

**Code: 1441 Molecular Microbiology**

**Degree:** 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle – Food Science and Engineering

**Stream:** Food Quality and Safety

**Curricular Year:** 1<sup>st</sup>

**Semester Course:** 1<sup>st</sup>

**Credits:** 6 ECTS

**Optional**

**Language:** Portuguese/English

**Responsible:** Maria Luísa Lopes de Castro e Brito

**Other lecturer(s):** Manuel José de Carvalho Pimenta Malfeito Ferreira

**Web Site:** <http://www.isa.utl.pt/home/node/3873>

**1. Contact hours:**

**Lecture/Practical 42 Praticals/Laboratory 28 Total 84**

**2. Objectives:**

- To comprehend the transfer of sequence information between sequential information-carrying biopolymers, in living organisms (Central Dogma of Molecular Biology)
- To understand basic aspects of gene regulation
- To know different gene transfer systems
- To be aware of examples of application of Genetic Engineering to Food Engineering
- To understand the flow of energy in microbial cells, recognizing specificities of the bacterial cell
- To identify examples of metabolic regulation with relevant industrial applications

**3. Programme:**

**Didactic Unit 1 – The flow of genetic information**

- 1.1. Introduction of the course and working method
- 1.2. Gene structure in prokaryotes and in eukaryotes
- 1.3. DNA replication and repair
- 1.4. The role of RNA
- 1.5. Transcription and the genetic code
- 1.6. Protein biosynthesis
- 1.7. Regulation of gene expression
- 1.8. Mutation
- 1.9. Genetic recombination in bacteria

**Didactic Unit 2 – Molecular Biology as the basis for Genetic Engineering**

- 2.1. Isolation of DNA, handling and analysis of nucleic acids.
- 2.2. Examples of application of Genetic Engineering to Food Engineering: production of genetically modified microorganisms (GMMs); strain improvement; production of GE (“Genetically Engineered”) enzymes

**Didactic Unit 3 – Bioenergetics and metabolic regulation**

- 3.1. Basic aspects of transport in microorganisms. Molecular characteristics of protein carriers.
- 3.2. Electron transport chains and ATP synthesis in mitochondria and bacteria. Solute transport and energy transduction in bacteria.
- 3.3. Metabolic regulation and determination of enzymatic activities.
- 3.4. Physiological perspective of some metabolic pathways.

**4. Bibliography:**

**Main Bibliography**

- Glick, B. R., Pasternak, J. J. (1998). *Molecular Biotechnology - Principles and Applications of Recombinant DNA*. ASM Press, Washington, D. C. [BISA Z30- 408].
- Nicholl, D. S. T. (1994). *An Introduction to Genetic Engineering*. Cambridge University Press. (available at Microbiology Lab).
- Ohman, D. E. (1988). *Experiments in gene manipulation*. Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey (available at Microbiology Lab).
- Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F., Maniatis, T. (1989). *Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual*, 2nd edn. Cold Spring Harbor, NY: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (available at Microbiology Lab).

Smith and Wood, (1991). *Molecular Biology and Biotechnology* (Molecular and Cell Biochemistry), Chapman & Hall (available at Microbiology Lab).

Vieira, Arnaldo (2001) *Engenharia Genética, Princípios e Aplicações*, LIDEL, Lisboa, pp. 168 [BISA Z30-443].

Raghevendran V, Nielsen J, Olsson L. 2005. Teaching microbial physiology using glucose repression phenomenon in baker's yeast as an example. *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education*. 33. 404-410

#### Other Bibliography

Brito, L. (1996). *Análise Molecular em Leuconostoc oenos*. Tese de Doutoramento, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa [Z32-241].

Gardner, Simmons and Snustad (1991). *Principles of Genetics*, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (available at Microbiology Lab).

Howe, Christopher (1995). *Gene Cloning and Manipulation*. Cambridge University Press. (available at Microbiology Lab).

Harris D A. 1998. *Bioenergetics at a glance*. Blackwell Science

#### 5. Assessment:

The students could not miss more than 7 sessions in the semester, and 3, 2 and 2 sessions in DUs 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

The students will answer 3 questionnaires and will perform 3 seminars. The final mark in the discipline will be obtained by a weighted average in which the questionnaires mark and the seminars mark will represent 50% of the final mark, respectively. If this mark is  $\geq 12$ , and in each questionnaire the mark is  $\geq 8$ , the students will be dispensed from the final examination.

If the student go to the final examination, the final mark in the discipline will be obtained by a weighted average, in which the examination mark and the continuous evaluation mark will represent 60% and 40% of the final mark, respectively.

6. Estimated Workload:

168	Hours
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7. Last Update:

19/7/2010
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