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Affiliated to Dr. B. A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad

Principal
Dr. Rathi N. S.
M. Com. M. Phil. Ph.D.

Date 25 / 03 /2023

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in National/International conference proceedings per teacher during last five year

Sr.No	Name of the teacher	Title of the book /chapters published	National / International	Name of the publisher
	Academic Year 2017-18			
1	Dr. A.L. Garje	वि .श . पारगावकर साहित्य व समी	National	Navnarendra Prakashan, Ahmednagar
2	Dr. R.H Thorwe	सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये आव्हाने व दिशा	National	Kailash Publication Aurangpura ,Aurangabad
	Number of Chapters Published in Books			
	Academic Year 2017-18			
3	Mr. Anarse.P.S.	Recent Trends in Life Sciences for Sustainable Development	National	Excel Publisher
4	Mr. Sayyed I. G.	Recent Trends in Life Sciences for sustainable Development	National	Excel Publisher

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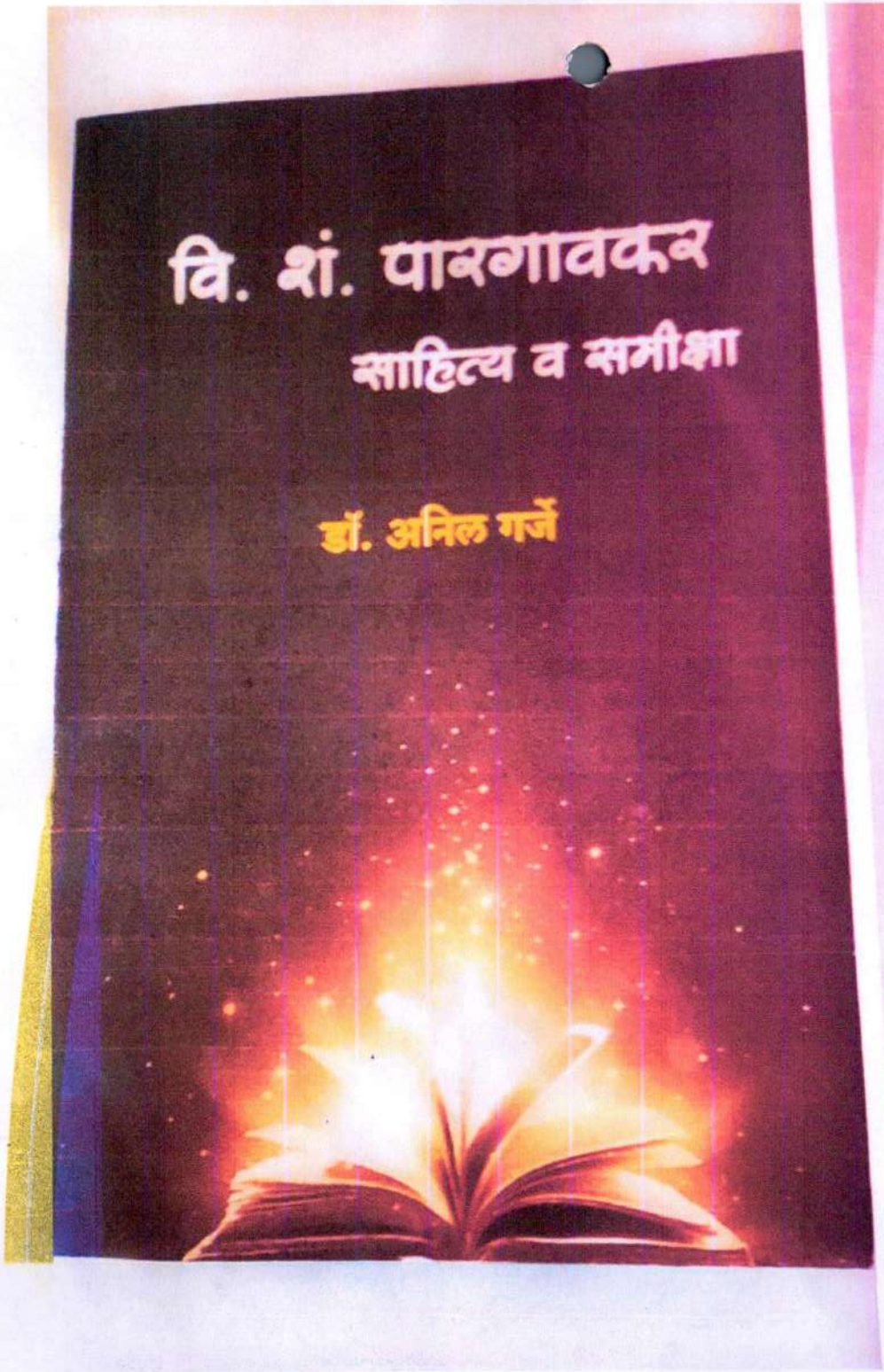

वि. शं. पारगावकर साहित्य व समीक्षा

डॉ. अनिल गर्जे

- प्रथमावृत्ती : जानेवारी २०१८

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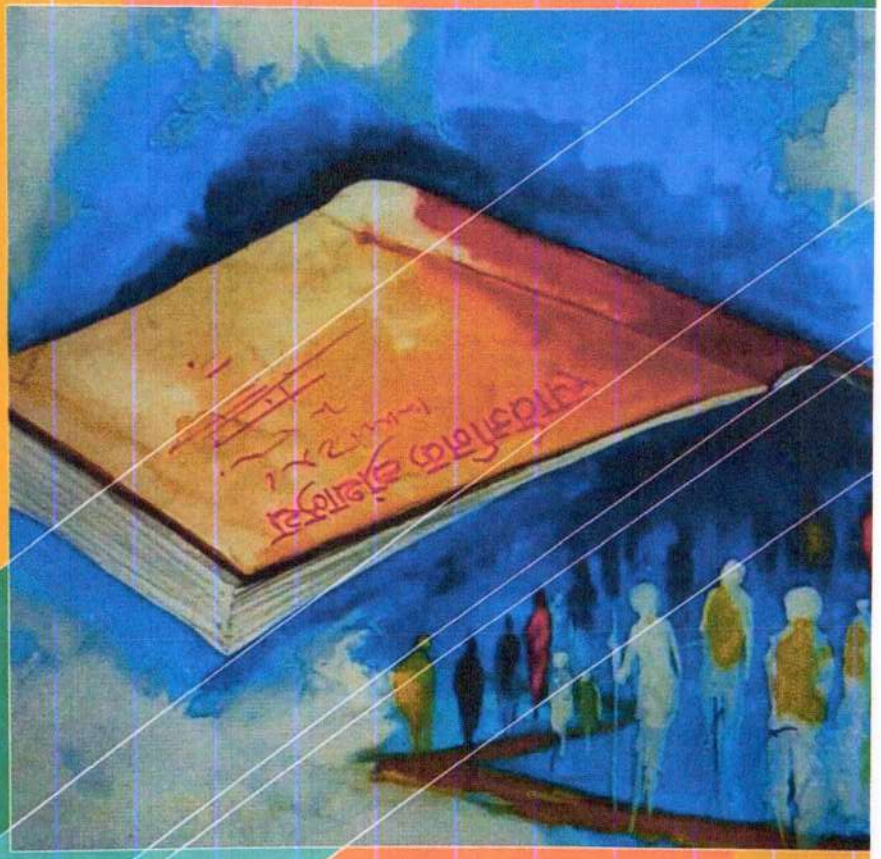

डॉ. राजकुमार थोरवे
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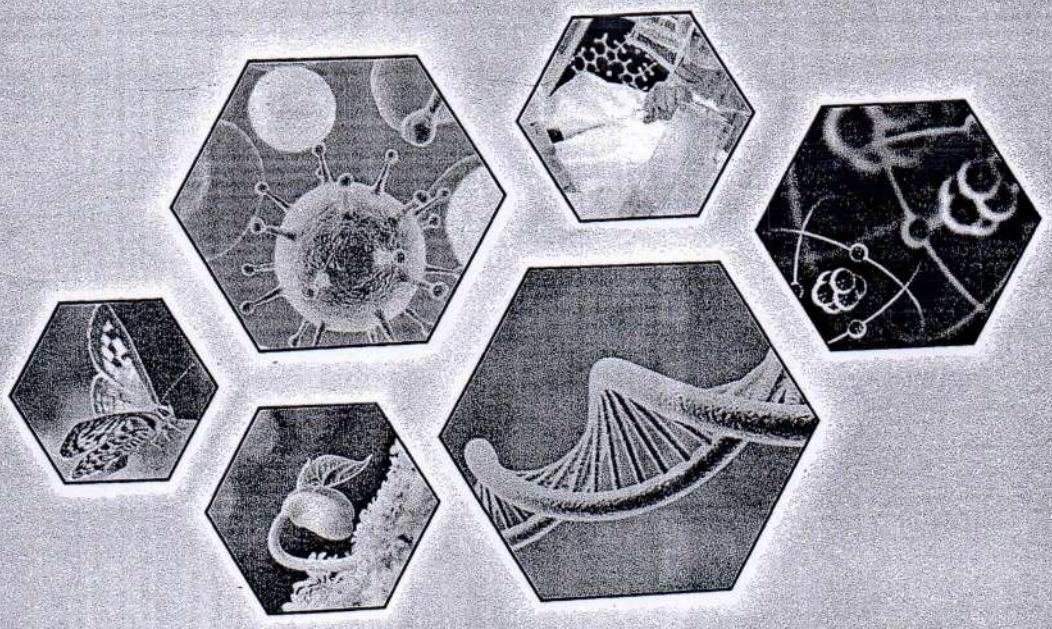
Recent Trends in Life Sciences for Sustainable Development

23rd December 2017

Dr. Navnath G. Kashid



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TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF PHOSPHORUS SOURCES ON CELLULOSE ENZYME BY *ALTERNARIA ALTERNATA* ON BRINJAL

Anarse P.S. & Sayyad I.G.
Department of Botany, Gandhi College Kada Tq.Ashti Dist. Beed

Abstract:-

It is reported that the action of hydrolytic enzyme are extremely important in pathogenesis because they provide the pathogens chemical means of entrance in the host and a process whereby nutrients can be digested. There enzymes are secreted by the infecting pathogens are activated in the host tissues during infection and this determines the ability of pathogen to cause disease ports are available that several species of *Alternaria alternata* produce cellulolytic enzymes which degrade plant cell wall. *Alternaria alternata* were capable to producing pectinase and cellulose type of enzymes which results in post harvest biodeterioration pectolytic, cellulolytic and proteolytic enzymes secreted by pathogen have been reported to be involved in pathogenesis.

Introduction :-

Brinjal (*solanum melongena.* L.) is a popular and widely cultivated vegetable crop grown almost worldwide. India is considered to be the centre of origin of cultivated brinjal from where of it spread to other parts of world. It is regarded as a cash crop in the tribal dominant . Through it is suffer by different viral and fungal diseases , then also we are use this vegetable for best diet. It contains different vitamin sources and also contains many cellulose enzymes such as phosphorus and many others. Cellulose activity has been reported is bean hypocotyls tissue infected by *Alternaria alternate.* The maximum production of CMcase was achieved in the culture containing lactose or wheat bran as phosphorous source reported by Moharram etal., (2004).

Komarajah and Reddy (1984) reported the production of celluloses by C.cassiicola, the seed borne fungi of methi . The fungus penetrates the host cell wall and by destroying the native cellulose (kanotora etal, 1988)

Material and method:-

For the study of phosphorus sources of cellulose by *Alternaria alternata* of brinjal the experiment were conducted in the laboratory and we have taken six phosphorous source on cellular enzyme for our work. They are such as sodium hydrogen phosphate, Disodium hydrogen phosphate , potassium hydrogen phosphate, Ammonium phosphate, Ammonium bi phosphate and $KH_2(PO_4)_2$(control) Nema, 1992) reported that *Alternaria alternata* were capable of producing phosphorus and cellulose type of enzymes. Hydrolysis of phosphorus ultimately yields glucose which is an important energy source for pathogenic microorganisms. (Wilkie, (1975). The optimum effect of phosphorous Cellulose produced by *Chaetomium globosum.* (El- Said 2001) . Enzyme was also achieved in culture medium supplemented with starch, pectin and cellulose as phosphorous sources observed by Amir Ijaz etal, (2011)

Result and Discussion :

2017-18

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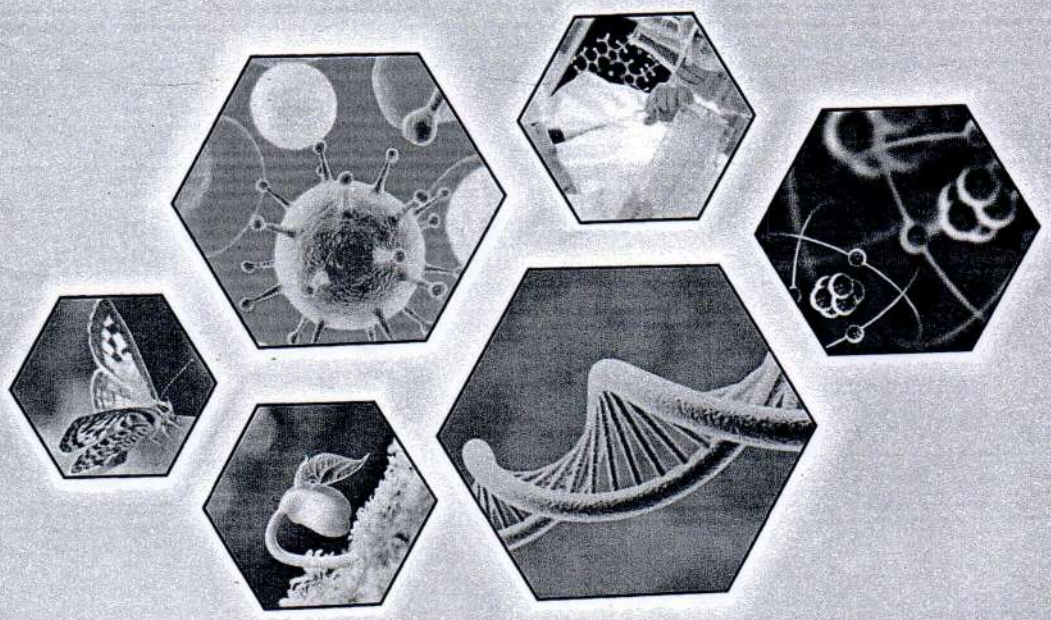

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