



2018
2019

BIOTECHNOLOGY

كلية التكنولوجيا الحيوية

Graduation Projects Booklet

GRADUATION PROJECTS BOOKLET

2018/2019

F a c u l t y o f B i o t e c h n o l o g y

THE JOURNEY STARTS.....

At the Faculty of Biotechnology, MSA University, the graduation projects are done individually. Each student performs two different graduation projects during fall and spring at two different host places according to their requests and upon their interests.

More than 40 host places are offered to meet the students' interests and preferences, covering almost all areas of Biotechnology. Such projects are characterized by their applicability as well as their health and socioeconomic importance.

"The graduation projects at faculty of biotechnology are the jewels on MSA crown" - Prof. Patricia Lund, External Examiner from the University of Greenwich.



Dean's Welcome

Welcome to the faculty of Biotechnology

The graduation projects at the faculty of biotechnology have always been an esteemed entity and a teachable closure to the student's four-year journey; once described as the "Jewel on top of MSA's crown". At the end of that journey, the students champion seeing the opportunities in setbacks, the fringe benefits of failure and following their own path to success. A test of adversity it may be, but realizing in the end that failure is impermanent and learning how they can make excellence their brand. An undeniable gear that drives the success and brilliance of our students is embodied in the parents who placed their utmost confidence in the teaching staff and paralleled with us every step of the way. And paramount appreciation goes to the loyal teaching force at the faculty for always putting the students first and for many hats they wear. From this point forward, I do envision grand projections and accomplishments for the faculty as well as for the continuity and persistence of an elevated and prestigious quality of education for our current and future students.

Prof. Ayman Diab

Dean of the Faculty of Biotechnology



Dr. Gehan Safwat's Word
Deputy Dean

I am so privileged to have been a part of the students' exciting and insightful graduation projects journey. Watching them expand their creative boundaries, venture into new territories, and prepare for life beyond borders has been the highlight of my year. I am pleased to say that it has been a learning experience not only for these students but also for me. I think that's what I love the most about this whole process. These students have immensely worked and their huge efforts are clear in their wonderful results. I would like to thank our dean, Prof. Ayman Diab, for assigning me the task of supervising and co-coordinating the graduation projects because witnessing young and bright minds push themselves to their full potential is always such an honor.

Dr. Gehan Safwat
Graduation Project Instructor
Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Biotechnology

Fall 2018

Deoxyribonucleic acid (en-us:Deoxyribonucleic_acid.ogg /diːˈɒksɪˌraɪbɒnjuːkleɪk ˈæsɪd/ (help·info)) (DNA) is a nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and some viruses. The main role of DNA molecules is the long-term storage of information. DNA is often compared to a set of blueprints, or a recipe, or a code, since it contains the instructions needed to construct other components of cells, such as proteins and RNA molecules. The DNA segments that carry this genetic information are called genes, but other DNA sequences have structural purposes, or are involved in regulating the use of this genetic information.

Chemically, DNA consists of two long polymers of simple units called nucleotides, with backbones made of sugars and phosphate groups joined by ester bonds. These two strands run in opposite directions to each other and are therefore anti-parallel. Attached to each sugar is one of four types of molecules called bases. It is the sequence of these four bases along the backbone that encodes information. This information is read using the genetic code, which specifies the sequence of the amino acids within proteins. The code is read by copying stretches of DNA into the related nucleic acid RNA, in a process called transcription.

Within cells, DNA is organized into long structures called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cells divide, in a process called DNA replication. Eukaryotic organisms (animals, plants, fungi, and protists) store most of their DNA inside the cell nucleus and some of their DNA in organelles, such as mitochondria and chloroplasts.[1] In contrast, prokaryotes (bacteria and archaea) store their DNA only in the cytoplasm. Within the chromosomes, chromatin fibers are composed of nucleosomes, compact and organized DNA. These compact structures guide the interactions between DNA and other proteins, helping control which parts of the DNA are transcribed.

DNA is a long polymer made from repeating units called nucleotides. Each nucleotide is approximately 3.3 Å (0.33 nm) long. Each individual repeating unit is very small, approximately 220 million base pairs long.

In living organisms, DNA does not usually exist as a single molecule, but instead as a pair of molecules that are intertwined, as the shape of a unit. The nucleotides contain both the sugar part of the backbone and the phosphate group. The chain together, and a DNA strand in the middle of the other is called a nucleosome. Each nucleotide is linked to a sugar and one or more phosphate groups. In DNA, this polymer is called a polynucleotide.

The backbone of the DNA strand is made from alternating phosphate and sugar residues.[10] The phosphate groups are linked to the sugar by phosphate groups that form phosphodiester bonds between the third and fifth carbon atoms of adjacent sugars. The phosphate groups are linked to the sugar by phosphate groups that form phosphodiester bonds between the third and fifth carbon atoms of adjacent sugars. The phosphate groups are linked to the sugar by phosphate groups that form phosphodiester bonds between the third and fifth carbon atoms of adjacent sugars.

DNA exists in various forms. The first pattern—Patterson's—only 8-DNA functional motifs delimits the amount of modification of methylation solution [2].

The first pattern—Patterson's—only 8-DNA functional motifs delimits the amount of modification of methylation solution [2].

Although conditions conform to level production, DNA is a long polymer made from repeating units called nucleotides.

Comparative genomic study of post natal blood samples from patients suffering from infertility using Array CGH

دراسة لمقارنة الجينوم باستخدام دم ما بعد الولادة لمرضى يعنون من العقم باستخدام Array CGH



Merna Mohamed Fathy

162251

Host place: Cell Safe cord blood Bank

Internal Supervisor: Prof. Ayman Diab

External Supervisor: Prof. Hisham Eissa



ABSTRACT

Infertility is the inability to conceive offsprings after 12 month of frequent mating. It is caused by hormonal, physiological and environmental misbalancing. Moreover, Premature ovarian failure, endometriosis and polycystic ovarian syndrome causes female infertility which will be discussed in this study regarding genes associated with those diseases. Therefore, the enrolled project is about comparative genomic study of post natal blood samples of females suffering from infertility using Microarray CGH. Blood samples were collected from the patients by the host institution. Interpretation of results were done using Agilent feature extraction and cytogenomics software. Results showed deletions and amplifications in genes located on chromosomes associated with infertility.

Keywords: CGH Array, postnatal, and infertility

العقم هو عدم القدرة على الحمل بعد 12 شهراً من التزاوج المتكرر. وهو ناجم عن اختلال التوازن الهرموني والفسيوولوجي والبيئي. وعلاوة على ذلك، يسبب الفشل المبايض المبكر، وبطانة الرحم، ومتلازمة المبيض المتعدد الكيسات العقم عند النساء، والتي ستتم مناقشتها في هذه الدراسة فيما يتعلق بالجينات المرتبطة بهذه الأمراض. ولذلك، فإن المشروع الملحق يدور حول دراسة الجينوم المقارن لعينات دم ما بعد الولادة للإناث التي تعاني من العقم باستخدام

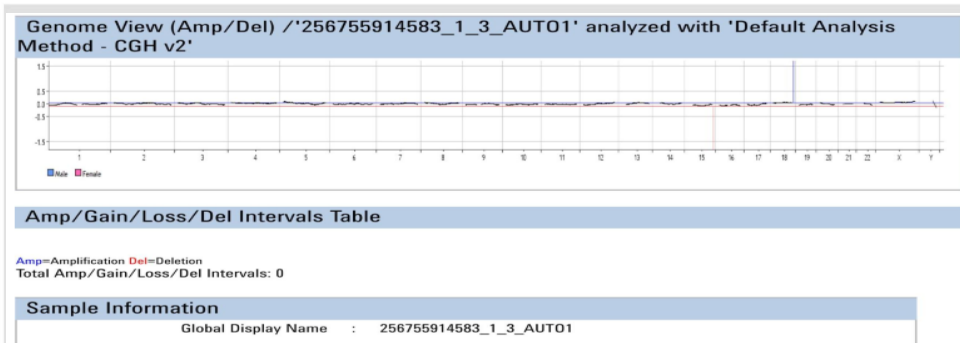


Figure 1: Graph represents deletion in chromosome 15q25.2 region and amplification in chromosome 18q11.2.

Biotechnology: Medical

Significance of Platelet, AFP & Liver function tests in Diagnosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma.

أهمية فحوصات الصفائح الدموية والبروتين ألفا فيتو وظائف الكبد في تشخيص سرطان الكبد



Nada Hassan ElGazzar

16115

Host place: Meta Labs

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Hossam Taha

External Supervisor: Dr. Mohamed Hussien



ABSTRACT

Hepatocellular carcinoma is defined as a tumor of the liver and is classified as the primary liver cancer as it is a malignant tumor composed of hepatocytes cells. It's one of the most common malignancies in adults, and is extra common in men than women. The aim of this study is the diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma as significance correlation to platelet, alpha-fetoprotein and liver enzyme function tests as bilirubin, GGT, ALT and AST to 128 patients in egyptian population by using automated ELISA technique for screening blood tests, hematology analyzer for counting platelet and automated kinetic detection of liver enzyme function tests.

Keywords: Hepatocellular carcinoma, platelets, and AFP

يُعرّف سرطان الخلايا الكبدية بأنه ورم في الكبد ويصنف على أنه سرطان الكبد الأساسي لأنه ورم خبيث يتألف من خلايا كبدية. إنها واحدة من أكثر الأورام الخبيثة شيوعاً في البالغين ، وهي شائعة جداً في الرجال أكثر من النساء و كان معدل الوفيات ١٠٠,٠٠٠ وفاة في السنة. غالبية سرطان الكبد HCC يبدو أن سببها تليف الكبد من فيروس التهاب الكبد B المزمن و التهاب الكبد الوبائي C. ولذلك فإن الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو تشخيص سرطان الكبد و علاقتها بالصفائح الدموية وألفا فيتوبروتين واختبار انزيمات الكبد AST في ١٢٨ مريضاً من السكان المصريين باستخدام التقنية الآلية ELISA لفحص اختبارات الدم، محلل الدم لعد الصفائح الدموية و الكشف الحركي لاختبارات وظائف انزيم الكبد

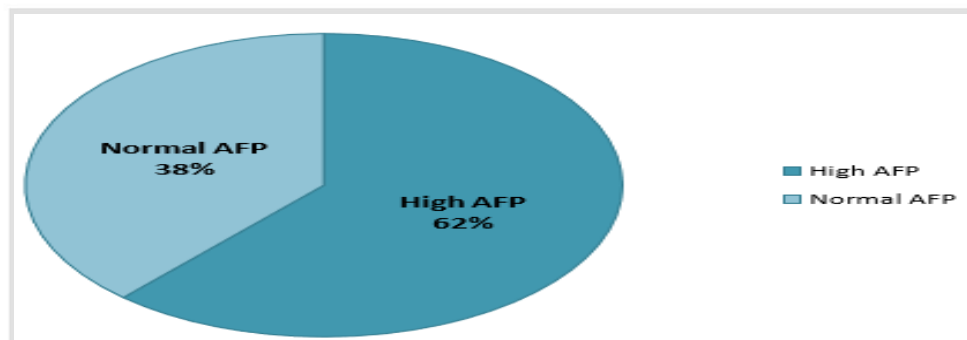


Figure 2: Represents the measurement level of high and normal AFP of patients among the studied group.

Biotechnology: Medical

Assessment of the expression of LncRNA (NEAT1) in Human Papilloma Virus associated Head and Neck Cancer

تقييم التعبير عن LncRNA (NEAT1) في فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري المرتبطة الرأس والعنق



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Host place: Global Medical Labs

Internal Supervisor: Prof. Ayman Diab

External Supervisor: Dr. Nashwa Nagy



ABSTRACT

Head and neck cancer (HNC) include the craniofacial bones, soft tissues, salivary glands. More than 90% of it are squamous cell carcinomas, occurs commonly in the oral cavity, oropharynx, larynx and hypopharynx. HNC represent the sixth most common cancer worldwide. Human papilloma virus considered one of the most risk factors in HNC cases especially the mucosal high-risk types HPV-16 and HPV-18. Nuclear Enriched Abundant Transcript 1 (NEAT1) is a novel nuclear long non-coding RNA which will be used in this study as a prognostic factor in HPV associated HNC. The present study was conducted on 50 subjects; forty of them were patients suffering from Head and Neck cancer lesions and ten healthy controls. The expression of the Lnc_NEAT1 was measured in all studied subjects using Real time PCR technology.

Keywords: Head and neck cancer, HPV, non-coding RNA

يشمل سرطان الرأس والعنق العظام القحفية والانسجة الرخوة والغدد اللعابية. أكثر من ٩٠٪ منها هي سرطان الخلايا الحرشفية، يحدث عادة في التجويف الفموي، البلعوم، الحنجرة والبلعوم السفلي. يعتبر سرطان الرأس والعنق السرطان السادس الأكثر شيوعاً في جميع أنحاء العالم. فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري يعتبر واحداً من أهم عوامل الخطر في حالات سرطان الرأس والعنق وخاصة الأنواع المخاطية عالية المخاطر HPV-16 (NEAT1) و HPV-18. عبارة عن رنا نووي طويل.

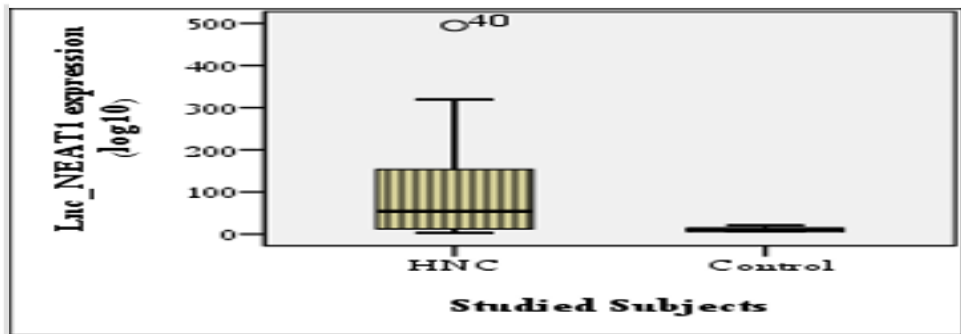


Figure 3: Frequencies of Lnc_NEAT1 gene expression in HNC patients and healthy controls.

The effect of insect succession and slaughtering process on the decomposition of rabbit's corpses in urbanized area.

تأثير تتابع الحشرات وعملية الذبح على تحلل جثث الأرانب في المناطق الحضرية ، بالإضافة إلى تأثير اختلاف الطقس على التحقيق القانوني



Mina Eshak Hanna

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Host place: Fayoum University

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Osama Saad

External Supervisor: Prof. Ehab Abuzeid



ABSTRACT

Forensic entomology is the study of insects and arthropods in criminal investigation. By studying the insect population and the developing larval stages, forensic scientists can estimate the postmortem index, any change in position of the corpse as well as the cause of death. This study is based on using rabbit's carcass as an animal model. During this study the rabbit carcasses were compared during different seasons of autumn and winter, in order to detect the effect of weather on the dead body. On the other hand, insect succession was detected during the different seasons of autumn and winter. In addition to another rabbit carcasses were compared based on the cause of death.

Keywords: *Insects, larvae, maggots, postmortem index, slaughtering, Insect*

علم الحشرات الشرعي هو دراسة الحشرات والمفصليات في التحقيق الجنائي. من خلال دراسة أعداد الحشرات ومراحل تطور اليرقات ، يمكن لعلماء الطب الشرعي تقدير مؤشر ما بعد الوفاة وأي تغير في موضع الجثة وكذلك سبب الوفاة. تعتمد هذه الدراسة على استخدام ذبابة الأرنب كنموذج حيواني. خلال هذه الدراسة ، تم مقارنة جثث الأرانب خلال مواسم مختلفة من الخريف والشتاء ، من أجل اكتشاف تأثير الطقس على الجثة. من ناحية أخرى ، تم اكتشاف خلافة الحشرات خلال مواسم مختلفة من الخريف والشتاء. بالإضافة إلى جثث أرنب أخرى تمت مقارنتها بناءً على سبب الوفاة

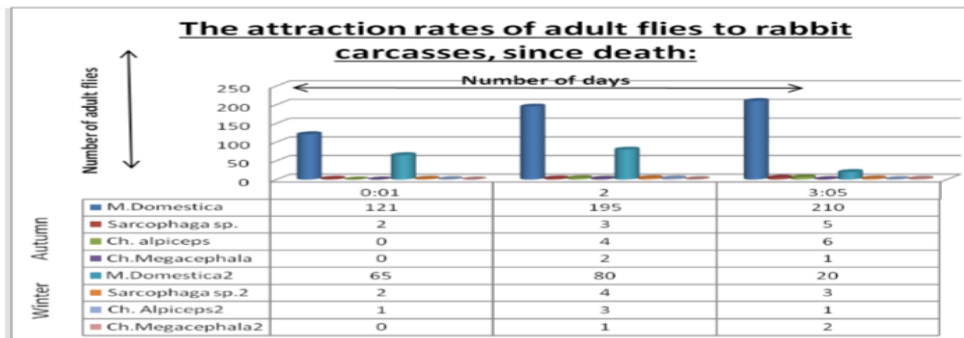


Figure 4: The attraction rates of adult flies to rabbit carcasses, since death.

Role of Short Tandem Repeats in Proving Family Relations

دور تكرار الترادف القصير STR في إثبات العلاقات الأسرية



Esraa Sayed Soliman

165195

Host place: Forensic Medical Authority
Internal Supervisor: Prof. Ayman Diab
External Supervisor: Dr. Mona Hamza



ABSTRACT

Short pair rehashes (STRs) are across the board all through the human genome and are arich wellspring of profoundly polymorphic markers which can be distinguished by PCR. To pick up a superior appreciation for how the polymorphism at a specific locus impacts the individual character, the present study was embraced to investigate the utilization of 15 STR loci in criminological examination and paternity test-ing. Multiplex STR composing was utilized to consider the 15 STR loci notwithstanding a sexual orientation identification marker, amelogenin, by fine electrophoresis on 310 Genetic Analyzer. The results demonstrated that the STR composing is a solid and powerful apparatus for breaking down the measurable practice as well concerning paternity testing.

Keywords: mtDNA, DNA Profiling, RFLP, STR loci

قصيرة الزوج هي عبر جميع من خلال الجينوم البشري وهي نوع (STR) من علامات متعددة الأشكال بشكل عميق والتي يمكن تمييزها عن طريق تفاعل البوليميراز التسلسلي. وللحصول على تقدير أعلى لكيفية تأثير تعدد الأشكال في موضع محدد على الشخصية الفردية ، تم تبني الدراسة الحالية للتحقيق في استخدام STR 15loci بغض النظر عن علامة تحديد التوجه الجنسي و amelogenin عن طريق الكهربي غرامة على ٣١٠ محلل وراثي

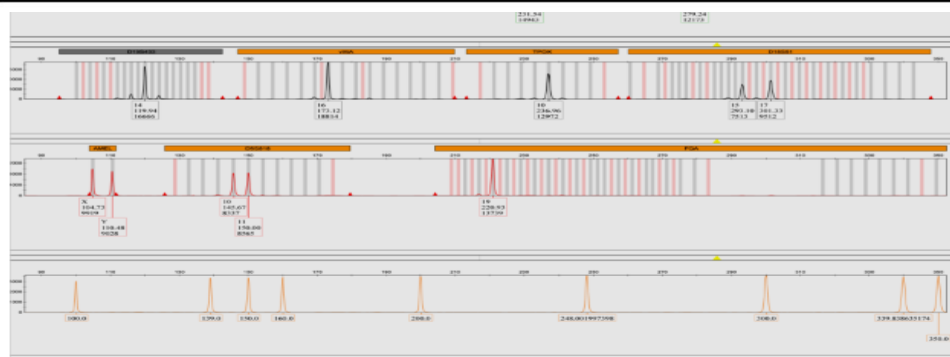


Figure 5: DNA profile obtained from blood sample of the father in the paternity case1 to obtain record of his genetic profile with a unique combination of 16 loci found in his DNA.

Effects of Curcumin on the Liver in a Rat Model of Diabetes Mellitus.

آثار الكركمين على الكبد في نموذج فرنان لمرض السكري



Rana Maen

160033

Host place: American University in Cairo (AUC) –
Biology department

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Amr Ageez

External Supervisor: Dr. Ahmed Abdel-Latif

Name of Journal: Journal of Food Biochemistry –
IF: 1.552



ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic disorders occurring due to the decreased secretion or resistance to insulin. There are approximately 380 million diabetic patients worldwide; Middle East countries with an average and low income represent 80% of the cases which represents a significant economic burden. This study aims to explore the effects of natural herbal extract of curcumin which is commonly used as an additive to diabetic food. Diabetes mellitus was induced in Sprague Dawley male rats by using Streptozotocin (75 mg/kg), the dose was administrated intraperitoneally over two days.

Keywords: Curcumin, pancreas, liver, ALT, and histopathology

داء السكري عبارة عن مجموعة من الأمراض الأيضية التي تظهر نتيجة الإفراز المنخفض للأنسولين أو مقاومته عالمياً، هناك حوالي ٣٨٠ مليون مريض بالسكري، بلاد الشرق الأوسط يمتوسط وإيراد منخفض تمثل ٨٠٪ من الحالات مما يجعله يمثل هام للعبء الاقتصادي. لعدة عصور، العلاجات العشبية استخدمت لعلاج وتحسين عدة أمراض من بينها داء السكري. هذه الدراسة تهدف إلى اكتشاف آثار مستخلص الكركم العشبي الطبيعي المشيع استخدامه كمضاف لأغذية السكري.

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FULL ARTICLE

Journal of Food Biochemistry

WILEY

Effects of Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) Extract in streptozocin-induced diabetic model

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Abstract

Herbal remedies have been used for centuries to ameliorate complications of diabetes mellitus (DM). The aim of this study is to compare the effects of the oral curcumin supplement versus parenteral administration of turmeric extract on diabetic complications in a streptozocin (STZ) diabetic model. STZ DM rats received low and high doses turmeric extract intraperitoneally as well as oral curcumin. Curcumin and turmeric extracts significantly reduced blood glucose and creatinine levels, but not urea, and caused an increase in uric acid. Low dose improved liver enzymes, while higher dose and oral administration caused an increase in the ALT and AST. All groups

Design and synthesis of oxo-carbonitrile derivatives as anticancer agents targeting breast cancer

تصميم و تصنيع مشتقات الاوكسوكاربونيتريل كمضادات لسرطان الثدي



Kenzi Hossam Eldin

160835

Host place: National Research Center – Department of pharmaceutical and drug industries

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Hossam Taha

External Supervisor: Dr. Eman Yehia



ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the malignant development from the breast tissue. Several treatments were made such as surgical removal of the tumor, hormonal therapy, immuno-therapy, cancer radiation therapy, anti-cancer agents and chemotherapeutic agents. Coumarins are naturally occurring compounds that have been proven to exhibit anticancer activity according to many studies. This study aims to synthesize novel compounds, which are the chalcone and its oxo-carbonitrile cyclized form, utilizing coumarin as the main scaffold, to counteract breast cancer progression. The structure of the newly synthesized compounds was confirmed by the use of ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy.

Keywords: Breast cancer, coumarin, chalcone, oxo-carbonitrile, MCF7, MCF10a.

يعد مرض سرطان الثدي النمو الخبيث لخلايا نسيج الثدي في الإنسان. يعتبر مرض سرطان الثدي من أكثر الأمراض التي تسبب الوفا في البلاد الغربية و المتقدمة ولذلك فقد قام العلماء و مراكز الأبحاث بمحاولة مكافحة هذا المرض و اكتشاف طرق علاج متعددة منها : عن طريق التدخل الجراحي باستئصال الأورام عن طري العلاج الهرموني ، العلاج للجهاز المناعي ، العلاج الإشعاعي يتم حاليا اجراء الأبحاث لعلاج هذا المرض عن طريق المواد المضادة للسرطان و العلاج الكيميائي و ذلك باستخدام مركب الكومارين و هو مركب طبيعي يستخرج من بعض النباتات الطبيه

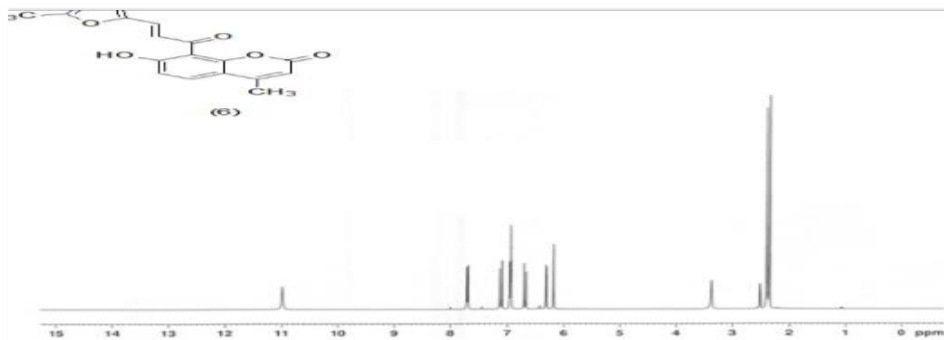


Figure 6: ^1H NMR full spectrum of the prepared chalcone

Effect of Bee and Scorpion venoms on Prostate cancer *invitro* Study

تأثير النحل والسموم على سرطانات البروستاتا



Khadiga Abdelnasser

142193

Host place: Vacsera

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Reham Mohsen

External Supervisor: Dr. Abir Elfeky

Name of the Journal: Journal of Egyptian Society of Parasitology – SIR: 0.178



ABSTRACT

Prostate cancer (PCa) is the commonest diagnosed visceral malignancy among males worldwide. Recent studies have shown that bee venom target the cancer cells without effect on the normal cells by activating PC3 with oxidative substances against prostate cancer. The induction of the apoptotic cell death through several cancer cell death mechanisms, includes activation of up regulation of c-myc, and c-met genes and down regulation of Casp-7, that are important to induce anticancer. Scorpion venom is a potential bio-source and therapeutic tool to design potent drugs against variety of diseases. It has been used as medicinal and therapeutic tool since ancient times in China. Scorpion venom consists of neurotoxins, salts, low molecular weight peptides and different enzymes with high molecular activities. These activities make them novel therapeutic agents.

Keywords: Prostate cancer, In-vitro, Vemons, Bee, Scorpion, Apoptosis .

سرطان البروستاتا الأكثر شيوعاً بين الذكور في جميع أنحاء العالم. أظهرت الدراسات الحديثة أن سم النحل يستهدف الخلايا السرطانية دون التأثير على الخلايا الطبيعية عن طريق تنشيط PC3 بالمواد المؤكسدة ضد سرطان البروستاتا. يتضمن تحريض موت الخلايا المبرمج من خلال عدة آليات لموت الخلايا السرطانية، تنشيط تنظيم الجينات c-myc، و c-met، والتنظيم لـ Casp-7، وهما أمران مهمان للحث على مضادات السرطان. السم العقرب هو أداة حيوية المصدر والمصدر العلاجي لتصميم الأدوية القوية ضد مجموعة متنوعة من الأمراض. تم استخدامه كأداة طبية وعلاجية منذ العصور القديمة في الصين.

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology, Vol.49, No. 1, April 2019
J. Egypt. Soc. Parasitol. (JESP), 49(1), 2019: 205 – 213

EFFECT OF BEE AND SCORPION VENOMS ON PROSTATE CANCER IN VITRO STUDY

By
**ABIR A. ELFIKY¹, KHADEGA A. AMINE², HAZEM H.M. KHALIL³
and ABDELRAHMAN ESSAMELDIN BAYOUMI²**

Department of Anti-venom, VACSERA, Dokki, Giza* and Faculty of Biotechnology, October University for Modern Sciences and Arts (MSA), Egypt and Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, Cairo 11566³ (*Correspondence: elfikyabir@gmail.com)

Abstract

Prostate cancer (PCa) is the commonest diagnosed visceral malignancy among males worldwide. Recent studies have shown that bee venom target the cancer cells without effect on the normal cells by activating PC3 with oxidative substances against prostate cancer. The induction of the apoptotic cell death through several cancer cell death mechanisms, includes activation of up regulation of c-myc, and c-met genes and down regulation of Casp-7, that are important to induce anticancer. Scorpion venom is a potential bio-source and therapeutic tool to design potent

Antioxidant, antimicrobial and anticancer effect of African rose

تاثير مضادات الاكسدة, مضاد الميكروبات ومضادات السرطان لفاكهة البرقوق الافريقي



Teba Abdelrahman
165127

Host place: Cairo University Research Park - CURP

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Gehan Safwat

External Supervisor: Dr. Hossam Elbeltagy

Name of Journal: Notulae

Botanicae Horti Agrobotanici Cluj-Napoca -

IF: 0.648



ABSTRACT

Origin of African rose (plum) was reported for the first time in china 470 B.C. These was the first written document about plum. African rose have shown to have lots of medical uses and also have the ability to prevent diseases related to food, also in promoting of health. Moreover, African rose have been considered as a therapeutic treatment for pathologies that are associated with inflammation and oxidative stress. It was revealed that African rose phenolic compounds have so many of biological activities such as anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antioxidant and antimicrobial activities. The recent study is to analysis in vitro antimicrobial, anticancer and antioxidant activities of phenols, tannins, flavonoids and alkaloids that were extracted from African rose.

Keywords: Antibacterial, Anticancer activity, Antioxidant, DPPH, Flavonoid.

تم الإبلاغ عن أصل الورد الأفريقي (البرقوق) في الصين 470 قبل الميلاد. كانت هذه أول وثيقة مكتوبة حول البرقوق. وقد أظهرت الوردة الأفريقية أن لديها الكثير من الاستخدامات الطبية، وكذلك لديها القدرة على الوقاية من الأمراض المتعلقة بالغذاء، وكذلك تعزيز الصحة. علاوة على ذلك، تعتبر الوردة الأفريقية علاجًا علاجيًا للأمراض المرتبطة بالالتهاب والإجهاد التأكسدي. تم الكشف عن أن مركبات الفينول الوردية الأفريقية لديها الكثير من الأنشطة البيولوجية مثل الأنشطة المضادة للالتهابات ومضادات الأكسدة ومضادات الميكروبات.



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Original Article



Evaluation of the Phytochemical, Antioxidant, Antibacterial and Anticancer Activity of *Prunus domestica* Fruit

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Abstract

Plants have been used long ago through man history of life for their use in food and medicinal drives. In modern life, natural products have been extracted and isolated from several kinds of plants for the development of new drugs. There are numerous interests in natural antioxidants extracted from medicinal plants, vegetables and fruits, which might help to prevent oxidative damage. One of such plants is plum *Prunus domestica* L., family Rosaceae. Samples from 'African Rose', and 'Santa Rosa' plum cultivars were collected from local market in Giza governorate, Egypt. The main phytochemicals of plums (fruit flesh and skin) were analyzed. Total polyphenols, flavonoids, tannins, anthocyanins, and reducing power were higher in 'African Rose' fruit. The ethanolic and ethyl acetate extracts of two plum cultivars were both high in the antioxidant effect with IC₅₀ 13.923 and 18.416 µg/ml of ethanolic extract of 'African Rose', and 'Santa Rosa' respectively. The IC₅₀ of 'African Rose' and 'Santa Rosa' extract against Caco-2 was 4 and 8.5 µg/ml. GC-MS analysis was carried out, fourteen and twenty one compound were identified in 'Santa Rosa' and 'African Rose' respectively. The fruits had an antimicrobial action against gram positive and negative bacteria. There was anticancer activity against 3 cell lines: Liver cell line (HepG2), colorectal adenocarcinoma (Caco-2) cell line, and breast cell line (MCF-7).

Impact of natural bio-stimulants on increasing plant growth with anti-nematodic activity

المنشطات الطبيعية علي زيادة نمو النباتات و تأثيرها علي النيماتود



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ABSTRACT

Plant-parasitic nematodes are responsible worldwide about \$100 billion crop yield loss and the most destructive ones are root knot nematodes. Plant parasitic nematodes could be free-living or endoparasites, which form their feeding sites (stylets) inside plants roots to redirect the nutrients toward the parasite. Chemical control methods are used to control these dangerous nematodes; although most of these chemicals are banned due to their high toxicity to the environment and human health. In absence of commercial vital treatment for RKNs, this study discusses natural biological ways to control the effects of RKNs and to stimulate the plants growth increasing crop yield. Specifically using plant extracts with anti nematocidal activities.

Keywords: Nematodes, endoparasites, and RKNs

تغير المناخ النيماتودا هـ، ددان اسطوانية لا ترى بالعين المجردة و لها اكثر من نوع و لكن النوع الاكثر تدميرا للنباتات هـه نيماتودا تعقد الجذور . نيماتودا تعقد الجذور هـ، واحدة من: أخط ثلاث أنواع من: النيماتودات المتطفلة على النبات من: حث الضرر الاقتصادي على محاصيل البساتين والحقول. وتنتشر نيماتودا تعقد الجذور في جميع أرجاء العالم عقده الجذر. تستخدم النيماتودا اجزاء من جسمها لاعادة توجيه الغذاء من اجزاء النبات الي جسدها عن طريق (ستيليتس) داخل جذور النباتات لإعادة توجيه المواد الغذائية نحو الطفيلي

Table 1: Percentages reduction of the total number of root knot nematode, juveniles infesting eggplant as influenced by plant extracts under field conditions

| Treatments | Initial Population | | One month after the first treatment | | At harvest | |
|------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Soil | Roots | Soil | Roots | Soil | Roots |
| Control | 198 | 2245 | 95.45 | 100.53 | 231 | 2387 |
| Pepper | 0.5% | 3.03 | 19.4 | 89.58 | 40.6 | 92.16 |
| | 1.0% | 6.56 | 20 | 90.27 | 39.47 | 92.8 |
| | 1.5% | 12.62 | 22.04 | 96.53 | 37.14 | 93.33 |
| Garlic | 0.5% | 7.7 | 21.87 | 91.84 | 34.83 | 92.54 |
| | 1.0% | 13.6 | 23.9 | 89.47 | 35.18 | 93.3 |
| | 1.5% | 15.65 | 25.38 | 89.22 | 35.04 | 93.8 |
| Onion | 0.5% | 8.08 | 17.3 | 96.7 | 41.91 | 91.9 |
| | 1.0% | 10.10 | 19.33 | 97.19 | 41.63 | 92.3 |
| | 1.5% | 11.6 | 20.66 | 95.42 | 41.49 | 93 |

GC-MS Analysis, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial and Anticancer Activities of Extracts from *Ficus sycomorus* Fruits and Leaves

الانشطة البيولوجية لاوراق الجمل



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External Supervisor: Dr. Hossam Elbeltagy

Name of the journal: Notulae Botanicae

Horti Agrobotanici Cluj-Napoca - IF 0.648



ABSTRACT

There are many types of fruits that have been used as a natural sources to treat different types of human diseases and most globally people use fruits as a safe source instead of drugs for medicinal purpose. One of this medicinal fruit is called *ficus sycomorus* that belongs to *Moraceae* family that native in Africa. The fruit and leaf contains of different groups of biological active compounds which are responsible for biological activities and may have a role in the protection against incurabl diseases and sicknesses. The goal of this study is to compare between two extracts (Ethanolic and Ethyl acetate) of ficussycomorusleaves.

Keywords: Phenols; Flavoniod Fatty acid; Steriods

هناك العديد من انواع الفواكه التي يتم استخدامها كدواء طبيعي لعلاج امراض مختلفه التي تصيب الانسان. وهناك العديد من الاشخاص حول العالم يفضلون ويستخدمون المصادر والمواد الطبيعية لغرض طبي وعلاجي. واحده من هذه الفواكه الطبيعية تسمى الجميز التي توجد وتعيش في افريقيا. الفاكهه واوراقها تحتوى على مجموعات مختلفه من المركبات المسئولة عن الانشطة البيولوجية ويمكن ان يكون لها دور في علاج الامراض المستعصية. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو المقارنة بين نوعين من المستخلصات الايثانول والاسيتيل استيت من ورق الجميز لتعرف من اكثر تركيز و ك مضاد للسموم ومضاد للميكروبات على انواع مختلفه من البكتيريا والفطريات و كمضاد للسرطان.



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Original Article



GC-MS Analysis, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial and Anticancer Activities of Extracts from *Ficus sycomorus* Fruits and Leaves

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Abstract

Higher plants have been utilized worldwide as characteristic drug a long time to cure human diseases. About 80% of individuals globally use plants as safe sources of medication to cure human diseases through completely different medicine systems. One of the available indigenous medicinal plants, *Ficus sycomorus* belongs to the *Moraceae* family. The plant contains totally different teams of biologically active compounds that square measure chargeable for the biological activity. Ethanolic and ethyl acetate extracts of leaves of *Ficus sycomorus* contains higher concentrations of total phenols, flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids and steroids than the fruit extracts. Ethanolic extract in both fruits and leaves gave higher concentrations of phytochemical compounds than the ethyl acetate extracts. Therefore, fruit and leaves extract have antioxidant and antimicrobial activity against gram positive, negative bacteria and fungus. Also, the percentage of Liver cell line (HepG2), Colorectal adenocarcinoma (Caco-2) and Breast cell line (MCF-7) viability was decreased with increasing the concentrations of the ethanolic extract of fruits and leaves of *Ficus sycomorus*. The high concentrations of ethanolic extract of fruits caused high reduction in the viability of cancer cells, especially in Colorectal adenocarcinoma (Caco-2) cell line. In addition, phytochemical compound screened by GC-MS method. In GC-MS analysis, 23 bioactive phytochemical compounds were identified in fruits and 20 bioactive compounds were detected in leaves extract. These totally different active phytochemicals are found to possess a good vary of activities, which can facilitate within the protection against incurable diseases.

Bioaccumulation of toxic metal pollutants by water velvet and effects on pigment content

التراكم الأحيائي لملوثات المعادن السامة عن طريق المخمل المائي وتأثيره على محتوى الصبغ



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Internal Supervisor: Prof. Ayman Diab

External Supervisor: Prof. Ahmed Kamel Hegazy – Prof. Nermin Hefny



ABSTRACT

The waste water discharge is a major contributor to the environmental pollution. In Egypt most of the waste water is discharged partially treated. This study aims at evaluating the use of *Azolla pinnata* R.Br. (water velvet) in phytoremediation of the five toxic metals Pb, Fe, Zn, Ni and Cu from waste water and the effects on the fern pigment content. Populations of the fern were raised in freshwater, waste water and mixtures of waste water-freshwaters. The toxic metals bioaccumulation factor (BF) was higher in the mixtures than in the absolute waste water. The BF was higher than unity and up to 19.6 for Ni and around 14 for Zn and Cu.

Keywords: Sewage water, bioaccumulation, removal efficiency
يعتبر تصريف مياه الصرف الصحي مساهم رئيسي في التلوث البيئي. يتم تصريف معظم مياه الصرف الصحي في مصر عن طريق المعالجة الجزئية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم استخدام *Azolla pinnata* R.Br. (الماء المخمل) في المعالجة النباتية لمعادن خمسة سامة، Pb و Fe و Zn و Ni و Cu، من مياه الصرف الصحي، وتأثيرات استخدامه على محتوى الصبغة السرخسية. تم جمع عينات من المياه العذبة، مياه الصرف الصحي، وخليط من المياه العذبة مع مياه الصرف الصحي. كان عامل التراكم الأحيائي للمعادن السامة (BF) أعلى في الخليط من مياه الصرف الصحي فقط.

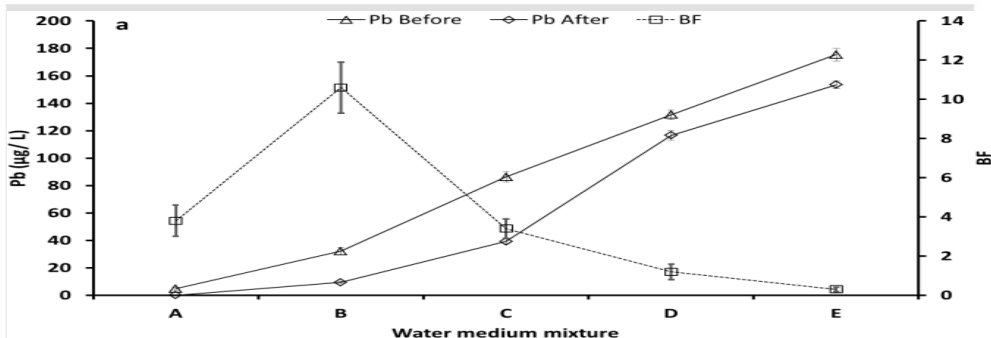


Figure 7: Graph shows the lead content in the water medium mixture before and after treatment and shows the BF

Biotechnology: Environmental

Hydrogel Nanocomposite for Antibacterial Applications

هيدروجيل نانوكومبوسيت للتطبيقات المضادة للبكتيريا



Sahar Hossam

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Host place: Egyptian Petroleum Research Institute

Internal Supervisor: Prof. Ayman Diab

External Supervisor: Dr. Reem Kamal



ABSTRACT

The development of hydrogels in the past few years in order to obtain an enhanced material with improved properties have led to the emergence of nanocomposite hydrogels that have unique properties which allows it to be used in various different applications such as drug delivery, wound dressing and especially antimicrobial applications. Nanocomposite hydrogel are versatile materials that can be used as an alternative to the conventional antimicrobial agents. Thus, this study was conducted in order to fabricate a novel super absorbent terpolymer nanocomposite hydrogel through using the free radical co-polymerization method based on the usage of 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid (AMPS), acrylamide, acrylonitrile and acrylic acid monomers and iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) magnetic nanoparticle.

Keywords: Nanocomposite hydrogels, iron oxide nanocomposite, antibacterial.

قد أدى تطوير الهيدروجيل في السنوات القليلة الماضية الى الحصول على مادة محسنة مع خصائص محسنة إلى ظهور هيدروجيل صغيرة الحجم التي لها خصائص فريدة تسمح باستخدامها في مختلف المجالات والتطبيقات المختلفة مثل توصيل الدواء ، وخاصة التطبيقات المضادة للميكروبات. يتكون مركب الهيدروجيل الصغير الحجم من مواد متعددة الاستخدامات يمكن استخدامها كبديل للعوامل المضادة للميكروبات . تم إجراء هذه الدراسة من أجل تصنيع راسب هيدروجيل متناهي الصغر terpolymer.

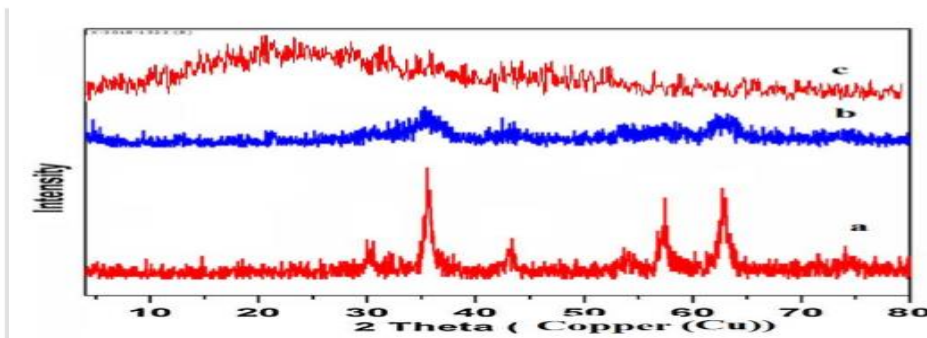


Figure 8: Shows the degree of swelling of the magnetic nanocomposite hydrogel samples (X1, X2, X3) after 110 minutes.

Biological studies activities of cross-linked polymers

دراسات الأنشطة البيولوجية للبوليمرات المترابطة



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ABSTRACT

The synthetic cross-linked terpolymer usage in life have abundantly increased through the recent years, due to their unique characteristics including mechanical strength, longer service life, the ability to absorb large amounts of water and being biocompatible. Attributing to the wide properties and usages of the cross-linked polymers, However, there is a pressing demand to synthesize polymers having antibacterial and antifungal properties. The aim of this study was to synthesize novel cross-linked hydrophilic terpolymer samples through the free radical polymerization technique, which was based on the monomers acrylamide, acrylonitrile and acrylic acid, AMPS, benzoyl peroxide as initiator and ethylene glycol dimethacrylate as a cross-linker.

Keywords: Polymer, gel terpolymer, cross-linked polymer, anti-bacterial.

قد زادت صناعة التيربوليمر الصناعي خلال السنوات الاخيرة ، نظرا لخصائصها الفريدة بما في ذلك القوة الميكانيكية، وطول خدمة الحياة، والقدرة على امتصاص كميات كبيرة من المياه دون تحلل وكونه حيويًا. تم دراستها كمرشح في مختلف المجالات والتطبيقات من خلال تغيير البنية الكيميائية ، طرق التركيز أو التحضير ، هناك طلب ملح لتجميع البوليمرات التي لها خصائص مضادة للبكتيريا ومضادة للفطريات. وكان الهدف من هذه الدراسة لتجميع عينات terpolymer من خلال تقنية البلمرة الراديكالية الحرة، والتي كانت تقوم على أحادية الأكريلاميد، الأكريلونيتريل وحمض الاكريليك، AMPS، البنزويل بيروكساييد كما dimethacrylate البادئ وجلايكول الإيثيلين ك رابط متصلاب .

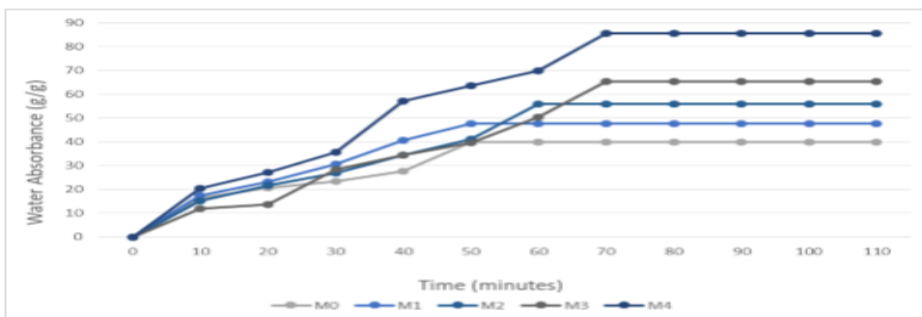
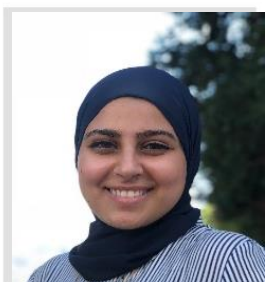


Figure 9: Demonstrates the swelling degree of the cross-linked terpolymer samples (M0, M1, M2, M3 and M4) over a period of 110 minutes.

Detection of benzo[a]pyrene in olive oil in Egypt

الكشف عن البنز(أ) بيرين في زيت الزيتون في مصر



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Host place: Researcher at Central laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy metals in food-QCAP

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Amr Ageez

External Supervisor: Dr. Ahmed Abdel-Latif



ABSTRACT

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs) are formed and released during incomplete combustion or pyrolysis burning of organic matter such as waste or food, during industrial processes, fuel burning and other human activities. PAHs are also formed in natural processes, such as carbonization. This study aimed to detection of benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) in olive oil in Egypt. A number of PAHs have shown carcinogenic effects in experimental animals and it has been concluded that BaP is carcinogenic to humans. The analysis was carried using gel permeation chromatography (GPC) followed by injection on high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The result showed that only one sample of olive oil from 90 samples contain BaP at 1.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ which were collected from

Keywords: Olive Oil, Benzo(a)pyrene, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

يتم تشكيل الهيدروكربون العطري متعدد الحلقات (PAHs) وإطلاقه أثناء الاحتراق غير الكامل أو حرق الأنحلال الحراري للمواد العضوية مثل النفايات أو الأغذية، أثناء العمليات الصناعية، حرق الوقود والأنشطة البشرية الأخرى. يتم تشكيل PAHs أيضا في العمليات الطبيعية، مثل الكربنة. هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى اكتشاف البنز (البيرين) في زيت الزيتون في مصر. أظهر عدد من PAHs آثار مسرطنة في حيوانات التجارب، وقد استنتج أن BaP مسرطنة للإنسان. وقد تم التحليل باستخدام الكروماتوجراف الجليدي (GPC) يليه الحقن على اللوني السائل عالي الأداء (HPLC). وأظهرت النتائج أن عينة واحدة فقط من زيت الزيتون من 90 عينة تحتوي على BaP عند 1,2 ميكروغرام / كغ تم جمعها من أسواق مختلفة في جميع أنحاء مصر.

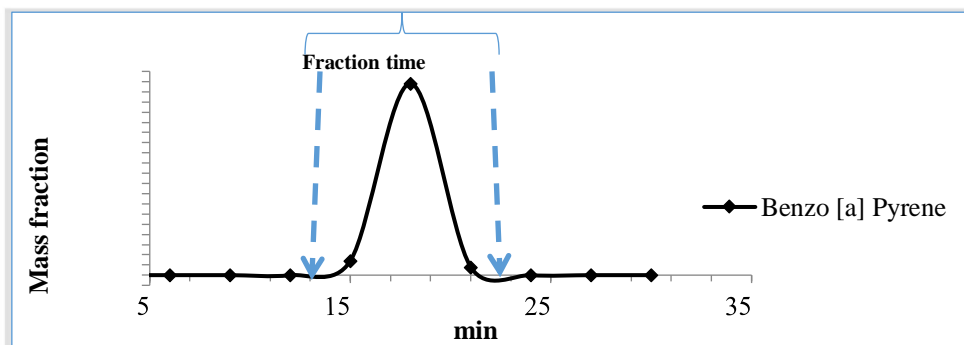


Figure 10: GPC separation profile and the fraction time of BaP.

Reliable Determination of Sudan Dyes in Hot Sauce

تقدير موثوق لأصبغ السودان بالصلصة الحارة



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Host place: Central laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy metals in food-QCAP

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Mohamed Maged

External Supervisor: Dr. Ahmed Salem



ABSTRACT

Sudan dyes are synthetic chemical, red dyes that are used for artificially colouring hydrocarbon solvents, waxes, oils, petrol, plastics and floor polishes. The use of these dyes in food at any level is not allowed due to their carcinogenic effect. Sudan dyes are not permitted in the regulations of many countries such as U.A.E, EU, Canada, Australia, China and Hong Kong. In spite of this fact, Sudan dyes have been found in several food products. The determination of Sudan dyes has been assessed in a total of 38 hot sauce samples that were purchased randomly from different local markets in both Cairo and Giza governments. (GPC) and (HPLC) were used. The method validation performance was tested on hot chilli samples and the GPC clean-up was found to be at 12 minutes in addition to the limit of quantification (LOQ) at expected lowest quantification level of 1 mg/kg for the 38 samples of hot sauce.

Keywords: Sudan, aromatic compounds, hot chilli

صباغ السودان عبارة عن مادة كيميائية اصطناعية وأصبغ قطبية قابلة للذوبان في الزيوت و تستخدم لتلوين المذيبات الهيدروكربونية. لا يُسمح باستخدام هذه الأصباغ في الطعام على أي مستوى بسبب مخاوفها الصحية عينة من الصلصة الحارة وجمعها بشكل عشوائي من مختلف ٣٨ وتأثيرها المسببة للسرطان. لذلك ، تم شراء الأسواق المحلية و تم اختبار أداء التحقق من صحة الطريقة على عينات الفلفل الحار ، وتبين أن تنظيف ١ GPC دقيقة بالإضافة إلى الحد الكمي ١٢ يكون في (LOQ) عند مستوى الكميات الأدنى المتوقع

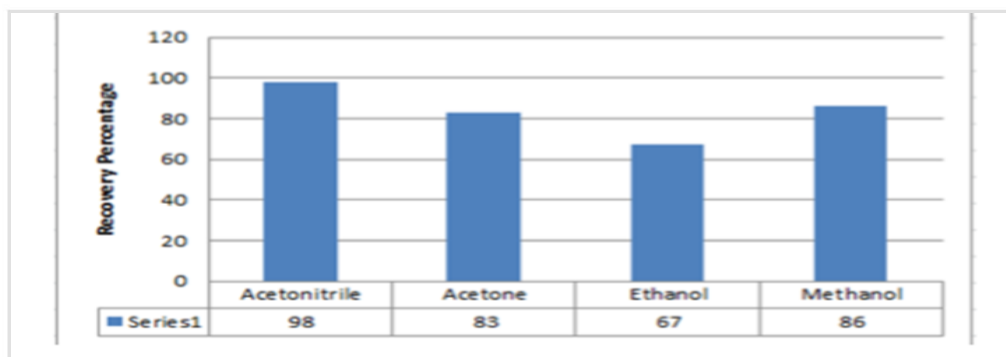


Figure 11: The recovery percentage of extraction solvents for Sudan dyes.

Detection of Aflatoxin B1, B2, G1 and G2 in Tahini

الكشف عن الأفلاتوكسين B1, B2, G1 and G2 في الطحينة



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ABSTRACT

Sesame seed is one of the main nutrients used in the food industries. There are many toxins that affect the sesame seeds the most known was the aflatoxin which is one of mycotoxins that appeared on the food products because of fungus as: *Aspergillus*. The aim of this study is to detect aflatoxins B, B2, G1 and G2 in 42 samples of tahini by using HPLC. The method used for aflatoxin extraction was developed by AOAC standard test methods. The method is linear from the limit of quantification 0.5 g/kg up to 40 g/kg. This method is intended for aflatoxin analyses in tahini simply with minimum toxin lose, excellent recovery, and accurate results with the limit of detection 0.1 g/kg. The results of 42 samples showed that the average of AFB1 contamination in the brand samples was 0.10 µg/kg. However, in the local samples the average of AFB1 contamination was 7.79 µg/kg while the average of AFB2 was 1.43 µg/kg.

Keywords: *Tahini, sesame, aflatoxin, AOAC, HPLC*

هناك العديد من السموم التي تؤثر على بذور السمسم ولكن الأكثر شهرة هو الأفلاتوكسين و هو واحد من السموم الفطرية التي تظهر على المنتجات الغذائية بسبب الفطريات. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو الكشف عن الأفلاتوكسينات B و B2 و G1 و G2 في ٢٤ عينة من الطحينة باستخدام جهاز الفصل الكروماتوجرافي عالي الكفاءة. تهدف هذه الطريقة إلى تحاليل الأفلاتوكسين في الطحينة ببساطة مع فقدان الحد الأدنى من السموم ، والاسترجاع الممتاز ، والنتائج الدقيقة مع الحد من الكشف ٠,١ ميكروغرام /كغ.

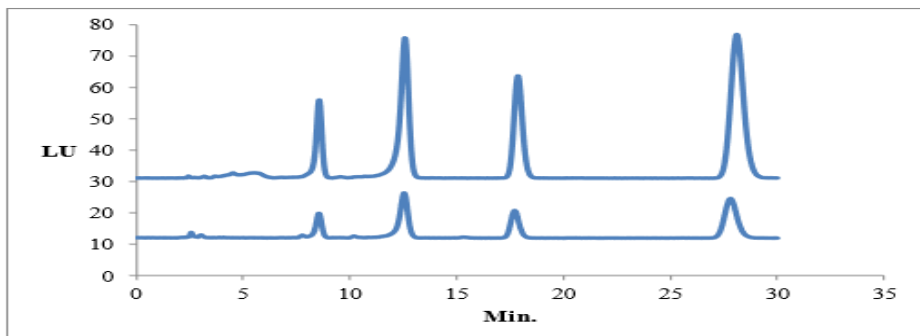


Figure 12: HPLC Separation of 50µg/kg standard (A) and 2.0 µg/kg sample (B)

Evaluation of miR-155 as a therapeutic target in Multiple Myeloma Cell Lines

تقييم (miR-155) كهدف علاجي فعال للأورام الخبيثة المرتبطة في خطوط خلايا الماييلوما المتعددة



Passant Emad Salah El-Din

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Host place: Global Medical Labs

Internal Supervisor: Prof. Ayman Diab

External Supervisor: Dr. Nashwa El Khazargy



ABSTRACT

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a malignant plasma cell disorder that accounts for approximately 10% of all hematologic cancers. This review focuses on the molecular interactions of miR-155, and its potential as an effective therapeutic target for the associated malignancies in Multiple Myeloma cell lines. MM cell lines transfected with miR155, then the efficacy of knockdown was validated using MTT assay and the gene expression was measured in both treated and untreated cells was measured using Cyber Green based Real Time PCR analysis. statistical analysis and results showed that knockdown of miR155 resulted in decrease of cell proliferation and increase of cytotoxic effect in MM cells lines.

Keywords: Knockdown, miR155, Multiple Myeloma, transfection, cell lines.

المايلوما المتعددة هو اضطراب خلايا البلازما الخبيثة التي تمثل ما يقرب من ١٠٪ من جميع سرطانات الدم. تركز هذه المراجعة على التفاعلات الجزيئية لـ miR-155، وإمكاناتها كهدف علاجي فعال للأورام الخبيثة المرتبطة في خطوط خلايا الماييلوما المتعددة. وأظهرت الخلايا التي تم طرقها انخفاضاً ملحوظاً في التعبير miR155 الخلاصة: يمكن أن نستنتج أن انخفاض من miR155 يمكن استخدامها كهدف علاجي قِيم لعلاج مرض الماييلوما المتعددة.

% of Cell proliferation inhibition in MM cell lines transfected with miR_155 mimic and inhibitor

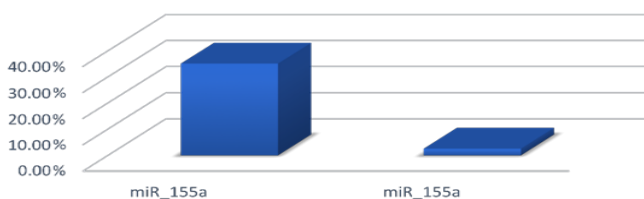


Figure 13: MTT assay of HNSCC transfected cells with miR_155a.

Molecular Identification of Aminoglycoside-Modifying Enzymes among *E. Coli* Clinical Isolates from Egyptian Patients

التعرف الجزيئي على الإنزيمات المعدلة للأمينوغليكوزيد بين العزلات السريرية للاشريكية القولونية من عينة المرضى المصريين



Hadeer Abdelsamea Eid

163317

Host place: Faculty of Biotechnology,
MSA University

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Hossam Taha

External Supervisor: Dr. Hossam Taha



ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are some of the most common bacterial infections affecting 150 million people each year worldwide. Hundred and fifty UTI women were enrolled in the present study. The isolated bacteria were identified and *E. coli* isolates were under went aminoglycosides antibiotics sensitivity Assay. The aminoglycosides resistant *E. coli* isolates were tested using multiplex PCR. According to the current study the following genes *aac(3)-Ia*, *aac(3)-IIa*, *aac(3)-Ih*, *aph(3)-VI*, *ant(2)-Ia*, *Rmt*, *aph(3)-Ia* and *aac(6)-Ib* approved to be genes among resistant *E. coli* clinical isolates.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, Antibiotics, *E. coli*, aminoglycoside, Antibiotics.

تعد التهابات المسالك البولية (UTIs) من أكثر أنواع الالتهابات البكتيرية شيوعا ، والتي تصيب ١٥٠ مليون شخص سنويا في جميع أنحاء العالم. تم التعرف على البكتيريا المعزولة وخضعت الاشريكية القولونية المعزولات للمضادات الحيوية aminoglycosides. تم اختبار العزلات باستخدام اختبار PCR المتعدد للكشف عن الجينات المقاومة للمضاد الحيوي. اثبتت هذه الدراسة وجود علاقة بين جينات معينة موجودة على الإيكولاي والمقاومة ضد المضادات الحيوية. فى نهاية هذه الدراسة تم اثبات ان التي تسبب المقاومة للمضادات الحيوية وهى "aac(3)-I, aac(3)-IIa, and aph(3)".

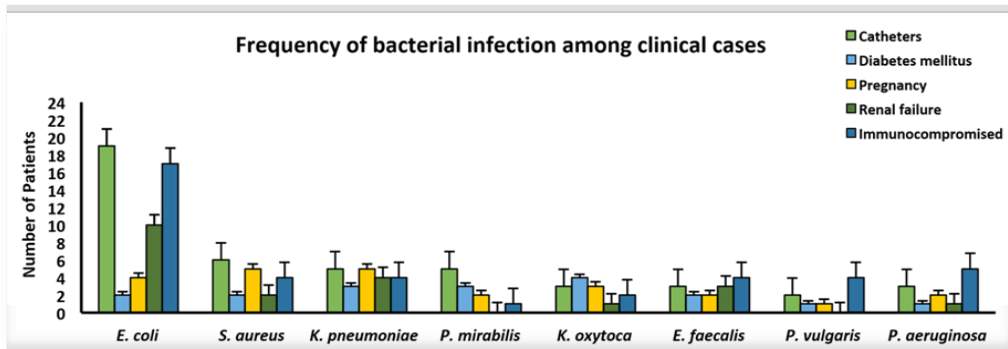


Figure 14: Frequency of bacterial infection among different clinical cases.

Assessment of CD25 expression as a stem cell marker for pediatric acute myeloid leukemia

تقييم تعبير CD25 كعلامة للخلايا الجذعية لسرطان الدم النخاعي الحاد لدى الأطفال



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Host place: National Cancer Institute
Internal Supervisor: Dr. Mohamed Maged
External Supervisor: Dr. Eman Kandeel



ABSTRACT

CD25 is a prognostic marker normally expressed on activated T-cells and its expression is associated with poor prognosis. The aim of this study is to assess and investigate the expression levels of CD25 marker presented on CD34+ blasts of pediatric patients diagnosed with AML. 7 samples were collected from AML patients, followed by the analysis using flow cytometry and diagnosed based on immunophenotyping to detect the presence or absence of the marker. The results have shown that CD25 has been expressed in 28.5% of the cases diagnosed with AML. In a conclusion, CD25+ status provides adverse prognostic relevance in AML.

تعتبر علامة النذير CD25 التي يتم ظهورها عادة على الخلايا التائية (T-cells) المنشطة و هي مرتبطة بانتشار وتمايز هذه الخلايا، ويرتبط ظهور هذه العلامة بسوء التشخيص. إذن فالهدف من هذه الدراسة هو التقييم والتحقق من مستويات التعبير الجيني و ظهور العلامة CD25 على الخلايا السرطانية النخاعية؛ مصطحة بعلامة CD34+ على سطح كل خلية لمرضى الأطفال الذين تم تشخيصهم بمرض سرطان الدم النخاعي الحاد. وقد أظهرت النتائج أن CD25 تم ظهورها على سطح الخلايا السرطانية في 28,5% من الحالات التي تم تشخيصها بالمرض، وكان تعبيرها مرتبطاً بشكل إيجابي قيمة $P < 0.05$.

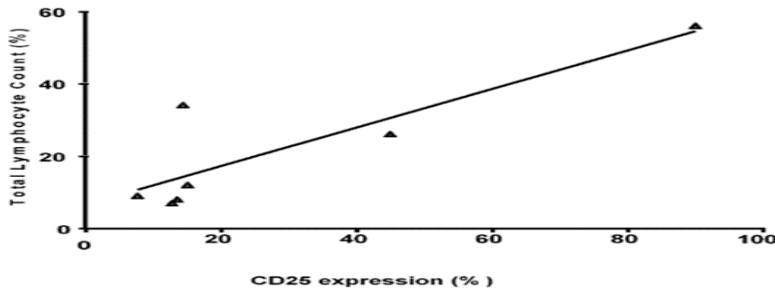


Figure 15: Graphical representation of the positive correlation between the percentages of CD25 expression and the total lymphocyte count.

In vitro and in vivo study of *taberna Montaña divaricata* and *Nerium Oleander* using C26 Cell lines.

دراسة في المختبر وفي الجسم الحي لبكتريا *Nerium Oleander* و *Ternaemontana divaricate* باستخدام خطوط C26 Cell



Dina Yousri Mansour Moragea

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Host place: National Research Center for Drug Discovery

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Ashraf Bakkar

External Supervisor: Dr. Salwa El-Hallouty



ABSTRACT

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer worldwide in men and women. The aim of the study was evaluation of *Tabernaemontana divaricata* and *nerium oleander* extracts on C26 murine cell lines in vitro for the discovery of new drug for cancer by induction of C26 to balb/c in vivo. MTT assay was used to measure viability of the cells. The in vitro results in 2D culture gives a promising percentage in IC50 with *Tabernaemontana divaricata* by 33%, while in *Nerium Oleander* it was 65% which indicates that *tabernaemontana divaricata* has a higher effective potency than *Nerium oleander*. While in 3D model, *tabernaemontana divaricata* shows a high penetration power on the cells than *Nerium Oleander*.

Keywords: *Balb/c*, *Tabernaemontana divaricata*, *C26*, *Nerium Oleander*.

يعد سرطان القولون ثالث أكثر أنواع السرطان شيوعاً بين الرجال والنساء على مستوى العالم. كان الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو تقييم مستخلصات *Tabernaemontana divaricata* و *Nerium oleander* على خلايا الفئران C26 داخل المختبر من أجل اكتشاف عقار جديد لعلاج السرطان عن طريق تحريض C26 إلى balb / c في الجسم الحي. النتائج في المختبر في ثقافة ثنائية الأبعاد تعطي نسبة واعدة في IC 50 مع *Tabernaemontana divaricata* بنسبة ٣٣ ٪ ، بينما في *Nerium Oleander* ، كانت ٦٥ ٪ مما يدل على أن *tabernaemontana divaricata* تتمتع بفعالية أعلى فعالية من *Nerium oleander*.

Table 2: Shows the survival rate of mice after treatment

| Plant extracts | Concentration of injected extracts | Number of dead mice | Number of survived mice | Time of death |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> | 250 µl per mouse | All | None | 24 hours |
| <i>Nerium Oleander</i> | 250 µl per mouse | All | None | 24 hours |

Using HPLC for Identification and Quantification of Daclatasvir and Ribavirin in Anti-Viral Drugs Javidacla and Virinrest

استخدام HPLC لتحديد و تقدير داكلاتاسفير و ريبافيرين في الأدوية المضادة للفيروسات Javidacla و Virinrest



Mohamed Tarek Gamal El-dein

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Host place: MultiCare Egypt for
Pharmaceutical Industries

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Amr Ageez

External Supervisor: Dr. Amr Ageez



ABSTRACT

Hepatitis C virus (HCV), is a small enveloped single-stranded RNA virus that causes acute and chronic cases. Javidacla and Virinrest antiviral drugs have shown high potentiality in curing HCV. The current study aims to establish a method to validate and quantitate, Javidacla and Virinrest antiviral drug active ingredients inside coated tablet for curing HCV. The validation method is based upon using HPLC for the quantitation and identification of the drugs to confirm their identity and provide quantitative results to monitor the progress of the therapy for a disease. In conclusion, a verified method based upon HPLC was established and verified to validate and quantitate daclatasvir and ribavirin in Javidacla and Virinrest.

Keywords: Antiviral Drug, Daclatasvir, Hepatitis C Virus, HPLC, Javidacla,

فيروس الالتهاب الكبدي الوبائي سي ، هو فيروس RNA أحادي المقطع الذي ينتمي إلى عائلة الفيروسات المصفرة وفيروس الكبد من جنس. بسبب فيروس الالتهاب الكبدي الوبائي سي نتوء حاد ومزمن ينتقل عن طريق الدم. أظهرت الأدوية المضادة للفيروسات جافيد لاکو فيرنرست إمكانية عالية في علاج فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي. تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى إنشاء طريقة للتحقق من صحة المكونات الفعالة للعقار المضاد للفيروسات جافيدکلا و فيرنرست داخل الكساء المطلي لعلاج فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي

Table 3: HPLC used to test the average recovery Javidacla tablet in different concentrations

| Con. | CONCENTRATION | Assay | RECOVERY |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| No. | ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) | ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) | % |
| Con. 1 | 60 | 60.2 | 100.3% |
| Con. 2 | 80 | 80.08 | 100.1% |
| Con. 3 | 100 | 99.6 | 99.6% |
| | Average | 100 % | |

Evaluation of PPD and Ascorbic Acid for Snake venom and -amino oxidase anticancer potential

تقييم PPD وحمض الأسكوربيك كمحسن لسلم الثعابين و إمكانات مضاد للأوكسيداز الأمين



Alaa Eldin Tarek Sayed

160123

Host place: Faculty of Medicine-Al Azhar University

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Ahmed Aref

External Supervisor: Dr. Aly Fahmy



ABSTRACT

Prostate cancer is developing in male prostate over 50 years of age. The aim of the project is using Ascorbic Acid and purified protein derivative (PPD) as an enhancer for the anti-cancer potential of Snake Venom and LAAO for the treatment of prostate cancer. it can be concluded that Both SV an LAAO in the management of PC3 cancer cells, PPD was effective in significantly when used with LAAAO and SV (antagonistic potential) compared with the IC50 of free LAAO and ascorbic acid as well. It can be recommended that more investigation of the synergetic and antagonistic activity of both AA and PPD using variable concentrations and cell treatment regimen.

يتكون سرطان البروستاتا في غدة البروستاتا الذكورية عند الذكور في سن يزيد عن ٥٠ عامًا. الهدف من المشروع هو استخدام حمض الاسكوربيك و مشتق البروتين النقي كتحفيز و تطوير من تفاعل سم الافعى و حمض الاكسيداز لعلاج مرض سرطان البروستاتا فقد تم الإبلاغ عن أن الخلية تم اعتقالها بشكل رئيسي خلال مرحلة ما قبل G1 وتم اكتشاف تغيير متغير في جميع أنحاء G2 / المرحلة اعتمادًا على نظام العلاج كان PPD فعالاً بشكل كبير عند استخدامه مع LAAAO و SV مقارنة مع IC50 ل LAAO المجاني وحمض الأسكوربيك أيضاً.

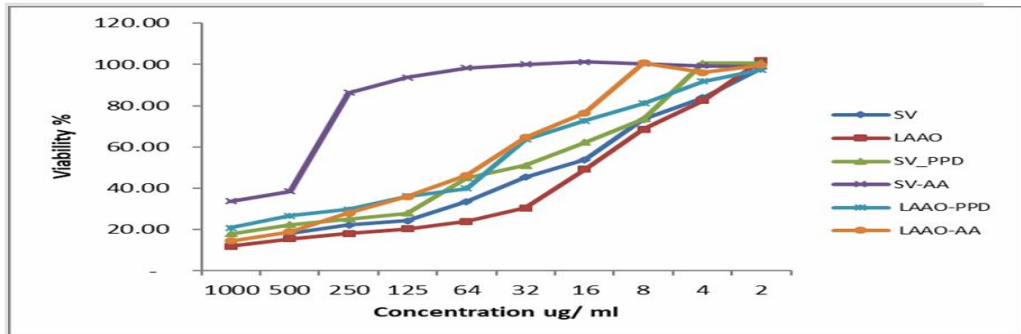


Figure 16: Evaluation of snake venom cell viability post treatment with PPD and ascorbic acid.

Post-harvest chilling injury of citrus fruit

الإصابة بالبرودة بعد حصاد ثمار الحمضيات



Rasha Mahmoud Kandeel

162079

Host place: Agricultural Research Center
Internal Supervisor: Dr. Gehan Safwat
External Supervisor: Dr. Gehan Ahmed



ABSTRACT

Around 162,000 ha of oranges were planted within 2018/2019 in Egypt. Prolonged storage at low, non-freezing temperatures to maintain quality is the main cause of post-harvest chilling injury of citrus fruits. The application of salicylic acid and hot water dips significantly reduces injury caused by chilling. This study aims to test the efficiency of both methods on 'Valencia' orange fruits during cold storage at 5°C. Both methods showed similar effects of reducing the effect of polyphenol oxidase, pectinase and the total soluble pectin.

Keywords: Citrus. Chilling injury, Post-harvest treatment, Hot water dip.

فيما يقارب ال ١٦٢,٠٠٠ هكتار من البرتقال تم زرعه خلال ٢٠١٩/٢٠١٨ في مصر، ولكن تخزين الفاكهة في هذه البرودة هو السبب الرئيسي لفساد محصول البرتقال، ووصول الثمرة للنضوج بشكل غير طبيعي وفسادها من الأعراض التي تظهر على الفاكهة. استخدام حمض ال Salicylic و تغطيس الفاكهة في الماء الحار يقلل فساد المحصول بسبب البرودة بصورة كبيرة. في هذه الدراسة، سيتم اختبار حمض ال Salicylic و تغطيس الفاكهة في الماء الحار لمتابعة كفاءتهم في تقليل الفساد على برتقال "الفلانسيا" خلال الحفظ في درجة ٥°C. كانت النتائج متقاربة في تقليل تأثير ال polyphenol oxidase ، وال pectinase، وال total soluble pectin.

Table 4: Effect of salicylic acid (SA) on total soluble pectin.

| Effect of salicylic acid (SA) on total soluble pectin of 'Valencia' orange fruits during cold storage at 5°C | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Weeks stored | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Treatment | | | | |
| Distilled water | 0.229352 | 0.263841 | 0.385769 | 0.413151 |
| Salicylic acid 1 mM | 0.216457 | 0.255258 | 0.332394 | 0.358483 |
| Salicylic acid 2 mM | 0.21538 | 0.238032 | 0.317178 | 0.333079 |
| Salicylic acid 3 mM | 0.20815 | 0.2349 | 0.297282 | 0.303911 |

SSR markers associated with salt stress tolerance among tomato genotypes

علامات ال SSR المرتبطة بتحمل الملوحة بين أصناف الطماطم



Reham Alaa

163365

Host place: Cairo University Research Park

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Amgad Rady

External Supervisor: Prof. Reda Moghieb



ABSTRACT

Most tomato cultivars are ranged from being sensitive to moderate salt tolerant. In the present investigation different salt stress concentration was applied to seven tomato genotypes. Tomato plants were subjected to different NaCl concentrations. The genetic diversity among the seven tomato genotypes was detected by six markers of Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) and five markers of Simple Sequence Repeat (SSR) analyses. The RAPD data indicate that, sixty-one out of sixty-nine RAPD amplicons detected were polymorphic (88.4%). In conclusion, the present study represents the potential of salt responsive candidate gene based on SSR and RAPD markers to be utilized as remarkable candidate for diversity analysis among tomato genotypes differing in their response to salinity.

Keywords: *Solanum lycopersicum L*, Salinity, genetic diversity, SSR, RAPD-PCR markers.

معظم أصناف الطماطم تنقسم إلى اصناف حساسه التحمل للملوحة و اخري متوسطه التحمل وهذا يؤدي إلى ضعف المحاصيل وانخفاض الإنتاجية الاقتصادية. كان الهدف من هذا البحث هو تحديد تأثير تركيزات مختلفة من الملوحة على نمو سبعة أصناف من الطماطم. تم معاملة النباتات بأربعة مستويات مختلفة من ملح كلوريد الصوديوم. توضح هذه الدراسة إمكانات استخدام الجينات المستجيبه لتحمل الملوحة استنادا إلى كجينات مهمه في إلى واسمات. في استجابتها للملوحة SSR و RAPD تحليل التنوع بين الطرز الوراثية للطماطم التي تختلف



Figure 17: The influence of salinity stress on plant fresh weight (g plants⁻¹) of tomato genotypes exposed for 15 days of different NaCl salinity levels.

The Effect of Biological control Agents on rhizosphere Microbiome

أثير عوامل المكافحة البيولوجية على الكائنات الحية الدقيقة المحيطة لجذور النبات بالتربة



Nayrouz Mamdouh

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Host place: Agricultural Research Center

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Amr Ageez

External Supervisor: Dr. Tarek Ragab



ABSTRACT

The relationship between the plant and rhizosphere microorganisms divides into either positive interaction or negative interaction. *Ralstonia solanacearum* has the ability to infect many plants such as Banana, tobacco, and tomato. In this study, 12 isolates were identified, followed by the inoculation of tomato seeds and further greenhouse experiment. Seven isolates were shown positive effect and continued with determining the rhizocompetence of these isolates with measuring the gene expression level of inducing systemic resistance genes; *LoxA*, *Pin2*, *GluA* and *PR-1a* of the plant. The results have shown that all bacterial isolates succeeded in different rates in enhancing the plant defense system.

Keywords: *Bacteria*; *Rhizosphere*; *Ralstonia solanacearum*.

تنقسم العلاقة بين النبات والكائنات الحية المجهرية الموجودة بالتربة المحيطة بجذور النبات إلى تفاعل إيجابي أو تفاعل سلبي، *Ralstonia solanacearum* هذا المرض لديه القدرة على إصابة العديد من النباتات مثل الموز والتبغ والطماطم. في هذه الدراسة، تم تحديد 12 عزلة. أظهرت 7 عزلات تأثيراً إيجابياً متبوعاً بقياس مستوى الجينات المسؤولة عن المقاومة في النبات؛ *LoxA* و *Pin2* و *GluA* و *PR-1a* أظهرت النتائج أن جميع العزلات نجحت بنتائج مختلفة في التأثير على تعزيز نظام الدفاع عند النبات.

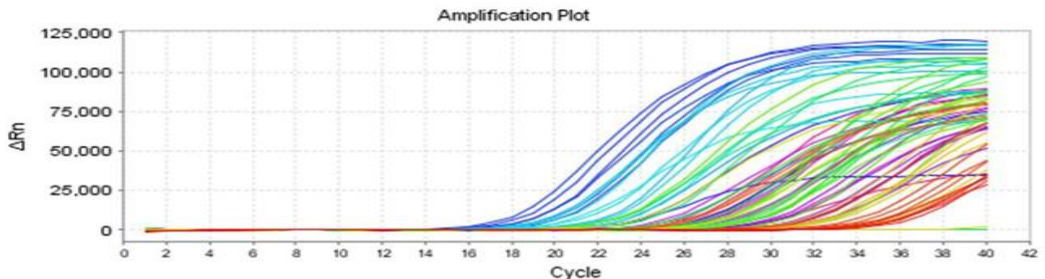


Figure 18: The amplification plot of the four genes representative to the plant defense system

Bacillus Subtilis Bacteria as a Biosorbent for Dye Removal from Industrial Water Effluents

استخدام بكتيريا *Bacillus Subtilis* كمادة ماصة لإزالة الصبغة من مياه الصرف الصناعي.



Abdelrahman Fawzy Rashad

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Host place: Academy of Scientific Research and Technology

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Gehan Safwat

External Supervisor: Dr. Merit Rostom

Name of the journal: Elixir International Journal



ABSTRACT

Synthetic dyes have been widely used in many industries such as textile, tannery, food, pharmaceutical, pulp and paper, paint, plastics. The effluent discharge from these industries has destructive effects on the environment and human health. The use of biological methods such as bioaccumulation and biosorption through bioflocculation technique is suitable for the removal of such dyes from wastewaters. In this study, bacterial strain of *Bacillus subtilis* has been used for the removal of crystal violet dye from an Egyptian textile effluent. Complete characterization for the textile effluent before and after treatment with bacterial strain has been done including TSS, TDS and turbidity

Keywords: textile wastewater effluent, bio-removal, crystal violet.

يزداد استخدام الأصباغ الصناعية في العديد من المناطق حيث انه يتم تصنيع أكثر من ١٠٠٠٠ حتى يتم استخدامها على نطاق واسع في العديد من الصناعات مثل النسيج والدباغة والمواد الغذائية والصناعات الورقية والطلاء والبلاستيك ، تصريف النفايات السائلة من هذه الصناعات له آثار مدمرة على البيئة وا تحصيل إنسان. استخدام الطرق البيولوجية مثل التراكم الأحيائي والامتصاص الحيوي مناسبة لإزالة هذه الأصباغ من ميلا ماصرف وبناءا عليه في هذه الدراسة ، تم استخدام الإجهاد لإزالة الصبغة البنفسجية البلورية من نفايات الناجمة عن صيدمصرية. وتم تحقيق إزالة للصبغة بنسبه تصل الي ٩٨ ٪ من خلال تطبيق تقنية التحلل الحيوي باستخدام بكتيريا

Subtilis

53168

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Bacillus Subtilis Bacteria as a Biosorbent for Dye Removal from Industrial Water Effluents

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Bioremoval.

ABSTRACT

World population growth and increasing needs to various industries have led to the accumulation of a wide variety of contaminants in the environment and natural resources. The use of synthetic dyes is increasing in many areas. More than 10,000 chemically different dyes are being manufactured. Synthetic dyes have been widely used in many industries such as textile, tannery, food, pharmaceutical, pulp and paper, paint, plastics, electroplating, and cosmetics industries. The effluent discharge from these industries has destructive effects on the environment and human health; reducing sunlight penetration and gas solubility in aqueous ecosystems and mutagenic and carcinogenic effects in

Opportunities and Challenges in bio-treatment of waste industrial water

الفرص و التحديات في معالجة مياه الصرف من المصانع



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Host place: Academy of Scientific Research and Technology

Internal Supervisor: Prof. Ayman Diab

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ABSTRACT

Bio-Processing involves the selective removal of undesirable mineral constituents from an ore through microbe-mineral interactions in the processes such as selective flotation and flocculation. The adhesion of microorganisms to minerals result in alteration of surface chemistry of minerals relevant to beneficiation process due to a consequence of the formation of a biofilm on the surface or bio-catalyzed surface oxidation or reduction products. There is an urgent need for developing basic knowledge that would underpin biotechnological innovations in the natural resource processing technologies that deliver competitive solutions.

Keywords: Bioflocculation, Bioprocessing, biofilm.

المعاملة الحيوية تتضمن عملية الإزالة الانتقائية لعناصر معدنية غير مرغوب بها من المادة الخام عن طريق تفاعلات ميكروبية-معدنية في المعاملات مثل التعويم الانتقائي و التبلد. ونتيجة لعملية التصاق الكائنات الدقيقة للمعادن فقد تسبب في تمحور السطح المعدني من الناحية الكيميائية لها علاقة بعملية الأثرء نتيجة لتعاقب في التشكيل الفيلم-الحيوي على السطح أو سطح متسارع-حيوياً عن طريق الأكسدة أو الأختزالز هناك حالة أحتياج طارئة لتطوير المعرفة الأساسية التي قد تسهم في إبتكارات تكنولوجيا-حيوية في المعاملات أو العمليات لتكنولوجية للمصادر الطبيعية التي سوف تساعد إلى الوصول إلى حلول تنافسية.

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Opportunities and Challenges in Bio Treatment of Industrial Waste Water

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ABSTRACT

Microorganisms have a tremendous influence on their environment through the transfer of energy, charge, and materials across a complex biotic mineral-solution interface. The bio-modification of mineral surfaces involves the complex action of microorganism on the mineral surface. The manner, in which bacteria affect the surface reactivity and the mechanism of adsorption and accumulation of the primary data in this area are only starting. Bio-Processing involves the selective removal of undesirable mineral constituents from an ore through microbe-mineral interactions in the processes such as selective flotation and flocculation. At the same time, bio-sorption has made a considerable progress in moving from theory to industrial practice as it is not only

Determination of some organic disinfectants in some packaged food

تحديد بعض المطهرات العضوية في بعض الأغذية المعلبة



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Host place: Central Lab of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in Food - QCAP

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Amr Ageez

External Supervisor: Dr. Ossama Elsayed



ABSTRACT

Quaternary ammonium compounds are commonly used in the cleaning products, food industry, detergents, antiseptics, preservatives and disinfectants. They have toxic effects on the aquatic organisms and can cause eye irritation and skin allergy and respiratory diseases such as asthma. The purpose of this study is to determine some quaternary ammonium compounds in packaged food using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC MS/MS). Twenty-five samples of packaged food were collected from Egyptian markets (Cerelac, Molokhia and Artichoke). The results showed that QACs are used within the acceptable range by the Egyptian companies and all the examined samples were safe for the environment and human use.

. Keywords: QACs, disinfectants, LC-MS/MS

مركبات الأمونيوم الرباعية هي مركبات كيميائية تستخدم عادة في منتجات التنظيف ، صناعة المواد الغذائية ، المنظفات ، المطهرات ، المواد الحافظة والمطهرات. تؤثر هذه المركبات بالسلب على الكائنات المائية حيث أنه من الممكن أن تسبب تهيج العين والحساسية الجلدية وأمراض الجهاز التنفسي مثل الربو. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد بعض مركبات الأمونيوم الرباعية في الأغذية المعلبة باستخدام (HPLC/ MS) : تم تجميع خمسة وعشرون عينة من الأغذية المعلبة (سيرلاك ، ملوخية ، خرشوف) من الأسواق المصرية . كل المنتجات التي تم تحليلها كانت آمنة للإنسان و البيئة حيث ان الشركات المنتجة تحرص علي الالتزام بالنسبة المحددة عالمياً.

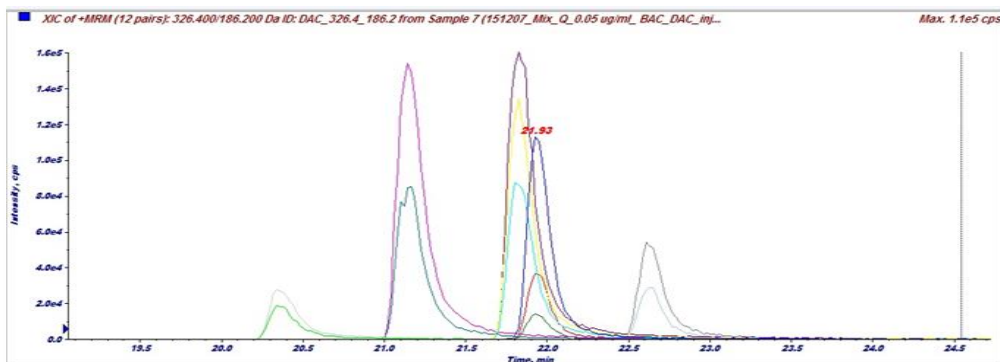


Figure 19: Total ion chromatogram 5 compounds (DDAC, BAC16, BAC14, BAC12 and BAC10)

Risk Exposure of aflatoxin in Tahini

خطر التعرض للأفلاتوكسين في الطحينة



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Host place: Central Lab of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in Food - QCAP

Internal Supervisor: Dr. Gehan Safwat

External Supervisor: Dr. Ahmed Salem



ABSTRACT

Aflatoxins are very dangerous natural toxins that mainly produced by fungal attract to oil seeds. In this study, 117 tahini samples produced from toasted sesame from different Egyptian governments from already known brands moreover, from local unknown sources were collected. Thus, to assess the level of contamination of aflatoxins and estimate the risk exposure. The assessment revealed two different levels of exposure to AFB1 between adults and children. Higher estimated exposure was revealed from local tahini than brand ranged from 0.001 to 0.1 ng/kg b.w./day for adults and from 0.004 to 0.5 ng/kg b.w./day for children.

Keywords: Tahini, Aflatoxin, AFB1, Risk, EDI, MPL

الأفلاتوكسينات هي سموم طبيعية خطيرة للغاية تنتجها بشكل أساسي الفطريات من البذور الزيتية والتوابل تم جمع 117 عينة من منتج طحينة مصنوع من السمسم المحمص من مختلف المحافظات المصرية المصرية. تم الكشف عن التعرض التقديري الأعلى من الطحينة المحلية مقارنة بالعلامة التجارية من 0.001 إلى 0.1 نانوغرام / كيلو غرام من وزن الجسم / يوم للأطفال. ومن 0.004 إلى 0.5 نانوغرام / كيلو غرام من وزن الجسم في اليوم للبالغين.

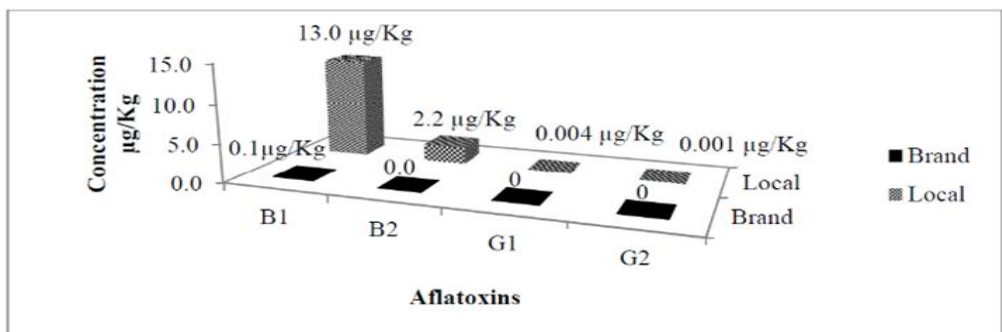


Figure 20: Mean Value of Aflatoxin B1, B2, G1 and G2 in local and Brand samples



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