

List of Figures

Fig. 1.1: Phylogenetic distribution of radiation-resistant <i>Eubacteria</i>	3
Fig. 1.2 Types of ionising radiation and their effect of DNA and survival of organisms	7
Fig. 1.3 Scanning electron micrograph of <i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i> R1.....	9
Fig. 1.4 Carbonylation process in protein.....	12
Fig. 1.5 Kinetics and repair of DSB in <i>D. radiodurans</i>	15
Fig. 1.6 Regulation of ROS combating enzyme in <i>D. radiodurans</i> R1.....	21
Fig. 1.7 XRF image analysis demonstrating the distribution of Mn^{2+} and Fe^{2+} in <i>D. radiodurans</i> R1	24
Fig. 2.1: Schematic representation of the <i>Deinococcus</i> specific hemi-nested PCR protocol and culture-independent DGGE analysis of deinococcal diversity	39
Fig. 2.2: Optimization of the <i>Deinococcus</i> specific hemi-nested PCR.....	42
Fig. 2.3: Specificity of the <i>Deinococcus</i> specific hemi-nested PCR.	42
Fig. 2.4: Sensitivity of the hemi-nested PCR amplification for the amplification of deinococcal 16S rRNA gene fragments.....	43
Fig. 2.5: Map showing the location of soil sampling sites.....	44
Fig. 2.6: <i>Deinococcus</i> specific nested PCR amplification from representative soil samples used in the study.....	45
Fig. 2.7: Neighbor-joining tree based on 16S rRNA gene sequences showing the phylogenetic affiliation with type strains of <i>Deinococcus</i> species as listed in RDP. ...	49
Fig. 2.8: PCR-DGGE analysis of deinococcal diversity from environmental samples.	50
Fig. 2.9: Dendrogram for the DGGE profile from soil bacterial communities.....	51
Fig. 2.10: UV tolerance of the radiation-resistant bacterial isolates.	53
Fig. 2.11: Growth of radiation resistant bacterial isolates at different temperatures... ..	58
Fig. 3.1: D50 determination of deinococcal strains to Hg^{2+}	73
Fig. 3.2 D50 determination of deinococcal strains to Cr^{6+}	73
Fig. 3.3 D50 determination of deinococcal strains to Cd^{2+}	74

Fig. 3.4 Effect of growth phase on Cd ²⁺ tolerance in DR1	76
Fig. 3.5 Effect of exogenous Mn ²⁺ addition to Cd ²⁺ toxicity to stationary phase cultures in DR1.	77
Fig. 3.6 Cd ²⁺ induced stasis of the stationary phase culture of DR1.	77
Fig. 3.7: Micrographs of the Cd ²⁺ treated DR1	79
Fig. 3.8 Fluorescence micrograph of Cd ²⁺ exposed DR1 cells stained with H ₂ DCFDA.	81
Fig. 3.9 Effect of Cd ²⁺ and H ₂ O ₂ on ROS generation in DR1	81
Fig. 3.10 Effect of Cd ²⁺ on carbonylated proteins in DR1	82
Fig. 3.11 Detection of carbonylated proteins in DR1 exposed to Cd ²⁺	82
Fig. 3.12 Cd ²⁺ induced lipid peroxidation in DR1	83
Fig. 3.13 Effect of Mn ²⁺ and Cd ²⁺ on recovery of DR1 from H ₂ O ₂	85
Fig. 3.14 Effect of Cd ²⁺ on DR1 sod A ⁻ mutant.....	86
Fig. 3.15 A comparative analysis of Cd ²⁺ D50 for the wild type DR1 grown under different growth phases and the DR1 sod A ⁻ mutant.....	86
Fig. 3.16 Growth dependent expression of anti-oxidant enzymes in DR1	87
Fig. 3.17 Effect of Cd ²⁺ on the catalase in DR1	87
Fig. 3.18 Effect of Cd ²⁺ on the SOD in DR1	88
Fig. 3.19 Effect of Cd ²⁺ and Mn ²⁺ on recovery of DR1 from UV radiation.....	89
Fig. 3.20 Effect of Cd ²⁺ on <i>rec A</i> ⁻ mutant of DR1	89
Fig. 3.21 A comparative analysis of Cd ²⁺ D50 for the wild type DR1 grown under different growth phases and the <i>rec A</i> ⁻ mutant.....	90
Fig. 3.22 Amplification and clone confirmation of the pTZ57R/T-	90
Fig. 3.23 Clone confirmation of the Prec A - pRAD Z3 clones using.....	91
Fig. 3.24 Vector map of Prec A -pRAD Z3.....	91
Fig. 3.25 Effect of Cd ²⁺ on <i>rec A</i> promoter. Activity was assayed by using <i>rec A</i> - lac Z reporter in DR1.....	92
Fig. 3.27 Cd ²⁺ toxicity in PprI ⁻ and PprM ⁻ mutant of DR1.....	93

Fig. 3.28 SDS-PAGE analysis of total cellular proteins from DR1 treated with Cd ²⁺ under different growth conditions.....	95
Fig. 3.29 2D gel electrophoresis of DR1 under different growth conditions.	96
Fig. 3.30 Proteins differentially expressed under different growth conditions in DR1	97
Fig. 3.31 SDS PAGE of Mn ²⁺ and Cd ²⁺ binding proteins in DR1 obtained by IMAC.	98
Fig. 3.32 Dendrogram obtained from In silico analysis of the proteins	99
Fig. 3.33 IMAC purification	99
Fig. 3.34 Effect of Cd ²⁺ on different ROS pathways in DR1.	100
Fig. 4.1 Scheme for synthesis of <i>ec20</i>	111
Fig. 4.2 Synthesis and PCR amplification of <i>ec20</i>	111
M: ϕ X 174 DNA <i>Hae</i> III digest marker; 1: amplified <i>ec20</i>	111
Fig. 4.3 T-vector clone confirmation of <i>ec-20</i>	112
Fig. 4.4 Vector map of pTZ57R-6ST.....	112
Fig. 4.5 Cloning strategy of <i>ec20</i> in pRADZ3 and representative map of pRAD-EC clone.....	113
Fig. 4.6 Clone confirmation of <i>ec20</i> obtained in pRADZ3	113
Fig. 4.7 Confirmation of <i>ec 20</i> clones obtained in pRADZ3.	114
Fig. 4.8 PCR amplification of <i>smt A</i> from pMHNRI.	114
Fig. 4.9 Strategy employed for cloning <i>smt A</i> and representative map for the pRAD- <i>smtA</i> clones.....	115
Fig. 4.10 Clone confirmation of pRAD- <i>smtA</i> using <i>Spe</i> I and <i>Bam</i> HI.	115
Fig. 4.11 Clone confirmation of pRAD- <i>smtA</i> by PCR Amplification.	116
Fig. 4.12 Expression analysis of the DR1 transformants carrying MT.	117
Fig. 4.13 Growth kinetics of DR1 (pRAD-EC) and DR1 (pRAD- <i>smtA</i>).....	118
Fig. 4.14 Cd ²⁺ tolerance of MT expressing transformants of DR1.....	118
Fig. 4.15 Bioaccumulation of Cd ²⁺ by MT transformants of DR1.....	119

Fig. 4.16 Effect of cysteine on Cd ²⁺ tolerance on MT expressing transformants of DR1.....	122
Fig. 4.17: Cd ²⁺ tolerance of DR1 expressing MT in presence and absence of 0.4 mM cysteine	122
Fig. 4.18 Bioaccumulation of Cd ²⁺ by MT transformants of DR1 in presence of cysteine.	123
Fig. 4.19 Sulfur recycling in DR1.Black arrows indicate the pathway identified in DR1.	123