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(AUTONOMOUS)**

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

STUDENTS PUBLICATION DETAILS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2020 - 2021

| S. No | Name of the Students (Authors) | Class / Batch | International / National | Name of the Journal | Title of the Paper | Month & Year | Volume & Issue | Page number | Impact Factor | ISSN | Under the Guidance of |
|-------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Ms. V.G Lavanya, Ms.N.Dharani & Mr.T.G.Nagulan | II M.Sc | International (Peer Reviewed) | International Journal of Current Science Research and Review (UCSRR) | Grapes (<i>Vitis Vitaceae</i>) - Potent Medicinal Fruit serves as a Source of Antioxidants and Antibacterial agent | Aug-20 | V - 03 & 1 - 08 | 70 - 81 | 6.595 | 2581-8341 | Mr. G. Karthikeyan |
| 2 | Ms.M.Eureka & Ms.J.Amalsiya Bernath | II M.Sc | International (Peer Reviewed) | International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Analysis (JMRA) | Characterisation of Phytochemical Constituents, Antioxidant and Anti Bacterial Properties of Red Strawberry against <i>Klebsiella</i> and <i>Streptococcus</i> | Sep-20 | V - 03 & 1 - 09 | 108 - 113 | 5.522 | 2643-9875 (Online) | Mr. G. Karthikeyan |
| 3 | Mr. S. R. Dharanidharan | II M.Sc | International (Peer Reviewed) | International Journal of Current Research | Phytochemical Screening and Antibacterial activity of Neem seed (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) and Production of Homemade soap | Feb-21 | V - 13 & 1 - 02 | 16274 - 16280 | 7.776 | 0975-833X | Mrs. T. Radha |



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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF NEEM SEED (*AZADIRACHTA INDICA*) AND PRODUCTION OF HOMEMADE SOAP

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Azadirachtaindica, Phytochemical,
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ABSTRACT

The different parts of neem tree contain various active compounds which are rich in antibacterial activity. The present study highlights the phytochemical analysis of neem seed. Various bioactive compounds like alkaloids, flavonoids, coumarin, leucoanthocyanin etc., were present in aqueous and acetone extract of neem seeds. A soap must cleanse the body properly without disturbing the pH level of the skin. As per the results and discussion of the present study, neem seeds contain antibacterial activity and it also has appreciable quantity of oil. So preparing the soap using neem seed destroys the microorganism which keeps our skin safe and healthy. The homemade neem soap can be replaced with other synthetic soaps for better results

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INTRODUCTION

Neem is mainly cultured in Indian subcontinent. Which is considered as a sacred gift of nature, it is a kind of omnipotent tree. It is referred as *Azadirachtaindica* (*A.indica*) botanically. United Nations declared this incredible plant as a "Tree of 21st century" (16). Neem tree has numerous biological and neurological activities include antibacterial (22), antifungal (2) and anti-inflammatory activity. It is a flowering plant and it starts fruiting after 3-5 years. It grows approximately up to 25 meters and has semi-straight trunk (33). It has gained the distinction of being the most researched tree in the World. Neem product extracts shows repellent, anti-feed ant, insect growth regulatory (IGR), and fitness reducing properties on insects (33). In addition to these activity the neem products are bitter and has compounds with verified anti-viral, anti-fungal, antispasmodic, antiseptic, antipyretic and anti-diabetic activities (25). In about 10 years the tree becomes fully productive. It can produce up to 50 kg of fruits annually, after attaining tenth years and onwards. (19). Neem seed are bactericidal against gram negative and gram positive pathogens, and thus have a broad spectrum activity; they also have a synergistic interaction in combination with antibiotics (37).

There by scientists reveal that neem seed weighs average of 0.28g, which of 50.89% kernel and 49.11% hull. It contains 29.27% of lipids, 12.10% of protein and 43.28% of parietal constituent (43).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study mainly deals with the analysis of phytochemical constituents and antibacterial capacity found in seed of *Azadirachtaindica* and broadly evaluate its biochemical constituents, element composition and some secondary metabolites using standard protocols as follows.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF SAMPLE

The Neem seed (*Azadirachtaindica*) was collected from different neem trees in the Erode local area and it was washed separately to eliminate dust and other foreign particles and subjected to shade drying for about 15 to 20 days. The dried neem products are further crushed to powder using mixer or blender and the powder was stored in air tight container.

PREPARATION OF EXTRACT: The powdered neem seed (*Azadirachtaindica*) was mixed with solvents (Water, Acetone) in the ratio of 1:10 (gram: millilitre). The mixture was placed in 250ml conical flask with Teflon lids. The flask was placed in rotator shaker for 24 hours.

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Grapes (*Vitis Vitaceae*) - Potent Medicinal Fruit Serves as a Source of Antioxidants and Antibacterial Agent

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ABSTRACT: In plant kingdom, medicinal plants are main important resource for a variety of drug like emetics, anti-cancer and antimicrobials. Medicinal herbs are highly cultured in India, which includes more than 2000 species are present. Grapes are soft fruit crop belongs to the Family of *Vitaceae* and Genus of *Vitis*. Grapes contain excellent source of nutritional values such as vitamins, minerals, proteins and carbohydrate. In this present work, various phytochemical constituents of grapes were identified in different extracts (Ethanol, Acetone and Aqueous). These phytochemicals are used for the treatment of several diseases. The antioxidant property of different extracts of grapes shows better result. The ellagic acid and the natural phenolic antioxidants were also identified. The antimicrobial activity of various grapes extract shows better result against *Enterococcus* and *E.coli* sps. Finally, the grape fruit is a wonderful antioxidant and antimicrobial agent.

KEY WORDS: Antibacterial, Ellagic acid, phytochemicals, Antioxidants.

1. INTRODUCTION

India has a rich culture of medicinal herbs and spices which includes about more than 2000 species and has a vast geographical area with high potential abilities for Ayurveda, Siddha traditional medicines [2]. But only very few have been studied chemically and pharmacologically for their potential medicinal value. Medicinal plants are important with respect to new drug and pharmacological research development. These medicinal plants are used in the treatment of many infectious diseases. Researchers are turning their attention to natural products to develop better anticancer, antiviral and antibacterial drugs. The antimicrobial properties of medicinal plants are being increasingly reported from different parts of the world [10,2]. In this study traditional human uses of plants, is recognized as an effective way to discover further medicines. From the recent researches, 122 compounds are identified and derived from traditional plants sources which are used in modern medicine. All parts in a plant possess the medicinal values such as leaf, stem, fruits, buds, roots, etc [5]. Now we are ready to use the grape fruits (*vitis vinifera*) as medicinal herbs because it was consumed either as fruit or juice by every individual day by day without knowing their medicinal values. Grapes are considered to be a berry. In the wild species it is 6 mm (0.24) diameter and ripens dark purple to blackish with a pale wax bloom. The wild grape is classified as *vitis vinifera* sub species. Ayurveda has been recognized the medicinal value of grape. Common name: Grape; Type: Tree; Height: 115feet; Water: Medium; Fruit: Edible; Kingdom: Plantae; Order: *Vitales*; Binomial name: *Vitis vinifer* [15].

Grapes are good source of vitamin C and K. They also contain protein, carbohydrates, dietary fiber and minerals [6]. Grape is a one of the most popular fruit and contain large amount of phytochemicals such as phenolic acid, flavonoids, tannins, anthocyanins, cyanidin, ellagic acid, proanthocyanidins which offer health benefits [8]. The anthocyanin present is responsible for the different colours of grape fruit like black, red and purple. Different parts of the plants could be used for a fever, diarrhea and ulcer [7]. The grape fruits must have antioxidant capacity used to treat many various rare diseases. It also serves as an antimicrobial agent because they have many secondary metabolites [11]. The aim of the work is to study the phytochemical analysis in different extracts of grapes (fruit) and to study its effect as anti-oxidant and antimicrobial activities.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Collection and Extraction of the grape fruit

The fruit of *Vitis vinifera* was collected from erode local market, Tamil Nadu. The fresh plant material is extracted using soxhlet assembly and successively with ethanol, acetone and distilled water. Finally the plant material is macerated with distilled water. The extracted material is concentrated by evaporation.

Characterisation of Phytochemical Constituents, Antioxidant and Anti Bacterial Properties of Red Strawberry against *Klebsiella* and *Streptococcus*

¹Mr. G. Karthikeyan, ²Ms. M. Eureka, ³Ms. J. Amalsiya Bernath

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ABSTRACT

In plant kingdom, medicinal plants are main important resource for a variety of drug like emetics, anti-cancer and antimicrobials. Medicinal herbs are highly cultured in India, which includes more than 2000 species are present. Strawberry is soft fruit crop belongs to the family *rosacea* and genus *fragaria* and it contain excellent source of vitamins, potassium. Phytochemical constituents are identified in different extract (ethanol, acetone and aqueous). Secondary metabolites are used for the treatment of several diseases. Strawberry is the one of the best natural sources of antioxidants. Total antioxidant capacity was identified in all the extracts. Antibacterial activity of *fragaria x ananassa* was evaluated against *Klebsiella* and *Streptococcus*. From this study, concluded that the strawberry fruit have potent medicinal value.

1. INTRODUCTION

India has a rich culture of medicinal herbs and spices which includes about more than 2000 species and has a vast geographical area with high potential abilities for Ayurveda, unani, siddha traditional medicines [2]. A plant makes many chemical compounds for biological function and including defence against insects, fungi and herbivorous mammals. Plants have a great importance in our lives because they fulfil our basic needs for food, shelter, clothing, fuel, ornamentals, flavouring and medicine [8]. Plant-derived materials or products with therapeutic properties are known as herbal medicines, they may contain processed or raw ingredients from one or more plants that are beneficial for human health [20].

People use herbs to treat different diseases because they are cheap and effective, but doctors are often reluctant to prescribe them because of knowledge deficiency, real concerns [12]. In this study, traditional uses of plant are recognized as an effective way to discover further medicines. There are many parts in plants such as leaf, stem, fruits, buds, roots, etc., now we are ready to use the fruits of strawberry (*fragaria x ananassa*) as medicinal herbs (Common name: Strawberry; Kingdom: plantae; Type: plant; Height: 10 - 12 inches (~25-30cm); Bloom time: February; Fruit: Edible; Order: Rosales; Subfamily: Rosacea; Genus: *Fragaria*; Species: *Fragaria x ananassa*) [9].

Strawberry (*fragaria x ananassa duch*) is a soft fruit crop. Strawberries are unique with highly desirable taste, flavour, and excellent source of vitamins, potassium, fibre and sugars. As compared to other berry fruits, strawberries contain a higher percentage of vitamin C, phenolics and flavonoids. Strawberry fruits are characteristics aroma bright red colour, juicy texture and sweetness [17]. It is consumed in large quantities, either fresh or in such prepared foods as preserves, fruit juice, ice creams and milk shakes. Nutritional and health aspects of fruit, they present alkaloids, flavonoids, carbohydrate, terpenoids, phenols makes the antioxidant potential as well as protect some diseases as cancer or heart disorders.

The present investigation is aimed to characterize the medicinal effect of strawberry fruits using phytochemical analysis, antioxidant property and antibacterial activity [5].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study deals with the study of phytochemical constituents, antioxidant capacity and antibacterial activity of *fragaria x ananassa* fruit.

2.1. Collection of Fruit

The *Fragaria x ananassa* (Strawberry) fruit was collected from erode local market and stored in refrigerator.



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Department of Food Technology

e-CONCEPT 2021

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms./Dr. *KEERTHANA SELVI : S*
of *KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE* has participated in
4th National Conference on Current & Emerging Process Technologies (e-CONCEPT 2021)
and presented a paper titled "*BIOSORPTION OF REACTIVE DYES BY GREEN SYNTHESIS
OF NANOCOMPOSITE USING LEAF EXTRACTS*" and secured *I* prize held on February 20, 2021.

Shubh J
Signing People

P.H.
Co-Convenor

Chin
Head of the Department

W. S. S.
Principal





STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENT RECORD

Doc. No.: KASC/GEN/F12

Rev. No. 00

Rev. Date 25.04.2016

DEPARTMENT: BIOTECHNOLOGY

ACADEMIC YEAR: ~~2019-2020~~ 2020-2021

| S.No. | Reg. No. | Name of the Candidate | Class & Section | Organiser | Date | Event | Place Secured |
|-------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | 19VB1048 | Uthiralakshmi.A | I - Bsc | Association of Indian Biologists (AIB) | | Article published | - |

GENETIC DISEASE AND DISORDER

UTHIRALAKSHMI A

BSC BIOTECHNOLOGY

KONGU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE ERODE TAMILNADU

uthiralakshmiannadurai@gmail.com

GENETIC DISORDER:

A genetic disorder is a disease caused in whole or in part by a change in the DNA sequence away from the normal sequence. Genetic disorders can be caused by a mutation in one gene (monogenic disorder), by mutations in multiple genes (multifactorial inheritance disorder), by a combination of gene mutations and environmental factors, or by damage to chromosomes (changes in the number or structure of entire chromosomes, the structures that carry genes).

As we unlock the secrets of the human genome (the complete set of human genes), we are learning that nearly all diseases have a genetic component. Some diseases are caused by mutations that are inherited from the parents and are present in an individual at birth, like sickle cell disease. Other diseases are caused by acquired mutations in a gene or group of genes that occur during a person's life. Such mutations are not inherited from a parent, but occur either randomly or due to some environmental exposure (such as cigarette smoke). These include many cancers, as well as some forms of neurofibromatosis.

Life is a constant battle. No one can predict what comes next, Good or Worst?
We gain experience, gather beautiful memories and finally move on from every situation.

"The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched. They must be felt with the heart."

—Helen Keller

A life of a writer is pre-filled with ocean of emotions. He can see through those things which normally people tend to ignore. He fought with a continuous battle of his emotions and finally create a masterpiece from it. This book will introduce you, to all the writers who prepared their content while being in a state of their mind's battle.

Battle Of Emotions

Battle Of Emotions



PAYAL KAMDI
SHRDDHA KOHLI

10. Aliya Siddiqua
11. Ambrose Christopher
12. Amruta Digambar Matkar
13. Anand Jain
14. Anand Mishra
15. Ankit Shekhar
16. Ankita Mishra
17. Ankita Nahar
18. Anmol Chugh Dildard
19. Anshuk Dwivedi "Ranghin"
20. Anuradha Gupta
21. Anushka Sangari
22. Anyesha Deb
23. Aprajita Gangwar
24. Arleen Kaur
25. Ashirwad Singh
26. Baisakhi Das
27. Bhawna Mehta
28. Bishneet Kaur
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37. Gunwanti Harish Thanvi
38. Guri . S Rameana
39. Hari Prasad S
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41. Harshita Hardiya
42. Harshita Verma
43. Himani Malhotra
44. Himani Sharma
45. Jasmine Panda
46. K Kartik Patnayak
47. Kalamkaar
48. Karan Bhanushali
49. Karan Yadav
50. Karil Anand
51. Kashish Grover
52. Komal Arora
53. Likhitha Batchu
54. M. Harshini
55. Madhumita
56. Manoj Sadanand Sharma

BETRAYAL

Don't forgot one thing
If your friend helps you at first for you
And unable to help you at last for you
Don't betrayal them by opposing them
Think about their help they did for you.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' is an amazing collection of poems from 101 talented writers in both Hindi and English. From Jawaharlal Nehru to Narendra Modi, India's leaders have often evoked the phrase Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam taken from the Maha Upanishad, to elucidate the country's global outlook. 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' is a phrase in Sanskrit which means "we all are one family". It is made up of three Sanskrit words- Vasudha means the Earth, Eva means emphasizing and Kutumbakam means a family. It means that the whole earth is just one family. To inculcate this idea or thought in the society that we live in, we must start with first loving our environment and realise the gifts that it has to offer us. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is the ideal of that person who is udaracharita—one who is large-hearted and generous in nature; in other words, one who realizes the interconnectedness of the world. The Bhagavad Gita clearly states the ideal as being able to see everyone in oneself and oneself in everyone. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is a philosophy that inculcates an understanding that the whole world is one family. It is a philosophy that tries to foster an understanding that the whole of humanity is one family. It is a social philosophy emanating from a spiritual understanding that the whole of humanity is made of one life energy. The moment there is a gap in the feeling of oneness in the society, it may give rise to injustice and depletion of peace in the society. I hope that this book will become the best way to realise that we all are one and the need for coexistence and interdependence.

Happy Reading.

Miss Jasmine Panda is presently pursuing Ph.D. Chemistry from Ravenshaw University, Odisha, India. She is a Gold Medalist and University Topper in both her B.Sc. and M.Sc. She has completed an Internship CSIR-SRTP in ICT Hyderabad. She is a Governor Awardee for YRC. She has received All-rounder Award in the 12th standard for excellence in extracurricular activities along with studies. Apart from being a versatile orator and debator, she has been a co-author of 200+ articles/journals of various publications till now and loves to pen down her thoughts. She is an amiable person interested in both Science and Literature. Having a wide variety of interests like painting, sketching, acting, anchoring, debating, rangoli-making, taking part in extempore, elocution and many more.



Vasudhaiva
Kutumbakam

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam



JASMINE PANDA

- 2). Kareena Verma
- 3). Bibek Nayak
- 4). Sharmistha Dey
- 5). Anika Jain
- 6). Kalamkaar
- 7). Nikhil Jain
- 8). Abhishek Mishra
- 9). Noel Lorenz
- 10). Naveen Bharadwaj
- 11). Sneha Saxena
- 12). Neha Jha
- 13). Kapil Sahare
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- 18). Hirapara Trunexa
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- 28). Shreya Pathak
- 29). Nilofar Farooqui Tauseef
- 30). Inam Ul Hasan
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- 33). Saswat Kumar Sahu
- 34). Shareena Ahmed
- 35). Bandita Sahu
- 36). Devesh Kumar Mishra
- 37). M. Harshini
- 38). Sanjit Kumar Shaw
- 39). Ritika Rajput
- 40). Chinsha Bhatia
- 41). Afshi Khan



MOTHER'S DAY



Prayash Tamang

English Write-ups

“Soulful Companion”

My dear lonely companion
I am not in the world
Without your affection
I loved you a lot in this world
in my entire life.

Sometimes you also hurt me
But, I am not sad
because you are my everyone for me
You are like a dad
Sacrifices a lot in life.

When I am sad
When I am happy
When I am embarrassed
All the situation you are with me
I love you a lot
My dear amma.

—M. Harshini