CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
2018 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 December, Mauritius
17-18 December, 2018

CONFERENCE VENUE
Voilà Bagatelle Hotel, Mauritius

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**Table of Content:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Keynote Description</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>List of Presenters</td>
<td>5-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>List of Listeners</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Upcoming Conferences</td>
<td>13-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preface:

Healthcare And Biological Sciences Research Association (HBSRA) is an international forum of researchers, academicians and practitioners for sharing knowledge and innovation in the field of healthcare and life-sciences. HBSRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association meets with its objectives through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. HBSRA strives to enrich from its diverse group of advisory members. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to freely join HBSRA and become a part of a diverse academic community, working for benefit of academia and society through collaboration and vision.

For this conference around 50 Participants from around 9 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

HBSRA has now grown to 2353 followers and 786 members from 37 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association HBSRA is completely free of cost.

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Membership Application form link: https://hbsra.org/membership/

Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

You can get our conference proceedings at: https://hbsra.org/conference/proceedings/

Facebook is a very popular free social networking website that allows us to keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues.

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:
https://www.facebook.com/iaphlster/

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Fawzi Mahomoodally

Associate Professor and Former head of Department at the Faculty of Science

University of Mauritius, Mauritius

Dr. Fawzi Mahomoodally is an associate professor and former head of department at the faculty of science, University of Mauritius. Fawzi is an alumnus of the Harvard University, USA, and recipient of several awards. He has authored 214 scientific publications (133 full scientific papers in ISSN/impact factor journals, edited 4 academic books, 36 book chapters, and 41 abstracts in international/national conferences). He is the recipient of >40 fellowships/travel grants. In 2011, he was invited as a key speaker at the 14th Asian Chemical Congress (Thailand); ASM-GM (Boston, USA), the ICAAC meeting in Colorado, USA and 6 strategic meetings in Washington DC, USA. In 2018, he was an invited speaker for at the ISE 2018, Dhaka and plenary speaker for Creative Educational Society’s College of Pharmacy, India. He was invited to the Commonwealth conference (Bangalore) by the Royal Society, UK, the Young leader session with Nobel Laureates at the STS forum, Japan and Fellow of African Science Leadership Programme, South Africa. He is presently the PI/co-PI of 6 research grants/consortium (total of 13 million MUR). He has organized/instructed >15 international/national workshops/training courses. Fawzi works in the field of health sciences, with a deep-rooted interest towards documenting/validating the use of complementary/alternative medicine and indigenous/traditional knowledge pertaining to the use of natural products (medicinal herbs/spices/food plants/animal products/practices). He endeavors to develop therapeutic bio-products from medicinal herbs/food plants to address global health, wellness, and food security issues. He is presently collaborating with private companies to translate his research into commercial therapeutic bio-products.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dayyabu Shehu</td>
<td>Functional Role of Tyr12 in the Catalytic Activity of Novel Zeta-like Glutathione S-Transferase from Acidovorax sp. KKS102</td>
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<td>Dayyabu Shehu</td>
<td>Department of Biochemistry, College of Health Sciences, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Abstract</td>
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<td>Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) are family of enzymes that function in the detoxification of variety of electrophilic substrates. In the present work, we report a novel zeta-like GST (designated as KKSG9) from the biphenyl/polychlorobiphenyl degrading organism Acidovorax sp. KKS102. KKSG9 possessed low sequence similarity but similar biochemical properties to zeta class GSTs. The gene for KKSG9 was cloned, purified and biochemically characterized. Functional analysis showed that the enzyme exhibits wider substrate specificity compared to most zeta class GSTs by reacting with 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (CDNB), p-nitrobenzyl chloride (NBC), ethacrynic acid (EA), hydrogen peroxide, and cumene hydroperoxide (CuOOH). The enzyme also displayed dehalogenation function against dichloroacetate (a common substrate for zeta class GSTs) in addition to permethrin, and dieldrin. The functional role of Tyr12 was also investigated by site-directed mutagenesis. The mutant (Y12C) displayed low catalytic activity and dehalogenation function against all the substrates when compared with the wild type. Kinetic analysis using NBC and GSH as substrates showed that the mutant (Y12C) displayed a higher affinity for NBC when compared with the wild type, however, no significant change in GSH affinity was observed. These findings suggest that the presence of tyrosine residue in the motif might represent an evolutionary trend toward improving the catalytic activity of the enzyme. The enzyme as well could be useful in the bioremediation of various types of organochlorine pollutants.</td>
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<td>Keywords: Acidovorax sp. KKS102, Bioremediation, Glutathione s-transferase, Site-directed mutagenesis, Zeta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ayman Elshayeb</td>
<td>Proteins of Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus associated with enzymatic profiles of their allied bacteriophages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ayman Elshayeb</td>
<td>Microbiology, Elbarkal Multi Activities, Dept. Research &amp; Consultancy, Khartoum – Sudan</td>
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<td>Introduction: The mechanical action of the bacteriophage on the selected bacteria species depend on their receptors that adsorb them to their hosts. Some proteins of the bacterial outer membrane acts as the receptor for phage infection, the relationship between bacteriophages and bacteria proteins could be found by the protein profiles analysis.</td>
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<td>Methods: To isolate the phages and identify their species, this was done through plaque assay on bacterial cultures. The analysis and protein-protein interaction assays were confirmed by proteins profile of bacteriophage and corresponded bacteria using Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate Poly Acrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) to estimate their molecular weights; the migration of each band was compared to the standards of known weights in the molecular ladder.</td>
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<td>Results: The mobilised proteins of the phage showed four major bands with molecular weights of 46, 35, 24 and 14 kDa. Meanwhile, the bacteria</td>
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showed clear nine bands with molecular weight ranged between 96 and 24 kDa. The analysis showed molecular masses of 47, 34 and 16 kDa, and the protein bands distance migration on plot area of the phage and the bacteria. Protein size from 47.7 to 34.3 kDa resembles 43.3% of total phage protein which formed the capsid head and the coil, while the molecular weight mass of 22.5 formed the tail proteins. The lytic enzymes molecular weight was ranged between 18-14 kDa according to the type of the enzyme.

Conclusion: Protein separation resulted data during phage assembly, ensures lytic enzymes are built in the capsid head and the lysozyme in the tail, they facilitate the enzymatic decaye for bacterial host. This is related to the lytic cycle of the bacteriophages and their phenomenon in utilizing the bacterial DNA in proteins manufacturing during their multiplication inside bacteria.

Keywords: Bacteriophage \ Bioinformatics \ Escherichia .coli \ Molecular weight \ Protein Profile

Dr. Amlan Das
ERCICRLSH1807058

Pharmacological inhibition of Notch-activating enzyme\-secretase attenuates oncogenic potential, EMT and stemness in Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) cells and in vivo, by modulating the Autophagy/Apoptosis balance

Dr. Amlan Das
Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, National Institute of Technology, Sikkim, India

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer in women, and accounts for almost 15% of all cancer-related deaths in women worldwide. Notch signaling is reported to be deregulated in several malignancies, including breast. Moreover, Notch-signaling was also known to be the key regulator of stemness in breast cancer and also responsible for the acquisition of drug resistance. The enzyme \(\gamma\)-secretase plays an important role in the activation and nuclear translocation of Notch intracellular domain (NICD). Hence, pharmacological inhibition of \(\gamma\)-secretase might lead to the subsequent inhibition of Notch signaling in cancer cells.

Results: In search of novel \(\gamma\)-secretase inhibitors (GSIs), we screened a series of triazole-based compounds, for their potential to bind \(\gamma\)-secretase and we observed that 3-(3´,5´-Trimethoxyphenyl)-5-(N-methyl-3´-indolyl)-1,2,4-triazole compound (also known as NMK-T-057) could bind to \(\gamma\)-secretase complex. Very interestingly, NMK-T-057 was found to inhibit proliferation, colony forming ability, motility in various triple-negative breast cancer cells (TNBCs) such as MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-468, 4T1 and also MCF-7 (ER/PR positive cell line), with negligible cytotoxicity against non-cancerous cells such as MCF-10A, and PBMC and Swiss albino mice. It also inhibited epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) and stemness in TNBCs. The in silico study revealing the affinity of NMK-T-057 towards \(\gamma\)-secretase was further validated by fluorescence-based \(\gamma\)-secretase activity assay, which confirmed inhibition of \(\gamma\)-secretase activity in NMK-T-057 treated TNBC cells. Very interestingly, we also observed that NMK-T-057 induced significant autophagic responses in TNBCs and administration of the autophagy inhibitor 3-MA, attenuated NMK-T-057 induced cell death. The cell based results were further confirmed in vivo using balb/c-4T1 TNBC model.
where administration of NMK-T-057 drastically reduced the tumor load in female balb/c mice.

Conclusion: Hence, we concluded that NMK-T-057 could be a potential drug candidate against breast cancers, specifically TNBCs, which can trigger autophagy-mediated cell death in breast cancer cells by inhibiting the γ-secretase–mediated activation of Notch-signaling.

Oluwafemi Oguntibeju
ERCICRLSH1807059

Modulatory Effects of Moringa Oleifera Leaf Extract in Hepatic Tissue and Erythrocytes of Diabetic Animal Model

Oluwafemi Oguntibeju
Department of Biomedical Sciences, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Bellville, South Africa

Abstract
Diabetes is a global public health problem. The study examined the modulatory effects of methanolic leaf extract of Moringa oleifera (MO) (250 mg/kg) in streptozotocin-induced diabetes in animal model. The animals (rats) were randomly divided into four groups: non-diabetic control group (Control), non-diabetic Moringa treated group (Moringa), diabetic control group (Diabetic) and diabetic Moringa treated group (Diabetic + Moringa). Antioxidant capacity and inflammatory markers as well as endogenous antioxidant enzymes (SOD, CAT, GSH, GPX) were evaluated in the plasma, serum, liver and erythrocytes respectively. Following treatment with Moringa oleifera in normal and diabetic rats daily for 6 weeks, significant improvement in antioxidant enzyme activities, improved antioxidant capacity and a reduction in inflammatory cytokines and chemokine were observed. Pancreatic histological sections revealed the protective effect of MO in non-diabetic and diabetic rats. Moringa oleifera exerted modulatory effect in STZ-induced diabetes by its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

Key words: Moringa oleifera, diabetes, methanolic extract, streptozotocin, oxidative stress, antioxidant and inflammation.

Maria Kihara
ERCICRLSH180762

Characterization of Odorant Degrading Enzymes Encoding Genes in Glossina Morsitans Morsitans

Maria Kihara
Center for Biotechnology and Bioinformatics, University o Nairobi, Kenya

Abstract
Odorant degradation is an important process that involves ODEs, which facilitate insect sensitivity to odor molecules in its surrounding and chemoreception. Progress over the years has been made in characterizing ODEs in dipteran species such as Drosophila melanogaster and Antheraea polyphemus. Glycosyltransferases, cytochrome P450s, glutathione S-transferases and esterases are among the odorant degrading enzymes that have been studied in various insects, however, there is little information about ODEs in tsetse fly (Glossina morsitans morsitans), which is considered the sole cyclical vector of African trypanosomes. To understand fully, how they degrade odor from the environment, this study entailed characterization of Glossina morsitans morsitans ODEs and determining the evolutionary relationship with those in D. melanogaster. A blast search was performed against the Glossina database, Vectorbase and a number of matches were obtained for the four classes of ODEs; cytochrome p450s,
Esterases, glucuronosyltransferases and UDP glycosyltransferases

Multiple sequence alignments for the sequences obtained were done using MUSCLE and later edited using Jalview. Separate multiple sequence alignment analysis was done for the four classes of enzymes for the two species, D.melanogaster and G.m.morsitans, using RaXML V8 with the WAG (Whelan and Goldman) model being used and 1000 bootstrap iterations. The phylogenetic trees obtained showed that the two species had genes that were orthologous to one another.

A De Novo RNA-Seq assembly was also done on tsetse fly antennal transcriptome sequence data with different treatments to identify the differentially expressed genes. The genes were later annotated to determine their locations and functions.

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<th>Richard Ojedele</th>
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Prevalence of Plasmodium Falciparum and Impact of Malaria on Haematological Parameters in Children at Lautech Teaching Hospital, Osogbo, Nigeria

Richard Ojedele
Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria

Abstract

Malaria is a major problem in children particularly in developing countries. High mortality is usually compounded by various haematological complications if left untreated. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of P. falciparum and it’s impact on haematological parameters in children at LAUTECH Teaching Hospital Osogbo.

5mls of blood each was collected from 300 children subjected to Giemsa’s stained thin and thick blood films for microscopy and also Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) method was used for the detection of P. falciparum. Haematological parameters were determined while Mean Cell Volume (MCV), Mean Cell Haemoglobin (MCH), Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration (MCHC) and Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW) were estimated using Mindray blood analyzer.

36 (12%) were positive by RDT while 44 (14.6%) were positive by microscopy. The total parasite density was 7945.45p/µl of blood. Age group 5-10 years recorded the highest mean parasite density of 9722.22p/µl at (P = 0.001). The mean platelet counts for malaria positive group (247.76 ± 125.26 × 10³/µl) was lower than non infected group (292.79 ± 136.38 × 10³/µl) at (P = 0.062). The total mean leucocyte counts in infected group (9.36.36 × 10³/µl) while non-infected group (10.47 ± 8.60) (P = 0.45). A significant difference was observed in the mean haemoglobin of malaria infected group (11.25 ± 3.18) to non-infected group (12.25 ± 3.18) (P = 0.025). The PCV was also lowered among infected group (32.84 ± 7.68) to non-infected group (35.79 ± 4.93) (P < 0.05). The mean eosinophil count of the infected group was higher (2.45 ± 2.52) than non-malaria infected group (1.85 ± 2.10) (P < 0.05). The lymphocyte count of the malaria infected group was lower (37.78 ± 17.53) than non-infected group (41.03 ± 17.86) (P > 0.05).

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<th>Umm-e-Laila</th>
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Child Psychology Monitoring and Learning System

Umm-e-Laila
Computer Engineering Department, Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan

2018 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 December, Mauritius
Voilà Bagatelle Hotel, Mauritius
### Abstract
Devices such as cell phones, tablets, laptops, etc. have become children’s material support when they are being neglected by parents. Without emotional support, there is little parental guidance and children will eventually suffer from insecurity, depression, and anxiety. Thus, to bridge this gap that is called emotional detachment between parents and their children, we came up with the idea of CPMLS.

This paper explores the different aspects of Child Psychology and introduces an android based application, called Child Psychology Monitoring and Learning System (CPMLS) which is designed to assist parents in monitoring the psychological state of their child. It is designed for children between the ages of 3-9 year and is grouped into three categories i.e. 3-5, 6-7 and 8-9. Within this application, there is a variety of digital games that will test the level of emotional and social intelligence within the child. As a result, parents can keep track of what their child is experiencing on a psychological level.

**Keywords**—Play, Child Psychology, Monitoring, Mental growth, Development stages

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### Master’s Degree Dissertation thesis

**Manoj M.C.**  
Department of Microbiology, St. Xavier's College Maitighar, Kathmandu, Nepal

**Abstract**

Introduction: Emergence of Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) strain has become a global concern in 21st century. So, it is necessary to recover new antibiotics against this pathogen. Objective: The main objective of this study was to screen Bacillus with anti-MRSA activity from different soil samples. Materials and Methods: Serially diluted soil samples were spread plated on Nutrient Agar plates and Bacillus colonies with zone of inhibition around them were selected. They were screened first against S. aureus ATCC 25923 followed by clinical isolates of MRSA by spot inoculation technique. From the isolates of Bacillus with positive screening test, antimicrobial compounds were produced. The yield, MIC value and proteinaceous nature of the extract was determined and tested against other drug resistant isolates of bacteria. Results: From 60 soil samples, Altogether 11 isolates of Bacillus with anti-MRSA were screened as antibiotic producing strains from which only 6 isolates revealed anti-MRSA in secondary screening. Among them maximum antimicrobial effect was revealed by Bacillus subtilis (isolate 4X6) with a crude yield of 749.66µg/mL and MIC value of 1097.45 µg/mL on MRSA. The extract also had antimicrobial activity against ESBL producing E. coli and Salmonella Typhi but not against Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The extract was proteinaceous in nature. Conclusion: This study concludes that Bacillus with anti-MRSA activity can be found in soil. Considering the antimicrobial effect of the isolates especially against MRSA, intended compounds can be purified that may act as lead molecules for further researches.

**Key words:** Bacillus, Polypeptide, anti-MRSA, Antibiotics, Soil, Drug Resistance, Spot-inoculation

### Novel regulators of female reproduction

**Alexander Sirotkin**
Faculty of Natural Sciences, Constantine the Philosopher, University in Nitra, Nitra, Slovak Republic

Abstract

Development in animal biotechnology, assisted reproduction, human and veterinary medicine requires search for new regulators of reproductive functions. This is the review of original data concerning the role of some metabolic hormones (GH, leptin, ghrelin, obestatin), growth factors (IGF-I, IGFBPs, EGF, thrombopoietin), intracellular mediators of their action (cyclic nucleotides, protein kinases, transcription factors and related cDNA, siRNA and miRNA gene constructs) on basic ovarian functions (cell proliferation, apoptosis, secretion, oogenesis, ovulation, production and viability of pups) in different species (pig, rabbit, humans and chicken). Practical applications of some these molecules for characterization, prediction and control of reproductive processes in these species was examined too.

It was shown that these hormonal and intracellular regulators are able to control apoptosis, proliferation and secretory activity in porcine, rabbit, human and chicken ovarian cells and maturation of porcine oocytes and cumulus oophorus in vivo and in vitro, as well as to suppress or promote the response of ovarian cells to other hormones (gonadotrophins, IGF-I, ghrelin). Immuno-blockade of these hormones prevented their effects. Effects of hormones on rabbit, human and chicken ovarian cells and on porcine and bovine oocytes were associated with changes in PKA, MAPK and CDK and transcription factors CREB, STAT-1 and p53 in such cells, whilst blockers of these kinases prevented or promoted hormones action. Transfection of porcine and rabbit granulosa cells with gene constructs for these transcription factors affected ovarian cell functions and prevented or reversed hormones action. Down-regulation of approx. 1/3 known protein kinases by specific siRNA constructs resulted not only decrease in accumulation of these kinases within human ovarian granulosa cells, but also changes in expression of kinase-dependent transcription factors, markers of cell proliferation, apoptosis and release of steroid hormones and IGF-I. Transfection of human granulose cells with constructs up and down regulating expression of some miRNAs are able to increase or decrease ovarian cell proliferation, occurrence of apoptosis, as well as the release of progestagen, androgen, estrogen and IGF-I. In-vivo experiments demonstrated that leptin, IGF-I, steroid hormones and some regulators of PKA, MAPK and CDK could be used to predict reproductive efficiency, for direct in-vitro control of maturation of oocytes and for in-vivo stimulation of reproduction in pigs and rabbits.

These observations suggest, that metabolic hormones, growth factors and intracellular regulators and mediators of their action (protein kinases, transcription factors, siRNAs, miRNAs) can be used for characterization of state of ovarian cells, for identification signaling pathways (hormones-growth factors-protein kinases-transcription factors-genes regulating proliferation, apoptosis and secretory activity) controlling reproductive processes, as well as for prediction and control of basic ovarian cell functions (proliferation, apoptosis, secretory activity, maturation of oocyte-cumulus complex and fertility).

Molecularly Imprinted Polymers in Cosmetics: A New Deodorant Approach

Jeanne Bernadette Tse Sum Bui
CNRS Enzyme and Cell Engineering, University of Technology of
Jeanne Bernadette Tse Sum Bui
ERCICRLSH1807057

Abstract
Axillary (armpit) malodors are mainly caused by volatile medium chain branched fatty acids, produced from their non-odorant glutamine conjugate precursors by the action of bacteria, commensal to the skin. In order to combat malodors, we have synthesized a molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) that can capture the glutamine conjugate precursors in human sweat, hence preventing their transformation into malodorous acids (Figure 1). The MIP, blended in a dermo-cosmetic deodorant formulation, can selectively capture the undesirable molecules in human sweat, despite the presence of a multitude of other molecules contained in this complex medium. The diameter of the MIP particles was around 600 nm and therefore they cannot penetrate into the skin. The biological effects of the MIP in terms of epidermal cell viability and irritation (cytotoxicity and release of proinflammatory cytokines) were assessed in vitro on human keratinocytes (HaCaT cells). Furthermore, the MIP does not affect the growth of skin bacteria (staphylococcus epidermidis, corynebacterium striatum and micrococcus luteus) isolated from human sweat, indicating that the MIP will not perturb the fragile microbial equilibrium of the skin. This innovative application of MIPs meets the needs of cosmetic industries in the development of mild deodorant active ingredients as alternatives to the currently-used unspecific antimicrobials, hence preserving the integrity of the skin microbiota.

Maria Awuor Kihara
ERCICRLSH1807062

Characterization Of Odorant Degrading Enzymes Encoding Genes In Glossina Morsitans Morsitans.

Abstract
Odorant degradation is an important process that involves ODEs, which facilitate insect sensitivity to odor molecules in its surrounding and chemoreception. Progress over the years has been made in characterizing ODEs in dipteran species such as Drosophila melanogaster and Antheraea polyphemus. Glycosyltransferases, cytochrome P450s, glutathione S-transferases and esterases are among the odorant degrading enzymes that have been studied in various insects, however, there is little information about ODEs in tsetse fly (Glossina morsitans morsitans), which is considered the sole cyclical vector of African trypanosomes. To understand fully, how they degrade odor from the environment, this study entailed characterization of Glossina morsitans morsitans ODEs and determining the evolutionary relationship with those in D. melanogaster. A blast search was performed against the Glossina database, Vectorbase and a number of matches were obtained for the four classes of ODEs; cytochrome p450s, Esterases, glucuronosyltransferases and UDP glycosyltransferases. Multiple sequence alignments for the sequences obtained were done using MUSCLE and later edited using Jalview. Separate multiple sequence alignment analysis was done for the four classes of enzymes for the two species, D.melanogaster and G.m.morsitans, using RaXML V8 with the WAG (Whelan and Goldman) model being used and 1000 bootstrap iterations. The phylogenetic trees obtained showed that the two species had genes that were orthologous to one another. A De Novo RNA-Seq assembly was also done on tsetse fly antennal transcriptome sequence data with different treatments to identify the
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**LISTENERS**

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Voilà Bagatelle Hotel, Mauritius*
Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra

- 2018 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 Dec, Bangkok
- 2018 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Dec, Dubai
- 2018 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 Dec, Bali
- 2019 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 08-09 Feb, Bangkok
- 2019 International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Feb, Dubai
- 2019 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 March, Singapore
- 2019 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 April, London
- 2019 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 May, Rome
- 2019 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 07-08 June, Prague
- 2019 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 29-30 June, Malaysia
- 2019 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 28-29 June, Lisbon
2019 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 29-30 June, Singapore

2019 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 July, Bali

2019 – 11th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 July, Budapest