

List of Tables

Table No.	Table Captions	Page No.
1.1.	Immobilisation of Microbial CYP450s	11-12
1.2.	Types of electrochemical biosensors based on different transducers along with characteristics	17-18
1.3.	Different biosensors involving cytochrome P450 and its derivatives	21-24
1.4.	Methods of hydrocarbon sensing.	25
2.1.	Soil samples collected according to the region of collection	57
2.2.	The colony morphologies of the isolated strains	57-59
3.1.	Table for preparation of BSA standard curve	74-75
3.2.	Purification chart for Cytochrome P450	80
5.1.	Calculation of spreading coefficient based on surface tension values (in Dynes/cm) Calculation of phase volume ratio (PVR)	125

List of Figures

Table No.	Figure Captions	Page No.
1.1.	The ribbon structure of Cytochrome P450 along with the SRS regions and α helices (in capital letters) (Source: Denisov et.al.)	7
1.2.	(RH) binds to CYP450 near the distal region of heme moiety (Fe in Fe^{3+} state). Electrons flow from NADPH via NADPH-P450 reductase (FAD/FMN reductase) and reduces the Fe^{+3} to Fe^{+2} . $Fe^{+2}RH$ rapidly attacks an Oxygen (O_2) molecule to form $Fe^{+2}O_2-RH$. $Fe^{+2}O_2-RH$ being not very stable gradually changes to $Fe^{+3}O_2-RH$. Which follows a second reduction of the compound to form $Fe^{+3}O_2^{-2}RH$. The O_2^{-2} from the compound binds with two protons from the reaction mixture and gets cleaved to form H_2O and $(Fe^{+3}-O)^{+3}RH$. Eventually the iron bound oxygen is transferred to the substrate RH to form ROH. Summarising the entire reaction the hydrocarbon substrate (RH) is being hydroxylated to ROH via the monooxygenase activity of the Cytochrome P450.	8
1.3.	The retention of the stereochemistry during hydroxylation of octane to 1-octanol. (Source: Shapiro et.al.)	9
1.4.	A schematic diagram of a biosensor, where (a) is the biological receptor along with two types of analyte molecules (green and orange), (b) is transducer, (c) represents amplifier/processor and (d) is the Display.	15
1.5.	Schematics of an ISFET device, there are mainly three components in an ISFET, the source (S), the drain (D) and a gate (G), along with those three there is a reference electrode connected via the electrolyte. Here, N and P denotes the P type and N type semiconductor.	19

2.1.	Schematics of the fabricated carbon monoxide production unit, in the inset we can see the actual device. The reaction takes place in a two necked round bottom flask formic acid is poured drop wise over hot concentrated sulphuric acid. The produced CO can be directed to the either test tube with KOH or CuSO ₄ , using the three valve knob. The CO directed towards the test tube with KOH can be ejaculated via the needle. The excess CO is absorbed by blue coloured ammonical cuprous chloride solution.	50
2.2.	CO production unit for pressure and temperature	56
2.3.	An oil contaminated drilling site in Borhola Culster 1	57
2.4.	CYP450 contents of the various samples	60
2.5.	Isolated strains grown on a streaking plates, (a) TM14001 and (b) TM14023.	61
2.6.	Growth curve for the bacterial sample TM14001, TM14007, TM14023, and TM14030.	61
2.7.	Role of temperature for CYP450 production	62
2.8.	Role of pH in CYP450 production	63
2.9.	The characteristic Soret peaks shown by bacteria TM14001 and TM14023	63
2.10.	Colony PCR amplified product of 16S rRNA for isolated bacteria TM14001 and TM14023	64
2.11.	Evolutionary relationships of TM14001 and TM14023 bacterial species based on 16S rDNA sequencing report.	64-65
2.12.	ANOVA of main effects of pH and Temperature.	66
2.13.	Optimum condition and performance	66
3.1.	BSA standard curve for determination of unknown protein	78
3.2.	Elution profile of fractions from anion exchange chromatography	87
3.3.	Elution profile of gel filtration chromatography carried out using Serulose- 6 B matrix with a flow rate of 1ml/50s	79
3.4.	Protein profile analysis of purified protein sample, by SDS- PAGE:	81

- L 1, L2: Sample unreduced.
- 3.5. Atomic spectroscopy result showing peak at around 530 nm 82
corresponding to iron (Fe)
- 3.6. The molecular mass were determined to be 13.6 kDa (b) and 68.1 82-83
kDa (d) respectively using MALDI MS.
- 3.7. (a), (b): trypsin digestion profile of both the bands along with the 83-84
peptide congeners.
- 3.8. (a), (c) Mascot score histogram. Where protein score is $-\log(P)$, 84-85
where P is the probability that observed match is a random event.
Protein greater than 93 are significant ($p < 0.05$); (b), (d) sequence
derived based on the m/z value of the peptide after trypsin
digestion for the bigger and smaller band respectively.
- 4.1. (a) Thermal oxidation of silicon dioxide (b) Photolithography for 98
outlining the region for deposition of the metal layer using 1st mark
(inset a) (c) Second lithography defining the active area using 2nd
mask (inset b) (d) Metal deposition of silver using hard mask (e)
Casing done using cover slip (inset e) (g) immobilization of enzyme
on the bare ISFET device to form the ENFET (inset g).
- 4.2. (a) the complete measuring Setup (b) enlarged picture of a 100
fabricated device
- 4.3. (a) Circuit Diagram of the measurement set up of transfer 102
characteristic, (b) Block diagram for measurement set up for output
characteristics.
- 4.4. Proton NMR of the reaction mixture after the completion of the 103
reaction.
- 4.5. Variation of V_{GS} with respect to change in concentration of n- 104
hexadecane at constant currents of $0.5\mu A$ and $0.75\mu A$
- 4.6. Variation of V_{GS} with respect to concentration of n-hexadecane 105
measured for constant current of $0.5\mu A$ (fig a) and $1\mu A$ (fig b)
showing its change in different protein bands and crude.
- 4.7. (a) Variation of V_{GS} with respect to concentration of n-hexadecane 106-

	measured at nine consecutive days for constant current of 0.5 μA	107
	(b) Variation of V_{GS} with respect to concentration of n-hexadecane measured at nine consecutive days for constant current of 1.0 μA	
4.8.	(a) Transfer characteristics of ENFET for 0.4M Fig. 4.8: (b) Transfer characteristics of ENFET for 0.5M	108-109
4.9.	Output characteristics for 0.4molar and 0.5 molar ENFET (FE indicates fabricated ENFET)	109
4.10.	Hysteresis observed in the fabricated ENFET device	110
4.11.	Change in pH with respect to concentration of the n-hexadecane	111
4.12.	Correlation and regression line for measurement of n-hexadecane	111
4.13.	Reproducibility of sensor output for a particular current 0.5 μA for 6 cycles (72 hours; 12 hours each) for 0.1 to 0.5 mol/l.	113
5.1.	Representation of the actual ISFET and ENFET along with its schematics. (a) WINSENCE ISFTE (WIPSK-S) with Silicon Nitride gate dielectric (b) Enzyme immobilised on the WINSENCE ISFTE using polyaphron (c) Ag-AgCl reference electrode.	121
5.2.	a: Polyaphron shows stability for more than two months in room temperature. (b), (c), (d), Polyaphrons prepared were observed under the microscope under 4X and 10 X lenses and the typical double layer was observed.	125
5.3.	Variation of V_{GS} with respect to change in concentration of n-hexadecane at constant currents of 0.5 μA and 1 μA .	126
5.4.	Variation of V_{GS} with respect to concentration of n-hexadecane for constant current of 0.5 μA (fig a) 1 μA (fig b)	127
5.5.	Hysteresis observed in the ENFET device for current .5 (fig. a) and 1 μA (fig. b).	128
5.6.	(a) Variation of V_{GS} with respect to concentration of n-hexadecane measured for constant current of 0.5 μA (fig a) 1 μA (fig b) showing its change in different pH.	129
5.7.	(a) Variation of V_{GS} with respect to concentration of n-hexadecane measured for constant current of 0.5 μA (fig a) 1 μA (fig b) showing	129

- its change in different temperature.
- 5.8. Variation of VGS with respect to time (S) measured for constant current of 0.5 and 1 μA 130
 - 5.9. Variation of VGS with respect to concentration of n-hexadecane measured for constant current of 0.5 and 1 μA at different concentrations of NADPH. 131
 - 5.10. Standard curve for determining the unknown n-hexadecane concentration for a particular current 0.5 μA . 132
 - 5.11. Comparison of sensitivity of the agarose based and polyaphron based immobilisation 132
 - 5.12. Comparison of hysteresis of the agarose based and polyaphron based immobilisation 133

LIST OF SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOL / ABBREVIATION	Full form
GC-MS	Gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy (MS)
HPLC	High-performance liquid chromatography
FMN	Flavin mononucleotide
FAD	Flavin Adenine Dinucleotide
NADPH	Nicotinamide Adenine di-nucleotide Phosphate
SRS	Substrate recognition sites
RH	Alkane Hydrocarbon
ROH	Alcohol Hydrocarbon
C-H bond	Carbon- Hydrocarbon Bond
PAH	Polyaromatic hydrocarbons
BrCN	Cyanogen bromide
IUPAC	The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
GOX	glucose oxidase
ISFET	Ion Sensitive Field Effect Transistor
CME	chemically modified electrode
ENFET	Enzyme Field Effect transistor
S	Source
D	Drain
G	Gate
p	P type semiconductor
N	N type semiconductor
MOSFET	Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor

EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Nm	Nanometre
CYP450	Cytochrome P450
CO	Carbon Monoxide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
16s rDNA	16s ribosomalDNA
GR	Graduated Reagent
AR	Analytical Reagent
F	Forward
R	Reverse
Rpm	Rotation per minute
mM	Millimolar
Abs	Absorbance
Cm	Centimetre
MSM	Mineral salt media
N	Normal
HCl	Hydrochloric acid
O.D.	Optical Density
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
MgSO ₄	Magnesium Sulphate
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
PMSF	Phenyl methane sulphonylflouride
L	Litre
μl	Microliter
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
μmol	Micromole
°C	Centigrade
MALDI	Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization
BSA	Bovine Serum Albumin
DEAE	Diethylaminoethane

mg/ml	Milligram/ml
$\mu\text{g/ml}$	Microgram/ml
$\mu\text{g/ml}$	Microgram/ml
$\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$	Microgram/ microlitre
KCl	Potassium chloride
SDS-PAGE	Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate
	Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis
BME:	Beta- Mercaptoethanol
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
IISc Bangalore	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
DTT	Dithiothreitol
NCBI	National Center for Biotechnology Information
AFC	Anion Exchange Chromatography
GFC	Gel Filtration Chromatography
kDa	Kilo Delton
CYPFET	Cytochrome P450 Field Effect Transistor
SiO_2	Silicon Dioxide
Slpm	standard liquid per minute
A	Ampere
V	Volt
V_{GS}	Gate to Source Voltage
V_{DS}	Drain And Source Voltage
JFET	Junction Gate Field Effect Transistor
$\text{K}\Omega$	Kilo ohm
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
I_{D}	Drain current
C	Concentration
mV/Molar	Millivolt/Molar
μA	Micro ampere

PVR

PEG

Si₃N₄

mV/hr

Ag/AgCl

Phase Volume Ratio

Polyethylene glycol

Silicon nitride

Millivolt/hour

Silver/Silver Chloride