

ИЗЈАВА

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Број индекса: 415

Студијски програм: Биологија - Југул Молекуларна биологија и физиологија
антиоксидативног и антишкота активности воденог, лешатогног и

Наслов мастер рада: ешатогног ексирегата улога курице *Sambucus nigra*

Ментор мастер рада: Наташа Јоковић

Изјављујем да без сагласности ментора резултати мастер рада неће бити публиковани у стручном или научном часопису нити саопштени на научном скупу/конференцији.

У Нишу, 16.10.2024.

Потпис

Петра Јовановић



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Образац Q4.09.13 - Издање 1



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In this work, the antioxidant and antimicrobial activity of aqueous, methanolic and ethanolic extract from fruit of the black elder – *Sambucus nigra* was investigated. In order to test the antioxidant activity of these extracts, the total content of phenols and flavonoids was determined, and tests were performed to test the reducing ability of the extracts (total antioxidant capacity by the phosphomolybdenum method and FRAP test), the chelating ability of the extracts and the ability to neutralize radicals (DPPH, superoxide anion radical (O_2^-), hydroxyl radical (OH^-) and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)). Antimicrobial activity of these extracts (two water extracts were examined, one was dissolved in water and other in DMSO, methanolic and ethanolic extract) was investigated using microdilution method. The water extract achieved the highest content of total phenols (2.88 ± 0.07 mgGAE/g dry extract) and the highest content of total flavonoids (2.11 ± 0.15 mgQE/g dry extract). In the phosphomolybdenum method, the water extract showed the highest reducing ability (43.95 ± 2.74 mgAAE/g dry extract), and the methanolic extract showed the lowest (30.26 ± 2.66 mgAAE/g dry extract). In the FRAP test, the aqueous extract showed the highest reducing ability (32.68 ± 3.88 mMFeSO₄/g dry extract), and the ethanolic extract showed the lowest (14.76 ± 0.26 mMFeSO₄/g dry extract). In DPPH test, the methanolic extract achieved the highest antiradical activity ($0.12 \pm 4.65 \times 10^{-3}$ mg/ml), and the ethanolic extract achieved the lowest ($0.16 \pm 2.10 \times 10^{-2}$ mg/ml). In the test of chelation ability of extracts, the aqueous extract (0.49 ± 0.06 mg/ml) achieved the best activity and the ethanolic extract (4.16 ± 0.29 mg/ml) achieved the lowest. In the hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) neutralization test, the methanolic extract ($0.04 \pm 2.01 \times 10^{-3}$ mg/ml) showed a better ability to neutralize H_2O_2 compared to the ethanolic extract ($0.11 \pm 8.07 \times 10^{-3}$ mg/ml). Based on the number of strains against which antimicrobial activity was demonstrated, and based on the values of the minimum inhibitory concentration and the minimum bactericidal concentration, the methanolic and ethanolic extracts showed the best antimicrobial activity, the water extract dissolved in DMSO achieved lower compared to them, while the lowest antimicrobial activity showed an aqueous extract dissolved in water. Only the methanolic extract showed a certain antimicrobial activity against each tested strain. The data obtained in this research determined that all extracts have a good content of phenols and flavonoids, as well as that they possess a certain antioxidant and antimicrobial activity, but for the sake of their better and further application for pharmacological, biotechnological or nutritional purposes, further research on the fruits of black elder – *Sambucus nigra*.

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