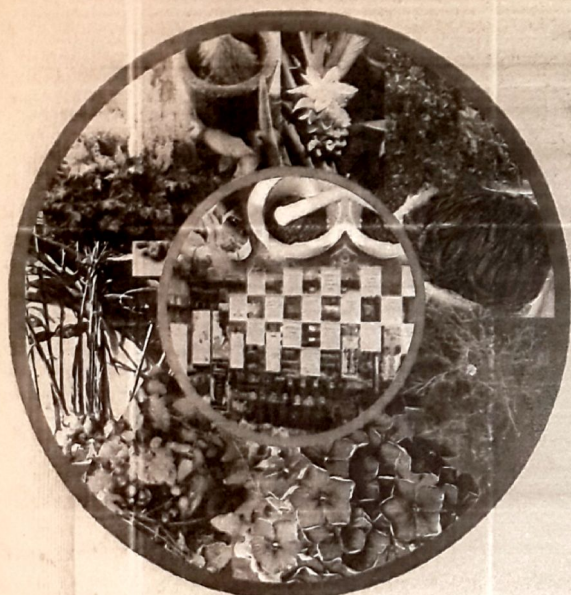




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**ABSTRACT
BOOK**

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CHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF SOME SPECIES OF GENUS CLIMACOPTERA

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The genus Climacoptera (Chenopodiaceae) is represented by 23 species in salt marshes and rocky slopes of Central Asia, western China and Iran. 14 species are indigenous to the flora of Kazakhstan. Most species have long use for artisanal mining soda. We studied previously the chemical composition of 3 species of the genus Climacoptera (*C. lanata*, *C. aralensis*, *C. affinis*), and now we continue investigation of 4 species of Climacoptera (*C. obtusifolia*, *C. ferganica*, *C. brachiata*, *C. crassa*). The air-dried raw materials were extracted by a method of insisting by 80% ethanol at room temperature within 3 day. The incorporated extract concentrate and it is successfully partition extracted with hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, n-butanol. Aerial part of plant contains saponins, flavonoids, terpenoids, phenolic acids, tannins, polysaccharides. It is determined fatty-, amino acids and mineral contents of 4 species of genus Climacoptera. Also lipophilic constituents of hexane extracts were analyzed by gas chromatography – mass spectrometry. In an individual condition were isolated: triterpenoids – 2 (stigmasterol, b-stigmasterol 3-O-b-D-glucopyranoside), flavonoids – (quercetin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, quercetin 3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranoside, quercetin 3-O-β-D-galactopyranoside (hyperne)), phenolic acids - 2 (vanillic, isovanillic). The butanol extract of *Climacoptera obtusifolia* showed anti-diabetic activity – 87.7% (IC₅₀ – 79.5996 ug/ml).

EFFECT OF EART WORM (LUMBRICUS RUBELLUS) FLOUR AGAINST HISTOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SEVERAL ORGANS AND TRANSAMINASE ENZYME LEVEL IN RAT THAT INFECTED BY SALMONELLA TYPHI.

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Based on empirical experience, earthworms can be used as a cure various diseases in humans, one of them is typhus that caused by *Salmonella typhi* bacterium. In East Java Indonesia, the use of earthworms as a traditional medicine has long been used as a cure typhoid fever. To facilitate the treatment, medicine was made in the form of powder or flour that made from *Lumbricus rubellus* as base material. The aims of this study to determine the optimal dose and duration of administration in the treatment of diseases caused by infection *Salmonella typhi* bacteria in vivo. This study was an experimental study using Completely Randomized Design with two factors. The first factor was the dose of flour worms (dose 32%, 48% and 60%). The second factor was the duration of administration (7 days and 14 days). The Results showed that the dose and duration of administration flour worms affected the repairing of histological profile of the small intestine, kidney and hepar and decreasing of transaminase enzyme level, but the interaction of dose and duration of administration did not show any significant effect. Effective dose that affected repairing several organs profile and decreasing Level of Transaminase enzyme was the concentration of 60%, and duration of administration which effectively was the duration of 14 days.

Keywords: Eartworm flour, *Lumbricus rubellus*, small intestine, kidney, hepar histology, rat, transaminase enzyme level, *Salmonella typhi*