3.3.2 Number Of Research Papers Published In The Journals Notified On UGC Website During the Year

INDEX SHEET

Sl.No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Indexing	Page/ Journal No
1	Identification of anti-cancer targets of eco-friendly waste Punica granatum peel by dual reverse virtual screening and binding analysis	Prashanth Kumar HP	BT	Asian Pacific journal of cancer prevention	2014-Dec	15137368	Scopus	1
2	Facile green fabrication of iron-doped cubic ZrO2nanoparticles byPhyllanthusacidus: Structural, photocatalytic and photoluminescentproperties	K. Gurushantha	Chemistry	Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical	2014-Nov	1381-1169	Scopus	2
3	Optical Properties of Praseodymium Doped Silver-Borate Glasses	Jagadeesha Gowda.G.V	Physics	Canadian Journal of Physics.	2014-Oct	0008-4204	Scopus	3
4	Enhanced Degradation of Captan By immobilized cells of Lacillus circulans	Veena S More	BT	J of Micro. Biotech.food.science	2014-Oct	1338-5178	Scopus	4
5	Phase transformation of ZrO2:Tb3+nanophosphor: Color tunable photoluminescence and photocatalytic activities	K. Gurushantha	Chemistry	Journal of Alloys and Compounds	2014-Oct	0925-8388	Scopus	5
6	Spectrophotometric estimation of risperidone in tablets	Roopa KP	Chemistry	Indian journal of pharmaceutical science	2014-Sep	0250474X	WOS	6
7	Ionic conductivity of praseodymium doped silver-borate glasses	Jagadeesha Gowda G V	Physics	Journal of Alloys and Compounds	2014-Sep	09258388	Scopus	7
8	Biotransformation of Δ3-carene by	Veena S More	BT	J of scientific and	2015-Apr	0022-4456	Scopus	8

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10	Cloning, expression and characterization of l-asparaginase from Pseudomonas fluorescens for large scale production in E. coli BL21	Vijya Kishore	BT	3 Biotech	2015-Apr	2190572X	Scopus	10
11	Artificial skin scaffold to treat burn scars and it's other applications	Saranya D	BT	International Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences	2015-Apr	22307605	UGC Earlier	11
12	Design, modeling and performance analysis of carbon nanotube with DNA strands as biosensor for prostate cancer	B N Shobha	EC	Microsystem Technologies	2015-Apr	0946-7076	Scopus	12
13	Enhanced degradation of pendimethalin by immobilized cells of *Bacillus lehensis* XJU	Veena S More	BT	3 Biotech	2015-Dec	2190-572X	Scopus	13
14	A review on various types of toxins	Shobha Cella	BT	Pharmacophore	2015-Jul	22295402	WOS	14
15	A review on various types of toxins	Soumya C	BT	Pharamcophore	2015-Jul	22295402	WOS	15
16	A review on various types of toxins	Vinutha Moses	BT	Pharamcophore	2015-Jul	22295402	WOS	16

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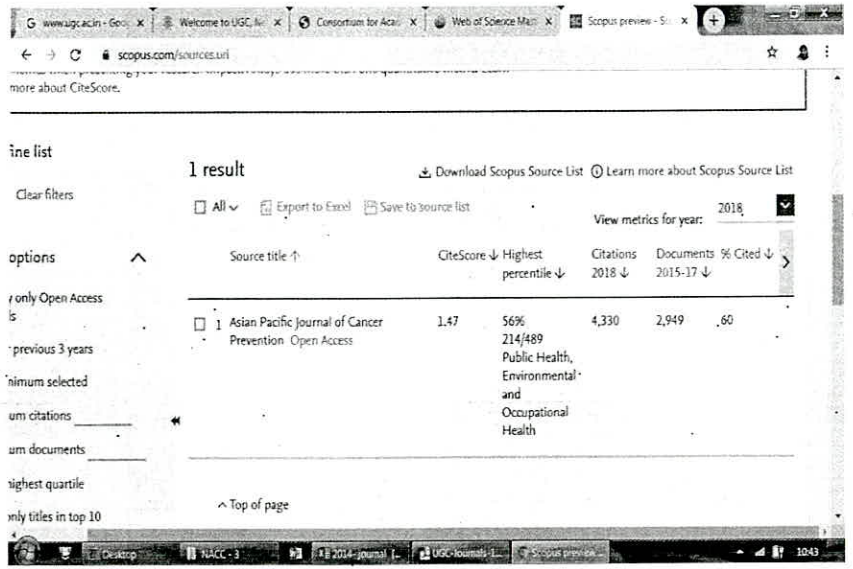
Journal Paper No -1

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Identification of anti-cancer targets of eco-friendly waste Punica granatum peel by dual reverse virtual screening and binding analysis	Prashanth Kumar HP	BT	Asian Pacific journal of cancer prevention	Dec-14	15137368	Scopus



DOI:http://dx.doi.org/10.7314/APJCP.2014.15.23.10345
Anti-Cancer Targets of Eco-Friendly Waste *Punica granatum* Peel by Virtual Screening and Binding Analysis

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Identification of Anti-Cancer Targets of Eco-Friendly Waste *Punica granatum* Peel by Dual Reverse Virtual Screening and Binding Analysis

Talambedu Usha[1], Arvind Kumar Goyal[2], Syed Lubna[1], HP Prashanth[3], T Madhan Mohan[4], Veena Pande[5], Sushil Kumar Middha[1]*

Abstract

Background: *Punica granatum* (family: Lythraceae) is mainly found in Iran, which is considered to be its primary centre of origin. Studies on pomegranate peel have revealed antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenesis activities, with prevention of premature aging and reducing inflammation. In addition to this it is also useful in treating various diseases like diabetes, maintaining blood pressure and treatment of neoplasms such as prostate and breast cancer. **Objectives:** In this study we identified anti-cancer targets of active compounds like corilagin (tannins), quercetin (flavonoids) and pseudopelletierine (alkaloids) present in pomegranate peel by employing dual reverse screening and binding analysis. **Materials and Methods:** The potent targets of the pomegranate peel were annotated by the PharmMapper and ReverseScreen 3D, then compared with targets identified from different Bioassay databases (NPACT and HIT's). Docking was then further employed using AutoDock pyrx and validated through discovery studio for studying molecular interactions. **Results:** A number of potent anti-cancerous targets were attained from the PharmMapper server according to their fit score and from ReverseScreen 3D server according to decreasing 3D scores. **Conclusion:** The identified targets now need to be further validated through *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies.

Keywords: *Punica granatum* - ingredients - pharmMapper - reversescreen 3D - bioassay database - autodock pyrx

Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, **15 (23)**, 10345-10350

Introduction

Punica granatum L., (family Lythraceae) (Pomegranate) is a shrub which attains a height of about 5-8 meters (Middha et al., 2013a). It is believed to have originated in Iran and is cultivated majorly in Mediterranean region, Indian subcontinent, Middle East, Central Asia, Northern Africa and tropical Africa (Akbarpour et al., 2009). The word pomegranate is derived from Latin word 'pomum' means 'apple' and '*granatum*' means 'seeded'. It is variously named thoroughout the globe like *grenadine* or *granatpfel* in German, *granatappple* in Swedish, *grenade* in French, *granda* in Spanish and *dadim/dadimva* in India. Pomegranate is used widely in domestic as well as industrial purposes such as cooking, preparation of juice, baking, making of wine and other alcoholic beverages.

The fruit is round consisting a crown in the base rendered from the calyx. The texture of the peel is stringy and sturdy, with the colour ranging between yellow to red and is thick about 5 inches. The white spongy membrane inside form the compartments consisting sac like structure which is packed with pulp that is red or white in colour and juicy (Middha et al., 2013b).

Middha et al (2014) showed recently that the pomegranate peel or the rind (PP) which was earlier considered as an agricultural waste now should be removed has high potential for its medicinal and therapeutic values. It is evident that PP has better antioxidative properties than Musa paradisiaca and Citrus sinensis peel (Parmer et al., 2008). Several studies have also shown the presence of major active compounds such as tannins, flavonoids, and alkaloids in the pomegranate peel (Middha et al., 2013a). Due to the presence of these compounds the pomegranate peel has been focused by many researchers for the study of its incredible effects on human health. The pomegranate peel has been widely used for the treatment and prevention of several diseases like cancer (Hong et al., 2008; Dikmen et al., 2011; Middha et al., 2013a), diabetes (Middha et al., 2012; 2014), cardiovascular disease (Jurenka 2008),

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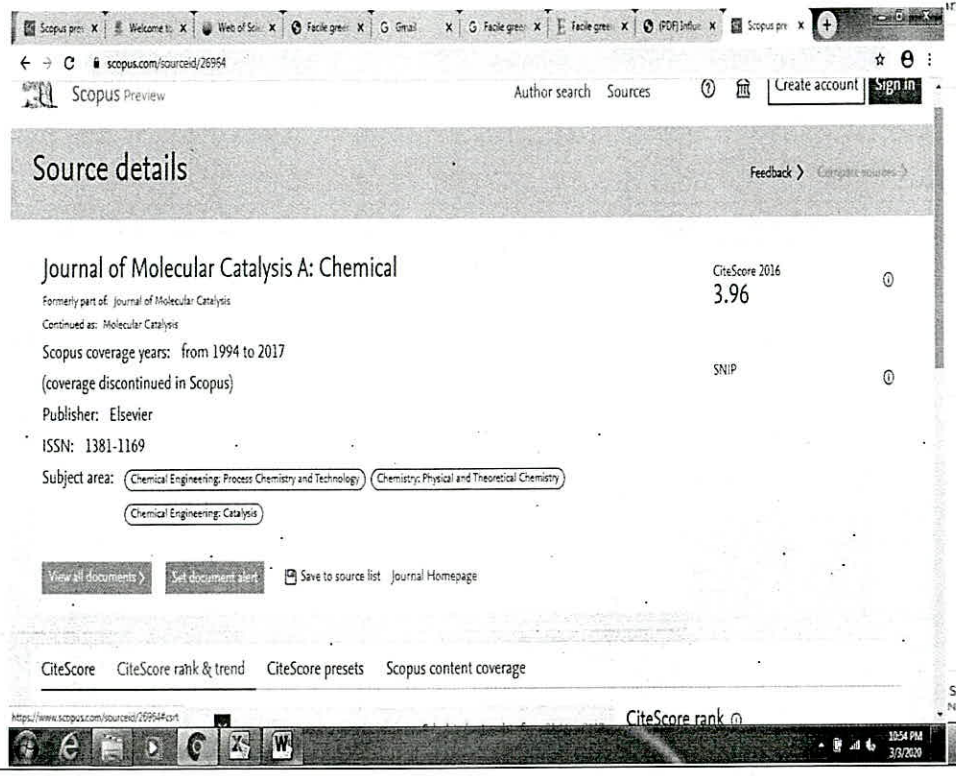
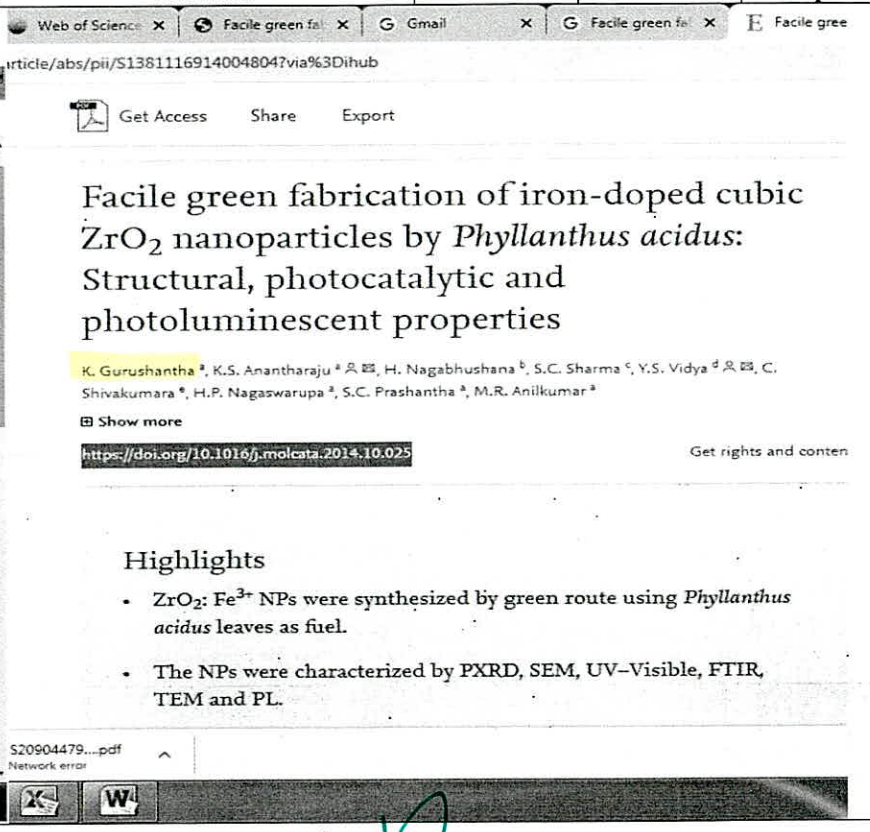
Journal Paper No -2

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Facile green fabrication of iron-doped cubic ZrO2nanoparticles byPhyllanthusacidus: Structural, photocatalytic and photoluminescentproperties	K. Gurushantha	Chemistry	Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical	Feb-15	1381-1169	Scopus





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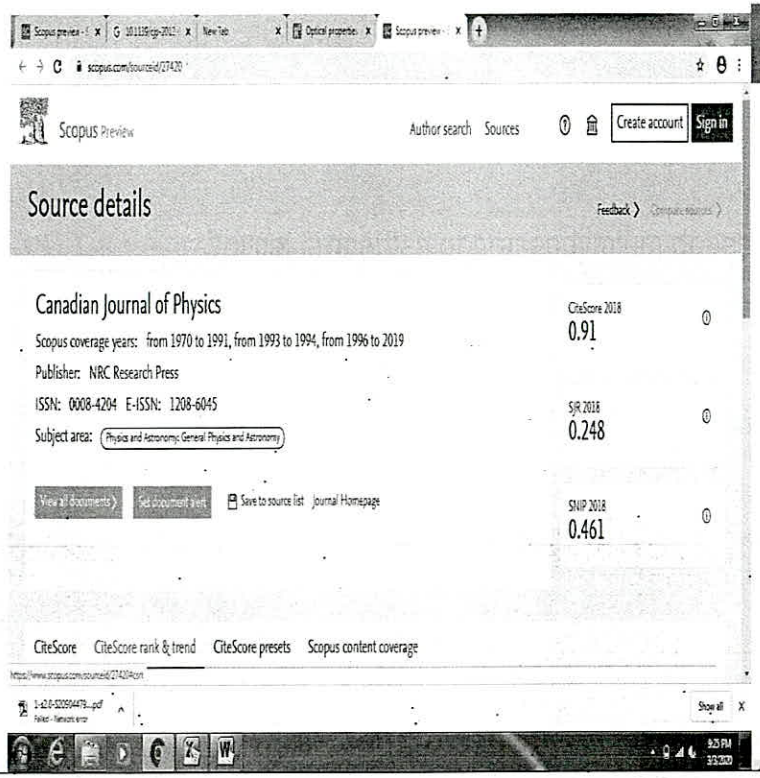
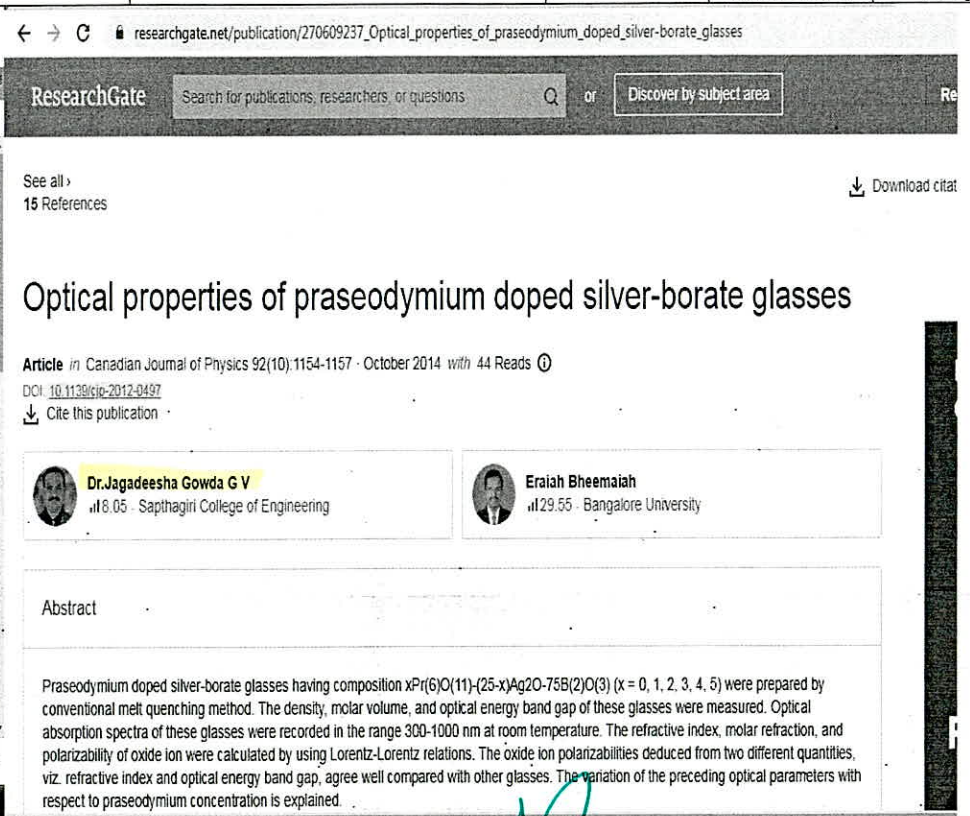
Journal Paper No -3

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Optical Properties of Praseodymium Doped Silver-Borate Glasses	Jagadeesha Gowda.G.V	Physics	Canadian Journal of Physics.	Apr-14	0008-4204	Scopus





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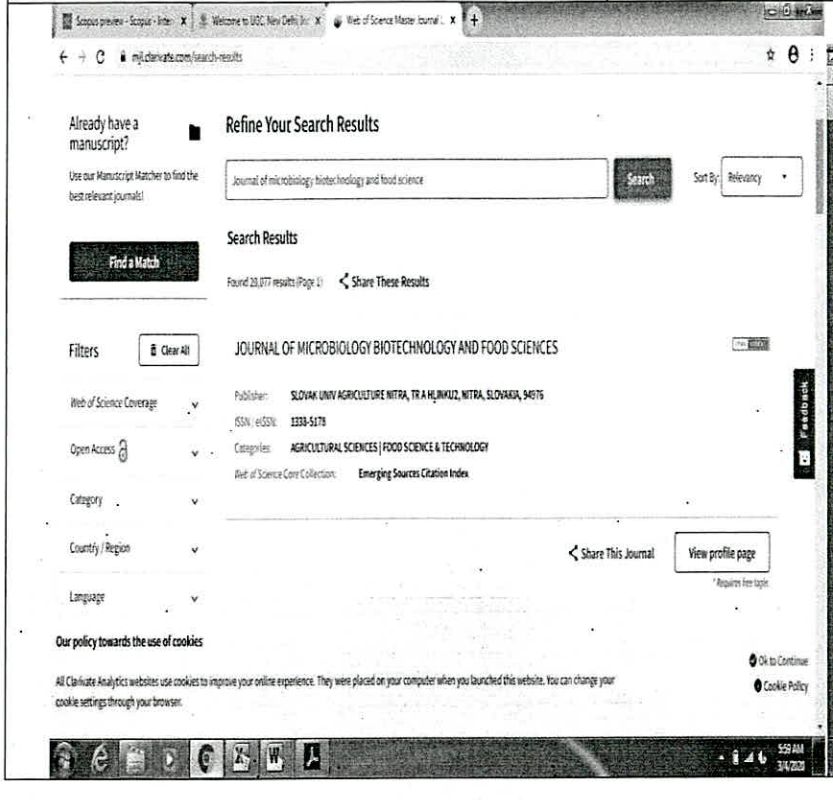
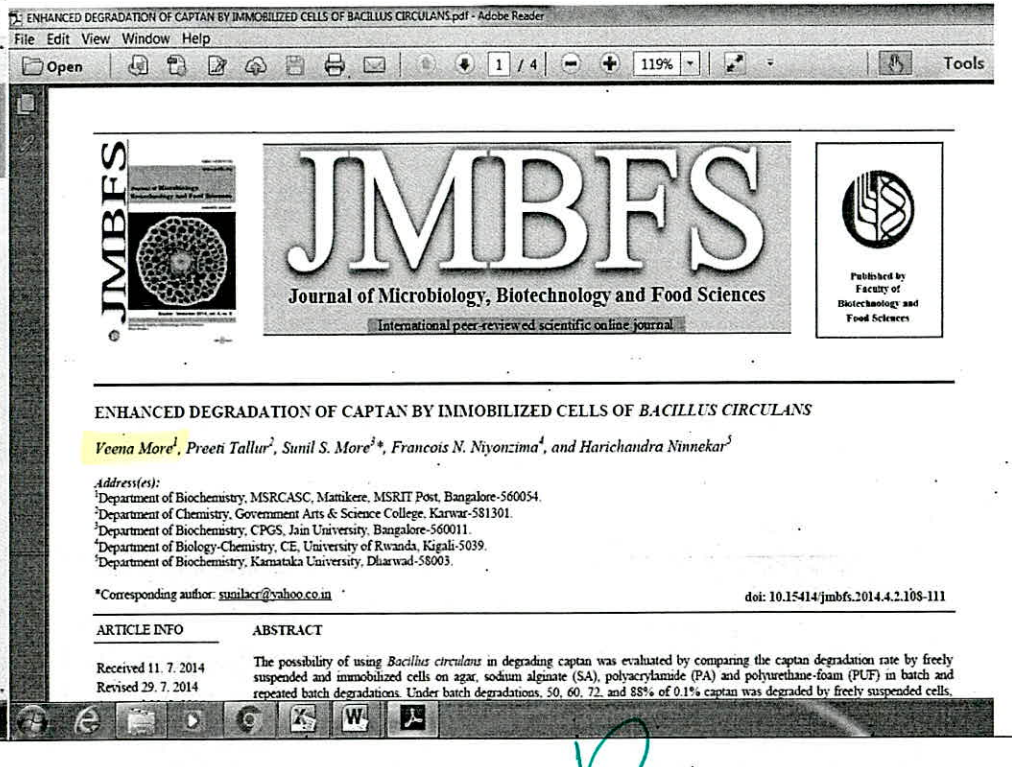
Journal Paper No -4

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Enhanced degradation of captan by immobilized cells of bacillus circulans	Veena S More	BT	J Microbiol Biotech Food Sci	2014-Oct	1338-5178	WOS





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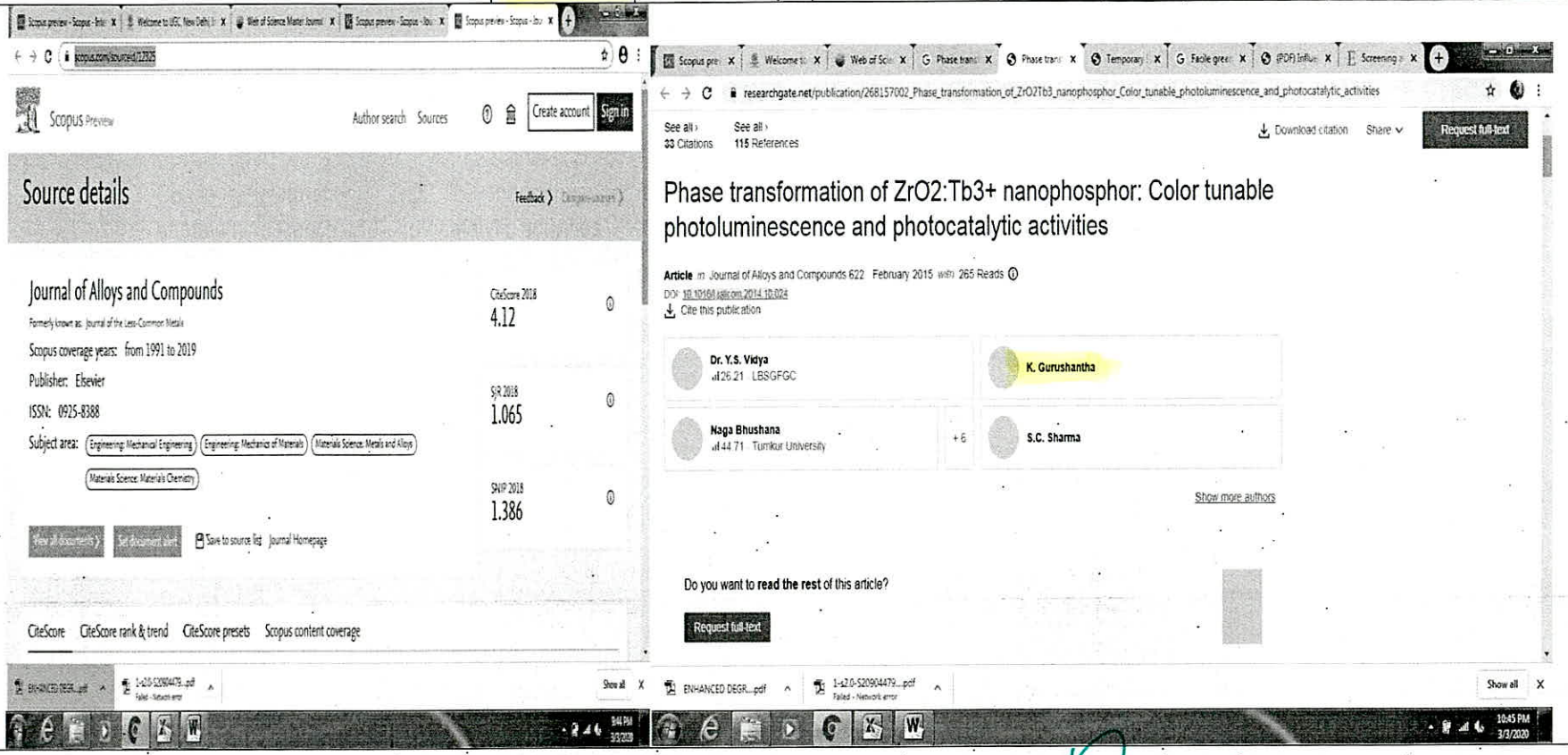
Journal Paper No -5

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Phase transformation of ZrO2:Tb3+nanophosphor: Color tunable photoluminescence and photocatalytic activities	K. Gurushantha	Chemistry	Journal of Alloys and Compounds		0925-8388	Scopus



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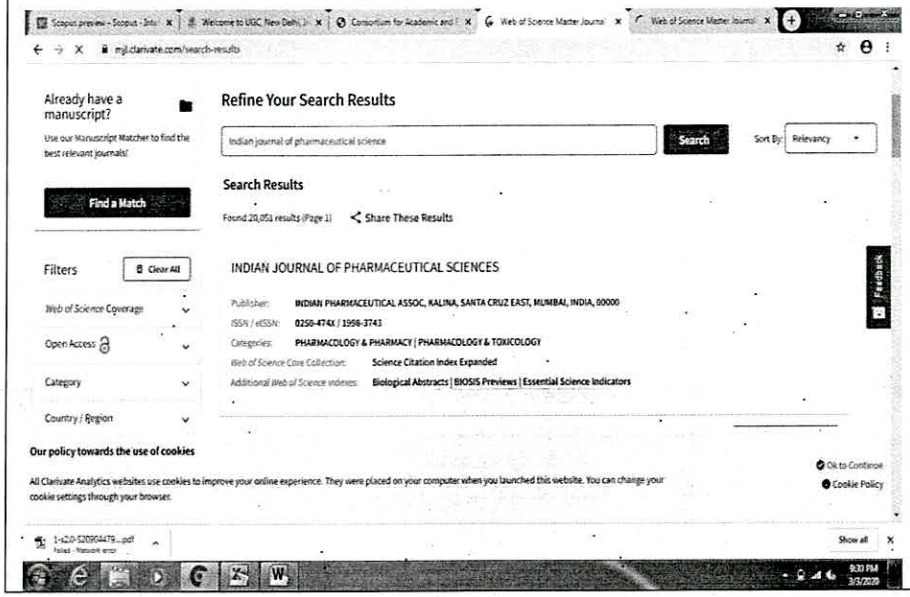
Journal Paper No -6

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Spectrophotometric estimation of risperidone in tablets	Roopa KP	Chemistry	Indian journal of pharmaceutical science	Sep-14	0250474X	WOS



Spectrophotometric Estimation of Risperidone in Tablets

B. K. JAYANNA*, T. D. DEVARAJ, K. P. ROOPA, G. NAGENDRAPPA, H. R. ARUN KUMAR AND N. GOWDA
Department of Chemistry, B. N. M. Institute of Technology, Bengaluru-560 070, India

A simple, rapid and highly sensitive spectrophotometric method is developed for the determination of risperidone in tablet formulation. The method is based on the oxidation of drug using potassium permanganate in alkaline medium and excess potassium permanganate oxidizes 1,10-phenanthroline Fe(II). The measurement of decrease in absorbance of 1,10-phenanthroline Fe (II) was done at 415 nm. The beer's law is obeyed in the concentration range of 5.0 to 40.0 µg/ml and molar absorptivity is found to be 7.3932×10^4 l/mol/cm. The proposed method is well suited for the pharmaceutical formulations.

Key words: Risperidone, potassium permanganate, 1,10-phenanthroline Fe (II), oxidation, tablets, spectrophotometry

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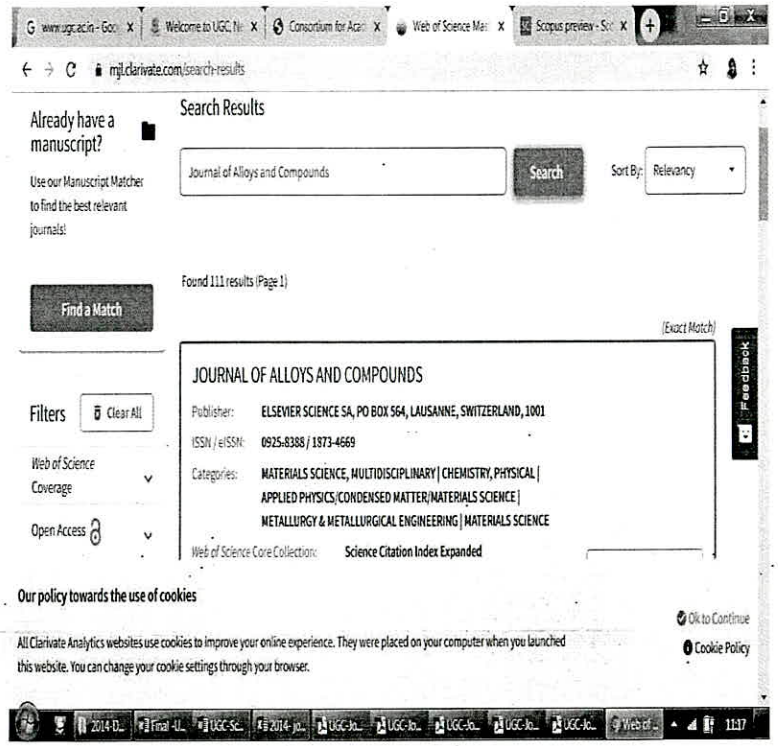
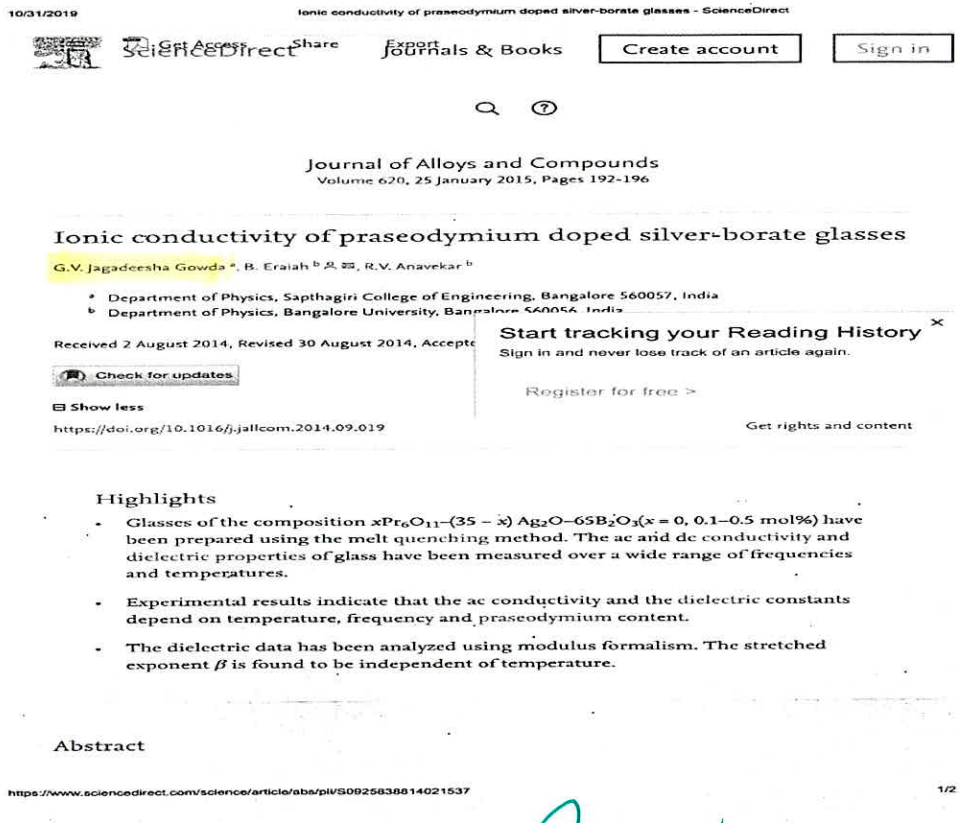
Journal Paper No -7

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Ionic conductivity of praseodymium doped silver-borate glasses	Jagadeesha Gowda G V	Physics	Journal of Alloys and Compounds	Jan-15	09258388	Scopus





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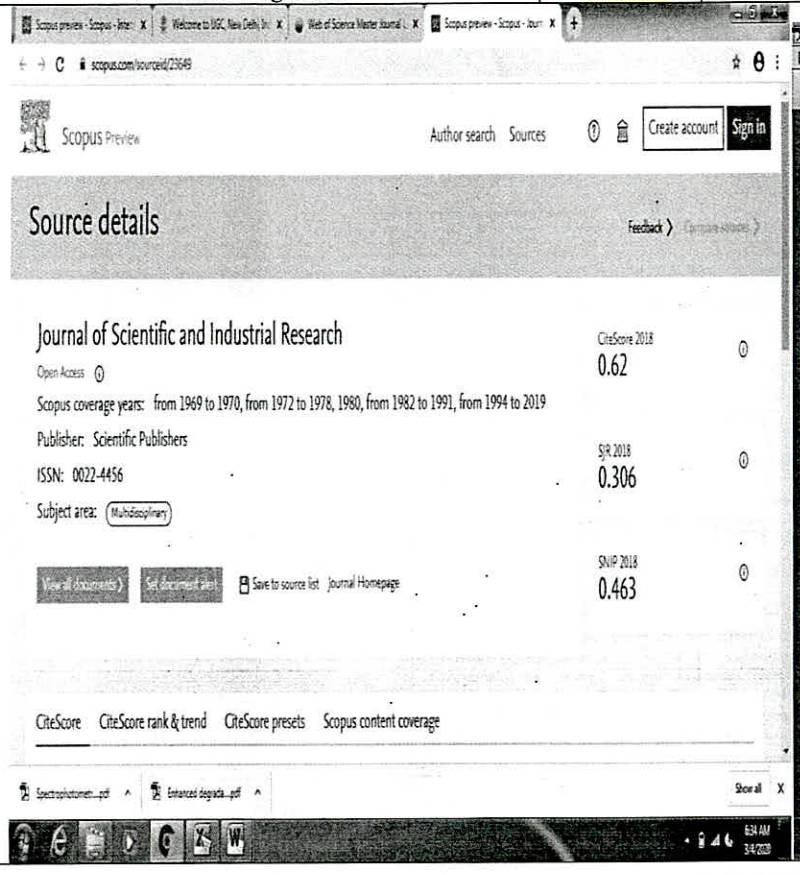
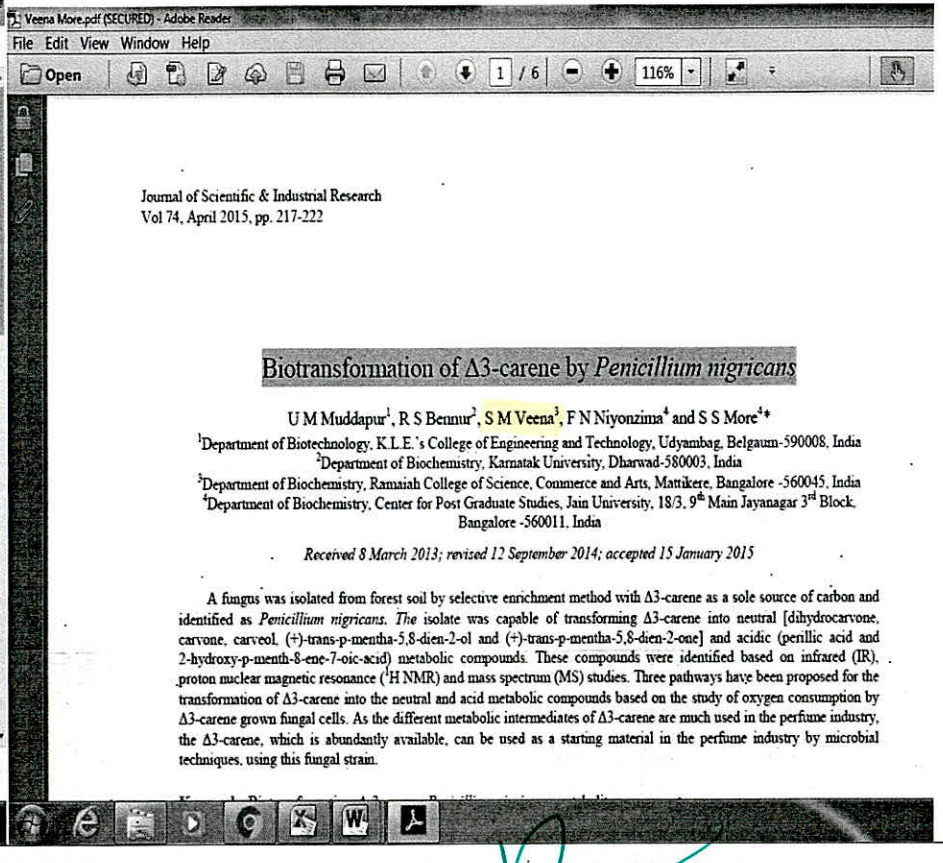
Journal Paper No -8

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Biotransformation of Δ3-carene by Penicilliumnigricans	Veena S More	BT	J of scientific and Industrial research	Apr-15	0022-4456	Scopus





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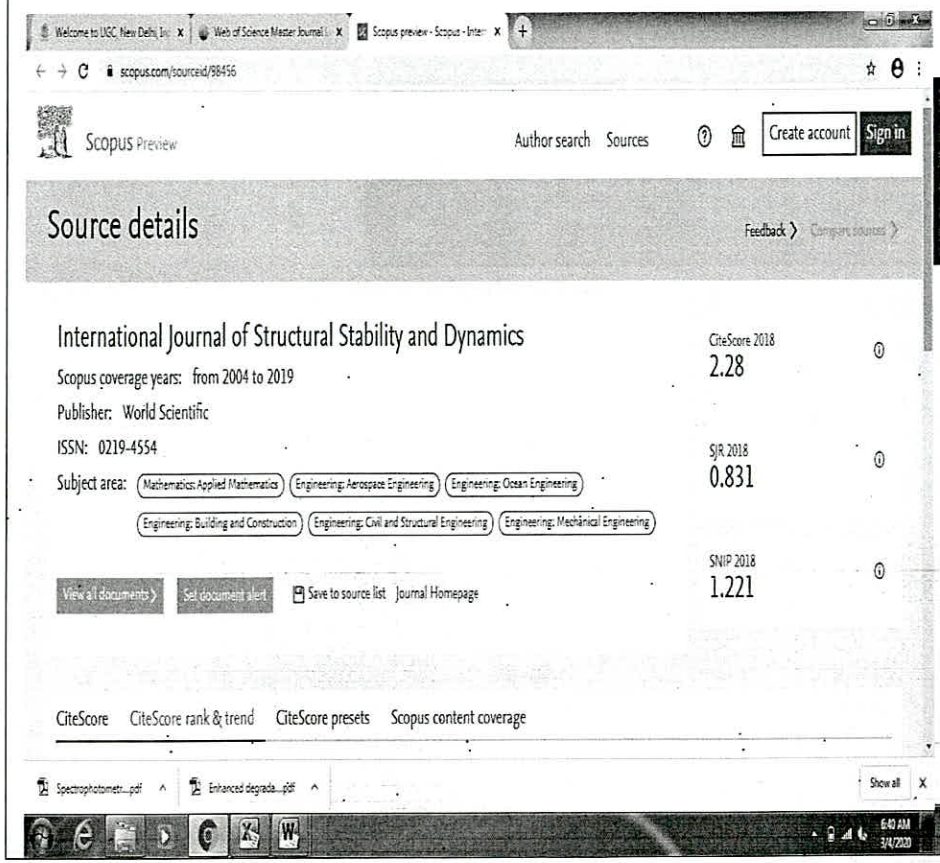
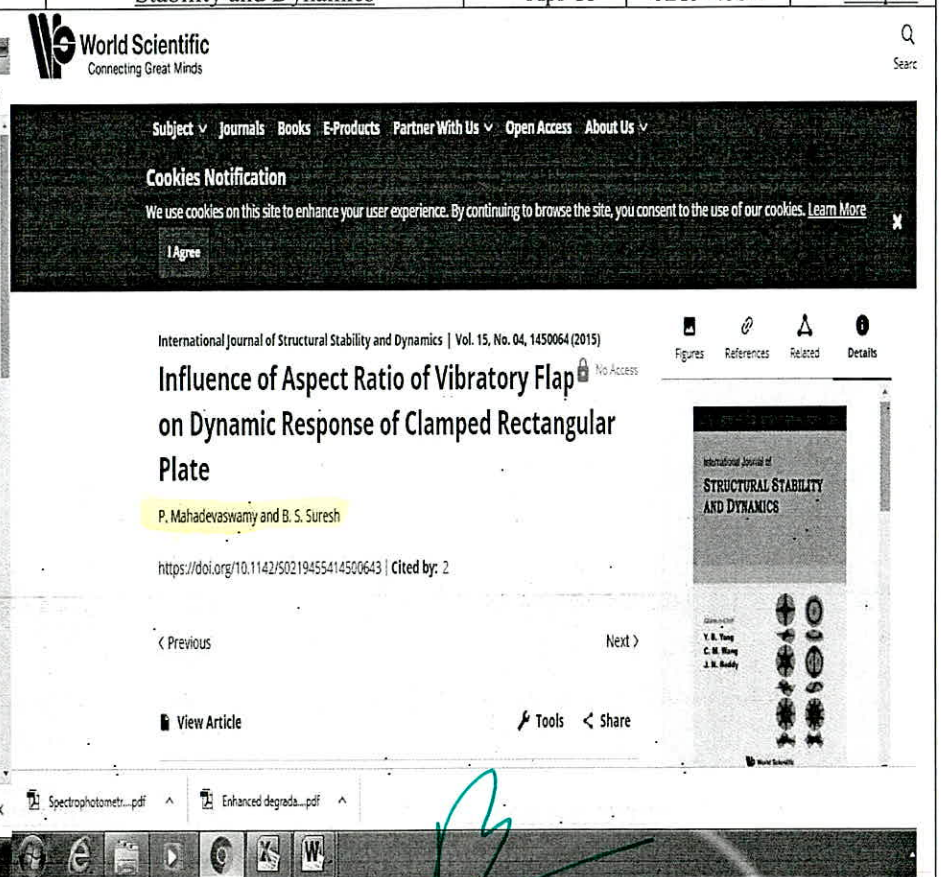
Journal Paper No -9

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Influence of Aspect Ratio of Vibratory Flap on Dynamic Response of Clamped Rectangular Plate	P.Mahad evaswamy, BS Suresh	ME	International Journal of Structural Stability and Dynamics	Apr-15	0219-4554	Scopus





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Journal Paper No -10

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Cloning, expression and characterization of l-asparaginase from Pseudomonas fluorescens for large scale production in E. coli BL21	Vijya Kishore	BT	3 Biotech	Apr-15	2190572X	Scopus

3 Biotech
DOI 10.1007/s13205-015-0300-y

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cloning, expression and characterization of L-asparaginase from *Pseudomonas fluorescens* for large scale production in *E. coli* BL21

Vijay Kishore[1] · K. P. Nishita[2] · H. K. Manonmani[2]

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Abstract L-Asparaginase (E.C. 3.5.1.1) is used as an anti-neoplastic drug in the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukemia. L-Asparaginase from *Pseudomonas fluorescens* was cloned and overexpressed in *E. coli* BL21. The Enzyme was found to be a fusion protein-asparaginase complex which was given a lysozyme treatment and sonication, and then was purified in a Sepharose 6B column. The enzymatic properties of the recombinant enzyme were studied and the kinetic parameters were determined with Lilouetre of 109.99 nM and V_{max} of 2.88 μM/min. Recombinant enzyme showed pH optima at 6.3 and temperature optima at 34 °C. Asp gene was successfully cloned into *E. coli* BL21 which produced high level of asparaginase intracellularly with 85.25 % recovery of enzyme with a specific activity of 0.94 IU/mg protein. The enzyme was a tetramer with molecular weight of approximately 141 kDa.

Keywords L-Asparaginase · Cloning · *E. coli* · Enzyme activity

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Published online: 05 April 2015

Introduction

L-Asparaginase enzymes (L-asparagine amidohydrolase) catalyse the hydrolysis of L-asparagine to L-aspartate and ammonia, and to a lesser extent, the hydrolysis of L-glutamine to L-glutamate (Ebrahiminezhad et al. 2011). Bacterial L-asparaginase are of two types: type 1 and type 2; type 2 showed antitumor activity because of which interest in L-asparaginase arose (Lee et al. 1989). Normal cells can synthesize L-asparaginase and because of their ability to produce this amino acid, normal cells are protected from L-asparaginase starvation unlike tumor cells which are dependent on an exogenous supply (Oza et al. 2011). Depletion of the circulating L-asparaginase by L-asparaginase enzyme results in anti-neoplastic activity. However, *Escherichia coli* and *Erwinia* sp. enzymes have been frequently used in cancer therapy (Avramis and Panosyan 2005).

L-Asparaginase from bacterial origin can cause hypersensitivity in the long term used, leading to allergic reactions and anaphylaxis. The toxicity is partially attributable to the glutaminase activity of these enzymes (Oza et al. 2011). L-Asparaginases with high asparaginase activity and negligible glutaminase activity are reported to be less troublesome during the course of antitumor therapy (Hawkins et al. 2004). The search for other asparaginase sources, with new immunological characteristics can lead to enzyme with less adverse effects. Furthermore, new studies have revealed potential application of this enzyme in prevention of acrylamide formation in fried potatoes and similar food products. Therefore, introduction of new fermentation and purification protocols for production of L-asparaginase II will be mandatory to satisfy these demands (Aghaiepoor et al. 2011). So, in this study we will be describing the cloning, expression, purification and characterization of recombinant L-asparaginase from *P. fluorescens* into *E. coli* BL21.

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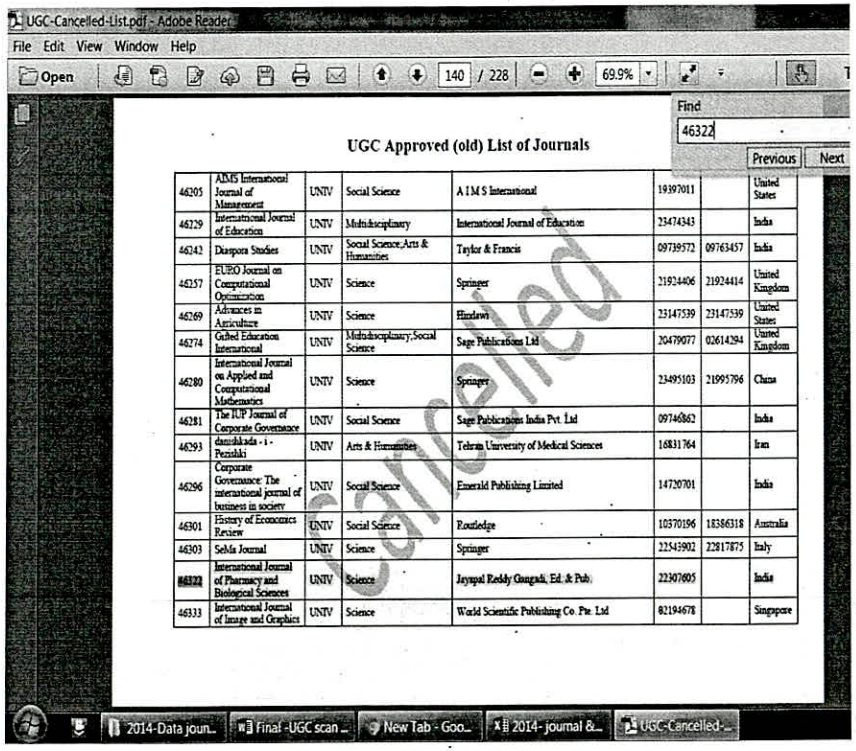
Journal Paper No -11

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Artificial skin scaffold to treat burn scars and it's other applications	Saranya D	BT	International Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences	Apr-15	22307605	UGC Cancelled



46305	AIMS International Journal of Management	UNIV	Social Science	A I M S International	19397011		United States
46229	International Journal of Education	UNIV	Multidisciplinary	International Journal of Education	23474343		India
46242	Diaspora Studies	UNIV	Social Science;Arts & Humanities	Taylor & Francis	09739572	09763457	India
46257	EURO Journal on Computational Optimization	UNIV	Science	Springer	21924406	21924414	United Kingdom
46269	Advances in Agriculture	UNIV	Science	Hindawi	23147539	23147539	United States
46274	Gifted Education International	UNIV	Multidisciplinary;Social Science	Sage Publications Ltd	20479077	02614294	United Kingdom
46280	International Journal on Applied and Computational Mathematics	UNIV	Science	Springer	23495103	21995796	China
46281	The IUP Journal of Corporate Governance	UNIV	Social Science	Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd	09746862		India
46293	daneshkada - i - Pezeshki	UNIV	Arts & Humanities	Tehran University of Medical Sciences	16831764		Iran
46296	Corporate Governance: The international journal of business in society	UNIV	Social Science	Emerald Publishing Limited	14720701		India
46301	History of Economics Review	UNIV	Social Science	Routledge	10370196	18386318	Australia
46303	Selvà Journal	UNIV	Science	Springer	22543902	22817875	Italy
46322	International Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences	UNIV	Science	Jayapal Reddy Gangadi, Ed. & Pub.	22307605		India
46333	International Journal of Image and Graphics	UNIV	Science	World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd	02194678		Singapore

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IJPBS | Volume 5 | Issue 2 | APR-JUN | 2015 | 11-24

Research Article
Biological Sciences

ARTIFICIAL SKIN SCAFFOLD TO TREAT BURN SCARS AND IT'S OTHER APPLICATIONS

Divya Sree.D[1] & Saranya.D[2]

[1]8th semester, Department of Biotechnology, Sapthagiri College of Engineering, Bengaluru-57
[2]Assistant professor, Department of Biotechnology, Sapthagiri College of Engineering, Bengaluru-57
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ABSTRACT

According to present strategies of regenerative medicine, it is focussing on altered skin (such as burnt skin) which can be transplanted with combination of scaffold and biomolecules [1][2]. In current years, biologically active scaffolds are being used as extracellular matrix that can induce synthesis of tissues and organs [3]. Scaffold is required for the restoration of the function of tissue and its regeneration as it acts as short term matrix for cell proliferation and extracellular matrix deposition [4]. Scaffolds are used for tissue engineering such as bone, cartilage, ligament, skin, vascular tissues, neural tissues, and skeletal muscle and as vehicle for the controlled delivery of drugs, proteins, and DNA [5]. Artificial skin finds its application in a broad range of areas including robotics, human-computer interfaces and other areas that involve mechanical deformation [6]. In this paper, an overview of the artificial skin scaffolds, its material properties which are used for treating burnt scars and its application is discussed.

KEY WORDS

Artificial skin, collagen, ECM, epidermis freeze drying, grafting, necrotic tissue scaffold.

INTRODUCTION

Skin is the largest organ of human body that covers entire body and protects the internal organs against infection, injury and harmful sun rays [7].

When the skin is critically damaged because of disease or burns, the body cannot respond fast enough to make the necessary substitution of cells and some burn victims may die due of loss of plasma and infection. To avoid these consequences and to correct these deformities, artificial skin or skin grafts are used.

Artificial skin is a synthetic substitute which is shaped in laboratory for human skin that can protect the lives of severely burned patients and it covers the entire body, keeping dangerous bacteria out and vital fluids in [8].

Scaffold designing and its fabrication are major area of biomaterial research, and they are also important for tissue engineering and regenerative medicine research. Scaffold plays important role in tissue regeneration and its repair. During the past two decades, many works have been done to extend potentially applicable scaffold materials for tissue engineering. Scaffolds are defined as three-dimension porous solid biomaterials designed to perform some following functions [9][10]:

i. Uphold cell-biomaterial interactions, cell adhesion, and ECM deposition.
ii. Allows sufficient transport of gases, nutrients, and regulatory factors to allow cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation.

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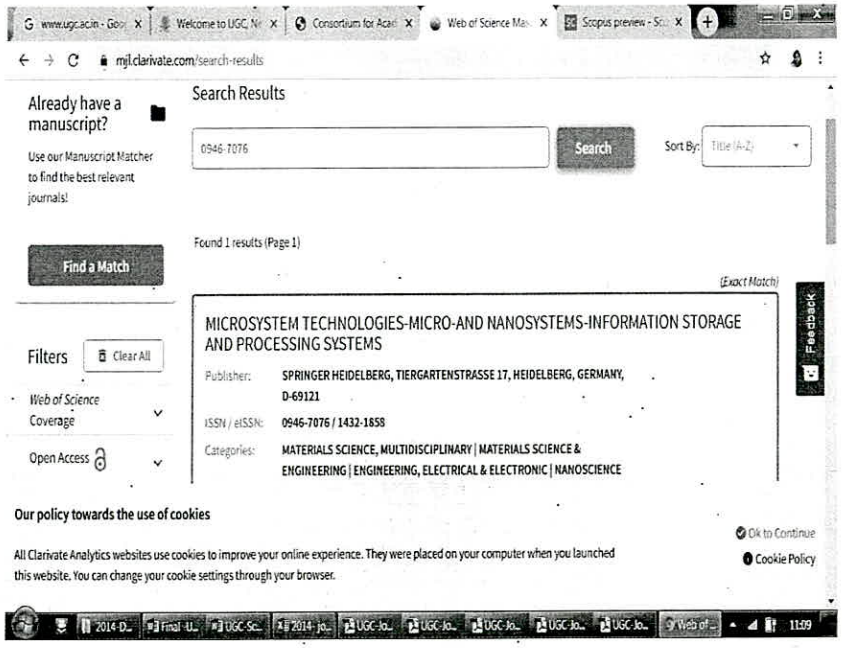
Journal Paper No -12

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Design, modeling and performance analysis of carbon nanotube with DNA strands as biosensor for prostate cancer	B N Shobha	EC	Microsystem Technologies	Apr -15	0946-7076	Scopus



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Design, modeling and performance analysis of carbon nanotube with DNA strands as biosensor for prostate cancer

Microsystem Technologies
April 2015, Volume 21, Issue 4, pp 791–800 | Cite as

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Technical Paper
First Online: 08 August 2014

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Abstract

Prostate cancer which causes panic among human beings due to deaths occurring when not detected in initial stages demands a means of detection and diagnosis. Biosensors play an important role in detection of cancer cells or molecules in blood samples or urine samples using DNA strands. In this paper, we analyze properties of Single Wall Carbon Nano Tube (SWCNT) and Multi Wall Carbon Nano Tube (MWCNT) of 30 nm length and semiconducting nature. SWCNT is suitable for biosensor applications due to its high current carrying capability. Prostate Specific Antigen present in blood sample is detected using DNA strands, in this work three different DNA strands are analyzed for its performance. Surface charge density is 23.4656 M for dsDNA strand. The simulation tool Monte Carlo from Nanohub.org is used for validation of results.

Keywords

Prostate Cancer Prostate Specific Antigen Surface Charge Density
Peptide Nucleic Acid Detect Prostate Cancer
These keywords were added by machine and not by the authors. This process is experimental and the keywords may be updated as the learning algorithm improves. This is a preview of subscription content, log in to check access.

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https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00542-014-2281-x

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Journal Paper No -13

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
Enhanced degradation of pendimethalin by immobilized cells of *Bacillus lehensis* XJU	Veena S More	BT	3 Biotech	2015-Dec	2190-572X	Scopus

3 Biotech (2015) 5:967–974
DOI 10.1007/s13205-015-0299-0

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Enhanced degradation of pendimethalin by immobilized cells of *Bacillus lehensis* XJU

Veena S. More[1] · Preeti N. Tallur[2] · Francois N. Niyonzima[3] · Sunil S. More[4]

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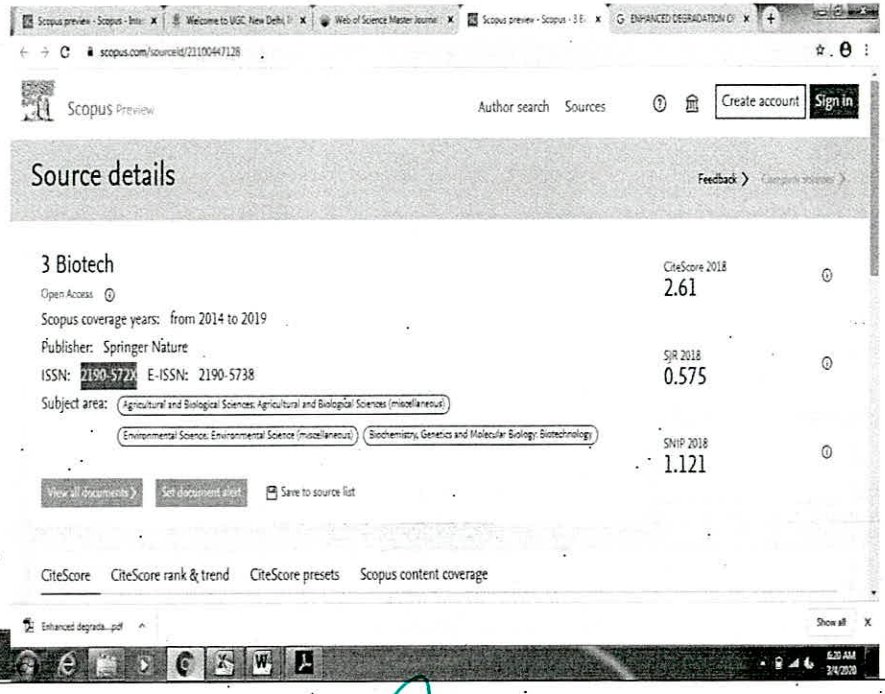
Abstract A bacterium capable of degrading pendimethalin was isolated from the contaminated soil samples and identified as *Bacillus lehensis* XJU based on 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis. 6-Aminopendimethalin and 3,4-dimethyl 2,6-dinitroaniline were identified as the metabolites of pendimethalin degradation by the bacterium. The biodegradation of pendimethalin by freely suspended and the immobilized cells of *B. lehensis* on various matrices namely agar, alginate, polyacrylamide, and polyurethane foam was also investigated. The batch degradation rate was increased to 0.2 %, the immobilized cells could be reused but the pendimethalin degradation rate was decreased. Polyurethane foam-immobilized cells exhibited better tolerance to pH and temperature alterations than freely suspended cells and could be stored for more than 3 months without losing pendimethalin degrading ability. The immobilization of cells capable of degrading pendimethalin may serve as an ideal technique for the complete degradation of the herbicide in the environment.



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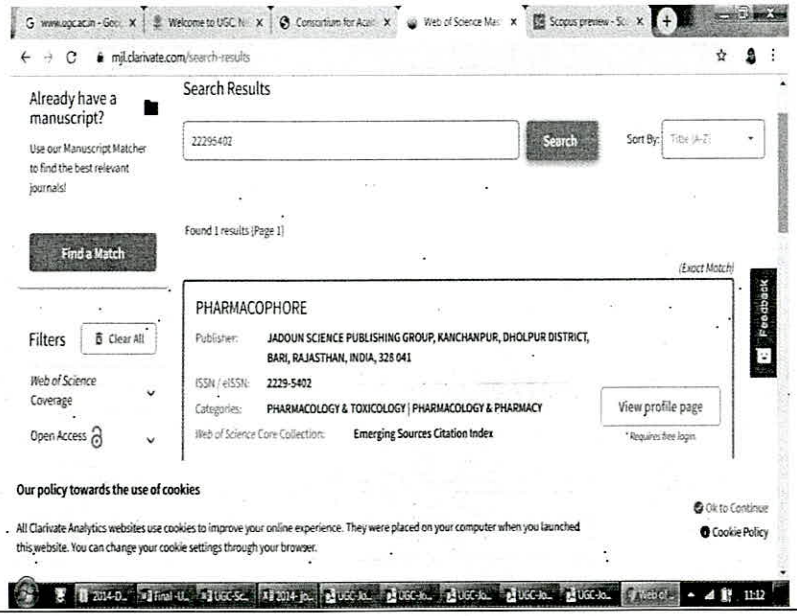
Journal Paper No -14

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number	Index
A review on various types of toxins	Vinutha Moses	BT	Pharamcophore	Jul -15	22295402	WOS



Pharmacophore 2015, Vol. 6 (4), 181-188 USA CODEN: PHARM7 ISSN 2229-5402

Pharmacophore

(An International Research Journal)

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Review Article

A REVIEW ON VARIOUS TYPES OF TOXINS

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Bangalore- 560057, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT

Toxins are poisonous substances which are produced naturally by organisms like plants, bacteria, algae, fungi, etc. They are also synthesized by man in the form of chemical pesticides, fungicides, etc. They are liberated into the atmosphere in the form of smoke from industries and into water bodies in the form of industrial effluents. Toxins cause harmful effects in humans in the form of ailments like food poisoning, caused by ingestion of food contaminated by microorganisms; cancer by inhalation of toxic fumes from industries etc. To prevent such ailments which may be fatal, one must take care to minimize exposure to sources of toxins and find alternative options which could help minimize pollution of the environment and make it safer for all organisms living in it.

Keywords: Toxins Contaminated, Pesticides, Pollution, Fungicides.

INTRODUCTION

Toxins are poisonous substances which, when ingested, inhaled or injected into an organism causes deleterious effects on the functioning of its organ systems. These could be either natural or artificial toxins. Natural toxins are synthesized in certain organisms as products of certain metabolic pathways and are generally used by them as a means of defense against predators. Artificial toxins are synthesized by human beings to eliminate harmful pathogens and pests which reduce the quality of life and the food we eat. Artificial toxins like smoke and harmful metals like mercury and lead are released into the atmosphere as industrial effluents. The effect of a toxin on living organisms is called toxicity and the branch of science which deals with various types of toxins and their effect on the metabolic activity of living organisms is called toxicology. Toxicity can be classified into four main categories namely, acute, sub acute, sub chronic and chronic toxicity, depending on the time taken for the appearance of symptoms and the severity of these symptoms.

Acute toxicity occurs due to exposure to a particular toxin for short intervals of time. Acute toxicity to titanium dioxide is seen in experimental animals in the form of pulmonary inflammation and increase in heart rate.[1,2] Tetrodotoxin, which occurs naturally in puffer fish causes symptoms of poisoning in patients within 24 hours.[3] Consumption of 100 g of the fish could be fatal.[3] Ingestion of agricultural pesticides results in appearance of symptoms within few hours, which could be fatal if treatment is not provided to the patient.[4] Acute toxicity to Cu, Cr and Zn causes death, loss of equilibrium and bloating of abdomen in White Sturgeon.[5] Acute toxicity to TiO_2 is manifested as necrosis of hepatocytes, swelling of the glomerulus, lesions in the brain, and a number of other symptoms.[1] In sub acute toxicity, the organism's

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Journal Paper No -15

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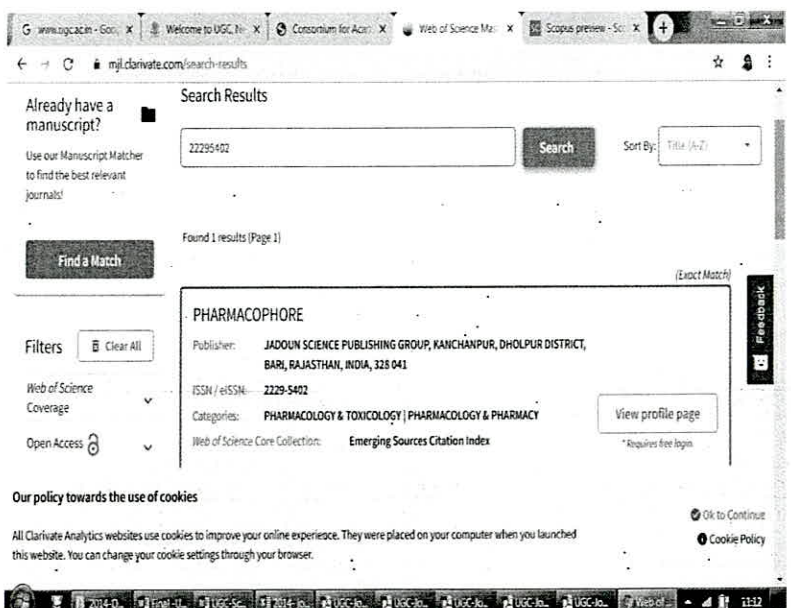
A review on various types of toxins	Soumya C	BT	Pharamcophore	Jul -15	22295402	WOS



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Review Article

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Keywords: Toxins Contaminated, Pesticides, Pollution, Fungicides.

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Journal Paper No -16

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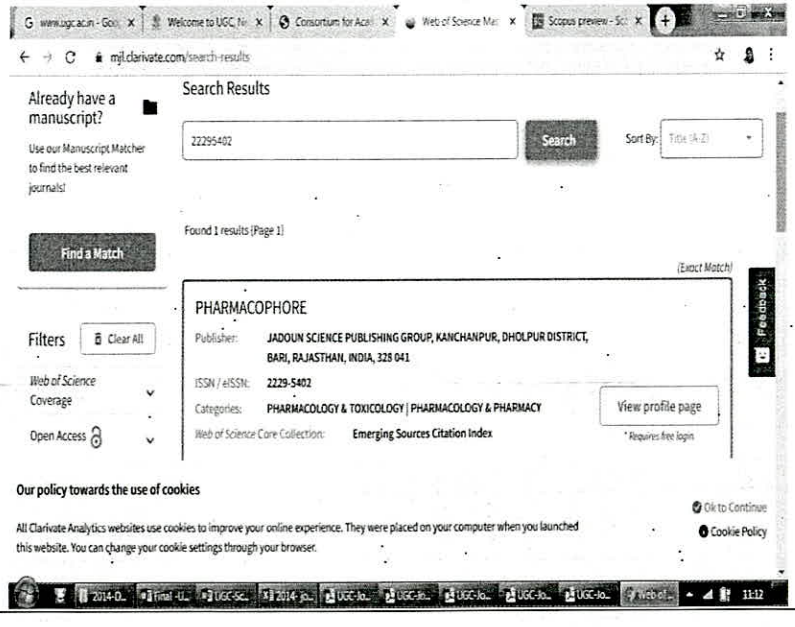

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