changed its practices and adopted new solution.
- ★ To assess how the new practices, technology and strategies will contribute to the overall effectiveness

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE:

- ★ The International Conference was inaugurated by **Dr. Satish**, Chairman, DOS in Microbiology UOM, Mysore, AMI President- Mysore. He addressed the gathering saying Being a researcher requires dedication, hard work and more than a little inspiration, research is a common thread running through all kinds of professions and pursuits, from Ancient Rome right up to the present day. If you practice research, you're part of a long list of people throughout history, all dedicated to finding new knowledge and ideas that ultimately make the world a better place. The Occasion was also graced by **Dr. Joseph Kingston**, Scientist F, Division of Microbiology, DRDO-DFRL, Mysuru and **Dr. Shrikrishna Isloor**, Professor and Laboratory Director, KVAFSU CVA Rabies Diagnostics Laboratory, WOA (Founded as OIE) reference, laboratory for Rabies, Veterinary College, Veterinary College, Bangalore. The inauguration function was presided by **Prof. Sainath Malligemadu**, Principal of our College.
- ❖ **Technical Session 1:** "Development of "Precision Probiotics" *Streptococcus thermophilus* a model system" by Prof. Deigo Mora, Dept. Of Food Environmental and Nutritional Science, University of Milan, Italy.
- ❖ **Technical Session 2:** RABIES by Dr. Shrikrishna Isloor Professor & Laboratory Director KVAFSU CVA Rabies Diagnostics Laboratory WOA (Founded as OIE) reference laboratory for Rabies, Veterinary College, KVAFSU Veterinary College, Bangalore
- ❖ **Technical Session 3:** "Design and development of artificial scaffolds for tissue engineering applications" by Dr. Thanusha AV, Research Associate, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA
- ❖ **Technical Session 4:** "Current Research on Antimicrobial peptides" by Prof. Daniel O Sullivan, Dept. Of Food Science and Nutrition, Microbial and Plant Genomics Institute, University of Minnesota, USA.
- ❖ **Technical Session 5:** "Alterations in the pancreatic tissue at the level of single cells leading to metabolic disorders" by Dr. Nikhil Gandasi, Asst. Professor, Developmental Biology and Genetics, IISC, Bangalore.



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- ★ Valedictory function was addressed by Prof. Subramanya, Director, Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology (IBAB), Bangalore and Dr. Prakash M. Halami, Chief Scientist & HEAD, Microbiology and Fermentation Technology, CSIR CFTRI, Mysuru. Presided by Prof. Sainath Malligemadu.
- ★ Poster Presentation was given by the participants and the judges were Rtd Prof. Appaji Gowda, and Dr. C. Roopavathi, Sr. Technical Officer Microbiology and Fermentation Technology CSIR CFTRI, Mysuru

OUTCOME:

- ★ Discover and upgrade to the latest inventions and ongoing research in the field of Life Science.
- ★ Gain irreplaceable knowledge and apply it to their research.
- ★ Improve presentation and communication skills.

CONCLUSION:

- ❖ Over 120 delegates comprising of faculties from various institutions, research scholars from different Research Centers and PG & UG students from different places participated in the conference. The Conference perceived a series of dynamic talks from renowned scientists and professors from University of Milan, Italy, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, University of Minnesota, USA and IISC, Bangalore.

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Managed by SDM Education Society, Ujire

President: Rajya Sabha Member and Padma Vibhushana awardee

Poojya Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade

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Our Vision

Empowerment of Women to face the Global Challenges

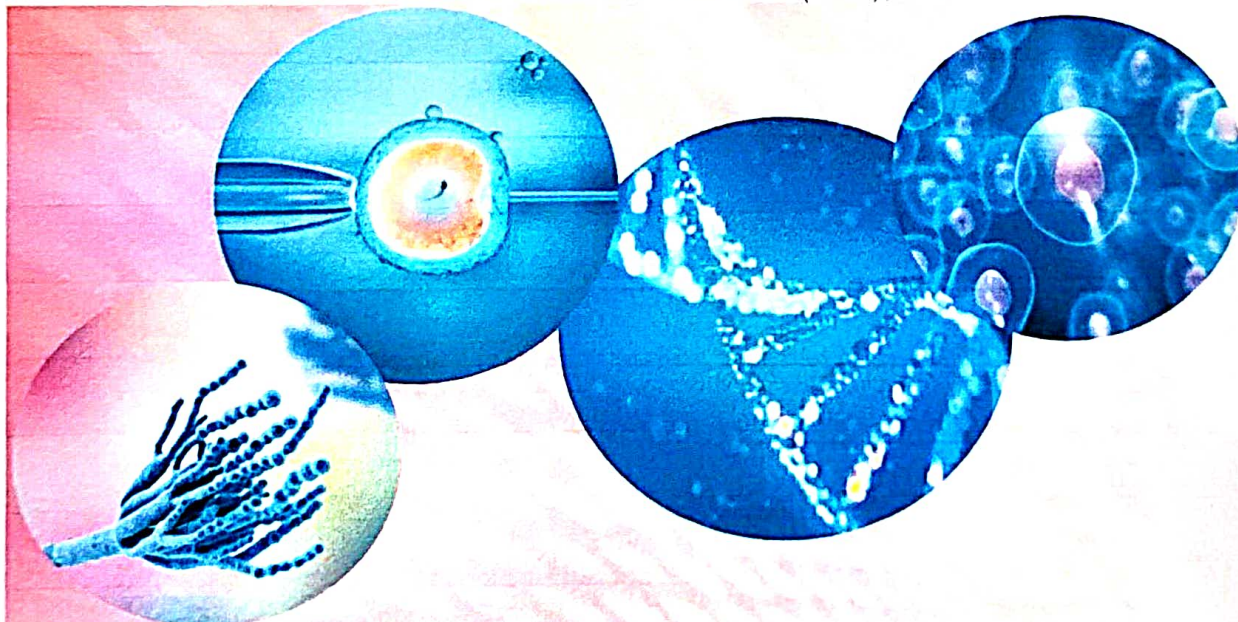
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

"Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science 2023"

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY & IQAC INITIATIVE

In Collaboration with

ASSOCIATION OF MICROBIOLOGISTS OF INDIA (AMI), MYSORE CHAPTER.



VENUE : Auditorium 27th & 28th June 2023

principal@sdmmmkmysore.in

Phone: 0821-2332865

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SDM Educational Society ®, Ujire

Sri Dharmasthla Manjunatheshwara Educational Society ® Ujire, Karnataka is a premier non profit educational organisation functioning under the sacred aegis of Shree Kshetra Dharmsthala. Under the able guidance of the distinguished President Padmavibhushana Awardee Dr. D.Veerendra Heggade, SDM Educational Society spearheads more than fifty five educational institutions around Karnataka. Establishments that represents the best of traditional expertise and contemporary excellence from the base of studies in subjects ranging from Medicine, Engineering, Laws, Social Science, Management, Naturopathy and Ayurveda.

About the College:

MMK & SDM MMV established in the year 1990 & is managed by Educational Society ®, Ujire, Karnataka. This Institution offers different streams of UG Courses in Science, Commerce, Management, Computer Science & PG in Commerce for Women students, in fulfilling its vision. The College has well developed infrastructure, facilities to accommodate students to involve both in academics & research activities. The students of the institution brought several laurels in various academics and extracurricular activities. This Institution have got good rank for science stream in India Today Ranking, and it has been participating in NIRF ranking and got good factors in some criterias. Recently accredited by NAAC with B Grade and successfully submitted first year AQAR for second cycle. The institution encourages the students to involve in research activities and article publishing in national and international journals, few UG students are publishing papers in International journals and are involved in research projects.

About AMI

The Association of Microbiologists of India established in 1938 is one of the oldest and reputed scientific organizations of the country. Since its inception, it has contributed significantly towards development of microbiology, particularly in areas of research teaching and commerce in country.

The Association publishes a quarterly journal, "Indian Journal of Microbiology" for the last 45 years and holds a National convention annually at one of the well established centers of microbiology in the country. At present, there are more than 4000 life and annual members and about 450 corporate members of the Association. Indian Journal of Microbiology, by publishing peer reviewed original research findings and research reviews from researchers in India and abroad, has been acquired as respectable status among national and international scientific research periodicals in the world. AMI-Mysore chapter is actively involved in popularizing microbiology by organizing various scientific events from past eleven years. In this recognition it has received 'Best Unit' awards with cash prize of Rs. 5000/- for the five consecutive years (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013) by AMI, New Delhi.



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About the Conference

The International Conference on "*Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science 2023*" will feature innovative academics and industrial experts in the field of Life Science. The idea of the Conference is for the Academicians, Scientists, Research Scholars & students from different Universities & the Industries to present the ongoing activities & hence to foster research relations between the Universities and Industries. It is organized with a motivation to provide a platform for the academicians, researchers and students to share their research findings. The key intention of the conference is to provide opportunity for the participants to share their ideas & experience in person, discuss the latest innovations, trends and practical concerns and challenges faced in these fields.

Conference Theme:

Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science.

Sub-Themes: Marine biology, Agricultural Science, Molecular Biology, Drug Discovery, Environmental Science, Medical Science, Bioremediation, Food Bioprocessing, Fermentation Technologies, Microbial Genetics, and Microbial Diversity

Guidelines for the submission of Abstracts:

Abstracts not exceeding 250 words are invited for Oral/Poster presentation in any of the themes of the conference. The one page abstract should be typed in 12 point, Times New Roman, normal font & single space. The size of the poster should be (3×4). Authors are requested to email the soft copy to rajarajeshwari.r@sdmmmkmysore.in

Guidelines for the Oral/Poster Presentation:

The duration of the presentation must be focused and is restricted to only 6 mins. As in any research presentation, the outline includes statement of the problem, description of the methodology, summary of the work, and then the presentation of results. Conclusions should leave the delegates with a clear take away message

REGISTRATION FEE DETAILS

Delegates: 1000/-
Research Scholars: 700/-
UG & PG Students : 500/-
Foreign : \$50

Click on the given link for registration

<https://forms.gle/nms5FtKqYC35dU2bA>

REGISTRATION PAYMENT DETAILS:

Registration fee may be paid through
NEFT/GPAY/PhonePe/Paytm

A/C No.: 73820200000298
A/Cholder : MMK&SDM Mahila Maha
Vidyalaya
IFSC Code: BARB0VJLBR ("0" is Zero)
Bank Name : Bank of Baroda

Las Date For Registration 25.6.2023

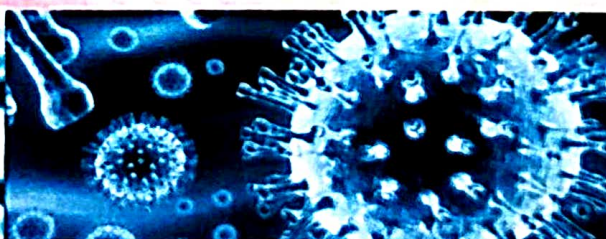
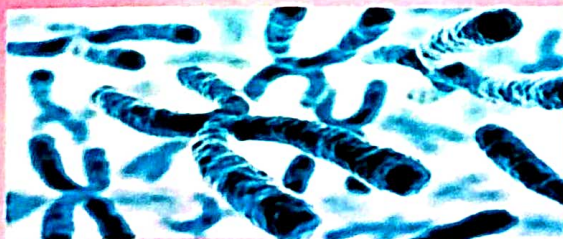
Spot Registration with Rs. 100 Extra



Scan for Registrations

Note :

Abstracts will be published
Certificates will be provided to registered candidates
Accommodation on Prior request and chargeable
OOD facility will be provided




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RESOURCE PERSONS



Prof. Daniel O Sullivan
Dept. Of Food Science and Nutrition
Microbial and Plant Genomics Institute
University of Minnesota,
USA



Prof. Deigomora
Dept. Of Food Environmental and
Nutritional Science
University of Milan, Italy



Dr. Shriksrishna Isloor
Professor & Laboratory Director
KVAFSU CVA Rabies Diagnostics Labarotry
WOAH (Founded as OIE) reference
laboratory for Rabies, Veterinary College,
KVAFSU
Veterinary College, Bangalore



Dr. Nikhil Gandasi
Developmental Biology and Genetics, IISC,
Bangalore



Thanusha AV
Research Associate
Case Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio, USA

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Padmavibhushana Awardee & Members of Parliament
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President, SDME Society ®, Ujire



Patron
Dr. Satheshchandra
Secretary SDME Society ®, Ujire



Chief Organizer
Prof. Sainath Malligemadu
Principal



Organizer
Dr. S Satish
Chairman, DOS in Microbiology UOM, Mysore
AMI President, Mysore Chapter



Honorary advisor
Dr. Prakash M. Halami
Chief Scientist & HEAD
Microbiology and Fermentation Technology
CSIR CFTRI, Mysuru



Organizing Secretary
Smt. Atiya Sameen, M. P
Asst Professor & HOD
Dept. of Microbiology



Organizing Deputy Secretary
Smt. Rajarajeshwari, R
Asst. Professor
Dept. of Microbiology



IQAC Coordinator
Smt. Sukrutha K S
Associate Professor & HOD
Department of Computer Science

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Chairman, DOS in Microbiology
University of Mysore

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Scientist F, Division of Microbiology
DFRL, Mysuru

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Dept. of Microbiology, School of Life Science
JSSAHER, Mysuru

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Sr. Scientist
TTBD/FPIC Dept
CSIR CFTRI, Mysuru

TREASURER
Dr. C. Roopavathi, Sr.
Technical Officer
Microbiology and Fermentation Technology
CSIR CFTRI, Mysuru

ORGANIZING MEMBERS

Dr. Wethroe Kapfo, Asst. Prof & HOD of Biochemistry
Dr. Chaithanya P, Asst. Professor of Biochemistry
Dr. Shwetha S, Asst. Prof & HOD of Biotechnology
Ms. Durgashree, Asst. Prof of Biotechnology

STUDENT COORDINATOR

Ms. Chinmayee Balakrishna 7795318880
Ms. Kumudini 9353015898

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Dr. Roopa, CSIR-CFTRI
9482808603




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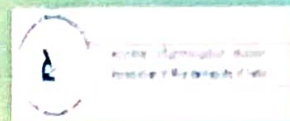
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Vision: Empowerment of Women to build an Enlightened Society

Department of Microbiology & IQAC

In Collaboration with

Association of Microbiologists of India (AMI), Mysore Chapter

Invites you to

2 Days International Conference

on

"Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science 2023"

Date: 27th & 28th June 2023

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

27-6-2023	
REGISTRATION 9.00-10.00AM	
INAUGURATION- 10.00am	
TECHNICAL SESSIONS	
11.30am to 12.00pm	TEA BREAK
12.00pm -12.45PM	TECHNICAL SESSION 1 TOPIC: Development of "Precision Probiotics" Streptococcus thermophilus a model system. Prof. Deigo Mora Dept. Of Food Environmental and Nutritional Science University of Milan, Italy
12.45pm to 1.30pm	TECHNICAL SESSION 2 TOPIC: RABIES Dr. Shrikrishna Isloor Professor & Laboratory Director KVAFSU CVA Rabies Diagnostics Labarotry WOA (Founded as OIE) reference laboratory for Rabies, Veterinary College, KVAFSU Veterinary College, Bangalore
1.30pm -2.30pm	Lunch
2.30-3.30pm	POSTER PRESENTATION

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28-6-2023	
8.00am to 8.45am	TECHNICAL SESSION 3 Topic: "Design and development of artificial scaffolds for tissue engineering applications" Dr. Thanusha AV Research Associate Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA
9.00am to 9.45am	TECHNICAL SESSION 4 Topic : "Current Research on Antimicrobial peptides" Prof. Daniel O Sullivan Dept. Of Food Science and Nutrition Microbial and Plant Genomics Institute University of Minnesota, USA
9.45am to 10.15am	TEA BREAK
10.30 to 11.45am	TECHNICAL SESSION 5 Topic : "Alterations in the pancreatic tissue at the level of single cells leading to metabolic disorders". Dr. Nikhil Gandasi Asst. Professor Developmental Biology and Genetics, IISC, Bangalore.
12.00m-1.00pm	ORAL PRESENTATION
1.00-2.00pm	Lunch
2.00pm-3.00pm	Valedictory



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INAUGURATION
2 Days International Conference
on
"Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science 2023"

Date: 27th * 28th 2023

27-6-2023 Inauguration- 10.00am	
Invocation	Ananya, Shanmuga, Sahana III B.Sc
Welcome Speech	<i>Mrs. Atiya Sameen. M. P</i> Asst. professor & Head Department of Microbiology
Lighting the Lamp	Dignitaries
Keynote address	INAUGURATOR <i>Prof. Lokanath N K</i> <i>Vice Chancellor</i> <i>University of Mysore</i>
Address the Gathering	AMI PRESIDENT Dr. S Satish Prof. DOS in Microbiology UOM, Mysuru
Presidential address	<i>Prof. Salnath Malligemadu</i> Principal
Vote of thanks	<i>Mrs. Rajarajeshwari R</i> Asst. Professor Dept. of Microbiology


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Invites you to

2 Days International Conference

on

"Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science 2023"

Date: 27th + 28th 2023

28-6-2023

VALEDICTORY-2.00Pm

Welcome Speech	Dr. Swetha S Asst. Professor Dept. of Biotechnology
Address the Gathering	Chief GUEST Prof. Subramanya Director Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology (IBAB)
Exchange of MoU	Dignitaries
Address the Gathering	GUEST OF HONOUR Dr. Prakash M Halami Chief Scientist and Head Microbiology & Fermentation Technology SCIR-CFTRI, Mysuru
Presidential address	Prof. Sainath Malligemadu Principal
Distribution of Prizes	Mrs. Rajarajeshwari R Asst. Professor Dept. of Microbiology
Vote of thanks	Mrs. Atiya Sameen. M. P Asst. professor & Head Department of Microbiology

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Date: 27th * 28th 2023

ORAL Presentation Winners

Sl. No	Name of the Presenter	Institute	Title of the poster	Award
1	Nidhi Sori	Department of Microbiology and Fermentation Technology, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Karnataka, 570002	Effect of pectin oligosaccharide on prevention of gut dysbiosis through modulation of gut microbial diversity and expression of intestinal barrier proteins in mice model	I Prize
2	S. Vaishnavi	Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University), JC road, Bengaluru-560027, Karnataka, India	Synthesis and characterization of biopolymeric k-carrageenan based Hydrogel/Nanogel as smart carrier for cancer therapeutic studies	II Prize

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POSTER Presentation Winners

Sl. No	Name of the Presenter	Institute	Title of the poster	Award
1	Siddegowda G. S	Department of Microbiology, Sir M. V. Government Science College, Bhadravathi-577 301	Peribacillusfrigoritolerans SPW7, a halotolerant proteolytic bacterium from salt fermented sardine processing waste hydrolysate	Best poster in delegates
2	Sahanashree K S	Department of Studies and Research in Microbiology, Tumkur University	Unlocking the Potential of Mangrove Actinomycetes: Producers of Cellulolytic Enzymes	Best poster in
3	KAVITHAN,RAK SHITHAR,SHRE ESHANS	Dept. of Microbiology, MMK & SDM	GREENSYNTHESISOF AgNPsUSINGNEEM&ALOEVERAEXTRACT	Best poster in UG



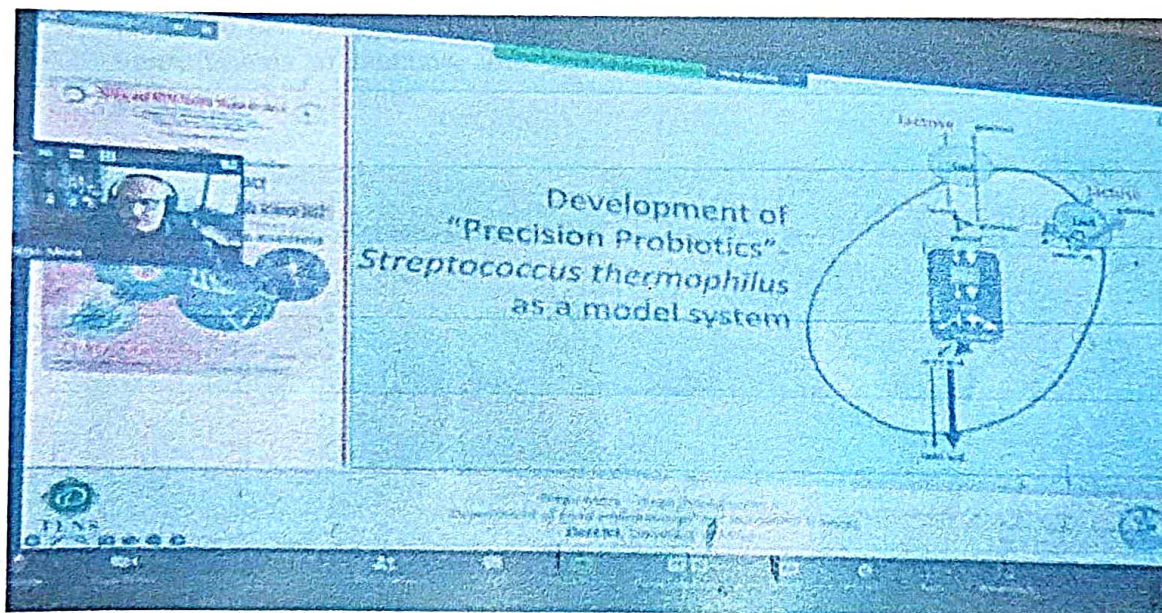
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DETAILS OF TECHNICAL SESSION

- ❖ **Technical Session 1:** "Development of "Precision Probiotics" *Streptococcus thermophilus* a model system"
- ❖ **Time :**12-12.45pm
- ❖ **Resource Person:**Prof. Deigo Mora, Dept. Of Food Environmental and Nutritional Science, University of Milan, Italy.

He highlighted the concept saying Probiotic interventions may potentially offer beneficial effects, such as alleviation of gastrointestinal symptoms; "strengthening" of the immune system; protection against infectious diseases; prevention of metabolic disorders; improved mental health; promotion of early development; and general well-being. Good bacteria such as *S. thermophilus* can help breakdown food, absorb nutrients and fight off bad organisms that might cause diseases.



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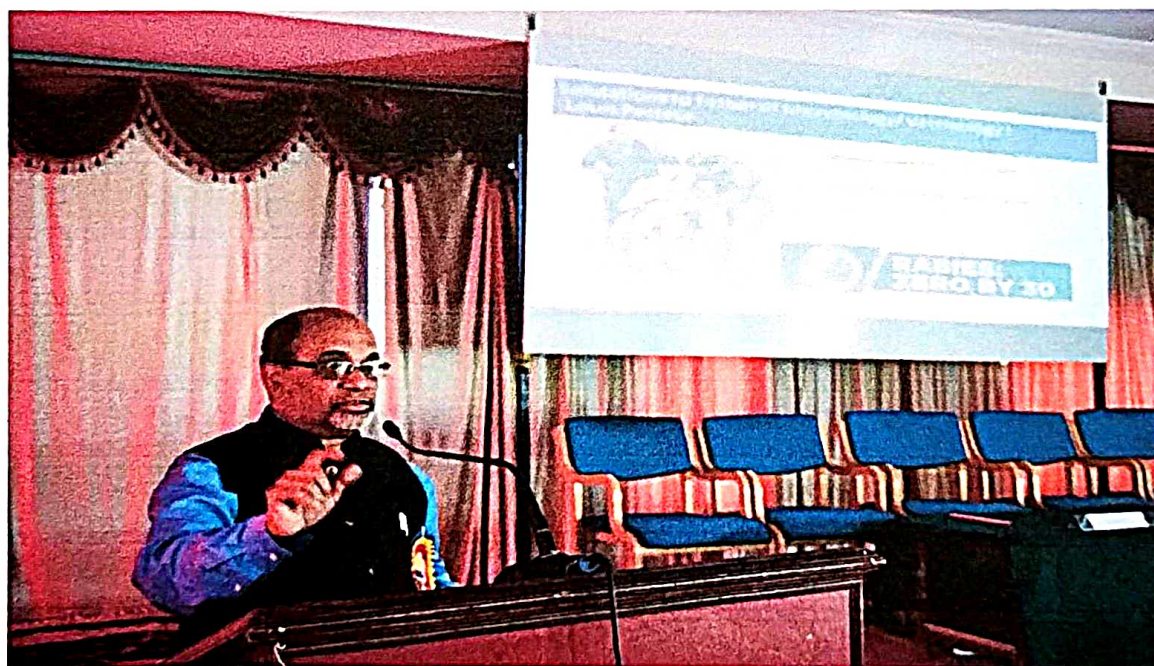
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❖ **Technical Session 2: RABIES**

❖ **Time :**12.45pm- 1.30pm

❖ **Resource Person:***Dr. Shrikrishna Isloor, Professor & Laboratory Director KVAFSU CVA Rabies Diagnostics Laboratory WOA (Founded as OIE) reference laboratory for Rabies, Veterinary College, KVAFSU Veterinary College, Bangalore*

- Dr. Isloor described that Rabies is a viral zoonotic disease that causes progressive and fatal inflammation of the brain and spinal cord. Rabies is estimated to cause 59 000 human deaths annually in over 150 countries, with 95% of cases occurring in Africa and Asia. Due to underreporting and uncertain estimates, this number is likely a gross underestimate. Although fatal once clinical signs appear, rabies is entirely avoidable; vaccines, medicines and technologies have long been available to prevent death from rabies. Nevertheless, rabies still kills tens of thousands of people each year. Of these cases, approximately 99% are acquired from the bite of an infected dog.
- Dogs are the main source of human rabies deaths, contributing up to 99% of all rabies transmissions to humans. Rabies can be prevented through vaccination of dogs and prevention of dog bites.




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TECHNICAL SESSION 3

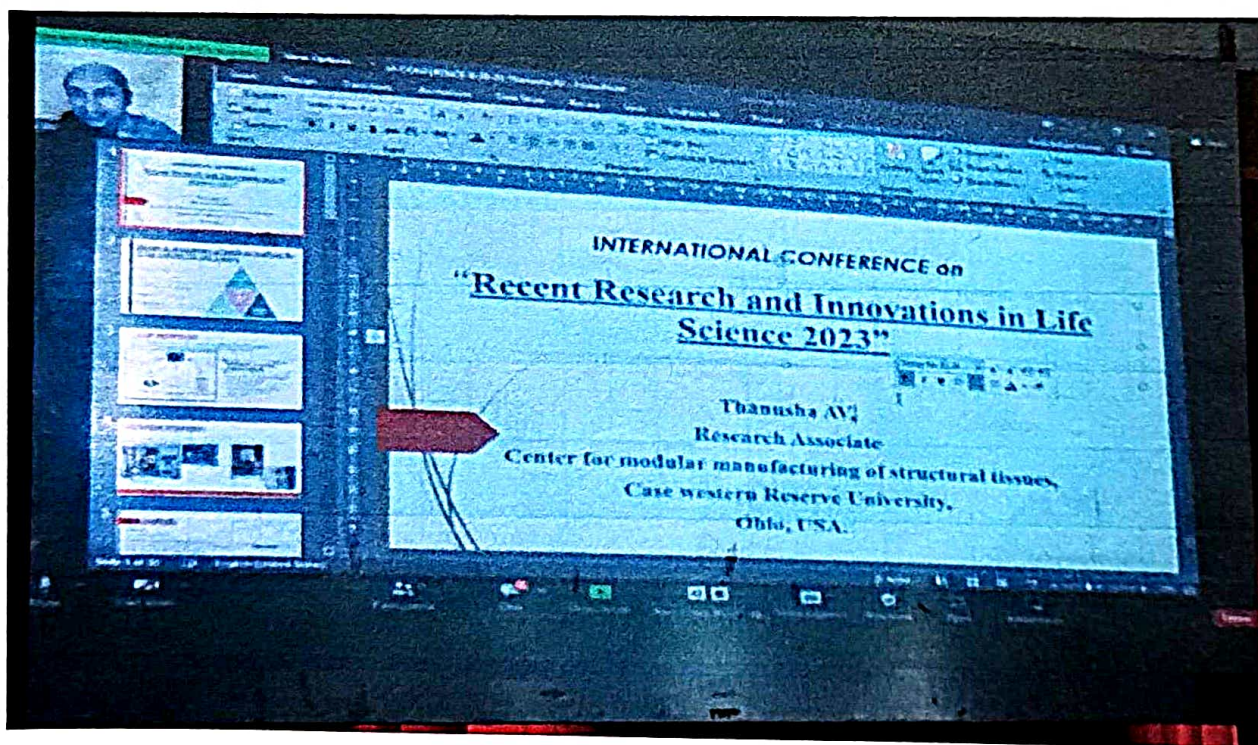
Topic: "Design and development of artificial scaffolds for tissue engineering applications"

Time: 8.00am to 8.45am

Resource Person: Dr. Thanusha AV, Research Associate, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA

Dr. Thanusha A V highlighted on Scaffolds represent important components for tissue engineering. However, researchers often encounter an enormous variety of choices when selecting scaffolds for tissue engineering. This paper aims to review the functions of scaffolds and the major scaffolding approaches as important guidelines for selecting scaffolds and discuss the tissue-specific considerations for scaffolding, using intervertebral disc as an example.

Scaffolds, typically made of polymeric biomaterials, provide the structural support for cell attachment and subsequent tissue development. However, researchers often encounter an enormous variety of choices when selecting scaffolds for tissue engineering.



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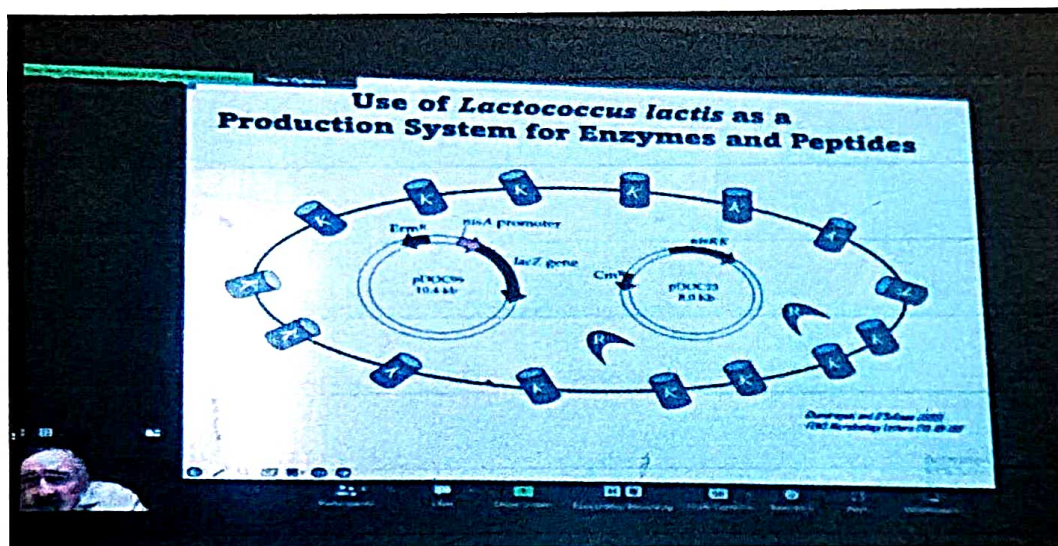
TECHNICAL SESSION 4

Topic : "Current Research on Antimicrobial peptides"

Time: 9.00am-9.45am

Resource Person: Prof. Daniel O Sullivan, Dept. Of Food Science and Nutrition, Microbial and Plant Genomics Institute, University of Minnesota, USA.

Prof. Daniel O Sullivan highlighted on Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) are the small molecular peptides that play a crucial role in the innate immunity of the host against a broad range of microorganisms, including bacteria, fungi, parasites and viruses. AMPs show the advantages by acting on multiple targets on the plasma membrane and intracellular targets of pathogenic bacteria, and have potent activity on drug-resistant bacteria. Thus, AMPs provide a new alternative to antibiotics.




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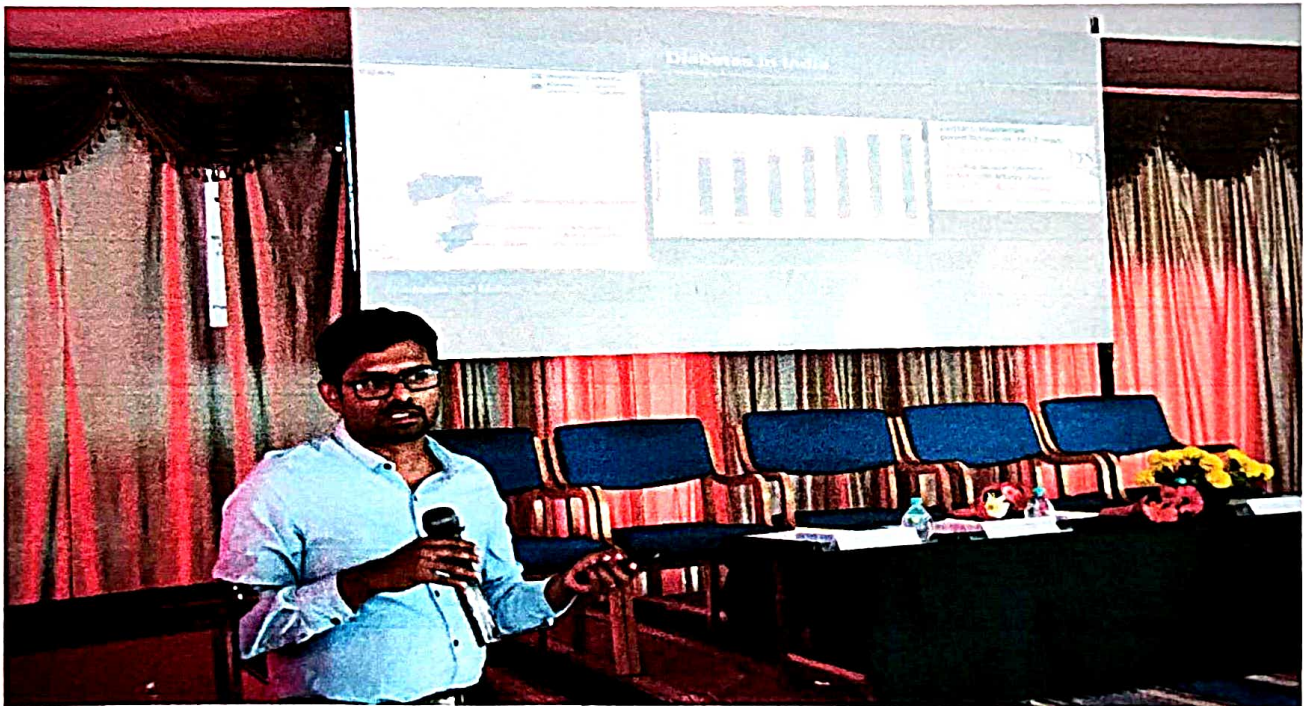
TECHNICAL SESSION 5

Topic : "Alterations in the pancreatic tissue at the level of single cells leading to metabolic disorders".

Time: 10.30 to 11.45am

Resource Person: Dr. Nikhil Gandasi, Asst. Professor, Developmental Biology and Genetics, IISC, Bangalore.

Dr. Nikhil Gandasi highlighted on the pancreas is a retroperitoneal organ and does not have a capsule. The second and third portions of the duodenum curve around the head of the pancreas. The spleen is adjacent to the pancreatic tail. The regions of the pancreas are the head, body, tail and uncinuate process. The distal end of the common bile duct passes through the head of the pancreas and joins the pancreatic duct entering the duodenum. He also briefed up saying how pancreatic tissues leads to the metabolic disorder at the level of single cells.




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2 Day National Conference on "Recent Research and Innovations in Life
Science- 2023"
Poster Presentation List

Sl No	Participant Name	Delegate/ Research Scholar/ Student	Institution	Poster Presentation
1	AbhijithMSingh	Delegate	JSS College for Women (Autonomous), Mysuru-570009.	Evaluation of anti-inflammatory activity of isolated compound from hexane extract of <i>Urochloa</i> <i>aramosa</i>
2	Siddegowda G. S	Delegate	Department of Microbiology, Sir M. V. Government Science College, Bhadravathi-577301	<i>Peribacillus</i> <i>frigoritolerans</i> SPW7, a halotolerant proteolytic bacterium from salt fermented sardine processing waste hydrolysate
3	Girish.K.	Delegate	Government College for Women, Kolar - 563101, Karnataka, India	Antibacterial activity of <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> against human pathogenic gram negative bacteria
4	Kavan Dodamani		Davangere University, Davangere 577001 Karnataka, India	Shelf Life Improvement In <i>Solanum Lycopersicum</i> , Using Edible Coating Prepared From Sericulture By-Products
5	Mansi BR and Nandini	UG	Department of Biotechnology, MMK & SDM, MMV college, Mysore	Studies on the <i>Vibrio</i> <i>Vulnificus</i> Infection and Therapy - A review
6	Rachana CB and Nuthana S	UG	Department of Microbiology, MMK & SDM MMV Mysore.	Implications Of Gut Microbiota In Neurodegenerative Diseases Review Article
7	Rakshith Gowda B S	PG	DOS in Biochemistry, Manasagangothri,	PREVENTION OF UDDER INFECTIONS IN CATTLE WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON


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			University of Mysore	BACTERIOCI LIKE - SUBSTANCE
8	KAVITHAN,RA KSHITHAR,SHR EESHANS	UG	Department of Biotechnology, MMK & SDM MMV, K.M puram,Mysuru-570004, Karnataka	GREENSYNTHESISOF AgNPsUS INGNEEM&ALOEVERAEXTRA CT
9	Ruchita Patil	PG	Davangere University, Davangere 577001	Millet yogurt: "Naturally nourishing non-dairy Yogurt"
10	Sahanashree K S	RS	Department of Studies and Research in Microbiology, Tumkur University	Unlocking the Potential of Mangrove Actinomycetes: Producers of Cellulolytic Enzymes
11	Shwetha Subbanna	Delegate	Department of Biotechnology, MMK and SDM MMV College, Mysuru	In silico STUDIES OF Allium sativum BIOACTIVECOMPOUNDS AGAINST Pseudomonas syringae PATHOVAR
12	SUPRIYA.H.P, ANUSHA .S, VAISSHNAVEE. P.J	UG	Department of Microbiology, MMK&SDM MMV Mysore	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF Ag NANOPARTICLES FROM Mangifera indica FOR DENTAL HEALTH: A REVIEW
13	SWATHI K AND ANUSHA M L	UG	Department of Biochemistry, MMK&SDM MMV Mysore	A SPY IN THE BELLY: A BANDAGE WITH SENSOR FUNCTION
14	Durgashree A.J	Delegate	Department of Biotechnology, MMK & SDM Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Mysore	<u>Longevity of Tomato by Edible Coating</u>
15	Adharsh			



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Department of Microbiology
2 Day National Conference on “Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science- 2023”
Oral Presentation List

Sl No	Participant Name	Delegate/ Research Scholar/ Student	Institution	Oral Presentation
1	Dr. Ashok N. Pyati	Delegate	Associate Professor, Department of PG Botany, Maharani's Science College for Women, Mysore	Effect of Plant Growth Regulators on In Vitro Regeneration of an Endangered Medicinal Orchid <i>Luisia zeylanica</i> Lindl.
2	Dheeraj L	PG	JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysuru.	Evaluation of <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> load in paediatric patients, pre- and post-Augmented reality (AR) assisted brushing techniques
3	B. Jayalakshmi	Delegate	Government college for Women,,Mandya, Karnataka, India	Anthelmintic studies of <i>Euphorbia cotinifolia</i> plant extractsby adult motility test an <i>In- vivo</i> assay
4	NaziyaHabeeb M	Research Scholar	Department of Biotechnology, St.Philomena's College,Bannimantap, Mysuru	Isolation, purification and characterization of a molecule from <i>Gynuracrepidoides</i> and its biological activities
5	Saarika P K	Research Scholar	Department of Microbiology and Fermentation Technology CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka, India-570020	Modulation of gut microbial diversity and anti-inflammatory responses by Pectin and bioactive rich nutraceutical formulation
6	Sinchan H	PG	JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysuru	Screening of <i>Candida</i> in Paediatric Patients Aged 6-8 with Dental Caries in Karnataka
7	S. Vaishnavi	Research Scholar	Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, JAIN (Deemed-	<i>Synthesis and characterization of biopolymeric k-carrageenan based Hydrogel/Nanogel as</i>


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			to-be- University), JC road, Bengaluru-560027, Karnataka, India	<i>smart carrier for cancer therapeutic studies</i>
8	Dileep B P	UG	JSS College of Arts Commerce and Science, ooty road Mysuru.	Physico- Chemical Analysis of river Kaveri in the regions of Srirangapattana.
9	Nidhi Sori	Research Scholar	Department of Microbiology and Fermentation Technology, CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Karnataka, 570002	Effect of pectin oligosaccharide on prevention of gut dysbiosis through modulation of gut microbial diversity and expression of intestinal barrier proteins in mice model



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ABSTRACTS



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Evaluation of anti-inflammatory activity of isolated compound from hexane extract of *Urochloa* *aramosa*

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Background : *Urochloa* *aramosa* is known for its environmental benefits such as stabilization and reclamation of polluted soils, in agriculture to control root-knot nematodes infecting crops, in medicine to treat cardiovascular diseases, duodenal ulcer, hyperglycemia, nephritis and snake bites. Tribal healers use the decoction of leaves for treating wounds. So far scientific investigation on this plant is not conducted for its anti-inflammatory activity; hence the leaves were selected for the assessment and evaluation of its biological potency. The compound from hexane extract was isolated and identified as an ester of fatty acid ie. Oleyl-palmitate. It is also known as Octadec-9-enyl hexadecanoate or Palmitic acid octadec-9-enyl ester. The purified compound is non toxic in nature.



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Physico- Chemical Analysis of river Kaveri in the regions of Srirangapattana.

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Abstract:

Srirangapattana is a home town of Mandya district of Karnataka, India. It is in the bank of river Kaveri. Study of physico- chemical parameters and zooplankton were conducted monthly using standard methods (CPHEEO). In three sampling site of Kaveri river from December 2022 – February 2023, water analysis done for parameters like pH, , temperature, Chloride ion, Magnesium ion, Phosphate ion, the level of organic substances increase in month of February. It indicates the pollution of river study of zooplankton in most polluted area. The areas include human interaction and purification unit near the interaction area. The chemical ion concentration indicates arise of different kinds of diseases to organisms consume this water. This may be increased by the addition of chemical fertilizers to their field. Thus this study was undertaken to analyse the critical conditions of those areas.



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***Peribacillus frigoritolerans* SPW7, a halotolerant proteolytic bacterium from salt fermented sardine processing waste hydrolysate**

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ABSTRACT

Sardine (*Sardinella longiceps*) processing waste was hydrolyzed by high salt fermentation method using solar salt at room temperature for 60 days. The percent moisture content of hydrolysate prepared using 20% and 30% salt (w/w) were in the range of 35.10 ± 0.04 – 37.58 ± 0.36 and 39.12 ± 0.63 – 40.55 ± 7.60 , respectively. pH of 20% salt treated hydrolysate was decreased to 3.50 ± 0.14 from 7.34 ± 0.01 . Whereas, the 30% salt fermented hydrolysate showed pH reduction of 3.30 ± 0.14 from the original (7.34 ± 0.01) towards the end of storage. The total titratable acidity of 20% and 30% salt fermented hydrolysates were 1.6 ± 0.0 and 1.7 ± 0.0 after 60 days of storage. Total plate counts of hydrolysates prepared using 20% and 30% salt were found to be in the range of 2.30 – 8.66 log cfu/g and 5.08 – 8.66 log cfu/g, respectively, whereas the log cfu/g values for the halotolerant LAB counts varied from 2.18 to 8.99 and 4.58 to 8.03, respectively. Out of 56 isolates, 10 isolates were screened based on their pH reducing ability, acid producing capability, and proteolytic properties. Morphological, biochemical, and molecular characterization of two selected isolates were carried out. The isolate SPW-3 (*Proteus* sp.) exhibits excellent acid producing ability and the isolate SPW-7 (*Peribacillus frigoritolerans*) showed higher proteolytic activity as well as acid producing ability. The isolates were sensitive to a wide spectrum of antibiotics and ferment variety of carbohydrates. The proteolytic activity of the *P. frigoritolerans* SPW-7 could be explored for the accelerative fermentation of fish processing waste into fertilizer with enhanced plant growth promoting and bio-control properties.

Keywords: Hydrolysate; Proteolytic activity; *Peribacillus frigoritolerans*; Sardine processing waste



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Antibacterial activity of *Pleurotus ostreatus* against human pathogenic gram negative bacteria

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Abstract

Pleurotus are white-rot fungi, most species growing on hardwood trees, although some also decay conifer wood. *Pleurotus* belongs to class Agaricomycetes and family Pleurotaceae. *Pleurotus ostreatus* is one of the 40 species under the genus *Pleurotus* commonly referred to as 'oyster mushrooms'. Mushrooms are sources of highly valued nutritional ingredients including essential amino acids, glycopeptides, various carbohydrates, dietary fiber, unsaturated fatty acids, vitamins, and various minerals. Mushroom species are medicinally valuable due to their antimicrobial, antiviral, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, and anti-cancer activities. *Pleurotus ostreatus* has recently garnered the attention of scientists for its significant therapeutic potential. The survey of literature revealed that *P. ostreatus* has many biological activities, but the work done related to antibacterial activity is comparatively less. Owing to this the present investigation was carried out to evaluate the antibacterial potential of the mushroom *P. ostreatus*. Ethyl acetate extract of *P. ostreatus* was screened for antibacterial activity against three human pathogenic Gram negative bacteria such as *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (MTCC 7407), *Proteus vulgaris* (MTCC 7299) and *Salmonella enterica* ser. *typhi* (MTCC 8767). The ethyl acetate extract of *P. ostreatus* effectively inhibited all the three bacteria tested at 1.0 mg/ml, 2.0 mg/ml, 3.0 mg/ml and 4.0 mg/ml concentrations. The results of present study clearly indicated the antibacterial potential of *Pleurotus ostreatus* ethyl acetate extracts and suggested that this mushroom could be further studied to discover novel bioactive natural compounds of potent antibacterial activity.

Key words: *Pleurotus ostreatus*, human pathogens, ethyl acetate extract, antibacterial activity



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SHELF LIFE IMPROVEMENT IN SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM, USING EDIBLE COATING PREPARED FROM SERICULTURE BY-PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to improve the shelf life of the tomato *Solanum lycopersicum* using edible coating prepared from sericulture by-products like pectin, cellulose & sericin. Tomatoes are consumed worldwide due to their nutritional values and versatile culinary applications. However, its short shelf life poses significant challenges for growers, distributors and consumers. In the present investigation the edible coating formulations were prepared with Pectin & cellulose (T1), pectin & sericin (T2), pectin, cellulose & sericin (T3) and control (T4) without any coating were comparatively studied. The edible coating was evaluated for their physical appearance, biochemical changes and microbial studies in the time interval of 5 days up to 15th day. At the 15th day coated tomato samples were subjected to anti-microbial effect. The results show that, the treatment T3 has retained the firmness, colour, moisture content, texture etc. Similarly, the biochemical studies the ascorbic content was increased by 67.7%, total sugars(95.53%), anthocyanins(528.2%), lycopene(83.3%) and titrable acidity(111.2%).The quantitative difference significantly differs between the treatment groups and found better application in pectin ,cellulose & sericin combination. Further the microbial study revealed the microbial growth was less compared in T3 followed by T2 & T1 compared to control.

Key words

Sericin, pectin, cellulose, edible coating, sericulture byproducts



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Studies on the Vibrio Vulnificus Infection and Therapy - A review

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Department of Biotechnology, MMK &SDM , MMV college, Mysore.

Vibrio vulnificus is a gram-negative bacterium that can cause serious wound infections , septicemia, and diarrhea. It is the leading cause of shellfish-associated deaths in the United states. Infection due to V.vulnificus are most common in individual who have chronic,underlying illness; Individuals with liver diseases or Hemochromatosis are at greatest risk. V. vulnificus is found in Brackish water(a mix salt water and fresh water) in warm coastal regions around the world. Raw or undercooked oysters or other shellfish and expose of wound in sea water can cause V.vulnificus infection. V.vulnificus can enter into viable non-culturable (VBNC) phase under conditions of low nutrient or temperature. There is a Antibiotic treatment for this infection and patients should drink plenty of liquid to replace fluids lost through diarrhea.

Keywords; Gram-negative bacterium,liver disease, hemochromatosis, septicemia, shellfish,Brackish water.



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PREVENTION OF UDDER INFECTIONS IN CATTLE WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON BACTERIOCI LIKE - SUBSTANCE.

Rakshith Gowda B S, DOS, Biochemistry, Manasagangothri, University of Mysore.

ABSTRACT:-

Breeders are searching for the methods to protect farming animals against diseases caused by pathogenic bacteria. The earliest way to fight bacteria was to use antibiotics, unfortunately, their abuse resulted in the formation of drug resistance strains. The antagonist activity of probiotics and postbiotics are used in treating mastitis among dairy cows. Honey based media acts has shown antagonist property against Staphylococcus species, which causes mastitis in cow. Postbiotics (lactic acid) has antibacterial property which is helpful to treat mastitis in cows.

[Key points :- Mastitis, drug resistant bacteria, probiotics, postbiotics]



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GREENSYNTHESIS OF AgNPs USING NEEM & ALOE VERA EXTRACT: ACT:

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ABSTRACT:

In this study, green synthesis of silver nanoparticles was done using Neem and Aloe vera extracts and evaluated their antimicrobial activity.

The synthesis of AgNPs was carried out by mixing silver nitrate solution with Aloe vera and Neem extracts under optimized reaction condition. The formation and characterization of AgNPs confirmed by UV-vis spectroscopy which exhibit resonance peak around 420-430 nm.

The synthesized AgNPs demonstrated antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi. The agar well diffusion method was employed to evaluate the zone of inhibition against *E. coli* strains. The result showed remarkable antimicrobial potential, with inhibition zone observed for AgNPs.

The green synthesis of AgNPs using Neem and Aloe vera extract provides a sustainable and cost-effective approach for the production of antimicrobial nanoparticles.

KEYWORDS:

Green synthesis, Silver nanoparticles, Aloe vera, Neem, Antimicrobial activity, Bioactive compound.



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Millet yogurt: "Naturally nourishing non-dairy Yogurt"

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Abstract: Malnutrition is a condition in which a person's diet lacks the essential nutrients needed for proper growth & development. Overcoming malnutrition is the major challenge worldwide especially in developing countries like India. In this context dairy products play vital role in reducing malnutrition problem. Dairy products made from milk of mammals, such as cows, goats, and sheep. They are significant part of many people's diets worldwide and are rich source of various nutrients, calcium, protein, vitamins, and minerals. While dairy products can be part of balanced diet for many individuals, it is important to consider certain limitations associated with their consumption. Lactose intolerance, milk allergies, high saturated fat content, hormones and antibiotics are major drawback. The millet was chosen as alternative grain source due to its high nutritional value and gluten-free nature. In addition, fact that probiotic foods enriched with beneficial live microorganisms, enhances health benefit, motivated the study to develop a nutritionally enriched probiotic millet yogurt. In conclusion, this study successfully developed a probiotic millet yogurt with soya milk with high its nutritional composition. The findings highlight the potential of innovative product to offer a nutritious and beneficial dairy alternative. Further studies warranted to assess the sensory characteristics, shelf life, and consumer acceptance of this probiotic millet yogurt, which pave way for commercialization.



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"Unlocking the Potential of Mangrove Actinomycetes: Producers of Cellulolytic Enzymes"

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ABSTRACT:

Mangroves, specialized ecosystems widely distributed along coastal regions, have captivated researchers for more than a decade due to their diverse microorganism populations. The intricate nature of this environment has presented challenges in uncovering the full potential of microbial communities and the novel compounds they produce. The highly productive microbial communities within the mangrove ecosystem continuously convert nutrients from decaying vegetation into essential macronutrient sources utilized by plants and other microorganisms. The sedimentary environments of mangrove forests, abundant with plant biomass, offer ideal conditions for the exploration of cellulolytic microbes involved in degradation processes. The vast availability of cellulolytic biomass in the environment has sparked significant interest among researchers in comprehending the role of cellulase enzymes in the degradation of such biomass and its conversion into ethanol. This emerging avenue offers a promising alternative to traditional fossil fuels. Actinomycetes of mangrove origin remain an untapped source for studies on cellulolytic enzymes. Actinomycetes are biotechnologically the most important microorganisms with significant contributions to cellulolytic degradation due to their exceptionally effective enzyme systems. The present study of bioprospecting is aimed at isolating efficient biomass-degrading actinomycetes strains from sediments of mangroves in the Southwest coastal region of India.

Keywords: *Actinomycetes, Biomass, Biodegradation, Cellulase, Cellulolytic biofuel, Mangrove*


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In silico STUDIES OF *Allium sativum* BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS AGAINST *Pseudomonas syringae* PATHOVAR.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pathovars of *Pseudomonas syringae* translocate and interfere pathogen defensing cellular functions of the plant hosts through the activity of effector protein like Hypersensitivity outer protein (Hop), involving type III secretion system pathway (TTSS) leading for bacterial disease progression. *Allium sativum* extract hosts an array of bioactive compounds having antibacterial activities and thus helps in combating the action of bacterial phytopathogens on plant hosts infection.


Aim and Objective: In this study, amino acid derivatives, alkaloid, thiophene and phthalates constituents from *Allium sativum* were docked against target Hop protein of *Pseudomonas syringae* using bioinformatics tools. Ampicillin was used as control.

Methods: Molecular docking analysis using Pyrx was carried out in order to find the inhibition properties of the *Allium sativum*.

Results and discussions: The binding energies and interactions of hydrogen bonds acquired from docking studies revealed that all the chosen *Allium sativum* constituents showed good binding energy values in comparison with Ampicillin.

Conclusion: The selected *Allium sativum* constituents (ligands) proved effective in inhibiting the target protein (receptor) which enables in discovering novel antibacterial compounds against *Pseudomonas syringae* phytopathogen.

Key words: *Pseudomonas syringae*, *Allium sativum*, Garlic, HopA1, Docking.


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ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF Ag NANOPARTICLES FROM *Mangifera indica* FOR DENTAL HEALTH: A REVIEW


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ABSTRACT

Oral health is an important component of human health. Usage of Antibiotics have developed many side effects in human beings. Due to this reason, usage of herbal plants gained popularity against emergence of MDR (Multi-drug Resistance). Since many years, *Mangifera indica* (Mango) have been used to maintain oral health. It consists Antimicrobial and Cytotoxicity effect which influence on oral cavity.

Currently, the preparation of silver nanoparticles includes novel green synthesis technique using *Mangifera indica* which is very successful in dental applications. With the help of techniques like XRD, PSA, SEM with EDS, and UV-Vis spectroscopy, the prepared samples were characterized . The band energy is detected as 393nm from UV-Vis, which helps in confirmation of sample as AgNPs. By a well-diffusion method using *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria, the antimicrobial activity of AgNPs was tested. The larger zone of inhibition is produced against test pathogens from mango leaf extract. Although the Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) and Minimal bactericidal concentration values of mouth rinses were effective at lower concentration.

KEYWORDS: *Mangifera indica*, Antimicrobial activity, Cytotoxicity , Oral health, Silver nanoparticles, MIC, MBC.


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A SPY IN THE BELLY: A BANDAGE WITH SENSOR FUNCTION

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ABSTRACT:

To ensure that wounds remain tightly sealed in the abdomen after surgery, researchers have developed a patch with a sensor function. The polymer patch warns before the occurrence of dangerous leaks on sutures in the gastrointestinal tract take hold, while closes the areas on its own. A new material now enables a fast, easy and non-invasive leak diagnosis. After surgery in the abdominal cavity, they are dreaded: leaks at the sutures where the contents of the digestive tract can sip into the abdomen. The idea of sealing sutured tissue in the abdominal cavity with a plaster has already arrived in operating rooms. The problem is that clinical success is not always granted and varies depending on the adhesion of the tissue. This is because the patches made of protein-containing material dissolve too quickly when they come into contact with digestive juices. Motivated by this problem, Inge Herrmann and Andrea Schlegel, a surgeon at the University Hospital Zurich, pursued the idea of developing a new and innovative solution.

Keywords: Sensor Patch, Surgical patch, Hydrogel, Computer Tomography



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Effect of Plant Growth Regulators on In Vitro Regeneration of an Endangered Medicinal Orchid *Luisia zeylanica* Lindl.

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Abstract:

Orchids are nature's most extravagant group of flowering plants distributed throughout the world from tropics to alpine. Orchidaceae is one of the largest families of flowering plants and it is recognized as economically important flowering plants. *Luisia zeylanica* species whose existence in the wild has decreased and endangered. This orchid is commonly called as Velvet orchid. It is a slow growing epiphytic / lithophytic orchid. The capsules have thousands of micro seeds, but fail to convert into plants in nature due to the low titer of mycorrhizal associations. Natural populations of *L. zeylanica* are declining due to less germination frequency, lack of suitable pollinators, and anthropogenic activities such as collection of orchids and habitat destruction, climate change, grazing, over exploitation for medicinal and horticultural use. Micropropagation of orchids through tissue culture using different explants has become a significant technique to reproduce/propagate conserve and save many species from extinction. This study aimed to evaluate effects of types and concentrations of plant growth regulators in $\frac{1}{2}$ MS medium on callus induction from bisected protocorm like bodies (PLBs). It was found that media containing Thidiazuron (TDZ) and 6-Benzyl amino purine (BAP) at 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0 mg/l alone developed callus. The lower concentrations of TDZ (0.25 and 0.5 mg/l) strongly stimulated the formation of callus after 6 weeks of culture. The highest 61.8% of callus was reported on $\frac{1}{2}$ MS medium supplemented with TDZ (0.5 mg/l). But the BAP at 1.0 mg/l showed stimulatory effect on inducing the callus after 6 weeks of culture with 53.3% of callus formation from the explants. On the other hand, α - Naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) has not shown any stimulatory effect on inducing the callus. To study the synergistic effects of TDZ with NAA and BAP with NAA, the $\frac{1}{2}$ MS medium with the combination of TDZ (0.5 mg/l) with NAA (0.5 mg/l) resulted 73.6% of callus from the PLB explants. This obtained callus was subcultured on $\frac{1}{2}$ MS medium fortified with 15% Coconut Water (CW) enhanced the formation of PLBs after 4 weeks of subculture. These PLBs subcultured on to the same CW containing medium, differentiated into shoots and roots. These well-developed plantlets were acclimatized in the greenhouse conditions with 94.6% survival rate in potting mixture containing charcoal, brick pieces, vermiculite and coconut husk in the ratio of 1:1:1:1.

Key words: *Luisia*, PGRs, PLBs, Callus, Regeneration, orchids



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Evaluation of *Streptococcus mutans* load in paediatric patients, pre- and post- Augmented reality (AR) assisted brushing techniques

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Streptococcus mutans has been found to be major etiological agent of dental caries. Paediatric patients aged 6-8 years old are more susceptible to dental caries due to several factors such as poor oral hygiene, high sugar diet, frequent snacking, inadequate fluoride exposure, and certain medical conditions. An innovative approach such as Augmented-Reality (AR) assisted brushing techniques was used to check out the impact of *Streptococcus mutans* in paediatric patients.

A non-randomized concurrent study was carried out in Karnataka, India. A total of 16 participants were enrolled in study only after obtaining informed consent from their parents. With the aid of a hand scaler, the plaque samples were scrapped from the buccal and palatal/lingual surfaces of tooth aseptically and transferred into eppendorf tubes. The samples were processed by a standard serial dilution technique. The samples were then spread on selective Mutans-Sanguis agar and was incubated in an anaerobic condition at 37° for 72 hours and observed for colonies, CFU were recorded. After collecting the samples, the participants were advised to follow A-R assisted brushing techniques two times daily for 15 days. The second sampling to the children were done after 15 days by following the same procedure.

The average bacterial count of sixteen samples before the treatment was found to be 49.31×10^4 , but it was reduced to 21.56×10^4 . There was a decrease in average bacterial count by 56.21%.

To conclude, reducing the load of *Streptococcus mutans* in paediatric dental caries is crucial for preventing and managing dental decay in children. AR-assisted toothbrushes for paediatric patients plays an essential role in promoting oral health.

Keywords: *Streptococcus mutans*, paediatrics, Augmented reality.



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Anthelmintic studies of *Euphorbia cotinifolia* plant extracts by adult motility test an *In- vivo* assay

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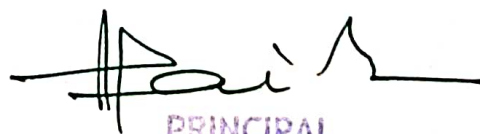
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Abstract

Helminthic infections are most common infections in human beings, affecting and poses a large threat to public health and contributes to the prevalence of anemia, malnutrition and pneumonia. Helminthiasis are also one of the most important animal diseases worldwide, inflicting heavy production losses in grazing animals leading to mortality, chronic infections which cause reduced productivity, fertility growth, milk and meat production in animals. Frequent use of anthelmintic drugs leads to development of resistance in helminthes. Globally, a number of medicinal plants have been used for the treatment of helminth infections by the local people. Traditionally, the method employed for anthelmintic studies is testing plant extracts and decoctions derived from medicinal plants *in vitro* and *in vivo* systems. In the present investigation, anthelmintic studies of *Euphorbia cotinifolia* plant extracts were conducted *in vivo* by adult motility test (AMT). All the extracts of *E. cotinifolia* produced a significant anthelmintic activity in a dose dependent manner. The time taken for paralysis and death in all extracts of *E. cotinifolia* was slightly more than the standard. Methanol and ethyl acetate extracts showed a good activity at 20 mg/ ml concentration and time of paralysis was 16 and 19 min and death was 25 and 27 min, respectively. Identifying the active compounds in plant extracts, quantifying and estimating their bioavailability in the host are essential steps which strengthen the evidence of the anthelmintic activity of medicinal plants which is a prerequisite towards achieving the scientific validation of plants for parasite control.

Key words: Helminthiasis, anthelmintic, adult motility test, extracts



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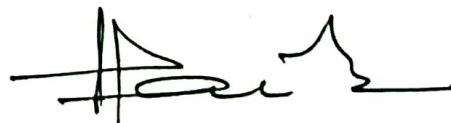
Isolation, purification and characterization of a molecule from Gynuracrepidoides and its biological activities

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Key Words: Gynuracrepidoides, antimicrobial activity, antioxidant activity.

Gynuracrepidoides Plant was collected from Hunsur region in the month of March. The plant material was washed under tap water and then with distilled water. The leaves and stem were separated and shade dried for 8 days and powdered. 40 gms of leaf powder was subjected for sequential extraction using soxhlet by different solvents with increasing polarity i.e. n-Hexane, Chloroform, Ethyl acetate, Acetone and Methanol. Proximate analysis was carried out different extracts. The methanolic extract was rich in phenolics and the same is subjected for adsorption chromatography using silica gel 60-120 mesh. Column was packed and eluted in methanol to separate the chlorophyll and phenolics purity of the phenolics was further confirmed by TLC and spectroscopic data's like UV- visible spectroscopy, IR, Mass and NMR. The yield in the methanolic extract was found to be 30.5gms. The purified phenolics formed crystals. The phenolics were subjected for antimicrobial activity, against Gram+ve and Gram-ve bacteria. S.aureus showed maximum inhibition of 2.5cm at 80µgms, Followed by micrococcus. B.subtilis showed resistance to the phenolics. Minimum inhibitory concentration was calculated for the same Antioxidant activity was carried out for DPPH, ABTS, NO radical and hydroxyl radicals. The compound scavenged all the radicals but better activity was seen in ABTS and DPPH radical scavenging activity. Phenolic compound also protected the DNA.



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Effect of pectin oligosaccharide on prevention of gut dysbiosis through modulation of gut microbial diversity and expression of intestinal barrier proteins in mice model

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Abstract

Pectin oligosaccharide (POS) is a non-digestible oligosaccharide and by product of the pectin rich food. POS identified as a potential prebiotic which selectively enhance the growth and/or activity of the *Butyrogenic* bacteria in gut. It can also increase the production of primary and secondary metabolites, enhance mucosal layer gene, intestinal epithelial integrity, and immune barrier. In our study, we used the enzymatically synthesized POS as a prebiotic and studied its effect on prevention of gut dysbiosis in mice model. It was found that prebiotic (POS) promotes the growth of *Lactobacillus*, *Prevotella*, *Rikenellaceae*, and *Lachnospiraceae* compared to the control group. Primary metabolic analysis by ^1H -Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (^1H -NMR) showed that POS increases the production of the primary metabolites like short chain fatty acids (Acetic acid, butyric acid, propionic acid, and valeric acid), amino acids (Histidine, phenylalanine, phenylacetate, valine, tyrosine, isoleucine, etc), vitamins and ethanol. Gene expression studied using qPCR confirmed the upregulation of the intestinal barrier proteins gene such as Mucosal layer gene (MUC1, MUC2, & MUC3) and intestinal epithelial barrier gene (ZO-1, JAM-A, Claudin-1, Occludin, Tff-3) and downregulation of claudin-1 expression. Therefore, this study indicates that POS improve the gut microbial diversity and can prevent gut dysbiosis.



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Modulation of gut microbial diversity and anti-inflammatory responses by Pectin and bioactive rich nutraceutical formulation

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Abstract

The human gut harbour diverse and abundant microbes, forming a complex ecological system interacting with host and environmental factors. Recent research on the effects of dietary interventions has shown that the diet and dietary components can modulate the gut microbiome. These microbes have tremendous potential to impact our physiology, both in health and disease, by secreting primary and secondary metabolites.

We have formulated a nutraceutical formulation (NF) rich in polyphenols, pectin and other bioactive components using tomato, citrus peel and beetroot. The in-vitro fermentation studies of NF with the human gut microbiome showed a modulation in the gut microbiome along with increased production of microbial cinnamoyl esterase, and increased antioxidant activities. Results were further confirmed in oxidative stress-induced animal models. The *Bacteroides*, *Prevotella*, *Ruminococcus* and *Allobaculum* abundance was increased along with the decreased ratio of Firmicutes to Bacteroides after NF administration. NF group also showed increase in faecal and serum metabolites and reduction in liver enzymes.

These results showed that NF modulated gut microbial diversity and showed hepatoprotective properties in experimental animals. Further studies are underway to explore the mechanism of action of NF on gut microbiome and inflammations.



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Screening of *Candida* in Paediatric Patients Aged 6-8 with Dental Caries in Karnataka

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Paediatric patients are sensitive to *Candida* due to undeveloped immune systems, insufficient oral hygiene practices which leads to acidic environment, biofilm formation and other factors which leads to the formation of caries. Our aim was to detect the presence of *Candida* in children. The plaque samples were collected aseptically from 32 patients aged 6-8 after getting the informed consent and samples were inoculated on Sabouraud dextrose agar medium. The plates were incubated in an aerobic condition at 37°C for 72 hours. The isolated yeast colonies were tested for germ tube test followed by morphological-CHROMagar, cornmeal agar and virulence factors-urease and haemolytic. Out of the 32 samples, only 3 samples (9.37%) were found to be yeast. Germ tube test revealed that 2 samples (66.67%) were *Candida albicans* and 1 sample (33.33%) was *Candida tropicalis*. Virulence test revealed that *Candida albicans* were positive for urease and haemolytic whereas *Candida tropicalis* was negative for urease and haemolytic. The paediatric oral hygiene is not only affected by bacteria but also by yeast. Screening of yeast as one of the major processes and also choosing appropriate therapeutic agent to avoid yeast growth and maintain oral hygiene.

Keyword: *Candida albicans*, non-*albicans*, paediatric.


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Synthesis and characterization of biopolymeric k-carrageenan based Hydrogel/Nanogel as smart carrier for cancer therapeutic studies

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Abstract

Chemotherapy has several challenges, including low drug solubility, non-specificity for cancer cells, disease recurrence and proliferation, severe side effects, burst release, harming normal cells, and multidrug resistance of tumor cells. These barriers reduce the anticancer medication's therapeutic effect. The efficiency and safety of innovative medication delivery technologies have come under increased scrutiny in recent years.

Polysaccharide gels are tempting for administering medication since they display a number of advantageous qualities. First, they are less harmful and in harmony with biological systems because to their biodegradability and biocompatibility. This trait reduces the likelihood of side effects and hastens the body's capacity to get rid of the carrier system after bioactive drug release. The porous characteristic of polysaccharide gels, which also provides for high drug loading capacity, enables for the efficient encapsulation and delivery of a wide range of therapeutic agents, including chemotherapeutic drugs. Additionally, the polysaccharide programmable gelation technique permits the creation of structures with customizable mechanical properties, stability, and drug release kinetics, providing flexibility in creating drug delivery systems to meet specific demands.

Carrageenan, a red seaweed polysaccharide, offers mucoadhesive, gelling properties for regulated medication release, with pH-sensitive release capabilities. Further Polysaccharide gels are highly desirable for drug delivery due to their ability to react to environmental stimuli like pH, temperature, and enzyme activity. This responsiveness enhances drug delivery precision, selectivity, and therapeutic results, reducing off-target effects and improving therapeutic outcomes.

Key Words: glyco nanogel, k-carrageenan, chemotherapeutic studies, drug delivery



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Department of Microbiology
2 Day National Conference on "Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science- 2023"
Oral Presentation List

Sl No	Participant Name	Delegate/ Research Scholar/ Student	Institution	Oral Presentation
1	Dr. Ashok N. Pyati	Delegate	Associate Professor, Department of PG Botany, Maharani's Science College for Women, Mysore	Effect of Plant Growth Regulators on In Vitro Regeneration of an Endangered Medicinal Orchid <i>Luisia zeylanica</i> Lindl.
2	Dheeraj L	PG	JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysuru.	Evaluation of <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> load in paediatric patients, pre- and post-Augmented reality (AR) assisted brushing techniques
3	B. Jayalakshmi	Delegate	Government college for Women,,Mandya, Karnataka, India	Anthelmintic studies of <i>Euphorbia cotinifolia</i> plant extractsby adult motility test an <i>In- vivo</i> assay
4	NaziyaHabeeb M	Research Scholar	Department of Biotechnology, St.Philomena's College,Bannimantap, Mysuru	Isolation, purification and characterization of a molecule from <i>Gynuracrepidoides</i> and its biological activities
5	Saarika P K	Research Scholar	Department of Microbiology and Fermentation Technology CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka, India-570020	Modulation of gut microbial diversity and anti-inflammatory responses by Pectin and bioactive rich nutraceutical formulation
6	Sinchan H	PG	JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysuru	Screening of <i>Candida</i> in Paediatric Patients Aged 6-8 with Dental Caries in Karnataka
7	S. Vaishnavi	Research Scholar	Department of Chemistry and	<i>Synthesis and characterization of biopolymeric k-carrageenan based Hydrogel/Nanogel as smart carrier for cancer therapeutic studies</i>


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			Biochemistry, JAIN (Deemed-to-be- University), JC road, Bengaluru-560027, Karnataka, India	
8	Dileep B P	UG	JSS College of Arts Commerce and Science, ooty road Mysuru.	Physico- Chemical Analysis of river Kaveri in the regions of Srirangapattana.
9	Nidhi Sori	Research Scholar	Department of Microbiology and Fermentation Technology, CSIR- Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Karnataka, 570002	Effect of pectin oligosaccharide on prevention of gut dysbiosis through modulation of gut microbial diversity and expression of intestinal barrier proteins in mice model




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63	Prathiksha H.G	Ms.	Female	UG Student	MMK and SDM MMV MYSURU	Microbiology department	8951080759
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65	Priyanka U	Ms.	Female	UG Student	Mmk and sdmMmv Mysore	Microbiology	8296776261
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71	Harshitha H	Ms.	Female	UG Student	SDM mmk Mysore	Microbiology	8147445475
72	Sneha BS	Ms.	Female	UG Student	Sdm&mmk	Microbiology	7795270145
73	Sahana N Bhat	Ms.	Female	UG Student	MMK and SDM MMV.	Microbiology	9066168107
74	HITHA .S	Ms.	Female	UG Student	MMK AND SDM ,MMV	Microbiology	74836 25500



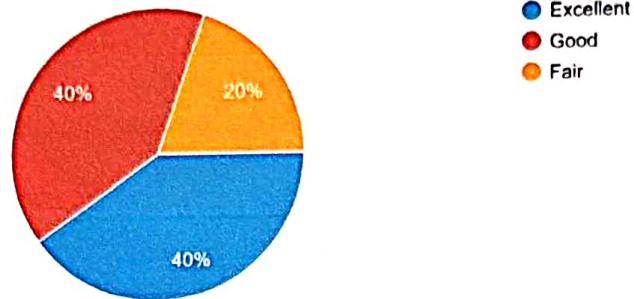
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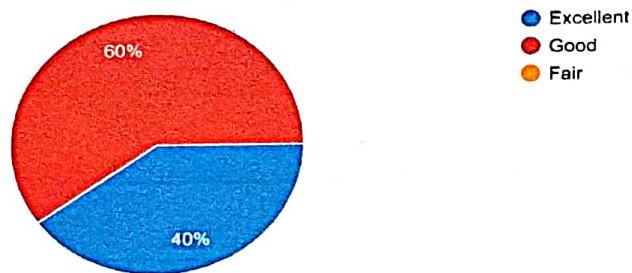
What is your opinion about the technical session 1

5 responses



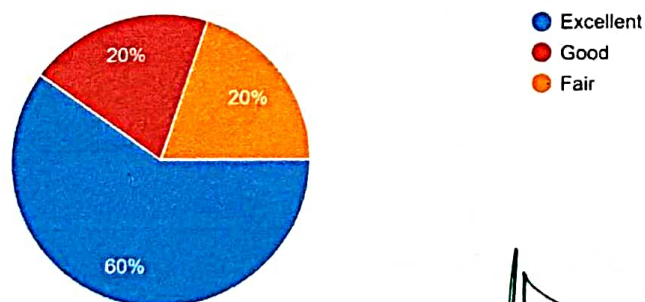
What is the opinion about the technical session 3

5 responses



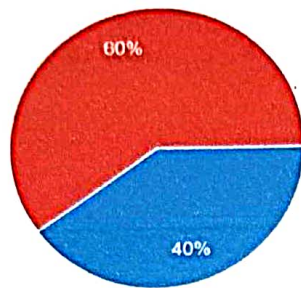
What is your opinion about the technical session 2

5 responses



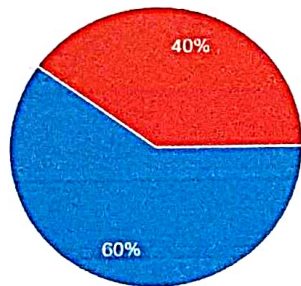

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What is the opinion about the technical session 4
5 responses



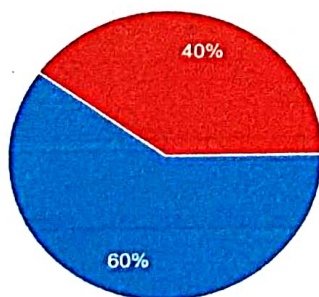
● Excellent
● Good
● Fair

What is the opinion about the technical session 5
5 responses



● Excellent
● Option 2
● Option 3

Overall experience
5 responses



● Excellent
● Good
● Fair


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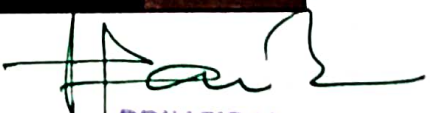
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TECHNICAL SESSIONS





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ORAL PRESENTATIONS




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Prize winners of oral and poster presentations




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To: pavc@sdmuniversity.edu.in

Fri, Jun 9, 2023 at 2:12 PM

Respected Sir,

SDM & MMK MMV was established in the year 1990 & is now managed by SDM Educational Society @, Ujire. The staff and students of the institution have brought several laurels in various academics and extracurricular activities. This institution has been recognised by India Today Ranking, Outlook rankings and has been participating in NIRF ranking from 2017. Recently the College has been accredited by NAAC with B Grade, 2.48 CGPA

We are happy to bring to your kind notice that from the past three consecutive years we have been organizing the International Conference on "Recent Research and Innovations in Life Science", and would like to continue in the same topic, this year as well.


Research is continuous creative and systematic work wherein we will be updating various types of developments which are taking place in the field of Life Science to the students and Researchers. Being aware that you have been patronizing research and it's your passion, we are enthused to invite your good self to Inaugurate and deliver the keynote address for 2 days International Conference on 27-6-2022 at 10.00am in our College Auditorium. It is a great privilege and honour for us and a rewarding opportunity for our students. Kindly accept our invitation and inaugurate the conference

Further, We are happy to inform you that the Association of Microbiologists of India, Mysore Chapter has kindly consented to associate with us.
In anticipation of your favorable reply

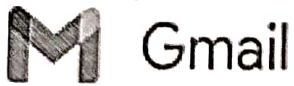
With respect and regards,

Prof. Sainath Malligemadu
Principal,
SDM MMK Mahila Maha Vidhyalaya,
Mysore 570004
9886166750
0821-2332865
www.sdmmmkmysore.in

"Empowerment of women to build an enlightened society"


PRINCIPAL
SDM & MMK Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore-570 004

- PTO -



SDM MMK Mahila Maha Vidyalaya <principal@sdmmmkmysore.in>

Requesting to inaugurate 2 Days International Conference- Regarding

PA VC <pavc@sdmuniversity.edu.in>

Sat, Jun 10, 2023 at 10:09 AM

To: SDM MMK Mahila Maha Vidyalaya <principal@sdmmmkmysore.in>

Dear Prof. Sainath,

Greetings from Dharwad.

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your mail inviting me for the International Conference to be held on 27 & 28 June 2023

Due to prior commitments, I shall not be able to honor your invitation. I wish you and your team all the best for the success of the event.

May Lord Manjunatha Swamy bless you all.

Thanks & Best wishes,

Dr. Niranjana Kumar
Vice Chancellor

[Quoted text hidden]

Thanks & Regards

Dr. Niranjana Kumar M.Ch.(Plastic Surgery), FRCS (London), FRCS (Glasgow)
Vice Chancellor
Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University
Dharwad - 580 009 (India)

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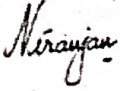
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Vice Chancellor
Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University
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PRINCIPAL 10.6.2023
MMK & SDM Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore-570 004