Fig. No. Legends Fig. 1.1 Sources and pathway of antineoplastic drugs pollution in aquatic environment Fig. 1.2 Possible mechanism of degradation of antineoplastic compounds by white rot fungi Fig. 2.1 Classification of antineoplastic agents Fig. 2.2 Comparison of worldwide new cancer incidence of year 2012 and 2018 Fig. 2.3 Possible life cycle and negative effect of antineoplastic compounds after release into environment Fig. 3.1 Workflow of HPLC method development followed for selected antineoplastic compounds Fig. 3.2 Overview of analysis of dry weight biomass and extracellular enzyme activity estimation of selected fungi Fig. 3.3 Estimation of reducing sugar and pH of the G. lucidum, T. versicolor and P. chrysosporium during biodegradation experiment Fig. 3.4 Schematic overview of In-vitro cytotoxicity analysis of native form of cyclophosphamide, etoposide and paclitaxel on Raw 264.7 cell line Fig. 4.1 Calibration graph of cyclophosphamide in HPLC at developed conditions Fig. 4.2 Calibration graph of etoposide in HPLC at developed conditions Fig. 4.3 Calibration graph of paclitaxel in HPLC at developed conditions Fig. 4.4 HPLC chromatogram peak of cyclophosphamide for control and different concentration Fig. 4.5 HPLC chromatogram peak of etoposide for control and different concentration

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 4.6 HPLC chromatogram peak of paclitaxel for control and different concentration of paclitaxel
- Fig. 4.7 Growth of selected WRFs on petri plates (a) *G. lucidum*, (b) *T. versicolor* and(c) *P. chrysosporium*
- Fig. 4.8 Growth of selected WRFs on shaking conditions (a) *G. lucidum*, (b) *T. versicolor* and (c) *P. chrysosporium*
- Fig. 4.9 Dry weight biomass analysis under optimized conditions using G. lucidum
- Fig. 4.10 Extracellular enzyme activity analysis under optimized condition using *G*. *lucidum*
- Fig. 4.11 Dry weight biomass analysis under optimized condition using T. versicolor
- Fig. 4.12 Extracellular enzyme activity analysis under optimized condition using *T*. *versicolor*
- Fig. 4.13 Dry weight biomass analysis under optimized condition using *P. chrysosporium*
- Fig. 4.14 Extracellular enzyme activity analysis under optimized condition using *P*. *chrysosporium*
- Fig. 4.15 Total removal efficiency of *G. lucidum* for cyclophosphamide, etoposide and paclitaxel
- Fig. 4.16 Total removal efficiency of *T. versicolor* for cyclophosphamide, etoposide and paclitaxel
- Fig. 4.17 Total removal efficiency of *P. chrysosporium* for cyclophosphamide, etoposide and paclitaxel
- Fig. 4.18 pH analysis during degradation of antineoplastic compounds using (a) G.*lucidum* (b) T. versicolor (c) P. chrysosporium
- Fig. 4.19 Pattern of glucose utilization by (a) *G. lucidum* (b) *T. versicolor* and (c) *P. chrysosporium* during degradation of antineoplastic compounds

- Fig. 4.20 Time course of cyclophosphamide, etoposide, paclitaxel degradation along with pH and glucose by *G. lucidum*
- Fig. 4.21 Time course of cyclophosphamide, etoposide, paclitaxel degradation along with pH and glucose by *T. versicolor*
- Fig. 4.22 Time course of cyclophosphamide, etoposide, paclitaxel degradation along with pH and glucose by *P. chrysosporium*
- Fig. 4.23 Pseudo-first-order kinetics model for degradation of cyclophosphamide, etoposide and paclitaxel with *G. lucidum*
- Fig. 4.24 Pseudo-first-order kinetics model for degradation of cyclophosphamide, etoposide and paclitaxel with *T. versicolor*
- Fig. 4.25 Pseudo-first-order kinetics model for degradation of cyclophosphamide, etoposide and paclitaxel with *P. chrysosporium*
- Fig. 4.26 Dose-response curve of a) cyclophosphamide b) etoposide and c) paclitaxel
- Fig. 4.27 *In-vitro* cytotoxicity of TPs of cyclophosphamide on Raw 264.7 cells during biodegradation with *G. lucidum*, *P. chrysosporium* and *T. versicolor*
- Fig. 4.28 *In-vitro* cytotoxicity of TPs of etoposide and on Raw 264.7 cells during biodegradation with *G. lucidum*, *P. chrysosporium* and *T. versicolor*
- Fig. 4.29 *In-vitro* cytotoxicity of TPs of paclitaxel on Raw 264.7 cells during biodegradation with *G. lucidum*, *P. chrysosporium* and *T. versicolor*