

Immunological and Antioxidant Response of <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> fed With <i>Lactobacillus</i> species under WSSV challenge,	Gujjula Mary Sandeepa	Biotechnology	Current trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy	2017	0973-8916	https://www.abap.co.in/index.php/home	https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ctbp&volume=11&issue=1&article=005	Scopus
A blue enzyme from marine bacterium for green technological applications, Natural Product Research	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Natural Product Research	2021	1478-6419	https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/gnpl20	https://doi.org/10.1080/14786419.2021.1948044	Scopus
A review on importance of bioactive compounds of medicinal plants in treating idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (special emphasis on isoquinoline alkaloids).	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Future Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	2021	2314-7253	https://fjps.springeropen.com/	https://fjps.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s43094-021-00304-5	Scopus
Antioxidant potential and optimization of production of extracellular polysaccharide by <i>Acinetobacter indicus</i> M6	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Journal of Genetic engineering and Biotechnology	2021	2090-5920	https://jgeb.springeropen.com/	https://jgeb.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s43141-021-00137-y	Scopus
Green treatment of chromium contaminated water using <i>Spongomorpha indica</i>	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Regional Studies in Marine Science	2021	2352-4855	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/regional-studies-in-marine-science	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2021.102019	Scopus
Potential of artificial intelligence to accelerate diagnosis and drug discovery for COVID-19	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Peer J	2021	2167-8359	https://peerj.com/	https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.12073	Scopus
Biochemical and molecular characterization of lactase producing bacterium isolated from dairy effluent	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Journal of King Saud University-Science	2020	1018-3647	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-king-saud-university-science	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksus.2019.12.014	Scopus
Evaluation of anti-cancer, antimicrobial and anti-biofilm	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Journal of King Saud University-	2020	1018-3647	https://www.sciencedirect.com/	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksus.2018.0	Scopus

potential of biosurfactant extracted from an Acinetobacter M6 strain			Science			ect.com/journal/journal-of-king-saud-university-science	4.007	
Characterization of bacteriocin ABC transporter ATP-binding protein produced by a newly isolated Enterococcus strain	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	2019	2314-8543	https://bjbas.springeropen.com/	https://bjbas.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s43088-019-0006-z	Scopus
Characterization of bacteriocin producing probiotic properties of Enterococcus casseliflavus MI001 isolated from curd sample	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy	2019	0973-8916	https://www.abap.co.in/index.php/home	https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ctbp&volume=13&issue=1&article=008	Scopus
Molecular Characterization of a Biopolymer Producing Bacterium Isolated from Sewage Sample	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy	2019	0973-8916	https://www.abap.co.in/index.php/home	https://abap.co.in/index.php/home/past-issues (https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ctbp&volume=13&issue=3&article=008)	Scopus
Production of polyhydroxybutyrate from Acinetobacter nosocomialis RR20 strain using modified mineral salt medium: a statistical approach	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	2019	1735-1472	https://www.springer.com/journal/13762	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13762-018-2102-3	Scopus
Purification and Lignocellulolytic Potential of Cellulase from Newly Isolated Acinetobacter indicus KTCV2 Strain	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Iranian Journal of Science and Technology, Transactions A: Science.	2019	1028-6276	https://www.springer.com/journal/40995	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40995-018-0600-2	Scopus
In silico sgRNA tool design for CRISPR control of quorum sensing in Acinetobacter species	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Genes & Diseases	2018	2352-3042	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/genes-and-diseases	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gendis.2018.03.004	Scopus
Isolation and characterization of	K.Vidya	Biotechn	Karbala	2018	2405-	https://www	https://doi.org/10.	Scopus

bacteriocin producing Enterococcus casseliflavus and its antagonistic effect on Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Prabhakar	ology	International Journal of Modern Science		609X	w.sciencedirect.com/journal/karbala-international-journal-of-modern-science	1016/j.kijoms.2018.09.002	
Optimization of process parameters for Poly Hydroxy Butyrate Production from Isolated Acinetobacter nosocomialis RR20 through Submerged Fermentation.	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy.	2018	2230-7303	https://www.abap.co.in/index.php/home	https://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=US202100049415	Scopus
Role of biosurfactants in bioremediation of oil pollution-a review	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Petroleum	2018	2405-6561	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/petroleum	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petlm.2018.03.007	Scopus
Design of an economically feasible nutrient medium for microorganisms using Banana waste	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	World Review of Science Technology and Sustainable Development	2017	1741-2242	https://www.inderscienceonline.com/	https://doi.org/10.1504/WRSTSD.2017.083715	Scopus
Modeling and optimization of fermentation variables for enhanced production of lactase by isolated Bacillus subtilis strain VUVD001 using artificial neural networking and response surface methodology”	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	3 Biotech	2017	2190-5738	https://www.springer.com/journal/13205	https://doi.org/10.1007/s13205-017-0802-x	Scopus
Optimization of nutritional components of medium by response surface methodology for enhanced production of lactase	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	3 Biotech	2017	2190-5738	https://www.springer.com/journal/13205	https://doi.org/10.1007/s13205-017-0805-7	Scopus
Optimization of Variables for Lactase Production from Isolated Bacillus subtilis strain VUVD001 Through Submerged Fermentation.	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Current Trends in Biotechnology & Pharmacy	2017	2230-7303	https://www.abap.co.in/index.php/home	https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ctbp&volume=11&issue=4&article=004	Scopus
Optimization Study of Cadmium	K.Vidya	Biotechn	Materials, Energy	2017	978981-	https://link	https://link.springer	Scopus

Biosorption on Sea Urchin Test: Application of Response Surface Methodology	Prabhakar	ology	and Environment Engineering		1026751	springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-10-2675-1	r.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-10-2675-1_13	
solution and Identification of PolyHydroxyButyrate (PHB) producing bacteria from Sewage sample	K.Vidya Prabhakar	Biotechnology	Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology	2017	0974-360X	https://rjptonline.org/Home.aspx	https://doi.org/10.5958/0974-360X.2017.00193.7	Scopus
Evaluation of Antimicrobial Activity of Aryl/Alkyl Cyanamides and Substituted Tetrazole Compounds	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	Russian Journal of Bioorganic Chemicals	2022	1068-1620	https://www.springer.com/journal/11171	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1134/S1068162022020200	Scopus
In vitro anti-protozoan activity of methanolic extracts of Caralluma Procumbens against Trichomonas foetus	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy	2022	2230-7303	https://www.abap.co.in/index.php/home/index	https://abap.co.in/index.php/home/article/view/385	Scopus
Functional Characterization of traditional rice based alcoholic beverages of Assam, North East India	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology	2021	1583-6258	https://www.annalsofscb.ro/index.php/journal	https://www.annalsofscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/8304	Scopus
Molecular characterization of coat color gene in Sahiwal versus Karan Fries bovine	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	Journal of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology.	2021	2090-5920	https://jgeb.springeropen.com/	https://jgeb.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s43141-021-00117-2	Scopus
Recent advances in engineering crop plants for resistance to insect pests	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	Egyptian Journal of Biological Pest Control,	2021	2536-9342	https://ejbpc.springeropen.com/	https://ejbpc.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s41938-021-00465-8	Scopus
Traditional Rice Beer of Assam, North East India	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology	2021	1583-6258	https://www.annalsofscb.ro/index.php/journal	http://www.annalsofscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/8308	Scopus
Identification and sequence characterization of melanocortin 1 receptor gene (MC1R) in Bos indicus versus (Bos taurus X Bos indicus)	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	Animal Biotechnology	2019	1532-2378	https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/labt20	https://doi.org/10.1080/10495398.2019.1585866	Scopus
<i>Novel extraction of high quality genomic DNA from frozen bovine</i>	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	Open Veterinary Journal	2018	2218-6050	https://www.wajol.info/ji	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/arti	Scopus

<i>blood samples by using detergent method</i>	a					ndex.php/ovj/article/view/179772	cles/PMC6243206/	
Oral nicotine aggravates endothelial dysfunction and vascular inflammation in diet-induced obese rats	Kiranmai Chadipiralla	Biotechnology	PLOS one	2017	19326203	https://journals.plos.org/plosone/	https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0188439	Scopus
Evaluation of Detection of SARS-CoV-2 by Chip-based Real, Time PCR Test (Truenat™ Beta CoV) in multi-sample pools	Kota Neela Manikanta	Biotechnology	International Journal of Academic Medicine	2022	2455-5568	https://ijam-web.org	https://ijam-web.org/article.asp?issn=2455-5568;year=2022;volume=8;issue=3;page=123;epage=130;aulast=Polu;type=3	Scopus
Wildlife tourism: a synthesis of past, present, and future research agenda	Kota Neela Manikanta	Biotechnology	Enlightening tourism. A pathmaking journal	2021	2174-548X	http://www.uhu.es/publicaciones/ojs/index.php/et/index	http://www.uhu.es/publicaciones/ojs/index.php/et/article/view/5117	scopus
Immobilization stress exacerbates arsenic-induced reprotoxic effects in adult rats	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Toxicology Research	2022	2045-4538	https://academic.oup.com/toxres/pages/About	https://academic.oup.com/toxres/article-abstract/11/3/426/6582873?redirectedFrom=fulltext	Scopus
An ancestral nuclear receptor couple, PPAR-RXR, is exploited by organotins	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Science of The Total Environment	2021	0048-9697	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/science-of-the-total-environment	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0048969721041164?via%3Dihub	Scopus
Phenotypic and transcriptomic changes in Zebrafish (Danio rerio) embryos/larvae following cypermethrin exposure	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Chemosphere	2020	0045-6535	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/chemosphere	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0045653520303416?via%3Dihub	Scopus
Recovery of Prenatal Baicalein Exposure Perturbed Reproduction by Postnatal Exposure of	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	International Journal of Endocrinology	2020	1687-8337	https://www.hindawi.com/journals/ij	https://www.hindawi.com/journals/ije/2020/5012736/	Scopus

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Testosterone recuperates deteriorated male fertility in cypermerthrin intoxicated rats	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Toxicological Research	2020	1976-8257	https://www.springer.com/journal/43188	https://doi.org/10.1007/s43188-020-00046-1	Scopus
α -lipoic acid protects testis and epididymis against linuron-induced oxidative toxicity in adult rats	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Toxicological Research	2020	1976-8257	https://www.springer.com/journal/43188	https://doi.org/10.1007/s43188-019-00036-y	Scopus
Detection and mode of action of retinoids on ovarian development in the mud crab, <i>Scylla serrata</i>	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	International Journal of Aquatic Biology	2019	2383-0956	http://ij-aquaticbiology.com/index.php/ijab/index	https://doi.org/10.22034/ijab.v7i5.687	Scopus
Effect of cypermethrin on reproductive efficacy in zebrafish (<i>Danio rerio</i>): in vivo and in silico studies	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Journal of Environmental Biology	2019	0254-8704	http://jeb.co.in/index.php?page=jeb_home	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336170998_Effect_of_cypermethrin_on_Reproductive_efficiency_in_zebrafish_Danio_rerio_In_vivo_and_in_silico_studies	Scopus
Recovery of diminished spermatogenesis by resveratrol against the pyrethroid, lambda cyhalothrin-induced repro-toxicity in albino rats	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research	2019	2320-5148	https://ijpsr.com/	https://ijpsr.com/bft-article/recovery-of-diminished-spermatogenesis-by-resveratrol-against-the-pyrethroid-lambda-cyhalothrin-induced-repro-toxicity-in-albino-rats/	Scopus
The evolutionary road to invertebrate thyroid hormone signaling: Perspectives for endocrine disruption processes	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology: Part C	2019	1532-0456	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/comparative-biochemistry	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1532045619300171	Scopus

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α -Lipoic acid inhibits testicular and epididymal oxidative damage and improves fertility efficacy in arsenic-intoxicated rats	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Journal of Biochemical and Molecular Toxicology	2018	1099-0461	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10990461	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jbt.22016	Scopus
Design of an economically feasible nutrient medium for microorganisms using Banana waste	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	World Review of Science Technology and Sustainable Development	2017	1741-2242	https://www.inderscienceonline.com/	https://doi.org/10.1504/WRSTSD.2017.083715	Scopus
Novel 1, 4-dihydropyridines for L-type calcium channel as antagonists for cadmium toxicity	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Nature Scientific Reports	2017	2045-2322	https://www.nature.com/srep/	https://www.nature.com/articles/srep45211	Scopus
α -lipoic acid inhibits oxidative stress in testis and attenuates testicular toxicity in rats exposed to carbimazole during embryonic period	S.B. Sainath	Biotechnology	Toxicology Reports	2017	2214-7500	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/toxicology-reports	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214750017300409?via%3DIuhub	Scopus
Evaluation of Antimicrobial Activity of Aryl/Alkyl Cyanamides and Substituted Tetrazole Compounds	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Russian Journal of Bioorganic Chemicals	2022	1068-1620	https://www.springer.com/journal/11171	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1134/S1068162022020200	Scopus
Evaluation of Detection of SARS-CoV-2 by Chip-based Real, Time PCR Test (Truenat™ Beta CoV) in multi-sample pools	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	International Journal of Academic Medicine	2022	2455-5568	https://ijam-web.org	https://ijam-web.org/article.asp?issn=2455-5568;year=2022;volume=8;issue=3;spage=123;epage=130;aulast=Polu;type=3	Scopus
In Silico, Modeling and Docking Analysis of CTX-M-5, Cefotaxime-Hydrolyzing β -Lactamase	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Journal of Pharmacology and	2022	0976-500X	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0976500X	Scopus

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In vitro anti-protozoan activity of methanolic extracts of Caralluma Procumbens against Trichomonas foetus	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy	2022	2230-7303	https://www.abap.co.in/index.php/home/index	https://abap.co.in/index.php/home/article/view/385	Scopus
Perception of Student Engagement among Faculty in private engineering colleges	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Specialusis Ugdymas	2022	1392-5369	https://www.sumc.lt/index.php/se	https://www.sumc.lt/index.php/se/article/view/1453/1104	scopus
Recent advances in engineering crop plants for resistance to insect pests	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Egyptian Journal of Biological Pest Control,	2021	2536-9342	https://ejbpc.springeropen.com/	https://ejbpc.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s41938-021-00465-8	Scopus
Traditional Rice Beer of Assam, North East India	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology	2021	1583-6258	https://www.annalsofrcsb.ro/index.php/journal	https://www.annalsofrcsb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/8308	Scopus
Wildlife tourism: a synthesis of past, present, and future research agenda	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Enlightening tourism. A pathmaking journal	2021	2174-548X	http://www.uhu.es/publicaciones/ojs/index.php/et/index	http://www.uhu.es/publicaciones/ojs/index.php/et/article/view/5117	scopus
Green synthesis, antitubercular evaluation and molecular docking studies of ethyl 3,5-dicyano-6-oxo-2,4-diaryl piperidine-3-carboxylate derivatives	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Medicinal Chemistry Research	2020	1554-8120	https://link.springer.com/	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00044-020-02519-2	Scopus
Synthesis and antibacterial activity of novel (4-fluorophenyl)(4-(naphthalen-2-yl)-6-aryl-2-thioxo-2,3-dihydropyrimidin-1(6yl)methanone derivative	Uday Sankar Allam	Biotechnology	Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry	2019	1943-5193	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/19435193	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jhet.3368	Web of Science
The Mediating Role of Employee Job Satisfaction and Employee Job Performance between Human Resource Management Practices and Organizational Productivity	Chenchu Reddy	Business Management	International Journal of Mechanical Engineering	2022	0974-5823	https://kalaharijournals.com/ijme.php	https://kalaharijournals.com/resources/IJME_Vol7.1_739.pdf	scopus
Machine learning Structural	P.C. Reddy	Business	Journal of Critical	2020	2394-	https://www	https://www.jcrevi	scopus

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Machine learning Structural Equation Modeling Algorithm to Measure performance	P.C. Reddy	Business Management	International Journal of Advanced Trends in Computer Science and Engineering	2020	2278-3091	https://www.warse.org/	https://www.warse.org/IJATCSE/static/pdf/file/ijatcse148922020.pdf	Scopus
Machine Learning Multiple Linear Regression Algorithm for Fast Moving Consumer Goods: An Exploratory Research	P.Chenchu Reddy	Business Management	International Journal of Mechanical Engineering	2022	0974-5823	https://kalaharijournals.com/ijme.php	https://kalaharijournals.com/resources/IJME_Vol7.1_738.pdf	scopus
Synthesis, biological evaluation and molecular docking studies of some spiro5-cyanopyrimidine derivative.	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Russian Journal of Bioorganic Chemistry	2021	1608-330X	https://www.springer.com/journal/11171/	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1134/S1068162021060145	Scopus
Green synthesis, antitubercular evaluation and molecular docking studies of ethyl 3,5-dicyano-6-oxo-2,4-diarylpiperidine-3-carboxylate derivatives	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Medicinal Chemistry Research	2020	1554-8120	https://link.springer.com/	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00044-020-02519-2	Scopus
One-pot synthesis of thiazolo[3,2-a]pyrimidine derivatives, their cytotoxic evaluation and molecular docking studies	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy	2020	1873-3557	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/spectrochimica-acta-part-a-molecular-and-biomolecular-spectroscopy	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1386142520300330	Scopus
An efficient three-component one-pot synthesis of pyrimidobenzimidazole derivatives.	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Heterocyclic Letters,	2021	2230-9632	http://heteroletters.org/	http://heteroletters.org/issue112/Paper-11.pdf	Web of Science
CoFe2O4-NPs catalytic action in	P. Thriveni	Chemist	Heterocyclic	2020	2230-	http://heter	http://heteroletters	Web of

the synthesis of 2-substituted 4(3H)-quinazolinones from isotic anhydride		ry	Letters		9632	oletters.org/ org/issue101/Paper-5.pdf	Science	
Synthesis and antibacterial activity of novel (4-fluorophenyl)(4-(naphthalen-2-yl)-6-aryl-2-thioxo-2,3-dihydropyrimidin-1(6yl)methanone derivative	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry	2019	1943-5193	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/19435193	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jhet.3368	Web of Science
One-Pot Synthesis of 2-Substituted Quinazolinones by Coupling Of 2-BromoBenzamide, Benzaldehyde and ammonia catalysed by Cr(NO3)3.6H2O	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Heterocyclic letters,	2018	2230-9632	http://heteroletters.org/	http://heteroletters.org/issue81/Paper-28.pdf	Web of Science
Silver Triflate Catalysed One-Pot Synthesis of 3-Substituted Quinazolinones by three-Component Coupling of Anthranilic acid, amines and Ortho Esters at room temperature under Solvent-Free Conditions	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Heterocyclic letters,	2017	2230-9632	http://heteroletters.org/	http://heteroletters.org/issue17/Paper-12.pdf	Web of Science
Synthesis of 2-substituted 4(3H)-quinazolinones derivatives using boron tribromide as efficient catalyst	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Heterocyclic letters,	2017	2230-9632	http://heteroletters.org/	http://heteroletters.org/issue17/Paper-9.pdf	Web of Science
Synthesis of quinazolinones via tandem cyclization of 2-Halobenzoic acids with amidines using cerium(iii) chloride as a Catalyst	P. Thriveni	Chemistry	Heterocyclic letters,	2017	2230-9632	http://heteroletters.org/	http://heteroletters.org/issue17/Paper-14.pdf	Web of Science
Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of aryl and hetero-aryl linked thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidine derivatives as anticancer agents	T. Veera Reddy	Chemistry	Chemical data collections	2022	2405-8300	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/chemical-data-collections/vol/39/suppl/C	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2405830022000362?via%3Dihub	scopus
Development and Characterization of Voriconazole loaded Solid Lipid	T. Veera Reddy	Chemistry	Research Journal of	2021	0975-8585	https://www.rjpbcs.com	https://www.rjpbcs.com/pdf/2021_12/	scopus

Nanoparticle for Topical Drug Delivery			Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences (RJPBCS)			/	2)/[23].pdf	
Adsorption of Phenol and Resorcinol from aqueous solution by Chitosan/Poly (acrylamide-co-2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulphonic acid) hydrogels: modeling and kinetic studies	T. Veera Reddy	Chemistry	International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology	2020	2207-6360	http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/index	http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/7762	scopus
Photo-Mediated green synthesis of copper nanoparticles: Study of catalytic performance and antibacterial activity	T. Veera Reddy	Chemistry	Rasayan J.Chem.	2020	0967-0083	http://rasayanjournal.co.in	http://rasayanjournal.co.in/admin/php/upload/2886.pdf.pdf	scopus
Studies towards a new C-alkylation method at 3-position of Indoles	T. Veera Reddy	Chemistry	Monatshefte für Chemie	2020	1434-4475	Monatshefte für Chemie - Chemical Monthly Home (springer.com)	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00706-020-02645-y	web of science
Ultra-Range Bimetallic Pt-Pd Nanospheres Deposited on Reduced Graphene Sheet as Efficient Electrocatalyst Towards Electrooxidation of Methanol	T. Veera Reddy	Chemistry	Journal of Cluster Science	2020	1040-7278	https://www.springer.com/journal/10876/	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10876-019-01752-z	web of science
Cycloaddition of 3-Diazoindole with Arynes for the Synthesis of Spiro[indazole-3,3'-indolin]-2'-ones,	T. Veera Reddy	Chemistry	Chemistry select	2017	2365-6549.	https://chemistry-europe.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/23656549/2017/2/15	https://chemistry-europe.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/slct.201700715	web of Science
Design and synthesis of novel triazole linked pyrrole derivatives as potent Mycobacterium tuberculosis Inhibitors	T. Veera Reddy	Chemistry	Medicinal Chemistry Research	2017	1054-2523	https://www.springer.com/journal/44	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00044-017-1997-4	web of Science
Adsorption of Phenol and	Y. Vijaya	Chemist	International	2020	2207-	http://sersc.org	http://sersc.org/jou	scopus

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Methyl orange removal from aqueous solution using goethite, chitosan beads and goethite impregnated with chitosan beads.	Y. Vijaya	Chemistry	Journal of Molecular Liquids	2017	0167-7322	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-molecular-liquids	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0167732217312175	scopus
Carboxylate-functionalized dragon fruit peel powder as an effective adsorbent for the removal of Rhodamine B (cationic dye) from aqueous solution: adsorption behavior and mechanism	Y. Vijaya	Chemistry	International Journal of Phytoremediation	2021	1549-7879	https://www.tandfonline.com/	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15226514.2022.2064817?tab=permissions&scroll=top	web of science
Removal of anionic (Acid Yellow 17 and Amaranth) dyes using aminated avocado (Persea Americana) seed powder: adsorption/desorption, kinetics, isotherms, thermodynamics, and recycling studies	Y. Vijaya	Chemistry	International Journal of Phytoremediation	2021	1549-7879	https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/bijp20	https://doi.org/10.1080/15226514.2020.1866491	Web of Science
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Removal of anionic dyes (Reactive Black 5 and Congo Red) from aqueous solutions using Banana Peel Powder as an adsorbent	Y. Vijaya	Chemistry	Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety	2018	0147-6513	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/ecotoxicology-and-environmental-safety	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29127823/	Web of Science
Performance Evaluation Of Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank In Andhra	Ch. Srinivasa	Commerce	Aut Aut Research Journal	2021	0005-0601	https://autrijournal.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tbfZn	scopus

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A Study on Socio Economic Characteristics of Handloom Weavers in Nellore District of Andhar Pradesh	P. Venkata Rao	Commer ce	Aut Aut Research Journal	2020	0005-0601	https://autri.com/	https://autri.com/index.php/volume-xi-issue-xi-december-2020/	scopus
Metaheuristic adapted convoluntional neural network telugu speaker diarization,	Ande Prasad	Compu ter Science	Intelligent Decision Technologies	2022	1875-8843	https://content.iospress.com/journals/intelligent-decision-technologies/16/3	https://content.iospress.com/articles/intelligent-decision-technologies/idt211005	scopus
Moving Object Segmentation using Level Set Algorithm with GWO – KFCM Clustering	Ande Prasad	Compu ter Science	International Journal of Intelligent Engineering & Systems (IJIES)	2020	2185-3118	https://inass.org/publications/	http://www.inass.org/2020/2020123133.pdf	Scopus
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Dynamic Monitoring of Agricultural Cultivation using IoT and Cloud Mechanism	Ande Prasad	Compu ter Science	International Journal of Innovative Technology and	2019	2349-5162	https://www.ijitee.org/	https://www.ijitee.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v8i9/G613405	Scopus

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Exploration of Crop Production Improvement through Various Agricultural Monitoring Systems	Ande Prasad	Computer Science	International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)	2019	2278-3075	https://www.ijitee.org/	https://www.ijitee.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v8i11/K21050981119.pdf	Scopus
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An Innovative Security Model to Handle Black Hole Attack in MANET	Ande Prasad	Computer Science	Lecture Notes on Data Engineering and Communications Technologies (LNDECT)	2017	2367-4512	https://www.springer.com/series/15362	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-10-6319-0_15#:~:text=AODV%20is%20most%20widely%20used,transmit%20data%20to%20the%20destination.	Scopus
A Novel Key Management Technique for Secure Data	Ande Prasad	Computer Science	Ciencia e Tecnica Vitivinicola	2019	2416-3953	http://ciencia-e-	tecnica.org/cien/ind	Web of Science

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Mapping XML Trees to Relational databases using Efficient data structure for proximity keyword searching	G.Vijaya Lakshmi	Computer Science	Journal of Critical Reviews	2020	2394-5125	http://www.icreview.com/aboutus.php	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1S5shfTtYCe0Pje5rY2qBaFbzFKMzdUP/view	Scopus
A comparative study of Keyword searching on XML Trees using compact tree indexing and XR Tree Indexing	G.Vijaya Lakshmi	Computer Science	International Journal of Future Generation Communication and Networking	2020	2233-7857	http://serisc.org/journals/index.php/ijfgcn	http://serisc.org/journals/index.php/IJFGCN/article/view/31583	Web of Science
Deep Learning System to Screen Coronavirus Disease	M.Ussenai ah	Computer Science	Journal of Composition Theory	2020	0731-6755	http://www.jctjournal.com/	https://jctjournal.com/volume-xiii-issue-3-2020	Scopus
Classification of Color Textures Using Region Based Motif and Color Features	M.Ussenai ah	Computer Science	International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)	2019	2278-3075	https://www.ijitee.org/	https://www.ijitee.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v9i3/C8839019320.pdf	Scopus
Cuckoo Search and M-Tree based Multicast Ad hoc On-demand Distance Vector Protocol for MANET	M.Ussenai ah	Computer Science	International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)	2019	2277-3878	https://www.ijrte.org/	https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v8i2S3/B11640782S319.pdf	Scopus
Efficacy of β -Glucan from <i>Debaryomyces hansenii</i> as an immunostimulant in <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> culture	Ch. Vijaya	Marine Biology	Aquaculture (international)	2020	1573-143X	https://www.springer.com/journal/10499	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10499-021-00678-6	Scopus
A Method of Preservation of Marine Fungi in Sterile Marine Water	Ch. Vijaya	Marine Biology	AJBLS	2020	2278-5957	https://www.ajbls.com	https://www.ajbls.com/article/2020/9/1/99-102	web of science
Bioaccumulation of heavy metal lead (Pb) in different tissues of brackish water fish <i>Mugil cephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ch.Venkatrayulu	Marine Biology	Journal of Applied Biology & Biotechnology	2020	2347-212X	http://jabonline.in/	http://jabonline.in/admin/php/uploads/421.pdf.pdf	web of science

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Annealing impact on the structural and optical properties of electrospun SnO ₂ nanofibers for TCOs	A.Sivasankar Reddy	Physics	Ceramics International	2018	0272-8842	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/ceramics-international	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0272884217324331	Scopus
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Thermal, Structural, Optical and Electrical Conductivity studies of pure and Mn ²⁺ doped PVP films	Ch. Ramu	Physics	South African Journal of Chemical Engineering	2021	2589-0344	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/south-african-journal-of-chemical-engineering	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1026918520300512	scopus
Effect of K ⁺ ion doping on structural and physical properties of PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend electrolytes.	Ch. Ramu	Physics	Materials Research Innovations	2020	1432-8917	https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/ymri20	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14328917.2020.1795336	scopus
Thermal, structural, optical and electrical conductivity studies of pure and Fe ³⁺ ions doped PVP films for semiconducting polymer devices	Ch. Ramu	Physics	Materials Research Innovations	2020	1432-8917	https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/ymri20	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14328917.2020.1744346	scopus
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Optical and electrical conductivity studies of VO ²⁺ doped polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) polymer electrolytes.	Ch. Ramu	Physics	Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices	2019	2468-2179	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-science-advanced-materials-and-devices	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468217919300061	Scopus
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Structural, thermal and optical properties of Mn ²⁺ doped Methacrylic Acid – EthylAcrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer films.	Ch. Ramu	Physics	Zeitschrift für physikalische chemie	2017	0942-9352	https://www.springer.com/journal/12034	https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/zpch-2016-0800/html?lang=en	Scopus
Thermal and conductivity studies of VO ₂ + doped Methacrylic acid – Ethyl crylate (MAA:EA) copolymer films.	Ch. Ramu	Physics	Materials Research	2017	1980-5373	https://www.scielo.br/j/mr/a/8TVMBY5WQcxkX4jKVTvL7B/?lang=en	https://www.scielo.br/j/mr/a/8TVMBY5WQcxkX4jKVTvL7B/?lang=en	Scopus
Structural and optical properties of VO ₂ + doped Methacrylic acid Ethylacrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer films.	Ch. Ramu	Physics	Materials Science-Poland	2018	2083-134X	https://materialsscience.pwr.edu.pl/	https://sciendo.com/pdf/10.1515/msp-2018-0014	web of Science
Thermal, Structural, Optical and Electrical Properties of PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend filled with different concentrations of Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO ₄)	Ch. Ramu	Physics	Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices	2018	2468-2179	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-science-advanced-materials-and-devices	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468217918301424	web of Science
Thermal, Structural, Optical and Electrical Conductivity studies of pure and Mn ²⁺ doped PVP films	N.O. Gopal	Physics	South African Journal of Chemical Engineering	2021	2589-0344	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/south-african-journal-of-chemical-engineering	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1026918520300512	scopus
Thermal, structural, optical and electrical conductivity studies of pure and Fe ³⁺ ions doped PVP films for semiconducting polymer devices	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Materials Research Innovations	2020	1432-8917	https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/yMRI20	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14328917.2020.1744346	scopus
Optical and conductivity studies of Cr ³⁺ doped polyvinyl pyrrolidone polymer electrolytes.	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Journal of Macromolecular Science-Prart B	2019	0022-2348	https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/lmsb20	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00222348.2019.1658372	Scopus

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Spectroscopic, thermal, structural and electrical studies on VO ₂ + ions doped PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend films.	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices	2019	2468-2179	https://www.sciencedirect.com/	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468217918302478	Scopus
Solution combustion synthesis and characterization of phosphorus doped TiO ₂ -CeO ₂ nanocomposite for photocatalytic applications	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Materials Science & Engineering B	2018	0921-5107	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/materials-science-and-engineering-b	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0921510718300862	Scopus
Structural, Optical and Thermal Characterizations of PVA/MAA:EA Polyblend Films	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Materials Research	2018	1980-5373	https://www.scielo.br/j/mr/a/3BkqHRmQv8WnmrLsnNmxbnr/?lang=en	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0022309318304800	Scopus
Synthesis and investigations on correlation between EPR and optical properties of Fe doped Li ₂ SiO ₃	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids	2018	0022-3093	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-non-crystalline-solids	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0022309318304800	Scopus
TiO ₂ nano-flakes with high activity obtained from phosphorus doped TiO ₂ nanoparticles by hydrothermal method	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Ceramics International	2018	0272-8842	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/ceramics-international	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S02728421832409X	Scopus
Preparation and characterization	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Journal of	2017	2191-	https://www	https://www.degru	scopus

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Structural, thermal and optical properties of Mn ²⁺ doped Methacrylic Acid – EthylAcrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer films.	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Zeitschrift für physikalische chemie	2017	0942-9352	https://www.springer.com/journal/12034	https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/zpch-2016-0800/html?lang=en	Scopus
Thermal and conductivity studies of VO ₂ ⁺ doped Methacrylic acid – Ethyl crylate (MAA:EA) copolymer films.	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Materials Research	2017	1980-5373	https://www.scielo.br/j/mr/a/8TVMByY5WQcxkX4jKVTvL7B/?lang=en	https://www.scielo.br/j/mr/a/8TVMByY5WQcxkX4jKVTvL7B/?lang=en	Scopus
Structural and optical properties of VO ₂ ⁺ doped Methacrylic acid Ethylacrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer films.	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Materials Science-Poland	2018	2083-134X	https://materialsscience.pwr.edu.pl/	https://sciendo.com/pdf/10.1515/msp-2018-0014	web of Science
Thermal, Structural, Optical and Electrical Properties of PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend filled with different concentrations of Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO ₄)	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices	2018	2468-2179	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-science-advanced-materials-and-devices	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468217918301424	web of Science
Phosphorus and boron codoping into TiO ₂ nanoparticles; an avenue for enhancing the visible light photocatalytic activity.	N.O. Gopal	Physics	J. Mater. Sci.: Mater. Electron.	2017	0957-4522	https://www.springer.com/journal/10854	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10854-016-5618-7	web of Science
Structural, thermal and optical properties of Cu ²⁺ doped Methacrylic Acid – Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer films.	N.O. Gopal	Physics	Bulletin of Materials Science	2017	0973-7669	https://www.springer.com/journal/12034	https://www.ias.ac.in/article/fulltext/boms/040/05/0877-0886	web of Science
A study on tourism development in nellore district –with reference to andhra pradesh	K.V.S.N. Jawahar Babu	Tourism Management	Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry	2021	1309-6591	https://www.tojqi.net/	https://www.tojqi.net/index.php/journal/article/view/6169	scopus
An empirical study on challenges and prospects of andhra pradesh	K.V.S.N. Jawahar	Tourism Management	Journal of Interdisciplinary	2021	0022-1945	https://jicrijournal.com/in	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h2x8k	scopus

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Prospects and emerging challenges in providing infrastructural facilities for promoting tourism destination- with reference to andhra pradesh	K.V.S.N. Jawahar Babu	Tourism Management	The International Journal of Analytical and experimental modal analysis	2020	0886-9367	https://ijae.com/	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UQhWWErNC8kgRoaDK0-Efxvr8Bhoes9/view	scopus
Evaluation of Antimicrobial Activity of Aryl/Alkyl Cyanamides and Substituted Tetrazole Compounds	Kota Neela Manikanta	Tourism Management	Russian Journal of Bioorganic Chemicals	2022	1068-1620	https://www.springer.com/journal/11171	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1134/S1068162022020200	Scopus
In Silico, Modeling and Docking Analysis of CTX-M-5, Cefotaxime-Hydrolyzing β -Lactamase from Human-Associated Salmonella Typhimurium.	Kota Neela Manikanta	Tourism Management	Journal of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics	2022	0976-500X	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/PHA	https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0976500X221109721	Scopus
In vitro anti-protozoan activity of methanolic extracts of Caralluma Procumbens against Trichomonas foetus	Kota Neela Manikanta	Tourism Management	Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy	2022	2230-7303	https://www.abap.co.in/index.php/home/index	https://abap.co.in/index.php/home/article/view/385	Scopus
Recent advances in engineering crop plants for resistance to insect pests	Kota Neela Manikanta	Tourism Management	Egyptian Journal of Biological Pest Control,	2021	2536-9342	https://ejbpc.springeropen.com/	https://ejbpc.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s41938-021-00465-8	Scopus
Traditional Rice Beer of Assam, North East India	Kota Neela Manikanta	Tourism Management	Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology	2021	1583-6258	https://www.annalsofscb.ro/index.php/journal	http://www.annalsofscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/8308/6103	Scopus
Tourist Safety and Revisit Intention of Tourist Visiting Andhra Pradesh	Kota Neela Manikanta	Tourism Management	Journal of Critical Reviews	2020	2394-5125	https://www.jcreview.com/	http://www.annalsofscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/8308/6103	scopus
Analysis of drug resistance mutations in pulmonary Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Kota Neela Manikanta	Tourism Management	The Brazilian Journal of Infectious	2019	1413-8670	https://www.sciencedirect.com/jour	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31421108/	scopus

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Tourist Perception: Risk, Anxiety, Safety and Revisit Intention with Reference To Destination's in Andhra Pradesh	Kota Neela Manikanta	Tourism Management	Restaurant Business	2019	0097-8043	http://rbjournal.org/index.php/rb/article/view/15138	http://rbjournal.org/index.php/rb/article/view/15138	scopus
Machine Learning Algorithm: Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Employee Job Performance using R-Programming	M.Thyagaraju	Tourism Management	Design Engineering	2022	0011-9343	http://www.thedesigengineering.com/index.php/DE	http://www.thedesigengineering.com/index.php/DE/article/view/5982	Scopus
The Mediating Role of Career Planning and Development-Human Resource Development Practices between Training and Development-Performance Appraisal-Employee Compensation and Quality of Work Life	M.Thyagaraju	Tourism Management	Design Engineering	2021	0011-9342	http://www.thedesigengineering.com/index.php/DE	http://www.thedesigengineering.com/index.php/DE/article/view/8132	scopus
Marketing strategies for Promoting Medical tourism In Andhra Pradesh	M.Thyagaraju	Tourism Management	International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology	2020	2207-6360	http://serisc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST	http://serisc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/20086	scopus
Measuring the factors affecting on work life balance with references to tour and travel agency in Emerging Andhra Pradesh	P.Sujatha	Tourism Management	International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology	2020	2005-4238	http://serisc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST	http://serisc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/24693	scopus
Job Satisfaction and Employee Engagement- Contemporary tools to eliminate Stress among workforce in an organization	P.Sujatha	Tourism Management	International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering	2019	2277-3878	https://www.ijrte.org/	https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v8i3/C4571098319.pdf	scopus
Tourist Safety and Revisit Intention of Tourist Visiting Andhra Pradesh	Kota Neela Mani Kanta	Tourism Management	Journal of Critical Reviews	2020	2394-5125	https://www.jcreview.com/	https://www.jcreview.com/issue.php?volume=Volume%20	scopus

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Journal of Applied Electromagnetic and Computational Technology

The effect of oxygen partial pressure and substrate temperature on the structural and optical properties of ZnO nanowires

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In this paper ZnO thin films were prepared by radio frequency reactive magnetron sputtering on glass substrate (100) and glass substrates by varying the different substrate temperatures and different oxygen partial pressure and study the structural, morphological, microstructural, morphological and optical properties by X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy, atomic force microscopy and UV-Vis optical absorption spectra. The X-ray diffraction results confirmed that the thin layers of ZnO (002), (001) and (110). The Fourier transform infrared spectrum confirms the presence of ZnO bonding at wave number of 517 cm⁻¹. The SEM analysis confirms that the thin films of oxygen partial pressure of 0.433 Pa, the nanowires were formed oriented in the surface layer and the nanowires were formed perpendicular to the surface of the film. The optical transmission data reveals the average transmittance in the visible range from 38% to 94% for all the films. The optical bandgap of ZnO films increased from 3.44 to 3.44 eV with increasing oxygen partial pressure.

Received April 11, 2019; accepted February 12, 2019
Keywords: ZnO, sputtering, transmission, structure, optical properties

1. INTRODUCTION

ZnO thin films with band gap of 3.37 eV and large exciton binding energy of 60 meV at room temperature [1]. ZnO thin films have been investigated due to their potential applications such as nanosensors containing thin [2], light emitting diodes, laser systems [3], surface acoustic wave devices, optical devices, solar cells and gas sensors [4]. ZnO thin film nanowire structures are used in various electrical and optical properties. ZnO thin film structure is a variety of nanostructures including nanowire, nanorods, nanodisks, nanoribbons, nanowires and nanowires under specific growth conditions. ZnO nanostructures have played an attractive role in nanotechnology because of large surface area, enhanced the various properties of the gas sensors [5]. ZnO nanostructures are believed to be a good candidate for gas sensing applications due to its specific size, fine particle size and the quantum confinement properties [6]. Recently, nanowire ZnO thin films used as gas sensors due to their chemical stability, sensitivity and low cost. The film of ZnO were prepared

complex and possibility of obtaining good uniform orientation of the dipole moment and uniform film on large area substrate. The properties of uniform thin film highly influenced by the sputtering process parameters such as substrate temperature, sputter power, sputter pressure, substrate bias and oxygen flow rate. In this present investigation, nanowire ZnO thin film were prepared by RF magnetron sputtering technique at different substrate temperatures and oxygen partial pressure and studied the structural, morphological, microstructural, morphological and optical properties of the nanowire thin film.

2. EXPERIMENTATION

2.1. Thin film preparation

ZnO thin films were deposited on glass and quartz glass substrates using RF reactive magnetron sputtering method. Stoichiometric target of 3 mm diameter and 3 mm thick was used for deposition of the film. The sputtering

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Annealing impact on the structural and optical properties of electrospun SnO₂ nanofibers for TCOs

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Received 12 October 2017; Revised 10 October 2017; Accepted 10 October 2017; Available online 2 November 2017; Version of Record 17 February 2018

Keywords: Electrospinning; SnO₂ nanofibers; Annealing; Structural; Optical properties

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Abstract
SnO₂ nanofibers (NFs) were synthesized by electrospinning technique and subsequent annealing at different temperatures. The structure, morphology and optical properties of the obtained samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Kelvin probe force microscopy (KPFM), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), Photoluminescence (PL) and optical absorption measurements. The phase of NFs of all samples is made (approximately) and a higher crystallinity, compact, good crystallinity and better dispersion were obtained. Annealing at the highest at 400°C showed the lowest absorption and higher optical band gap. And the decrease of the absorption was probably because the band structure changed from indirect to indirect structure. It was observed that the NFs before annealing showed a lower carrier concentration in the NFs.

Investigation of hydrogen sensing properties of graphene/Al-SnO₂ composite nanotubes derived from electrospinning

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Received 27 September 2021; Revised 27 February 2022; Accepted 5 March 2022; Available online 9 March 2022; Version of Record 22 May 2022

Abstract
Graphene-based thin composite made of modified metal nanoparticles is an emerging technology due to its high impact on the engineering materials. Hence, we report the synthesis of porous SnO₂, Al-doped SnO₂ (Al-SnO₂), and porous composite Al-SnO₂/G-NPs (**Al-SnO₂/G-NPs**) by one-step electrospinning method and tested their physical and gas sensing characteristics. The synthesized tubular structure was confirmed by scanning electron microscope (SEM) and transmission electron microscope (TEM). Structural, chemical bonding, porosity, and thermal characteristics of the tubes were evaluated by the X-ray diffraction, Raman, FTIR, and TGA techniques respectively. The performance of the gas sensing based on SnO₂, Al-SnO₂, and Al-SnO₂/G-NPs structure for H₂ detection was investigated, and the Al-SnO₂/G-NPs composite (**Al-SnO₂/G-NPs**) showed the superior sensitivity of 100%. The sensing response toward 2.0 ppm of H₂ concentration at 200 ppm with a recovery time of about 2.5 s and recovery time of about 1.5 s. The gas sensing performance of the Al-SnO₂/G-NPs is much better than that of the porous SnO₂ and Al-SnO₂ nanotubes, which is probably attributed to the relatively smaller diameter of about 100 nm, better thermal and chemical stability, and relatively high oxygen vacancy, presence of graphene and Al doping. The proposed system is a compact, robust and highly sensitive, which holds high promising in many fields.

Investigation of hydrogen sensing properties of graphene/Al-SnO₂ composite nanotubes derived from electrospinning

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Received 27 September 2021; Revised 27 February 2022; Accepted 5 March 2022; Available online 9 March 2022; Version of Record 22 May 2022

Abstract

Graphene-based thin-film sensor made of modified metal nanoparticles is an emerging technology due to its high impact on the engineering materials. Hence, we report the synthesis of porous SnO₂, Al-doped SnO₂ (Al-SnO₂), and porous composite Al-SnO₂/G-SnO₂ by one-step electrospinning method and tested their physical and gas sensing characteristics. The synthesized tubular structure was confirmed by scanning electron microscope (SEM) and transmission electron microscope (TEM). Structural, chemical bonding, porosity, and thermal characteristics of the tubes were evaluated by the X-ray diffraction, Raman, BET, and DSC techniques spectroscopy respectively. The performance of the gas sensing based on SnO₂, Al-SnO₂, and G-Al-SnO₂ structure for H₂ detection was investigated, and the G-Al-SnO₂ composite (graphene) porous the response sensitivity at 100 °C. The sensing response toward 2.0 ppm of H₂ concentration at 200 ppm with a recovery time of about 2.2 s and recovery time of about 1.5 s. The gas sensing performance of the G-Al-SnO₂ is superior to other tubes than that of the porous SnO₂ and Al-SnO₂ nanotubes, which is probably attributed to the relatively smaller diameter of about 100 nm, better thermal and chemical stability, and relatively high oxygen vacancy, presence of graphene and Al doping. The proposed tubes are a compact, compact and highly sensitive, which have high potential to sense H₂.

10.1007/s12090-020-00021-0 | Structural and Electrical Conductivity Studies of PVDF-HFP Film Filled with TiO₂ and NaCl for Polymer Semiconductors

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Structural and Electrical Conductivity Studies of PVDF-HFP Film Filled with TiO₂ and NaCl for Polymer Semiconductors

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ABSTRACT
A productive way to enhance the conductivity of poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF) copolymer was PVDF-HFP by a solution casting method. The prepared membranes were filled with an electrical conductor (TiO₂) and semiconductor (NaCl) nanoparticles in this method. The assembled membranes were analytically characterized by scanning electron microscope (SEM) for surface morphology and X-ray diffraction (XRD) for crystalline nature of the TiO₂ nanoparticles present in the prepared membrane. The FTIR confirmed the structural analysis of the capacitor and the TiO₂ and NaCl nanoparticles incorporated into the PVDF-HFP membrane. Electrochemical stability of the fabricated membrane of PVDF-HFP was performed using the electrochemical workstation (EIS). The cyclic voltammetry analysis confirmed the charge and discharge level of the thick and porous membrane. The addition of some TiO₂ particles and NaCl to the capacitor membrane may be used to reduce the PVDF-HFP membrane's porosity and increase the ion conductivity and electrochemical stability of the membrane.

KEYWORDS
TiO₂, Semiconductor, PVC conductivity, Polymer membrane, PVDF-HFP, TiO₂ ions, conduct

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South African Journal of Chemical Engineering

Thermal, Structural, Optical and Electrical Conductivity studies of pure and Mn²⁺ doped PVP films

S. Bhebeke¹, S. Bhebeke¹, S. Bhebeke¹, S. Bhebeke¹, S. Bhebeke¹, S. Bhebeke¹, S. Bhebeke¹, S. Bhebeke¹

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Abstract

Highlights

- Pure and Mn²⁺ doped (1 to 5 mol%), PVP polymer electrolytes were prepared by solution casting method by using methanol distilled water as a solvent.
- Complex formation of pure and Mn²⁺ doped samples has been confirmed by UV-Vis and FTIR spectroscopy.
- It was observed that 3 mol% Mn²⁺ doped PVP polymer electrolyte had shown maximum ionic conductivity of 3.21 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm at room temperature.

Abstract

Pure and Mn²⁺ (one-doped) (1 to 5 mol%), PVP polymer electrolytes were prepared by solution casting method by using methanol distilled water as a solvent. Thermogravimetric curves of the pure and Mn²⁺ doped polymer films show three obvious steps of weight loss. The infrared absorption studies of PVP polymer films due to doping the ions showed three key absorption regions, 1500-1600 cm⁻¹ against the symmetric, antisymmetric and hydrogen valence, suggesting rigid valence structure. The optical band gap of the films showed a decreasing trend with increasing dopant concentration. The FTIR spectra confirmed the complexation between the Mn²⁺ ions and the lone polymer anions of changes in intensity and certain bands positions. The conductivity data showed that 3 mol% Mn²⁺ doped PVP polymer electrolyte showed maximum ionic conductivity.

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Effect of K⁺ ion doping on structural and physical properties of PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend electrolytes

Udayan Thakur, Anshu Gupta, Gopal K. S. S., Nageshwararao G. Sanku

Journal of Applied Polymer Science

DOI: 10.1002/polb.25555

ABSTRACT

A solid polymer blend electrolyte was prepared by using poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) and methacrylic acid (MAA) copolymer (MAA) polymers with different weight percentages (wt%) of Potassium Chloride (KCl) by using solution casting technique, with water as a solvent. The structural, thermal, optical and electrical properties of the prepared samples were studied. The X-ray diffraction pattern showed the decreasing trend in the degree of crystallinity due to the incorporation of KCl into the polymeric matrix. From the FTIR analysis, some peak intensities were decreasing and shifted in the case of KCl complexed film, which results in the compatibilization between the polymer blend and dopant ions. The TGA analysis reveals that the thermal stability of the KCl doped polymer increases as dopant concentration increases. The DSC curves reveal the structural integration of polymer matrix in the KCl complexed polymer blend electrolytes. UV-Vis spectra show that the optical properties such as absorption edge and band gap become steeper and narrower, which are decreased with an increase in KCl concentration. From conductivity data, it was noticed that the conductivity increased with the increase in the K⁺ ion concentration. The maximum ionic conductivity of $1.85 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ was obtained for the sample having 10 wt% of KCl salt.

Keywords: PVA; MAA; KCl; electrolyte; conductivity; optical; UV-Vis

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Thermal, structural, optical and electrical conductivity studies of pure and Fe³⁺ ions doped PVP films for semiconducting polymer devices

S. Senthil Kumar, T. Balakrishnan, S. S. Senthil Kumar, S. S. Senthil Kumar

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the results of solution casting technique derived thin polymer electrolytes with different concentrations of Fe³⁺ ion as the dopant. The morphometric studies of the pure and Fe³⁺ doped PVP polymer films show three distinct steps of weight loss. X-ray diffraction patterns indicate an enhanced amorphous nature of the polymer electrolyte with the increase in dopant concentration. SEM illustrates the surface morphology of the system. The optical band gap of the films showed a decreasing trend with increasing dopant concentration. The FTIR spectra confirmed the coordination between the Fe³⁺ ions and the host polymer in terms of changes in intensity and wavenumber position. The maximum area conductivity of 8.63 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm² at 303 K has been observed for 5 mole % Fe³⁺ ions doped PVP samples. Hence, the obtained properties of pure and Fe³⁺ ions doped PVP polymer electrolytes look very desirable and promising for battery applications.

Keywords: Solution casting; SEM; FTIR; UV-Vis; Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy

Introduction

The polymer electrolytes have been widely used in the field of energy storage and conversion devices. The polymer electrolytes have been widely used in the field of energy storage and conversion devices. The polymer electrolytes have been widely used in the field of energy storage and conversion devices.

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Journal of Macromolecular Science, Part B
Volume 52, Issue 11, November 2015

Optical and Conductivity Studies of Cr³⁺ Doped Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone Polymer Electrolytes

102 views

Abstract

Polymer electrolyte films of polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) embedded with various concentrations of Cr³⁺ ions were prepared by a solution casting technique. The complexation between the Cr³⁺ ions and the polymer was confirmed by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy and UV-vis spectroscopy. The electrical conductivity of the films was measured using an impedance analyzer in the frequency range of 0.1 Hz to 10 MHz at ambient temperature. It was observed that the conductivity increased with the increase in the Cr³⁺ ion concentration. UV-visible absorption spectra in the wavelength range of 200–800 nm were used to determine the direct and indirect optical energy band gap and optical absorption edge. Both of the optical band gaps decreased with the increase in Cr³⁺ ion concentration. TGA studies on pure and Cr³⁺ doped PVP polymer films revealed the thermal changes that occurred due to the effect of the doped Cr³⁺ ions in the polymer. Our results suggested that Cr³⁺ as a dopant, is a good choice to improve the electrical properties of PVP polymer electrolytes.

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Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices

Optical and electrical conductivity studies of VO²⁺ doped polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) polymer electrolytes

A. Shanthi, T. Srinivas, S.S. Gank, L. Subramanian, G. Subba, R. M.

Abstract
Electrical and optical study of polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) conjugated with different concentrations (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 wt%) of VO²⁺ ions were prepared by a solution casting technique. The formation of complex between the VO²⁺ ions and the polymer was confirmed by the Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and the UV-Vis spectroscopy. Absorption spectra and photoluminescence measurements in the wavelength range 400-600 nm revealed that the peak corresponding to the transition of VO²⁺ ion increases. The maximum absorption wavelength of 5.2e-16 J/cm² at 300 nm was observed for the 5 wt% VO²⁺ ions doped PVP polymer electrolyte. Energy band structure, absorption spectra in the wavelength range of 300-600 nm were studied and optical energy band gaps and optical absorption coefficients were found to increase with the increase in the VO²⁺ ion concentration. FTIR studies on pure and VO²⁺ doped PVP polymer electrolyte revealed the structural changes in case due to the effect of the doped VO²⁺ ions in the polymer. It is suggested that VO²⁺ as a dopant, is a good choice to improve the electrical properties of the PVP polymer electrolyte.

Keywords
Polymer electrolytes; Polyvinyl pyrrolidone; FTIR; UV-Vis; Optical; Polymer electrical conductivity; Optical energy band gaps.

SAI, NIRMALA, 2024-01-11, 11:58 AM, Thermal and Conductivity Studies of VO²⁺ Doped Methacrylic Acid - Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) Copolymer Films

Thermal and Conductivity Studies of VO²⁺ Doped Methacrylic Acid - Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) Copolymer Films

Muthaiah Kumar T., Shagunika Karpagam, Deepa Manojkumar C., Nirosh Chelvan, Anand Subramanian

Abstract

New polymer electrolyte films of Methacrylic Acid - Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer embedded with different concentrations of VO²⁺ ions were prepared by solution casting technique. Thermal properties of these films were investigated employing differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). Electrical conductivity of the films were measured with impedance analysis in the frequency range of 1 Hz to 1 MHz and in the temperature range of 28 - 75 °C. It was observed that the magnitude of conductivity increased with the increase in the salt concentration as well as the temperature.

Keywords:
MAA:EA copolymer, solution casting technique, TGA, DSC, ionic conductivity.

1. Introduction

Copolymer represent a class of materials of long standing interest to scientists, chemists, and clinicians. This of their wide solubility, stability, microphase separation, strong adhesion, low or high conductivity enhanced acid stability without leaching because biocompatible [1]. Copolymers are hybrid macromolecules that have captured the attention of scientists and technologists over the last several decades. Copolymer films are used for a number of technological and scientific applications due to their optical, thermal, mechanical, electrical, and electrical properties. In recent years, there has been considerable interest in the preparation and characterization of copolymer films for their possible use as light stable color filters [2], color cells and optical sensors [3]. In the preparation of the copolymer are based on light devices by adding suitable dyes. These copolymers could be best candidates for organic applications [4]. Methacrylic Acid-Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer has drawn special attention amongst the copolymers because of its good environmental stability, easy process, and transparency. MAA:EA copolymer is a potential optical banding pass charge capacity and depend dependent electrical and optical properties. The chemical structure of MAA:EA copolymer is shown in [5] (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Chemical structure of MAA:EA copolymer

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Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices

Thermal, structural, optical and electrical properties of PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend filled with different concentrations of Lithium Perchlorate

T. Subramani¹, Chandra Shekhar², Raju Suresh³, G. Nagesh⁴, J. R. R. Jayathilaka⁵

Abstract: Structural, optical, thermal and morphological studies were performed on pure Poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) and Lithium perchlorate (LiClO₄) filled with different concentrations (0, 10 and 20 wt%) of Lithium perchlorate (PVA/MAA:EA) prepared by a solution casting method. SEM pictures demonstrated that the grain density at 20–25°C decreased and the conductivity increased with increasing the concentration of LiClO₄, which aligned a direct path in the direction of conductivity and hence conductance in the polymer matrix. UV-Visible spectra revealed that the intensity of both direct and indirect band gaps were decreased with increasing LiClO₄ content in the polymer blend. The color and the absorption of charge transfer complexes between the poly(vinyl alcohol) and the filler. The FTIR spectra showed three different steps of weight loss. This is due to the loss of water absorbed, the condensation of the side chains, and the decomposition of the main chain. The XRD of PVA/MAA:EA, FTIR spectra showed disappearance of some bands with the change in their intensities as compared to pure PVA/MAA:EA. The IR spectra revealed the interaction between the polymer blend and LiClO₄. The SEM images of the polymer blend films composed with LiClO₄ suggest the presence of a porous network structure of the polymer matrix. The electrical conductivity of the prepared films was measured using the impedance analysis at the frequency range from 100 Hz to 100 kHz at room temperature. It was observed that the conductivity increased with increase of the LiClO₄ concentration.

South African Journal of Chemical Engineering

Thermal, Structural, Optical and Electrical Conductivity studies of pure and Mn²⁺ doped PVP films

S. Bhebeke¹, J. Bhebeke¹, S. G. Sibiya¹, S. D. Mkhabela¹, S. D. Mkhabela¹, S. D. Mkhabela¹, S. D. Mkhabela¹, S. D. Mkhabela¹

Highlights

- Pure and Mn²⁺ ion-doped (0 to 3 mol%) PVP polymer electrolytes were prepared by solution casting method by using double distilled water as a solvent.
- Samples fabricated as pure and Mn²⁺ ion-doped samples have been analyzed by UV-Vis and FTIR spectroscopy.
- It was observed that 3 mol% Mn²⁺ doped PVP polymer electrolyte had shown maximum ionic conductivity of 3.21 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm at room temperature.

Abstract

Pure and Mn²⁺ ion-doped (0 to 3 mol%) PVP polymer electrolytes were prepared by solution casting method by using double distilled water as a solvent. Thermogravimetric curves of the pure and Mn²⁺ doped polymer films show three distinct steps of weight loss. The molecular weight loss curves of PVP polymer film did not depend on the amount of Mn²⁺ ion. FTIR spectra showed a decreasing trend with increasing Mn²⁺ concentration. The FTIR spectra confirmed the complexation between the Mn²⁺ ions and the free polymer in terms of changes in intensity and certain bands position. The conductivity data showed that 3 mol% Mn²⁺ doped PVP polymer electrolyte had shown maximum ionic conductivity of 3.21 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm at room temperature. These all the characteristics

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Thermal, structural, optical and electrical conductivity studies of pure and Fe³⁺ ions doped PVP films for semiconducting polymer devices

S. Suresh, S. Suresh, S. S. Suresh, S. S. Suresh, S. S. Suresh, S. S. Suresh

10/10/2023 | 10/10/2023 | 10/10/2023 | 10/10/2023 | 10/10/2023 | 10/10/2023

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the results of solution casting technique derived thin polymer electrolytes with different concentrations of Fe³⁺ ions as the dopant. The morphometric studies of the pure and Fe³⁺ doped PVP polymer films show three distinct steps of weight loss. X-ray diffraction patterns indicate an enhanced amorphous nature of the polymer electrolyte with the increase in dopant concentration. SEM illustrates the surface morphology of the system. The optical band gap of the films showed a decreasing trend with increasing dopant concentration. The FTIR spectra confirmed the coordination between the Fe³⁺ ions and the host polymer in terms of changes in intensity and wavenumber position. The maximum area conductivity of 8.83 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm² at 303 K has been observed for 5 mole % Fe³⁺ ions doped PVP samples. Hence, the obtained properties of pure and Fe³⁺ ions doped PVP polymer electrolytes look very desirable and promising for battery applications.

Keywords: [solution casting](#) | [SEM](#) | [FTIR](#) | [XRD](#) | [UV-Vis](#) | [Electrical conductivity](#)

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Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Part B
Volume 82, 2019, Issue 1

Optical and Conductivity Studies of Cr³⁺ Doped Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone Polymer Electrolytes

A. K. Prasad, T. Sankar, N. J. Sanyal, N. Ananta Gopin, K. Sagar Kumar, B. D. J. Prasad

102 views

Abstract

Polymer electrolyte films of polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) embedded with various concentrations of Cr³⁺ ions were prepared by a solution casting technique. The complexation between the Cr³⁺ ions and the polymer was confirmed by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy and UV-vis spectroscopy. The electrical conductivity of the films was measured using an impedance analyzer in the frequency range of 0.1 Hz to 10 MHz at ambient temperature. It was observed that the conductivity increased with the increase in the Cr³⁺ ion concentration. UV-visible absorption spectra in the wavelength range of 200–800 nm were used to determine the direct and indirect optical energy band gap and optical absorption edge. Both of the optical band gaps decreased with the increase in Cr³⁺ ion concentration. TSD studies on pure and Cr³⁺ doped PVP polymer films revealed the chemical changes that occurred due to the effect of the doped Cr³⁺ ions in the polymer. Our results suggested that Cr³⁺ as a dopant, is a good choice to improve the electrical properties of PVP polymer electrolytes.

Related research

Thermal, electrical, optical and structural conductivity studies of pure and Cr³⁺ ion doped PVP films as electrolyte polymer electrolyte

Cr³⁺ doped PVP polymer electrolyte

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Polymer electrolyte films

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Optical absorption **UV-visible spectroscopy** **Impedance spectroscopy** **Optical energy band gap**

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Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices

Optical and electrical conductivity studies of VO²⁺ doped polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) polymer electrolytes

A. Shanthi, T. Srinivas, S.S. Gank, L. Subrahmanian, G. Subba, R. M.

Abstract
Electrical and optical study of polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) conjugated with different concentrations (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 wt%) of VO²⁺ ions were prepared by a solution casting technique. The formation of complexes between the VO²⁺ ions and the polymer was confirmed by the Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and the UV-Vis spectroscopy. Absorption spectra and photoluminescence measurements in the wavelength range 420-600 nm revealed that the peak absorbance increased with the increasing the VO²⁺ ion concentrations. The maximum photo-conductivity of 5.2 × 10⁻⁴ Ω⁻¹ cm⁻¹ at 300 nm was observed for the 5 wt% VO²⁺ ions doped the polymer electrolyte. Energy band structure, visible absorption spectra in the wavelength range of 300-600 nm direct and indirect optical energy band gaps and optical absorption coefficients were found to increase with the increase in the VO²⁺ ion concentrations. FTIR studies on pure and VO²⁺ doped PVP polymer electrolyte revealed the structural changes in case due to the effect of the doped VO²⁺ ions in the polymer. It is suggested that VO²⁺ as a dopant, is a good choice to improve the electrical properties of the PVP polymer electrolyte.

Keywords
Polymer electrolyte; Polyvinyl pyrrolidone; FTIR; UV-Vis; Optical; Polymer electrical conductivity; optical energy band gaps.

Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices

Spectroscopic, thermal, structural and electrical studies on VO²⁺ ions doped PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend films

Dr. S. Sankar¹, S. Sankar², K. S. Sankar³, S. Sankar⁴, S. Sankar⁵, S. Sankar⁶, S. Sankar⁷, S. Sankar⁸, S. Sankar⁹, S. Sankar¹⁰

Abstract

PVA and VO²⁺ ions doped PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend films were prepared by a solution casting technique. The polymer blend films were characterized by various spectroscopic techniques. The UV-Vis study shows an enhancement of thermal stability of the system with increased dopant concentration. The optical absorption spectra exhibit characteristic absorption bands corresponding to the transitions $V_{d}^{2+} \rightarrow V_{u}^{2+}$, $V_{d}^{2+} \rightarrow V_{u}^{3+}$ and $V_{u}^{2+} \rightarrow V_{u}^{3+}$ characteristic of VO²⁺ ions in doped polymer matrix. The optical absorption study also indicates that the optical band gap decreases with the increase of VO²⁺ ions. The spectra of all the doped samples show a characteristic optical absorption of VO²⁺ ions, which is due to the presence of prepared polymer with the VO²⁺ ions. The optical absorption parameters λ_{max} and ϵ_{max} were determined from the UV-Vis spectra and it was observed that the optical band gap in VO²⁺ ions in doped polymer matrix with a structural composition and later a λ_{max} respectively. The optical spectroscopic study shows that the presence of VO²⁺ ions in the polymer blend system enhances the optical transparency which is important in terms of its application.

Keywords

PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend, VO²⁺ doping, optical band gap (OBG), Absorption, Electrochromism

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Materials Science and Engineering: B
Volume 254 (2018), Issue 1, pp. 1-7

Solution combustion synthesis and characterization of phosphorus doped TiO₂-CeO₂ nanocomposite for photocatalytic applications

D. Senthil Kumar, S. Senthil Kumar, P. K. S. Kumar

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Abstract

Phosphorus doped TiO₂-CeO₂ nanocomposite (P-TiO₂-CeO₂) was synthesized by solution combustion method. The prepared samples for three different concentrations and characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), UV-vis absorption spectra, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). XRD analysis showed the mixed phase formation by increasing thermal stability up to phosphate doping. FE-SEM shows the porous structure of the samples. The absorption edge of the P-TiO₂-CeO₂ nanocomposite shifted towards a longer wavelength compared with the pure TiO₂ (3.23 eV, 3.80 eV and 3.85 eV) at 400 °C, 500 °C and 600 °C respectively. From the observed XPS peaks, it is concluded that the doping phosphorus atoms substitutionally into Ti⁴⁺ sites, which can play an important role in the photocatalytic activity of the samples. The band energy of Ti 2p XPS peak increases slightly from 458.6 eV to 458.8 eV due to increasing thermal treatment time.

Introduction

Environmental pollution is an urgent problem of the 21st century because of its rapid increasing systems [1, 11, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]. Over the past few decades, emissions of harmful pollutants into the natural aquatic systems, especially, Pb, Cu and Zn, has greatly increased, which has considerable influence on human health and on the water system [21, 22, 23, 24]. Sometimes these pollutants greatly affect the ecological environment by the features of their strong acid and basic [14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]. In recent years these problems, we need to develop strategies with

SAJ, NIRMALA, PRAKASH, S. (2021) Study on the Synthesis and Characterization of PVA/MAA:EA Polyblend Films

Structural, Optical and Thermal Characterizations of PVA/MAA:EA Polyblend Films

Subashini Subashini, Praveen Singh, Manjupathi D, Deepa Lakshmi, Nandini Kumar, Chaitanya Sankar

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Abstract

Films of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Methacrylic Acid (MMA), and Ethyl Acrylate (EA) copolymer and their blends PVA/MAA:EA of composition 80:20, 50:50, 30:70, 20:80, 10:90, 20:80 (wt %) were prepared by using the solution cast technique. The prepared films were investigated by FTIR, UV-Vis, optical and thermal studies. In the abstract, DSC study revealed the miscibility nature of the blends for lower concentrations of PVA up to 50 wt % and the amorphous nature for higher ones. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) of blend samples indicates that there is a compatibility between PVA and MAA:EA copolymer through the formation of hydrogen bonding between their ester groups. DSC image of polymer blend suggested the presence of intercalated segregation of polymer chains. UV-Visible spectral analysis revealed that the intensity of the shoulder around 271 nm decreases with increasing MAA:EA content. In DSC analysis, a single glass transition temperature for each blend was observed, which suggests the absence of compatibility of such systems. From the observed results, 30:70 wt % PVA/MAA:EA is found to be the optimum blending ratio.

Keywords:
PVA/MAA:EA, XRD, FTIR, DSC, TGA, DSC, optical and thermal characterizations.

1. Introduction

Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) is a polymer with carbon chain backbone attached with hydroxyl groups. These OH groups can be a source of hydrogen bonding and hence assist in the formation of polymer blends. PVA is non-toxic, water soluble synthetic polymer, which is widely used in the polymer blends due to its good physical and chemical properties, excellent film forming characteristics, good drying capability, non-toxic, biodegradable and decomposable qualities. These unique characteristics make it to be applicable in pharmaceutical fields, drug coating agents, material for surgical absorbents and tissue industries.

Recently, the polymer electrolytes are of immense interest because of their potential applications in the field of thin film formation, interfacial contacts, electrochromic devices. The development of membrane electrolyte gadgets like mobile phones and laptops has been successful in the last decade for a strong need for high energy batteries. However, these polymer electrolytes are unable to supply sufficient amount of good mechanical strength, high ionic conductivity, long-term process stability, tensile strength, and good electrical properties in order to overcome the existing limitations of traditional polymer electrolytes. These limitations are summarized

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Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids

Synthesis and investigations on correlation between EPR and optical properties of Fe doped Li_2SiO_3

S. S. Jadhav¹, N. S. Jadhav², S. S. Jadhav³, S. S. Jadhav⁴, S. S. Jadhav⁵, S. S. Jadhav⁶, S. S. Jadhav⁷, S. S. Jadhav⁸, S. S. Jadhav⁹, S. S. Jadhav¹⁰

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Volume 487, Part 1, 1–6 (2014)

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Abstract

Fe doped lithium metasilicate sample was synthesized using a conventional technique and characterized by XRD, IR, UV-Vis, EPR, TGA, DSC, SEM, TEM, EDX, EDS, FTIR, photoluminescence spectroscopy, optical, and EPR spectroscopy. Paramagnetic resonance spectra, the grain growth of the synthesized synthesized particles were characterized by EDX analysis. SEM data suggested the formation of a porous morphology due to the degradation of the gel that occurred during the sample synthesis. FTIR data confirmed the formation of Si-O-Si bonds in the spectra. Optical data confirmed the formation of Fe³⁺ ions and Fe²⁺ ions in the spectra. Characteristic absorption bands at the region 215–230 nm and 310–330 nm were observed due to the presence of Fe³⁺ in the host. EPR spectra respectively on the other hand, the presence of Fe³⁺ and Fe²⁺ ions suggested the substitution of Fe³⁺ also in both Fe and Si positions respectively. The doublet (corresponding to a non-Kramers ion, Fe³⁺) can be observed by EPR. However, strong temperature-dependent EPR spectra were observed in the sample owing to Fe³⁺. By analyzing the EPR data, hyperfine splitting of Fe³⁺ ion was observed in the spectra. Furthermore, the relationship between EPR spectra and optical parameters were established for the system.

Keywords: Li_2SiO_3 , EPR, Optical absorption spectra, Synthesis, Spectroscopy

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TiO₂ nano-flakes with high activity obtained from phosphorus doped TiO₂ nanoparticles by hydrothermal method

Yusufcan G. Guler, et al. 10.1515/chem-2016-0046

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Abstract

TiO₂ nano-wires (TiO₂NWs) and nano-flakes (TiO₂NFs) were obtained from phosphorus doped TiO₂ nanoparticles (P-TiO₂ NPs) by hydrothermal method and by subsequent heat treatments respectively. FT-IR spectroscopy of the as-prepared samples indicates well-oriented, rectangular and vertically oriented nano-wire morphology, which changes to nano-flake morphology after heat treatment. Scanning electron microscopy of the samples by X-ray diffraction shows anatase phase for both the samples. Absorption edge of the TiO₂ nano-wires shows a red shift when compared to TiO₂ nano-flakes. XRD patterns compared to previous samples as evidence of the P-TiO₂ samples absorption spectra, which is due to change in morphology and crystallinity of the samples. XPS studies indicate the presence of titanium and oxygen species only in nano-TiO₂ nanostructures with in dry mode light irradiation, the number of photo-generated charge carriers is found to be very high for nano-flakes sample. Multi-photocatalytic degradation pattern suggest very high activity of TiO₂ nano-flakes compared to TiO₂NWs and the previous samples, which is due to the observed contrast in the absorption edge, change in morphology and high crystallinity of the samples which in turn increases the optical response and separation of photo-generated charge carriers as confirmed by the optical and EPR measurements respectively.

Introduction

Renewable energy sources are widely studied as the technological basis for what energy storage units, catalytic operations of organic compounds and the degradation of organic contaminants [1, 2]. [1, 2]. Inorganic silicon semiconducting oxides, in which photo-generated charge carriers are separated by the action of photo excitation and it is

1229

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TiO₂ nano-flakes with high activity obtained from phosphorus doped TiO₂ nanoparticles by hydrothermal method

Yusuf, S. et al. | 10.1515/chem-2014-0010

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Abstract

TiO₂ nano-plates (Ti-NPs) and nano-flakes (Ti-NFs) were obtained from phosphorus doped TiO₂ nanoparticles (Ti-P-TiO₂ nanoparticles) and by subsequent heat treatments respectively. FT-IR spectroscopy of the as-prepared samples indicates well oriented, rectangular and vertically oriented nano-plate morphology, which changes to nano-flake morphology after heat treatment. Scanning electron microscopy of the samples by X-ray diffraction shows plate-like structure for both the samples. Absorption edge of the Ti-NFs sample shows increase when as the Ti-P-TiO₂ sample related to that compared to precursor sample as indicated by UV-Visible absorption spectra, which is due to change in morphology and crystallinity of the samples. XRD studies indicate the presence of anatase and rutile phases using X-ray diffraction measurements with X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. In addition, the number of photo-generated charge carriers is found to be very high for nano-flake sample. Multielectron spectroscopy studies suggest very high activity of Ti-NFs sample compared to Ti-NPs and the precursor samples, which is due to the observed increase in the absorption edge, change in morphology and high crystallinity of the samples which in turn increases the optical response and separation of photo-generated charge carriers as evidenced by the spectral and EPR measurements respectively.

Introduction

Semiconductors photo-catalytic activity studied as the technological basis for solar energy storage, catalytic oxidation of organic compounds and the degradation of organic contaminants [1, 2]. [1, 2]. Semiconductors photo-catalytic activity, which is due to the excitation of electrons from the valence band to the conduction band and the

SAI, NIRMALA, 2024-01-24, 14:23:44, Thermal and Conductivity Studies of VO²⁺ Doped Methacrylic Acid - Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) Copolymer Films

Thermal and Conductivity Studies of VO²⁺ Doped Methacrylic Acid - Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) Copolymer Films

Muthaiah Kumar T., Shagavean Velupillai, Rajul Manojkumar C., Nirmal Chelvan, Anand Kumar A.

Abstract

New polymer electrolyte film of Methacrylic Acid - Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer embedded with different concentrations of VO²⁺ ions were prepared by solution casting technique. Thermal properties of these films were investigated employing differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). Electrical conductivity of the films were measured with impedance analysis in the frequency range of 1 Hz to 1 MHz and in the temperature range of 28 - 75 °C. It was observed that the magnitude of conductivity increased with the increase in the salt concentration as well as the temperature.

Keywords:
MAA:EA copolymer, solution casting technique, TGA, DSC, ions conductivity.

1. Introduction

Copolymers represent a class of materials of long-standing interest to scientists, engineers, and clinicians. This of their wide solubility, stability, microphase separation, strong adhesion, or their electrically induced and chemically induced blocks became remarkable [1]. Copolymers are hybrid macromolecules that have captured the attention of scientists and technologists over the last several decades. Copolymer films are used for a number of technological and scientific applications due to their optical, thermal, mechanical, electrical, and electrical properties. In recent years, there has been considerable interest in the preparation and characterization of copolymer films for their possible use as light stable color filters [2], color cells and optical sensors [3]. In the preparation of the copolymer are found to light devices by adding suitable dyes. These copolymers could be best candidates for organic applications [4]. Methacrylic Acid-Ethyl Acrylate (MAA:EA) copolymer has drawn special attention amongst the copolymers because of its good environmental stability, easy process, and transparency. MAA:EA copolymer is a potential optical banding pass charge capacity and depend dependent electrical and optical properties. The chemical structure of MAA:EA copolymer is shown in [5] (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Chemical structure of MAA:EA copolymer

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Journal of Science: Advanced Materials and Devices

Thermal, structural, optical and electrical properties of PVA/MAA:EA polymer blend filled with different concentrations of Lithium Perchlorate

T. Sathish,¹ Chaitanya Saha,² Raju Sankar,³ G. Nagesh,⁴ A. R. R. Jayaraman,⁵

Abstract: Structural, optical, thermal and morphological studies were performed on pure Poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) and Lithium perchlorate (LiClO₄) and PVA/MAA:EA blend filled with different concentrations (0, 10 and 20 wt%) of Lithium perchlorate (PVA/MAA:EA/LiClO₄) prepared by a solution casting method. FTIR spectra demonstrated that the glass transition at 25–28°C decreased and the crystallinity increased with increasing the concentration of LiClO₄, which suggests a decrease in the degree of crystallinity and better miscibility between the polymer chains. UV-Visible spectra revealed that the colors of both direct and indirect band gaps were dominated with increasing LiClO₄ content in the polymer blend. The color and the absorption of charge transfer complexes between the poly(vinyl alcohol) and the filler. The FTIR spectra show three different steps of weight loss. This is due to the loss of water absorbed, the evaporation of the solvents, and the decomposition of the main chain. The XRD of PVA/MAA:EA/LiClO₄ system showed disappearance of some bands with the change in their intensities as compared to pure PVA/MAA:EA. DSC data indicates reasonable miscibility between the polymer blend and LiClO₄. Also, TGA stages of the polymer blend films composed with LiClO₄ suggest the presence of a crosslinker chain segment of the polymer chains. The electrical conductivity of the prepared films was measured using the impedance analysis at the frequency range from 100 Hz to 100 kHz at room temperature. It was observed that the conductivity increased with increase of the LiClO₄ concentration.

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Phosphorus and boron codoping into TiO_2 nanoparticles; an avenue for enhancing the visible light photocatalytic activity

Submitted: 23 August 2018

M.H. Hossain¹, S. Hossain¹, G. Ghosh¹, D. S. Sankar¹ & S. Chakrabarti¹

Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Electronics 28: 397–401 (2017) | [View this article](#)

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Abstract

TiO_2 nanoparticles codoped with phosphorus and boron (P,B- TiO_2), having visible light activity, were prepared by sol-gel method. As prepared samples were calcined at different temperatures and the obtained samples were characterized by different techniques. XRD analysis reveals that the codoping decreases the particle size and retards the phase transition by increasing the thermal stability. The absorption edge of the P,B-codoped samples shifted redshift as evidenced by the UV-visible absorption spectra. From XPS measurements, it is clear that the doped boron and phosphorus substitutes the oxygen and titanium sites respectively. Visible light driven MB-degradation by these phosphorus and boron codoped samples is much better than that of photocatalytic activity of only P-doped TiO_2 , and commercially available Degussa P25. The P,B- TiO_2 sample heated at different temperatures exhibits enhanced charge separation as evidenced by the low temperature EPR studies with its own visible light irradiation ($\lambda > 400 \text{ nm}$) which is then responsible for the enhanced photocatalytic activity.

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Synthesis, Biological Evaluation, and Molecular Docking Studies of Some Spiro-5-Cyanopyrimidine Derivatives

Saida Fatima Sultan, Tharwa Jaber, Tanya Dzhurova^{1,2}, Antonina Stamatovska, Indira Prabhakar, Pankaj Kumar, Shikha, Shikha, Shikha & Tanya Stamatovska

Russian Journal of Bioorganic Chemistry 47: 1040–1048 (2021) | [View Full Article](#)

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Abstract

A simple, convenient, environmentally benign method has been developed for the synthesis of spiro-5-cyanopyrimidines by multi-component condensation of cyclic ketones, malononitrile and urea/thiourea using potassium carbonate in aqueous medium. The simple work-up procedure and good yield in short time are important features of this protocol. The synthesized compounds were tested for antibacterial activity against Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria and some of the tested compounds were found to have good antibacterial activities. Furthermore, docking study has been performed against enzyme of bacteria that showed good binding interaction.

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Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy

One-pot synthesis of thiazolo[3,2-*a*]pyrimidine derivatives, their cytotoxic evaluation and molecular docking studies

Tharun Balaji¹, Thirumalini², A. M. Ananthanarayanan¹, Darshan Sankar¹, Siva Subramanian¹, S. Sridharan¹

Abstract

An efficient, simple and efficient one-pot method has been developed for the synthesis of thiazolo[3,2-*a*]pyrimidine derivatives. 2,4-dihydro-2-thiazolo[3,2-*a*]pyrimidin-5(1H)-one derivatives were synthesized by the y-irradiation of 2-thiopyridone with 8-bromoadenine (8Br) and 8-thioadenine (8Thio) with 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-thione, respectively, in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid (PTSA) in acetonitrile. However, when 2-thiopyridone was replaced by 4,6-dihydro-2-thiopyridin-5(1H)-one for corresponding 5-(2-thiazolo[3,2-*a*]pyrimidin-5-yl)-2-thiopyridin-5(1H)-one (5-(2-thiazolo[3,2-*a*]pyrimidin-5-yl)-2-thiopyridin-5(1H)-one) derivatives, respectively. The synthetic routes of this method are novel, simple, convenient, experimental procedure, clean reaction, and good yields. The toxicities of the synthesized compounds were evaluated by *in vitro* against human lung adenocarcinoma cell line (A549), human breast carcinoma cell line (MCF-7), human cervical cancer cell line (HeLa) and human colon carcinoma cell line (HCT116). Small compounds 5b-e) showed the maximum anticancer activity against various cell lines. Particularly compound 5b showed IC₅₀ value of 1.210 µg/ml against A549 and compound 5b with IC₅₀ value of 1.033 µg/ml against MCF-7 showed maximum activity. Furthermore, molecular docking study was performed to study the interaction of compound 5b-e) against p-glycoprotein. It is using AutoDock software. Docking results of the compounds 5b, 5d and 5e exhibited higher cytotoxic activity than the standard doxorubicin.

Graphical abstract

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AN EFFICIENT THREE-COMPONENT ONE-POT SYNTHESIS OF PYRIDO[1,2-*b*]BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES

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Anasudha Venkateswarar⁴, Pothuri Suresh Reddy⁵**

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Abstract
A simple, clean and convenient one-pot method has been developed for the synthesis of pyrido[1,2-*b*]benzimidazole derivatives by the multicomponent reaction of cyclic ketone (1), urea/benzimidazole (2) and malonitrile (3) in the presence of ammonia in a mild, cheap, efficient, commercially available, environmentally benign, non-toxic base in aqueous ethanol medium. The simple work-up procedure and good to very good yield in short time are some of the important features of this protocol. The chemical structures of the synthesized compounds were characterized by IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and mass spectral analysis.

Keywords: pyrido[1,2-*b*]benzimidazole, one-pot synthesis, aqueous ammonia

Introduction
Multicomponent reactions have offered many fascinating and challenging transformations in organic synthesis¹⁻⁵. The atom-economy, operational simplicity, convergent character, structural diversity, and complexity of the molecules are the major advantages associated with multicomponent reactions. These multicomponent reactions are developing as a powerful tool in the synthesis of biologically important compounds^{6,7,8,9}.
The formation of heterocyclic compounds is a very significant task in organic synthesis, mainly because they are present in numerous biologically active compounds and in several natural products¹⁰. Nitrogen-containing heterocyclic systems have a diverse spectrum of pharmacological properties. Different heterocyclic moieties can be incorporated to produce molecules with advanced biological properties.
Molecules containing the benzimidazole heterocycle which exhibit selective antibacterial activity¹¹. Presence of benzimidazole ring in numerous compounds is an important structural element for their biological and medical applications. For example benzimidazole are widely spread in antibiotic, antiparasitic, antiviral, antifungal, antitumor, and anti-inflamatory medicines, among others^{12,13}. In recent years, benzimidazole compounds have emerged as a hot research topic due to their varied biological activities. So far, 1,4-benzimidazole is a well-known scaffold in medicinal chemistry and combinatorial

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CORR₂O₂ NPS CATALYTIC ACTION IN THE SYNTHESIS OF 2-SUBSTITUTED 4-MY-QUINOLINONES SUBSTITUTES FROM ISATOIC ANHYDRIDE

P. Dethron,^{1*} N. Kamech,² M. Hani Karkhan,¹ T. Schlar,¹

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ABSTRACT
A profoundly productive synthesis of 2-substituted 4-MY-quinolones is explained using CORR₂O₂ catalyzed coupling of isatoic anhydride and heterocyclic substituents at room temperature. This reaction continues under reflux conditions. This technique was used as better strategy giving high yields. The present technique gives a few advantages, for example, short response times and upgraded selectivity. The structures of the Compounds are affirmed by ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR, Mass spectral information.

KEY WORDS: 2-substituted 4-MY-quinolones, heterocyclic, isatoic anhydride, Nano-particle catalyst.

INTRODUCTION
Quinazolones are combined heterocyclic systems that having a fused character of organic reactions. Quinazolones are fused heterocyclic compounds that possessing an extensive array of biological activities. Quinazolones and its substituents have increased a lot of candidates in the ongoing part as a significant pharmacore in the group of various naturally dynamic heterocyclic system. Its substituents have been utilized as multifunctional fragments for some antihypertensive and pain relieving drugs¹⁻³. Besides, quinazolone-substituents are linked with a few significant marine extracts, for example, anti-cancer⁴, anti-arthritic^{5,6}, anti-bacterial^{7,8}, anti-toxic⁹, anti-infectious¹⁰, anti-viral¹¹, anti-hypertensive¹² and obesity, anti-prostate, anti-diabetic¹³⁻¹⁵. Quinazolones represent a class of advanced heterocycles that happen in around 150 naturally occurring alkaloids, some of which share a wide range of organic and pharmacological activities, for example, antitumor, histone A, histone F, alkaloids, brachyandry and related¹⁶⁻¹⁸. Although various strategies have been developed¹⁹, the recently announced conditions suggested in respect the most inexpensive metal catalytic agents, solvents or potentially explicit conditions. Various multifunctional systems have been produced for the preparation of 2-substituted 4-MY-quinazolones. The most traditional and general conversions for the union of quinazolones are still through the linking between α-aminoacetonitriles and aldehyde

47

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Article

Synthesis and Antibacterial Activity of Novel (4-Fluorophenyl)(4-(naphthalen-2-yl)-6-aryl-2-thioxo-2,3-dihydropyrimidin-1(6H)-yl)methanone Derivatives

Tharaka Lakshmi, Pooja Thakur, Sigal Hani, Krishna Kishor, Ramani, Sridharjarama, Uday Kumar, Mani

First published: 18 November 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/jhcc.2388> | Volume 1

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Abstract

A novel series of (4-fluorophenyl)(4-(naphthalen-2-yl)-6-aryl-2-thioxo-2,3-dihydropyrimidin-1(6H)-yl)methanone derivatives were synthesized from reaction of 6-(naphthalen-2-yl)-4-aryl-3,4-dihydropyrimidine-2(1H)-thiones with 4-fluorobenzoylchloride in dichloromethane in the presence of triethylamine. The synthesized compounds were screened for antibacterial activity against Gram positive bacteria, namely, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC25923 and *Listeria monocytogenes* MTCC637, and Gram negative bacteria, namely, *Escherichia coli* ATCC25922 and *Enterobacter proteus* ATCC700605, respectively. Some of the tested compounds showed significant antimicrobial activity.

Citing Literature

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Volume 18, Issue 1
January 2019
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Synthesis and Antibacterial Activity of Some New 4,6-Dichloro-1,2,4-Triazin-5(1H)-ylidene-substituted Derivatives

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Heterocyclic Letters
Vol. 8, No. 1279-2408 Nov-Jan (2017)
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ONE-POD SYNTHESIS OF 2-SUBSTITUTED-QUINAZOLONES BY COUPLING OF
1-BROMO BENZAMIDE, BENZALDEHYDE AND AMMONIA CATALYSED BY
CuNO₂·H₂O

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*Corresponding Author E-mail: Theivrajm@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
A series of 2-substituted quinazolinone derivatives have been synthesized in excellent yields by one-pot reaction using 2-bromobenzamide, benzaldehyde, ammonia. The desired products were isolated in moderate to excellent yields in the presence of Cu(NO₂)₂·H₂O. All the products were identified by spectral (¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and mass) and analytical data.

KEYWORDS: 2-Substituted Quinazolinone; One-pot reaction; ammonia; synthesis; Heterocyclic compound.

INTRODUCTION
Among all the known heterocyclic, quinazolinone core and its derivatives consist an important class of compounds, as they are vesting in a large family of products with extensive biological activities.¹ They generally display useful therapeutic and pharmacological properties such as anticancerous, antihypertensive and antimicrobial activities.² Furthermore, the heterocyclic core constitutes more than 40 alkaloids isolated from natural products.³ 4(3H)-Quinazolinones are present in a large family of products with pharmacological properties including anticancer, hepatic, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammation.⁴ A small number of quinazolinones have been reported as potent chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of melanoma. For example, 3-aryloxyquinoline-2,4(1H)-diones as antimicrobial agents⁵ and quinazolinone derivatives as anticancer agents.⁶ Recently, these moieties have been evaluated as antagonists of various biological receptors, such as 5-HT_{2A} related diseases.⁷ Due to the wide range and applicability of quinazolinones and its related derivatives, their synthesis has drawn interests from organic chemists.^{8,9}

In view of their importance, a number of methods for 4(3H)-quinazolinone preparation have been developed. Recently, Wilks and co-workers reported a straight forward procedure for the

129

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SILVER YBOLATE CATALYZED ONE-POT SYNTHESIS OF 3-SUBSTITUTED QUINAZOLONES BY THREE-COMPONENT COUPLING OF ANTHRANILIC ACID, AMINES AND ORTHO ESTERS AT ROOM TEMPERATURE UNDER SOLVENT-FREE CONDITIONS

S. Hari Krishna, P. Thirumal*

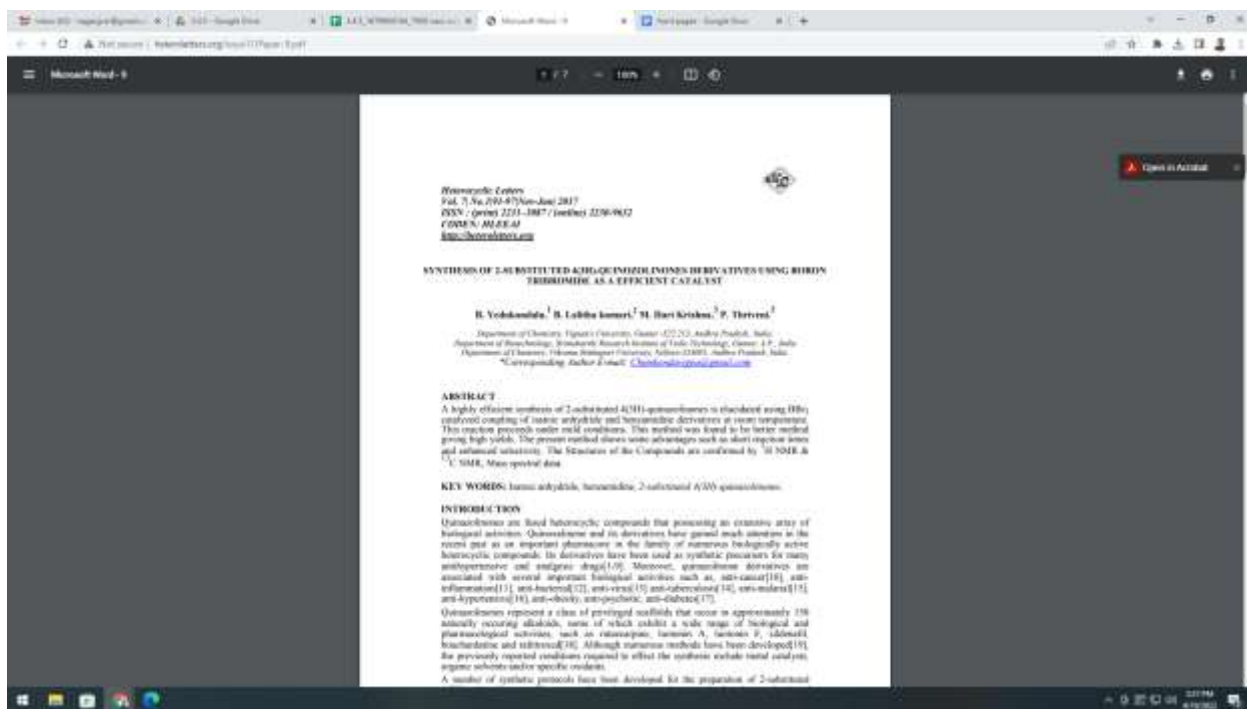
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ABSTRACT
A series of 3-substituted quinazolones derivatives have been synthesized in excellent yields by one-pot reaction using a three-component condensation of anthranilic acid, amines, and ortho esters at room temperature under solvent-free conditions. The reaction was efficiently promoted by AgOTf. All the products were identified by spectral (¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and mass) and analytical data.

KEYWORDS: one-pot reaction, room temperature, 3-Substituted Quinazolones, Silver triflate


INTRODUCTION
The exploration of heterocycles as privileged structures in drug discovery is an important major area in medicinal chemistry.¹ Among them, the quinazolone ring system is a ubiquitous structural unit and extensive pharmacophore found in a number of alkaloids and many biologically active compounds. Quinazolones have emerged as an important class of integrated heterocycles that have attracted significant synthetic interest because of their pharmacological and therapeutic properties like anti-HIV,² anti-cancer,^{3,4} anti-tumor,⁵ anti-epilepsy,⁶ anti-histone,⁷ anti-fungal,^{8,9} anti-herpesvirus¹⁰ and anti-mutagenic activities,¹¹ etc. A small number of quinazolones have been reported as potent chemopreventive agents in the treatment of tuberculosis. For example, 3-aryl-6,3-dichloro-2H-1,2,4-benzoxazine-2,4N-dioxides and 3-arylquinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-diones as anticancer/antibacterial agents¹² and quinazolones derivatives as anticancerizing agents.¹³ The antihypertensive activities of these compounds were also investigated.¹⁴ In addition to their occurrence in natural products, they also frequently appear as pharmacological agents for drug applications as potent antagonistic receptors.¹⁵ For example, Ergometrin, isolated from *Pipiperon harnwellii*, has been found to possess vasoactive activity.¹⁶ A few illustrative examples of quinazolones are that these various pharmacological activities are listed in

113



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Witencycle Letters
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SYNTHESIS OF QUINAZOLIMONES VIA TANDEM CYCLEIZATION OF 2-HALOGENOZINC ACIDS WITH AMIDES USING CERIUM(III) CHLORIDE AS A CATALYST

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ABSTRACT
Tandem cyclization of 2-halozenoic acids with amides provides a new facile protocol for the synthesis of 2-substituted quinazolinones using Cerium(III) chloride as effective catalyst. This protocol is very simple and provides moderate yields.

KEYWORDS: (aminoalkyl)amides, Cerium(III) chloride.

INTRODUCTION
Heterocycles has drawn a special focus in organic chemistry due to its availability to natural products and their biological properties.¹ Efforts have been made to design the synthesis and utilize the versatile heterocyclic moiety for diagnostic applications. Their ability is to provide an insight of synthetic, chemical and biological properties of nitrogen compounds. Generally, quinazolinone nucleus with an important scaffold that was found in a wide range of biologically active compounds including natural product and synthetic drugs.²⁻⁷ Camptothecin and Maysinone have been approved as a drug by FDA. Both the drugs having diverse uses. It has an elevated growing interest due to their diverse synthetic methodology. Further they have been provided with an important application in a biological field such as anti-parasitic, antitumoral, anticancer and antibiotic action.⁸⁻¹²

Quinazolinones are prevalent in a wide range of both natural and semi-natural products. For example, Etoposide, Irinotecan, Irinotecan A, Irinotecan B and Irinotecan C have all been found to display noteworthy biological activities including anti-metastatic and anti-cancer properties.¹³⁻¹⁷ With a high occurrence of quinazolinone derivatives displaying broad and diverse biological profiles, efficient routes for the synthesis of these heterocyclic structures has attracted significant attention over many years.¹⁸

These compounds exhibit remarkable antitubercular, antilegal, antimalarial, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer activities.¹⁹⁻²¹ In addition, some quinazolinone derivatives are already being used and some are being tested in clinical trials for the treatment of cancer, which are expected to be promising candidates for basic and practical approaches for the synthesis of cancer therapy in the future.²²

140

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Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of aryl and hetero-aryl linked thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidine derivatives as anticancer agents

El-Hamoussi,^{1*} A. M. El-Zohri,² Moustafa, Oba, Abd El-Aziz, Hamed, Hamed, El-Sayed, El-Sayed,³ Ibrahim, El-Sayed,⁴

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Abstract

A new library of different aryl and heteroaryl linked thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidine (9a-f) derivatives were synthesized and characterized by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and mass spectroscopic techniques. Further, these were evaluated for their anticancer potentials against the selected four human cancer cell lines including PC3 (prostate cancer), A549 (lung cancer), MCF-7 (breast cancer) and CO-145 (pancreatic cancer). The obtained results suggested that four compounds 9a, 9b, 9g and 9i exhibited more potent anticancer properties. Particularly, two compounds 9a and 9i demonstrated more suitable anticancer activity of the library.

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Rationale

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Development and Characterization of Voriconazole loaded Solid Lipid Nanoparticle for Topical Drug Delivery.

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²Associate Professor, Chaitanya Mahaperi University, Raichur, Andhra Pradesh, India.
³Teacher, Karmaveer B.S. Sastry Siddhanta Technical Training Institute, Hyderabad, India.
⁴Research Scientist, Swati Pharmaceuticals, Vadodra, India.

ABSTRACT

Voriconazole is one of the second generation antifungals which are synthetic triazole with improved anti-fungal activity. Voriconazole is available commercially as tablets and oral formulations. The reported formulations are associated with the hepatic and renal abnormalities. Voriconazole is also playing a major role in the treatment of fungal disease like aspergillosis, candidiasis etc. The present study is to assess the role of solid lipid nanoparticles in improving the therapeutic efficacy of voriconazole. In the present research solid lipid nanoparticles were prepared by the *dry* *down* homogenization method using Compritol 410, Glycerol and preservative glycolic. Polyoxone 1800 surfactant and zinc stearate as co-surfactant. The prepared solid lipid nanoparticles were evaluated for their physicochemical properties like particle size, PDI, zeta potential, entrapment efficiency, drug release study etc. Among all the 6 formulations for solid lipid nanoparticles prepared with oleic acid were found to have the good physicochemical properties. Solid lipid nanoparticles prepared with 300 mg of oleic acid were found to have the better particle size (144.2807 Å) and good release in comparison with other formulations. The polydispersity index values were also found to have less than 0.5 for all the formulations which is an indication for uniform particle size. Voriconazole solid lipid nanoparticles prepared with 300 mg of oleic acid were found to have the controlled drug release. Solid lipid nanoparticles prepared with 300 mg of oleic acid were found to have the good physical stability up to 3 months.

Keywords: Voriconazole, solid lipid nanoparticles, Toxicology, Stability, In-vitro polymerized.

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Adsorption of phenol and resorcinol from aqueous solution by Chitosan/Poly(acrylamide-co-2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid) hydrogels: modeling and kinetic studies

T.C. Raja Kumar, T.V. Rajalakshmi, S.K.N. Shashi Ramani, Veera Reddy, Y.Vijaya

Abstract

The removal of phenol and resorcinol from aqueous solution by the Chitosan/Poly(acrylamide-co-2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid) (CPAA) hydrogels has been investigated calculating technique of batch mode adsorption. In this study, chelating hydrogels are synthesized from Chitosan, acrylamide, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid by free radical polymerization method in the presence of 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile and potassium persulfate act as a cross-linker and initiator. The resulting chelating hydrogels were characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and Scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Swelling properties of CPAA hydrogels were also studied. In a batch adsorption system as a function of pH, contact time, adsorbent dose and initial concentration of phenol and resorcinol were investigated comprehensively thereby the adsorption kinetics and adsorption isotherms are discussed systematically. The adsorption process followed pseudo-second order kinetic model. The adsorption data was correlated with Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm models, where in Langmuir model of adsorption best explained the adsorption process by the CPAA hydrogels. The adsorption capacity of CPAA hydrogels calculated from the Langmuir model was found to be 76.82 mg/g and 83.33 mg/g for phenol and resorcinol respectively.

How to Cite:
T.C. Raja Kumar, T.V. Rajalakshmi, S.K.N. Shashi Ramani, Veera Reddy, Y.Vijaya. Adsorption of phenol and resorcinol from aqueous solution by Chitosan/Poly(acrylamide-co-2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid) hydrogels: modeling and kinetic studies. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 2020, 25(16), 2227-2234. Retrieved from <https://www.ijastech.com/doi/10.30523/ijastech.2516.2227-2234>

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Abstract

We report a new facile synthetic procedure for the C-allylation reaction of indole and indole derivatives at 3-position with cyclic and acyclic in the presence of 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether under mild conditions. The optimum composition of the reaction mixture and catalyst were determined for maximum yield of C-allylated indole derivatives with cyclic and acyclic indole derivatives. cyclic and acyclic was found at 1:1 equivalence 1:4 equivalence with the presence of 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether, in water-soluble solvent and under temperature conditions. The results showed that under optimum conditions indole derivatives can be obtained good to excellent yields (80–90%) by the C-allylation of indole with cyclic and acyclic.

Graphic abstract



Development of new method for C-C bond formation

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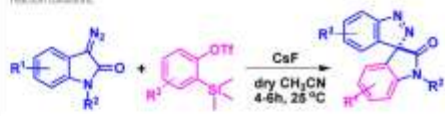
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Graphical Abstract

An intermolecular cycloaddition between 3-diazoindoles and arynes has been developed to produce a novel series of spiro[indazole-3,3'-indolin]-2'-one derivatives in good yields under mild reaction conditions.



Abstract

An intermolecular cycloaddition between 3-diazoindoles and arynes generated in situ from 2-(trimethylsilyloxy)trifluoromethanesulfonate in the presence of 2.5 mol% cesium fluoride has been achieved to produce a novel series of spiro[indazole-3,3'-indolin]-2'-one derivatives in good yields under mild experimental conditions. It is an elegant strategy for the quick construction of a highly rigid spirocyclic compounds in a single step.

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Adsorption of phenol and resorcinol from aqueous solution by Chitosan/Poly(acrylamide-co-2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid) hydrogels: modeling and kinetic studies

T.C. Raja Kumar, T.V. Rajalakshmi, S.K.N. Shashi Kumar, V. Veera Reddy, V. Vijaya

Abstract

The removal of phenol and resorcinol from aqueous solution by the Chitosan/Poly(acrylamide-co-2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid) (CPAA) hydrogels has been investigated calculating technique of batch mode adsorption. In this study, chelating hydrogels are synthesized from Chitosan, acrylamide, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid by free radical polymerization method in the presence of 4,4'-azobis(2-cyanolonic acid) and potassium persulfate act as a cross-linker and initiator. The resulting chelating hydrogels were characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and Scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Swelling properties of CPAA hydrogels were also studied. In a batch adsorption system as a function of pH, contact time, adsorbent dose and initial concentration of phenol and resorcinol were investigated comprehensively thereby the adsorption kinetics and adsorption isotherms are discussed systematically. The adsorption process followed pseudo-second order kinetic model. The adsorption data was correlated with Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm models, where in Langmuir model of adsorption best explained the adsorption process by the CPAA hydrogels. The maximum capacity of CPAA hydrogels calculated from the Langmuir model was found to be 76.82 mg/g and 83.33 mg/g for phenol and resorcinol respectively.

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Journal of Molecular Liquids
Volume 261, August 2017, Pages 328–333

Methyl orange removal from aqueous solution using goethite, chitosan beads and goethite impregnated with chitosan beads

Shimaa Elshahhat Elshamshary^a, Yasser Elmetwally^b, Ghada El-Sherpieny^a, R. A. El-
Shorbagy^a

Abstract

The adsorption of methyl orange (MO) onto goethite (G), chitosan beads (CB) and goethite impregnated with chitosan beads (GCB) as a new and potential adsorbents have been studied. Batch adsorption studies were conducted to evaluate the effect of various parameters such as pH, contact time, initial dye concentration and temperature. The adsorbents are characterized by using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) analysis, respectively. FTIR results revealed that hydroxyl, amino and carboxyl functional groups present on the surface of adsorbents. Experimental equilibrium data for adsorption of MO was analyzed by the Langmuir, Freundlich and Dubinin-Radushkevich models. The results obtained that the best fit was achieved with the Langmuir isotherm equation with maximum adsorption capacities of 55, 71 and 84 mg/g for G, CB and GCB, respectively. The pseudo-Einstein and pseudo-second-order model equations were used to analyze the kinetic data of the adsorption process and the data was fitted well with the pseudo-second-order kinetic model. The calculated thermodynamic parameters, namely ΔG° , ΔH° and ΔS° showed that adsorption of MO was spontaneous and endothermic in the temperature range 28–35°C. Desorption experiments were carried out to explore the feasibility of regenerating the adsorbent and the adsorbed MO from G, CB and GCB were desorbed using 0.1 M NaOH with an efficiency of 91, 94 and 90%, respectively. Findings of the present study indicated that G, CB and GCB can be successfully used for removal of MO from aqueous solution.

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Application of ZnO nanorods as an adsorbent material for the removal of As(III) from aqueous solution: kinetics, isotherms and thermodynamic studies

Saba Qasbi^{1*}, Ghania Farid², Saadullah Khan³, Haseem-Ul-Haque Siddiqui⁴

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Abstract

Removal of metals from water systems causes a big concern from the environmental point of view due to their severe toxicity towards aquatic life and humans. Application of ZnO from aqueous solution to ZnO nanorods as adsorbent has been investigated in the present study. The synthesized nanorods were characterized by SEM, FT-IR spectroscopy, XRD, and thermogravimetric analysis. Optimum adsorption conditions were determined with respect to pH, adsorbent dose, contact time, and temperature. The experimental data were analyzed using the Lagergren's first-order, pseudo-second-order and Langmuir adsorption kinetic models. The results revealed that the pseudo-second-order kinetic model provided the best description of the data. Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption models were applied to the equilibrium data. The maximum As(III) adsorption capacity of ZnO nanorods was found to be 40.10 mg/g at pH = 7.0, adsorbent dose 0.4 g, contact time 100 min, and temperature 302 K. The calculated thermodynamic parameters, ΔG° (kJ/mol) = -2.94, -2.50 and -4.20 kJ/mol at 302–308 K, ΔH° (kJ/mol) and ΔS° (kJ/mol K) showed that the sorption of As(III) over ZnO nanorods was feasible, spontaneous and exothermic, respectively.

Introduction

Water pollution due to the release of various toxic chemicals and their toxic bioaccumulation and subsequent is a global problem.

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Removal of anionic dyes (Reactive Black 5 and Congo Red) from aqueous solutions using Banana Peel Powder as an adsorbent

Yemata Subudath Maniappan¹, Vijaya Perumal², Raj Kishor³, Anandharajasekar⁴, Chandrasekhar⁵

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2Affiliation: + expand
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4Affiliation: + expand
5Affiliation: + expand

PMID: 28127823 DOI: 10.1016/j.jestec.2017.10.015

Abstract:

The adsorption characteristics of Reactive Black 5 (RB5) and Congo Red (CR) onto Banana Peel Powder (BPP) from aqueous solution were investigated as a function of pH, contact time, initial dye concentration and temperature. The BPP was characterized by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis. FTIR results revealed the hydroxyl (-OH), amine (-NH) and carbonyl (-C=O) functional groups present on the surface of BPP. The SEM results show that BPP has an irregular and porous surface morphology which is adequate for dye adsorption. The equilibrium data were analyzed using Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm models. Experimental results were best represented by the Langmuir isotherm model. The adjustments of models were confirmed by the Chi-square (χ^2) test and the correlation coefficients (R^2). The maximum monolayer adsorption capacities of RB5 and CR on BPP calculated from Langmuir isotherm model were 95.2 and 164.8 mg/g at pH 3.0 and 2.00. Experimental data were also tested in terms of adsorption kinetics using pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order kinetic models. The results showed that the adsorption processes of both RB5 and CR followed well pseudo-second-order kinetic models. The calculated thermodynamic parameters ΔG° , ΔH° and ΔS° showed that the adsorption of RB5 and CR onto BPP was feasible, spontaneous and endothermic in the temperature range 290–330K. The RB5 and CR were desorbed from BPP using 0.1M NaOH. The recovery for both anionic dyes was found to be higher than 90%. Based on these it can be concluded that BPP can be used as an effective, low cost, and eco-friendly adsorbent for CR removal than RB5 from aqueous solution.

Keywords: Adsorption; Anionic dyes; Isotherms; Kinetics; Temperature; Thermodynamics.

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124 views

A blue enzyme from marine bacterium for green technological applications

Abstract

Laccases are the green tools that can find potential applications in various industries. There are many reports available on laccases from plants and fungi sources but very few reports are available on bacterial laccases. Bacterial laccases show broad range of substrate specificity and it is easy to isolate and purify the discharge wastewater laccases as compared to fungal laccases. Therefore, there are many advantages of bacterial laccases over fungal laccases.



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File | Downloads | Open Access | A review on importance of bioactive compounds of medicinal plants in treating Idiopathic pulmonary Fibrosis (special emphasis on isoquinoline alkaloids) | 2/28 | 100% | [Icons]

REVIEW **Open Access**

A review on importance of bioactive compounds of medicinal plants in treating Idiopathic pulmonary Fibrosis (special emphasis on isoquinoline alkaloids)

Dr. Indira Gupta¹, J. C. Deekaramani², Sathya Chandra Parthasarathy³, Mani Prabhakar Reddy⁴ and Dr. Jyoti Babu⁵

Abstract
Background: Idiopathic pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) is a fatal lung disease of unknown cause which affects the normal lung architecture and function by depositing excessive collagen and ultimately lead to the death of the individual. A number of factors can lead to its development and currently there is no cure for this disease.
Main text: There are various drugs available to slow the symptoms and decelerate its development by targeting pathways involved in the development of IPF. But there had also been various side effects detected by these drugs. It is known since decades that medicinal plants and their constituents have been used all over the world to reduce morbidity and cure various diseases. This review article is to point on the effects of various natural bioactive compounds of 30 plant extracts that show bronchodilator and therapeutic properties against the disease and so can be used in treating IPF. Applying synthetic drugs just reducing the side effects.
Conclusion: This review included different medications that cause pulmonary fibrosis along with compounds that can reduce fibrosis drugs used for the treatment of idiopathic fibrosis. However, the medicinal plants used for the experimental study to determine the pathogenesis of fibrosis with a special note on isoquinoline alkaloids and their role in reducing various factors leading to IPF thus providing primary therapeutic approach.
Keywords: Pulmonary Fibrosis, Idiopathic, Respiratory, Bronchitis

Background
Fibrosis is the complex development of fibrous connective tissue in an organ that interferes or inhibits the normal function and architecture of the underlying organ or tissue. It arises from a single cell line called fibroblasts which are foreign to various and are composed of fibrous or connective tissue. Being from mesenchymal tissue.

Also see genes of one organ as liver [5]. The formation of fibrosis in the lungs is termed pulmonary fibrosis, which is also known as idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF). IPF is a disease or condition which arises spontaneously for which the cause is unknown. IPF is a progressive, age-related, devastating lung disorder that is fatal with a high mortality rate. Different disorders can arise during the normal healing process of the damaged or injured lung tissue which can be characterized as fibroblast differentiation, activation of inflammatory cells, extracellular matrix remodeling and collagen deposition [5]. In general, the extracellular matrix (ECM) is mainly constituted by collagen and it gives strength to the various tissues and work as glue, gelatin and glue.

Conclusion
This review article is to point on the effects of various natural bioactive compounds of 30 plant extracts that show bronchodilator and therapeutic properties against the disease and so can be used in treating IPF. Applying synthetic drugs just reducing the side effects.

Keywords: Pulmonary Fibrosis, Idiopathic, Respiratory, Bronchitis

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Antioxidant potential and optimization of production of extracellular polysaccharide by *Acinetobacter indicus* M6

Journal of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

RESEARCH Open Access

Antioxidant potential and optimization of production of extracellular polysaccharide by *Acinetobacter indicus* M6

Dr. Sanjay Bhargava¹, Anupam K. Bhargava¹, Anupam K. Bhargava¹, C. Subramani², G. Uma Devi¹, L. S. Venkateshwar¹ and Siba Prakashan Kumar¹

Abstract

Background: Extracellular polysaccharides (EPS) produced by health promoting strains isolated from green ecosystem can be used in pharmaceutical, food engineering, biotechnology, and bio-sensing technology. The EPS producing strain was identified as *Acinetobacter indicus* M6 strain by 16S rDNA analysis. The protein produced by the strain was purified and chemically analyzed and antioxidant activity was determined. The data obtained were compared against DCC223, a well-known drug in the market.

Results: The results have clearly shown that M6 EPS was found to be superior with significant antioxidant activity. The DCF showed 50% of hydroxyl radical scavenging activity and a concentration of 100 µg/ml, significant radical scavenging activity (70.9%) at a concentration of 80 µg/ml, and DPPH radical scavenging activity (70.2%) at a concentration of 100 µg/ml, respectively. HPLC and GC-MS results showed that the major EPS was a heteropolysaccharide composed of glucose as a major monomer and mannose and galactose were minor monomers. Furthermore, the production of EPS by *Acinetobacter indicus* M6 was increased through optimization of carbon source, media, growth phase, and pH. The response surface methodology showed the production of EPS reached to 1.11 g/l after the optimization of carbon source. The obtained results are statistically significant and a p -value of 0.05. The optimized medium improved the production of EPS and a two-fold higher production with the best results.

Conclusions: *Acinetobacter indicus* M6 strain produces a novel and unique extracellular polysaccharide with high antioxidant activity. DCC223 without addition the presence of other antioxidants (vitamin E, vitamin C, and beta-carotene) and L-ascorbic acid, showed higher activity. The optimized medium improved the production of EPS and a two-fold higher in comparison with the best results. The novel optimized medium could be used as a promising alternative for the commercialization of EPS.

Keywords: Extracellular polysaccharides, Antioxidant activity, Response surface methodology, Biotechnology, Optimization

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Chromium (VI) bioremediation using *Spongomorpha indica* | Regional Studies in Marine Science | Volume 26, September 2022, 202212

Article preview

Introduction
References (24)
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Regional Studies in Marine Science
Volume 26, September 2022, 202212

Green treatment of chromium contaminated water using *Spongomorpha indica*

Jaya Debi D.,* A. B. Sengupta S.,* Tanvita Ghoshana S.,* Vinita Das S.,*
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Abstract

The current study presents chromium (VI) bioremediation performance of *Spongomorpha indica* from synthetic medium. *Spongomorpha indica*, naturally available green microalgae was selected as an adsorbent. The influence of three process parameters (i.e., initial pH, initial chromium (VI) concentration and *Spongomorpha indica* biomass dosage) on the performance of bioremediation was studied. CCD of RSM was adopted to optimize process parameters and the results were analyzed using ANOVA to determine significance of individual parameters and their interaction effect on process efficiency. The predicted optimum values (i.e., the bioremediation 96.24%, pH 5.62, initial Cr(VI) concentration 50.82 mg/L and *Spongomorpha indica* biomass dosage 10.04 g/L) through statistical optimization were found to be almost exactly equal to the confirmation.

PeerJ

Potential of artificial intelligence to accelerate diagnosis and drug discovery for COVID-19

Indira Mittal¹, Abhinav Puri Karlapudi¹, T. C. Venkateswara¹,
Vijaya Prabhakar Kodali¹, Durgita Sri Singh Macanaba¹ and
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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has caused havoc worldwide. The tests currently used to diagnose COVID-19 are based on real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), computed tomography medical imaging techniques and seroassays. It takes 2 days to obtain results from the RT-PCR test and also shortage of test kits causing a requirement for alternate and rapid methods to accurately diagnose COVID-19. Application of artificial intelligence technologies such as the Internet of Things, machine learning tools and big data analysis to COVID-19 diagnosis could yield rapid and accurate results. The neural networks and machine learning tools can also be used to develop potential drug molecules. Pharmaceutical companies face challenges linked to the costs of drug molecules, research and development efforts, reduced efficiency of drugs, safety concerns and the conduct of clinical trials. In this review, relevant features of artificial intelligence and their potential applications to COVID-19 diagnosis and drug development are highlighted.

Subjects: Bioinformatics, Drugs and Devices, Computational Science

Keywords: Machine learning, Neural networks, Drug discovery, Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, Artificial intelligence, Computed tomography, SARS-CoV-2, Pharmacogenomics, Biologics modeling, Protein prediction

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic is a worldwide health crisis. The causative agent for COVID-19 disease is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (Wu et al., 2020).

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Biochemical and molecular characterization of lactase producing bacterium isolated from dairy effluent

S.C. Sathyanarayanan¹, S. Madhan, Arin², S. Suresh³, A. Prasad, Anurupa Saha⁴, M. Saha⁴, A. Saha⁵, S. K. Saha⁶, S. Saha⁷, S. Saha⁸, S. Saha⁹, S. Saha¹⁰

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Received 2 July 2019; revised 20 August 2019; accepted 20 December 2019; available online 18 December 2019; version of record 1 March 2020

Abstract
In the present study, the microbial source for potent lactase producers was explored to supplement bacteria by conventional microbiological methods. Dairy effluent was screened for lactase producing bacteria by conventional microbiological methods. Among the positive isolates, one isolate WJ1001 was found to be a strong producer of lactase enzyme and the strain identified by 16S rDNA analysis. The lactase producing bacterium is identified as *Bifidobacterium* by biochemical and 16S rDNA analysis. The WJ1001 strain found to flourish in a temperature range of 20–55°C, pH range of 5–8 and a salt concentration up to 8%. Further, the partially purified enzyme preparation was tested by cytosol

Keywords: Lactase, Dairy effluent, Bifidobacterium, Lactase activity, Dairy effluent, Bifidobacterium

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Journal of King Saud University - Science
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Evaluation of anti-cancer, anti-microbial and anti-biofilm potential of biosurfactant extracted from an *Acinetobacter M6* strain

Shobana Devi Aravamudan,^a R. D. Vasanthakumari,^{b,c} S. Sankarabharathi,^a Rajini Ramesh Babu,^a Lakshmi Muthu,^a Indira Prakashan, Indar,^a

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Abstract
Biosurfactants are amphiphilic compounds produced by bacteria either extracellularly or as a part of the cell membrane. Biosurfactants have had a profound impact on medical and pharmaceutical fields including, in our previous work, we isolated a new biosurfactant produced by *Acinetobacter medius* M6 which reduces the surface tension of water from 72.0 to 39.0 mN/m and which showed thermophilic, halophilic and acidophilic stability. The chemical nature was found to be a class of glycolipopeptide. Here, our research presents the extracted biosurfactant's anti-proliferative activity against lung cancer cells (A549), and anti-microbial and anti-biofilm activity against MRSA. The anti-cancer activity of biosurfactant against lung cancer cells was evaluated in terms of cell viability.

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Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy
Year : 2019, Volume : 13, Issue : 1
First page : (64) Last page : (71)
Print ISSN : 0973-8916, Online ISSN : 2230-7303.

Characterization of Bacteriocin Producing Probiotic Properties of *Enterococcus casseliflavus* MI001 Isolated from Curd Sample

Indira M.¹, Venkateswarulu T.C.¹, Peele K. Abraham¹, Prabhakar K. Vidya², Krupanidhi S.^{1,*}

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Online published on 30 December, 2019

Abstract

The identification of bacteriocin with a wide activity spectrum as a consequence of bacterial infections and spoilage microorganisms addresses an important aspect of food safety. In this study, the potential bacteriocin-producing bacterium was preliminarily confirmed as *Enterococcus* species and the isolate was identified as *Enterococcus casseliflavus* MI001. The probiotic properties of *E. casseliflavus* MI001 was studied for acid and bile tolerance tests. In addition, the aggregation and co-aggregation ability of the strain to protect the host from colonization was studied. Further, the strain was also found antibiotic susceptible against commonly available antibiotics.

Keywords

Bacteriocin; Probiotic; *Enterococcus casseliflavus*; Antimicrobial activity.

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Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy
Year : 2019, Volume : 13, Issue : 3
First page : (325) Last page : (335)
Print ISSN : 0973-8916 Online ISSN : 2230-7303.

Molecular Characterization of a Biopolymer Producing Bacterium Isolated from Sewage Sample

Reddy A. Ranganadha^{1,***}, Krupanidhi S.¹, Venkateswarulu T.C.^{1,*}, Kumar R. Bharat², Sudhakar P.³, Prabhakar K. Vidya^{2,*}

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Online published on 30 December, 2019.

Abstract

Plastics and polypropylene polymers are synthesized from nonrenewable resources and persist in environment long after intended use, resulting into problems of global environmental pollution. Hence, the present study focused on production of polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB) microbial polyester by bacterial fermentation. In the present study, 05 PHB producing bacterial species were isolated from sewage waste, Guntur, India. Among all one isolate showed the maximum PHB yield of 4g/L. The high PHB producing bacterium was identified as *Achromobacter nosocomialis* RR20, based on biochemical and molecular methods. Further, the characterization of PHB produced from this strain was also studied by analytical methods namely, FT-IR, DTA, TGA, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and LC-MS.

Keywords

Springer Link

Production of polyhydroxybutyrate in *Escherichia coli* using response surface optimization for physico-chemical process parameters

K. V. Prabhakar
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10,95 €

Abstract

Two biodegradable, polychydroxybutyrate, have been produced by some kinds of bacteria that possess great important applications in food packaging industries and also in medical field. In the present work, PHB production was maximized through the statistical optimization of nutritional components. The probable factors and always across chosen for the enhanced production of PHB were incubation and aeration (aeration). The relation time of production has been studied by understanding the complex interaction of variables using two-stated central composite design. The enhanced bioreactor with aeration/ventilation was used to produce PHB (yield of 2.03 g/L) at optimized conditions with a notable value change of optical density to comparative with minimal cell number and these findings have showed that the designed medium was significant to terms of higher of PHB production.

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Arif A, Venkateswarlu TK (2012) Polyhydroxybutyrate production in *Escherichia coli* using response surface optimization for physico-chemical process parameters. *J Biotechnol* 134:1–10

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Purification and Lignorel from Newly Isolated *Acinetobacter* KTCV2 Strain

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Abstract

A novel approach of cellulose based on culture producing lignorel using low-cost carbon sources has been employed for the study, and during strategies provided the information of cellulose and cellulase inhibitors during cellulose production. The inhibitor species was isolated from various gut and confirmed to its DNA analysis. SDS-PAGE reveals the molecular weight of purified cellulase was 45 kDa. Cellulase activity was achieved maximum of 0.2 IU/mL at pH 6.0 after 120 hours of incubation, and about 70% of polyphenols were converted into simple sugars. The enzyme activity was optimum at different physicochemical conditions like temperature at 37 °C, pH 7.0 and 0.1% concentration of benzene polysaccharide protein. Upon mixing cellulase-alkaloids activity of 0.04 IU/mL, the percentage of ethanol produced from cellulose hydrolysis using 2.0 gm/L of cellulose reached maximum ethanol (0.2 g/L) during 48 h of incubation. Cellulase produced by *Acinetobacter* before KTCV2 strain exhibits a short incubation period (4 h) and produce cellulase to break pH and temperature ranges. Benzene polysaccharide offers a cheaper raw material composed of cellulose biomass to agricultural practices, which served as a good substrate for the production of ethanol.

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In silico sgRNA tool design for CRISPR control of quorum sensing in *Acinetobacter* species

Shikha Datta Sainani^{1,2}, A. B. Venkatesan^{1,2,3}, Anand Venkatesan¹, Suvashis Sanyal¹, Jitendra Sanyal¹, Taha Pathan¹, Jitendra¹

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Abstract

CRISPR genome editing utilizes Cas2 nucleases and single guide RNA (sgRNA), which direct the nuclease to a specific site in the genome and makes a double stranded break (DSB). Design of sgRNA for CRISPR Cas targeting, and to generate CRISPR adaptations, uses a regulatory mechanism that ensures maximum CRISPR Cas9 system functions when a bacterial population is at highest risk of phage infection. *Acinetobacter baumannii* is the most regularly identified gram-negative bacterium infecting patients. Recent reports have demonstrated that the extent of diseases caused by *A. baumannii* is expanding and, in a few cases, now surpasses the quantity of infections caused by *E. coli*. Most *Acinetobacter* strains possess biofilm-forming ability, which plays a major role in virulence and drug resistance. Biofilm bacteria are resistant to many anti-biotic communication process, to activate gene expression. Many genes are involved in biofilm formation and the mechanisms to disrupt the biofilm network is still not clearly understood. In this study, we performed in silico gene editing to explore the *AbaI* gene, responsible for biofilm formation. The study employed different tools available for genome editing to create gene knockout, selecting the *A. baumannii* *AbaI* gene as a

Figure 5:

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction

2. Materials and Methods

3. Results and Discussion

4. Conclusion

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References

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Table (1)

Table 1

Research Article

Isolation and characterization of bacteriocin producing *Enterococcus casseliflavus* and its antagonistic effect on *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

El-Jalili,¹ G.G.Venkateswara,² G.Vijaya Lakshmi,³ N.Srinivas Reddy,⁴ S.Srinivasulu,⁵ A. D

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Received: 21 June 2023, Revised: 8 September 2023, Accepted: 9 September 2023, Available online: 27 September 2023, Volume of Issue: 12 December 2023.

Check for updates

Keywords: Bacteriocin, *Enterococcus casseliflavus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Antagonistic activity, Bacteriocin production.

Abstract

The discovery of antimicrobial (antibiotic) resistance with broad spectrum activity against bacterial infections caused by species (antibiotic resistance) is vital for food safety. In this study, a potential bacteriocin-producing bacterium was isolated, screened and confirmed as *Enterococcus casseliflavus* M9901 by its (16S) sequencing. The bacteriocin peptide was purified and analyzed by MALDI-TOF, which revealed the presence of a bacteriocin ABC transporter protein with a molecular weight of 22.5 kDa. The purified bacteriocin gave a final yield of 2.05, with a specific activity of 15,000 AU/mg. The bacteriocin showed antagonistic activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and has potential as an antimicrobial.

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Current Trends in Biotechnology and Pharmacy
Year : 2018, Volume : 12, Issue : 2
First page : (158) Last page : (168)
Print ISSN : 0973-8916 Online ISSN : 2230-7303.

Optimization of process parameters for Poly Hydroxy Butyrate Production from Isolated *Acinetobacter nosocomialis* RR20 through Submerged Fermentation

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Online published on 30 December, 2019.

Abstract

Poly Hydroxy Butyrate member of polyhydroxyalkanoates family and is generally used as an alternative to polypropylene based plastic. Production of Poly Hydroxy Butyrate, biodegradable polymer from industrial wastes has several advantages such as recycle of waste and the production of high valuable products. It has been isolated from various sources till date. In this study, different strains of isolated bacteria were evaluated for their PHB productivity, but *Acinetobacter nosocomialis* RR20 strain resulted highest production. Therefore, optimization of process parameters was determined in batch fermentation mode using one-parameter-at a-time approach for enhanced production of PHB. The influence of physical and chemical variables namely incubation temperature, incubation time, inoculum size, pH, carbon source, nitrogen source and mineral salts were studied for improving the production of PHB. Maximum PHB was found 4.17 g/L at optimized conditions of incubation period 48 h, temperature 37°C, pH 7.0, inoculum size of 4%, 30g/L molasses, 3g/L Ammonium sulphate and MgSO₄, 0.3g/L.

Keywords

PHB, *A. nosocomialis* RR20, Shake flask culture, Process variables.

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Role of biosurfactants in bioremediation of oil pollution-a review

Abhishek, Neha, Rajasekhari, J. R., M. S.G. Venkateswarlu, A. Mishra, Debnath, S., Lakshmi Lakshmi, A. Mittal, Suresh Babu, S. Srinivas Babu, S. Sridhar Prasad, S. Sridhar Prasad, S. Sridhar Prasad

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Abstract

The energy resources mainly petroleum and petroleum hydrocarbons are major pollutants of the environment. The oil and oil products contamination may cause severe harm and hence, the attention has been increased in the development of alternative technologies for elimination of these contaminants. Biosurfactants were used in the remediation of oil pollution due to advantages such as biodegradability and low toxicity. This review article provides a comprehensive overview of the role of biosurfactants in the bioremediation of oil pollution.

Keywords: Biosurfactants, Bioremediation, Oil pollution, Petroleum hydrocarbons, Environment.

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Design of an economically feasible nutrient medium for microorganisms using banana waste

Volume 15 - Issue 8 - 2017

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Keywords
banana waste
economically feasible
nutrient medium
microorganisms
fungi culture

Authors and Affiliations

DOI: [10.17987/2017081710](https://doi.org/10.17987/2017081710)

Abstract

The management of the generated waste is a major problem in developing countries. The waste generated in the agroprocessing has been used as sources of nutrients for the microbial. In the present study, a medium has been formulated with banana fruit stalk and the microbial growth was monitored. Growth and biomass production was examined on banana stalk agar (BSA) and broth (BSB), banana stalk dextrose agar (BSDA) and broth (BSDB) using conventional potato dextrose agar (PDA) and broth (PDB) as control. It was observed that the good microbial growth was observed when compared to that of other conventional growth media. The weight of the *Aspergillus niger* biomass in BSDB was 1.8 g after 4 weeks of growth and the weight of the biomass in PDB was 0.3 g. The remarkable growth on BSDB may be attributed that the banana stalk is highly rich in nutrients.

Keywords
banana waste, economically feasible, nutrient medium, microorganisms, Fungi culture

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Modeling an enhanced pro-subtilis strain networking a

K. Vidya Prabhakar
Department of Biotechnology, O. R. G. College of Engineering, Mysuru, India

Abstract
Modeling and optimization were performed to enhance production of lactase through submerged fermentation by modified subtilis YCC228 using wet-chemical neutral network (WCN) and response surface methodology (RSM). The effect of process parameters namely temperature (°C), pH, and inoculum size (g) and their combinatorial interactions on production was studied to study their nature for two-factorial design. The model was validated by conducting an experiment at optimized process variables which gave the maximum lactase activity of 24.25 U/ml. Compared to traditional method, 2.48-fold improved production was obtained after RSM optimization. This study clearly shows that both RSM and ANN models provided desired production. However, compared with RSM ($R^2 = 0.9910$), the ANN model ($R^2 = 0.9940$) gave a better prediction for the production of lactase.

References
Sankar DK, Subramanyam PB, Prasad P (2006) Evaluation of a submerged fermentation for Streptococcus griebii for solid state fermentation using response surface methodology. Lett Appl Microbiol 43:326–332

Keywords Lactase, Optimization, Submerged fermentation, Response surface methodology, Artificial neural network

10.1007/s12038-017-0002-z

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Optimization of lactose sur- response of lactan...

K. Vidya Prabakar
Department of Biotechnology, ITanagar College of Engineering, Salem, India
Full article available
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PubMed | Scopus | ORCID

Abstract
Lactan has excellent applications in dairy industry and consequently this enzyme is produced from bacterial sources but are in high risk. In this work, the production of lactan was improved by designing of optimal compositions in fermentation medium by one factor at a time. Lactan and yeast extract were selected as preferable medium and substrate sources for lactan production with tryptophan and MgCl₂ showing enhanced production. Statistical analysis proved to be a useful and powerful tool in developing optimal fermentation conditions. The individual and interactive role of lactose, yeast extract, tryptophan, sodium and tryptophan concentration on lactan production was examined by central composite design. Submerged fermentation with *Bacillus subtilis* strain VTP003 produced lactan activity of 63.25 U/ml in optimized medium. The activity was found to be higher in comparison to an unoptimized medium. This result confirmed that the designed medium was useful for producing higher yields of lactan.

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Optimization of Variables for Lactase Production from Isolated *Bacillus subtilis* strain VUVD001 Through Submerged Fermentation

Venkateswarulu T.C.^{1,*}, Prabhakar K. Vidya², Kumar R. Bharath¹, Krupanidhi S.¹
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Online published on 2 November, 2018

Abstract

Lactase enzyme is commercially important and is generally used for lactose hydrolysis in milk and whey. To date, it has been isolated from various sources. In this study, different strains of isolated bacteria were evaluated for their lactase productivity, but *Bacillus subtilis* VUVD001 resulted with the highest production. Therefore, optimal physical conditions were determined in batch fermentation process using one-variable-at-a-time approach for the production of lactase. The influence of some physical conditions namely pH, incubation temperature and time, inoculum size on enzyme production were studied for higher yield. Maximum activity of lactase in shake flask culture was found 15.27 U/ml at optimized conditions of incubation period 36 h, temperature 37°C, pH 7.0 and inoculum size of 5%.

Keywords

Lactase, *Bacillus subtilis*/VUVD001, Shake Flask Culture.

Chromium (Cr) is an occupational environmental contaminant gets transported through air, water and soil. The reactivity of Cr is well understood, hence to study the individual and interactive effects of different physicochemical parameters namely, temperature, pH, biomass dosage, initial Cr ion concentration and to determine the optimum values of process conditions to maximize the removal of Cr from the aqueous synthetic solution, Box-Behnken design using response surface methodology was employed. Regression analysis indicated that aqueous media was highly significant. Maximum Cr removal of 95.14% (based on carbon adsorbent) was obtained using optimization by response surface methodology at optimum conditions of pH 5.87, temperature 31.08 °C, initial concentration of Cr 30.00 mg/l and biomass loading of 0.5 g/l.

Keywords: Chromium, Carbon, Box-Behnken, Response surface methodology

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Journal	Volume	Issue	Pages
Journal of Environmental Health and Safety	1(1)	1	1-10

Abstract: Chromium (Cr) is an occupational environmental contaminant gets transported through air, water and soil. The reactivity of Cr is well understood, hence to study the individual and interactive effects of different physicochemical parameters namely, temperature, pH, biomass dosage, initial Cr ion concentration and to determine the optimum values of process conditions to maximize the removal of Cr from the aqueous synthetic solution, Box-Behnken design using response surface methodology was employed. Regression analysis indicated that aqueous media was highly significant. Maximum Cr removal of 95.14% (based on carbon adsorbent) was obtained using optimization by response surface methodology at optimum conditions of pH 5.87, temperature 31.08 °C, initial concentration of Cr 30.00 mg/l and biomass loading of 0.5 g/l.

Keywords: Chromium, Carbon, Box-Behnken, Response surface methodology

Author Information: K. Vidya Prabhakar, Department of Biotechnology, Chittoor Engineering College, Polavu, India. Email: kvidya@cech.ac.in

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Isolation and Identification of PolyHydroxyButyrate (PHB) producing bacteria from Sewage sample

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Online published on 17 July, 2017

Abstract

Plastics and synthetic polymers are synthesized from nonrenewable resources like petrochemicals and persist in the environment long after intended use, resulting into problems of solid waste management and global environmental pollution. Hence, an alternative source such as Polyhydroxyalkanoates that are biodegradable, linear polyesters produced primarily by bacteria which can be used as an effective thermoplastic, and has many characteristics similar to those of standard commercial plastics like polypropylene. Aliphatic polyester, poly(3-hydroxy butyrate) was discovered and identified as a granular component in bacterial cells. PHB can grow in a wide variety of natural environments and is the reserve polymer found in many species of bacteria found in nature, e.g. in soil, sea water, sewage waste or compost. In this present study high PHB producing strains were isolated from sewage sample. Five strains were showing PHB granules with Sudan Black B staining. The five strains were labeled as strain 2, 4, 5, 8 and 11. Further, they were morphologically and biochemically characterized. Growth profiles were studied for all these strains and were found that the PHB was produced maximum after 48 hrs at 37°C of incubation. Strain 2 showed high PHB production among the five strains isolated. The sugarcane molasses used in the medium for PHB production accounted for the least production cost.

Keywords

Polyhydroxy Butyrate, Biopolymer, Thermoplastic, Municipal sewage.

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Abstract
Cyanamides, ureamides and their derivatives have pharmaceutically attracted much attention because of their wide range of biological activities such as anti-parasitic, anti-algic, anti-arthritic, anti-tubercular, anti-trichomonas, anti-neoplastic and antineurological activities. The acylated cyanamides and substituted ureamides compounds were synthesized through which generated new generation of antimicrobial compounds in the laboratory. In the present study, 11 acylated and substituted cyanamides and substituted ureamides compounds were tested for their antimicrobial activity using Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method against the reference Gram-negative (Pseudomonas and AOC 1222), Gram-positive (ATCC 25922) and Gram-negative (Mycobacterium avium H37Rv) and Bacillus cereus (ATCC 13035) bacterial strains. Among the tested compounds, *N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)-*N*-nitrosyl-*N*-urea (IV) followed by *N*-nitrosyl-*N*-urea (IX) and *N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)-*N*-nitrosyl-*N*-urea (VII) were found to be efficient in inhibiting bacteria at tested concentrations with wider zones. Further modification of ureamides moiety may help to find more more reliable biological activities.

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Functional Characterization of traditional rice based alcoholic beverages of Assam, North East India

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Functional Characterization of traditional rice based alcoholic beverages of Assam, North East India

Chayanika Devi^{1*}, Pankaj Kalita², Himashri Deka¹, Binayati Datta¹, Ajit K. Tassoh¹,
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Abstract:
In North-East India, different types of alcoholic beverages like amik, bordsuk, jui, joupwam, saagani, ngazapung, sai mas and zikoko are traditionally prepared by tribal people viz., Karbi, Mishing, Bodo, Rabha, Ache. They use it in a traditional manner and also play an important role in contributing to livelihoods by enhancing their income generation. Rice and certain selected medicinal plants are used as substrates in preparation of these beverages and hence possess high value among the tribal communities. Present study was aimed at determining the nutritional, organoleptic and biochemical properties of various beverages prepared by different tribal communities. Qualitative and quantitative screening was performed using standard protocols. Phenolic and flavonoid contents were estimated spectrophotometrically using Folin-ciocalteu

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In Vitro anti-Protozoan Activity of Methanolic Extracts of *Caralluma procumbens* Against *Tritrichomonas foetus*.

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Abstract
Tritrichomonas foetus is a flagellated protozoan parasite that causes Tritrichomonosis. Among various infections, *Tritrichomonas foetus* infection is a major threat to animal husbandry contributing to heavy economic loss due to fetal deaths at abortions. Plants are a good source of a variety of secondary products that contain different bioactive compounds with medicinal properties. Species of *Caralluma* are known to be sources of potential therapeutic molecules. However, no studies have been carried out on the anti-protozoan activity of *Caralluma procumbens* against *Tritrichomonas foetus*. Hence the effect of different concentrations of *Caralluma* extract on the growth and survival of *Tritrichomonas foetus* was examined. Methanolic extract of *Caralluma procumbens* at the concentrations of 5 and 10 mg/ml inhibited the growth of *Tritrichomonas foetus* completely after 24 hours of incubation. A concentration of 2 mg/ml inhibited 80% growth of *Tritrichomonas foetus* after 48 hours of incubation with *Caralluma* extract. The results of the current study suggest that *C. procumbens* could

Keywords: Bioactive Compounds, *Caralluma procumbens*, Methanolic Extract, *Tritrichomonas foetus*, Tritrichomonosis


Introduction
Tritrichomonas foetus is a single cell flagellate parasite, known for causing infections in the reproductive tracts of bovine and intestinal tract of cats (1). *Tritrichomonas* belongs to the kingdom Protista. These are spindle shaped flagellate parasites with their size ranging from 5 to 25µm. *T. foetus* consists of three anterior flagella, one posterior flagellum with an undulating membrane (2). It is also known as venereal pathogen of the cattle that spreads through sexual intercourse. It has been recognized as major threat in the cat because specifically in the domesticated ones. This protozoan is an endemic pathogen usually residing in the rear lining of the colon (3). *Tritrichomonas foetus* is also known to cause Feline Tritrichomonas, a large bowel disease in cats (4,5). *T. foetus* has been reported to induce spontaneous abortions in the first trimester of

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Novel extraction of high quality genomic DNA from frozen bovine blood samples by using detergent method

Taha S. Bahar, David L. F. Rensch, Chandra Lakshmy, Anil Kumar, Subramaniam Kailash, Renuka Choudhary, Srinivasulu, Sridhar, V. S. Sridhar, Chandra, Suresh Kumar, and Chandrashekar

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Abstract Go to: ▶

DNA is the prerequisite for life's inception that transfers hereditary information, past several years; various types of commercial kits are made available which vary depending on the type of the biological sample being used. The present study is focused on developing an improved methodology for the isolation of genomic DNA from stored bovine blood samples. DNA was isolated by using the conventional Phenol: Chloroform: Isoamyl alcohol (PCI) method and Detergent method. The aim of the study was to make a comparative analysis and evaluation of these two methods to

Recent advances in engineering crop plants for resistance to insect pests

Egyptian Journal of Biological Pest Control

REVIEW ARTICLE Open Access

Wafa Kararsham¹, Samir M. Moustafa², Kater Nassei Merikanta³, Fehd Wahid⁴, Akhmal Chudipati⁵, Sahar Indar⁶ and Lidia Senise Alvim⁷

Abstract While the rapidly increasing global population has led to a dramatically increased demand for the agricultural production, there have been many numerous factors leading to reduce the yield of different food crops. The advancement of genetic biotechnological techniques have come to a bloom in addressing the global concern and led to the development of novel varieties that have proven to be highly economic, pesticide resistant and environmentally safe.

Main body The genetic-engineering was aimed to replace the insecticide development that have been placed in the field of production. Application of genetic engineering led to the development of pest resistant transgenic crops and proved to be of commercial value in the market primarily due to the optimization of pest resistance targetting food crops and reduction of the chemical pesticides usage. This technology has been effective against a wide range of pests including coleoptera, lepidoptera, hemiptera, diptera, thysanoptera, nematodes and thrips. In some transgenic crops, certain pest resistance genes were introduced along with other genes that could increase the yield, improve growth and/or improve pest control. This article also looks in understanding the molecular biology of the genes that are involved with pest resistance followed by their mechanism of action on pests. Further the role of secondary metabolites in controlling the pests was addressed. The few successful examples of insecticide management were demonstrated.

Conclusion Recent biotechnological advances in crop engineering to control the pest of the feeding pest plants is a novel insect resistance in crop plants. Therefore, the future aim of crop biotechnology is to engineer a sustainable and eco-friendly solution to insect pests, considering the diversity of plant responses to insect pests.

Keywords Genetic engineering, insect resistance, Bt, RNAi, CRISPR/Cas9, Phytoalexin, Insecticide

Background Genetic engineering is a deliberate process of making changes to the characteristics of an organism by changing its genetic material. Genetic engineering in crop plants mainly offers two advantages i.e., (i) combining several individual, unconnected useful genes in the same crop and (ii) adding the genes to the crop which were not a single genetic background. Since the first report of genetically modified plants approved in 1986 (Brink et al. 1986), there has been a very rapid progress directed at using the novel technology for the genetic modification of crop improvement. Production of crop plants from insect pests has gained rapid growth in a major part of plant genetic engineering (Dowling 2008). The potential use of this market generated huge amount of a number of commercial organizations and the potential economic importance of this sector of biotechnology is steadily becoming more widely recognized (Bhat and Senise 2007). The practical application of plant genetic engineering studies have equally important technological, ethical and molecular biology. The list of crop species





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Immunization stress exacerbates arsenic-induced reprotoxic effects in adult rats [Get access](#)

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Feb 2022, Pages 426–436

Abstract: To investigate the cumulative effects of reproductive health in male rats.

Methods: Healthy male Wistar rats were allocated into 4 groups (n = 8). Animals in group 1 served as controls and did not subjected to any stress. Rats in groups 2, 3, and 4 were subjected to either constant stress (5 holes) or maintained on arsenic (25 ppm) via drinking water or both for 85 days. After completion of the experimental period, all the rats were analyzed for selected reproductive endpoints.

Results: Restraint stress or sodium arsenite treatment increased serum corticosterone levels, reduced testicular daily sperm count, epididymal sperm stability,

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1. Introduction

2. Methods

3. Results and Discussion

4. Conclusions

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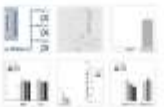
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Appendix 9

An ancestral nuclear receptor couple, PPAR-RXR, is exploited by organotinols

Ana M.L. Gavilán^{1,2}, Victoria López-Olivares^{1,2}, Julia Blasco³, S.B. Jacobs⁴, Rafael Izquierdo⁵, Diana Rodríguez⁶, Sergio Martínez⁷, Isabel Recas⁸, Miguel M. Santos^{1,2}, B. Le-Rolland-Guerra^{1,2} & ...

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Highlights

- First structural characterization of a Malacca PPAR
- TBT and TBT represent the Malacca heterodimer PPAR/RXR
- PPAR system 2/2 is involved in the response to TBT

Abstract

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Chemosphere
Volume 209, June 2020, 138138

Phenotypic and transcriptomic changes in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) embryos/larvae following cypermethrin exposure

S. D. Bhowik^{1,2}, Smita Subhra Phadik^{1,2}, S. Subramanyam^{1,2}, S. Rajasekar^{1,2}, T. Suresh^{1,2}, S. K. Sahoo^{1,2}, A. B. G. J. Saha^{1,2}, R. B. Das^{1,2}, J. K. Das^{1,2}, M. C. Das^{1,2}, A. B.

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Abstract

Cypermethrin is one of the widely used type-II pyrethroid and the extensive use of this pesticide leads to life threatening effects and in particular showed developmental effects in sensitive populations such as children and pregnant women. However, the molecular mechanism underlying cypermethrin induced developmental toxicity is far well defined. To address this gap, the present study was designed to investigate the

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Research Article

Recovery of Prenatal Baicalein Exposure Perturbed Reproduction by Postnatal Exposure of Testosterone in Male Mice

Sridevi Vaidya^{1,2}, Narayan Ponnuru^{1,3}, Yashraj Mankhadkar Kulkarni⁴, Sri Shankaran Srinath^{1,5}, Pannuraj Srinivasan Reddy^{1,6}, Ramachandra Reddy Ponnuru⁷, and Arifullah Mubhammad^{1,8,9}

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1. Introduction

It has been shown that the phytoestrogen-induced developmental and reproductive toxicity occurs via estrogen signaling [1, 2]. Previously, the reproductive toxic effects of phytoestrogen, genistein, diethylstilbestrol, and coumestrol have been reported to include altered spermatogenesis and reduced sperm count [3, 4].

Phytoestrogen-induced reproductive toxicity is mediated by the estrogen receptor (ER) signaling pathway [5, 6]. ER is a nuclear receptor that binds to phytoestrogen and acts as a transcription factor [7, 8]. ER signaling pathway is involved in the regulation of gene expression [9, 10]. ER signaling pathway is involved in the regulation of gene expression [9, 10]. ER signaling pathway is involved in the regulation of gene expression [9, 10].

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Testosterone recuperates deteriorated cypermethrin intoxicated rats

Seetha Anandappa, Vigneshwar Babu, Sathya Ajay, Mahalingam, Lakshmi, Srinivasan P, Kumar Sathya

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Abstract

The present study investigates the protective effects of testosterone against reproductive toxicity induced by cypermethrin (20 mg/kg body weight) in rats. Significant reduction in the testicular and accessory sex organ weights were observed in cypermethrin treated rats over months. Cypermethrin intoxication significantly reduced testicular daily sperm count, epididymal sperm count, sperm motility, sperm viability and ROS cell related sperm accompanied by significant reduction in the activity levels of testicular steroidogenic enzymes such as 3 β - and 17 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase in rats as compared to controls. Further, qPCR studies indicated that the mRNA expression levels of steroidogenic acute regulatory protein (StAR) significantly decreased in cypermethrin treated rats over controls. Molecular docking analysis indicated that the binding affinity of testosterone (1.14 kcal/mole) towards StAR protein was greater as compared to its natural ligand, cholesterol (-4.2 kcal/mole) suggesting improper cholesterol channeling across the tests. Significant reduction in the circulating levels of testosterone was also recorded in cypermethrin exposed rats. An increase in pre- and post-implantation loss was observed in rats co-treated with cypermethrin treated rats. On the other hand, testosterone (4 mg/kg body weight) treatment ameliorated cypermethrin induced reproductive effects in rats. To conclude, cypermethrin induced deterioration of spermatogenic reproductive performance in male rats could be linked to its androgenic effects and on the other hand, testosterone mediated protection of male reproductive health in cypermethrin treated rats at least in part occurs via restoration of testosterone biosynthesis, spermatogenesis and sperm maturation events.

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α -lipoic acid protects testis and epididymal sperm-induced oxidative toxicity in adult

Abstract

Lithium is well known for its neuroprotective property. However, the effect of lithium on testicular and epididymal sperm and antioxidant status are not well defined. On the other hand, α -lipoic acid is well known as antioxidant. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to evaluate firstly to investigate whether lithium exposure alters antioxidant status in the testis and epididymis of rats and if so, whether the supplementation of α -lipoic acid mitigate lithium induced oxidative toxicity in rats. To address this question, α -lipoic acid at a dose of 300 mg/kg body weight (three times a week) was administered to lithium exposed rats (10 or 20 mg/kg body weight) every alternate day over a period of 30 days, and the selected reproductive endpoints were evaluated after 30 days. Reproductive controls were maintained to parallel. Lithium at selected doses reduced testicular thick sperm count, and epididymal sperm count, sperm motility, sperm viability, and number of tail coiled sperm, reduced activity levels of gl. and α -glutamyl transaminase, decreased expression levels of BAX, p53, inhibition of testosterone levels, and decreased levels of testosterone in rats over 30 days. Lithium intoxication deteriorated the structural integrity of testis and epididymis associated with reduced reproductive performance over 30 days. Conversely, α -lipoic acid supplementation enhanced sperm quality and improved the testosterone synthesis pathway in lithium exposed rats over its respective control. Administration of α -lipoic acid restored inhibition of testicular and epididymal spermatozoa (spermatozoa diameter, velocity, glutathione reductase, glutathione peroxidase and non-enzymatic glutathione reductase), increased lipid peroxidation and protein carbonyl content produced by lithium in rats. α -lipoic acid supplementation inhibited the expression levels of testicular p53 and also

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Detection and mode of action of retinoids on ovarian development in the mud crab, *Scylla serrata*

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DOI: [10.21961/ijab.v7i5.10007](#)

Keywords: **RETINOID**, **OVARIAN DEVELOPMENT**, **WATER**, **REPRODUCTION**

In the current study, the retinoid acid isomers such as 13-cis-retinoic acid and all-trans-retinoic acid were detected in the muscle tissues of mud crabs, *Scylla serrata* using HPLC analysis. Given the detection of retinoids in the crabs, an attempt was made to evaluate the possible role of retinoid acid in the regulation of reproduction in mud crabs. Injection of 50 µg retinoic acid reduced ovarian maturation in mud crab crabs as evidenced by a significant reduction in the ovarian index (OVI) (%), FSHD (%) and vitellogenin (VIT) (%). HDSD (%) accompanied by accumulation of yolk granules in the oocytes as compared to the untreated crabs. Further, a significant increase (SDSD (%), HDSD (%)) in the (possibly) oocyte nuclei were also observed in 8-µg retinoic acid injected mud crab and vehicle injected crabs. From the results, it can be postulated that retinoid acid induced a reduction of ovarian maturation at least in part, manifests retrograde in the mud crab. SDI and SDI (%) respectively and the maturation rate was calculated as 0.000.

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Effect of cypermethrin on reproductive efficacy in zebrafish (*Dania rerio*): In-vivo and in-silico studies

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Abstract: This study reports the effect of cypermethrin on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish (*Dania rerio*). The study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, the effect of cypermethrin on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish was studied in-vivo. In the second phase, the effect of cypermethrin on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish was studied in-silico. The results of the study are discussed in the following sections.

Keywords: Cypermethrin, zebrafish, reproductive efficacy, in-vivo, in-silico.

Introduction: The zebrafish (*Dania rerio*) is a popular model organism for studying the effects of environmental pollutants on the reproductive system. Cypermethrin is a widely used insecticide that is known to be highly toxic to aquatic organisms. The present study aims to investigate the effect of cypermethrin on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish. The study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, the effect of cypermethrin on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish was studied in-vivo. In the second phase, the effect of cypermethrin on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish was studied in-silico. The results of the study are discussed in the following sections.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, the effect of cypermethrin on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish was studied in-vivo. In the second phase, the effect of cypermethrin on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish was studied in-silico. The results of the study are discussed in the following sections.

Results and Discussion: The results of the study show that cypermethrin has a significant effect on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish. The in-vivo study showed that cypermethrin treatment resulted in a significant decrease in the number of offspring produced by zebrafish. The in-silico study showed that cypermethrin treatment resulted in a significant increase in the number of offspring produced by zebrafish. The results of the study are discussed in the following sections.

Conclusion: The results of the study show that cypermethrin has a significant effect on the reproductive efficacy of zebrafish. The in-vivo study showed that cypermethrin treatment resulted in a significant decrease in the number of offspring produced by zebrafish. The in-silico study showed that cypermethrin treatment resulted in a significant increase in the number of offspring produced by zebrafish. The results of the study are discussed in the following sections.

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RECOVERY OF DIMINISHED SPERMATOGENESIS BY RESTORATION AGAINST THE PYRETHROID, LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN-INDUCED REPRODUCTION IN ALBINO RATS

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Keywords: Lambda-cyhalothrin, Spermatogenesis, Oxidative stress

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ABSTRACT: Lambda-cyhalothrin [1-cyano-3-phenoxyphenyl 1-(2-oxo-3,3,3-trifluoroisopropyl-2-ethyl-2-oxoethyl)carbamoyloxy] is one of the type-II synthetic broad-spectrum pyrethroids used to protect the crops against insects. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the protective effect of antioxidant on male reproductive health in lambda-cyhalothrin exposed rats. Exposure of male rats to lambda-cyhalothrin resulted in a significant reduction in the reproductive organ weights accompanied by a reduction in the testicular daily sperm count and epididymal sperm count, sperm motility, and sperm viability. Further, a significant decrease in the activity levels of superoxide dismutase and catalase with a significant increase in the levels of lipid peroxidation was observed in the testis of lambda-cyhalothrin administered rats over the timeline. Moreover, the integrity of testicular architecture was disrupted in lambda-cyhalothrin exposed rats. Concurrently, supplementation of antioxidant enhanced the activity levels of testicular superoxide dismutase and inhibited lipid peroxidation levels in lambda-cyhalothrin exposed rats as compared to its respective controls. Significant decrease in the tubular epididymal sperm count accompanied by the restoration of testicular architecture was recorded in antioxidant plus lambda-cyhalothrin treated rats over lambda-cyhalothrin exposed rats. On the other hand, no changes were observed in the selected reproductive outcomes in antioxidant administered rats over controls. In conclusion, antioxidant could partially inhibit lambda-cyhalothrin-induced testicular oxidative stress and improve the sperm quality and quantity in rats.

INTRODUCTION: Male sterility is a serious ongoing problem all over the world. Several studies claimed that the exposure of humans to a range of environmental contaminants, including pesticides cause several male reproductive disorders^{1,2}. Pyrethroids are used to protect the crops against insects.

Type II pyrethroids belong to the broad spectrum insecticidal pyrethroids which contain cyhalothrin rings and widely used in agricultural, veterinary and household applications³. Lambda-cyhalothrin (LCT), is one of the synthetic type II pyrethroid insecticides commonly used to control pests in food crops, non-food crops and against to kill disease vectors such as mosquitos, ticks and flies⁴. Due to its wide usage, LCT has been detected in

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Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part C: Toxicology & Pharmacology
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The evolutionary road to invertebrate thyroid hormone signaling: Perspectives for endocrine disruption processes

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Abstract

Thyroid hormones (TH) are the only iodine-containing hormones that play fundamental roles in chordates and non-chordates. The chemical nature, mode of action and the synthesis of TH are well established in mammals and other vertebrates. Although thyroid-like hormones have been detected in *porosporans* and non-chordate *invertebrates*, TH signaling is poorly understood in comparison to vertebrates, particularly in *porosporans*. Therefore, the central objective of this article is to review TH system components and TH-induced effects in non-vertebrate chordates, non-chordate *invertebrates* and poriferans based on available genomic and functional information. To accomplish this task, we integrate from the available knowledge on the TH signaling

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RESEARCH ARTICLE
 α -Lipoic acid inhibits testicular and epididymal oxidative damage and improves fertility efficacy in arsenic-intoxicated rats

Pragathi Marthala, Karthikeyan Jayaraman, Subramanian Subramanian, Sri Bhashyam Sainath

First published: 07 December 2017 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/jbt.22016>

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Abstract

The present study evaluates the protective effect of α -lipoic acid on testicular and epididymal oxidative damage in rats. The study shows that arsenic exposure leads to a significant reduction in the reproductive organ weights, serum testosterone levels, epididymal sperm count, sperm motility, and membrane integrity. Significant reduction in the activity of superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione levels with a concomitant increase in protein carbonyl content in the testis and the cauda epididymis was observed. Arsenic intoxication also enhanced the testicular caspase-3 mRNA levels, disorganization of testicular and cauda epididymal architecture as well as increased arsenic content in the testis and the cauda epididymis of rats. Arsenic exposure also deteriorated fertility ability in male rats over controls. Conversely, α -LA negated the testicular and cauda epididymal oxidative stress and restored the male reproductive health in arsenic-exposed rats.

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Design of an economically feasible nutrient medium for microorganisms using banana waste

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Abstract

The management of the generated waste is a major problem in developing countries. The waste generated in the agroprocessing has been used as sources of nutrients for the microbes. In the present study, a medium has been formulated with banana fruit stalk and the microbial growth was monitored. Growth and biomass production was examined on banana-stalk agar (BSA) and broth (BSB), banana-stalk dextrose agar (BSDA) and broth (BSDB) using commercial potato dextrose agar (PDA) and broth (PDB) as control. It was observed that the good microbial growth was observed when compared to that of other conventional growth media. The weight of the *Aspergillus niger* biomass in BDB was 1.8 g after 4 weeks of growth and the weight of the biomass in PDB was 0.5 g. The remarkable growth on BDB may be attributed that the banana stalk is highly rich in nutrients.

Keywords

banana waste, economically feasible, nutrient medium, microorganisms, fungal cultures

Information

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Keywords

Banana waste
economically feasible
nutrient medium
microorganisms
fungal cultures

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Novel 1, 4-dihydropyridines for L-type calcium channel as antagonists for cadmium toxicity

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Methu, Sathya, Jaiside, Suresh, Kundralla, Thadavath, Saravalli, Adi, Sainath Sri Bhashyam | [View full text](#)

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Abstract

The present study, we design and synthesize the novel dihydropyridin and 5 (a-e) and evaluated anticonvulsant activity. Initially due to the modulated the protein through molecular 9.55e and evaluated through were performed with the synthesized compounds and resulted two best compounds, i.e., **5a**, **5e** showed the best binding energies. The activity of intracellular Ca^{2+} measurements was performed on two cell lines: A715 (rat aortic smooth muscle cells) and SH-SY5Y (human neuroblastoma cells). The **5a** and **5e** compounds was showing the more specific activity on L-type calcium channels, i.e. **A715** ($IC_{50} = 0.18 \pm 0.02$ and 0.25 ± 0.63 μ g/ml, respectively) (containing only L-type channels) than SH-SY5Y (i.e. both L-type and T-type channels) ($IC_{50} = 8 \pm 0.23$ and 10 ± 0.18 μ g/ml, respectively) with intracellular calcium mobility similar to amlodipine. Finally, both in *in vivo* and *in vitro* results exploring two derivatives **5a** and **5e** succeeded to treat cadmium toxicity.

Introduction

Channels are the building blocks for many metabolic regulations and act as check boundaries

Sainath Sri Bhashyam

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Chromatography Reports
Volume 6, 2022, Pages 473-482

α -lipoic acid inhibits oxidative stress in testis and attenuates testicular toxicity in rats exposed to carbimazole during embryonic period

S. Prathima¹, S. Venkatesh², R. Rajan³, T. Geetha⁴, M. Manjunath⁵, M. Gokulnath⁶, M. Laksh⁷, S.S. Sarath⁸ *
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Highlights

- The embryonic exposure of carbimazole (CBZ) on male fertility is not well defined.
- CBZ exposure in utero results in spermatogenic effects and impaired spermatogenesis in offspring rats at their adulthood.

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Research Article

In Silico Modeling and Docking Analysis of CTX-M-5, Cefotaxime-Hydrolyzing β -Lactamase from Human-Associated *Salmonella* Typhimurium

S. K. M. Jaiswal¹, Vikas Singh Rathi G.², Nishita Goshalya³, Sonam Bar Sagarika⁴, Anshika Mangrulkar⁵, Kirti Nishita Mahapatra⁶, and Uday Shankar Ailam⁷

Objective: To computationally model the CTX-M-5 β -lactamase and establish an anchor, which is exclusively present in human-associated *Salmonella*.

Methods: The CTX-M-5 annotated sequence (GenBank ID:065975) of *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* typhimurium was retrieved from public database and subjected to homology modeling using MODELLER 9v7. The homology models were duly validated using RASPROV tool by generating Ramachandran plots, ERRAS graphs, and ProSA scores. DisCOFold server and DisProt server were used to detect the conserved motifs, and clustal to identify conserved amino acid sites in the predicted model. Subsequently, the modeled structure was docked using CLC Drug Discovery. Docking studies against penicillin drugs and known inhibitors.

Results: Obtained high-quality homology model with 91.7% of the residues in favorable regions in Ramachandran plot and qualified in other quality parameters. Docking studies resulted in a higher dock score for PNV (D-isoalloxazine acid) molecule when compared to other reported inhibitors.

Conclusion: This in silico study suggests that the compound PNV could be an efficient ligand for CTX-M-5 β -lactamase and serve as a potent inhibitor of CTX-M-5.

Keywords: Extended spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL), *Salmonella typhimurium*, CTX-M-5, Homology modeling, Docking, PNV.

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10.5530/ctb.2022.18.2

In Vitro anti-Protozoan Activity of Methanolic Extracts of *Caralluma procumbens* Against *Tritrichomonas foetus*.

Rajani Venula¹, Gayathri Pachipati², P.V.B Reddy³, Satish Kota⁴,
M. Ramesh⁵, Uday Sankar Allam⁶, Kota Neela Manikanta⁷ & Kiranmai Chaudipatla⁸*

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Abstract: *Tritrichomonas foetus* is a flagellated ciliated parasite that causes Tritrichomonas (Annoy) vulvovaginitis. Tritrichomonas infection is a major threat to animal husbandry contributing to heavy economic loss due to fetal deaths of abortions. Plants are a great source of a variety of secondary products that consist of different bioactive compounds with medicinal properties. Species of *Caralluma* are known to be sources of potential therapeutic molecules. However, no studies have been carried out on the anti-protzoan activity of *Caralluma procumbens* against *Tritrichomonas foetus*. Hence the effect of different concentrations of *Caralluma* extract on the growth and survival of *Tritrichomonas foetus* was determined. Methanolic extract of *Caralluma procumbens* at the concentrations of 5 and 10 mg/ml inhibited the growth of *Tritrichomonas foetus* completely after 24 hours of incubation. A concentration of 2 mg/ml inhibited 80% growth of *Tritrichomonas foetus* after 48 hours of incubation with *Caralluma* extract. The results of the current study suggest that *C. procumbens* could

extract of *C. procumbens*.

Keywords: Bioactive Compounds, *Caralluma procumbens*, Methanol Extract, *Tritrichomonas foetus*, Tritrichomonas.

Introduction

Tritrichomonas foetus is a single cell flagellate parasite known for causing infections in the reproductive tracts of bovine and intestinal tract of cats (1). *Tritrichomonas* belongs to the kingdom Protista. These are spindle shaped flagellate parasites with their size ranging from 5 to 25µm. *T. foetus* consists of three anterior flagella, one posterior flagellum with an undulating membrane (2). It is also known as venereal pathogen of the cattle that spreads through sexual intercourse. It has been recognized as major bowel in the cat felines specifically in the domesticated ones. This protozoan is an anaerobic pathogen usually residing in the inner lining of the colon (3). *Tritrichomonas foetus* is also known to cause Feline Tritrichomonas, a large bowel disease in cats (4,5). *T. foetus* has been reported to induce sporadic abortion in the first trimester of

Recent advances in engineering crop plants for resistance to insect pests

Egyptian Journal of Biological Pest Control

REVIEW ARTICLE Open Access

Wafa Kararsham¹, Samir M. Moustafa², Kater Nassei Merikawa³, Fehd Wahid⁴, Akram Choudhury⁵, Sahar Inbar⁶ and Usha Senaraj Aljan⁷

Abstract
While the rapidly increasing global population has led to a dramatically increased demand for the agricultural production, there have been many numerous factors leading to reduce the yield of different food crops. The advancement of genetic engineering techniques have come to a focus in addressing the global concern and lead to the development of novel varieties that have proven to be highly economic, pesticide resistant and environmentally safe.

Main body: The genetic-engineering was aimed to replace the insecticide development that have been placed in the field of production. Application of genetic engineering to crop plants that have demonstrated positive effect and proved to be of commercial value in the market primarily due to the development of pest resistance transgenic food crops and expansion of their geographical range. This technology has been effective against a wide range of pests including coleoptera, lepidoptera, hemiptera, diptera, thysanoptera, nematodes and nematodes. In some transgenic plant derived and certain were also discussed along with different genetic tools like DNA insert, genetic engineering and its 2-dimensional pest control system. The article also looks in understanding the structural features of the genes that are involved with insect resistance followed by their mechanism of action on pests. Further the role of secondary metabolites in controlling the pests was addressed. The few successful examples of insecticide management were demonstrated.

Conclusion: Genetic engineering is necessary in crop engineering to control the pest of the breeding crop plants to control insect resistance in crop plants. Therefore, the focus area of crop biotechnology is to engineer a sustainable and eco-friendly solution to insect pests, considering the demand of plant requires to insect pests.

Keywords: Genetic engineering, insect resistance, transgenic, Bt, RNAi, CRISPR, Phylogenetic, Insecticide

Background
Genetic engineering is a deliberate process of making changes to the characteristics of an organism by changing its genetic material. Genetic engineering in crop plants mainly offers two advantages i.e., (i) combining several individual, unconnected useful genes in their genomes and (ii) adding the genes to the genome of those genes into a single genetic background. Since the first report of genetically modified plants approved in 1986 (Brink et al. 1986) there has been a very rapid progress directed at using this novel technology for the genetic modification of crop engineering. Production of crop plants from insect pests has gained rapid growth in a major part of plant genetic engineering (Choudhury et al. 2008). The potential use of this market generated major attention of a number of commercial organizations and the potential economic importance of this sector of biotechnology is steadily becoming more widely recognized (Bhat and Senaraj 2007). The practical application of plant genetic engineering studies have equal importance in biotechnology, cellular and molecular biology. The list of crop species



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WILDLIFE TOURISM: A SYNTHESIS OF PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE RESEARCH AGENDA

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31773/en.1102.11217>

Keywords:
Wildlife Tourism, Eco-tourism, conservation areas, Sustainable Analysis, SDG Goals



Abstract:
Wildlife tourism (WT) is an emerging sector of tourism, majorly aimed towards eco-tourism, ecotourism, wildlife in the wild, captive, and semi-captive settings. Because of the ever-emerging economies, there is an increased demand for wildlife

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Abstract
A simple and environment friendly one-pot synthesis of novel 2,4-diphenyl-1-(4-*tert*-butylpiperidin-2-yl)pyridin-3-ylmethanone derivatives from urea, aldehydes, ethyl acetoacetate, and ammonium acetate was developed in aqueous medium without using a catalyst. The significant features of this method are easy, inexpensive experimental procedures with short reaction time and high yield. The use of urea as the solvent without catalyst reduces the reaction cost and further fulfilled green chemistry protocols. The compounds were screened for antibacterial activity against Gram positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29219) and Gram negative bacteria (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27852) by disk diffusion method. Compounds **4b**, **4c**, and **4d** showed excellent antibacterial activity. Moreover, biologically important **4g** exhibited very good antibacterial activity against *E. coli*. Antifungal activity was indicated that the compound **4h**–**4i** exhibited activity with varying MIC against *Aspergillus nidulans* H107, *Trichoderma reesei* and *Trichoderma reesei* subculture (DSMZ 3218) strains. Among the three tested compounds, **4g** showed an equivalent antibacterial activity against *Sty-06* and *SDM-18* strains (along with MIC 500 µg/ml). Further, docking analysis of synthesized piperidines derivatives with various kinase proteins reported that these compounds interact effectively with the catalytic residues that are in the vicinity of ATP binding and active site facilitating inhibition of enzyme function. Thus these derivatives can be promising compounds for antibacterial activity to combat tuberculosis.

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Synthesis and Antibacterial Activity of Novel (4-Fluorophenyl)[4-(naphthalen-2-yl)-6-aryl-2-thioxo-2,3-dihydropyrimidin-1(6H-yl)methanone Derivatives

Uday Sankar Allam, Princy Thiruvengadam, Manoj Mani Krishna, Kishor Banerjee, Sakshi Jayaram, Uday Sankar Allam

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ABSTRACT

A novel series of 4-(4-fluorophenyl)[4-(naphthalen-2-yl)-6-aryl-2-thioxo-2,3-dihydropyrimidin-1(6H-yl)methanone derivatives were synthesized from reaction of 6-(naphthalen-2-yl)-6-aryl-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-thiones with 4-fluorobenzoylchloride in dichloromethane in the presence of triethylamine. The synthesized compounds were screened for antibacterial activity against Gram positive bacteria, namely, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC25923 and *Listeria monocytogenes* ATCC35287, and Gram negative bacteria, namely, *Escherichia coli* ATCC25922 and *Shigella flexneri* ATCC35063, respectively. Some of the tested compounds showed significant antibacterial activity.

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Metaheuristic adapted convolutional neural network for Telugu speaker diarization

Article type: Research Article

Authors: V. Sathish Kumar¹, P. Prasad, Anil K. P. Prasad, K. S. P. V. Srinivas, A. Anitha Prasad, India, (✉) V. S. Srinivas, Anitha Prasad, India

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Abstract: In speech technology, a pivotal role is being played by the speaker diarization method. In general, speaker diarization is the technique of partitioning the input audio stream into homogeneous segments based on the identity of the speakers. The automatic transcription method can be improved with the speaker diarization as it is good at recognizing the audio stream and the speaker turn and after providing the true speaker identity. In this research work, a novel speaker diarization approach is introduced under three major phases: Feature Extraction, Speech Activity Detection (SAD), and Speaker Segmentation and Clustering process. Initially, from the input audio stream (Telugu language) collected, the Mel-Frequency Cepstral coefficients (MFCC) based features are extracted. Subsequently, in Speech Activity Detection (SAD), the music and silence signals are removed. Then, the speaker speech signals are segmented for each individual speaker. Finally, the segmented signals are subjected to the speaker clustering process, where the Optimized Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is used. To make the clustering more appropriate, the weights and activation function of CNN are fine-tuned by a new Self-Adaptive Size (SAS) Algorithm (SAS-AD). Finally, a comparative analysis is made to verify the superiority of the proposed speaker diarization work. Accordingly, the accuracy of the proposed method is 8.9875, which is 5.235, 2.476, and 5.075, superior to the existing work.

Keywords: Speaker diarization, segmentation, clustering, Telugu language, MFCC, optimization, SAS

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Moving Object Segmentation Using Level Set Algorithm with GWO-KFCM Clustering

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Abstract: Video analysis is widely used to automatically analyze the videos to extract the required information and detect the various events, object identification and traffic analysis. The segmentation of the image is referred to extracting the required region from an image. The major objective of the segmentation process is to cluster the image pixels being affected by the action. The detection of the moving objects is a challenging task in video analysis due to the dynamic background of the videos. The major drawback of the existing Kernal Fuzzy C-Means (KFCM) clustering in identification of motion contours which increases the execution time to identify the segmented portions. In this research, the Gray Wolf Optimization (GWO) algorithm used to initialize the centroids of required clusters in KFCM and Level Set (LS) Algorithm is used to segment the objects in video sequences. The proposed KFCM-GWO-LS is implemented for moving and static object detection in the videos obtained from HD-DVR-camera. For object detection, determining contour clusters are performed by using KFCM. GWO helps in finding the best centroid clusters by utilizing with KFCM. The contours clusters are segmented by using LS algorithm which outperforms over segmentation problem that is overcome by GWO. In all the three techniques are dependent on one another hybrid of all these techniques obtain better results. The proposed KFCM-GWO-LS is evaluated in terms of Recall, Specificity, Precision and F-measure and the experimental results showed that the proposed method improves the system performance from 82.7% to 94.85% compared to existing methods: Multi-Source, Schuster Algorithm and Statistical Inference Theory model.

Keywords: Hierarchical object segmentation, Kernel fuzzy c-means clustering, Level set algorithm, Moving object, Object segmentation, Video analysis.

1 Introduction

Nowadays, the usage of the intelligent video analysis and intelligent video system are significantly increased due to the growing practical requirements like healthcare, transportation, etc. and the video analysis market has 100% compound growth in video systems [1]. The process of obtaining the location and confidence information from the existing techniques can be broadly categorized into partitioning, hierarchical, density and model techniques [2]. An unprocessed background - background video-object segmentation of the difficult scenes is a challenging task in video analysis. The video analysis system is requiring to develop an efficient technique to separate foreground from background in complex videos for different applications: object classification, video compression

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Optimal speaker

Abstract

Speaker clustering or distillation is the process of automatically partitioning the conversation involving multiple speakers into homogeneous segments and grouping together all the segments that correspond to the same speaker. In the past, certain works have been done under this aspect, still, the need of accurate partitioning process gets lagged under certain criteria. With this in mind, the paper aims to introduce a new speaker clustering or distillation model (Optiga language) that initially involves the frequency spectral coefficient based feature extraction. Subsequently, a new Optimized Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is introduced for clustering process. The novelty behind the clustering process is the training of ANN takes place through optimization logic that updates the weight of ANN by a hybrid concept of Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) and Lion Algorithm (LA). Finally, the proposed model is assessed as ANN-ABC-LA model. Finally, the performance of the proposed ANN-ABC-LA model is compared over the state-of-the-art models with respect to different performance measures.

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Ensemble of texture and shape support vector machine classification for face recognition

Journal of Intelligent Information Systems and Applications (JIISA) | Volume 10, Issue 1, 2019

Ande Prasad
Computer Science Department, VIT-AP University, Vellore, India
Pradeep Reddy
VIT-AP University, Vellore, India

Abstract
One of the algorithm used for pattern recognition and computer vision along with artificial intelligence and machine learning is the Face Recognition. Most of the prevailing approaches on face recognition concentrate on the recognition of the nearest appropriate facial attributes for efficiently recognizing and differentiating amongst the recorded images. In this paper, an ensemble based facial recognition approach is suggested that performs well in real world environment using an ensemble of texture descriptors and preprocessing approaches. The combination of texture and color descriptors are taken from the preprocessed facial images and classified using support vector machine algorithm. The experimental outcomes of the suggested methodology is illustrated using two databases such as FERET face samples and Labeled Faces in the Wild face samples. From the results, it is shown that, the proposed approach has good classification accuracy and robustness ability of pre-processing techniques due to the usage of additional preprocessing and extracted feature-descriptors. The average classification accuracies for the both the data samples are 91% and 94% respectively.

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International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploratory Engineering (IJITEE) ISSN: 2278-0181, Volume 12, Issue 09, 2023

Exploration of Crop Production Improvement through Various Agricultural Monitoring Systems

A. Rishi, M. S. Mahesh, M. S. Mahesh, A. S. Prasad, N. Mahesh, M. S. Mahesh

Abstract—The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment. The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment. The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment.

Index Terms—Crop production, Agricultural monitoring systems, Crop production improvement.

1. INTRODUCTION

The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment. The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment. The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment.

3. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment. The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment.

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graph TD; CP[Crop Production] --> MS[Monitoring Systems]; MS --> DC[Data Collection]; MS --> DA[Data Analysis]; DC --> DS[Data Storage]; DS --> DP[Data Processing]; DP --> DV[Data Visualization]; DV --> CPI[Crop Production Improvement];
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4. CONCLUSION

The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment. The modern crop production systems are facing many challenges due to the increasing demand for food and the increasing pressure on the environment.

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AMSE Advances in Modeling and Analysis II Vol. 42, No. 1, March 2018, pp. 76-97

A trusted model using improved-AMBY in MANETs with packet loss reduction mechanism

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Keywords: MANET, packet loss reduction, AMBY, improved-AMBY

ABSTRACT

A MANET is a self-configured network which do not need any special infrastructure, as the nodes are mobile, topology of network changes frequently due to groups formation. Because of its special characteristics like dynamic topology, high-speed communication and non-aided nodes, MANETs face lot of challenges like packet loss, security and clustering. The security challenges arise due to MANET's self configuration and self-management capabilities. In this paper, we use the Improved Dynamic Cruise algorithm to discover which is helpful for security and a new Improved AMBY for Packet Delivery Ratio Routing algorithm is proposed which utilizes routing based on trust as the main in MANET. MANET is implemented using network simulator where a mobile node of MANET gets associated with gateway. Improved-AMBY is used for identifying route using link trust and comparing the route. For example, the dropping, hand shift and route loss scenario in MANET-AMBY also uses the Improved Dynamic Cruise, as well hand routing. Link trust as measured average value specific measure of energy from the node, to avoid excessive energy level based on the link and get reduced each time when it reach its maximum possible. Along these time node will update its previous information regarding from the source will be dropped once one of the node on the ground starts to serve again routing. These packet loss reduction are realized and tested in this paper. In this manuscript after comparing routing using Improved-AMBY protocol with trust distributed link trust scheme is used for packet loss reduction. The proposed method utilizing the ICDI network one system. The comparison of the work is packet delivery ratio and routing latency compared in a specially simulated condition with different routing and network link loss rate.

1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless Communication is one of the many innovations which enable others to get in data and hence its increasingly, require their geolocalized position. Wireless communication can be termed, infrastructure supported and infrastructureless system. Versatile Ad-hoc network is an exceptional sort of infrastructureless system. It is an accumulation of portable nodes that move arbitrarily and periodically [1]. The portable nodes with wireless radio interface are associated by wireless connections. With the dynamic nature of MANET the system topology changes quickly and continuously then the effective routing algorithms plays essential part in taking care of it. They might be difficult to guarantee the cooperation of packets timely to their destinations. MANETs are additionally, in the domain with wireless network connection quality are time-changing in nature. There are transmission characteristics like fading, noise factors obstacles and impedances that adds to the overall condition of wireless channels. The utilization of wireless communication is supported by different channels. Packet Loss happens from handover to transmission. MANETs experience higher packet loss due to handover like unbalanced nodes that impacts network performance, wireless channel issues, obstruction, and link breakage in route.

Routing failure is another significant reason for the packet loss in MANET and degraded the system performance. The system is comprising of various links, one is source and another is destination, and the nodes being are at the middle of these two nodes is called halfway nodes. There is a dynamic node which is subject of the direction. Also, there is some network of source node

Article

Current trends and challenges using WSNS in agricultural domain – a review

January 2018 | Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems 10(10) 410-416

Authors:

- B.B. Bhanu
- M.A. Hussain
- A. Prasad
- N. Geethanjali

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Abstract

The large amount of information related to farmers and their agricultural land is generally produced with the help of WSNs. This paper gives a brief review about the recent applications of WSNs by comparing different protocols essential to produce different energy efficient and harvesting techniques essential for monitoring agricultural systems. Some case studies are also presented in this paper that are required to provide solutions to many agricultural management problems like reduction of power consumption and enhancement of crop yield. © 2018, Institute of Advanced Scientific Research, Inc. All rights reserved.

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An Innovative Security Model for MANET

A. Prasad

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Abstract

Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET) is a collection of mobile nodes communicating with each other without using any fixed infrastructure. Security is one of the most important issues in the MANET. In this paper we address the black-hole attack and proposed an innovative security model to handle this attack. Our proposed model supports Ad-hoc on Demand Distance Vector (AODV) routing protocol which is the most widely used protocol in the MANET. The proposed model not only provides node authentication but also message authentication with the overhead.

Keywords: MANET, Security, AODV, Authentication, Black-hole attack, Spoofing key

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Title	Abstract Key Management Technique for Internet Data Communication by Utilizing Packet Distribution and Control Techniques in MANET
Page ID	A121
Keywords	Secure communication, energy consumption, description, key generation, distribution, packet drops, ACK method, energy consumption reduction.
Abstract	<p>Read More...</p> <p>Multiple Ad-hoc Networks (MANETs) are self-organized networks with dynamic structure. In MANETs, maintaining secure communication is a challenging issue because of dynamic topology and mobility of nodes. Therefore, key administration is especially hard to maintain in such systems. Secure data communication as a stream is achieved by the dependence of the key administration scheme, or, in other words, creating, sharing and holding after decryption/encoding keys among the nodes. Nodes in MANET can cooperate with one another if every one of the nodes are in similar range. This distribution of nodes makes MANETs helpless against packet dropping attacks, as malicious nodes can enter and attack the network easily. To keep one MANET from data loss, recognition of malicious nodes is an essential job. There are numerous kinds of attacks which are considerable to be prevented in MANET. In MANETs, consumption of energy also plays a major role in system performance. Because of performing complex operations like key generation and distribution, detecting malicious nodes and reducing packet drops, the power consumption rate of MANET is high. In this paper, Blockchain technology can be included with the SKG for clear monitoring of the network. Blockchain records every action performed by nodes which makes the task of reducing packet drops and detecting malicious nodes easier. In this paper, secure key generation and distribution method is introduced as a Secret Key Generator (SKG) which is a trusted third party that generates and distributes keys among the nodes in MANET. In this paper, a new method for detecting malicious nodes and packet droppings is proposed. To reduce power consumption, a novel method is proposed which demands power usage and increases system performance.</p>
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July 18, 2019

MAPPING XML TREES TO RELATIONAL DATABASES USING EFFICIENT DATA STRUCTURE FOR PROXIMITY KEYWORD SEARCHING

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Abstract
Proximity keyword search is the best and efficient mechanism that is useful for searching the relevant particularly or long documents in XML documents. The authors designed the efficient XML documents to improve the search for using a very efficient word tree structure. The tree structure helps to search the XML very easily in a hierarchical relational database. Then the authors built the hierarchical and binary tree structure of Proximity Keyword Searching (PKS) documents. It provides an efficient mechanism of generating keyword search for queries related to keyword search over XML documents. The proposed system is the first of its kind to search the keyword using a tree structure before searching the XML documents. In particular, the system is implemented in two steps. In the first step, a set of keyword indices are built using PKS document for a set of XML documents. As the searching phase, the keyword provided by the user are checked and reported. Latest content updates of the given keywords is compared with the generated index and directly depending on the updated content of documents.

Keywords—XML, Relational Database, Indexing, PKS, Proximity Search, XML

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15393000.2019.1641111

INTRODUCTION
XML, which has been a flexible Markup Language is a widely used markup language for structured data building documents. It has a set of structural, hierarchical, or repetitive search, retrieval, etc. and gives the power of the content. For instance, the content search is the most difficult task for the search engines which search in a list where there are many pages or complex content. In the past, there were many systems for searching XML documents. XML has been used in diverse fields such as data mining, intelligent, scientific, additional, etc. for searching, retrieval, and content. The first in the search engine to use XML to publish data for retrieval and searching for world information from XML documents has gained popularity. A markup language is a way to mark off content in a document (the standard way to use the document is HTML), but it allows users different between searching HTML and XML documents. The authors designed the efficient XML documents to improve the search for using a very efficient word tree structure. The tree structure helps to search the XML very easily in a hierarchical relational database. Then the authors built the hierarchical and binary tree structure of Proximity Keyword Searching (PKS) documents. It provides an efficient mechanism of generating keyword search for queries related to keyword search over XML documents. The proposed system is the first of its kind to search the keyword using a tree structure before searching the XML documents. In particular, the system is implemented in two steps. In the first step, a set of keyword indices are built using PKS document for a set of XML documents. As the searching phase, the keyword provided by the user are checked and reported. Latest content updates of the given keywords is compared with the generated index and directly depending on the updated content of documents.

The main difference between using XPath for XPath language and Proximity Markup Language are: 1) XML identifies the user search criteria, i.e., it identifies the XML node type which the user wants to search for and search the information in XML helps in searching because it uniquely identifies a node in a document. A keyword search is a node in a tag as well as both nodes, and a keyword can appear in the tag name in different XML node name and both nodes both different keywords. XML usually gives the final search results in the form of both tree a part of the XML document. These XML files are used to compare or search specific words determine how the result is returned to a given query. Finding methods developed in the past had been successful enough to return the query results which were relevant for the search.

Keyword search [1] is an a distributed (non-linear) index a form of querying XML data as it substitutes the user from understanding the complex structure of XML documents and query languages such as XPath and XQuery. There are a lot of research algorithms and query processing techniques proposed to address the keyword search over XML data.

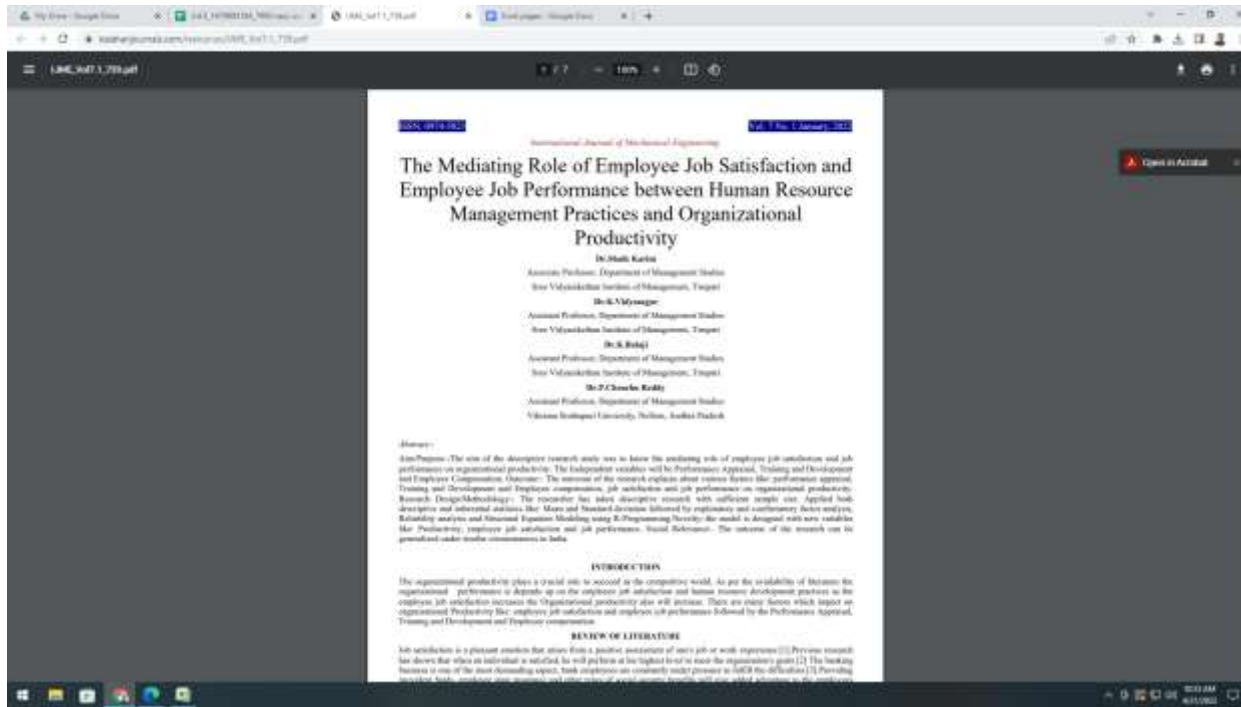
Keywords: XML, Relational Database, Indexing, PKS, Proximity Search, XML







BUSINESS MANAGEMENT



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MACHINE LEARNING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING ALGORITHM ON ONLINE SHOPPING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION MEASUREMENT (2021)

A M Mahesh Babu, F Chaitanya Reddy, G Raju Krishna Murthy, B Anwar, U Dattababu
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Abstract

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Machine Learning Structural Equation Modeling Algorithm to Measure Performance

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ABSTRACT

Aim of this paper is to investigate the mediating and moderating role of employee performance and ethical behavior on organizational performance. In contemporary business practices implementation of ethical values plays a crucial role. Lack of clarity in the implementation of ethical concepts creates organizational deficiency. The implementation of ethical values can be done in all areas like: training and development, performance appraisal, compensation and career planning which creates employee performance leads to organizational performance. Design/methodology/approach: The current research identifies (100) with secondary data followed by primary data, using structural equation model questionnaire to collect employee data across respondents in the study area of manager sector. The data collected from 200 sample respondents. The questionnaire validated through pilot study and factor factors validated through confirmatory factor analysis and model through goodness-of-fit index. The results of the hierarchical regression of complete mediated moderation reveal the significant positive relationship between (BPM) practices and employee performance leads to organizational performance. The ethical behavior measured with employee performance is such a extent that BPM practices with following ethical values will create high organizational performance as employees for that organization following organizational code of conduct and ethics which creates high organizational performance. The present research data on the basis of available literature in India and western context, the research has practical implications on MNC's where Human resource will be worked in needs of the organization. The specialty of the study is, the outcome of the research can be generalized to research sector across organizations and domains. For study

Key Words: Ethical Behavior, Ethics, Moderation, Mediation, Human Values, values, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

The ethical behavior is essential to every organization for progress survival. The efficiency and efficacy of the organization will depend on the ethical practices which are being followed by the organizations. It is evident from the literature that the organizational performance is being depend up to various aspects like appraisal, training, career development, employee compensation and diversity. Indeed with the organizational performance in the context, following of ethical values plays a significant role. It is evident from many literature that, lacking of ethical values which performing most aspects in the organization will leads to negative characteristics. Consequently organizational performance gradually will decrease. In the present research researcher is trying to measure ethical values as a mediator which moderates employee performance followed by organizational performance in the organization.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Author conducted a research work in the area of BPM in SME industry. The outcome of the research evident that personnel development is a continuous process and management need to interact with various HRD development strategies which impact on organizational prosperity. The new work, employee-employee relationship, organizational culture will play a significant role in the process of human resource development in the organization. [1] have conducted a research study in IT industry, the high performance IT industries will be influenced by BPM

TOURISM MANAGEMENT

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A Study On Tourism Development In Nellore District –With Reference To Andhra Pradesh State

PDF

Sudipati Vijay Kumar, Dr.K.V.S.N. Jaganath Babu

Abstract

Tourism is the activities of visitors traveling to and residing in places outside their usual atmosphere for not more than one successive year for relaxation, business and other commitments not related to the application of a permanent wage from which the place stayed. Tourism is one of the growing industries in Andhra Pradesh. Its high growth and development rates, considerable amount of employment generation, infrastructural development actively affecting various sectors of economy which positively contributing to the socio and economic development of the state. The tourism sector is different to what they see and do at home and this includes experiencing the real life and things of the destinations they visit. Sustainable tourism is thoughtful tourism. It is "balanced" and "balanced" & community oriented in the planning and implementation of tourism that a more positive attitude, is more supportive and has better chance of making a profit than a population passively relied - or "reactive" by tourism. One of the core elements of sustainable tourism development is community development. This is giving the community the process and capacity to making decisions that consider the long-term economic, ecology and equity of all communities. Nellore is a city in the Nellore district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is located on the banks of the Penna River in Nellore mandal of Nellore revenue division. The city is the district's principal settlement of the state well known for its agriculture and aquaculture. The Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation is the state tourism department responsible for maintaining, promoting and developing the tourism sector. Nellore is famous for scenic beaches, historic forts, temples, pagodas, and old and white handicrafts. The Nellore region has all the demanded high qualities for becoming a strong tourism place with its county.

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Journal of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics

In Silico Modeling and Docking Analysis of CTX-M-5, Cefotaxime-Hydrolyzing β -Lactamase from Human-Associated *Salmonella* Typhimurium

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Abstract

Objective:

To computationally model the CTX-M-5 β -lactamase and establish its structure, which is exclusively present in human-associated *Salmonella*.

Methods:

The CTX-M-5 amino acid sequence (U19907) of *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar typhimurium was retrieved from UniProt database and subjected to homology modeling using MODELLER 3v7. The homology models were duly validated using RAMPAGE tool by generating Ramachandran plots. [DOI: 10.1177/10997002231190721](#)

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In Vitro anti-Protozoan Activity of Methanolic Extracts of *Caralluma procumbens* Against *Tritrichomonas foetus*

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Year	Volume	Issue	Page
2022	17	19	422-424
2022	17	18	395-400
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2022	17	15	215-220

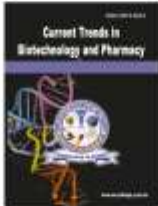
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The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying an article on SpringerOpen. The article title is "Recent advances in insect resistance to insecticides". The author's name, "Kota Neela Manikanta", is highlighted in a yellow box. A popup window is open over the author's name, displaying their affiliation: "Department of Tourism Management, Vikrama Sarabhai University, Gandhinagar, Andhra Pradesh, India". The popup also includes a search bar and a "View author publications" button. The article's abstract and background sections are visible on the page.

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Recent advances in insect resistance to insecticides

Shilpa Saratham, Leelitha Manikanta, Kota Neela Manikanta, Rajitha Sathya, Ekavathi Chandrasekhar, Srihari Reddy & Madu Sankar Abbaraju

Egyptian Journal of Biological Pest Control 21: Article number: 129 (2023) | [Check this article](#)

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Abstract

Background

While the rapidly increasing global population has led to a dramatically increased demand for the agricultural production, there have been heavy economic losses owing to various pest attacks on different food crops. The advancement of various biotechnological techniques have come as a boon in addressing the global concern and leads to the development of novel varieties that have proven to be highly economical, pesticide resistant and environmentally safe.

Main body

Abstract

Background

Main text

Conclusions

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TOURIST SAFETY AND REVISIT INTENTION OF TOURIST VISITING ANDHRA PRADESH (2022)

Kam Rishi, Mani Kumar, Satish Sankar Akam, P. Suresh
ICR, 2021, 8(4): 6402

Abstract

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10:41 AM 4/13/2023

Analysis of drug resistance mutations in pulmonary Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates in the Southern coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, India

Go Prasad Palla, Jasmine Mohammed Shakir, Neelima Murli Kamesh Kumar, Deepthi Karasammi, Uday Sankar Alam

Affiliations

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- 3 Wilansia Institute of Medical Sciences (WIMS), Andhra Pradesh, India.
- 4 Wilansia Srikakulam University, Andhra Pradesh, India. Electronic address: vusamreddy@gmail.com

Abstract

Purpose and objectives: Detection of drug resistance plays a crucial role in tuberculosis (TB) treatment and prevention of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb) transmission. The aim of this study was to determine the levels and patterns of resistance of Mtb isolates to two key anti-TB drugs rifampicin, RR and isoniazid, INH and the type of mutations in drug resistance genes *rpoB*, *katG* and *inhA* of the isolates at the southern coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, India, using commercially available GeneType MTDRplus assay under the Revised National TB Control Program.

Restaurant Business

ISSN 0971-8241
Vol.17, Issue 1 (2023) 102-104

**Tourist Perception; Risk, Anxiety, Safety and Revisit Intention with
Reference To Destination's in Andhra Pradesh**

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Abstract

Introduction: The study is sought to understand the perception of tourist visiting to various destination in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is chosen because it has faced many ups and downs during its bifurcation, there was huge revenue loss to the residual Andhra Pradesh. It has also affected the functioning of various industries in the state including Tourism sector which was affected more. Hence the present study is sought to understand the perception of tourist

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Machine Learning Algorithm: Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on Employee Job Performance using R-Programming

Dr. Aji Purnomo, M. Thyaqasja, Dr. Jayakirana Hapsari

Keywords: Machine Learning, Regression Analysis, Data Mining, Human Resource Development, Mediation Effect of Job Practices on QIP.

ABSTRACT

Abstract: The aim of empirical research study was to know the impact of independent variables like training and development, Performance appraisal, employee cooperation and employee job satisfaction on employee job performance. The assessment of employee job performance is invariable because the productivity of the organization depends on employee job performance. Outcome: The outcome of the research will be, list out the factors which will impact on employee job performance in contemporary world. **Research Design:** Used structured research instrument to collect the data from 300 sample respondents. **Research Validity:** The data validated with the help of Cronbach's alpha reliability test (>0.7) followed by the loaded factors validated through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and model validated through CFA (RMSEA, SRMR, GFI, NFI, NNFI, RMR, AGFI) and other aspects. **Research Tools:** There are various statistical tools applied to analyze the data. **Key Words:** Analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, correlation and Regression, inter reliability, Convergent and composite concepts. The outcome of the research revealed that, there is a considerable impact of control and meta variables impact on outcome of Employee Job performance... Surprisingly, the control variables impact dominated the

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The Mediating Role of Career Planning and Development- Human Resource Development Practices between Training and Development-Performance Appraisal-Employee Compensation and Quality of Work Life

Dr.K.M|Siva Nirmala, M.Thyagaraj, Dr.Jayashree Report

Keywords: Quality of work life, work life of employees, human resource development practices etc.

ABSTRACT

Aim/Purpose: - The aim of the exploratory research study was to know the impact of various factors like training & development, Career Planning and Development, Performance Appraisal, Employee Compensation on the Quality of work life of employees. Even more to know about the mediating role of career planning and development and human resource development practices on quality of work life. **Outcome:** The outcome of the research will be, to know the impact of various factors and its contribution towards the quality of work life. **Research Methodology/Design:** - The researcher has taken 200 people due to assess the factors which contribute the quality of work life. **Research Tools:** -The researcher applied both descriptive and inferential statistics to examine the data in all dimensions. **Insights/Conclusions:** The designed quality of work life model is new with regard to factors of assessment of quality of work life.

DOI

Keywords

In Journal: Report, S. S. S. (2022), The Mediating Role of Career Planning and Development- Human Resource Development Practices between Training and Development-Performance Appraisal-Employee Compensation and Quality of Work Life. Design Engineering, 10(1) 1-10. Retrieved from: <http://www.designengineering.com/index.php/DOI/article/view/10101>

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Marketing Strategies for Promoting Medical Tourism in Andhra Pradesh

Shakiruddin, D.K. Tipparaju

Abstract

It is evident that, the medical treatment cost in developing countries is lower than 30% to 70%. That could be the one of the most reason why people are going for health tourism. The second reason could be the non-availability of medical treatment and surgeries in the home country. Medical tourism can be defined as the cost effective, private medical care in the host country. As per the WHO global health expenditure, tourism associated with travelers' physical well-being through traveling from one country to another country in the process physical exercise therapy, diet control, medical treatment, spa therapy and health maintenance. In the globalization process, people can move from one region to another for better medical and surgery at a reasonable price. In the developing world India plays a significant role in the context of medical tourism where high cost surgery and non-surgery treatment will be available at low cost. Every year in India, the medical tourism is increasing at 30% and contributing significant portion to GDP. It is happening because of the cost consistency of major health issues. The vision of better medical tourism to its India the US, JAPAN, FRANCE and CANADA based staff available as efficiently can be expected in major health issues of foreign tourists in India. The present study is all about the reasons for choosing India for medical tourism/health tourism.

Results: The outcome of the research shows that, the cost of major surgery and non-surgery cost is also in India followed by comparing various industry gaps, benchmarking time and cost treatment.

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Measuring the factors affecting on work life balance with references to tour and travel agency in Emerging Andhra Pradesh

Dr Poojika, Sneha Devi Baga

Abstract

The Current scenario of Work Life Balance has become the fundamental need in contemporary economic world, as employees in various industries are facing lot of pressure from work Organization and also pressure from their social structure. Today the travel industry has made some remarkable progress and developed into a propensity as captured in being a basic side interest. It's become a renowned business now able to offer best types of assistance to its clients. They go through various measures of cost. It's up to the clients presently how well they show their interests and their systems. Today a traveler needs every day about his past and gradually to add they have the experience in their fingertips. Just like the social traditions in the nation, environmental change popular places of interest, most appropriate seasons for visiting are considered on the side of the explorer. Present research considering various socio regional and geographical variables, creates several business models, trying to investigate necessity of activities of various profiles in various related situations examining work and relaxation related activities addressed by the travel agencies or the obscure goals, ultimately investigating business travel personal conduct standards.

How to Cite:
Dr Poojika , Sneha Devi Baga. 2020. Measuring the factors affecting on work life balance with references to tour and travel agency in Emerging Andhra Pradesh. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 20(11), 2445 - 2453. Retrieved from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30605/ijast.v20i11.2445>

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International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRT)
ISSN: 2278-0181, Volume 8 Issue 1, September 2019

Job Satisfaction and Employee Engagement – Contemporary Tools to Eliminate Stress among Work Force in an Organization

T. Anupama, P. Sujatha, T. Narayana Reddy

Abstract: Stress is a state or sense used in the organization. It is a health factor that poses a risk to the overall success of the organization. To create a healthy organization, stress management is essential. The stress level is directly related to the working experience and the productivity of an organization. A manager's responsibility is to create a healthy organization and to ensure that the employees are satisfied with their work. The stress level is directly related to the working experience and the productivity of an organization. A manager's responsibility is to create a healthy organization and to ensure that the employees are satisfied with their work.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, Employee engagement, Job satisfaction, Employee engagement.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this day and age, organizations are continuously increasing their responsibilities. The stress level is directly related to the working experience and the productivity of an organization. A manager's responsibility is to create a healthy organization and to ensure that the employees are satisfied with their work.

References:

1. Anupama, T. (2019). Job Satisfaction and Employee Engagement – Contemporary Tools to Eliminate Stress among Work Force in an Organization. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(1), 1-10.
2. Sujatha, P. (2019). Job Satisfaction and Employee Engagement – Contemporary Tools to Eliminate Stress among Work Force in an Organization. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(1), 1-10.
3. Narayana Reddy, T. (2019). Job Satisfaction and Employee Engagement – Contemporary Tools to Eliminate Stress among Work Force in an Organization. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(1), 1-10.

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The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a research article on PubMed Central. The article title is "Analysis of drug resistance mutations in pulmonary Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates in the Southern coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, India". The authors listed are G. Prasad Palle, Jussim Muhammed Shuk, Neela Mari Karis Kota, Deepthi Karimanchi, and Uday Santar Abani. The article is dated 2019, with a publication date of July 14, 2019. The abstract section is visible, starting with "Purpose and objectives: Detection of drug resistance plays a crucial role in tuberculosis (TB) treatment and prevention of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) transmission. The aim of this study was to determine the levels and patterns of resistance of MTE isolates to key anti-TB drugs (rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide, ethambutol) and the type of mutations in drug resistance genes (rpoB, katG and inhA) of the isolates at the southern coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, India, using commercially available GenoType MTDRplus assay under the Revised National TB Control Program." The article is available as a free PMC article. The browser's address bar shows the URL "pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31421158/". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 10:11 AM on 8/1/2024.

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STATUS OF HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEMES IN INDIA

Shank Shrivastava¹, Vishwanath Aravindhan Das²
¹Research Institute, ²Chennai
¹Dept of Commerce, Vellore Institute of Technology VIT
Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

Now in the event period in which the death rate number of Indians are increasing day by day. Health care cost are increasing every year. Sickness related and even or death especially after the death and can result in a critical illness or medical emergency. But it is necessary to take to effectively offer our financially that is the insurance policy of various or medical expenditure. A health insurance policy in the end can or mitigate the financial risk, apart from health or health. Health insurance offers various facilities such as empowered hospital, pre and post hospitalization expenses, ambulance charges, death cost allowance etc. It is evident that a wide variety of arrangements are distributed under the umbrella of private insurance and that the transition between public insurance and private insurance are becoming increasingly blurred.

The Health Insurance Schemes available in India (Central and Federal) health insurance schemes or paramedical health, disability health insurance schemes or government sponsored schemes namely ESI, CGHS, Insurance offered by LIC or Government based health insurance and traditional based schemes. In India there are 600 private hospitals, 1.8 million beds and 38,202 XLS, 26,811 consultants. There are 22,770 public hospitals, 51,889 beds, 22,940 XLS and 17,200 consultants. Total private subscriptions are nearly 40% cost of India's entire health infrastructure. Availability of sufficient number of providers of health insurance schemes in any country is important to India, as analyzing the classification of health insurance schemes on the basis of ownership and control, it can be shown that there are sufficient numbers of providers and few in few different classes of the provider. The main object of this paper is to assess performance of the health insurance in India based on secondary data from 2016 annual reports, related books and articles available. This paper was prepared and conducted with findings and conclusions.

Key words: ESI, CGHS, Insurance Schemes, PMJAY, Health Insurance, LIC.

Volume XII, Issue IV, April/2023 Page No:518

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Page 518 | 519

11:04 AM
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Page No:1-11

DOI:10.0001885/Apr-Aug-2020-V11I12-463782-00071

2. A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HANDLOOM WEAVERS IN KELLERE DISTRICT OF ANHARA PRADESH
Mrs. P. Sheela Rani, Dr. R. Venkatesa Rao, Virohata Sambhaji University PG Centre, Kavali, Nellore District Andhra Pradesh, India
Page No:12-21

DOI:10.0001885/Apr-Aug-2020-V11I12-463782-00072

3. Governmental Schemes for Supporting Women Empowerment in India: An Analysis
Munira Sakhia, Krishna Kamal Borah, Lakhimpur, Assam
Page No:22-28

DOI:10.0001885/Apr-Aug-2020-V11I12-463782-00073

4. PREDICTION OF SELECTED ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS PREDOMINANT TO PLAYING ABILITY OF ALL INDIA INTER
UNIVERSITY WOMEN HETBALL PLAYERS
A. Jaragi, Dr. A. Sabarin, Dr. Y. Wasee Bheem Singh, Annamalai University
Page No:29-34

DOI:10.0001885/Apr-Aug-2020-V11I12-463782-00074

5. BONE STRUCTURE DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION: A SURVEY
MAHARSHI SHUKLA, VISHAL SAPKAL AND HETAL WISARJAE, Vadodra Institute of Engineering, Haldi Toll Road, AL, Kotandri,
Waghodia, Vadodra, Gujarat
Page No:35-48

DOI:10.0001885/Apr-Aug-2020-V11I12-463782-00075

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4/12/2020

MARINE BIOLOGY

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Springer article. The article title is "Efficacy of β -glucan from *Debaryomyces hansenii* as an immunostimulant in *Litopenaeus vannamei* culture". The author is listed as "Sara López-Salido et al." and the journal is "Aquaculture International". The article is published online on 12 March 2021. The abstract discusses the efficacy of β -glucan extracted from the yeast *Debaryomyces hansenii* in improving the immune response of *Litopenaeus vannamei*. It compares the efficacy of β -glucan from *D. hansenii* with commercial β -glucan from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The study involved three groups: Group I (control), Group II (commercial β -glucan), and Group III (β -glucan from *D. hansenii*). The results showed that the β -glucan from *D. hansenii* significantly improved disease resistance against *V. parahaemolyticus* by enhancing innate immunity in *L. vannamei*. It is concluded that β -D-Glc could be a better alternative to the origin of the β -D-Glc in commercial culture.

Abstract

The efficacy of beta (β)-glucan extracted from the yeast yeast *Debaryomyces hansenii* was evaluated towards improving the innate immune system in *Litopenaeus vannamei*. A 96-day laboratory trial was conducted to compare the efficacy of β -glucan from *D. hansenii* with commercial β -glucan from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. During the initial culture period (300 days), group I (control), group II (commercial β -glucan), group III (commercial β -glucan), group IV (β -glucan from *D. hansenii*), and group V (β -glucan from *D. hansenii*). On 300 days, all the groups were infected with *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* by immersion challenge. During 7 days of incubation period after infection (i.e., on 307, 314, and 321 day), all the groups were fed with their respective diets. The infected shrimps were further maintained for 7 days and fed with same diet. In the 7th day after incubation period (307 day of culture), the survival percentage of the shrimps fed with β -D-Glc was found to be lower (24%) than those fed with β -D-Glc (45%) and control (38%). Significant difference in immune parameters i.e., total haemocyte count (THC), respiratory burst activity (RBA), phenoloxidase (PO), and lysozyme activity were observed between the control and test groups. β -D-Glc improved overall immunity and was found to be effective than β -D-Glc towards all the immune parameters that were measured. It was observed that β -D-Glc significantly improved disease resistance against *V. parahaemolyticus* by enhancing innate immunity in *L. vannamei*. It is evident that β -D-Glc could be a better alternative towards the origin of the β -D-Glc in commercial culture.

Keywords

Debaryomyces hansenii, *Litopenaeus vannamei*, β -glucan, immunostimulant, disease resistance

Introduction

The shrimp *Litopenaeus vannamei* is one of the most important aquaculture species in the world. However, the industry is facing a significant challenge due to the increasing prevalence of diseases caused by various pathogens (Brett, 2011). The immune system of *L. vannamei* is primarily innate and lacks an adaptive immune system. The innate immune system of *L. vannamei* is composed of several components, including haemocytes, phenoloxidase, and lysozyme. These components play a crucial role in the defense against pathogens (Brett, 2011). The use of immunostimulants is a common strategy to enhance the immune response of *L. vannamei* and improve disease resistance (Brett, 2011). β -glucan is a natural polysaccharide that has been shown to have immunostimulatory properties in various organisms, including *L. vannamei* (Brett, 2011). β -glucan is a linear polysaccharide composed of β -D-glucopyranose units linked by β -1,4-glycosidic bonds. It is found in the cell walls of many fungi, including *Debaryomyces hansenii* (Brett, 2011). *Debaryomyces hansenii* is a non-pathogenic yeast that is commonly used in the food and beverage industries (Brett, 2011). The β -glucan extracted from *D. hansenii* has been shown to have immunostimulatory properties in *L. vannamei* (Brett, 2011). The present study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of β -glucan extracted from *D. hansenii* as an immunostimulant in *L. vannamei* culture. The study compared the efficacy of β -glucan from *D. hansenii* with commercial β -glucan from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The results showed that the β -glucan from *D. hansenii* significantly improved disease resistance against *V. parahaemolyticus* by enhancing innate immunity in *L. vannamei*. It is concluded that β -D-Glc could be a better alternative to the origin of the β -D-Glc in commercial culture.

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A Method of Preservation of Marine Fungi in Sterile Marine Water

Asian Journal of Biological and Life Sciences, 2020, 9, 1, 99-100.
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Published: May 2020
Type: Research Article
Author(s): Vidya Sagar Reddy, and Chaitanya Vajjala
Author(s) affiliation:
Sundaraju Vidya Sagar Reddy*, Chaitanya Vajjala**

*Department of Biotechnology, VIT-AP University, Bellary andhra Pradesh, INDIA
**Department of Marine Biology, Sri Sree Siddaganga University, Bellary andhra Pradesh, INDIA.

Abstract:
Preservation of fungi is an essential practice of any mycologist. A method of preservation of marine fungi in sterile marine water was evaluated using 10 marine isolates. The marine fungi were isolated using their natural Agar (NAG) medium at different regions of Andhra coast of Andhra Pradesh, India. The fungal strains were preserved in 100% sterile marine water. The preserved strains were subjected to recovery by sub-culturing in 10% medium during 8 consecutive years (2016 to 2019). During all the years there was 100% recovery of the preserved fungi and moreover they were found to be microbiologically identical to the original isolates.

Study on a Few Traditional Fermented Food Practices of Hindu Community of Orissa (Mishra, Upper Andhra, India)
Effect of microclimate and Microclimate Stability on Earthworm Amythas alexandri Under Laboratory Conditions
Seasonal Variation in the Fatty Acid Composition and Antioxidant Content of Three 60-Breeding Plovers of Lakshadweep Islands
Fatty Acid Profile of Three Different Regions of Fresh and Ice-packed Nougata, yoghurt (Shankar, 2021)

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Journal of Applied Biology & Biotechnology 1(4) 481-492, pp 481-489 April, 2023
Available online at <http://www.ijournals.in>
ISSN: 2672-5544X 2023-04-01

Bioaccumulation of heavy metal lead (Pb) in different tissues of brackish water fish *Mugil cephalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Mark Arslanowich*, Chand Sankarajulu
Department of Marine Biology, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore 560019 India.

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Received on October 07, 2022
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ABSTRACT
The study was planned to determine the heavy metal accumulation concentrations in different tissues of the brackish water fish *Mugil cephalus*. The fish was exposed to different concentrations of lead water (Pb) (0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, 50.0, 100.0, and 200.0 mg/L) for a period of 90 days. The organs of fish (muscle, gills, liver and stomach) were analyzed through the detection limit for the determination of lead using Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GF-AAS). The study found that the bioaccumulation of lead in all parts of the fish was significant. The highest concentration of lead was found in the gills (0.21 mg/g) and muscle (0.15 mg/g) tissues of fish after 90 days. The study also found that the bioaccumulation of lead was significant in different tissues of fish. The highest concentration of lead was found in the gills (0.21 mg/g) and muscle (0.15 mg/g) tissues of fish after 90 days. The study also found that the bioaccumulation of lead was significant in different tissues of fish. The highest concentration of lead was found in the gills (0.21 mg/g) and muscle (0.15 mg/g) tissues of fish after 90 days.

1. INTRODUCTION
Increasing environmental pollution throughout the world, particularly aquatic pollution, has become one of the global problems of various levels, such as heavy metals and toxic chemicals, which affect the water bodies without proper treatment in most polluted or developing countries. Such toxic agents and chemicals and their derivatives are common in pollution with consequences and potential for further environmental, which threatened the survival of aquatic organisms like fish. In recent years, the contamination of fish worldwide has increased to the extent that it is a growing concern for their nutritional and therapeutic benefits [1]. In addition to its significant economic impact, it also causes a wide range of medical conditions, chronic, and neurological type made by the accumulation of pollutants, since heavy metals that entered into the human body produced fatal poisoning with contaminated fish, prawns, and shrimp in the human diet. They were open to which heavy metals

contaminate the aquatic food chain are through direct water intake and through food to the digestive tract, and through non-dietary routes through permeable membranes such as gills and skin [2].

Heavy metals, which are in their natural proportions such as being highly toxic. Bioaccumulation, through pollution in the food chain and non-food pollution, are harmful to aquatic organisms and also their eggs, also may affect their reproductive health patterns and the fitness of fish when exposed to these heavy metals [3]. Fish has more economic importance and is a good protein to human developed from aquatic ecosystems [4]. Also in their production and harvest, heavy metal contamination in aquatic ecosystems poses a serious environmental hazard.

Heavy metals have the ability to accumulate heavy metals in their tissues through absorption along the gill tissue, lungs, liver, and stomach which is much higher than those of the environment [5]. Some harmful heavy metals such as Cadmium (Cd), Silver (Ag), and Lead (Pb) have the harmful potential ability to bring organisms, they cannot degraded in body even at very low levels of exposure and are considered to be more toxic to all types of life, especially human health [6].

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Chemosphere
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Phenotypic and transcriptomic changes in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) embryos/larvae following cypermethrin exposure

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Abstract

Cypermethrin is one of the widely used type-II pyrethroid and the extensive use of this pesticide leads to life threatening effects and in particular showed developmental effects in sensitive populations such as children and pregnant women. However, the molecular mechanism underlying cypermethrin induced developmental toxicity is far well defined. To address this gap, the present study was designed to investigate the

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Photosynthetic microorganisms (Algae) mediated bioelectricity generation in microbial fuel cell: Concise review

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Electrochemical Analysis of Novel Schiff's Bases Containing a Coumarin Moiety

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Electrochemical Analysis of Novel Schiff's Bases Containing a Coumarin Moiety

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ROLE OF TYLOPHORA INDICA IN TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL ASTHAMA

Life Sciences Biotechnology

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Keywords: Bronchial Asthma, Tylophora Indica, Ayurveda, Herbal Agents.

ABSTRACT

Bronchial asthma is a disease of lungs in which the patient experiences of recurrent attacks of cough, wheezing and shortness of breath due to the narrowing of the airways of the lungs. The cause of asthma may be genetic but the disease develops and persists as a result of changes in the environment, food and life style. It is believed that attacks were triggered by allergens. Tylophora indica more (sage) known as the asthma plant, is native gift for the long suffering asthmatics. It is called Anardana in Hindi and Yempala in Telugu. The leaves, stem and roots of the plant contain 0.2-0.4% alkaloid called Tylophorin. The main properties of the root and leaf were well established. Ayurveda also called "Anardana" as

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