

Ansaba T

Kochi, Kerala
ansaba558@gmail.com
+91 94965 69767

To explore many things in this field by applying my knowledge and skills

Willing to relocate: Anywhere

Personal Details

Date of Birth: 1998-01-05
Eligible to work in: India
Highest Career Level: Fresher
Industry: Laboratory

Work Experience

Microbiologist

Yes

Education

Master's in Microbiology

Mahatma Gandhi University - Ernakulam, Kerala
2019 to 2021

Bachelor's in Microbiology

Mahatma Gandhi University - Indira Gandhi college art and science kothamangalam
2016 to 2019

Higher Secondary(12th Pass) in English, Hindi, Physics, Chemistry, Biology

Jawahar navodaya vidyalaya minicoy - Minicoy (Lak), Lakshadweep
2015 to 2016

Secondary(10th Pass) in English, Hindi, Mathematics, Science and social science.

Jawahar navodaya vidyalaya minicoy - Minicoy (Lak), Lakshadweep
2013 to 2014

Languages

- English, Hindi, Malayalam, Mahal - Fluent

Certifications and Licenses

NCC

Present

Projects / Papers Presented

Optimization of production medium to produce pneumocandin B0 using an over producing UVR mutant strain 60/8 of Glarea Lozoyensis ATCC 74030

Serious and life threatening fungal infection have increased dramatically over the past several decades due to the increased use of invasive medical procedures and broad spectrum antibiotics.

Recently, the Echinocandin class of natural products has emerged as a promising candidate for antifungal therapy.

The Echinocandin works by inhibiting the pathogenic fungi

The filamentous fungus *Glarea lozoyensis* produces a potent antifungal compound named as Pneumocandin B0. It is a natural product precursor for the synthesis of the antifungal drug Caspofungin which has been approved in 2001 as a medicine for the treatment of invasive fungal infection.

Isolation, Identification and characterization of antibiotic resistant *Bacillus* sp. From Pond water

The aquatic system is mostly dominated by bacteria and fungi and they play a specific role in the environment. For this study pond water was selected for isolation of antibiotic resistance *Bacillus* sp. from water.

This is carried out by filtration, quadrant streak, gram staining, biochemical analysis, nucleotide blast and phylogenetic analysis after conducting an antibiotic sensitivity test.