## LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig.2.1.Catalytic activity of L-glutaminase to hydrolyze L-glutamine into L-glutamic acid and ammonia
- Fig.2.2.Reaction mechanism proposed for hydrolytic deamination of glutamine by glutaminase
- Fig.2.3.Biosynthetic pathway to synthesize non essential amino acids using glucose and glutamine as carbon catabolites (Brown et al., 2008)
- Fig.2.4.Pharmacologic targets to block glutamine metabolism in cancer cells
- Fig.2.5.Binodal curve for a polymer-polymer or polymer-salt aqueous two-phase system
- Fig.3.1.Standard curve for estimation of glutaminase activity
- Fig.3.2. Protein standard curve for BSA by using Bradford reagent
- Fig.3.3.Contour plots showing interactive effect of selected variables on activity of L-glutaminase (a) Enzyme volume versus Glutamine concentration; (b) Enzyme volume versus Temperature; (c) Enzyme volume versus Time (d) Enzyme volume versus pH; (e) Glutamine concentration versus Temperature; (f) Glutamine concentration versus Time; (g) Glutamine concentration versus pH; (h) Temperature versus time; (i) Temperature versus pH; (j) Time versus pH
- Fig.3.4.Determination of number of hidden layer's neurons for artificial neural network designed for optimization of assay parameters for L-glutaminase activity
- Fig.3.5. Multilayer perceptron neural network architecture used for optimization of assay parameters of L-glutaminase activity
- Fig.4.1.Contour plots showing interactive effect of selected variables on activity of Lglutaminase (a) pH and agitation speed (b) pH and inoculum age (c) pH and inoculum size (d) Fermentation period and agitation speed (e) Temperature and inoculum size (f) Temperature and inoculum age

- Fig.4.2.Determination of number of hidden layer's neurons for artificial neural network designed for optimization of cultural parameters for L-glutaminase production
- Fig.4.3.Multilayer perceptron neural network architecture used for optimization of culture parameters for L-glutaminase production
- Fig.4.4.Effect of different amino acids on L-glutaminase production from *Bacillus* cereus MTCC 1305
- Fig.4.5a.Effect of different carbon sources on cell growth of *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305
- Fig.4.5b.Effect of different carbon sources on production of L-glutaminase from Bacillus cereus MTCC 1305
- Fig.4.6. Effect of different nitrogen sources on (a) cell growth and (b) L-Glutaminase production in *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305
- Fig.4.7.Contour plots showing interactive effect of selected variables on activity of Lglutaminase (a) sucrose and peptone (b) sucrose and L-glutamine (c) sucrose and MgSO<sub>4</sub> (d) peptone and Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (e) peptone and MgSO<sub>4</sub> (f) L-glutamine and Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (g) L-glutamine and NaCl
- Fig.4.8.Determination of number of hidden layer's neurons for artificial neural network designed for optimization of media components for L-glutaminase production
- Fig.4.9.Multilayer perceptron neural network architecture used for optimization of media components for L-glutaminase production.
- Fig.5.1.Standard graph for estimation of sucrose by phenol sulfuric acid estimation method
- Fig.5.2.Graph between  $[P_t P_0] / B_t$  and  $A_t / B_t$  to determine the growth associated constant ( $\alpha$ ) and non growth associated constant ( $\beta$ )
- **Fig.5.3**.Graph between  $(S-S_0)/D_t$  and  $C_t/D_t$  to determine  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  parameters.
- Fig.5.4.Effect of different agitation rates (100-400 rpm) on (a) Cell biomass (g/l); (b) activity of L-glutaminase, (c) Sucrose consumption (g/l); (d) DO (% saturation)from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 in 5litre fermenter

- Fig.5.5.Effect of different aeration rates (0.5-2.5vvm) on (a) Cell biomass (g/L); (b) L-glutaminase activity (U/mL); (c) DO (%) during the cultivation of *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 in 5litre fermenter
- Fig.5.6.Time dependence of % of dissolved oxygen during fermentation of *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 with slope of line between  $\downarrow a$  and  $\downarrow b$  as  $d(C_L)/dt = OUR$ and after  $\downarrow b$  as  $OTR = dC_L/dt + OUR$
- Fig.5.7.Determination of K<sub>L</sub>a value for L-glutaminase fermentation process from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305
- Fig.5.8.Time course of submerged fermentation of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 (a) Biomass profile for experimental data (●) and model predicted data (○), and activity of L-glutaminase profile for experimental data (●) and model predicted data (△) (b) Sucrose consumption rate profile with experimental data (●) and model predicted data (○).
- Fig.6.1.Binodal curve of PEG 4000-dextranT500-water system for separating heterogeneous region from homogeneous region
- Fig.6.2.Growth profile of *Bacillus cereus* MTCC1305 in homogeneous fermentation and media supplemented with phase component polymer
- Fig.6.3.Effect of fermentation time on production of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 in PEG4000/DextranT500 system
- Fig.6.4.Extractive fermentative production of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 in media supplemented with PEG4000/dextranT500 system
- Fig.6.5.Effect of pH on the production of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 in homogeneous fermentation and PEG4000/Dextran T500 system
- Fig.6.6. Effect of temperature on the production of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC1305 in homogeneous fermentation and PEG 4000/DextranT500 system

- Fig.7.2.Assessment of homogeneity and molecular weight of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 after electrophoresis (a) SDS-PAGE gel band with electrophorized lanes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 for molecular weight marker (in Kilodalton), crude extract, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> precipitated sample, purified fraction1, and purified fraction 2, respectively (b) Native-PAGE gel band with lanes 1, 2, and 3 for molecular weight marker (in Kilodalton), purified fraction 1, and purified fraction 2
- Fig.7.3. Estimation of pI for purified L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 on gel band stained with coomassie brilliant blue R-250
- Fig7.4.Effect of pH on activity of L-glutaminase produced from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305
- Fig.7.5a.Relative activity of purified L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 at different temperature
- Fig.7.5b.Relative stability of purified L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 at different temperature
- Fig.7.6.Effect of different concentration of L-glutamine substrate [S] on reaction velocity (V) of glutaminase kinetic process
- **Fig.7.7**. Lineweaver Burk Plot for reciprocal of reaction velocity (1/V) and reciprocal of concentration of L-glutamine substrate (1/[S])
- Fig.7.8.Effect of reaction time on relative activity of purified L-glutaminase  $Ln(E_d/E_0)$ obtained at different temperature
- Fig.7.9.Arrhenius plot showing temperature dependence of the natural logarithm of deactivation rate constants Ln(k<sub>d</sub>) of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305
- Fig.8.1.Resolution of purified L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 into twenty three peaks which is represented by red lines
- Fig.8.2.Multiple sequence alignment of query sequences of L-glutaminase (gi/49185938) with peptide sequences of glutaminase from other *Bacillus* species like *Bacillus licheniformis* (gi/52078728), *Bacillus cereus*

(gi/52142384;gi/30021226; gi/218233997), Bacillus anthracis (gi/47528446), Bacillus thuringiensis (gi/49480086), Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (gi/154684749), Bacillus halodurans (gi/15615280)

- Fig.8.3.Secondary Structure of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 with estimated accessibility
- Fig.8.4.Predicted 3D structure for L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 after homology modeling
- Fig.8.5.Ramachandran map calculation on basis of different chain parameters (a) Plot quality assessment (b) peptide bond planarity (c) measure of bad non-bonded interaction (d) Alpha carbon tetrahedral distortion (e) hydrogen bond energies (f) Overall G factor
- Fig.8.6. Ramachandran Plot for predicted model of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305
- Fig.8.7.Validation of predicted model structure of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 in terms of ANOLEA and GROMOS force field
- Fig.8.8.Normalized QMEAN score composed of four statistical potential terms (QMEAN4) of high resolution structure
- Fig.8.9.Structural view of binding of predicted 3D model structure of L-glutaminase with L-glutamine
- Fig.8.10.Validation of active site of 3D model structure of L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 with L-glutamine
- Fig.9.1.Anticancer activity of purified L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 against Hep-G2 hepatocellular carcinoma cell line
- Fig.9.2.Anticancer activity of purified L-glutaminase from *Bacillus cereus* MTCC 1305 against HCT-116 colon carcinoma cell line