**Microbial Genetics and Engineering**

**MODULE 1: FUNDAMENTALS OF GENETICS AND MICROBIAL ENGINEERING**

**Week 1: Introduction to Microbial Genetics and Engineering**

**Lecture 1**: **Introduction to Microbial Genetics and Engineering**
**Duration**: 1 hour

**Content**:
This lecture will introduce the field of microbial genetics and engineering, emphasizing its significance in modern biology and biotechnology. Topics will include historical perspectives, the fundamental differences between microbial and higher organism genetics, and the central dogma of molecular biology (DNA to RNA to protein). We will explore how microbes have been genetically modified for a wide range of applications, from antibiotic production to bioremediation.

**Objectives**:

* Define microbial genetics and its role in biotechnology.
* Understand the key milestones and breakthroughs in microbial genetic engineering.

**PC 1**: **Structure and Properties of Nucleic Acids, Nucleosome Assembly, DNA Replication in Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes, DNA Repair Mechanisms, Homologous and Site-Specific Recombination**
**Duration**: 2 hours
**Max points**: 10

**Practical session content**:

* Overview of nucleic acids' structure and function.
* Nucleosome structure and its role in chromatin organization.
* Detailed mechanisms of DNA replication in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
* Key DNA repair mechanisms (e.g., mismatch repair, excision repair).
* Concepts of homologous recombination and site-specific recombination.

**Week 2: Transcription and Regulation in Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes**

**Lecture 2**: **Transcription in Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes, Post-Transcriptional Modifications, and RNA Editing**
**Duration**: 1 hour

**Content**:
This lecture will focus on the processes of transcription in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. We'll dive into post-transcriptional modifications such as splicing, capping, and polyadenylation. RNA editing mechanisms and their functional relevance will be discussed.

**Objectives**:

* Understand transcription processes in different organisms.
* Describe key post-transcriptional modifications and their impact on gene expression.

**PC 2**: **Regulation of Transcription in Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes, Protein Synthesis in Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes**
**Duration**: 2 hours
**Max points**: 10

**Practical session content**:

* Regulatory mechanisms (lac operon, trp operon) in prokaryotes.
* Gene expression regulation in eukaryotes (enhancers, silencers, transcription factors).
* Steps of protein synthesis: initiation, elongation, and termination.

**Week 3: Gene Regulation and Epigenetic Mechanisms**

**Lecture 3**: **Nucleosome Remodeling, DNA Methylation, and Gene Regulation**
**Duration**: 1 hour

**Content**:
In this lecture, we will explore the importance of chromatin structure in gene regulation, specifically focusing on nucleosome remodeling and DNA methylation. We'll discuss how these mechanisms affect transcriptional activity and gene expression patterns.

**Objectives**:

* Explain the role of nucleosome remodeling in gene expression.
* Discuss how DNA methylation modulates gene activity.

**PC 3**: **Mechanisms of Gene Silencing: RNA Interference (RISC-Mediated Silencing)**
**Duration**: 2 hours
**Max points**: 10

**Practical session content**:

* Overview of RNA interference mechanisms.
* Role of the RISC complex in gene silencing.
* Applications of RNA interference in gene regulation.

**Week 4: Epigenetics and RNA Interference**

**Lecture 4**: **Mechanisms of RNA Interference, Role of Heterochromatin in Gene Silencing**
**Duration**: 1 hour

**Content**:
This lecture will provide a detailed examination of RNA interference mechanisms and their roles in gene silencing. The lecture will also cover the role of heterochromatin in maintaining transcriptional silencing.

**Objectives**:

* Understand the molecular mechanisms of RNA interference.
* Describe the role of heterochromatin in gene regulation.

**PC 4**: **Epigenetic Regulation**
**Duration**: 2 hours
**Max points**: 10

**Practical session content**:

* Exploration of various epigenetic modifications (methylation, acetylation).
* Effects of these modifications on chromatin structure and gene expression.

**Week 5: Molecular Techniques in Microbial Genetics**

**Lecture 5**: **Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Quantitative Real-Time PCR, Gel Electrophoresis, and Blotting Techniques**
**Duration**: 1 hour

**Content**:
This lecture will cover essential molecular biology techniques like PCR, qPCR, and gel electrophoresis. Additionally, blotting techniques such as Southern, Northern, and Western blotting will be explained.

**Objectives**:

* Understand PCR and its variations (qPCR).
* Describe blotting techniques and their applications in molecular biology.

**PC 5**: **Construction of Genomic and cDNA Libraries, DNA Microarrays, DNA Sequencing (Sanger, Shotgun, Next-Gen Sequencing)**
**Duration**: 2 hours
**Max points**: 10

**Practical session content**:

* Techniques for constructing genomic and cDNA libraries.
* Applications of DNA microarrays for gene expression analysis.
* Detailed understanding of DNA sequencing methods, including next-generation technologies.

**Independent Work (IWST 1)**: **Consultation**

* Consultation session on molecular methods in microbial genetics.

**MODULE 2: MICROBIAL BIOFACTORIES: PRODUCTION OF ENZYMES AND BIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

**Week 6: Enzymes in Molecular Genetics**

**Lecture 6**: **Enzymes in Molecular Genetics**
**Duration**: 1 hour

**Content**:
We will explore enzymes fundamental to molecular biology, including DNA polymerases, ligases, and restriction enzymes. Their roles in molecular cloning, DNA synthesis, and recombinant DNA technology will be discussed.

**Objectives**:

* Understand the roles of enzymes in molecular genetics.
* Explain how these enzymes are used in PCR, cloning, and other techniques.

**PC 6**: **DNA Polymerases, Restriction Enzymes, Ligases, Ribonucleases, and Deoxyribonucleases**
**Duration**: 2 hours
**Max points**: 10

**Practical session content**:

* Hands-on exploration of molecular enzymes and their applications.
* Design of molecular cloning experiments using restriction enzymes and ligases.

**Independent Work (IWST 1)**: **Presentation on Molecular Methods in Microbial Genetics**
**Max points**: 30

**Content**:

* Students will create presentations covering molecular techniques used in microbial genetics.

**Week 7: Enzymes in Genetic Engineering**

**Lecture 7**: **Enzymes in Genetic Engineering**
**Duration**: 1 hour

**Content**:
This lecture will focus on enzymes used in genetic engineering, such as reverse transcriptase for cDNA synthesis and recombinant enzymes. The role of microbial enzymes in synthetic biology will be highlighted.

**Objectives**:

* Describe reverse transcriptase and its applications in cDNA synthesis.
* Discuss enzyme engineering and its relevance to synthetic biology.

**PC 7**: **Transcriptases, Recombinant Enzymes, and Biocatalysis in Synthetic Biology**
**Duration**: 2 hours
**Max points**: 10

**Practical session content**:

* Case studies on recombinant enzyme production.
* Applications of biocatalysis in industrial biotechnology.

**Midterm Exam**:

* Midterm control on content covered in the first half of the course.
**Max points**: 100

**MODULE 2: MICROBIAL ENZYMES AND BIOENGINEERING APPLICATIONS**

**Week 8: Enzymes in Industrial Biotechnology**

**Lecture 8: Enzymes in Industrial Biotechnology**

* **Duration**: 1 hour
* **Overview**: In this lecture, we will discuss the vital role of enzymes in industrial biotechnology, focusing on their applications in various industries such as pharmaceuticals, food processing, biofuels, and more.
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Enzymes**: Definition, structure, and function.
	+ **Industrial Applications**: How enzymes are used to catalyze reactions in industries.
	+ **Key Enzymes**: Lipases, proteases, amylases, cellulases, and their specific industrial uses.
	+ **Advantages of Microbial Enzymes**: Efficiency, sustainability, and cost-effectiveness compared to chemical catalysts.
	+ **Enzyme Optimization**: Protein engineering to enhance enzyme activity, stability, and specificity.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Understand how microbial enzymes contribute to industrial processes.
	+ Identify key enzymes and their industrial roles.
	+ Discuss the advantages of using microbial enzymes over chemical catalysts.

**PC 8: Microbial Enzymes in Environmental Biotechnology: Biodegradation and Environmental Cleaning. Use of Enzymes in Medical Applications (Diagnostics, Therapy)**

* **Duration**: 2 hours
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Environmental Biotechnology**: Microbial enzymes in biodegradation, pollutant removal, and bioremediation.
	+ **Enzymes in Medical Applications**: Role of enzymes in diagnostics (e.g., ELISA tests, PCR) and therapy (e.g., enzyme replacement therapies, anticoagulants).
	+ **Case Studies**: Successful use of enzymes for environmental cleanup (e.g., oil spill degradation) and medical applications (e.g., therapeutic enzymes for genetic diseases).
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Analyze how microbial enzymes are used in environmental biotechnology.
	+ Discuss the application of microbial enzymes in medical diagnostics and treatments.

**Week 9: Ethical and Environmental Aspects of Using Microbial Enzymes**

**Lecture 9: Ethical and Environmental Aspects of Using Microbial Enzymes**

* **Duration**: 1 hour
* **Overview**: This lecture will focus on the ethical and environmental considerations when using microbial enzymes in biotechnology. We will explore the potential impacts on ecosystems and the ethical concerns surrounding genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Biosafety**: Concerns related to the release of genetically engineered microbes into the environment.
	+ **Environmental Impact**: The potential risks and benefits of using microbial enzymes in various industries.
	+ **Ethical Concerns**: GMOs, biopiracy, and the equitable distribution of biotechnological benefits.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Evaluate the ethical concerns surrounding microbial enzyme use.
	+ Assess the potential environmental impacts of industrial enzyme applications.

**PC 9: Impact of Using Microbial Enzymes on the Environment. Biosafety and Control of Genetically Modified Organisms. Prospects for Development and Challenges in the Use of Enzymes in Bioengineering**

* **Duration**: 2 hours
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Biosafety Protocols**: Measures to mitigate risks of GMOs in the environment.
	+ **Regulatory Frameworks**: National and international regulations on the use of microbial enzymes and GMOs.
	+ **Challenges and Future Prospects**: Future advancements and potential hurdles in enzyme-based biotechnologies.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Analyze the environmental impact of microbial enzyme applications.
	+ Discuss biosafety measures for GMO use and control.

**Week 10: DNA Manipulative Enzymes and Gene Cloning**

**Lecture 10: DNA Manipulative Enzymes, Principles of Gene Cloning, Desirable Properties of Vectors, Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Expression Systems (Constitutive & Inducible)**

* **Duration**: 1 hour
* **Overview**: This lecture focuses on enzymes involved in DNA manipulation, gene cloning, and the key properties of vectors used in prokaryotic and eukaryotic expression systems.
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Restriction Enzymes**: Role in DNA cutting.
	+ **Ligases and Polymerases**: Their role in DNA replication and repair.
	+ **Vectors**: Plasmids, phage vectors, cosmids, and their desirable properties for gene cloning.
	+ **Expression Systems**: Differences between constitutive and inducible expression systems in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Understand the role of DNA manipulative enzymes in gene cloning.
	+ Identify the desirable properties of vectors and their application in different systems.

**PC 10: Plasmid Vectors, Phage Vectors, Cosmids, Phagemids, Artificial Chromosomes, Lentiviral Vectors, Adenoviral Vectors, Plant Vectors, Insect Vectors**

* **Duration**: 2 hours
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Vector Types**: An in-depth look at the various types of vectors used in cloning and gene expression.
	+ **Applications**: Specific applications of each vector type, including gene therapy, plant modification, and microbial engineering.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Compare different types of vectors and their applications.
	+ Discuss the advantages and limitations of each vector system.

**Independent Work with Scientific Tutor (IWST) 2: Genome Editing Using CRISPR-Cas (Review Article)**

* **Activity**: Write a comprehensive review article on the genome-editing potential of the CRISPR-Cas system.
* **Max Points**: 20

**MODULE 3: MODERN METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MICROBIAL GENETICS AND ENGINEERING**

**Week 11: Methods of Gene Transfer and Protein Engineering**

**Lecture 11: Methods of Gene Transfer in Plants and Animals: Chemical, Physical, and Biological Methods, Protein Engineering, Site-Directed Mutagenesis, Reporter Gene Assays, DNA-Protein Interactions, Protein-Protein Interactions, Targeted Genome Editing**

* **Duration**: 1 hour
* **Overview**: This lecture will cover the various methods of gene transfer in plants and animals, focusing on the principles of protein engineering and genome editing techniques.
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Gene Transfer Methods**: Chemical, physical, and biological methods (e.g., electroporation, transduction).
	+ **Protein Engineering**: Rational design and directed evolution.
	+ **Site-Directed Mutagenesis**: Its role in creating specific genetic modifications.
	+ **Targeted Genome Editing**: Techniques such as ZFNs, TALENs, and CRISPR-Cas.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Understand the different methods of gene transfer and their applications.
	+ Explore the principles of protein engineering and site-directed mutagenesis.

**PC 11: Gene Targeting: Knock-ins & Knock-outs, miRNA and siRNA Induced Silencing, Application of miRNA and siRNA, Transgenic Plants and Animals, Gene Therapy, Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer**

* **Duration**: 2 hours
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Gene Targeting**: Creating knock-in and knock-out models.
	+ **RNA Interference**: Mechanisms and applications of miRNA and siRNA.
	+ **Gene Therapy**: Techniques and applications in treating genetic disorders.
	+ **Transgenesis**: Creation of transgenic plants and animals.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Discuss the mechanisms and applications of gene targeting and RNA interference.
	+ Understand the principles behind transgenic organisms and their use in research.

**IWST 3 Consultation**

**Week 12: DNA and RNA Sequencing Technologies**

**Lecture 12: Sequencing Methods: Enzymatic DNA Sequencing; Chemical Sequencing of DNA; Automated DNA Sequencing; RNA Sequencing; Chemical Synthesis of Oligonucleotides; Mutation Detection: SSCP, DGGE, RFLP**

* **Duration**: 1 hour
* **Overview**: This lecture will explore the evolution of DNA and RNA sequencing technologies, from classical methods to advanced next-generation sequencing (NGS) techniques.
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **Sanger Sequencing**: Classical enzymatic sequencing methods.
	+ **RNA Sequencing**: Techniques and their applications in transcriptomics.
	+ **Mutation Detection**: Techniques like SSCP, DGGE, and RFLP.
	+ **Chemical Synthesis of Oligonucleotides**.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Understand the principles behind classical and modern sequencing techniques.
	+ Discuss the role of sequencing in detecting genetic mutations.

**PC 12: Next-Generation Sequencing Methods: Illumina, Pyrosequencing, SMRT, SOLiD, Oxford Nanopore**

* **Duration**: 2 hours
* **Key Concepts**:
	+ **NGS Technologies**: Overview and comparison of Illumina, SMRT, SOLiD, and Oxford Nanopore.
	+ **Applications**: Use of NGS in genomics, transcriptomics, and microbial community analysis.
* **Learning Objectives**:
	+ Compare different NGS technologies and their applications.
	+ Discuss the advantages and limitations of each sequencing method.

**IWST 3: Metagenomics and Microbial Community Analysis (Review Article)**

* \*\*Activity

**Week 13: Phage Engineering and Comparative Genomics**

**Lecture 13: Phage Engineering: Using Viruses for Gene Therapy and Fighting Bacteria**

**1. Introduction to Phages**

* **Definition and Classification:** Bacteriophages, or phages, are viruses that infect bacteria. They are classified based on morphology, genetic material (DNA or RNA), and replication strategies.
* **Historical Background:** Early use of phages in medicine and their resurgence in modern biotechnology.

**2. Phage Engineering Techniques**

* **Phage Display Technology:** This technique allows for the presentation of peptides or proteins on the surface of phages, useful for identifying protein interactions or for therapeutic applications.
* **Genetic Engineering of Phages:** Techniques for modifying phage genomes to enhance their ability to deliver therapeutic genes or to target specific bacterial strains. Includes the insertion of therapeutic genes into phage vectors and engineering phage receptors.

**3. Applications in Gene Therapy**

* **Gene Delivery Systems:** Phages can be engineered to deliver therapeutic genes to human cells. Examples include the use of phages in targeting cancer cells or correcting genetic disorders.
* **Challenges and Limitations:** Issues such as immune responses, stability of phage vectors, and efficiency of gene delivery.

**4. Phages in Fighting Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria**

* **Phage Therapy:** The use of phages to treat bacterial infections, particularly in cases where antibiotic resistance is prevalent. Case studies of successful phage therapy applications.
* **Phage-Bacterial Interactions:** Understanding how phages interact with bacterial hosts and the development of strategies to enhance phage efficacy.

**5. Future Directions in Phage Engineering**

* **Innovations and Research Trends:** Current research trends in phage engineering, including the development of multi-host phages and synthetic biology approaches.
* **Ethical and Safety Considerations:** Safety concerns related to phage therapy and the ethical implications of modifying and using phages.

**Visuals:**

* Diagram of phage structure and life cycle.
* Flowchart of phage engineering techniques.
* Case study graphics showing phage therapy results.

**Practical Class 13: Comparative Genomics and Evolutionary Analysis of Microorganisms**

**1. Introduction to Comparative Genomics**

* **Definition and Scope:** Comparative genomics involves comparing genome sequences from different organisms to understand evolutionary relationships and functional similarities.
* **Tools and Databases:** Overview of bioinformatics tools and databases used in comparative genomics, such as BLAST, Ensembl, and GenBank.

**2. Techniques in Comparative Genomics**

* **Gene and Protein Orthology:** Identifying homologous genes and proteins across different species to infer evolutionary relationships.
* **Genome Alignment:** Methods for aligning genomic sequences to identify conserved regions and structural variations.

**3. Evolutionary Analysis of Microorganisms**

* **Phylogenetic Trees:** Constructing phylogenetic trees to illustrate evolutionary relationships between microorganisms.
* **Case Studies:** Analysis of specific microbial groups to understand their evolutionary history and adaptations.

**4. Hands-On Analysis**

* **Using Comparative Genomics Tools:** Practical session on using bioinformatics tools to compare microbial genomes. Students will perform gene and genome comparisons using provided datasets.
* **Interpretation of Results:** Analysis of comparative genomics data to draw conclusions about microbial evolution and functional genomics.

**Visuals:**

* Screenshots of comparative genomics tools and databases.
* Examples of phylogenetic trees and genome alignments.
* Case study examples with annotated genomic features.

**Week 14: Bioinformatics and Ethics in Microbial Engineering**

**Lecture 14: Bioinformatic Approaches for Genomic Data Analysis**

**1. Introduction to Bioinformatics**

* **Definition and Importance:** Bioinformatics combines biology, computer science, and statistics to analyze and interpret genomic data.
* **Key Concepts:** Sequence alignment, gene prediction, and functional annotation.

**2. Genomic Data Analysis Techniques**

* **Sequence Alignment:** Methods such as BLAST and ClustalW for comparing DNA, RNA, and protein sequences.
* **Gene Prediction and Functional Annotation:** Identifying genes within genomes and predicting their functions using databases and computational tools.

**3. High-Throughput Sequencing Data**

* **Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS):** Overview of NGS technologies and their applications in genomic research.
* **Data Processing and Analysis:** Techniques for processing NGS data, including quality control, alignment, and variant calling.

**4. Integration of Genomic Data**

* **Systems Biology:** Combining genomic data with other omics data (proteomics, metabolomics) to understand biological systems.
* **Data Visualization:** Tools for visualizing genomic data, such as genome browsers and heatmaps.

**5. Case Studies and Applications**

* **Real-World Applications:** Examples of bioinformatics in microbial genomics, including pathogen genome analysis and microbial diversity studies.
* **Emerging Trends:** Current trends in bioinformatics research and future directions.

**Visuals:**

* Diagrams of sequence alignment and genome annotation processes.
* Screenshots of bioinformatics tools and data visualization platforms.
* Case study results showing bioinformatics analysis.

**Practical Class 14: Ethics and Biodiversity in the Context of Microbial Engineering**

**1. Ethical Considerations in Microbial Engineering**

* **Ethical Issues:** Discussion on the ethical implications of genetic modifications in microorganisms, including concerns related to biosafety and environmental impact.
* **Regulatory Frameworks:** Overview of regulations governing microbial engineering and synthetic biology.

**2. Biodiversity and Conservation**

* **Importance of Microbial Biodiversity:** Understanding the role of microbial diversity in ecosystems and its relevance to biotechnology.
* **Impact of Engineering on Biodiversity:** Analyzing the potential impacts of microbial engineering on natural microbial communities and ecosystems.

**3. Case Studies and Discussions**

* **Ethical Case Studies:** Examination of real-world cases involving microbial engineering and their ethical implications.
* **Group Discussion:** Interactive session where students discuss ethical dilemmas and propose solutions.

**4. Policy and Future Directions**

* **Policy Development:** Discussing the development of policies to address ethical and environmental concerns in microbial engineering.
* **Future Challenges:** Identifying future challenges and opportunities in the field of microbial engineering.

**Visuals:**

* Infographics on ethical considerations and regulatory frameworks.
* Charts and diagrams illustrating microbial biodiversity and its importance.
* Case study examples with ethical analysis.

**Week 15: Project Work and Presentation**

**Lecture 15: Development of Genetic Constructs for Microbes: Project Work**

**1. Introduction to Genetic Constructs**

* **Definition and Applications:** Overview of genetic constructs and their role in microbial engineering. Examples include plasmids, expression vectors, and gene knockouts.
* **Design Considerations:** Key factors to consider when designing genetic constructs, including selection markers, regulatory elements, and cloning strategies.

**2. Project Work: Development of Genetic Constructs**

* **Project Guidelines:** Instructions for the project work, including objectives, methodologies, and expected outcomes.
* **Hands-On Guidance:** Assistance with designing and constructing genetic elements, using laboratory techniques such as restriction enzyme digestion, ligation, and transformation.

**3. Implementation and Testing**

* **Experimental Setup:** Guidance on setting up experiments to test genetic constructs in microbial systems.
* **Data Collection and Analysis:** Techniques for analyzing experimental results and troubleshooting common issues.

**4. Preparation for Presentation**

* **Presentation Skills:** Tips for effectively presenting scientific projects, including organization, visual aids, and addressing questions.

**Visuals:**

* Examples of genetic constructs and design schematics.
* Flowchart of experimental procedures for constructing and testing genetic elements.

**Practical Class 15: Presentation of Projects and Summing Up**

**1. Student Presentations**

* **Presentation Format:** Guidelines for presenting project work, including the structure and content of presentations.
* **Peer Review:** Students present their projects and receive feedback from peers and instructors.

**2. Summary and Review**

* **Course Recap:** Review of key concepts and techniques covered throughout the course.
* **Final Discussion:** Open discussion on the course content, addressing any remaining questions and summarizing key takeaways.

**3. Evaluation and Feedback**

* **Course Evaluation:** Collecting feedback from students on the course content and delivery.
* **Future Directions:** Discussing potential areas for further study and research in microbial genetics and engineering.

**Visuals:**

* Sample presentation slides from student projects.
* Summary graphics and key points for review.