

Research and Reviews: Journal of Pharmaceutics and Nanotechnology

The Role of Biotechnology in Pharmaceuticals

Taagore Ananda kumar B*

Department of Biotechnology, Vydehi Institute of Biotech Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Review Article

Received: 12/07/2016
Accepted: 05/08/2016
Published: 12/08/2016

*For Correspondence

Taagore Ananda kumar B,
Department of Biotechnology,
Vydehi Institute of Biotech
Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka
560066, India

E-Mail: taagore@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Pharma companies are involved in the production of important lifesaving medicines to the global community. Biotechnology is advancing the Pharma industry by its sophisticated techniques involved in making better drugs. Biotechnology is contributing to the development of pharm industry by advancing new strategies for the preparation of medicines in a faster and accurate manner.

Keywords: Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals, Metabolites, Immunisation

INTRODUCTION

Plant breeders are confronted with new difficulties, for example, environmental change, human populace development, and so on, which undermine to manage sustenance creation around the world. There are noticeable signs on the negative effect on world nourishment creation and ascend in sustenance cost [1]. Transformations are prompted to improve the change recurrence rate subsequent to the rate of unconstrained changes is low and hard to abuse by the plant raisers. More than 3000 formally discharged mutant assortments have been discharged around the world [2]. The primary favorable position of mutagenesis is the determination of mutants with different qualities [3-10]. By transgenic approach, single quality characteristic transgenic plants have been delivered; additionally, purchasers are not prepared to acknowledge hereditarily adjusted nourishment. Bio-wellbeing controls are not connected to mutants. By utilizing as a part of vitro strategies plant recovery is fruitful of all significant sustenance and agricultural yields. Micropropagation through organogenesis is routinely utilized for clonal proliferation. The use of plant breeders can be done to extract important phytochemicals that are used in the pharmaceutical field [11-19].

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Especially, the metabolic profile of plant life forms is exceedingly mind boggling because of the wide synthetic differing qualities and the variable scope of fixation (from pM to mM) of metabolites. It has been accounted for in plants more than 200,000 metabolites, huge numbers of which have a particular part in adjusting to various circumstances, for example, temperature changes or stretch conditions, among others [19-27].

As specified above, plant metabolomics is by and large continuously utilized for the investigation of the differential reaction to supplement uptake and anxiety conditions. Moreover, different metabolomics applications are the building of different metabolic pathways existing in creatures, and the designing of new biochemical pathways, including those that enhance supplement usage [28-37].

In the later recent years, numerous endeavors were made to maintain a strategic distance from pathogen assault to plant societies [38-46]. Diverse pathogens, for example, parasites, microorganisms, and infections negatively affect crop creation. To keep this, plants had built up a few methodologies, for example, the change of quality expression, initiation of key metabolic pathways and posttranslational adjustment of proteins. The components said above at last deliver the augmentation of essential and auxiliary metabolites required in barrier reaction of plants to pathogenic living beings [47-59].

DISCUSSION

Improvement of immunizations against intracellular irresistible illnesses e.g. polio, mumps, smallpox and so forth have been controlled however diseases like HIV have been hard to target on account of variety in genotypes. According to writing, irresistible infections have generally been dealt with utilizing different therapeutic plants and around 25% of current meds started from restorative plant items [60-68]. Various therapeutic plants are known for their mystical restorative properties and serve as a basic repository for medication disclosure against irresistible sicknesses. In such manner, partition of these dynamic metabolites utilizing HPTLC strategy have empowered analysts to discover the dynamic mixes of therapeutic plants as antiviral specialists and to defeat the incitement of developing irresistible infection in human populace [69-77]. There is an extensive variety of therapeutic plants which are being utilized to concentrate mixes from plant items that are being utilized for their antiviral movement. In perspective of this, viral contaminations are still difficult to danger and some stayed disastrous sicknesses despite antiviral medication research over decades. For this reason, therapeutic plant proteases have risen as new focuses for antiviral mediation and demonstrated that proteases assume an interpretative part in the life cycle of numerous infections by affecting or part the high-atomic weight viral polyprotein antecedents to create practical items or by catalyzing the handling of the basic proteins key for get together and morphogenesis of infection particles e.g. liver ailments (HCV) [78-82].

Phytoremediation is exceptional utilization of bioremediation. It is a characteristic organic procedure of corruption of xenobiotic and hard-headed mixes in charge of natural contamination. In this procedure extraordinarily chose or hereditarily built plants are utilized which are able to do coordinate uptake of poisons from the earth. Phytoremediation can be connected to both inorganic and natural contaminations present in strong and fluid substrate. The word phyto remains for "plant" consequently the remediation interceded by plant framework. Phytoremediation includes numerous procedures which are done by plant amid their development on polluted site. A contaminant is dealt with by plants utilizing all or some of these responses like phytoextraction, phytostabilization, phytotransformation, phytostimulation and phytovolatilization [83-88].

As might be clear from the dynamic plant forms included, plant species vary in their capacity to remediate distinctive contaminations, contingent upon their wealth of transporters and compounds, their microbial accomplices, and their transpiration rate. What's more, some broad properties of decent phytoremediator animal groups are quick development and high biomass, toughness, and resilience to toxins. It is a special reward if a plant animal type has monetary worth [89-91]. These organic properties essential for phytoremediation may conceivably be improved utilizing hereditary building. Biotechnology offers the chance to exchange hyper gatherer phenotypes into quickly developing, high biomass plants that could be exceedingly powerful in Phytoremediation. Distinctive poisons have diverse destinies in plant-substrate frameworks, so they have diverse rate-constraining components for phytoremediation that might be focused on utilizing hereditary building [92-95]. For example, remediation of hydrophobic organics might be constrained by their discharge from soil particles, which might be enhanced by upgraded creation of biosurfactants by roots or root-related microorganisms. Also, certain metals might be made more bioavailable by root discharge of metal chelators and protons. On account of rhizodegradation, the emission of debasing chemicals from roots might be up directed, as can the discharge of exacerbates that empower microbial thickness or action. Uptake and transport into/inside plants might be restricted by the wealth of layer transporters, especially for inorganics, which rely on upon uptake on transporter proteins. Organics, when tolerably hydrophobic, can frequently pass films inactively and needn't bother with transporters. In the event that it is known which transporters intercede toxin uptake and translocation, these might be overproduced in plants. Plant resistance, thus, might be constrained by the plenitude of chemicals that adjust, debase, or chelate poisons, or general cancer prevention agent catalysts. Contingent upon the suspected restricting variables, any such catalysts might be over-communicated to upgrade phytoremediation limit. Notwithstanding boosting the statement of existing qualities, novel qualities might be presented from other plant species or any life form. Along these lines, an absolutely new phytoremediation limit might be brought into reasonable plant animal categories for phytoremediation. These methodologies have been utilized effectively. Phytoremediation has greater use in today's world like never before. Phytoremediation has opened the doors for new innovations and discoveries in the field of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology [96-98].

Pharmaceutical Biotechnology is an undeniably noteworthy field of science and designing, it alters the routes by which infections are analyzed, treated, and dispossessed. Biopharmaceutics adds to the configuration and conveyance of new restorative medications, improvement of analytic operators for medicinal examinations and creating Monoclonal Antibody for Cancer treatment. The societal ramifications of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology are likewise far reaching, extending from numerous moral issues of distinguishing and treating different innate maladies, to changes in medicinal services rehearses and a huge commitment to national monetary improvement [99].

CONCLUSION

In Saudi Arabia 30% of the populace are diabetics, 5% are Hemophiliac, 7% have Thalassemia major and 5-7% have an end stage kidney ailment and are on dialysis. This demonstrates the extending business sector of Biotechnology items need. Because of the distinction in genomes and the potential danger required with the readiness, organization and the results of inoculations, it is fundamental to create the important immunizations inside each nation. It is a fundamental part of the National Security to have our own biotechnology, examining our own genomes and building up all the vital antibodies, drugs and hormones in agreement to our own hereditary code. This paper will plot the potential danger of a few immunizations, the effect on the people and groups. It will illustrate the estimation of having R&D and not recently being a copier of what different countries have made and built. Additionally we will talk about our own biotechnology arrangement for the not so distant future and the long haul. Environmental Biotechnology is one such field which advances supportable improvement with as of now an awesome measure of examination going ahead on the planet on different ecological issues ^[100]. All things considered, plenty of creative work is still required keeping in mind the end goal to check the lethal burden we are passing onto the earth once a day. There is no deficiency of accessible advances which can give answers to a portion of the requesting natural concerns. One such relevant innovation is bioremediation (in situ or ex situ), which offers us some incredible and strong systems to detoxify the modern effluents and xenobiotic mixes. The procedure uses the 'waste-eating' microorganisms to tidy up pollution, for example, the unsafe oil slicks or metals or PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) or PAHs (polyaromatic hydrocarbons) sully in the water and soil. These microorganisms expend oils, metals, oil, tar, muck and harmful waste as their wellspring of nourishment and some of them additionally get empowered to deliver surface-dynamic mixes called "biosurfactants" which help these organisms to emulsify the resolved contaminants.

The grievous oil slicks, defilement of streams and estuaries, decay of sea-going territories and backwoods, waterfront contamination, release of urban keep running off into beach front waters point towards the ruinous devastation we are, purposefully or unexpectedly, doing to the unstoppable force of life and the earth. Whilst this publication is being conceptualized and articulate, another ecological bad dream happened on 19 May 2015 close Santa Barbara, Southern California. Because of the inland oil slick brought about by a burst pipeline evaluated around 21,000 gallons of oil has achieved the sea. It is hard to survey the degree of the effect of such an oil slick on the natural life. Splashing oil-eating organisms over these oil slicks is an initial move towards bioremediating such vast scale catastrophes. More research, notwithstanding, is required in the region of bioremediation and sister innovations, for example, biostimulation and bioaugmentation for brief nearby results. The bioremediation arrangements are financially reasonable as they require judicious capital speculation, a low vitality information, are self-maintaining, ecologically safe over the long haul and don't produce unsafe waste. The advantages of these advances must be earned and elevated to tidy up intensely and progressively contaminated destinations ^[101].

It's about time that we ought to transform our surroundings related worries into activities to alleviate the impact of human exercises on the earth. Stringent laws and controls by the legislatures and partners should be surrounded and actualized. Stages like the pending World Climate Summit in December 2015 in Paris, have a more extensive impact and effect in teaming up and surrounding worldwide assentions to check major ecological issues. Change in the mentality and joyful state of mind, towards environment can alone bring a considerable measure of change. Each person, each family unit, each group can have a major effect!

REFERENCES

1. Hall R, et al. Plant metabolomics: the missing link in functional genomics strategies. *Plant Cell*. 2002; 14: 1437-1440.
2. Bino RJ, et al. Potential of metabolomics as a functional genomics tool. *Trends Plant Sci* 2004; 9: 418-425.
3. Bhalla R, et al. Metabolomics and its role in understanding cellular responses in plants. *Plant Cell Rep*. 2004;24: 562-571.
4. Gomez-Casati DF, et al. Omics Approaches for the Engineering of Pathogen Resistant Plants. *Curr Issues MolBiol* 2016;19:89-98.
5. Gomez-Casati DF. Metabolomics Applications in Plant Biotechnology. *Metabolomics*. 2016: 6:e146.
6. Gupta A et al. Extraction of Proteases from Medicinal Plants and their Potential as Anti-Viral Targets. *J Biotechnol Biomater*. 2016;6:228.
7. Schnitzler P, et al. Antiviral activity of Australian tea tree oil and eucalyptus oil against herpes simplex virus in cell culture. *Pharmazie*. 2001;56:343-347.
8. Gupta A and Chaphalkar SR. Analytical studies of protease extracted from *Azadirachta indica*. *World Journal of Pharmaceutical research*. 2015; 4: 1391-1398.
9. Larrick JW and Thomas DW. Producing proteins in transgenic plants and animals. *Curr Opin Biotechnol*. 2001; 12: 411-418.

10. Tilak JC, et al. Antioxidant properties of *Plumbago zeylanica*, an Indian medicinal plant and its active ingredient, plumbagin. *Redox Rep.* 2004; 9: 219-227.
11. Newman DJ and Cragg GM. Natural products as sources of new drugs over the last 25 years. *J Nat Prod.* 2007; 70: 461-477.
12. Ala PJ, et al. Counteracting HIV-1 protease drug resistance: structural analysis of mutant proteases complexed with XV638 and SD146, cyclic urea amides with broad specificities. *Biochemistry.* 1998; 37: 15042-15049.
13. Gupta A, et al. Extraction of Proteases from Medicinal Plants and their Potential as Anti-Viral Targets. *J Biotechnol Biomater.* 2016; 6:228.
14. Roy A, et al. Effect of Different Media and Growth Hormones on Shoot Multiplication of In Vitro Grown *Centella asiatica* Accessions. *Adv Tech Biol Med.* 2016;4:1
15. Hausen BM. *Centella asiatica* (Indian pennywort), an effective therapeutic but a weak sensitizer. *Contact Dermatitis.* 1993; 29:175-179.
16. Wang PJ and Charle A. Micropropagation through meristem culture in biotechnology in agriculture and forestry. Springer Verlag. 1991;17:41-44.
17. Singh S, et al. *Centella asiatica* L. a plant with immense potential but threatened. *International Journal of Pharm. Sci Review and Research.* 2010;4:9-17.
18. Hausen BM. *Centella asiatica* (Indian pennywort), an effective therapeutic but a weak sensitizer. *Contact Dermatitis.* 1993; 29: 175-179.
19. Roy A, et al. Effect of Different Media and Growth Hormones on Shoot Multiplication of In Vitro Grown *Centella asiatica* Accessions. *Adv Tech Biol Med.* 2016; 4:172.
20. Tiwari KN, et al. Micropropagation of *Centella asiatica* (L.), a valuable medicinal herb. *Plant cell, Tissue and Organ Culture.* 2000; 63: 179-185.
21. Zainol NA, et al. Profiling of *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urbaqn Extract. *The Malaysian Journal of Analytical Sciences.* 2008; 12:322-327.
22. Jorge OA and Jorge AD. Hepatotoxicity associated with the ingestion of *Centella asiatica*. *Rev EspEnferm Dig.* 2005; 97: 115-124.
23. Wang PJ and Charle A. Micropropagation through meristem culture in biotechnology in agriculture and forestry. Springer Verlag. 1991; 17: 41-44.
24. Buhari Muhammad L, et al. Role of Biotechnology in Phytoremediation. *J Bioremed Biodeg.* 2016; 7:330.
25. Jaak T, et al. Phytoremediation and Plant-Assisted Bioremediation In Soil And Treatment Wetlands: A Review. *The Open Biotechnology Journal.* 2015; 9: 85-92.
26. Nriagu JO and Pacyna JM. Quantitative assessment of worldwide contamination of air, water and soils by trace metals. *Nature.* 1998; 333: 134-139.
27. Gandia-Herrero F, et al. Detoxification of the explosive 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene in *Arabidopsis*: discovery of bifunctional O- and C-glucosyltransferases. *Plant J.* 2008; 56:963-974.
28. Buhari Muhammad L, et al. Role of Biotechnology in Phytoremediation. *J Bioremed Biodeg.* 2016; 7:330
29. Dillalogue E. *Phytoremediation: the power of plant to clean up the environment.* 2014.
30. Conesa HM, et al. A critical view of current state of phytotechnologies to remediate soils: still a promising tool? *Scientific World Journal.* 2012; 2012: 173-829.
31. Bizily SP, et al. Phytodetoxification of hazardous organomercurials by genetically engineered plants. *Nat Biotechnol.* 2000; 18:213-217.
32. Suresh B and Ravishankar GA. Phytoremediation—a novel and promising approach for environmental clean-up. *Crit Rev Biotechnol.* 2004;24:97-124.
33. Paniagua-Michel J and Olmos-Soto J. Modern Approaches into Biochemical and Molecular Biomarkers: Key Roles in Environmental Biotechnology. *J Biotechnol Biomater.* 2016;6:216.
34. Hamza-Chaffai A. Usefulness of Bioindicators and Biomarkers in Pollution Biomonitoring. *International Journal of Biotechnology for Wellness Industries.* 2014; 3:19-26.
35. VanSchooten FJ, et al. DNA dosimetry in biological indicator species living on PAH-contaminated soils and sediments. *Ecotoxicol Environ Saf.* 1995; 30:171-179.
36. Paniagua-Michel J and Olmos-Soto J. Modern Approaches into Biochemical and Molecular Biomarkers: Key Roles in Environmental Biotechnology. *J Biotechnol Biomater.* 2016;6:216.

37. Jackson AD and McCullough MBA. Biomechanics: A Frontier Microbial Biotechnology. *J Microb Biochem Technol.* 2015;7:257.
38. Li Y. Multiscale modeling and uncertainty quantification in nanoparticle-mediated drug/gene delivery. *Computational Mechanics.* 2014;53:511-537.
39. Saez A, et al. Is the mechanical activity of epithelial cells controlled by deformations or forces? *Biophys J.* 2005; 89: L52-L54.
40. Liu Y. Coupling of Navier-Stokes equations with protein molecular dynamics and its application to hemodynamics. *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Fluids.* 2004;46:1237-1252.
41. Morello L. Is earth nearing an environmental 'tipping point'?. 2012.
42. Busch EB, et al. Comparing the metal concentration in the hair of cancer patients and healthy people living in the malwa region of Punjab, India. *Clin Med Insights Oncol.* 2014;8:1-13.
43. Randhawa KKS. Environmental Biotechnology Research: Why it Matters now More Than Ever?. *J Pet Environ Biotechnol.* 2015;S6:e001.
44. Jackson AD and McCullough MBA. Biomechanics: A Frontier Microbial Biotechnology. *J Microb Biochem Technol.* 2015;7:257
45. Li Y. Multiscale modeling and uncertainty quantification in nanoparticle-mediated drug/gene delivery. *Computational Mechanics.* 2014;53:511-537.
46. Saez A, et al. Is the mechanical activity of epithelial cells controlled by deformations or forces? *Biophys J* 2005; 89:L52-L54.
47. Raveendran VV. Camptothecin-Discovery, Clinical Perspectives and Biotechnology. *Nat Prod Chem Res* 2005; 3:175.
48. Kessel D. Effects of camptothecin on RNA synthesis in leukemia L1210 cells. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 171;246: 225-232.
49. Wani MC, et al. Plant antitumor agents. VI. Isolation and structure of taxol, a novel antileukemic and antitumor agent from *Taxus brevifolia*. *J Am Chem Soc.* 1971; 93:2325-2327.
50. Rowinsky EK, et al. Phase I and pharmacologic study of topotecan: a novel topoisomerase I inhibitor. *J Clin Oncol.* 1992;10:647-656.
51. Lei T, et al. Comparing cellular uptake and cytotoxicity of targeted drug carriers in cancer cell lines with different drug resistance mechanisms. *Nanomedicine.* 2011;7:324-332.
52. Bidmanova S, et al. Immobilization of Haloalkane dehalogenase LinB from *Sphingobium japonicum* UT26 for Biotechnological Applications. *J Biocatal Biotransformation.* 2013;2:1
53. Jeong BH and Kim YS. Creutzfeldt - Jakob disease Susceptibility: An Approach to Discovering Multiple Candidate Genes for Human Prion Diseases. *Adv Genet Eng Biotechnol.* 2012;1:2
54. Emani C. Focused Plant Biotechnological Research to Preserve Biodiversity. *J Biodivers Manage Forestry.* 2012;1:1
55. Ferreira H, et al. Deformable Liposomes for the Transdermal Delivery of Piroxicam. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res.* 2015;4:4.
56. Brijesh KV, et al. Physicochemical Characterization and In-Vitro Dissolution Enhancement of Bicalutamide-Hp-B-Cd Complex. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res.* 2015;3:2.
57. Pehlivan M. Discovery of a New Anti Androgen Compound. *Androl Gynecol: Curr Res.* 2015;3:1.
58. Olasso I, et al. A Comparative Study of the Treatment of Giardiasis with Commercially Marketed Medicine, Metronidazol with Compounding Medicine at a Rural Hospital in Ethiopia. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res.* 2016;5:2
59. Humayoon R, et al. Quality Control Testing and Equivalence of Doxycycline Hyclate (100 mg) Capsule Brands under Biowaiver Conditions. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res.* 2014;3:2.
60. Saxena Brij B, et al. Development of a Nanoporous Elastomere Intra-Vaginal Ring (IVR) for the Sustained Release of Non-Hormonal Contraceptives. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res.* 2012;1:1.
61. Pardhi D, et al. Evaluation of the Potential of Natural Biodegradable Polymers (Echinochloa Colonom Starch) and its Derivatives in Aqueous Coating of Hydrophilic Drugs. *J Pharm Sci Emerg Drugs.* 2016;4:1
62. Kino K, et al. Commentary on the Phototoxicity and Absorption of Vitamin B2 and Its Degradation Product, Lumichrome. *Pharm Anal Acta.* 2015;6:403.
63. Vadhana P, et al. Emergence of Herbal Antimicrobial Drug Resistance in Clinical Bacterial Isolates. *Pharm Anal Acta.* 2015;6:434.

64. Bhusnure OG, et al. Drug Target Screening and its Validation by Zebrafish as a Novel Tool. *Pharm Anal Acta*. 2015;6:426
65. Dey B, et al. Comparative Evaluation of Hypoglycemic Potentials of Eucalyptus Spp. Leaf Extracts and their Encapsulations for Controlled Delivery. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res*. 2014;3:2
66. Solomon AO, et al. Making Drugs Safer: Improving Drug Delivery and Reducing Side-Effect of Drugs on the Human Biochemical System. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res*. 2015;4:4
67. Strehlow B, et al. A Novel Microparticulate Formulation with Allicin In Situ Synthesis. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res*. 2016;5:1
68. Kumar R, et al. Quantum Magnetic Resonance Therapy: Targeting Biophysical Cancer Vulnerabilities to Effectively Treat and Palliate. *J Clin Exp Oncol*. 2016;5:2
69. Mwonga KB, et al. Molluscicidal Effects of Aqueous Extracts of Selected Medicinal Plants from Makueni County, Kenya. *Pharm Anal Acta*. 2015;6:445.
70. Saxena Brij B, et al. Development of a Nanoporous Elastomere Intra-Vaginal Ring (IVR) for the Sustained Release of Non-Hormonal Contraceptives. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res*. 2012;1:1
71. Roy A. et al. Effect of Different Media and Growth Hormones on Shoot Multiplication of In Vitro Grown *Centella asiatica* Accessions. *Adv Tech Biol Med*. 2016;4:1
72. Hausen BM. *Centella asiatica* (Indian pennywort), an effective therapeutic but a weak sensitizer. *Contact Dermatitis*. 1993;29:175-179.
73. Wang PJ and Charle A. Micropropagation through meristem culture in biotechnology in agriculture and forestry. *Springer Verlag* 17:41-44.
74. Singh S, et al. *Centella asiatica* L. a plant with immense potential but threatened. *International Journal of Pharm. Sci Review and Research*. 2010;4:9-17.
75. Hausen BM. *Centella asiatica* (Indian pennywort), an effective therapeutic but a weak sensitizer. *Contact Dermatitis*. 1993; 29:175-179.
76. Roy A, et al. Effect of Different Media and Growth Hormones on Shoot Multiplication of In Vitro Grown *Centella asiatica* Accessions. *Adv Tech Biol Med*. 2016;4:172.
77. Gomez-Casati DF, et al. Omics Approaches for the Engineering of Pathogen Resistant Plants. *Curr Issues MolBiol*. 2016; 19:89-98.
78. Gomez-Casati DF. Metabolomics Applications in Plant Biotechnology. *Metabolomics*. 2016; 6:e146.
79. Gupta A, et al. Extraction of Proteases from Medicinal Plants and their Potential as Anti-Viral Targets. *J Biotechnol Biomater*. 2016;6:228.
80. Schnitzler P, et al. Antiviral activity of Australian tea tree oil and eucalyptus oil against herpes simplex virus in cell culture. *Pharmazie*. 2001; 56:343-347.
81. Gupta A and Chaphalkar SR. Analytical studies of protease extracted from *Azadirachta indica*. *World Journal of Pharmaceutical research*. 2015; 4:1391-1398.
82. Tiwari KN, et al. Micropropagation of *Centella asiatica* (L.), a valuable medicinal herb. *Plant cell, Tissue and Organ Culture*. 2000; 63:179-185.
83. Hall R, et al. Plant metabolomics: the missing link in functional genomics strategies. *Plant Cell*. 2002; 14:1437-1440.
84. Bino RJ, et al. Potential of metabolomics as a functional genomics tool. *Trends Plant Sci*. 2004; 9:418-425.
85. Bhalla R, et al. Metabolomics and its role in understanding cellular responses in plants. *Plant Cell Rep*. 2005; 24: 562-571.
86. Jeong BH and Kim YS. Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease Susceptibility: An Approach to Discovering Multiple Candidate Genes for Human Prion Diseases. *Adv Genet Eng Biotechnol*. 2012;1:2
87. Emani C. Focused Plant Biotechnological Research to Preserve Biodiversity. *J Biodivers Manage Forestry* . 2012;1:1
88. Ferreira H, et al. Deformable Liposomes for the Transdermal Delivery of Piroxicam. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res*. 2015;4:4.
89. Brijesh KV, et al. Physicochemical Characterization and In-Vitro Dissolution Enhancement of Bicalutamide-Hp-B-Cd Complex. *J Pharm Drug Deliv Res*. 2015;3:2.
90. Suresh B and Ravishankar GA. Phytoremediation—a novel and promising approach for environmental clean-up. *Crit Rev Biotechnol*. 2004;24:97-124.

91. Paniagua-Michel J and Olmos-Soto J. Modern Approaches into Biochemical and Molecular Biomarkers: Key Roles in Environmental Biotechnology. *J Biotechnol Biomater*. 2016;6:216.
92. Hamza-Chaffai A. Usefulness of Bioindicators and Biomarkers in Pollution Biomonitoring. *International Journal of Biotechnology for Wellness Industries*. 2014;3: 19-26.
93. VanSchooten FJ, et al. DNA dosimetry in biological indicator species living on PAH-contaminated soils and sediments. *Ecotoxicol Environ Saf*. 1995; 30:171-179.
94. Paniagua-Michel J and Olmos-Soto J. Modern Approaches into Biochemical and Molecular Biomarkers: Key Roles in Environmental Biotechnology. *J Biotechnol Biomater*. 2016;6:216.
95. Jackson AD and McCullough MBA. Biomechanics: A Frontier Microbial Biotechnology. *J Microb Biochem Technol*. 2015;7:257.
96. Li Y. Multiscale modeling and uncertainty quantification in nanoparticle-mediated drug/gene delivery. *Computational Mechanics*. 2014; 53:511-537.
97. Saez A, et al. Is the mechanical activity of epithelial cells controlled by deformations or forces? *Biophys J* . 2005; 89:L52-54.
98. Liu Y. Coupling of Navier-Stokes equations with protein molecular dynamics and its application to hemodynamics. *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Fluids*. 2004;46:1237-1252.
99. Buhari Muhammad L, et al. Role of Biotechnology in Phytoremediation. *J Bioremed Biodeg*. 2016;7:330.
100. Vadhana P, et al. Emergence of Herbal Antimicrobial Drug Resistance in Clinical Bacterial Isolates. *Pharm Anal Acta*. 2015;6:434.
101. Nriagu JO and Pacyna JM. Quantitative assessment of worldwide contamination of air, water and soils by trace metals. *Nature*. 1988;333:134-139.