Tapping the Potentials of Lichens Experimental Lichenology.... The way ahead

Lichens as Novel sources of Secondary compounds and Genetic material

- ∠ Lichens are considered as the first colonizers terrestial environment under harsh climatic conditions
- Evolution of lichens is Polyphyletic in nature.
- Ability to colonize harsh and Extreme environments like Arctic, Antarctic and Desert ecosystems.
- Can withstand extended dry seasons, temperature fluctuations day / annual / Climatic regimes and rainfall (flooding of thalli), excess light & UV radiation, ability to withstand wide array of Abiotic & Biotic stresses
- The association with a suitable photosynthetic partner is mutual and evolutionary in nature the kind of relationship controlled parasitism to symbiosis is still not well understood.
- The molecular interaction between the "bionts" (symbiotic partners) is not clearly resolved.
- Molecular studies on signal transduction steps regulating the association between partners, secondary compound synthesis, ability to withstand biotic and abiotic stresses need to be elucidated.

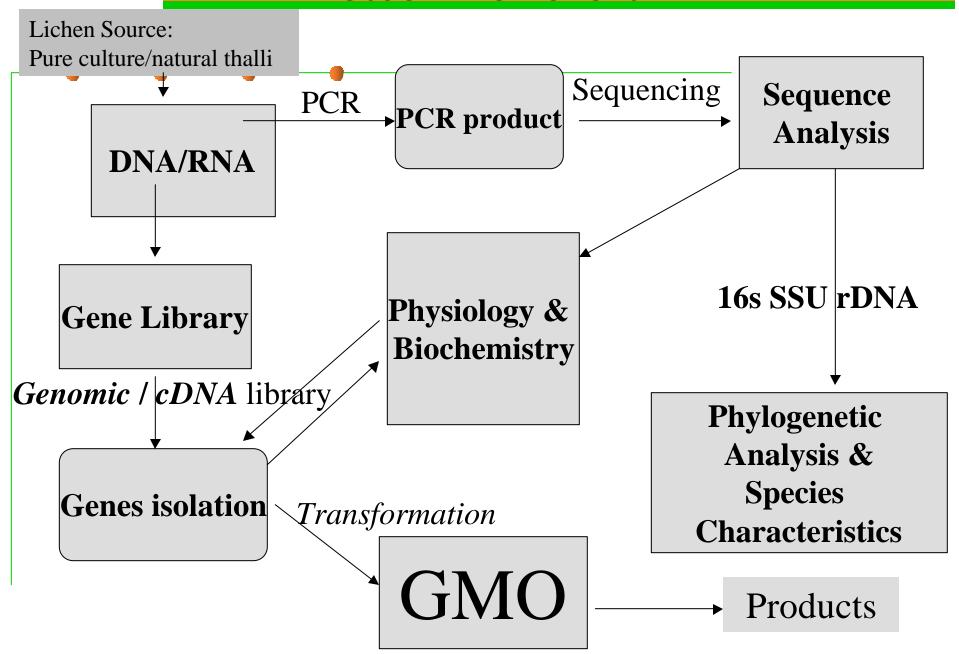
Approaches...

- •Molecular phylogenetic analysis of the evolutionary significance of lichenized fungi through phylogenomic approaches.
- •cDNA for the fungal partner and to characterize the genes involved
- PCR based approach to characterize the Polyketide gene cluster using degenerate primers and tail PCR approach.

Further information on Fungal Tree of Life with data on fungal Molecular biology is available at http://ocid.nacse.org/research/deephyphae

DEEP HYPHA is a non-exclusive group of scientists who are committed to expanding the knowledge base of fungal systematics. It is open to all participants and its ultimate success depends on extensive input and participation of the global mycological community.

Biotech Flowchart

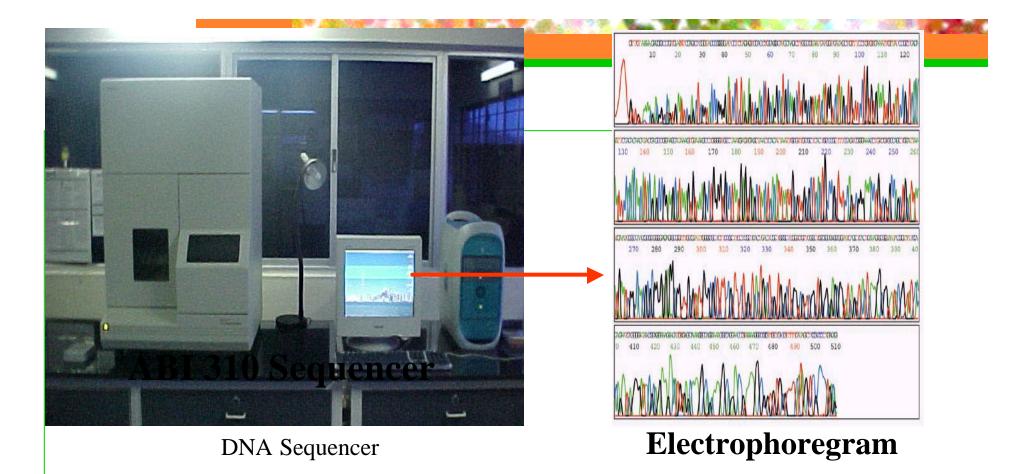


CURRENT RESEARCH TRENDS IN THE MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF LICHENS

	Research Interest	Outcome
Molecular Phylogeny	Group 1 Introns and Sequence Phylogeny	Phylogeny of particular group of lichens
Molecular taxonomy	Sequence Variation on the Basis of tRNA Intron	To study diversity
	Mitochondrial DNA Restriction Site Mapping and Nuclear DNA fingerprinting	To Identify Differences in Populations of the Same Species
	ITS rDNA Sequencing	Identification of Photobiont & Mycobionts
Genomic libraries of lichens	Expression of genomic library clones	Understanding of Biochemistry, Physiology & Biosynthesis of 2'compounds
Gene isolation & Transformations	RAPD	To Study Variation in Lichenised Fungi
	Interfacial Self Assembly of Hydrophobins	Desiccation tolerance
		Biosynthesis of Secondary compounds
	Mitochondrial DNA Restriction Site Mapping and Nuclear DNA Fingerprinting	Catabolic pathway characterization

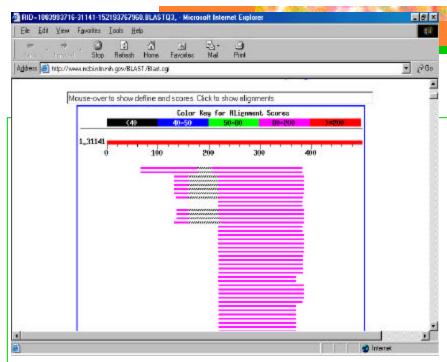
Molecular taxonomy of genus Roccella in India





DNA sequence of the ITS region of *R. montagnei*

CTTCCCTAGGGGAATCAAGACAGGGGTCCGCCGGCCCCGACTTCCAACCCTTAGATACTTCC ACCGTGCTTTGGCGTACGTTGGGGCTCGCCGAACGCGCTACGGTCGAGGACGCCAGCAGC CCAGCGTATGCGGGGCCGCTGAGTTGCCGTCAAGGGGCCAACTAAAACTCCGCACTTTTTTT ACGCTGAAGGAGGAGGAGAAAAATTCGCTTCAAAAAACTTTCAACAACGGACTCTTGGGTTC TGGCATCGACGCAAGAACGCAGCGAAATGCGATAAGTAATGTGAATTGCAGAATTCAGNGGA ATCATNCGAATCTTTGGAACGCATNTTGCGCCCTCCGGTATCCCGGNGGGGCCTGTTN CGAGCGTNATTAAAGACCGTNNGAGCACCGNTCGGNATTGGGGCCCGNNCGNCCCCGNAGN NCGNGGATGGACGNACCCTAAATNCGNNAAGGNGACGNNCCGNGGNNCCAGGCGTAGNGG



NCBI BLAST Search

for

DNA Sequence Alignment, Comparison and Identity

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/Blast.cgi

Genes of Interest

Hydrophobins

Polyketide biosynthesis

