cancer images as input. When searched, the input image will be verified with the model that is trained and based on that, results will be displayed along with description of the disease. With the help of this webpage user can easily analyze the lung cancer on their own. Keyword: Lung Cancer, ResNet, Classification, AI, Train, Model, Accuracy, and Webpage.

PRODUCTION OF PHYTASE FROM *RHIZOPUS OLIGOSPORUS* MTCC 556 USING AGRO RESIDUE AS SOLID SUBSTRATE FERMENTATION MEDIUM AND ITS FEED APPLICATIONS

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Phytase enzymes have a major role in animal feed applications as they help in the bioavailability of phosphorus present in phytic acid, an anti-nutritional compound associated with higher plant proteins. However, achieving higher levels of phytase production and phytic acid degradation is still ongoing research in solid state fermentation (SSF) using novel substrate. The present study deals with Oat Bran were used as a novel substrate for phytase production with *Rhizopus oligosporus* MTCC 556. Oat bran was used to optimize different medium components under solid state fermentation at 62% moisture content, pH 5.5, 30ºC and an inoculum level of 15%. Different carbon and nitrogen sources were used for production of phytase. Use of the nutritional supplements maltose and ammonium sulfate resulted in high phytase yields. The hydrolytic ability of partially purified phytase was evaluated using 5 different food grains. Wheat flour showed a 43.78% phytic acid reduction, rice flour showed 92% release of inorganic phosphorus, and corn flour showed 81 and 68% releases of soluble proteins and reducing sugars. Thus, phytase is suitable for feed applications.
Keywords: Oat bran, Phytase, Phytic acid, *Rhizopus oligosporus*, Feed.

BIO PLASTIC PRODUCTION FROM EGGSHELL COLLAGEN

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A procedure was developed for extracting collagen present in eggshell membranes but hitherto unavailable. Membranes were separated from the shell wall in a tank (15 L) of water fitted with a mechanical stirrer. Membrane separation was enhanced by addition of the elutant, EDTA at 5% w v-1.Collagen was extracted from the separated membranes with the addition of either of two organic acids, 0.5 M acetic or 0.5 M citric acid. Thermal solubility of collagen at 40 C was about14.7 and 18.0 mg 100 g-1 dry sample for water and 0.45 M NaCl solution, respectively. Chemical analysis of the collagen from eggshell membranes yielded type 1 collagen with α1 and α2 fibrils. Chitin is the second most abundant polysaccharide and produced annually as much as cellulose. It is the main structural component of the exoskeletons of animals like insects and