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FORWARD

Dear Colleagues,

IJST was a fruitful effort issued by the International Centre for Advancement of Sciences and Technology – ICAST, which tries to take part in both globalization and revolution in information and communication technologies, because S&T development becoming not only the key elements of economic growth and industrial competitiveness, but also essential for improving the social development, the quality of life and global environment. ICAST took then a decision to establish a scientific alliance with TSTC (Tharwa for scientific Training & Consultations) and this alliance comes to support the efforts towards publishing IJST.

Today, we announce a new issue of our journal, that is the fourth issue from the twelve volume of IJST, December , 2017.

Finally, I hope that all significant figures of sciences whom joined the editorial board, the researchers, and the readers of our journal will keep IJST between their eyes and contribute in continuing its journey, with their remarks, valuable recommendations and their researching outcomes.

Thanks a lot for all who support IJST.

Editor-in-Chief

IJST

Abdul Jabbar Al- Shammari

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ENGLISH SECTION

A comparative study of stem anatomy for some *Carex* L. and *Bolboschoenus* (Ascherson) Palla (Cyperaceae) species in Iraq

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ABSTRACT

The stem anatomies of five species belonging to different genus were studied to ascertain whether differences in anatomy may be found among the species, supporting morphological differences taxonomically. These species were *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla., *B. tuberosus* (Desf.) Hadac., *Carex distans* L., *C. divisa* Huds. and *C. hordeistichos* Vill. They were investigated by using hand cutting and safranin staining. In transverse sections, stems of all the studied species were triangular except for *C. hordeistichos* which was ovate shape. The ground tissue is net-like with numerous air cavity in *B. tuberosus*, other species have no air cavity except *C. hordeistichos* which has cavities shown between the vascular bundles. Crystals of druses and prismatic types were observed only in *Carex distans* and *C. divisa*.

Keywords: Cyperaceae, *Bolboschoenus maritimus*, *Bolboschoenus. tuberosus*, *Carex distans*, *Carex divisa*, *Carex hordeistichos*, air cavities

الملخص باللغة العربية

تم دراسة الصفات التشريحية لسيقان خمس أنواع مختلفة من أجناس مختلفة، واستخدمت الاختلافات في الصفات التشريحية بين الأنواع لدعم الصفات المظهرية في تصنيف هذه الأنواع. الأنواع المدروسة هي *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla., *B. tuberosus* (Desf.) Hadac., *Carex distans* L., *C. divisa* Huds. و *C. hordeistichos* Vill. استخدمت طريقة التقطيع اليدوي وصبغة السفرانين في هذه الدراسة. في المقاطع المستعرضة تبين أن سيقان جميع الأنواع المدروسة كانت ذات شكل مثلث ماعدا النوع *C. hordeistichos* الذي كان ذا شكل بيضوي. ظهر النسيج الأساسي للنوع *B. tuberosus* بشكل يشبه الشبكة ويحوي العديد من الفجوات الهوائية. أما باقي الأنواع المدروسة لم تحو في نسيجها الأساسي على فجوات ماعدا النوع *C. hordeistichos*، حيث ظهرت الفجوات الهوائية فيه بين الحزم الوعائية. كما ظهرت البلورات ذات الشكل النجمي والموشوري في النوعين *C. distans* و *C. divisa*.

INTRODUCTION

Cyperaceae family is described as grass-like herbaceous plants and considered one of the largest families of vascular plants comprising 70-105 genera and 4000-5000 species. They commonly found in boggy conditions and being as environmental indicators for wetland habitats (1). *Carex* L. is the largest genus of this family contained about 2000 species (2). *Bolboschoneus* (Ascherson) Palla. genus includes approximately 15 species throughout the world (3,4). The most and oldest anatomical study of this family was done by (5), when explained stem and leaf anatomical characters of 280 species belonging to 90 family. Cyperaceae constitutes a taxonomically difficult family. However, distinguishing among the individual species within a genus in this family is difficult in some cases due to the high variation in quantitative morphological characters and the absence of the diagnosing features in the flowering plant (6,7). With regard to recent knowledge on species differentiation, stem anatomy of *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla., *B. tuberosus* (Desf.) Hadac., *Carex distans* L., *C. divisa* Huds. and *C. hordeistichos* Vill. has not been studied yet. This study will attempt to complete the knowledge of Iraqi flora by using the differences in stem anatomy that may be found among these species and used it for taxonomic classification.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the stem anatomical study, sections from the middle of the stem were used from 2 or 3 populations of each species used. The localities were selected to cover as much geographical distribution and different habitats as possible. The specimens were collected from Baghdad, Najaf, Karbala'a, Arbil and Karkuk during flowering periods 2015-2016. The sections were washed with water then fixed with FAA solution for 24 hours (8), and then transferred to 70% alcohol until used (9). Transversal sections of the stem were prepared as the method of (10,11).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results obtained from this study showed that the anatomical characters can separate species and can be used as an important supportive taxonomic tool to demarcate species under this study. Cross sectioning shape of the stem was genetically controlled, so it was an important taxonomic feature. The stem of *B. maritimus* and *B. tuberosus* was clearly triangular in outline with concave sides (Figure 1), beginning with the outermost, slightly well-developed cuticle layer, which has protected role; reduces water loss and play an important role in controlling surface temperature by reflecting or altering the incoming radiation (12). Thickness reached to 2.72µm and 4.89 µm in *B. maritimus* and *B. tuberosus*, respectively. Epidermis was uniseriate

in both species comprised of ovate cells in *B. maritimus* and squarish or rectangular in *B. tuberosus*. Vascular bundles of *B. maritimus* are distributed in a peripheral layer under the stem surface, about 33 to 42 small and large vascular bundles, in addition to 8-15 bundles scattered in the central tissue. Sclerenchyma tissue of various sizes (108.8-190 µm thickness) and shape (mostly crescent or cup shape) located opposite to the bundles and sometimes connected to the bundles. In *B. tuberosus*, central ground tissue is net-like with numerous irregular intercellular air cavities. The sclerenchyma composed of flat strands of 27.2-65.24µm thickness located at corners. Bundles were about 65-75 of various size, large towards center and small in peripheral site. Stem of *C. distans*, *C. divisa* have triangular shape with rounded corners, flat or concave sides in first species and undulates walls in the other (Figure 2:A,B,C and D).

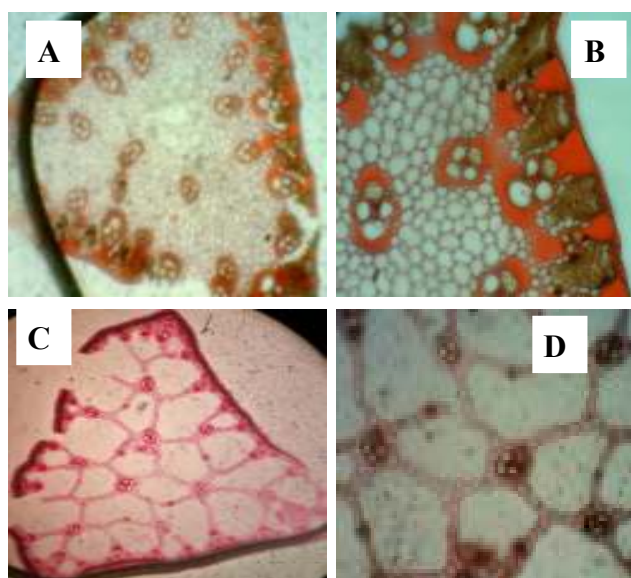


Figure (1): C.S. in stem (A & B: *B. maritimus*) ;(C & D: *B. tuberosus*)

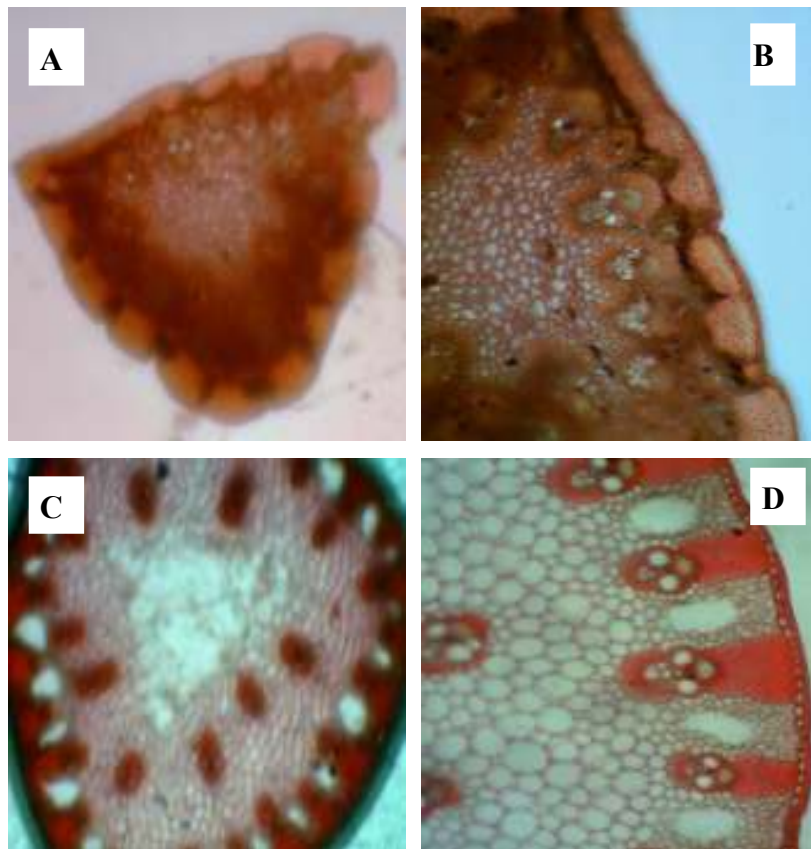


Figure (2): C.S. in stem: (A&B: *C. distans*); (C&D: *C. divisa*)

Triangular shape was the common in species of Cyperaceae (13). Cuticle thickness reached to 3.5 μ m in both species, covering the squarish epidermal cells in *C. distans* and oblong ovate epidermal cells in *C. divisa*. Vascular bundles in both species arranged in two circles. 23-35 and 15-25 bundles in *C. distans*, *C. divisa*, respectively. A continuous cylinder of sclerenchyma appeared closed to the periphery small bundles which embedded in this sclerenchyma. No air cavities are observed in these species. Druses and prismatic crystals were observed only in *C. distans* and *C. divisa* (Fig 3:A&B) which revealed important taxonomically. Stem cross sectioning of *C. hordeistichos* have ovate shape, thickness of

cuticle reached to 5.54 μ m. Epidermal cells ovate and oblong ovate with a thickness reached to 10.88 μ m. Bundles of this species arranged in two circles, the peripheral contains about 19-25 bundles with occurrence of air cavities between them, in addition to 8-11 bundles as a central circle. Number and arrangement of stem bundles have a taxonomic value and it was important character to distinguishing different species belonging to the family (14). Presence of air cavities in *B. tuberosus* and *C. hordeistichos* may be related to environmental conditions, as intercellular spaces in the stem that enables gases transport and exchange in plants growing under flooded conditions (15,16).

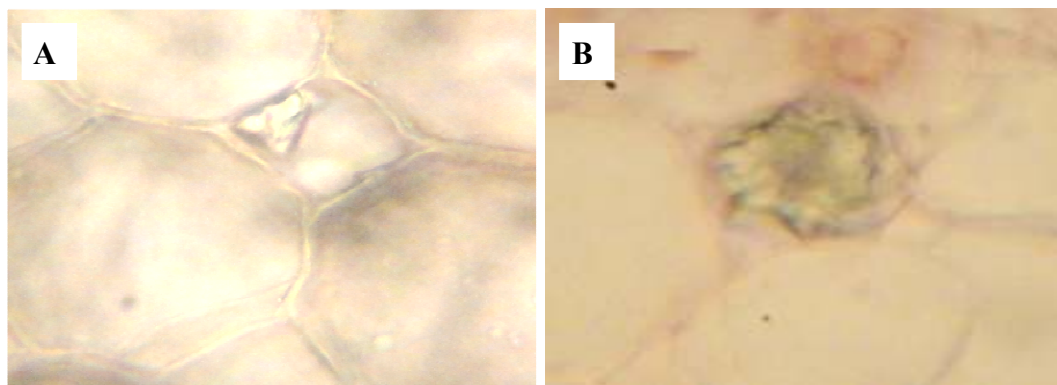


Figure (3): Observed crystals in *C. distans* and *C. divisa* : A:Prismatic type, B: Druses type

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Study the expression of syndecan-1 protein in oral lichen planus (OLP) cases

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to estimate expression of syndecan-1 protein in the oral lichen planus (OLP) iraqi cases patients. thirty (30) patients with histologically confirmed OLP diagnosed from January 2016 were followed-up to the end of February 2017. The standardized incidence ratio. was calculated for the entire cohort and specific for gender, type of OLP. The relative risk During the follow-up period, expression of syndecan-1 protein estimated using immunohistochemichal teqnique. Positive syndecan-1protein immunostaining was detected as brown cytoplasmic staining of the cells. Positive IHC expression was found in all oral lichen planus (OLP) cases as illustrated that (3) cases (10.0%) showed weak positive expression, (9) cases (30.0%) showed moderate positive expression, and (18) cases (60.0%)showed strong positive expression. In present study: (63.3%) (19 cases) of oral lichen planus (OLP) cases were above 50 years old with an age ranged (32-75)years and mean age (53.5). Regarding the sex distribution of the study samples 17 cases (56.7%) were males and 13cases (43.3%) were females . with a male/female about 1.3:1. Regarding site distribution of the oral lichen planus (OLP), the tongue represented the most predominant site.

Keywords: syndecan-1 protein, OLP, immunohistochemistry

INTRODUCTION

Oral lichen planus (OLP), the mucosal counterpart of cutaneous lichen planus, presents frequently in the fourth decade of life and affects both gender (1). The disease affects 1–2% of the population (2,3). It is seen clinically as reticular, papular, plaque-like, erosive, atrophic or bullous types. Intraorally, the buccal mucosae, tongue and the gingiva are commonly involved although other sites may be rarely affected (4). Various white-and-red lesions occur in the oral mucosa, including erythroplakia, candidiasis, geographic tongue, lichen planus, lichenoid lesions, and others. Oral leukoplakia and oral erythroplakia are well known to be precancerous lesions (5), while Lichen planus consider as chronic inflammatory mucocutaneous disease associated with immune-mediated pathogenesis (6). It most commonly affects the oral mucosa, but can involve other sites such as the skin, genital mucosa, scalp, and nails (7). Most cases of OLP do not involve lesions at other sites. Clinical features of OLP range from asymptomatic reticular white lesions in atrophic mucosa, to erosive-ulcerative areas accompanied by pain and discomfort, while the most characteristic feature is the presence of a lace-like network of fine white line (8). The malignant potential of oral lichen planus (OLP) has a relationship with syndecan-1 protein (9). Since the immunostaining exoression and histological features of these white-and-red lesions are similar, differential diagnosis of them is important in this work, the experiment focus in evaluate the expression of syndecan -1 protein in the pathogenesis and current treatment modalities of OLP.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample:

Sample of this study included thirty formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue blocks, which have been diagnosed as oral lichen planus (OLP), dated from January 2016 to February 2017. The study samples were obtained from Al-Shaheed Ghazi Hospital/ Medical City /Baghdad (30) blocks; The diagnosis of each case was confirmed by examining the Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) sections by two specialized pathologists. Demographic and clinical data provided by the surgeon were obtained from the surgical and pathological reports available with the tissue specimens, including patient's age, sex, clinical presentation. The positive control were obtained according to antibodies manufacturer's data sheet. Slides were prepared from blocks of patient having tissue known to contain the target antigen against which the primary antibody used in this study was reactive. For syndecan-1 protein monoclonal antibody, kidney tissue was used as positive control according to (10).

Immunohistochemical detection kit of syndecan-1protein Antibodies:

Principles of the test: Immunohistochemistry (IHC) enzyme labeled technique is a two-step indirect process, where the enzyme (peroxidase) is conjugated to a secondary reagent (link-Antibody), providing an additional step for amplification of the antigen-antibody binding event. Biotin-Streptavidin amplified (B-SA) system is one of the most common linkers used in this method. Specific primary Ab will react with its corresponding antigen in the tissue, and then the biotin-labeled secondary antibody will bind to that primary Ab. When the conjugate (Streptavidin bounded enzyme) is added, the biotinylated Ab will form a complex with the enzyme-conjugates streptavidin, and by adding the chromogen substrate, a colorimetric reaction will happen at the antigen binding site. The type of the chromogenic substrate depends on the type of the enzyme used. Thus, DAB (3,3'-diaminobenzidine) substrate offers the greatest sensitivity in the horseradish peroxidase enzyme system as a colorimetric chromogen, and a brownish precipitate will form at the antigen binding site".

Immunohistochemistry staining procedure

(Manufacturer's data sheet): "The exact procedures may vary from the datasheet as they were modified to accomplish optimal results":

1-Slide baking: the slides were placed in a vertical position in the hot air oven at 60° C. overnight.

2- Deparaffinization / hydration: The slides were sequentially immersed in the following solutions: twice in xylene for 15 minutes each. (first xylene jar was put in oven for 15 minutes before use to get the same temperature of the backed slides in order to avoid tissue damage).

3-Peroxidase block: The slides were immersed in 0.03 % hydrogen peroxide solution in a jar for 30 minutes. The slides then were removed, dipped in distilled water followed by 1XPBS (pH 7.4) once, then drained, wiped with absorbent wipes avoiding the tissue and blotted gently.

4- Protein blocking reagent: After encircling selected tissue sections within each slide from below with a diamond pen, 30-50 µl of 1% normal serum/PBS solution provided with the staining kit was added to cover tissue sections after carefully draining, blotting, and wiping the slides around the specimens to keep the blocking reagent within the prescribed area, then the slides were incubated at the incubator set at 37°C for 30 minutes within the humid chamber. After that the slides were gently rinsed with PBS for 5 minutes, and drained gently.

5-Primary antibodies: After dropping off the normal serum from the slides, primary antibodies were applied for each section and the slides were placed in a humid chamber overnight. Early in the next day the slides rinsed gently with a stream of

PBS, by immersing in the solution three times for 5 minutes each, then drained and blotted gently as before.

6-Biotinylated secondary antibody: it was applied on to the sections then the slides were placed in the humid chamber for 30 minutes. After that, they were rinsed and placed in PBS three times for 5 minutes. Also, excess buffer was drained and blotted as before.

7-Detection solution (streptavidin-HRP reagent): were applied covering the specimen and placed in the humid chamber for 30 minutes. After that the slides were rinsed and placed in PBS for 5 minute then excess buffer was drained and blotted as before.

8-The prepared chromogen solution (DAB) was removed from the dark place where it was kept, enough drops were applied to cover the sections, and then they were kept in darkness within the humid chamber for 3-5 minutes. After that the slides were rinsed gently with tap water for 10 minutes.

9-The slides were bathed in Hematoxylin counter stain for 1-2 minutes then they were rinsed with tap water for 10 minutes.

10-Dehydration: the slides were dehydrated by immersing them in ethanol and xylene containing jars as follows:

- 70% ethanol for 3 minutes .
- 80% ethano l for 3 minutes .
- 90% ethanol for 3 minutes .
- 95 % ethanol for 3 minutes .
- Twice in absolute ethanol for 5 minutes each.
- Xylene for 5 minutes.
- Fresh xylene for 5 minutes

11-“One to two drops of Distyrene-Plasticizer-Xylene DPX mounting medium were applied to the xylene wet sections and covered with cover slips gently to remove”.

12-Evaluation of immunohistochemistry results:“Immunohistochemical signal specificity was demonstrated by the absence of immunostaining in the negative control slides and its presence in recommended positive controls. For of syndecan-1protein cells with clear brown cytoplasmic staining pattern were considered positive ,and membranous. Immunohistochemical stained oral lichen planus (OLP) sections were studied by light microscope under 10Xobjective. In each tissue section, five representative fields (areas showed well preserved oral lichen planus (OLP) islands in which the reaction was clearly positive) were selected for syndecan-1protein monoclonal antibodies immunostaining evaluation, with an average of 1000 cell per case and 200 cells per field . Only the number of cells that were positive for syndecan-1protein were quantified by counting at least one thousand cells in representative five fields at 40X objective in each

case. The extent of staining was scored using the following scale: 0 = no staining (negative), 1 =staining of 1–25% of cells (weak positive), 2 = staining of 26–75% of tumor cells(moderate positive), 3 =staining of 76–100% of tumor cells(strong positive) (11).

Statistical analysis:

The studied parameters were scored and considered as categorical data thus they presented as count and percentage. The relationship between categories was tested by Chi-square test. Spearman's rho correlation was applied to assess the linear association between syndecan-1 protein and oral lichen planus (OLP) sections. The level of significance was 0.05 (two-sided) in all statistical testing (12).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Immunohistochemical evaluation

Evaluation of syndecan-1protein immunohistochemistry:

Positive syndecan-1protein immunostaining was detected as brown cytoplasmic staining of the cells (figure 1). Positive IHC expression was found in all oral lichen planus (OLP) cases as illustrated in table (1), which reveals that (3) cases (10.0%) showed weak positive expression, (9) cases (30.0%) showed moderate positive expression, and (18) cases (60.0%) showed strong positive expression”.

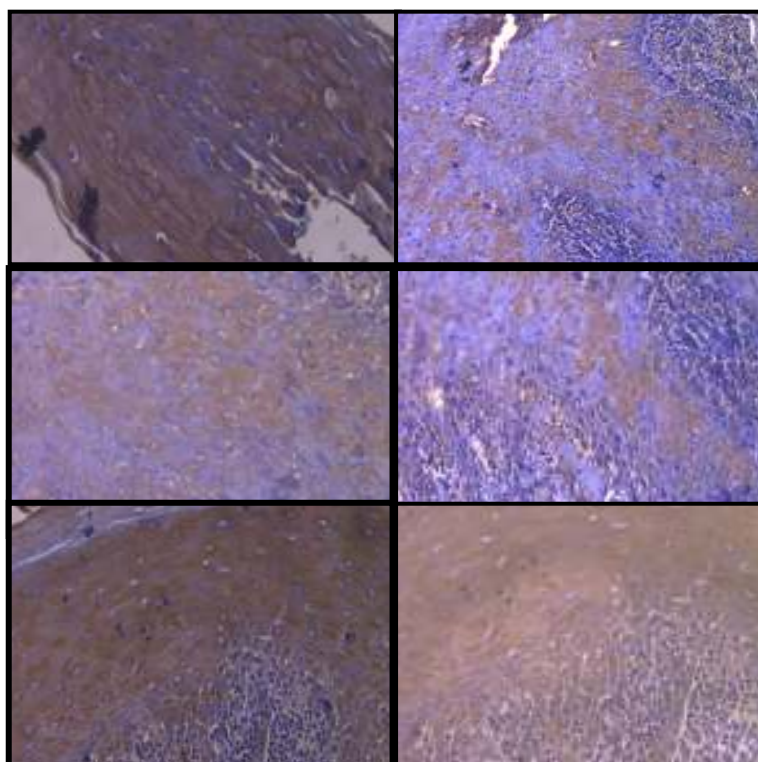


Figure (1): Positive brown cytoplasmic immunostaining of syndecan-1 protein in in well differentiated oral lichen planus (OLP) cases.

Table (1): syndecan-1protein IHC expression in oral lichen planus (OLP) cases

syndecan-1protein score*	No.	%
1	3	10
2	9	30
3	18	60
Total	30	100

*1 (weak expression), 2(moderate expression), 3(strong expression)

According to chi-square test , the results of this study showed statistically non-significant correlation regarding syndecan-1protein expression in relation to the age (p-value=0.181) and sex (p-value=0.276) ,and showed statistically significant correlation regarding syndecan-1protein expression in relation to the cell site (p-value=0.015) and clinical presentation (p-value=0.003).

In present study: Clinicopathological finding (63.3%) (19 cases) of oral lichen planus (OLP) cases were above 50 years old with an age ranged (32-75) years and mean age (53.5).These result were agree with (2,13). Another study demonstrated an age were above 40 years (4). The association of oral lichen planus (OLP) development with aging could be explained by the prolonged exposure to radiation, viruses and chemical (8). In addition, impaired immune system due to senescent decline in the immune surveillance that may lead to the accumulation of cellular DNA mutations which could be a significant factor in cancer development may be one explanation (13,14). Furthermore among known risk factors, aging appears to have a great association with oral lichen planus (OLP), since it causes cellular dysregulation through the alteration in cell growth and suppressor genes (1,15).

Regarding the sex distribution of the study samples, 17 cases (56.7%) were males and 13cases (43.3%) were females. with a male/female about 1.3:1 This result was in agreement with previous studies (3,7,15,16). In other part of the world (17) reported similar findings. However, the disparity in the male: female ratio "has become less eprofound over the past half century and ethis shift has been attributed to an increase in esmoking and alcohol consumption by women (6). In addition, the stress and increasing number of females working in factories could be additional factors" (5-9)".

Regarding site distribution of the oral lichen planus (OLP), the tongue represented the most predominant site, this was in agreement with the results of previous studies (16,18,19) and disagreed with other studies (6,20) that had demonstrated buccal mucosa as the most predominant site. Furthermore (8), who reported the lower lip represents the most common site. Similar studies in the world are in agreement with present study (20,21). The most predominant clinical presentation recorded in this study was Endophytic(ulcer) clinical feature (63.3%) 19 cases followed by

Exophytic mass which (36.7%) 11 cases. This finding was in accordance with previous studies" (22,23).

"These differences may be attributed to the fact that the current study and some of the others are not an epidemiological type of studies, hence the limited number of cases preclude for definitive clinical findings.

Regarding tumor stage ,the preponderance of tumors stage presented were stage IV (33.3%) 10 cases, this is in agreement previous studies"(20,21).

"The results of this study showed positive syndecan-1 protein expression in all oral lichen planus (OLP) cases with (60.0%) of cases showed strong positive score. The present finding was in agreement with previous reports (22-25). This suggested that syndecan-1 protein may be involved in mitoses seen in squamous cells of oral squamous cell carcinoma (26). It has been demonstrated that syndecan-1 protein promotes the production of cancer cell proteinases and enhances their invasive ability. Is to be expected that syndecan-1 protein produced by cancer cells activates the cancer cells themselves and/or the fibroblasts for the invasion and growth of the cancer (27). Many evidences demonstrated that syndecan-1 protein pathway contributes to the redundancy observed in oral lichen planus (OLP), and could function as a growth factor on the oral lichen planus (OLP) in a paracrine / autocrine fashion, activating intracellular pathways and ultimately leading cells to proliferate, avoid apoptosis or become insensitive" (27). "Immunohistochemical examination of syndecan-1 protein expression showed that neutralization treatment with anti-syndecan-1 protein accumulated around oral lichen planus (OLP) cells. Also this indicate that syndecan-1 protein produced by cancer cells promotes their own invasion in an autocrine fashion, and simultaneously promotes the proliferation of surrounding fibroblasts in paracrine fashion ; thus, oral lichen planus (OLP) cells with higher invasion potential showed higher syndecan-1 protein expression, that imply the level of syndecan-1 protein expression is an indicator of degree of lichen planus (OLP) malignancy" (28).

Correlation of syndecan-1 protein expression with Clinicopathological parameters:

"Regarding the age and sex, this study revealed statistically non-significant difference in syndecan-1 protein expression neither among two age groups (more than 50 and less than 50 years) nor among males and females. These finding were in agreement with previous reports concerning lichen planus (OLP) (29). Concerning lichen planus (OLP), and clinical presentation this study showed a statistically significant differences in syndecan-1 protein expression among different lichen planus (OLP) sites (p-value=0.015), clinical presentation (p-value=0.003). this finding disagrees with previous report regarding lichen planus (OLP) (30). These variations in results regarding syndecan-1

expression correlation with lichen planus (OLP) site may be due to the limitation in sample size. Although several studies in human lichen planus (OLP) showed syndecan-1 over expression however, only few data exist regarding possible correlation with clinicopathological data in lichen planus" (OLP) (31).

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Immuno-histochemical study of transforming growth factor Beta TGF- β in fibroadenoma and malignant breast cancer sections

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ABSTRACT

Immuno-histochemical is a technique based on work accomplished with antibodies that recognize the target protein and the results expressed by staining. When the specificity of antibodies are strong, the specific antibody will bind only to the target of interest in the cells tissue section. Expression of TGF- β was positively appeared in the nucleus of the cells and easily detected by different techniques spatially IHC. Depending on the scoring system used for the TGF- β , the expression based on different parameters; the first: intensity of the staining of the nucleus and the second based on a percentage of the tumor cells are given positive expression. The intensity of the cytoplasm of the stained cells will be negative if there is no expression. The IHC study for the TGF- β expression of the revealed that TGF-B, positive expression was found in 21 (67.7%) out of 31 cases, while 10 (32.2%) cases were not expressed or negative cases. In the 19 Fibroadenoma cases, 6 (31.5%) were positively expressed, while 13 (68.4%) cases were not expressed, so there was a clear strong difference based on the probability value (P -value $P < 0.001$) between the expression of TGF- β in the malignant and the benign cases used as cases for comparison Malignant Breast Cancer studied statically the results show there was a high patent relationship between Malignant Breast Cancer sections and TGF-B expression ($p < 0.001$), and also no significant correlation between TGF-B expression and fibroadenoma section ($p < 0.001$).

Keywords: TGF-B, Breast Cancer, Immunohistochemistry

INTRODUCTION

The biological technique combining between immunology and histochemistry is called Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and it is a method for presence and location evaluation in the studied section of tissue (1). At the same time, IHC is a sensitive quantitatively technique when compared with immunoassays such as western blotting. The most benefits which represented by IHC is that it enables the researchers of processes in the context of intact studied tissue, second it's important for detection the progression and diseases treatment such as fibroadenoma and Malignant breast cancer BC. The interaction between (antibody-antigen) may be visualized using either chromogenic detection *in vitro* study when the enzyme conjugated to the antibody the product of this conjugation represented by colored precipitate at the protein location. Fibroadenoma benign breast cancer an absolute or relative increase in Transforming Growth Factor Beta TGF- β activity is thought to play an important strong role in its development and sometimes may appear with fibrocystic changes (fibroadenosis). Most breast malignancies originate in the terminal ductal lobular unit (TDLU) (2). Thus, the interaction between the tumor and the host may be adversely affected by increased TGF β , both by reducing the ability of the patient to tolerate therapy and by compromising the efficiency of immune system response in most of the patients to the tumor presence. This implies that reducing the circulating levels of TGF- β in breast cancer patients may improve tumor therapy (3-5). TGF- β may also play an important role in development and control the mammals cells through cell adhesion regulating and formation of Extracellular matrix (ECM) during the process of palate development in this tissue; Breast tissue is one of the tissues that express TGF- β in significant levels (6). To achieve the aim of this study, steps were followed: Collection samples of Fibroadenoma and Malignant Breast Cancer Sections collected from Madinat Al Tib Teaching Hospitals and study TGF- β marker expression in each breast cancer samples and study the correlation between them.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients:

Thirty-one blocks samples were collected from BC women patients, age ranging from 18 to 62 years and to whom either mastectomy or lumpectomy was done and attended to the Teaching Laboratories that belongs to the Baghdad Teaching Hospital, were collected during the January 2016 to June 2016. The personal history and the record for each patient were obtained, which included: age and the pathological data, including histologic tumor grade and stage, were obtained from the pathological reports of the patients and confirmed by an experienced

pathologist. Thirty-one cases of the invasive ductal type as confirmed by the histopathological reports and examinations by a pathologist for histopathological diagnosis and determining the degree of differentiation of the tumor. The Benign Breast lesions included nineteen paraffin-embedded tissue blocks of fibroadenoma. Positive controls were obtained according to antibodies manufacturer. For TGF- β monoclonal antibody one tissue block of normal tonsil was used.

Tissue preparation and estimation of transforming growth factor TGF- β by using immunohistochemical technique:

It was performed by immunohistochemistry based on manufacturer's data sheet (7):

1-principles of test:

The advantage offered by a micro-polymer detection system over an ABC based detection system is that it is biotin-free (ideal for studying tissue rich in endogenous biotin e.g. kidney or brain tissue). In addition, the use of a micro polymer detection system is advantageous over a polymer detection system as a smaller detection complex is formed rather than a polymer backbone aiding better tissue penetration (8).

2- Preparation of the reagents:

Preparation of Anti- TGF- β antibodies: The Optimal antibodies diluent 1:100 concentration may vary depending on specimen and preparation method, thus optimization had been done.

Substrate chromogen solution: Dab chromogen was added to Substrate buffer in a ratio: (2:100 v/v) by using graduated test tube provided by the manufacturer. The prepared substrate chromogen solution stored in dark place at 2-8°C. The substrate must be mixed well before use.

Protein-block buffer: Fifty μ l of 20X concentrated protein block buffer was diluted with deionized water to the final volume of 1000 μ l. The resulting 1-X protein-block buffer concentration was ready to use and the remaining solution was stored at 4°C.

Phosphate buffer saline: PBS prepared in section (2.2.2.1: IV) was dissolved in distilled water in a ratio 1:10 v/v.

Ethanol and preparation of tissue sections: To prepare 90% alcohol, 90 ml absolute alcohol was mixed with 5 ml D.W, the volume was completed to 100 ml in a volumetric flask. To prepare 70% alcohol 70 ml absolute alcohol was mixed with 25 ml D.W, the volume was completed to 100 ml in a volumetric flask. And to prepare 50% of alcohol, 50 ml absolute alcohol was mixed with 45 ml D.W, the volume was completed to 100 ml in a volumetric flask.

3- Procedure:

The exact procedures of immunohistochemistry may vary from the datasheet as they were modified to accomplish optimal results:

- 1) Slide baking: prepared slides were placed in a vertical position over night in a drying incubator (hot air incubator) at 80°C for 70 minutes.
- 2) Deparaffinizing tissue sections: Backed slides were immersed sequentially at room temperature.
- 3) 40µl of primary antibody was placed onto the tissue section and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C in a humid chamber. The slides were drained and blotted gently and then transferred to a refrigerator for 24 hours. The slides were placed in washing buffer bath for 5 minutes, drained and blotted gently.
- 4) 20 µl of the (secondary antibody) was applied onto the sections, the slides were placed in a humid chamber and incubated at 37°C for 10 minutes, rinsed and placed in washing buffer bath as before, excess buffer drained and blotted gently.
- 5) DAB Chromogen was added to DAB Substrate (2:100 v/v) then mixed by swirling, and then applied to the tissue and incubated for 1-10 minutes, then rinsed 4 times in buffer.
- 6) Counter-stain: Hematoxylin stain was filtered before use; the slides were immersed in a bath of Mayer's Hematoxylin for 1 minute. Slides were washed three times in distilled water, 1 minute each; then drained and blotted gently.
- 7) Dehydration was done by placing the prepared slides in the serial different solutions.
- 8) A drop of DPX mounting medium was applied to the xylene wet sections and covered with coverslips gently to remove excess and air bubbles then left to dry overnight (9).

4- Evaluation of immunostaining for TGF-β expression:

The expression of TGF-β protein was measured by counting the number of positive cells with brown (DAB) cytoplasmic staining under light microscopy X40. For the evaluation of TGF-β expression, immunostaining was assessed semiquantitatively using a scoring system for both intensity and extent of staining (10), as shown in table (1).

Table (1): Quantitative scoring system for TGF-β Immunostaining (10)

TGF-β	Score	Intensity	stained cells (%)
Negative	0	No staining	<10
Positive	1	Weak	10-30
	2	Moderate	31-50
	3	Strong	>50

Statistical analysis:

The Statistical Analysis assessed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) using SAS computer program version 7.5. Differences in the value of probability equal or less than 0.05 and 0.001 (11).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IHC Results:

In our study immunohistochemical techniques were used to detect the protein expression of TGF-β among the Iraqi Fibroadenoma and Malignant Breast Cancer Sections breast tissues. Expression of TGF-β was displaying in the nucleus of the cells and the detection based on a scoring system of IHC technique using the TGF-β, the parameters used in the study first the intensity of the cytoplasm staining the second parameter based on a percentage of the staining nucleus of tumor cells. if there is no intensity of the cells the result considers will be negative expression. The IHC study for the TGF-β expression of the revealed that TGF-B, positive expression was found in 21 (67.7%) out of 31 cases, while 10 (32.2%) cases were not expressed or negative cases. In the 19 Fibroadenoma cases, 6 (31.5%) were positively expressed, while 13 (68.4%) cases were not expressed, so there was a highly significant difference (*P* value *P* <0.001) between the expression of TGF-β in the malignant and the benign cases used as cases for comparison. These results are shown in the table (2). Figure (1) shows the expression of TGF-β in the nucleus of ductal carcinoma stained by IHC, brown stained nucleus indicated positive nucleus expression and blue stained nucleus indicated no expression for TGF-β in these cells.

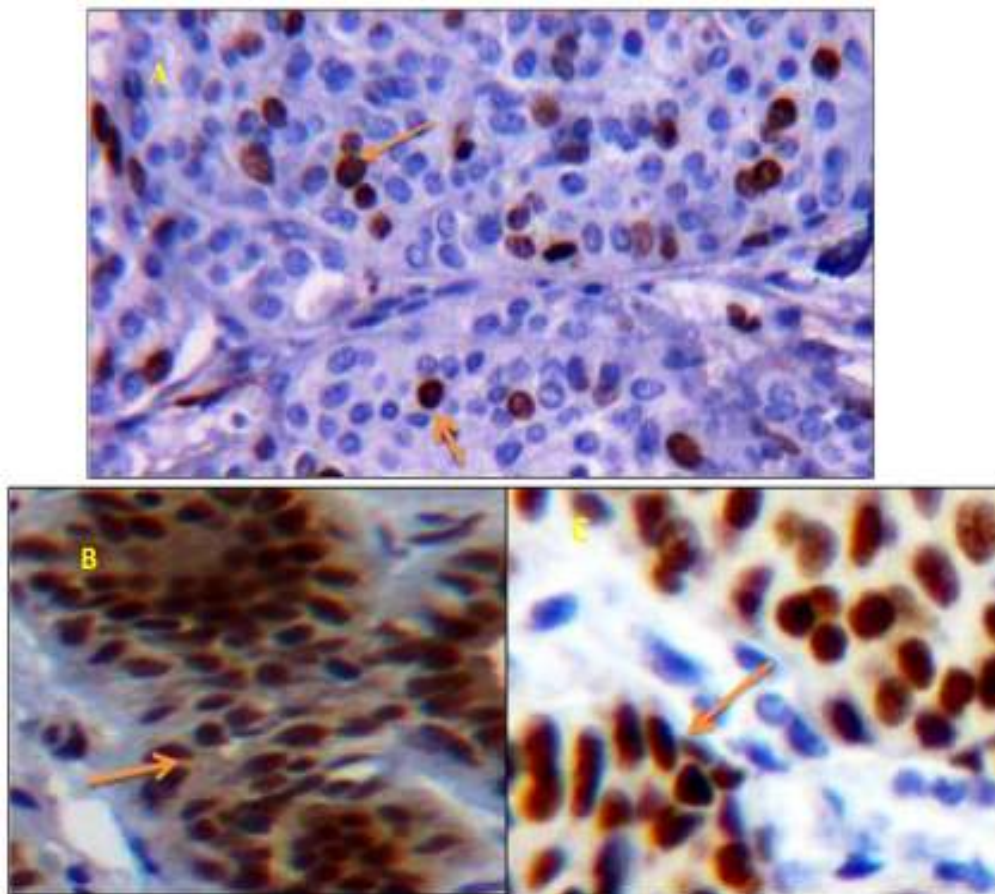
Table (2): A semiquantitative scoring system for TGF- β expression IHC in fibroadenoma and malignant breast cancer sections tissue

Score group	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	Total positive out of (50)
Fibroadenoma	13(68.42%) A	0 (0%) B	1(5.26%) C	3(15.78%) C	2 (10.52%) C	6(31.5%) out of (19)
Malignant Breast Cancer	10(32.25%) A	0 (0%) B	2(6.45%) C	3 (9.67%) C	16(51.61%) A	21(67.7%) out of (31)

*** $P < 0.001$

Difference letters mean the presence of significant difference.

Same letters mean there is no significant difference

**Figure (1): Immunohistochemical staining in breast cancer sections. immunostaining by peroxidase/ DAB (brown) counterstained with haematoxylin (blue), (A) Low positive TGF- β expression in Fibroadenoma section (400X), (B) , (C) expression of TGF- β in Malignant Breast Cancer (400X)**

Any cancerous cell in malignant breast carcinomas needs an important factor for development: nutrition through vascular system and oxygen in order to set metastases (12). The immune marker TGF-B work as a promoter for tumor angiogenesis in the tissue of breast carcinoma which is necessary for the tumor vasculature development (13). It has been confirmed

by other studies which have to focus in determining the expression level of TGF-B marker which in correlation with angiogenesis and development of cancer (14) that leading to understanding the putative role of TGF-B in tumor and progression in many different cancers (15). Excessive proliferation and histopathological basis of tumor angiogenesis

caused by over-expression in factors pro-angiogenic of the malignant breast carcinoma (16) the mechanism of some tumor cell survival inhibition may result from angiogenic molecules, such as TGF-B and TGF-BR, which act through the mechanism by: exhibit direct signals and result in apoptosis (17, 18). TGF-B may play a crucial role in the promotion of angiogenesis in human breast cancer and analyzing gene expression of two known angiogenic factors in samples of breast carcinoma and benign tissues, TGF-B was the only one preferentially expressed in the carcinomas. Up-regulation of TGF-B expression has been reported in a variety of malignant human tumors (19).

Our results demonstrate that these significant association between TGF-B level and breast cancer agree with the study of (20), who clearly indicated that this overexpression of TGF-B of breast cancer patients. This result was similar to the study presented (21) as they showed 70% of breast cancer patients were positive for TGF-B by immunohistochemistry. Our data indicate that TGF-B expression in breast cancer is higher than in Malignant Breast Cancer lesion.

Statistical correlations of all IHC sections:

Pearson's correlation between two variables is defined as the covariance of the two variables divided by the product of their standard deviations. Our results clarified the mode of correlations between the expression of TGF-B and type of breast cancer sections, TGF-B marker in the fibroadenoma group and Malignant Breast Cancer studied statically according to the Pearson correlation as shown in the table (3). There was a significant correlation between Malignant Breast Cancer sections and TGF-B expression ($p \geq 0.001$), and also no significant correlation between TGF-B expression and fibroadenoma section ($p \geq 0.001$). While the correlation between these sections group statistical analysis appears the significant relationship.

Table (3): the correlations between the TGF-B marker in the Fibroadenoma and Malignant Breast Cancer group.

Marker		Fibroadenoma	Malignant Breast Cancer
TGF-B	Pearson Correlation	0.034	0.325
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.012	0.001
	No.	32	32
TGF-B	Pearson Correlation	0.325	0.905
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.194
	No.	25	25

*** $P < 0.001$

In the present study, there was a significant association between TGF-B monoclonal antibody and Malignant Breast Cancer expression. These

results are in accordance with other studies that elevated and show a significant correlation between these markers in cancer patients (22-24).

CONCLUSIONS

Our study shows that expression of TGF-B is mediated by substrates as a source of its precursors in Malignant Breast Cancer which shows strong nucleus expression and significant correlation.

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Histological and histochemical study of adrenal gland in local Iraqi coats (Capra Aegagrus)

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ABSTRACT

The adrenal glands are complex endocrine glands regulating some physiological and functional process in the body. The present study was conducted on the 10 healthy from two sex of local Iraqi Goats. The adrenal glands were collected and fixed by 10% neutral formalin the section of 3-5mm thicknesses were stained by Hematoxylin and Eosine stain (H&E), periodic acid Schiff stain, Mallory phosphotungstic hematoxylin method and alcian blue 2-5-periodic acid Schiff for mucosubstance and polysaccharide.

Histological study showed the adrenal glands surround by collagen fibers connective tissue capsule also the gland composed of two parts the cortex are represent large parts which contain three zone, glomerula, fasciculata and reticular zone. The medulla is small part consist of two cellular zone around the center vein also the adrenal medulla contain the multi blood sinusoidal which present among cells.

Histochemical study investigated present collagen fibers in capsule of adrenal gland also in the perenchyma when stained by Mallory phosphotungstic hematoxylin method. the study observed positive reaction for distribution carbohydrates in the all parts of gland also appeared present polysaccharide on mucosubstance in the parts of glands.

Keywords: adrenal gland, Mallory phosphotungstic hematoxylin, local goats

الملخص باللغة العربية

تعتبر الغدة الكظرية من الغدد الصم المعقدة والتي تنظم معظم العمليات الفسيولوجية أو الوظيفية في الجسم. الدراسة الحالية جمعت حوالي 10 عينات صحية من كلا الجنسين للماعز العراقي. عينات الغدة الكظرية جمعت وثبتت بـ 10% من الفورمالين المقاطع اخذت بسمك 3-5 ميكرون وصيغت بهيماتوكسيلين، إيوسين، برودك أسيد شيف، مالوري فوسفوتنغستين هيماتوكسيلين، هيماتوكسيلين والالشين الأزرق 2,5-برودك أسيد شيف للمواد المخاطية و متعددة السكريات.

الدراسة النسيجية اوضحت بأن الغدة تحاط بمحفظة من الاليف الغروية وكذلك الغدة تتكون من جزئين هي القشرة والذي يمثل الجزء الأكبر ويتكون من ثلاث مناطق أو انطقه النطاق الحبيبي، النطاق الحزيمي والنطاق الشبكي.

النخاع يكون الجزء الأصغر ويتألف من نطاقين من الخلايا حول الوريد المركزي كذلك يحتوي النخاع على عدد من الجيبانيات الدموية بين الخلايا. الدراسة الكيميائية أظهرت وجود الاليف الغروية في محفظة و متن الغدة عندما صيغت بصيغة مالوري فوسفوتنغستين هيماتوكسيلين، الدراسة اوضحت تفاعل موجب في توزيع الكربوهيدرات في جميع اجزاء الغدة وكذلك وجود متعدد السكريات و المخاطية المتعددة في اجزاء الغدة.

INTRODUCTION

The adrenal gland plays an important role for maintains of electrolyte concentration in intercellular fluid, also regulate carbohydrate metabolism and has an masculinizing effect as testosterone (1). The adrenal gland of animals are pair of endocrine glands composed of two different tissues which differs in structure and function (2). The adrenal gland surrounded by connective tissue capsule (3,4).

The cortex is derived from the mesoderm while medulla is derived from ectoderm (5). the adult adrenal cortex composed of three zones with the zone fasciculate as largest zone. The glomerulus zone cell were arranged in oval clusters while the cells of zone fasciculate were arranged in cord-like pattern running towards the medulla, the reticular zone cells arranged in oval cluster (6-8) when studies on adrenal gland of goats (*capra hircus*), African gait rat and horse respectively.

The modularly cells of adrenal medulla of horse are polygonal in shape with brown grown granules in cytoplasm (9).

In sheep, (10) described the chromaffin cells in sheep as columnar cells while in other animals polygonal and the vein in medullary is devoid of smooth muscle fibers in the wall. In camel (11) demonstrated that the medullary cells of the adrenal medulla present in the form of oval groups formed with cuboidal cells. Because few studies on adrenal gland in Iraqi on goats, we worked the done.

The aim of present study was to provide information of the histological and histochemical features of adrenal gland of Iraqi local goats (*Capra Aegagrus*).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ten adrenal glands of both sexes of goat were collected from Basra abattoirs after examined from any infection. The specimens of adrenal gland kept in 10% formalin for 72 hours. The specimens after fixation put in graded alcohol series, clearing with xylene and embedding was done by paraffin wax with melting point 58-60c and other histological technique, the slide staining with some stains: 1-hematoxylin&eosin is routine stain 2-periodic acid Schiff for distribution of carbohydrate 3-alcin blue 2.5-priodic acid for mucososubstance and polysaccharide 4-mallory phosphogunstic hematoxylin method for collagen fibers and anther contains of gland. the slide examined and photo by the Olympus microscope (12,13).

RESULTS

Histological study:

The adrenal glands in local Iraqi Goats composite of two parts, cortex which largest part then the other part called medulla, also the histological study observe the glands were enclosed by the capsule (figures 1 and 2).

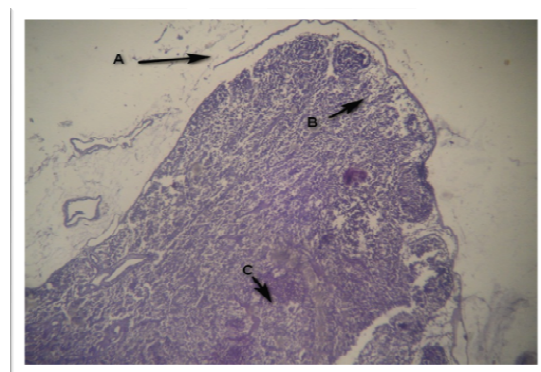


Figure (1): Cross section in adrenal gland showing (A) capsule (B) cortex (C) medulla H&E 4X

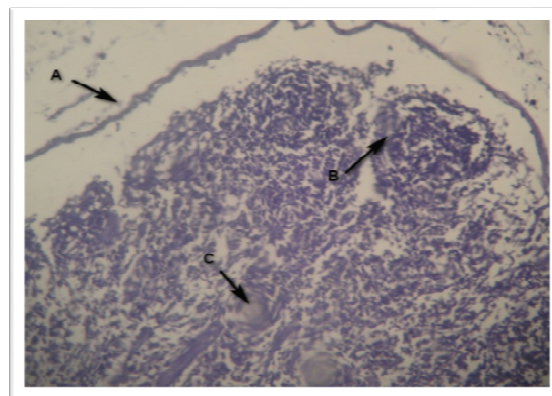


Figure (2): Cross section in adrenal gland (A) capsule (B) cortex (C) medulla H&E 10X

This study showed the capsule consist of one layer from collagen fibers connective tissue and protected thick trabeculae in to the gland tissue cortex and even to the medulla (figures 2 and 3). the study appeared the cortex has three zone, zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata and zona reticular respectively (figure 1).

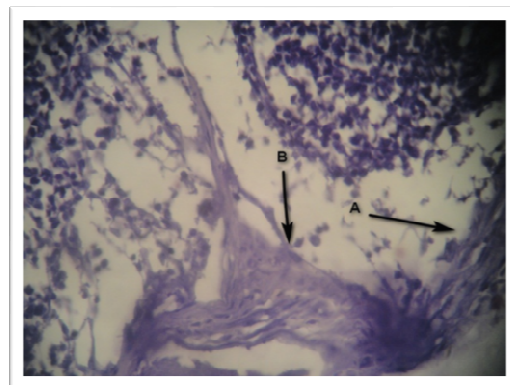


Figure (3): Cross section in adrenal gland showing (A) capsule (B) trabeculae H&E 100 X

a-zona glomerulosa:

The outer zone of cortex located underneath of capsule ,which characterized by irregular cluster of cuboidal cells ,the nuclei is centrally placed oval to round shape and large amount of cytoplasm (figures 4 and 5).

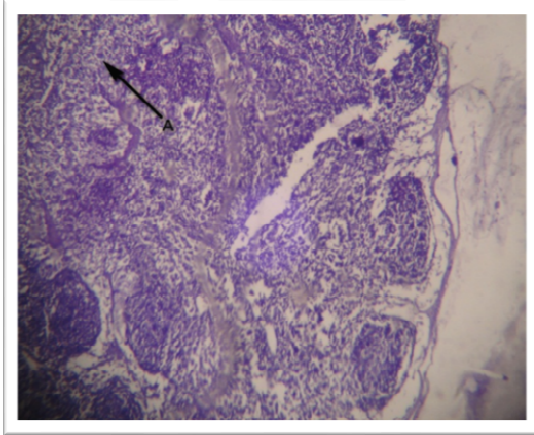


Figure (4): Cross section in adrenal gland showing (A)zona glomerulosa H&E 10 X

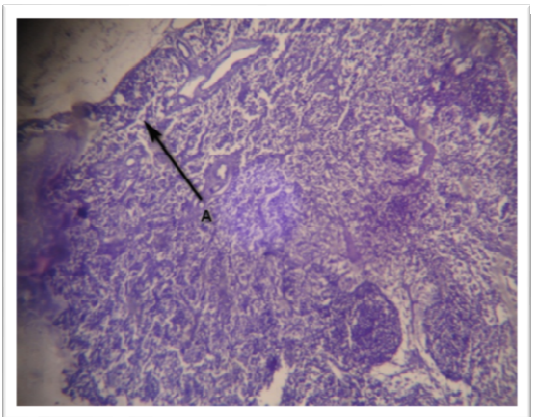


Figure (5): Cross section in adrenal gland showing (A) zona glomerulosa H&E 10X

b-zona fasciculata:

It is widest and extended to occupy a large area of cortex which situated between zona glomerulosa and zona reticular. The cell in this zone arranged by radialing columns and cuboidal shape with large centrally nuclei and this zone contain some sinusoid vessels (figures 5 and 6).

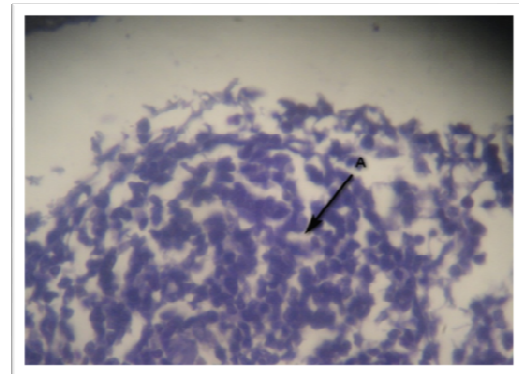


Figure (6): Cross section in adrenal showing (A) zona fasciculata H&E40X

c-zona reticular:

The zona reticular was innermost zone of cortex .the cell arranged anastomosing cords were contrast to zona fasciculata is arranged to form columns (figures 7 and 8).

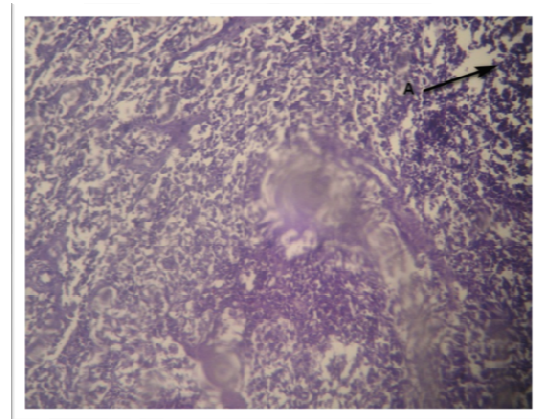


Figure (7): Cross section in adrenal gland showing (A) zona reticularis H&E 10 X

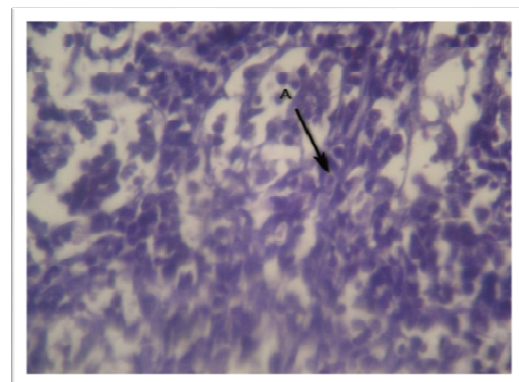


Figure (8): Cross section in adrenal gland Showing (A) zona reticularis H&E 40 X

Medulla:

The adrenal medulla of local Iraqi Goat is smaller than adrenal cortex. it consisted of two distinguish cellular zone on outer zone and on inner zone around the center vein. in outer zone the vesicular nucleus was found towered the apical portion while in inner zone the cells polyhedral shape with the nucleus located towards the center of cell.

The adrenal medulla is contain large amount of blood sinusoidal among the cells (figures 9 and 10).

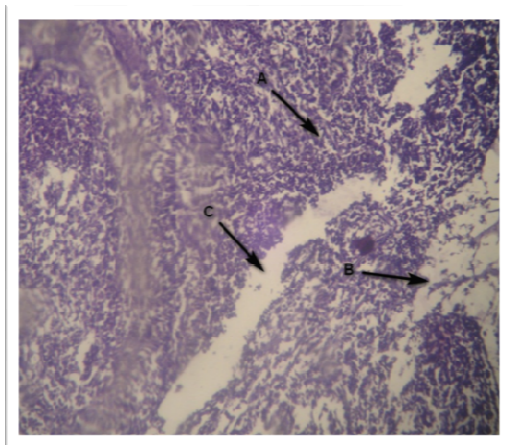


Figure (9): Cross section in adrenal gland showing (A) zona reticularis (B) medulla (C) vein H&E 10 X

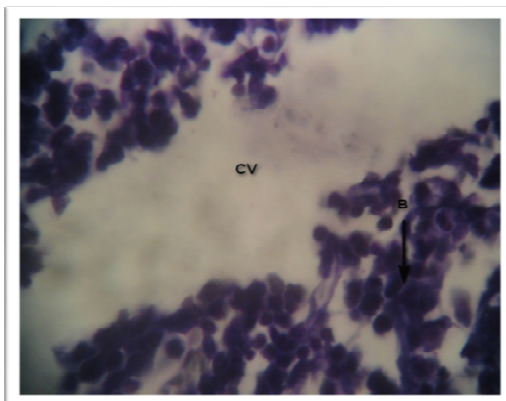


Figure (10): Cross section in adrenal gland showing (CV) center vein (B) medulla H&E 100 X

Histochemical Study:

The present study appeared the positive reaction for distribution of carbohydrate in the capsule, cortex, medulla of adrenal glands when staining with periodic acid Schiff's stain (figures 11 and 12). In addition, study showed the present the collagen fibers connective tissue in capsule and parenchyma of glands and trabecular when dyed by Mallory phosphotungstic hematoxylin method, where collagens fibers showed red while anther contains of gland blue (figures 14 and 15).

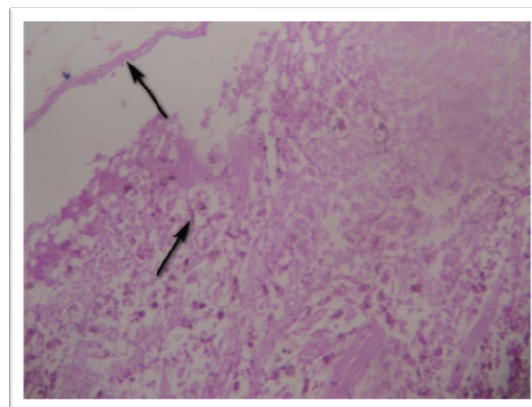


Figure (11): Cross section in adrenal gland showing distribution of carbohydrate in capsule and cortex PAS stain 10 X

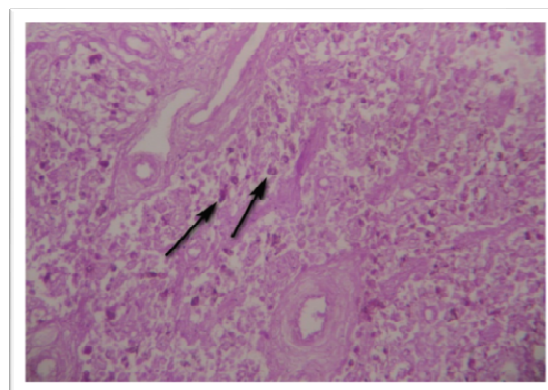


Figure (12): Cross section in adrenal gland showing distribution of carbohydrate in medulla PAS stain 10X

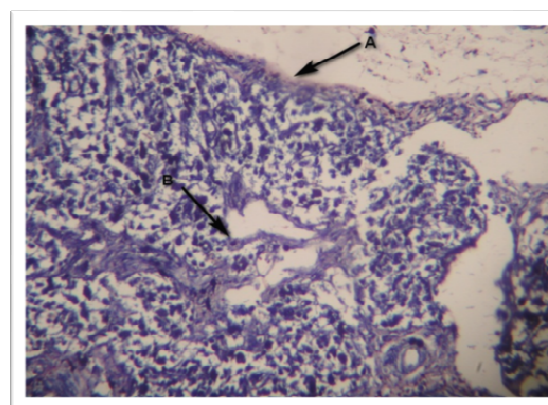


Figure (13): Cross section in adrenal gland showing distribution of collagen fibers in (A)capsule (B)cortex Mallory stain 10 X

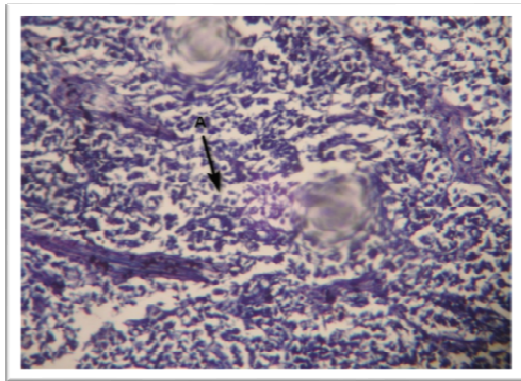


Figure (14): Cross section in adrenal gland showing distribution collagen fibers in (A) medulla Mallory stain 10 X

The results showed positive for polysaccharides and neutral mucous substances when staining by alcian blue 2.5 periodic acid Schiff where the tissues of glands appear magenta to red color (figures 15,16).

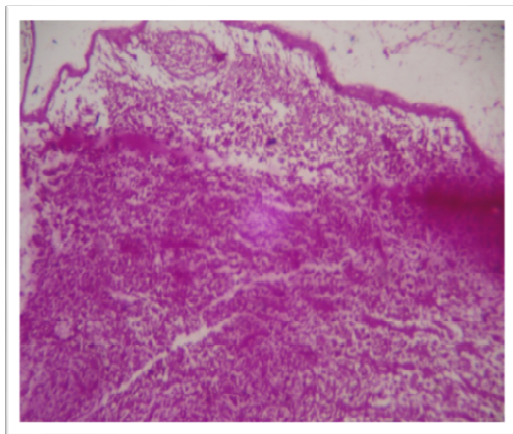


Figure (15): Cross section in adrenal gland showing positive for polysaccharides & neutral mucous substances in all tissues Alcian blue & periodic acid Schiff stain 4 X

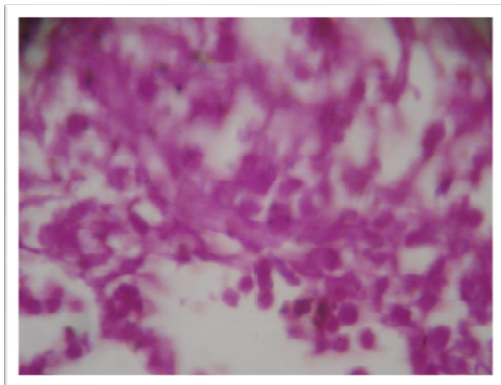


Figure (16): Cross section in adrenal gland showing positive for polysaccharides & neutral mucous substances in cortex Alcian blue & periodic acid Schiff stain 40X

DISCUSSION

The present study of adrenal glands in local Iraqi Goat showed the glands enclosed by collagen fibers connective tissue which trabecular extend in to parenchyma. These results agreed with (14-16) on the adrenal glands of sheep, buffalo and horse.

The parenchyma tissue of adrenal gland was clearly composed of two parts, cortex which represents the large part while the medulla was the small part, the cortex was further subdivided in to three zones, zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata and zona reticular as also reported in different domestic animals (2,7) on fetal and adult adrenal glands in KANO BROWN Goats. The zona glomerulosa lay next to the capsule and irregular cluster of cuboidal cells and centrally nucleus with large amount cytoplasm. These results are similar with those concluded by (15, 17, 18) on buffalo and sheep.

The zona fasciculata revealed the occupy a large area of cortex, the cells of this zone arranged by radiating columns and cuboid shape and contain some sinusoidal vessels. this study accordance with (7,19) for adrenal gland of Brown Goats.

Reticular zone observed innermost of cortex near medulla the cells arranged in form of columns and cuboid shape. this result similar with (15,18), for adrenal gland in sheep and adrenal cortex of black Bengal goat respectively, but differed with (16), on adrenal gland on buffalo where the zone irregular arranged of cells.

The medulla showed represent small part of adrenal gland in local Iraqi Goats, the cell observed arranged around the center vein and the medulla contains the a large amount of blood sinusoidal. these result agreement with (15,20), for the adrenal medulla in camel, sheeps, goats sequentially. The histochemical study noticed the gland is positive reaction for carbohydrate distribution in all part of glands this result reported by (20,21).

As well as the study appeared present collagen fibers connective tissue in capsule and parenchyma of gland and project trabeculae, this corresponds with (15) on sheep adrenal gland as well as with (22) for medullar adrenal gland of camel. The present study appeared the positive reaction for polysaccharide and mucosubstances in the all-region of adrenal glands (capsule, cortex and medulla) this study was resemble with (20) for adrenal gland in cross Breed Goat and with (23) for adrenal gland of Goat.

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قسم الدراسات والبحوث العربية

ARABIC STUDIES AND RESEARCHES SECTION

دراسة تراكيز بعض العناصر الثقيلة في ترب ثلاثة مناطق في شمال العراق

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الملخص باللغة العربية

تم في هذه الدراسة اختيار ست عينات ثلاثة منها تعود لترب ملوثة بالنفط الخام وثلاث عينات أخرى تعود لنفس المنطقة لكن تضم الترب غير ملوثة لغرض تحديد تراكيز بعض العناصر الثقيلة (Fe, Pb, Cd, Na, S, Li, Zn) جمعت العينات لكل المواقع وبمعدل (3-9) مكررات وبعد جمع العينات تم تحضيرها للقياس بواسطة جهاز الطيف الذري (AAS). وتم مقارنة النتائج مع المحددات العالمية الخاصة بتراكيز العناصر في التربة. ومن نتائج الدراسة تبين ان عنصر الرصاص سجل اعلى تركيز في ترب غير ملوثة اذا بلغت 158.74ppm في ترب الكسك الغير ملوثة بالنفط مقارنة مع باقي المناطق الأخرى الملوثة وغير الملوثة. اما عنصر الكاديوم فقد سجل اعلى في الترب الغير ملوثة أيضا اذا بلغت 75.9ppm ايضا في منطقة الكسك اما عنصر الليثيوم فقد سجل اعلى تركيز في ترب المناطق الملوثة بالنفط الخام مقارنة بالترب غير الملوثة لجميع مناطق الدراسة. وظهر التحليل الاحصائي وجود فروق معنوية بين العناصر المقاسة وكذلك ترب المناطق المخصصة للدراسة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ترب ملوثة بالنفط الخام، العناصر الثقيلة

Study concentrations of some heavy metals in three soil samples from North Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Six soil Samples were selected and divided into two groups. First group included three samples polluted by crude oil, and second group of soil collected from study sites. To study concentrations of some heavy metals in polluted and unpolluted soil The Sample prepared to determined the fohowea Standerd method using (AAS) (Atomic Absorption spectroscopy). The rest showed high concentration of Pb in and site no Kasik area with concentration reached (158.74) ppm compared with other sites under study while recode (Li) high concentration all of polluted sites compared with in unpolluted soil for all unpolluted sites under study. The statistical analysis showed significant differences between the concentrations of heavy metals and sites.

المقدمة

الجيولوجي والتعدين (12)، وكما يلي (عدا عنصري الكبريت والصوديوم):

- 1- طحن العينة طحنا ناعما جداً باستخدام مطحنة يدوية خزفية.
- 2- وضعت العينة في دورق مغسول بالماء المقطر ومجفف ثم وضعت بالفرن بدرجة 110°C لمدة ساعتين للتجفيف.
- 3- جرى وزن (1 غم) من العينة المجففة ووضع في دورق نظيف سعة (250) مل باستعمال ميزان حساس.
- 4- تم إضافة (15) مل من حامض الهيدروكلوريك المركز مع (5) مل من حامض النيتريك المركز HNO_3 .
- 5- تم تسخين العينة في حمام رملي ساخن إلى أن تنتهي الأبخرة القهوانية من الظهور ومن ثم جفف النموذج.
- 6- تم تبريد الدورق بدرجة المختبر ثم إضافة (5) مل من حامض الهيدروكلوريك المركز وسخن في حمام رملي حتى الجفاف.
- 7- تم تبريد الدورق ثم إضافة (5) مل من حامض HCl و(50) مل من الماء المقطر الحار لغسل جوانب الدورق من آثار العينة المذابة.
- 8- جرى تسخين المزيج إلى درجة الغليان لمدة (2-3) دقائق.
- 9- تم ترشيح المزيج بورق الترشيح قطر 2mm ووضع الراشح في قنينة حجمية سعة (100) مل.
- 10- جرى بعد ذلك غسل الراسب غير الذائب بالماء المقطر وإضافة ماء الغسل إلى الراشح ثم أكمل الحجم إلى (100) مل.
- 11- تم بعدها قراءة العناصر الثقيلة استناداً إلى الطول الموجي لقياس كل عنصر وتم تحويل قياس الامتصاص الذي إلى وحدات تراكيز وذلك باستخدام معادلات الانحدار المسجلة من تحليل الانحدار الخطي لتراكيز المعادن الثقيلة القياسية المستخدمة. أما عنصر الكبريت فقد استخدمت طريقة (13)، حيث أخذ من النموذج أعلاه (2) مل لغرض قياس الكبريت عن طريق قياس SO_4 بواسطة جهاز Spectrophotometer وعلى طول موجي 390nm باستخدام المعادلة التالية:

$$\text{SO}_4 (\text{ppm}) = K \cdot R \cdot D.F$$

حيث:

$$K = \frac{20}{\text{standard read}}$$

R = قراءة النموذج
 $D.F$: معامل التخفيف

وبضرب النتيجة بقيمة 0.33 وهي النسبة المئوية لعنصر الكبريت في جزيئة SO_4 يتم الحصول على تركيز الكبريت بوحدة الجزء من المليون p.p.m .

النتائج والمناقشة

هناك الكثير من الملوثات تدخل إلى التربة، ومن هذه الملوثات العناصر الثقيلة. فعند ملاحظة الجدول رقم (1) فهو يعبر عن تراكيز بعض هذه العناصر ومنها عنصر الرصاص، كما يعبر عن تراكيز العناصر في ترب المصافي الثلاثة. وقد أظهرت نتائج الجدول أن تركيز الرصاص في تربة بيجي الاعتيادية (32.3) مايكرومول وهي قيمة أعلى من تركيز الرصاص في تربة بيجي الملوثة (15.87) مايكرومول. ويعود هذا الارتفاع في قيمة الرصاص في تربة بيجي الاعتيادية إلى وجود معمل لإنتاج الحبيبات الداخلة في صنع إطارات العجلات ومعمل الأسمدة ومعمل إنتاج الزيوت وكذلك المحطة الحرارية لتوليد الطاقة الكهربائية مما يوجد تداخلاً وأثراً لهذه الملوثات، مما يزيد من مستوياتها. وكما هو موضح في الجدول رقم (2) عند مقارنة النتائج لعنصر الرصاص مع الوفرة الطبيعية للعنصر كان تركيزه في التربة الغير ملوثة بالنفط أعلى من التركيز عند مقارنة الحدود القصوى المسموح بها للرصاص في الترب الطبيعية، والسبب كما هو معروف وجود التفجيرات في مخازن عتاد الصيانة القريبة من منطقة الدراسة، وتداخل مخلفات الشركات المجاورة، إذ تعمل على زيادتها في الجو ومن ثم في التربة. وهذه النتائج تتفق مع دراسة (14). لكنها أعلى من تلك التي جاءت في دراسة (15). ونلاحظ النتيجة بالنسبة إلى تربة الكسك الاعتيادية والملوثة حيث وجد أن تركيز العنصر في تربة الكسك الاعتيادي هو 158.74 مايكرومول وهي قيمة أعلى من الكسك الملوثة 139.40

تعرف العناصر الثقيلة بأنها تلك العناصر التي تزيد كثافتها النوعية عن 5 سم³/سم³ وذات أعداد ذرية عالية. وغالباً ما تسمى بالعناصر النزرة Trace elements، وذلك لوجودها بتراكيز قليلة في النظام الحيوي الطبيعي (1). كما تعد العناصر الثقيلة من الملوثات البيئية الهامة وتضم مجموعة كبيرة تقارب 38 عنصراً، منها ما هو ضروري ومنها ما هو سام (2). ويمثل التلوث البيئي بالعناصر السامة مشكلة كبيرة معترفاً بها في العالم (3)، وتسمى بالوباء الصامت (4)، وتعد من أكبر الملوثات البيئية، فاستمرار انبعاثها من مصادرها المختلفة (الطبيعية والصناعية) يزيد من تركيزها في الغلاف الجوي (5). وقد حظيت دراسة تلوث التربة بالعناصر الثقيلة وخاصة الكاديوم باهتمام كبير من قبل الباحثين في المراكز المتخصصة في العالم، لما لهذه العناصر من أثر ضار وخطر على صحة الإنسان والحيوان وخاصة عند انتقالها عبر السلسلة الغذائية. وتعاين البشرية اليوم بدرجة كبيرة من هذه العناصر نتيجة الاستعمال الصناعي واحتراق الفحم والنفط والفضلات (6). وتكمن المشكلة في أن أبوات هذه العناصر (الفلزات وأشياء الفلزات) عند توافرها بتراكيز مرتفعة تكون سامة للإنسان والكائنات الأخرى، وإن كان بعضها ضروري بتراكيز ضئيلة (7). وقد أشارت دراسة (8) إلى وجود 16 عنصراً أساسياً للكائنات الحية ومنها الكاديوم والكوبلت والنحاس والحديد والمنغنيز وغيرها. ولهذه العناصر تأثيرات فسيولوجية غير مرغوب بها تؤدي إلى هلاك الكائن الحي في حالة انعدام هذه العناصر من جسمه (9). وإن تلوث التربة بالعناصر الثقيلة غير قابل للتقصان، لذا فإن تراكيز هذه العناصر تأخذ بالزيادة في النباتات والحيوانات وبذلك تدخل السلسلة الغذائية (10).

المواد وطرق العمل

مواقع الدراسة:

تم اختيار ثلاث مواقع ملوثة في مصافي النفط (بيجي، القيارة، الكسك) ضمن محافظتي صلاح الدين ونينوى لدراسة تأثير تراكيز المعادن الثقيلة في التربة الملوثة بالنفط الخام ومحتواها من بعض العناصر الثقيلة وهي:

- 1- مصفى بيجي ومصدر تجهيزه (بواسطة أنابيب نفل نفط كركوك المتوسط).
- 2- مصفى القيارة ومصدر تجهيزه المباشر هو نفط القيارة (الثقل).
- 3- موقع يمثل مصفى الكسك ومصدر تجهيزه بواسطة شاحنات حوضية هو نفط كركوك (المتوسط).

جمع عينات التربة:

جمعت العينات من مواقع البحث بعمق (15.5) سم وبطريقة عشوائية ووضعت بأكياس بلاستيكية وحفظت في الثلاجة لحين إجراء الفحوصات عليها. وقد جمعت التربة من ثلاث مناطق لكل موقع وبمعدل (3-9) مكررات وأخذت عينات التربة الملوثة بالقرب من محطات استلام النفط الخام مباشرة في تلك المصافي. أما عينات ترب المقارنة (control) فجمعت من موقع (1) بمسافة تبعد (40-50) م عن المصافي. وفي موقعي (2، 3) تم أخذ عينات المقارنة من أماكن بالقرب من السياج الخارجي لكل مصفى لضمان عدم حصول تلوث نفطي فيها.

الظروف البيئية المحيطة:

اعتمدت القراءات لدرجة الحرارة والرطوبة والأمطار وشدة الرياح على بيانات محطات الأنواء الجوية العراقية العامة.

تحاليل التربة:

قدرت تراكيز العناصر الثقيلة المعتمدة بالدراسة (11)، بواسطة جهاز امتصاص الطيف الذري (AAs) Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) علامة Euviccam sp المجهر من شركة Philips الهولندية. وتم تحضير العينات وقياس العناصر في مختبرات شركة الأسمدة الشمالية (بيجي) وفي قسم علوم الحياة / كلية العلوم / جامعة الموصل. بعد ذلك، تمت مقارنة كل عينة وتفتيتها ثم أخذ حوالي (5) غم بطريقة تمثل العينة الكلية اعتماداً على سياقات العمل النافذة في الشركة العامة للمسح

الصخور التي اشتقت منها التربة. كما بين كل من (21، 22) أن زيادة تركيز عنصر الحديد يعتمد بشكل رئيس على تركيزه في الصخور الأم التي اشتقت منها التربة. ويؤدي التلوث الموضعي أيضاً إلى زيادة تركيز العنصر. أما عنصر الصوديوم فقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة له أعلى تركيز في منطقة الكسك الملوثة بالنفط الخام وبيجي عدا منطقة القيارة، حيث كانت أقل في التربة الملوثة من التربة غير الملوثة. وكانت في تربة القيارة الاعتيادية 8.86 مايكرومول. أما التربة الملوثة كان التركيز 2.453 مايكرومول لنفس المنطقة. وبعد الصوديوم من المعادن التي تتواجد في النفط الخام وهي ذات أصل بيولوجي (23) (جدول رقم 1). أما عنصر الزنك فقد كان أعلى تركيزاً في تربة القيارة الغير ملوثة بالنفط الخام حيث سجل 5.34 مايكرومول، ومن ثم تربة الكسك الملوثة بالنفط وكان تركيزه 5 مايكرومول (جدول رقم 2). ويعود السبب إلى التلوث من الفعاليات المختلفة مثل استخدام الأسمدة الزراعية القادمة من المناطق المجاورة وحرق الوقود بالإضافة إلى الانفجارات التي تحدث بالقرب من مصافي النفط التي تكون على شكل من الأتربة والدخان ترتفع إلى ارتفاعات عالية وتتلاشى بعد فترة مخلفة الملوثات المختلفة والمحملة بمختلف العناصر والإشعاعات والأتربة (جدول رقم 1). إن تركيز الخارصين في هذه الدراسة لم يتجاوز الحدود الطبيعية لتركيز العنصر في التربة حسب دراسة كل من (24، 25). أما عنصر الليثيوم، فقد سجل أعلى تركيزاً في الترب الملوثة بالنفط الخام لمنطقتين مقارنة مع تربة القيارة التي سجلت أعلى تركيز في التربة الغير ملوثة بلغ 77.25 مايكرومول. أما التربة الملوثة سجلت 70.82 مايكرومول لنفس المنطقة (جدول رقم 1). أما عنصر الكبريت فقد كان أعلى تركيزاً في تربة القيارة الغير ملوثة بالنفط الخام ومن ثم التربة الملوثة لنفس المنطقة حيث كانت 0.12 مايكرومول في التربة الملوثة و 0.13 مايكرومول.

مايكرومول. وقد يعزى ذلك إلى عينة التربة الاعتيادية التي تم إحضارها من جانب الشارع العام (الكسك – تلغفر) المزدحم بالسيارات والعجلات مما يؤدي إلى زيادة تركيز هذا العنصر في التربة القريبة من الطرق الخارجية ونفس النتيجة تلاحظ في تربة القيارة إذ كان تركيز الرصاص في تربة القيارة الاعتيادية 59.08 مايكرومول. أما الملوثة فكانت 35.283 مايكرومول. وفيما يخص عنصر الكاديوم فقد كانت التربة الملوثة أعلى من تربة المقارنة لمنطقتين عدا منطقة الكسك، فقد سجلت المنطقة غير الملوثة بالنفط 75.9ppm. أما المنطقة الملوثة بالنفط كانت 22.04ppm كما في الجدول رقم (1)، وأن الزيادة في هذه المناطق بسبب حرق المواد البلاستيكية التي تعمل نواتج الاحتراق هذه على زيادة تراكيز عنصر الكاديوم في الجو ومن ثم ترسيبه على التربة (16). كما يطرح هذا العنصر عن طريق المطروحات الصناعية (17). وقد أشارت دراسة (18) حول تلوث التربة القريبة من المواقع الصناعية خارج مدينة نابوان عند وجود زيادة في تركيز العناصر الثقيلة (Pb, Ni, Cd, Cr, Cu, Mg)، فضلاً عن عنصر (Zn) وعزى ذلك إلى المطروحات الصناعية من هذه المواقع الصناعية. كما أوضحت دراسة (19) احتواء نواتج احتراق الوقود في وسائط النقل على تركيز عال من العناصر الثقيلة (Cu, Cd, Pb) فضلاً عن عنصر الحديد. ويبين الجدول رقم (2) أن قياس عنصر الكاديوم في الدراسة الحالية قد زاد عن الوفرة الطبيعية بفرق كبير، أما عنصر الحديد فقد سجل أعلى تركيز في تربة الكسك والقيارة الغير ملوثة وتركيزه 87.86 مايكرومول و 70.07 مايكرومول على التوالي. وفي منطقة بيجي كانت التربة الملوثة أعلى من التربة العادية وكانت 37.72 مايكرومول قياساً بالتربة العادية التي سجلت 21.55 مايكرومول. وبصورة عامة، كان التركيز في مناطق الدراسة أعلى من المعدل العالمي لتركيز عنصر الحديد حسب (20). وربما يرجع السبب في ارتفاع الحديد في المناطق الغير ملوثة إلى طبيعة

جدول رقم (1): مقارنة بين نتائج العناصر المقاسة

العينات	Pb	Cd	Zn	Fe	Na	Li	S	U
تربة بيجي غير الملوثة	32.3 Ppm	12.42 ppm	4.3 ppm	21.55 Ppm	24.87 Ppm	45.09 ppm	0.076 ppm	8.9 ppm
تربة بيجي الملوثة	15.87 Ppm	17.23 Ppm	0.6 ppm	37.72 ppm	31.28 pmm	115.84 ppm	18 ppm	6.73 Ppm
تربة الكسك غير الملوثة	158.74 Ppm	75.9 Ppm	2.67 ppm	87.86 ppm	37.68 ppm	70.82 ppm	0.027 ppm	52.36 Ppm
تربة الكسك الملوثة	139.40 Ppm	22.04 Ppm	5 ppm	68.45 ppm	159 ppm	99.76 ppm	0.037 ppm	56.92 ppm
تربة القيارة غير الملوثة	59.08 Ppm	6 Ppm	5.34 ppm	70.07 ppm	8.86 ppm	77.25 ppm	0.12 ppm	29.5 ppm
تربة القيارة الملوثة	35.283 ppm	1 Ppm	1.19 ppm	55.51 ppm	2.453 pmm	70.82 ppm	0.13 ppm	6.73 ppm

جدول رقم (2): مقارنة أهم العناصر مع الوفرة الطبيعية

العينات	Pb	Cd	Zn
تربة بيجي غير الملوثة	32ppm	12.42ppm	4.3ppm
تربة بيجي الملوثة	15ppm	17.23ppm	0.6 ppm
تربة الكسك غير الملوثة	158.74ppm	75.9ppm	2.68ppm
تربة الكسك الملوثة	139.40ppm	22.04ppm	5ppm
تربة القيارة غير الملوثة	59.08 ppm	6ppm	5.34ppm
تربة القيارة الملوثة	35.283ppm	1pmm	1.19ppm
الوفرة الطبيعية للعناصر	15 ppm	100 ppm	35 ppm
Moon,etal. 2006(24)			
Rose,et al,1987(25)	17 ppm	0.1-0.5 ppm	36 ppm

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تغير بعض الصفات الفسيولوجية لأوراق سبعة أنواع من الأشجار استجابة لتلوث الهواء في مدينة بغداد

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الملخص باللغة العربية

تم تقدير تركيز كل من صبغات البناء الضوئي المختلفة الكلوروفيلات والكاروتينات والحامض الأميني البرولين في أوراق سبعة أنواع من الأشجار المعرضة لتلوث الهواء والناجم عن انبعاث عوادم المركبات ومصادر أخرى في مدينة بغداد، وتعد هذه الأنواع السبعة من الأشجار ذات أهمية اقتصادية وبيئية وجمالية. وشملت الزيتون (*Olea europaea* L.) والسدر (*Ziziphus spina-Christi* (L.) Desf.) والكونوكاريس (*Conocarpus lancifolius* Engl.) والاليزا (*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.) واليوكالبتوز (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.) والياسمين الزفر (*Clerodendron inermis* (L.) Gaerth) والدونديا (*Dodonaea viscosa* Jacq.). لوحظ من خلال نتائج البحث الحالي تسجيل ملوثات الهواء الأساسية المقاسة في المواقع الملوثة والمتمثلة بـ SO_2 ، NO_2 ، و الدقائقات (TSP و RSPM) قيما مرتفعة عند المقارنة مع قيمها في موقع السيطرة. كما وظهرت نتائج البحث أيضا تباينا واضحا في قيم الصفات الفسيولوجية المقاسة في عينات النباتات المختارة بين المواقع الملوثة وموقع السيطرة، مما يعطي دليلا على أن بعض هذه النباتات لها القابلية في مقاومة تلوث الهواء مثل الزيتون والكونوكاريس والاليزا على العكس من نبات السدر واليوكالبتوز والياسمين الزفر والدونديا التي يمكن وصفها بأنها حساسة لتلوث الهواء لأنها سجلت قيما أقل للصفات الفسيولوجية في المواقع الملوثة من موقع السيطرة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تلوث الهواء، أوراق أشجار، كلوروفيل، كاروتين، برولين، دقائقات، عوادم السيارات

Changes in some physiological characteristics of leaves of seven trees species in Baghdad City in response to air pollution

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ABSTRACT

The concentration of different photosynthesis dyes chlorophylls and carotenes and proline amino acid were estimated in the leaves of seven species of trees exposed to air pollution caused by vehicle exhaust emissions and other sources in Baghdad City. These seven genera are of economic, environmental and aesthetic importance; (*Olea europaea* L.) , (*Ziziphus spina-Christi* (L.) Desf.) , (*Conocarpus lancifolius*, Engl) , (*Albizia lebbeck* L. Benth), (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, Dehnh), (*Clerodendron inermis* (L.) Gaerth) and (*Dodonaea viscosa* Jacq). The results of the present study showed that the measured air pollutants; SO_2 , NO_2 , TSP and RSPM recorded high values in the contaminated sites when compared with their values in control site. The results also showed a clear variation of the physiological parameters measured values in the selected tree samples between the contaminated sites and control site, giving evidence that some of these trees have tolerance potential to air pollution such as *O. europaea* , *C. lancifolius* and *A. lebbeck* , unlike *Z. spina-christi* , *E. camaldulensis* , *C. inermis* and *D. viscosa* that can be described as sensitive to air pollution, because they recorded lower physiological values in contaminated sites than control site.

كان في نبات الزيتون وبلغ 0.104 ± 0.015 mg/g, اما موقع السيطرة فقد بلغ اعلى معدل في نبات الياسمين زفر 0.216 ± 0.050 mg/g, بينما سجل الزيتون ادنى معدل 0.048 ± 0.025 mg/g.

جدول رقم (1): ملوثات الهواء الاساسية (الغازات والدقائقات) المسجلة في المواقع الملوثة وموقع السيطرة ضمن مدينة بغداد خلال مدة الدراسة من 2016 – 2017

فترة الدراسة	SO ₂ ppm/m ³		NO ₂ ppm/m ³		RSPM µg/m ³		TSP µg/m ³	
	المواقع الملوثة	موقع السيطرة	المواقع الملوثة	موقع السيطرة	المواقع الملوثة	موقع السيطرة	المواقع الملوثة	موقع السيطرة
فصل الصيف	1.78	0.04	2.05	0.04	45.48	10	434.8	195.5
فصل الخريف	1.48	0.03	2.05	0.04	49.05	9.3	437.9	180
فصل الشتاء	1.23	0.04	3.68	0.05	13.65	5.4	465.4	200
فصل الربيع	2.28	0.05	1.79	0.07	95.83	15.7	585.1	235
المعدل الكلي	1.69	0.04	2.39	0.05	51.00	10.1	480.8	202.63

جدول رقم (2): تراكيز بعض الصفات الفسيولوجية في عينات اوراق الاشجار المختارة من المواقع الملوثة وموقع السيطرة ضمن مدينة بغداد خلال مدة الدراسة

الصفات الفسيولوجية (المتوسط \pm الانحراف المعياري)										نوع النبات
جزء بالمليون		البرولين		كلوروفيل a ملغم/غم		كلوروفيل b ملغم/غم		الكلوروفيل الكلي ملغم/غم		
موقع السيطرة	المواقع الملوثة	موقع السيطرة	المواقع الملوثة	موقع السيطرة	المواقع الملوثة	موقع السيطرة	المواقع الملوثة	موقع السيطرة	المواقع الملوثة	
0.955 \pm 0.163	1.312 \pm 0.295	0.007 \pm 0.002	0.018 \pm 0.002	0.048 \pm 0.025	0.104 \pm 0.015	0.012 \pm 0.007	0.036 \pm 0.008	0.002 \pm 0.001	0.005 \pm 0.001	الزيتون <i>O. europae</i>
7.504 \pm 3.373	5.783 \pm 0.863	0.020 \pm 0.010	0.022 \pm 0.002	0.192 \pm 0.067	0.237 \pm 0.034	0.080 \pm 0.029	0.080 \pm 0.007	0.021 \pm 0.003	0.012 \pm 0.003	السدر <i>Z. spina-christi</i>
0.960 \pm 0.373	2.535 \pm 0.808	0.010 \pm 0.003	0.018 \pm 0.002	0.079 \pm 0.023	0.173 \pm 0.049	0.022 \pm 0.011	0.052 \pm 0.013	0.002 \pm 0.001	0.005 \pm 0.002	كونوكاريس <i>C. lancifolius</i>
5.489 \pm 1.805	6.573 \pm 2.044	0.019 \pm 0.006	0.026 \pm 0.003	0.188 \pm 0.060	0.248 \pm 0.019	0.086 \pm 0.035	0.089 \pm 0.007	0.015 \pm 0.004	0.011 \pm 0.002	الالبيزا <i>A. lebbeck</i>
4.256 \pm 0.965	2.715 \pm 0.732	0.011 \pm 0.003	0.020 \pm 0.003	0.175 \pm 0.042	0.229 \pm 0.033	0.086 \pm 0.027	0.080 \pm 0.011	0.008 \pm 0.002	0.012 \pm 0.003	يوكالبتوز <i>E.camaldulensis</i>
14.991 \pm 1.262	13.895 \pm 1.330	0.015 \pm 0.004	0.021 \pm 0.003	0.216 \pm 0.050	0.230 \pm 0.063	0.096 \pm 0.026	0.094 \pm 0.016	0.013 \pm 0.002	0.013 \pm 0.002	ياسمين زفر <i>C. inermis</i>
1.453 \pm 0.615	1.297 \pm 0.304	0.012 \pm 0.006	0.016 \pm 0.003	0.088 \pm 0.035	0.143 \pm 0.038	0.047 \pm 0.018	0.049 \pm 0.013	0.014 \pm 0.003	0.008 \pm 0.002	دونييا <i>D. viscosa</i>

المناقشة

يعد غاز ثاني اوكسيد الكبريت من ملوثات الهواء الاساسية والذي ينبعث من مصادر طبيعية او صناعية مختلفة , إذ يقدر معدل الانبعاث السنوي عالميا لهذا الغاز في الهواء حوالي 114 مليون طن متري , وتساهم المصادر الصناعية عن حوالي 90 % منه (14)، وهذا قد يؤيد نتائج البحث الحالي إذ سجلت المواقع الملوثة معدلا عاليا لتركيز هذا الغاز والبالغ 1.69 ppm/m^3 مقارنة مع موقع السيطرة والذي بلغ 0.04 ppm/m^3 . اما غاز ثاني اوكسيد النتروجين فيعد هو الاخر من الغازات الملوثة للهواء بشكل كبير نسبة الى تنوع مصادر انبعاثه الطبيعية والصناعية، إذ يقدر معدل الانبعاث السنوي العالمي لأكاسيد النتروجين الفعالة في الهواء حوالي 230 مليون طن متري وتساهم المصادر الصناعية بحوالي 60 % منها (14، 15). وهذا قد يعطي دليلا لتجاوز قيمة تركيز غاز ثاني اوكسيد النتروجين والبالغة 2.39 ppm/m^3 قيمة غاز ثاني اوكسيد الكبريت في الدراسة الحالية في المواقع الملوثة وكذلك قيمة موقع السيطرة والبالغة 0.05 ppm/m^3 . تعد المواد الدقائقية العالقة في الهواء من اخطر ملوثات الهواء نظرا لما تسببه من مشاكل صحية وبينية وقد يعود ذلك الى تنوع مصادر ها الطبيعية والصناعية وكذلك تنوع طبيعتها وحجومها (16) . وهذا ما لوحظ في نتائج البحث الحالي , إذ بلغ معدل الدقائقات العالقة الكلي $480.8 \mu\text{g/m}^3$ في المواقع الملوثة وهو بذلك قد تجاوز قيمة منطقة السيطرة والبالغة $202.638 \mu\text{g/m}^3$. وقد يعود ارتفاع المعدل السنوي لملوثات الهواء خلال اشهر الربيع الى زيادة النشاط السكاني خلال هذه الفترة مما يؤدي الى زيادة الكثافة المرورية للمركبات في مدينة بغداد والذي

سجلت النباتات الالبيزا والسدر والياسمين زفر واليوكالبتوز اعلى قيم لتركيز الكاروتين في المواقع الملوثة وبلغت مقدرة mg/g 0.003 ± 0.026 و 0.003 ± 0.021 و 0.003 ± 0.020 على التوالي , بينما سجل نباتي الزيتون والكونوكاريس التركيز نفسه وبلغ 0.002 ± 0.018 اما نبات الدودونيا فقد سجل ادنى قيمة وبلغت 0.003 ± 0.016 , اما في موقع السيطرة فقد بلغت القيم مقدرة 0.010 ± 0.020 و 0.006 ± 0.019 و 0.004 ± 0.015 و 0.006 ± 0.012 و 0.003 ± 0.011 و 0.003 ± 0.010 و 0.002 ± 0.007 في نباتات السدر والالبيزا والياسمين زفر والدودونيا واليوكالبتوز والكونوكاريس والزيتون على التوالي.

سجل اعلى تركيز للبرولين في اوراق نبات الياسمين زفر وبلغ $13.895 \pm 1.330 \text{ ppm}$ في المواقع الملوثة وكان هو الاعلى ايضا في موقع السيطرة , إذ بلغ تركيزه $14.991 \pm 1.262 \text{ ppm}$, اما بقية انواع النباتات فقد بلغ تركيز البرولين لعيناتها في المواقع الملوثة 5.783 ± 0.863 و $6.573 \pm 2.044 \text{ ppm}$ في نباتي الالبيزا والسدر على التوالي و $2.715 \pm 0.732 \text{ ppm}$ و 2.535 ± 0.808 في نباتي اليوكالبتوز والكونوكاريس , اما نباتي الزيتون والدودونيا فقد بلغ تركيزهما على التوالي $1.312 \pm 0.295 \text{ ppm}$ و 1.297 ± 0.304 , بينما بلغت تراكيز عينات موقع السيطرة للنباتات السدر والالبيزا واليوكالبتوز والدودونيا والكونوكاريس والزيتون 7.504 ± 3.373 و 5.489 ± 1.805 و 4.256 ± 0.965 و 1.453 ± 0.615 و 0.960 ± 0.373 و 0.955 ± 0.163 مقدرة بوحدة ppm على التوالي.

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يرافقها ارتفاع مقدار الانبعاث للعوامل فضلا عن وجود مصادر التلوث الأخرى الثابتة في تلك المناطق.

تعد النباتات مهمة جدا في الحفاظ على التوازن البيئي من خلال خلق بيئة صحية ونظيفة لحياة الإنسان (2). يكمن الدور الكبير للنباتات في دراسة تلوث الهواء في مستوى وطبيعة استجابتها الى ملوثات الهواء المختلفة , فهي تعطي إشارة مبكرة لوجود حالة التلوث عن طريق تبدل بعض صفاتها المظهرية وبالتالي يمكن الاعتماد عليها في تقييم نوعية الهواء (11). لوحظ ان تعرض النباتات الى ملوثات الهواء فأغلبها تعاني من تغيرات فسيولوجية قبل ظهور التغيرات المظهرية في الأوراق, إذ تعد الأوراق هي أكثر اجزاء النبات حساسية لملوثات الهواء وغيرها من العوامل الخارجية لذا استعملت الصفات الفسيولوجية للأوراق النباتية لتقييم مدى تحمل النباتات الجهد البيئي المسلط عليها والمتمثل بتلوث الهواء (17). تم استعمال قيم محتوى الكلوروفيل للأوراق النباتية بشكل واسع في دراسة تأثير ملوثات الهواء في النباتات ومن هذه الدراسات (18, 19), إذ لوحظ ان استجابة النبات لملوثات الهواء تعتمد بشكل اساسي على نوع النبات وعلى درجة تلوث المنطقة , وهذا ما لوحظ ايضا في نتائج البحث الحالي إذ تباينت تراكيز محتوى الكلوروفيل الكلي بين انواع النباتات والمواقع المدروسة كذلك الكلوروفيل A و B فقد اظهرت هي الاخرى تباينا في تراكيزها, كما ونلاحظ تجاوز قيم تركيز كلوروفيل B قيم تركيز كلوروفيل A وهذا ما يبينه (20) إذ وصف كلوروفيل A بأنه أكثر تأثرا من كلوروفيل B ويعود سبب انخفاض تركيزه الى فعالية انزيم الـ chlorophyllase الذي يعمل على تحلله وتحويله الى phaeophytin من خلال سحب ايون المغنيسيوم منه واستبداله مع ايون الهيدروجين المتراكم داخل النبات نتيجة لفاقد الاكاسيد الحامضية للكربيت والنيتروجين . يوفر تقدير كل من محتوى الكلوروفيل والكاروتين والبرولين بيانات لا بأس بها حول الحالة الفسيولوجية للنبات , إذ لوحظ تغير هذه الصفات بشكل كبير نتيجة التأثيرات البيئية الناجمة عن تلوث الهواء (21). تلعب صبغة الكاروتين دورا مهما في مجمل عملية التركيب الضوئي فهي تقوم بحماية صبغة الكلوروفيل من اثار الاكسدة الضوئية وكذلك صبغة مساعدة في عملية التركيب الضوئي (22), إذ نلاحظ ارتفاع تركيزها في عينات النباتات في المواقع الملوثة مقارنة مع موقع السيطرة في اغلب الانواع المدروسة , يمتلك البرولين قابلية تراكم عالية داخل انسجة النبات والتي تجعله ذو اهمية كبيرة خاصة خلال فترات الجهد البيئي العالي (23), إذ بلغت العينات تركيزا عاليا وهذا توافق مع دراسة (24) لنوعين من النباتات وهما *Albizia* و *Callistemon citrinus* و *lebbeck* المزروعة في منطقة احد المصانع النفطية الكبيرة في ايران مقارنة مع موقع السيطرة , كما وجد ارتفاع تركيز محتوى البرولين في اوراق النباتات المعرضة الى بخار غاز SO₂ والعناصر الثقيلة (25).

يمكن الاستنتاج من الدراسة الحالية ان الانواع التي تسجل قيما مرتفعة للصفات الفسيولوجية في المناطق الملوثة مقارنة مع السيطرة توصف بانها نباتات مقاومة لتلوث الهواء ولها القابلية في خزن و مراكمة ملوثات الهواء , بينما الانواع التي تسجل قيما منخفضة فيمكن استعمالها في المراقبة الحيوية بوصفها مؤشرات حيوية لتلوث الهواء.

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