LIST OF FIGURES		
1.1	Diagrammatic representation of various antibiotic targets in bacterial cell.	04
1.2	Diagrammatic representation of popular mechanisms of antibiotic resistance in bacteria	11
1.3	Schematic diagram of representative drug exporting systems in Gram-positive bacteria, highlighting different families of pumps involved in resistance.	14
1.4	Generalized pathway of Fatty acid biosynthesis and Polyketide biosynthesis, suggesting flexibility at various levels in formation of polyketide molecules.	23
1.5	Schematic presentation of biosynthetic pathways of some polyketides	31
1.6	Chemical structures of members of the aureolic acid family	33
1.7	Novel antitumor compounds generated by combinatorial biosynthesis.	17
3.1	Zones of inhibition of <i>M. luteus</i> in agar well assay, at increasing (20ng, 100ng, 200ng, 300ng, 500ng) concentrations of the polyketide.	96
3.2	Nucleic Acid binding study of the polyketide (Test) in relation to known DNA binding molecule, Chromomycin (Control)	108
3.3	Agarose gel electrophoresis of DNA incubated with or without polyketide	109
4.1	Agar well assay for Chromomycin using a co-inoculum of wildtype and Chromo ^r showing two distinct zones of inhibitions marked by difference in carotenoid levels of the two.	125

4.2	Difference in inhibition zones of Chromo ^r vs wild type <i>M. luteus</i>	
	against Chromomycin and Daunomycin	130
4.3	Restriction digestion pattern using different REs.	138
4.4	Comparison of SDS-PAGE of total proteins prepared from colonies and broth.	140
4.5	Effect of increasing chromomycin concentration on Chromo ^r against wild type.	140
5.1	Growth of <i>S. griseus</i> (left) and <i>S. flaviscleroticus</i> (right) on different media.	158
5.2	Comparative TLC of metabolite extracts of S. flaviscleroticus	
	(left) and <i>S. grisesus</i> (right) from various media, observed under ultraviolet light (365nm)	162
5.3	Relative spectrophotometric signatures of <i>S. flaviscleroticus</i> (SF) and <i>S. griseus</i> (SG) extracts from different media	163
5.4	Restriction Enzyme Digestion Pattern of Genomic DNA from S. <i>flaviscleroticus</i> (left) and S. <i>griseus</i> (Right) using different	
	enzymes.	165
5.5	16S rDNA phylogenetic tree of S. flaviscleroticus	169
5.6	Phylogenetic tree of ketosynthase gene of S. flaviscleroticus	171
5.7	CLUSTLW phylogram of selected16s rDNA sequences	173
6.1	Diagrammatic representation of the conjugation mediated transposition process furnished by the presence of F plasmid containing $Tn 1000$	184
62	Physical man of Tn 1000	185
0.2		103
6.3	Diagramatic representation of <i>Eco</i> R1 sites in physical map of PKS DNA	186

6.4	The Identical Cluster organization of two chromomycin producers compared to a much different cluster of structurally related Mithramycin	189
65	Putative sharmonycin biosymthesis nothway sharving role of	
0.5	various proteins in formation of molecule.	201
6.6	Minimal PKS region of different type II polyketide clusters	203
6.7	Structure and position of different sugars in structure of Chromomycin A_3	205
6.8	Putative biosynthesis pathway of different sugars of chromomycin A_3 as proposed for <i>S. griseus</i> cluster.	206
7a.1	Schematic presentation of 17kb EcoR1 fragment, containing resistance genes, with restriction sites of <i>Kpn</i> 1, <i>Xho</i> 1 and BgIII represented on nucleotide scale.	224
7a.2	Relative zone of inhibition against Crude ethyl acetate extract from <i>S. flaviscleroticus</i> (K20ul, K30ul) and pure chromomycin (C10, C20)	227
7a.3	Phenotypic characterization by expressing <i>sfr</i> B, <i>sfr</i> A and <i>sfr</i> X in hoterologous host	227
7a.4	Confirmation of various clones by checking restriction digestion pattern.	228
7b.1	Clone construction and confirmation of <i>actRp</i> -EGFP transcriptional fusion system.	235
7b.2	Diagrammatic representation of the proposed strategy.	237
7b.3	Construction and confirmation of pTRACT clone	239
7b.4	Conserved island of promoter region in a totally non-conserved intergenic DNA upstream of activator gene in <i>S. flaviscleroticus</i> and <i>S. ariseus</i>	241
	and S. griseus	241

7b.5	Thiostrepton mediated <i>tipAp</i> induction in <i>S. lividans</i> transformed with pIJ8655 resulting in concentration dependend increase in	
	fluorescence of EGFP.	245
7b.6	Fluorescence detection in pTRACT transformed <i>S. lividans</i> after 2 days and 4 days of incubation. An overall increase in fluorescent mycelia was observed with time but the intensity remained constant.	247
7b.7	Pattern generated using MEME software, for the bidirectional promoter complexes associated with the both regulatory genes of chromomycin synthase clusters of the two producers.	250a

LIST OF TABLES		
1.1	Differences between Type II and Type I polyketides	27
2a.1	List of microbial strains used in the study	60
2a.2	List of plasmids and constructs used in the study	62
2.3	Antibiotics used in the study	64
2.4	List of primers used in PCR studies	65
2.5	List of miscellaneous reagents	76
2.6	SDS-PAGE gel preparation	83
2.7	PCR protocols	89
3.1	Effect of the polyketide on different groups of micro-organisms.	95
3.2	Effect of Tris-EDTA-mediated permeabilization of cell envelope of <i>E. coli</i> on sensitivity to polyketide compound.	100
3.3	Response of natural and induced stationary phase culture of <i>M. luteus</i> to 10X MIC concentration of antibiotics.	103
3.4	Effect of the polyketide at MIC concentration, on nongrowing <i>M. luteus</i> over a period of time.	104
3.5	Difference in membrane rigidity as indicated by marked difference in values of control and test at different growth stages.	106
4.1	Inhibition of sarcinaxanthin production in Chromo ^r mutant using Diphenyl Amine. Figures in parentheses represent percentage inhibition over	
	control.	129
4.2	Cross resistance of adaptive mutants against the group of antibiotics.	131
4.3	Zone of inhibition of WT and Chromo ^r against selected antibiotics	132
4.4	Difference in the inhibition zone of WT and Dauno ^r against selective antibiotics	133

4.5	Difference in the zone of inhibition of WT and Tet ^r	134
4.6	Effect of selective antibiotics on the Chromo ^r in presence of reserpine.	135
5.1	Response of <i>S. flavisclerotiucs</i> and <i>S. griseus</i> to various growth media at two time intervals.	159
5.2	Response of <i>S. flaviscleroticus</i> and <i>S. griseus</i> to increasing salt stress measured at two intervals	167
5.3	Response of S. <i>flaviscleroticus</i> and S. griseus to varying pH measured at two intervals	167
6.1	Comparative account of relevance of ORFs with the analogous protein in chromomycin cluster of <i>S. griseus</i> sub. griseus and other proteins based on homology search.	191
6.2	Homology to Conserved Domain based on which putative proteins were predicted.	195
6.3	Structural organization of various operons in the cluster and their presumptive role at different stages in chromomycin A ₃ biosynthesis	200
7a.1	Functional determination by zone of inhibition study against chromomycin, for various resistance determinants.	228
7b.1	Relevance of <i>actRp</i> with consensus sequence and also with its counterpart from <i>S. griseus</i> .	243

LIST OF GRAPHS		
3.1	Activity of the polyketide on pathogenic strains from various human samples.	97
3.2	Effect of the polyketide on pathogenic samples resistant to other antibiotics	97
3.3	Growth curve of <i>M. luteus</i> in absence or presence of different antibiotics	98
3.4	Growth of <i>S. aureus</i> culture post-incubation with the polyketide (treated) or without polyketide (control).	101
4.1	Carotenoid estimation from wild type, Chromo ^r and revertants, as measured at three indicated wavelengths of absorption.	127
7b.1	Relative promoter strength measurement of <i>actRp</i> by plotting fluorescence emission values of EGFP on standard graph generated using thiostrepton inducible promoter (<i>tipAp</i>) at increasing	
	concentrations of thiostrepton.	247