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FORWARD

Year 2011 is the success year of our Journal- The International Journal for Sciences and Technology- IJST. Great values had been added to our Journal, and today, It is my pleasure to welcome you back and present you this issue, Volume 6, No. 2 (2011), the second issue of this year, with diversity of researches and elite experts of the Editorial Board and Advisory Group. The members of Editorial Board, the ICAST and TSTC teamwork and I hope you will find this collection of research articles useful and informative.

This issue, IJST had been gifted by new Outstanding Expert, *Prof. Loai Al-Shamaony* as a new member in the Editorial Board who presented great efforts for evaluating many researches in this issue. On behalf of IJST team, I would like to present him our deep appreciation and thanking for his patiency, following up, and evaluating the researches.

We are so honored to have all the new editorial board members being joined us in 2011, to strengthen our efforts, raising the prestigious level of the journal, and share in pushing all steps toward shining scientific future in Arab World.

The journal is one of the scientific contributions offered by *the International Centre for Advancement of Sciences and Technology* to the science and technology community (Arab region with specific focus on Iraq and International).

Finally, on behalf of *the International centre*, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the efforts of the Editorial Board, Advisory group with their valuable efforts in evaluating papers, Researchers and the Editorial Board Secretary for managing the scientific, design, technical and administrative aspects of the Journal and for preparing this volume for final printing and publishing.

Editor-in-Chief IJST Abdul Jabbar Al- Shammari

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ENGLISH SECTION

Extraction and Purification of Lectin from Grape Seeds

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to isolate lectin from seeds of <u>Vitis vinifera</u> by extraction using different solvents (phosphate buffer 0.1M (pH 7), phosphate buffer with NaCl 0.5M, acetate buffer (pH 5), tap water and distilled water. The highest specific activity (0.134 unit/ml) was observed in tap water. Further purification was done by precipitation with ammonium sulfate at 25-50% saturation. The dialyzed ammonium sulfate precipitate was subjected to affinity chromatography using sepharose- 6B column and fractions where tested by lectin activity. The lectin designated as lectin specific to galactose (gallectins) with (187.5 unit/mg) specific activity and 3.043 purification fold. Lectin agglutinated human erythrocytes of AB blood group (23.9 unit/mL) activity as well as erythrocytes of bird, chicken, cattle, but does not agglutinate sheep, rats, and rabbit erythrocytes.

Key words: Vitis vinifera, plant lectin, lectin extraction

الملخص باللغة العربية

هدف الدراسة عزل اللكتين من بذور العنب Vitis vinifera بوساطة محاليل مختلفة (محلول الفوسفات الداريء بتركيز 0.1 مولر ذي رقم هيدروجين 7، محلول الفوسفات الداريء مع كلوريد الصوديوم بتركيز 0.5 مولر ، داريء الخلات ذي رقم هيدروجين 5، ماء الحنفية ، والماء المقطر . اعطى ماء الحنفية اعلى فعالية نوعية (0.134 وحدة/ملغ) تبعها تتقية اللكتين المستخلص من بذور العنب Vitis vinifera بالترسيب بكبريتات الأمونيوم بنسبة تشبع 25–50% ثم تقنية كروماتوغرافي عالية الألفة بأستخدام عمود التلازن 6B – Sepharose وقدرة فعالية التلازن الدموي للكتين ، وكان اللكتين متخصص لسكر الكالكتوز (كالكتو لكتين) وقد اعطى فعالية نوعية (187.5 وحدة/ملغم) وبلغت عدد مرات التنقيه 0.043 مرة, وقد اظهر اللكتين المستخلص فعالية (23.9 وحدة/مللتر) تلازن كريات الدم في الانسان من نوع AB وكذلك تلازن كريات دم الطيور ، الدجاج والماشية ، ولم يظهر تلازن اتجاه دم ، الخراف والفئران ودم الأرنب .

INTRODUCTION

Vitis vinifera L (common grapevine) is one of the worlds largest fruit crops with a global production of around 69 million tons in 2006 (1). Since, about 80% of the total amount is utilized for the production of wine and juice, 10 million tons of grape pomace arise within a few weeks of harvest time, these wastes pose potential disposal and pollution problems along with loss of valuable biomass and nutrients (2,3).Bioconversion food of processing residues has increased attention regarding to fact that these residual matters represent possible and utilizable resources for conversion into useful products. In this context, the utilization of wastes of fruit processed as sources of heterogeneous grope of portion of non-immune origin with their noncatalystic binding sites capable of recognizing and reversibly binding to specific saccharide functional ingredients is a promising field (4).

Grape seeds are considered rich sources of polyphenolic compound (proanthocyanidin) antioxidant represent a group of condensed flavon -3-ol-such procyanidin that can be found in many plants like red wine of Vitis vinifera (the common grape)(5)

Lectin constitute a heterogeneous group of protein of non-immune origin with their non-catalytic binding sites capable of recognizing and reversibly binding to specific saccharide moieties(4).

Lectin was firstly found in plant and were latter isolated from animals as well (6). Seeds are the richest sources of lectins that show antioxidant or antibacterial activity, these agglutinins are also a abundant in vegetative organs such as root, leaf, rhizome, and stem (7, 8).

The large concentration of lectin in plant seeds decreases with growth and suggests a role in plant germination and perhaps in the seeds survival it self (9).

There are several hypothesis regarding the physiological functions of lectins in plants, such as involvement in defense mechanisms, sell recognition, symbiosis, transport, immobilization and storage of carbohydrate (5).

The present research reports the extraction and purification of lectin from seeds of <u>Vitis vinifera</u> belonging to the family vitaceae we have also detected hemagglutination activity.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Extraction of Vitis vinfera seeds:

Seeds of <u>Vitis</u> <u>vinifera</u> were collected from locally market, grape seeds were grinded, each of 20 grams were soaked in different solvents included potassium-phosphate buffer 0.1 M (pH 7), potassium phosphate buffer with NaCl 0.5M, Acetate buffer (pH 5), tap water, distilled water.

Each of these solvents had been homogenized separately with seed flour by ratio (1:5). The flour extracts from seeds were stirred for 15 min and centrifuged at 10,000 xg for 20min. The supernatants kept in 4°C.

Hemagglutination Activity

Preparation of erythrocyte suspension:

The blood used was of human blood as well as animal blood (rat, rabbit, chicken, cattle, sheep and bird) and were mixed with phosphate buffer solution (PBS) (pH 9.8). These suspensions were centrifuged at 800xg for 10 min; the compact red blood cells were suspended in 3% formalin maintained at 37°C for 12-24 hrs.

After this, samples were centrifuged several times until the supernatant is clear. The cell suspension was kept at 4°C before measurement of agglutination activity (11).

Assay of hemagglutination activity:

Hemagglutination activity measured according to (11). One hemagglutination unit (HU) is defined as the mount of lectin required to give 50% reduction in absorbancy at 260 nm at the erythrocyte suspention.

Protein determination:

The dye binding method of Bradford (12) was used in determining the protein content of the crude extract, ammonium sulfate fraction and the concentrated sepharose – 6B fraction that showed lectin activity.

Lectin purification

1- Ammonium sulfate precipitation:

2.948 gm of Ammonium sulfate were added to a 22 ml aqueous extract ammonium sulfate with constant stirring to a concentration of 0-25% saturation, the precipitates were removed by centrifugation at 9000xg for 20min.

The clear supernatant was then adjusts with constant stirring and kept overnight at 4°C. the precipitate thus formed was collected by centrifugation as above dissolved in PBS (pH 7.2) and addition amount of ammonium sulfate to reach 25-50% saturation. And repeat above steps. The protein was then precipitated by adding ammonium sulfate to 50-75% saturation and repeat the previous steps. The pellets were resuspended in distilled water, extensively dialyzed against distilled water using 2000 Da cut-off dialysis tubing (sigma chemical company).

2- Affinity chromatography:

After fractions that exhibited agglutination activity in previous step. A sepharose – 6B column (sigma chemical company) (16mm x 1.5 mm) washed with PBS and the bounded

<u>Vitis vinifera</u> lectin was displaced with 0.1m D- galactose (w/v) and collected at a rate of 14 ml/h. Each fraction was repeatedly tested for hemagglutination actively, those with high activity were pooled and dialysis then kept at 4°C, for future application. Protein concentration was determined using serum albumin as standard (12).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

<u>Vitis vinifera</u> seeds were extracted by different solvents: (potassium phosphate buffer 0.1M (pH 7), potassium phosphate buffer with NaCl 0.5, acetate buffer (pH 5), tap water and distilled water. The highest activity (0.134 unit/ml) of <u>Vitis vinifera</u> seeds were observed in the tap water as solvent used to extraction of lectin as shown in figure (1).

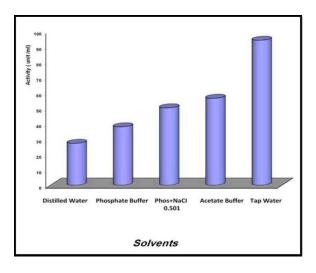


Figure (1): Different solvents extracted <u>Vitis</u> <u>vinifera</u> seeds

Olsnes et al (13) Used for the extraction of lectins from Aborus precatorius and Ricinus communis were the same as those used for the extraction of abrin and ricin (14, 15), except that the defatted caster beans were extracted with 0.14M NaCl, rather than with distilled water.

In the initial survey for the presents of lectins from the seeds of <u>Vitis</u> <u>vinifera</u>

only blood type AB was used for hemagglutination assay and results of the survey was presented in figure (2).

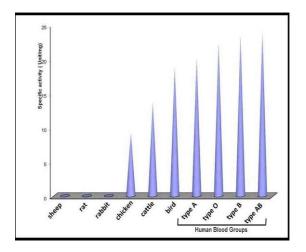


Figure (2): Hemagglutination assay of Vitis vinifera seeds using different Red Blood cells

Agglutination using animal blood was done, the agglutination was not observed in sheep, rat, rabbit, blood, but the highest agglutination activity (23.9 unit/ml) show with RBCs of AB group, it suggest that the lectin is blood group specific.

The human blood types have different sugar moieties on the surface of the cell, Type A has n-acetyle- Dgalactoseamin, D-galctose for type B and L- fucose in type 0 blood, type AB contains the sugar determinates for both A and B.

Agglutination occurs when the lectin in teracs with these sugar moieties. Nonblood type specifficity of lectin may be due to the presence of multiple bindin sites where it can recognize all the determination for each blood type (16).

This observation suggested that lectin could be used as a potential tool for the study of the antigenic specificity on ABO blood groups (17).

Canavalia gladiate lectin agglutinated human type A, B and O erythrocytes equally. Specific almost monosaccharides such as D-mannose have been shown to be potent inhibitor of the biological activities of Canavalia gladiate lectin (18).

While the isolated lectin from the seeds Artocarpuslis camansi Blanco considered being non-blood specific since it agglutinates all human blood types (16).

Agglutination using animal was done, the agglutinate was not observed in sheep, rat, rabbit, blood by (19) agalactose binding lectin from the venom of the snake Bothrops godmani (Godmann's Pitviper). agglutinates erythrocytes from mice, rabbit, cow and human (all ABO types either Rh positive or negative) but does not agglutinate sheep, goat and hourse. (Oxybelis seneus) erythrowtes.

Purification of lectin from Vitis vinifera seeds included two steps, the first step precipitation by ammonium sulphate saturation as shown in table (1).

Table (1) purification scheme of lectin from Vitis vinifera seeds

steps	Volume (ml)	Activity (unit/ml)	Protein (mg/ml)	Specific activity (unit/mg)	Total activity	Purification fold	Recovery (%)
Ammonium sulphate (25-50%)	5	36	0.584	61.60	180	1	100
Sepharose – 6B	9	15	0.08	187.5	135	3.043	75

The best precipitation of ammonium sulphate in (25-50%) saturation, about 60% of the total active protein was precipitated resulting in (1) fold purification while no active protein was precipitated in (0-25%) saturation & (19u/mg) in (50-75%) saturation as shown in figure (3).

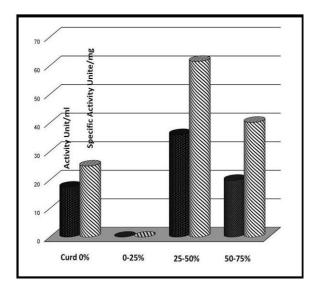


Figure (3): ammonium sulfate (%) pp% for Vitis vinifera seeds

The second step of purification of lectins from <u>Vitis vinifera</u> using affinity chromatography on sepharose-6B column, the elution profile of lectin on the sepharose-6B column is present in figure (4).

Tow peaks were visible, but only one peak showed agglutination which falls 33-37 between the tube. The sepharose - 6B bounded fraction eluted with 0.1M D-galactose in the eluting buffer, specific activity (187.5 unit/mg) with purification fold 3.043 and recovery about 75%, so the lectin isolated from seeds of Vitis vinifera was galactose specific lectin. Aglucose / mannose - binding lectin was isolated from the seeds of Parkia discolor (Mimosoideae) using affinity chromategraphy on sephadex G-100 gel (18).

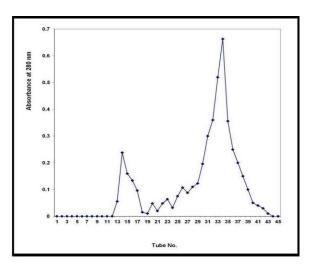


Figure (4): purification of <u>Vitis vinifera</u> lectin (VVL) By affinity chromatography using sepharose – 6B column (16x 1.5 mm) equilibrated in PBS and the affinity bound lectin was eluted with 0.1M D-galactose fractions of 5mL were collected at flow rate of 15 ml/hr.

from Japanese jack (canavalia gladiate agglutinin, (GA) was purified by affinity chromatography on a maltamyl-sepharose column Galectins are the family of protein defined by at least on characteristic carbohydrate recognition domain (CRD) with affinity for D-galactose (21). Lectins are used as probes for identification and mapping sugars on cell surfaces and as specific reagent affinity in chromatography for the solution of saccharide containing biomolecules because of it agglutinating property and this ability to bind glycoconjugates (22) the properties are also the basic in using lectin for blood typing - cell separation bacterial typing and bone marrow transplantation(4)

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A Comparison of Neonatal Bilirubin Determined by Blood Gas Analyzer and Auto Analyzer

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ABSTRACT

As high levels of serum bilirubin well known to be toxic to the brain especially preterm neonates, many methods adapted for bilirubin measurement. We evaluated total bedside blood gas analyzer bilirubin (BsB) in preterm and term newborns compared to central laboratory auto analyzer bilirubin (TsB). An observational study on term and preterm newborns paired samples were checked for BsB and TsB looking for the significantly compared values, time needed, gestational age, weight, and anemia and blood volume extraction. A hundred forty one term and preterm newborns were included, birth weights range from 460 to 3450 g with a mean of 1450 and gestational ages from 23 to 40 weeks with a mean of 30.4 weeks. The correlation of TsB to BsB was linear and statistically significant, as well as hemoglobin and hematocrit, especially preterm neonate or term neonates already given phototherapy when the transcutaneous bilirubin measurement cannot be recommended the bedside blood gas analyzer bilirubin, hemoglobin and hematocrit were found to be statistically correlated and minimizing the time and extraction blood volume.

Key Words: TsB (Total serum bilirubin), TcB (Transcutaneous bilirubin), BsB (Bedside total bilirubin), GDPD (Glucose diphosphodehydrogenase deficiency), DCT (Direct combs test)

الملخص باللغة العربية

من المعلوم أن المستويات العالية من البيليروبين في الدم تكون سامة للدماغ وخصوصا حديثي الولادة قبل الأوان ولذلك و جدت العديد من الأساليب لقياس البيليروبين ونحن قمنا بتقييم مستويات البيليروبين باستخدام جهاز فحص غازات الدم البيليروبين في الأطفال حديثي الولادة قبل الأوان والمكتملين الحمل بدراسة مقارنة مع عينات أخرى بنفس الوقت ترسل للمختبر المركزي بالمستشفى وتمت مقارنة، الوقت اللازم، عمر الحمل، وزن الجسم, وفقر الدم ، وحجم أو كمية الدم المسحوبة لغرض الفحص.

مائة وواحد وأربعون مولودا مكتملا وحديثي الولادة قبل الأوان وكانت أوزانهم تتراوح ما بين 460 حتى 3450 غرام مع متوسط 1450 غرام 1450 غرام الحمل مابين 23 حتى 40 أسبوع بمتوسط قدره 30،4 أسابيع. وكانت النتائج مابين المختبر المركزي وجهاز فحص غازات الدم متقاربة وذات دلالة إحصائية، وكذلك الهيموجلوبين والهيماتوكريت وخصوصا حديثي الولادة الخدج أو ممن استعمل لهم العلاج بالضوء حيث قياس البيليروبين عبر الجلد لا يمكن اجرائه واستخلصنا بأن الفحص بجهاز غازات الدم ممكن أن تقيس البيليروبين، الهيموغلوبين و الهيماتوكريت وبنتائج تكون مقاربة إحصائيا وتقليل الوقت و حجم الدم اللازم.

INTRODUCTION

Neonatal jaundice is one of the most common diseases during the early neonatal period that may prompt hospital readmission where hyperbilirubinaemia can lead potentially irreversible bilirubin-induced neurotoxicity especially in preterm babies with whom the blood brain barriers were not efficient enough to protect the brain from bilirubin neurotoxicity [1]. In the United States 15.5% Caucasian newborns of develop jaundice with a peak total serum bilirubin (TsB) concentration >204 µmol/L (12 mg/dl).[1] assessment for jaundice severity can be unreliable .(3)On the other hand transcutaneous bilirubinometry (TcB), a screening tool first introduced (by Yamanoushi et al) [2,3] can help in jaundice detection but with limited use preterm's and terms already phototherapy applied for them. Routine use of jaundice measuring meters has been shown to reduce the and the need for measurements[4,5] and decrease the readmission rate hyperbilirubinaemia[6,7]. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommended pre - discharge measurement of the bilirubin level using TsB \circ r transcutaneous bilirubin (TcB) with assessment of clinical risk factors[8]. The best-documented method for assessing the risk of developing subsequent hyperbilirubinaemia was to measure the TsB or TcB levels and plot the results on a monogram [9]. Phototherapy would be implemented according to the TsB level and risk levels (low, medium and high) at specific hours of life [8]. But preterm infants less than 35 weeks or those who have been exposed to phototherapy bedside this TcB iaundice meters were not recommended to be reliable by manufacturer and American academy of pediatrics as well [8].

While in intensive care units where the bed side blood gas analyzer can do measure as a bedside total bilirubin (BsB) test with 0.1ml of blood in 2-3 minutes time compared to at least 1 ml blood and most unpredictable time for the central laboratory auto analyzer measurement of serum bilirubin with the concern that blood extraction is the most common cause of neonatal anemia especially in preterm babies as well as the increased risk of bilirubin encephalopathy with delay in treatment initiation of Improvements serum to bilirubin monitoring systems aim to simplify the process, minimize requirements, reduce or eliminate errors, reducing the volume of blood extraction and provide additional information for patients with jaundice. method bilirubin Any new of measurement must continue demonstrate high-quality analytical performance for that we conducted our studv.

AIM OF THE STUDY

High blood concentrations of bilirubin are toxic to the brain and may cause kernicterus, determination of bilirubin levels were performed for many and several different newborns. methods are available. We tried to evaluate the significance, value, cost and time consumed for bedside blood gas analyzer estimation hyperbilirubinaemia as well as anemia in preterm and term newborns when compared to central laboratory auto estimation analvzer hyperbilirubinaemia especially in cases where TcB estimation was limited.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is an observational cohort comparative study conducted on term preterm newborn population admitted to the neonatal care unit of TAWAM university Hospital, Al Ain city, United Arab of Emirates.

Total of 141 newborns between April 2009 and August 2010 were included in the study. Any neonate clinically suspected to be jaundiced a paired samples were checked for BsB using bedside 0.1 ml capillary tube of blood machine 1minute requirement and 1ml sample for serum TsB assay carried out in the central laboratory auto analyzer with a variable time requirement ranging from 15 to 60 minutes in some cases looking for the significantly compared values, time needed, risk factors, gestational age, weight, anemia and blood volume extraction of newborns admitted to the nursery, delta bilirubin concentration was not calculated as part of our data in both methods.

Inclusion Criteria

All clinically jaundiced neonates admitted to the NICU regardless of the gestational age included for them two compared samples were analyzed.

Exclusion criteria

Any neonate admitted for comfort care only (Already decided not compatible with life and not for resuscitation) excluded from the study.

Statistical analysis

SPSS V. 16.0 used for statistical analysis. The correlation between BsB values and TsB measurements was Pearson's determined by linear regression analysis. The differences were considered statistically significant at a P value of <0.05.

RESULTS

The ranges of birth weights were 460 to 3450 g with a mean of 1450 g and gestational ages were 23 to 40 weeks а mean of 30.4 weeks. respectively. TsB values ranged from 10 to 398 µmol/L (mean +/- standard deviation: 127 +/- 68.3 µmol/L) while for BsB in blood gas analyzer ranged from 1.4 to 412 µmol/L (mean +/-

standard deviation: 133 +/- 72.3 umol/L). The overall correlation of TsB to BsB as seen in (figure 1) was linear and statistically significant. Similar statistics were evident in subset parameters categorized such central laboratory serum hematocrit (mean +/- standard deviation: 38.5 +/-7.9) versus Bedside machine hematocrit (mean +/standard deviation: 38.4 +/- 7.8) as in (figure 2) statistically shows linear and significant. Gestational age (mean +/standard deviation: 30.4 +/- 5.9), body weight (mean +/- standard deviation: +/-0.91) and statistical significance. In 14(10%) of 141 of the study population infants were GDPD deficient and 3(2%) were DCT positive.

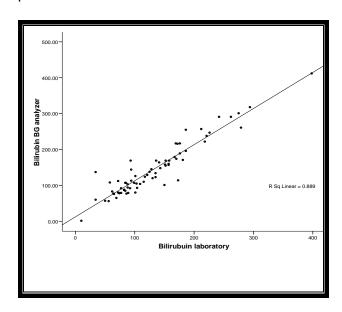


Figure (1): Bilirubin measured by the blood gas analyzer plotted against the laboratory auto analyzer bilirubin (correlation between TSB and BsB).

Figure (2): Hemoglobin measured by the blood gas analyzer plotted against the laboratory hemoglobin.

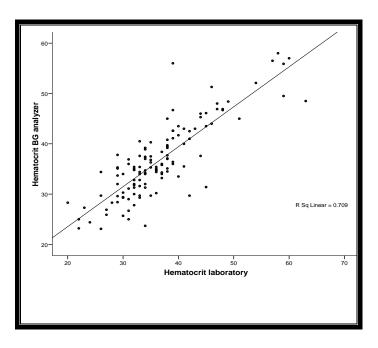


Figure (3): Hematocrit measured by the blood gas analyzer plotted against the laboratory hematocrit

DISCUSSION

Visual assessment for jaundice unreliable, severity can be transcutaneous bilirubinometer, screening tool first introduced in Japan [2, 3] can help in detection. Routine use of jaundice measuring meters has been shown to reduce the cost and need for TsB measurements [4, 5] and decrease the readmission rate for hyperbilirubinaemia [6, 7]. We have shown significant correlation between TsB and BsB measurements in our newborns included in the study (tables 1 and 2).

Table (1) Comparative Data of the study

Variable	Blood gas analyzer Mean	Hospital laboratory auto analyzer Mean	P Value
Bilirubin	133	127	1.00
Hematocrit	38.4	38.5	0.183
Hemoglobin	16.0	14.7	0.80

Table (2) Common variable data of the study

Variables	Mini.	Maxi.	Mean	Standard deviation	
Gestational age(weeks)	22.0	40.0	30.42	5.92	
Birth weight (grams)	460	3405	1450	950 0.91	
Total bilirubin BG* analyzer	1.34	412.0	133	72.12	
Total bilirubin auto analyzer	10	398	127	68.35	
Hematocrit auto analyzer	23	63	38.5	7.9	
Hematocrit BG analyzer	23	60	38.4	7.8	

*BG =Blood Gas

Previous studies and recommendations of non invasive transcutaneous bilirubin method levels can easily be measured using the JM 103 bilirubinometer [10] but it was not applied for preterm newborns less than 35 weeks gestation and those phototherapy already applied to them, while in our study gestational age distributed among different age groups with a mean of prematurity as shown in (figure 4). It has already been shown that the results of different methods of bilirubin measurement varv greatly.[11]

TcB is not identical to serum bilirubin. and should not be considered in isolation; critical decisions should not be made on the basis of a single measurement, confirmation with TsB, along with the consideration of risk factors, is important for decision making,[3] especially for newborns with higher risk [8] where the use of

this non invasive bilirubinometer also would allow more frequent monitoring of increasing bilirubin levels, especially infants with higher risk of developing jaundice [4,5]. With the development of blood gas analyzers, near-patient bilirubin determinations from blood samples became available. These devices are popular because many other clinically important analytes can be determined from the same blood sample. Results provided quickly, and the amount of blood needed is small with clearly correlated estimation of hemoglobin (figure 2) and hematocrit (figure 3) in both laboratory and bed side blood gas analyzer.

In our study, we used blood gas analyzers, which measure total bilirubin levels through multiplewavelength photometry bilirubinometer showing their mean "correct" close to the bilirubin concentration and served as comparison value (Table 1). Previous studies comparing blood analyzers of different brands have shown that the measures obtained from blood gas analyzers are highly statistically concordant [12]. availability of an accurate point of care bilirubin analyzer would facilitate system based bilirubin screening and avoid unnecessary blood tests [13] Point-of-care testing has special favor in emergency transport systems, critical care departments, and cardiothoracic surgical departments, as it is shown by the large volume of systems developed for all of these areas [14, 15].

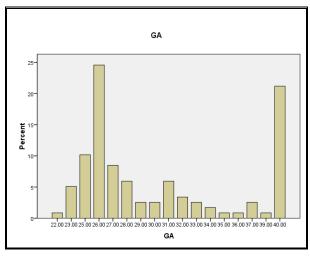


Figure (4); Gestational age distribution

CONCLUSION

An accurate point of care bilirubin analyzer facilitates bilirubin screening and avoids unnecessary blood tests. Our data demonstrate the accuracy and reproducibility of the heel stick bedside blood gas analyzer serum bilirubin measurements in term and preterm newborn infants with high correlation of hemoglobin and hematocrit among well distributed gestational age and birth weight.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To all doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians I would acknowledge them to their support and substantial contributions to conception, and to all newborn infants included in the study seeking for the best to them.

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Protective Effects of Two Medicinal Plants Against CCI₄ Induction of Lipid Peroxidation

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ABSTRACT

Exposure to *CCl*₄ and *Gamma radiation* induces generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) especially hydroxyl radical (·OH) and peroxyl radical (ROO·), which are capable of inducing lipid peroxidation. Earlier studies have demonstrated that extracts of the medicinal and edible plants, *Loranthus europeaus*, *Zingiber officinale*, possessed significant antioxidant activity, measured as radical scavenging. In the present study, we examined the protective and (CCl₄) -induced lipid peroxidation using rat liver mitochondria as model systems. The results obtained showed that the investigated medicinal plant extracts inhibited the formation of lipid hydroperoxide and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances, indicating membrane protective effects. The finding suggests the profound protective effect of the extracts of *Loranthus europeaus & Zingiber officinale* against lipid peroxidation by two major forms of ROS capable of inducing this type of damage in a major organelle, the mitochondria from both rat liver and brain. This observation can possibly explain the health benefits of these medicinal plants.

Key Words: Loranthus europeaus ,Zingiber officinale, Lipid peroxidation Mitochondria

الملخص باللغة العربية

التعرض لمادة رابع كلوريد الكاربون او باستخدام أشعة كاما يؤدي لتوليد الجذور الحرة النشطة (ROS) وخصوصا جذور الهيدروكسيل (*OH) التي لها القابلية لحث اكسدة اللبيدات 0 واثبتت الدراسة الحالية الاولية ان مستخلصات بعض النباتات الطبية والنباتات الصالحة للاكل ومنها ، حب الدبج ، والزنجبار اظهرت بانها ذات فعالية مضادة للاكسدة ومزيلة للجذور الحرة ، وفي دراستنا الحالية تم اختبار اكسدة اللبيدات باستخدام (CCl4) والحماية منها باستخدام كبد الجرذان كموديل واثبتت النتائج ان مستخلصات النباتات الطبية المستخدمة في الدراسة ثبطت معنويا تكون جذور بيروكسيد اللبيدات و حامض الثايوباربتيورك من خلال حمايتها للاغشية هذه النتائج تبين قابلية النباتات حب الدبج و الزنجبار في تثبيط اكسدة اللبيدات التي تحدث من قبل نوعين من الجذور الحرة مسببة تلفأ هذا النوع من التلف يمكن ان يحدث في الغالبية العظمي من عضيات الكبد للجرذان ، ان هذه الملاحظات يمكن ان توضح فائدة هذه النباتات الطبية للصحة.

INTRODUCTION

Lipid peroxidation is a complex process occurring in aerobic cells and reflects interaction between molecular oxygen and polyunsaturated fatty acids. Radicals are known to take part in lipid which causes peroxidation. food deterioration, aging and promotion of cancer (1). It causes a wide range of human diseases including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, neurodegenerative and diseases (2) cardiovascular (3).diseases Dietary antioxidants, especially from plants play a crucial role in preventing the complications of oxidative stress generated by free radicals. Ionizing radiation damages cellular molecules directly transferring energy or indirectly by generation of oxygen-derived free radicals. Excited states and other reactive species are collectively known as reactive oxygen species (ROS) (4), in liver, kidney and brain toxicity (5). Exogenous chemicals and radiation produce peroxidation of lipids leading to structural and functional damage to membranes cellular Polyunsaturated fatty acids present in cellular membranes are especially prone to damage by ROS and the resulting lipid peroxidation can have serious consequences. Lipid peroxidation plays a major role in mediating oxidativedamage in biological systems. There are several toxic by-products of also peroxidation which can damage other biomolecules away from the site of generation (7,8). Among the subcellular organelles mitochondria are one of the key components of the cell killed by radiation-induced oxidative stress. Endogenous antioxidants constitute important defense systems in cells and elicit their action by suppressing the formation of ROS, their scavenging or by repairing the damage caused. Besides this, a number of natural antioxidants are found in plant materials, such as oil seeds, cereal crops, vegetables, fruits, leaves, roots, spices and herbs (9 --, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15). Some of them exhibit significant antioxidant activity (16 --, 17, 18, 19)

and commonly utilized are pharmaceutical purposes and in health foods. Recent evidence indicates that medicinal plants contain a large number of biologically active components that offer protection against degenerative diseases. A number of medicinal plant have recently been reported to possess significant antioxidant activity(20, 21, 22,). Ginger Zingiber Officinale is one of the world's best known spices, and it has also been universally used through out history for its health benefits. The dried extract of ginger contains mono terpenes and ses guiterpenes. The main antioxidant active principles in ginger are the gingerols and shogaols and some related phenolic ketone derivatives. Ginger extract possesses anti-oxidative characteristics, since it can scavenge super-oxide anion and hydroxyl radicals (23, 24). In line with this, Gingerol can inhibit ascorbate/ferrous complex induced lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsomes (25). Ginger was suggested to interfere with inflammation processes (26). Furthermore, ginger acts as a hypo-lipidemic agent in cholesterolfed rabbits (27, 28) and can increase the excretion of cholesterol via bile in rats (29). Loranthus europeaus been used in narcotic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, headache tonic, tearing, rending rheumatic or neuralgic pains, coming on in paroxysms; weak, irregular heart- action, with dyspnoea, cardiac hypertrophy, and valvular insufficiency All parts of the plant contain viscin; also called bird-glue; curiously miscalled birdlime (from the German Vogelleim). deriving its name from the fact that it has been used in Germany in catching small birds. It is very adhesive, soft, and elastic, having a greenish or brownish color; insoluble in water and fixed oils, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in The proof of their antioxidant ether. activity can also explain their mechanism of action and hence, it was considered desirable to evaluate the effect of these plant extracts against lipid peroxidation induced by y -radiation and (Ccl₄), which generates two potent capable of inducing peroxidation, namely hydroxyl radical $(\Box OH)$ and peroxyl radical (ROO \Box).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

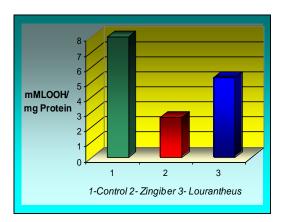
Hydrogen peroxide, ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), 2-thiobarbituric triphenylphosphine trichloroacetic acid, xylenol orange and butylated hydroxyl toluene (BHT) were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co, USA. (Ccl₄) was from Aldrich Chemical Co, USA. Other chemicals used in our study were of the highest quality commercially available from local suppliers. The plants which selected in this study were ,Loranthus europeaus (Fruit) and Zingiber officinale(bulb). The powdered material was defatted with petroleum ether in Soxhlet apparatus for 8 to 10 h and the defatted material was then extracted with 70% Ethanol. Dissolving 0.1 g of the extract in 10 ml of distilled water and stirring for 1 h. The above part of extracts were centrifuged for 15 min and supernatants were stored at -20°C. The supernatants were used to examine the antioxidant properties (28).We had used three different concentrations, i.e. 0.2, 0.5 and 0.8% Three-month-old female Wistar rats (weighing about 215- 225 g) were used for the preparation of mitochondria. In brief, rat liver tissues were excised. homogenized in 0.25 M sucrose containing mΜ EDTA. The homogenate was centrifuged at 3000 g for 10 min to remove cell debris and nuclear fraction. The resultant supernatant was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 10 min to sediment mitochondria. This pellet was washed thrice with 50 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.4 to remove sucrose. The protein was estimated (29) and pellets were suspended in the same buffer (3). The mitochondria were suspended in buffer and exposed to y radiation from 60Co source at a dose rate of 15 Gy/min. The effect of extract on the oxidative-damage caused by radiation was studied at a dose of 450 Gy. Mitochondria (2.0 mg protein/ml) were suspended in the buffer and exposed to radiation with or without the extracts. The effect of extracts on the oxidative- damage caused by (Ccl₄) was also studied. The mitochondria (2.0 mg protein/ml) were exposed to (Ccl₄) (10 mM) with or without extract for 30 min.

The mitochondria after exposed to γ radiation and (Ccl₄) were evaluated for lipid peroxidation. Aliquots (90 ml) of liver mitochondria, after exposure to radiation sample, were transferred to microcentrifuge tubes together with 10 ml of TPP in methanol/10 ml of methanol in blank and test samples respectively. The samples were then vortexed and subsequently incubated for 30 min at room temperature. Next 900 ml of Fox II reagent (xylenol orange (100 mM), butylated hydroxy toluene (4.4 mM), sulphuric acid (25 mM), ammonium ferrous sulphate (250 mM)) was added and samples were incubated for a further 30 min in dark. The samples were centrifuged at 12000 g for 10 min reading absorbance to supernatant at 560 nm. The level of peroxide in the sample was then determined using the difference between mean absorbance of samples with and without TPP treatment and the final volume was extrapolated to H2O2 concentrations in the standard graph. The effect of plants extracts under study on hydroperoxide induction by (Ccl₄) at varying time intervals was determined (31). Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) assav was performed by standard method using malonaldehyde equivalents derived from tetra methoxypropane. Malonaldehyde and other aldehydes have been identified products of Lipid as peroxidation that react with thiobarbituric acid (TBA) to give a pink coloured species at 532 nm. The method involved heating of the samples after exposure to radiation and (Ccl₄) with TBA reagent for 20 min in a boiling water bath. TBA reagent contains 50 ml TCA (20%), 25 ml TBA (500 mg), 2.5 M HCl, 224 mg EDTA and the final volume is made up to 100 ml. After cooling, the solution was centrifuged at 2000 g for 10 min and the precipitate obtained was removed. The absorbance of the supernatant was determined at 532 nm against a blank that contained all the reagents minus the sample. The malonaldehyde equivalents of the sample were calculated using an extinction coefficient of 1.56 ' 105 M-1cm-1. For collection of endogenous TBARS, fresh samples were boiled without radiation exposure, and values were subtracted (30 --, 31, 32). Vehicle controls were used for all the extracts, Ethanolic extracts, were dissolved in distilled water, for lipid peroxidation experiments.*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data on the effect of plants extracts on lipid hydroperoxide (LOOH) induced by (Ccl4) in rat liver mitochondria are presented in Figure 1A. Zinaiber officinale with the highest inhibition, was the most effective in reducing (Ccl4)induced LOOH formation, Followed by Loranthus europeaus. Free radical formation by (Ccl₄) at varying time intervals in liver mitochondria was maximum at 60 min after exposure to (Ccl4), LOOH formation was inhibited in all treated groups (Figure 1B).

Α



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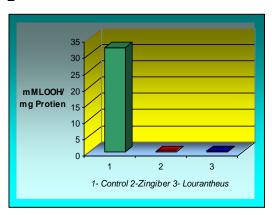
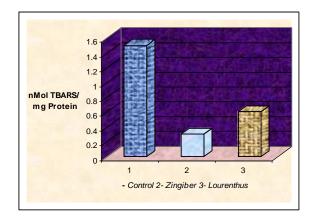


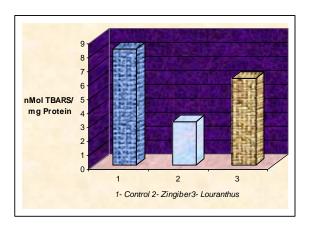
Figure (1): Effect of plant extracts on LOOH formation by (Ccl₄) in Rat Liver, Loranthus Europeaus, Zingiber officinale), Fig(A) 0 time, Fig (B) 60 min.

The effect of plants extracts on TBARS formation induced by (Ccl₄)) in rat liver mitochondria are given in Figure 2. *Zingiber officinale* was more effective in reducing lipid peroxidation induced by (Ccl₄) than *Loranthus europeaus* extract. Exposure to radiation, as a function of dose, 450 Gy, resulted in enhanced lipid peroxidation as evident by the formation of TBARS.

Α



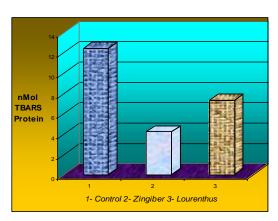
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Figure(2): Effect of plant extract, Loranthus europeaus, Zingiber officinale on TBARS formation induced by (Ccl₄) in rat liver mitochondria. Fig (A) 0 time, Fig (B) 60.

A dose of 450 Gy is needed to achieve optimum concentration of free radicals capable of inducing significant damage measurable by simple spectrophotometric means (33).. Data on radiation-induced lipid peroxidation and its protection by plants extracts are given in Figure (3). Z. officinale showed significant ability to inhibit radiationinduced lipid peroxidation in rat liver mitochondria, rather than Loranthus europeaus, at a concentration of 0.5% reduced TBARS formation significantly when it was present at the time of irradiation. The formation of LOOH, an intermediate of peroxidation, showed that LOOH formation induced by y radiation in rat liver mitochondria was inhibited more effectively by Z. officinale than Loranthus europeaus, and the data are represented in Figure 3.

Α



В

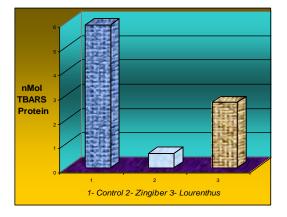
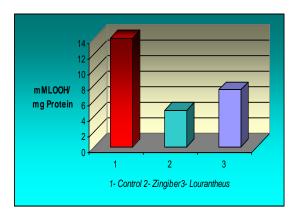


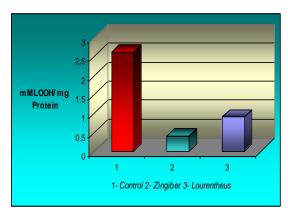
Figure (3): Effect of plant extracts *Loranthus* europeau & Zingiber officinale, on TBARS formation induced by γ- ray in rat liver mitochondria. Fig (A) 0 time, Fig (B) 30 min

Generation of ROS by ionizing radiation and (Ccl₄) and its profound impact on cellular biomolecules are well (34, present established 35). The investigation demonstrates that (Ccl₄) and radiation induced significant lipid peroxidation in mitochondria. Increase in peroxidation is observed as a function of radiation dose. Radiation generated ROS and is also capable of initiating lipid peroxidation. The initial products of peroxidation are conjugated dienes, to which is added oxygen to form LOOH that further breaks down to stable aldehydes and reacts with TBA to form thiobarbituric acid-malonaldehyde adduct (36). Radiation therapy is one of the most important and popular tools for treatment, because human cancer tissues contain 80% water, the major radiation damage is due to aqueous free radicals, generated by the action of radiation on water. This free radical reacts with cellular macromolecules such as DNA, proteins, lipids, etc. and causes dysfunction and mortality. These reactions take place in tumour as well as normal cells when exposed to radiation. lipid peroxidation causes membrane damage well oxidative as as modification of critical targets. Agents that can interact with these secondary radicals formed during peroxidation and scavenging them, would be effective in inhibiting lipid peroxidation and in turn protect against radiation and (Ccl₄) induced damage. Removal of excess reactive species, suppression of their generation protection or against peroxidation by repair of membrane damage may be an efficient way of preventing cancer and other diseases. The effects of plant extracts on lipid peroxidation show significant inhibition of LOOH and TBARS formation. Our earlier studies have indicated that plant extracts are effective scavengers of both primary and secondary radicals (32). Protection of membranes at primary and secondary levels explains the possible mechanism by which plants extracts inhibit lipid peroxidation by radiation and (Ccl₄) . Phenolics are a non-essential aroup components that have been associated with inhibition of atherosclerosis and cancer, by chelating metals, inhibiting lipo oxygenases and scavenging of free radicals.

Α



В



Figure(4): Effect of plant extract, ,Loranthus europeaus & Zingiber officinale on LOOH formation induced by γ ray in rat liver mitochondria. Fig(A) 0 time, Fig (B) 30min

Plants phenolic compounds are found to be excellent antioxidants and synergists that are not mutagenic (32). Earlier studies have revealed that the number of medicinal plant extracts possess antioxidant properties, mainly measured as radical scavenging (19, 20). The present finding strongly suggests that the use of these extracts to prevent lipid leading to membrane peroxidation damage consequent to exposure to radiation or to certain chemicals which generate potent ROS in the form of OH or ROO. This also explains the possible mechanisms behind the observed health benefits of these plants.

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The Relationship between Hypothyroidism and Prolonged Jundice in Newborn Babies

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ABSTRACT

The study had being done in Al-Falluja City/ Iraq during the period from April to August 2009, to find the relationship between hypothyroidism and hyperbilirubinemia in newborn babies.

For this purpose, blood samples were collected from forty-two infants at age 40 days. The controls and patients were divided into 2 groups. Group 1: twenty-seven patients and Group 2: fifteen controls.

Thyroid function test and total serum bilirubin results revealed that there is significantly change (p< 0.05) in serum thyroxin hormone (T4), Tri-iodothyronin (T3), throid stmulating hormone (TSH) and total serum bilirubin (TSB) in patients group in comparision to controls group.

In this study, it has being concluded that the importance of early diagnosis of congential hypothyroidism as a preventive method to avoid further complications such as mental retardation.

Key Words: neonates, hypothyroidism, jaundice, sludge

الملخص باللغة العربية

أجريت هذه الدراسة في مدينة الفلوجة / العراق للفترة من نيسان الى أب 2009 بهدف ايجاد العلاقة بين قصور الغدة الدرقية وارتفاع نسبة البيليروبين لدى الأطفال حديثي الولادة. لهذا الغرض تم جمع عينات الدم من 42 طفل عند عمر 40 وتم تقسيم المرضى إلى مجموعتين، المجموعة الأولى تضم 27 طفلا مصابلو المجموعة الثانية تضم 15 طفلا لا يعانون من مشاكل صحية. تم قياس هرمونات الغدة الدرقية T3,T4,TSHوقياس نسبة البيليروبين الكلي في المصل. وأظهر التحليل الإحصائي ارتفاع مستوى TSH,TSB معنويا لدى الأطفال المصابين مقارنة مع مجموعة السيطرة وانخفاض مستوى T3,T4.

استنتجت الدراسة ضرورة إجراء التشخيص المبكر لقصور الغدة الدرقية من أجل منع المضاعفات الأخرى والتي من أهمها التخلف العقلي.

INTRODUCTION

Congenital hypothyroidism is one of the most complicated diseases in the neonate. The clinical manifestations are often subtle or not present at birth. This likely is due to trans- placental passage of some maternal thyroid hormone while many infants have some thyroid production of their own. Common symptoms include decreased activity and increased sleep, feeding difficulty, constipation, and prolonged jaundice (1). Prolonged jaundice or hyperbilirubinemia, which is defined as the jaundice persisting beyond 14 days can also be a sign of an occult pathology (2). Like in the neonatal jaundice etiologies prolonged neonatal uterus could be categorized as follows: Structural, infection (viral, bacterial, parasitic), metabolic, genetic, neoplastic, toxic, endocrine, immune, vascular and idiopathic (3,4), or disorder in thyroid gland.

Production of thyroid hormones is regulated by the pituitary gland, especially through secretion of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) whose synthesis in regulated by hypothalamic secretion of thyrotrophic- releasing hormone (TRH) (5).

There are three groups of enzymes that regulate thyroid hormone metabolism, forming part of the iodothyroine seleno – deiodinase enzyme. This enzyme system is expressed in placenta, where it protects the fetus from material thyroid material hormones (6).The hypothalamic pituitary thyroid hormones system is relatively independent of fetal system. The human placenta is impermeable to the transfer of TSH and largely impermeable to the transfer of (T3) and (T4) (7). Thyroid hormones are carried throughout the body proteins. primarily thyroxin-binding globulin produced in liver (8). These hormones regulate the basal metabolic rate of all cells including Hepatocytes, and there by modulate hepatic function the liver in turn metabolizes thyroid dysfunction may perturb liver function, liver disease modulates thyroid hormones

metabolism and systematic disease affect both organs (9).

the earliest signs of Amonast congenital hypothyroidism in the infant are prolonged gestation increased birth weight constipation, prolonged jaundice (10) Hypothyroidism this is due to congenitally under active thyroid gland it leads to unconjugated (indirect) jaundice. It is tested for on the newborn bloodspot test. If not it can lead to growth recognized failure-learning difficulties and developmental problems and therefore should not be missed (11).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples were being collected in Al-Fullja City / Iraq from twenty-seven patients and fifteen healthy persons subjected from April to August 2009 at the age of 40 days from both sexes, male and female

The venous blood samples were obtained, after that the sera was separated by centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 15 min and were kept at -70 c until the measurement was performed. TSB test was done by special kit (Biolabo). Serum T3, T4 and TSH were determined using the Enzyme Linked Immunoabsorbant Assay (ELISA) technique (Biocheck, inc).

Analysis of data was performed by use of p value with use of t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mean ±SD of thyroid function test and total serum bilirubin are indicated in Table 1. There was a statistically significant lower T3 (0.472)µg/ml and T4 (2,86)µg/ml levels in patients with hyperbilirubinemia compared controls T3 (1.274) µg/ml and T4 (8.07) µg/ml. TSH (41.70)µg/ml significantly higher in patients compared to controls TSH (2.69) µg/ml also TSB (10.l9)mg/dllevels

were significantly higher in patients compared to controls (0.81)

(mean 302.0 µg/L) ,while all other biochemical parameters were normal.

Test	factors	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Sigma
T3µg/ml	Test	27	0.472	0.2155	0.000
	Control	15	1.274	0.2826	0.000
T4µg/ml	Test	27	2,86	1.675	0.000
	Control	15	8.07	1.563	0.000
TSH μg/ml	Test	27	41.70	31.532	0.000
	Control	15	2.69	1.137	0.000
TSB mg/dl	Test	27	10.19	2.095	0.000
	Control	15	0.81	0.151	0.000

Table (1): Mean of T3.T4.TSH and TSB in control and patients

In this study , there were significant changes in T3,T4,TSH and TSB serum levels compared with the controls.

These abnormal levels of TSB in patients may be related to the effectiveness of thyroid hormones on metabolism of hepatic cells and others factors such as ABO incompatibility, glucose 6- phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency ,breast feeding and urinary tract infection (12).

Hyperthyroidism has also been proposed as an important etiology for prolonged jaundice during neonatal period in a study by (13).in accordance with previous report, in present study hypothyroidism was also a common underlying cause of prolonged jaundice in neonates and should be

considered in the list of differential diagnosis.

Our research agreement with (14) who say that the enzyme system founded in the liver ,skin and CNS where it catalyses the conversion of T4 to T3 and T3 to T2 this enzyme is also expressed in plasma ,where it protects the fetus from materials thyroid hormones.

There also evidence that hypothyroidism may directly effect on the liver structure of function. The hypothyroidism has been associated in a few case reports with cholestaic jaundice attributed to reduce bilirubin and bile excretion in experimental hypothyroidism the activity of bilirubin is decreased, resulting in a reduction bilirubin excretion (15) this agreement with our research.

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CONCLUSION

It had been concluded the importance of early diagnosis of congenital hypothyroidism as a preventive method to avoid further complication such as mental retardation.

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The cytogenetic effect of *Capparis spinosa* on animal and human (*in vivo* and *in vitro* study)

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ABSTRACT

The present study is designed to investigate the active constituents of *Capparis spinosa* extract and study the cytogenetic effects of this extract and methotrexate on laboratory mice (*in vivo*) and on human blood lymphocyte (*in vitro*): These investigations were performed under different successive profiles.

For profile – A, Chemical investigations of *C.spinosa* were applied for different classes of active compounds. The HPLC analysis are carried out for *C.spinosa* by using the flavonoids standards (Rutin and Qurecetin). Results obtained were: Chemical investigation showed that *C.spinosa* extract contains different active compounds such as flavonoids and glycosides, HPLC analysis showed that *C.spinosa* extract contains high level of rutin and qurecetin.

For profile – B, the effects of *C.spinosa* and methotrexate on albino mice (*in vivo*) were evaluated by employing the following parameters: Mitotic index , chromosome aberration, micronucleus in bone marrow. The cytogenetic effects of the MTX drug and *Capparis* extract were investigated after seven successive days of treatment in mice. For MTX the dose was (50µg/kg), while doses for *C.spinosa* was (500,700)mg/kg for genotoxicity test. Results obtaines were: Methotrexate revealed clear effects in reducing mitotic index and increased chromosomal aberration in mouse bone marrow cells(*in vivo*) and caused an increase in the percentage of micronucleus, *C.spinosa* extract increased the MI, and decrease the spontaneous frequency of CAs and MN in mouse bone marrow.

For profile- C, the cytogenetic effects of C.spinosa and MTX on human blood lymphocytes ($in\ vitro$) were evaluated with further parameters: Blast index ,mitotic index , replicative index , chromosomal aberration ,micronucleus. On the human blood lymphocyte (72hr) culture, the tested concentrations of MTX were (0.4,2,4)µg/ml and for $C.spinosa\ (200,400,800)$ µg/ml. results obtained were: Methotrexate revealed clear effects in reducing MI in human blood lymphocytes($in\ vitro$) ,and also caused reduction in BI,RI but an increases was observed in CAs,and an increase in MN $in\ vitro$, and $C.spinosa\ extract$ caused a significant increase in MI,BI,RI especially at high concentrations (800µg/ml) for plant extract and caused reduction in CA , MN , in human blood lymphocyte $in\ vitro$.

Key words: Cytogenetic, C.spinosa, Methotrexate, Cancer, Genotoxicity

الملخص باللغة العربية

أجريت هذه الدراسة بهدف الكشف عن بعض المركبات الفعالة في نبات الكبر ودراسة تأثير مستخلصات نبات الكبر وعقار الميثوتركسيت في الصفات الو راثية الخلوية لخلايا نقي العظم في الفئران المختبرية (داخل الجسم) وخلايا الدم المحيطي للإنسان (خارج الجسم).

INTRODUCTION

Plant have been used during the age for care and treatment of disease since the start of mankind phytotherapy is the use of plant,, plant extract or pure chemicals isolated from natural products to treat disease. Different compound may structurally present in the plant which may have synergic effect. Complexity of these drugs and their biological variation make it necessary to evaluate their safety[1].

Interest in a large number of products traditional natural has increased [2]. It has been suggested that aqueous and ethanolic extract from plants used in allopathic medicine are potential sources of antiviral and antitumor agents[3] .Furthermore, the selection of crude plant extracts from screening programs has the potential of being more successful in its initial steps than the screening of pure compounds isolated from natural products[4]

However, natural products provide an inexhaustible source of anticancer drugs in terms of both variety and mechanism of action[5].

The use of herbal supplements by cancer patients in the preoperative period is prevalent and consistent with the substantial increase in the use of alternative medical therapies cancer patients[6] . Anywhere from 25% to 85% of cancer patients are alternative seekina complementary nutritional therapies for prevention or during cancer treatment. The use of these therapies is highest among patients with breast cancer (80% to 85%)[7],pediatric cancer (46%) [8], prostate cancer (27% to 43%) [9], and head and neck cancer (25%) (Curley et al.,2000)[10]. In a study of 820 cancer patients receiving chemotherapy or radiation 29.1% reported complementary integrative nutritional therapies that were not prescribed by their physician [6].

Capparis spinosa is recorded to contain considerable amounts of the antioxidant bioflavonoids. The *in vivo* antioxidant /radical scavenger activity of this plant was assessed by determining the ability of it to reduce UVB-induced skin erythema in healthy human volunteers [11].

On the strength of the following investigations, the aims of this study were proposed for the :-

- 1- Preparation of different extract and detection of some active compounds in *C.spinosa* extract.
- 2- HPLC analysis for *C.spinosa* extract.
- 3- *In vivo* study of the cytogenetic effects of the extract on mouse bone marrow cells by using different parameters.
- 4- In vivo study of the cytogenetic effect of MTX on mouse bone marrow cells, by using different parameters.
- 5- *In vitro* study of both extract and MTX drug on human blood lymphocytes by using different parameters.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Collection and Extraction

The plant was collected from College of Agriculture (Baghdad, Abu-Graib)in June 2006 and was identified by Prof Dr.Ali AL Mosawy, Biology Department, College of Science, Baghdad University .The plant parts were air dried at room temperature and grinded into powder . (50 g) of plant powder was extracted with 250 ml of 80% ethanol by Soxhelt apparatus for 6 hours at 40-60°C, then the extract was evaporated to dryness (Harborn., 1973)[12].

Cytotxicity Assay of Plant Extract on Mouse

Laboratory animals: Balb /C mice were obtained from Biotechnology Research Center. Their age ranged between (8-12) weeks and weighting (23-25)gm. They were divided into groups, Each group was put in a separated plastic cage, at (23-25°C).

Experimental design:

The first experiment: This experiment focused on the cytogenetic effect of the plants extract in two different concentrations for (500,700)mg/kg and methotrexate drug as a positive control in a concentration (50µg/kg).

The animals were divided into four groups, each group consist of three mice:

Group1: As negative control, treated with (0.1ml)PBS.

Group2: As positive control, treated with (0.1ml) of methotrexate (50µg/kg)

Group3: Treated with (0.1ml) of ethanolic extract of *Capparis spinosa* (500mg/kg).

Group4: Treated with (0.1ml) of ethanolic extract of *Capparis spinosa* (700mg/kg)

The doses were given intraperitoneally (I.P) for seven successive days, and then the mice were sacrificed (spinal dislocation), samples were taken for the procedure described later.

Cytogenetic Experiments:

Chromosme Preparation from Somatic Cell of the Mouse Bone Marrow: The experiment was done according to [13].

1- The animals were injected with (0.25ml)of colchicines with concentration of (1mg /ml)intraperitonially (I.P) 2

- hours before sacrificing the animals.
- **2-** The animals were sacrificed by cervical dislocation .
- **3-**The animal was fixed on tergal side on the anatomy plate and the abdominal side of the animal and its thigh region was swabbed with 70% ethanol.
- 4-The femur bone was taken and cleaned from the other tissues and muscles, then gapped from the middle with a forceps in a vertical position over the edge of a test tube by a sterile syringe (5ml) of PBS was injected so as to wash and drop the bone marrow in the test tube.
- **5-**The test tubes were taken and put in the centrifuge and spinned at speed of 2000 rpm for (10min).
- **6-**The supernatant was removed and (5ml) of potassium chloride (KCI) was added as a hypotonic solution at (0.075M),then the tubes were put in water bath at (37°C) with shaking from time to time .
- **7-**The tubes were centrifuged at 2000 rpm for (10min).
- **8-**The supernatant was removed and the fixative solution was added (as drops) on the inside wall of the test tube with continuous shaking. The volume was fixed to (5ml) and the contents were shaken well.
- **9-**The tubes were kept at (4°C) for (30min) to fix the cells .
- **10-** The tubes were spinned at 2000 rpm for (10min). The process was repeated for 3 items and the cells were suspended in 2ml of the fixative solution.
- 11- By a Pasteur pipette, few drops from the tube were dropped vertically on the chilled slide from a height of 3feet at rate of (4-5)drops to give the chance for the chromosomes to spread well. Later ,the slide were kept to dry .

12-The slides were stained with Giemsa stain and left for (15min) and then washed with D.W.

13-Two slides for each animal were prepared for cytogenetic assay.

Micronuleus Test in Mouse Bone Marrow cells: The experiment was done according to [14].

Cytogenetic analysis of human blood lymphocytes:

Chromosomal preparation of human blood lymphocytes: The experiment was done according to [15].

Micronucleus test in human blood lymphocytes culture: The experiment was done according to [16].

Cytogenetic analysis test

Mitotic index (MI)assay:

The slides were examined under (40x)of light microscope and (1000) divided and non-divided cells were counted and the percentage rate was calculated to the divided cells only, according to the following equation:

Blastogenic index (BI) assay:

The slides were examined under (40 x) of light microscope and (1000) cells were counted to calculate the percentage rate of the blast cells according to the following equation:

BI =
$$\frac{\text{No. of the blast cells}}{\text{Total no. of the cells (1000)}} \times 100$$

Chromosomal aberration (CA) assay :

The prepared slides were examined under the oil immersion lens for 100 divided cells per each animal or blood lymphocyte culture, and the cells should be at the metaphase stage of the mitotic division where chromosomal aberrations were clear and the percentage of these aberrations could be estimated.

Replicative index (RI) assay:

The replicative index (RI) was determined by counting the number of cells at the first, second and the third metaphase in 100 successive dividing cells at metaphase, the RI was calculated according to the following equation:

$$RI = \frac{(1 \times M1\%) + (2 \times M2\%) + |(3 \times M3\%)|}{100}$$

Micronucleus test (MN):

The number of MN in (2000) cells of polychromatic erythrocytes (PCE) in mice and in human blood lymphocyte were scored under the oil immersion lens and the percentage of MN was calculated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Detection of some active compounds of Capparis extract :

Using different chemical reagents and solution for detection of various active compounds found in *C.* extract the results were presented in table (1). chemical detection indicated the presence of flavonoids, tannins, terpenes, steroids, and glycosides in the extract.

Chemical Reagent Indication Result Used compounds C.spinosa Greenish Tannins Lead acetate +ve 1% blue Shaking Foaming -ve Saponin Ferric White ppt. -ve Chloride1% Fehling Glycosides Red ppt. +ve (befor Reagent hydrolysis) Glycosides Fehling Red ppt. +ve (after Reagent hydrolysis) Sulphuric Brown colour Terpense +ve Acid Sulphuric Steroids Blue +ve Acid colour Flavonoids Ammonia Dark colour +ve Flavonoids Potassium yellow colour +ve Hydroxide

Table (1): Detection of some active compounds in ethanolic extract

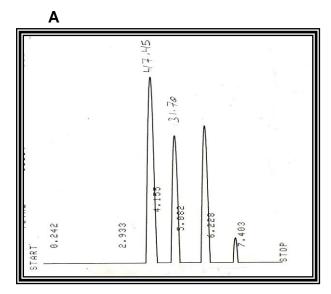
Capparis contains considerable amounts of the antioxidant bioflavonoid rutin, Schraudolf [17] pointed that the strong flavor of the extract comes from mustard oil methyl isothiocyanate released from glucocapparin molecule. The positive detection in our study is in agreement with the study of [18].

HPLC Analysis of C. spinosa:

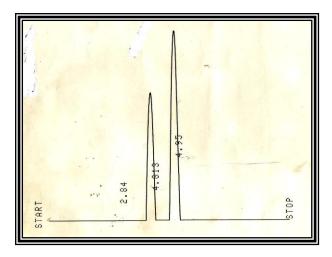
For further identification and in addition to chemical detection of active compounds in *C.spinosa*, HPLC analysis was done for detecting some of the most important active

compounds (Rutin and Quercetin) in plant using rutin and quercetin standard as a reference. HPLC analysis was done using C18-column , 1250x , 4.6 mm I.D column , the mobile phase used was 0.1 % acetic acid in deionized water: acteto-nitrile (60:40), and the flow rate was 1ml/min .at 275 nm [19]. Depending on retention time it was clear that also two major peaks for (Rutin and quercetin) were represented.

Figure (1 A, B,) shows that plant extract contains high concentration of these two flavonoids.



В



Figure(1):HPLC analysis of Rutin and Quercetin standard(A), C. spinosa(B).

Cytogenetic Effects of MTX Drug, C.spinosa Extracts on Mouse: Effects on Mitotic Index of Bone Marrow Cells:

Under normal experimental conditions, Mitotic index is equal to 4.5% in bone marrow cells of Balb/C mice. This was considered as a negative control.

Table (2) shows that 50µg/kg a dose of MTX caused a significant reduction (P<0.05) in MI (1.56%) after 7 days of treatment as compared with the negative control Treatment with ethanolic extract of C. spinosa caused an increase in MI. The increase in MI is concentration dependent, there was a significant increase (P<0.05) in MI after seven days of treatment with extract at concentration 500mg/kg (6.90%) and also a significant increase (P<0.05) in MI was shown at concentration 700mg/kg until reach (7.36%).

The results indicate that MTX resulted in a reduction of MI in mouse bone marrow cells. This may be related to the proteins required for mitosis which were not produced at the same quantities, or the code dose not reache the cell to induce it to proliferate, also the drug may cause the death of bone marrow cells [20]besides the reason may be the defect occurred in the mitotic spindle composition during cell division [21]. This result was in agreement with that of [22], who found that MTX at

of [22], who found that MTX at concentration 25 and 50 µg/kg caused reduction in the MI of mouse bone marrow cells . [23] also refered that MTX caused reduction in MI of mouse bone marrow cells .

Mitotic index Microsudei Chromosomal Aberration m±SE % Treatment groups m+SE Ta+SE Deletion Chromatid Chromatid Dicentric Acentric Ring Chromoso Chromoso Total break me break me gap g P A A A A A A A A A A A Negative control 0.80 0.18 0.19 0.02 0.8 4.50 0.04 0.04 0.22 0.07 0.04 + + + + + 0.05 0.01 0.28 0.008 800.0 0.01 0.005 0.006 0.01 0.009 0.04 В В В В В В В В В Positive control 0.53 0.90 1.56 2.33 0.17 0.17 0.34 0.06 0.11 2.38 0.10 (MTX) + + (50 µg/kg) 0.23 0.6 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.34 0.30 0.01 0.008 0.014 0.60 C A C A C A A A A 500 mg/kg 0.00 6.90 0.33 0.00 0.12 0.03 0.07 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.23 Cammis + + minosa 0.005 0.03 0.002 0.002 0.005 0.02 0.02 0.00 0.008 0.002 0.05 C C C D A A C A A A A 700 mg/kg 7.36 0.20 0.00 0.003 0.08 0.02 0.04 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.15 + + + + + + + +

0.01

0.009

0.005

Table (2): Cytogenetic effects of MTX drug ,and C.spinosa in mouse bone marrow cells in vivo

There are other chemotherapeutic drugs that also cause mitotic index inhibition like cyclophosphamide (CP) [24] ,[25] mitomycin-C (MMC)[26] and TAM [27].

0.05

0.002

0.002

0.08

Decreased MI reflects inhibition of cell cycle progression and /or loss of proliferative capacity [28]. As it is known depression of the MI is usually a consequence of a reduced rate of cell proliferation (Mitotic delay) [29].

Obviously the increase in MI after treatment with the extract may be returned to that this plant extract contained mitogenic agents in its constituent because of that, MI might increase after treatment, the antioxidant activity in capparis is represented by the main constituent (rutin,Quercetin and vitamins) which were able to

induce cell division without any other mitogen [30].

0.00

0.005

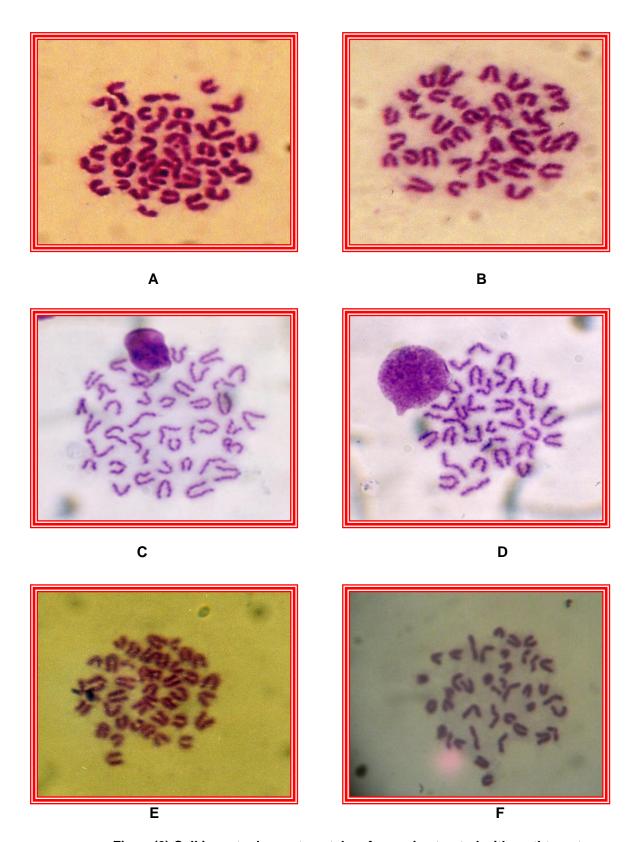
0.002

0.02

Effects on Chromosomal Aberrations (CAs):

The spontaneous frequency of chromosomal aberrations in mouse bone marrow cells was (0.87%) which represents a negative control (Table 2).

The results of this experiment indicate that 50µg/kg of MTX can increase CAs frequencies (chromatid break , chromatid gap, deletion , dicentric chromosome , ring chromosome , chromosome break and chromosome gap) (Figure 2) which reached to (2.41%) after 7 days of MTX treatment . These results were significantly different (P<0.05) from the negative control.



Figure(2) Cell in metaphase stage taken from mice treated with methtrexate showing normal chromosome(A), deletion(B), dicentric, gap(C), chromatid break(D) acentric chromosome (E), Ring chromosome(F) (100X).

C.spinosa has the ability to reduce the spontaneous CAs from (0.87%) in the negative control to (0.22%) after seven days of treatment with (500mg/kg) and (0.16%) with (700mg/kg) the extract .The results were non significantly different (P>0.05) in comparison with the negative control (Table 2).

Methotrexate may act as cytotoxic agents on bone marrow cells by damages interferes and the chromosomal proteins [31]. It was pointed that the percentage of chromatid break was higher than the percentage of chromosome breaks this may be related to the differences in the repair systems for each change .There is also evidence that MTX influences the cellular topoisomerase Il content and causes, therefore, an increase in DNA breaks [32],[33].

Capparis extract contains chemical compounds which may increase the activity of the detoxification enzymes, such as superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione -S- transferase (GST) that scavenging free radicals from the cell, or may act to decrease the activity of arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase (AHH) enzyme which has the ability to activate mutagens inside the cells [34]. The ethanolic extract of different plants have more activity for decreasing the spontaneous frequency of CAs and MN which occur as a result of metabolic changes inside the body or as a result of presence of undetected environmental and genetic mutagen [35], because the ethanolic extracts contain the more active compounds which dissolved in alcohol but not in water like coumarin which have the

ability to remove the cytotoxic effect of more chemical compounds [36].

Another reason for CAs decreased proposed by the *in vivo* antioxidant / radical scavenger activity which was assessed by determining the ability of *C.spinosa* to reduced UV-B induced skin erythema in healthy human volunteers [11].

The Effects on Micronucleus Induction (MN):

Micronucleus frequencies of poly chromatic erythrocytes from negative control mice was (0.80%) (Table 2) .The percentage was increased to (2.33%)after treatment with 50 μ g/kg methotrexate.This result is significantly different (P<0.05) from the negative control (Figure 3) .

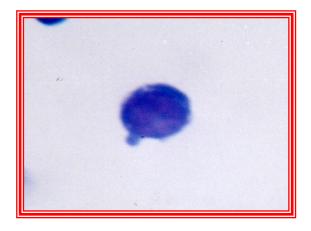


Figure (3) Micronucleated bone marrow cell from mouse treated with methotrexate(100 X).

Capparis extract caused reduction in MN frequency, and the reduction in was depending concentration of the extract (Table 2). The non-significant decrease in MN was observed after seven days of treatment with extract to reach to (0.33%)at the concentration (500mg/kg) and (0.20%) at the (700mg/kg) concentration when compared with negative and positive control.

The increases in MN by MTX suggests that micronuclei may originate from acentric chromosome fragments, either resulting from double-strand DNA damage before cell division, or after the breakage of anaphase bridges [37].

Micronucleus induction by MTX may be resulted from chromosomal damage or damage to the mitotic apparatus in the erythroblasts of the mouse bone marrow [38]. [39] found that MTX has been known as a clastogenic agent and a micronucleus inducer in mouse bone marrow cells and human. [40] pointed that 5-15% of the micronuclei induced by clastogens (hydroguinone and mitomycin C).

The reduction in frequency of MN after treatment with capparis extract may be due to the presence of more active herb constituents rutin and qurecetin which have protective effects with

highest anticancer activity and can protect DNA from damage [41].

Cytogenetic Effects of MTX and C.spinosa on Human Blood Lymphocyte:

The blast index of human blood cells from healthy individual was (34.1%). Methotrexate treatment also causes a significant decrease (P<0.05) in BI for all concentrations of methotrexate used in this experiment (0.4,2,4)µg/ml to reach to (25.24%,16.24%.11.92%) respectively in comparison with the negative control. Also, MTX causes a significant inhibition (P<0.05) in MI of human blood lymphocyte for concentrations to reach (0.86%, 0.35%, 0.19%) respectively in comparison with the negative control (2.92%)and a high significant inhibition of MI which was noticed with the (4µg/ml) (Table 3).

Other cytogenetic effects of MTX in human blood cells in vitro were the increases in the spontaneous frequencies of micronuclei (MN) and chromosomal aberrations (CAs) . The increase in MN were significant (P<0.05) for all concentration of MTX (0.4,2,4)μg/ml to reach (1.38%,1.57%,1.83%) respectively in comparison with the negative control (1.06%)(Table 3)

Table (3): Cytogenetic effects of methotrexate ,and *C.spinosa* on human blood lymphocytes in vitro

G	roups	Mitotic index m±SE	Blast index m±SE	Micronucleus m±SE
Negati	ive control	A 2.92 ± 0.20	A 34.1± 0.72	A 1.06 ± 0.05
Positive	0.4 µg/ml	B 0.86 ± 0.07	B 25.24 ± 0.85	B 1.38 ± 0.02
control (MTX)	2.0 µg/ml	B 0.35 ± 0.03	C 16.24 ± 0.34	C 1.57 ± 0.02
	4.0 µg/ml	B 0.19 ± 0.03	C 11.92 ± 0.54	D 1.83 ± 0.03
	200 μg/ml	C 4.37 ± 0.10	D 51.90 ± 1.95	F 0.33 ± 0.05
C. spinosa	400 µg/ml	C 4.93 ± 0.19	D 55.1 ± 1.67	F 0.20 ± 0.04
	800 µg/ml	D 6.12 ± 0.17	E 61.18 ± 1.94	F 0.14 ± 0.04

While increases in CAs were significant (P<0.05) only at the concentration (4 μ g/ml) to reach to (2.04%) in comparison with the negative control (1.57%) (Table 4)

Table (4): Chromosomal aberration of methotrexate, and *C.spinosa* human bloodlymphocytes *in vitro*

Treatm	ent groups	Chromosomal Aberration % m±SE								
Treatment groups		Chromatid break	Chromatid gap	Deletion	Dicentric	Acentric	Ring	Chromosome break	Chromosome gap	Total
Negati	ve control	A 0.18 <u>+</u> 0.005	A 0.51±0.01	A 0.41±0.006	A 0.17±0,01	A 0.12±0.008	A 0.01±0,001	A 0.08±0.008	A 0.09±0.006	A 1.57±0,02
77 222	0.4 μg/ml	B 0.07±0.01	B 0.08±0.01	B 0.18±0.01	B 0.13±0.02	A 0.08±0.01	A 0.01±0.009	AB 0.04±0.01	B 0.07±0.01	B 0.66±0.02
Positive control (MTX)	2 μg/ml	C 0.13±0.02	C 0.12±0.01	B 0.21±0.02	B 0.17±0.02	B 0.19±0.02	B 0.05±0.009	B 0.08±0.01	C 0.12±0.01	A 1.07±0,002
(MIA)	4 μg/ml	D 0.23±0.02	D 0.21±0.01	D 0.49±0.02	C 0.27±0.01	C 0.31±0,03	C 0.12±0.01	C 0.18±0.02	D 0.20±0.01	C 2.01±0.03
	200 μg/ml	C 0.07±0.008	B 0.05±0,008	B 0.21±0.008	AD 0.06±0.007	A 0.09±0.006	AB 0.01±0.005	AB 0.06±0.009	B 0.03±0.006	B 0.58±0.03
Capparis spinosa	400 µg/ml	B 0.03±0.007	B 0.03±0.008	B 0.17±0.01	A 0.05±0.007	A 0.06±0.008	A 0.006±0.003	A 0.02±0.003	A 0.01±0.008	D 0.37±0.01
	800 µg/ml	B 0.02±0.006	B 0.03±0.008	B 0.13±0,01	A 0.02±0.004	A 0.03±0.006	A 0.0±0,00	A 0.01±0.004	A 0.004±0.002	E 0.24±0.01

Spontaneous frequencies of chromatid break , chromatid gap , deletion and dicentric chromosomes were increased depending on the concentration of MTX in human blood culture (Figure 4) .



Figure (4)Metaphase of normal human blood lymphocyte (100X)

Another effect of MTX occurs on the replicative index in human blood culture .MTX also causes a significant decrease (P<0.05) in RI at the concentration (4 µg/ml) to reach to while (1.69%)in other two concentrations (0.4,2) μg/ml the decreasing in RI was non significant (P>0.05) in comparison with the negative control (Fig 5).

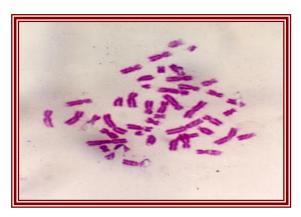


Figure (5)Metaphase of human blood lymphocyte treated with MTX showing chromosome break(100 X).

The percentage of cells in M3 was decreased after treatment with MTX concentrations (0.4,2,4)µg/ml to reach (30%,27%,22.8%) respectively comparison with the negative control (31%).Cells in M2 was also decreased to reach (31%,29%,24%) respectively in comparison with the negative control (33%), while cells percentage in M1 was also increased to reach (39%,44%,53.2%) respectively comparison with the negative control (36%) (Table 5). MTX also caused a significant increase (P<0.05) in SCEs and for all MTX concentrations to reach (8.06%,12%,16.2%)respectively in comparison with the negative control (6.16%).

The blast index appears to increase gradually in correlation concentration of C.spinosa extract when compared with that of normal human blood lymphocyte culture (34.1%), using (200,400)µg/ml of the plant extract blast index become (51.90, 55.1%) respectively. There is no significant differences (P>0.05) between these concentrations, but significant increase (P<0.05) was shown when compared with negative control significant increase а (P<0.05) in blast index was also shown with the concentration

(800μg/ml) to reach (61.18%) in concentrations and with the negative comparison with other two control (Table 3)

Table (5): Effects of methotrexate drug, and *C.spinosa* extracts on cell cycle progression on human blood lymphocytes from healthy individual *in vitro*

Groups	Replicative Index	Cell Cycle Progression % m			Sister chromatid exchange % m+SE	
	m+SE	MI	M2	M3		
Negative control	A 1.95 <u>+</u> 0.02	36	33	31	A 4.41±0.07	
Positive control 0.4 µg/ml MTX	A 1.91 <u>+</u> 0.03	39	31	30	B 5.32 <u>+</u> 0.02	
Positive control 2 µg/ml MTX	AB 1.83 <u>+</u> 0.04	44	29	27	C 6.55±0.85	
Positive control 4 µg/ml MTX	B 1.69 <u>+</u> 0.02	53.2	24	22.8	D 8.10 <u>+</u> 0.19	
200 µg/ml Cspinosa	C 2 <u>+</u> 0.02	33	34	33	A 4.04 <u>+</u> 0.17	
400 µg/ml Cspinosa	C 2.08 <u>+</u> 0.05	29	35	36	A 3.97 <u>+</u> 0.14	
800 µg/ml <u>Cspinosa</u>	C 2.13±0.03	26	36.4	37.6	A 3.68 <u>+</u> 0.13	

The mitotic index of human blood cells from healthy individual was (2.92%), C.spinosa extract caused a significant increase (P<0.05) in MI in different concentrations in comparison with the negative control, so the increases in MI was concentrations dependent. In $(200\mu g/ml)$ the concentration Capparis extract, the MI reached to (4.37%), while at the (400µg/ml) MI reached to (4.93%), so there are no significant differences using these two concentrations. A significant increase (P<0.05) was observed at the concentration (800µg/ml) MI reached to (6.12%)in comparison with other two concentrations and with negative control (Table 3).

Other cytogenetic parameters used in this studv was chromosomal aberrations and micronucleus. For CAs , C.spinosa cause a significant decrease (P<0.05) in totals chromosome aberrations for three different concentrations (200,400,800)µg/ml to reach (0.61%, 0.41%, 0.25%) respectively in comparison with the negative control (1.57%). A high significant reduction in spontaneous CAs was shown with the concentration $(800\mu g/ml)$ comparison with other concentrations. So the reduction was also concentration dependent, and this indicated that C.spinosa has no cytotoxic activity on human blood lymphocytes *in vitro*.

Spontaneous frequencies of chromatid break, chromosome break, chromatid gap, chromosome gap, deletion, and dicentric were decreased depending on concentration of Capparis extract in human blood culture, while ring chromosomes were not observed in the concentration (800µg/ml) in comparison with negative control (Table 4).

For the MN, C.spinosa extract shows that there was a significant decrease (P<0.05) in micronucleus, the MN was decreased from (1.06%) in negative control to (0.33%, 0.20%, 0.14%) for the concentrations (200,400,800) mg/ml respectively, a high significant decrease was clear at the concentration (800µg/ml)(Table 3). The percentage of cell in M3 after treatment with C. spinosa reach to (33%)the concentration for (400,800)µg/ml. A significant increase (p<0.05)was shown in the concentration (400,800)µg/ml to reach to (36%,37.6%) in comparison with negative control (Table 5) .In M2, it was also shown that C. spinosa causes a significant increase in cells to reach to (34%, 35%, 36.4%) for three different concentration respectively (200,400,800)µg/ml in comparison with cells in M2 of negative control (33%) .On the other hand, cells in M1 were decreased to reach to (33%, 29%, 26%) respectively in comparison with negative control (36%).

So, the RI was increased significantly (P<0.05) with the increase of the concentration of Capparis extract to reach to (2%,2.08%,2.13) for all concentrations of Capparis extract respectively in comparison with RI of negative control (1.95%).

C.spinosa causes non significant decrease in the percentage of SCEs with the all concentrations of plant extract to reach to (5.04%, 4.64%,3.88%)µg/ml for the concentrations (200,400,800)µg/ml

respectively in comparison with the negative control (6.16%) (Table 5) .

The reduction in BI and MI by MTX indicates that MTX has a cytotoxic activity on human blood lymphocyte in vitro . This reduction in BI and MI caused by MTX are considered as indicators of cytogenetic damage [42]. [43] demonstrates that repair of mutated G2 cells causes a lag in their reaching mitosis and, therefore, a drop in mitotic index. Another reason for decreasing the MI by MTX suggests that an indicator of changes in lymphocytes and their ability respond to culture conditions and may be an early marker of cytotoxicity and genotoxicity in humans [44].

The increase of MN in peripheral blood indicates that MTX may be mutagenic agent [45]. [37] suggestes that micronuclei may originate from a centric chromosome fragments, either resulting from double strand DNA damage before cell division, or after the breakage of anaphase bridges that thought to be caused by MTX.

Some investigations have indicated that nuclear irregularities may be also associated with chromosomal aberration [46]. The results indicate that the formation of different types of CAs and MN are closely related to the breakage fusion bridge type of mitotic disturbances, and abnormalities in nuclear shape may thus primarily be regarded as an indicator of genetic instability [47].

The increases on the frequency of SCEs and the reduction of RI caused by genotoxic agents are considered as indicators of cytogenetic damage [42] and, therefore, SCEs appear to have an application in the clinical prediction of tumor sensitivity to potential chemotherapeutics [48] .It is found that leads to increase the SCE . reduction of new DNA synthesis causes DNA fragmentations through inhibition of different enzyme mechanisms and induced cell growth inhibition and cell killing [49]; [50].

The increases in MI and BI indicate that plant extract contains active constituents that might stimulate cell mediated immunity by stimulating blastogenesis or blast transformation of lymphocyte and their cell division [51].

The reduction in the percentage of CAs and MN after treatment with Capparis extract gives an indication that Capparis extract has no genotoxic effects on human blood cells in vitro this may be due to presence of rutin and quercetin in the Capparis extract, it was found that quercetin reduced the DNA strand breakage which induced mitomycin bv C in human lymphocytes quercetin and rutin displayed protective effects on DNA damage in concentration dependent manner [41].

Flavonoids have a variety of biological effects in numerous mammalian cell systems, in vitro as well in vivo. Much attention has been paid to their antioxidant properties and to their inhibitory role in various stages of tumor development [52] . Flavonoids can also act as desmutagen and Bioantimutagen that can reduce or decrease the percentage of SCEs, and can DNA repair process, so, its act as Bio - anti mutagen [53]. Phenolic compounds including flavonoid are excellent antioxidant and prevent lipid peroxidation. Also flavonoids showed protection by reducing the induced damage in bone marrow cells caused by MTX through scavenging free radicals, the same effect was obtained through protection against genotoxic cultured damage in human lymphocyte. Quercetin, the major representative of the flavonol subclass and one of Capparis active constituent, is a strong antioxidant and prevents oxidation of low density lipoproteins in vitro, [54], in addition to the ability of flavonoids quercetin and rutin to protect living cell against DNA strand breaks by way of their metal ion chelating mechanism [55].

The increases in percentage of M3 and the decrease in the percentage of M1 after treatment with plant extract point that plant extract stimulates cell to replicate and also lead to increase CCP especially M3, and this may be due to that the plant extract contains active compounds acting as stimulator for cell cycle [56].

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Prolog-Based Sum of Product Logic Function Manipulation

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ABSTRACT

An interactive sum of product's logic function module is proposed here. That is, to define, configure and implement the module as an interface programming one for a combinational logic system design. The module allows the specification of sum of product logic functions to be described, translated, and verified as the function entered by the designer. The whole task is done using the non-procedural hardware description language "Turbo Prolog". The main features of the module, its configuration, and implementation are thoroughly presented in this work.

Keywords: logic programming, combinational logic function, combinational circuit synthesis, Prolog.

الملخص باللغة العربية

البحث يقدم نموذج تفاعلي لمجاميع ضرب الدالة المنطقية, والعمل هنا لتحديد, تكوين, وتنفيذ النموذج المقترح باعتباره واجهة برمجية لغرض تصميم الانظمة المنطقية التوافقية. النموذج يسمح بوصف, ترجمة, والتحقق من مواصفات مجاميع ضرب الدالة المنطقية المدخلة من قبل المصمم. تم استخدام لغة البرمجة (Turbo Prolog) كاحدى لغات التعريف الوصفي الغير اجرائية في انجاز النموذج. العمل يعرض اهم ملامح النموذج, تشكيله, وتنفيذه بصورة شاملة.

INTRODUCTION

This work attempts to reconnect two fields, a Logic Programming language and the combinational logic circuit design in a fresh look at Prolog as a Non-procedural Hardware Description Language. That is used to describe logic function specifications. Boolean algebra forms a cornerstone of computer science and digital system design. Many problems in digital logic design and testing, artificial intelligence, and combinatorics can be sequence expressed as а operations on Boolean functions.

Such applications would benefit from efficient approaches for representing and manipulating Boolean functions symbolically including the benefits of prolog's fast unification.

Using the benefits of Prolog's fast unification algorithm and built-in backtracking mechanism, an efficient (Sum Of Product- Module SOP-M) programming module is developed to represent and manipulate SOP logic functions as a first level in the logic design hierarchy.

Section 2 covers the uses of logic programming (specially Prolog) and section 3 the main part of the paper, presents SOP-M configuration, section 4 gives an overview of how logic function representation goes through SOP-M and section 5 shows the related kernel Prolog predicates of SOP programming module, section 6 concludes the work.

Logic Programming

Prolog is a general purpose logic programming language associated with artificial intelligence and computational linguistics.

Prolog has its roots in first-order logic, a formal logic, and unlike many other programming languages, Prolog is declarative i.e. the program logic is expressed in terms of relations, represented as facts and rules. A

computation is initiated by running a query over these relations.[1,2,3]

Prolog was one of the first logic programming languages, and remains among the most popular such languages today, Prolog is an excellent rapid-prototyping language which can be applied in many areas, including digital hardware circuits design [4].

particular, it supports many advanced programming features such as powerful searching for multiple solutions through backtracking mechanism. matching(pattern unification), database programming and modular programming [2]. Modern Prolog environments support creating graphical user interfaces, as well as administrative and networked applications. Among other Hardware Description Languages are; ABEL (Advanced Boolean Equation Language), VHDL(Verilog Hardware Description Language.

SOP-M Configurations

The SOP-M representation proposed in this work is configured as shown in figure-1. It has the symbolic logic function reader, a logic translator [5] which translates logic function sum of product terms to canonical form ,and logic converter to obtain the numeric value for symbolic SOP terms also a functional verifier already developed to detect designer entry errors if any. In addition to these four parts, the module has the followings:

A working Memory- a logic function specific data [3] is held in working memory. It contain the facts that are acquired from the designer by SOP-M during its operation, like number of variables, number of minterms, the minterms that represents function the logic with don't care conditions if any, and the immediate results obtained through module

running operation. Also SOP-M retrieves information from the working memory as the need for such information arises.

user Interface-SOP-M provides a "User Friendly" interactive environment to the designer through selection menu, different opening windows to communicate with interactively the programming module.

SOP-M Overview

The SOP-M represents the highest level in the logic design hierarchy [6, 7], where the designers begins by describing the desired logic function as SOP symbolic minterms. Appendix-A contain the main technical terms description and usage in the logic function. Following the logic function representation process:-

I) Reading symbolic logic function.

SOP-M starts by, reading user defined logic function with don't_cares in SOP symbolic form through function entry window, accepting functions up to (9) variables and it offers function entry notes to the user (designer) through function help notes window. The logic function reader can handle logic function in two forms:

-Standard form as the function:

F(A, B, C) = ab + Bc + aBc

Don't_care= AbC

-Canonical form as the function:

Completely specified function

F(A, B, C) = abc + Abc + AbC

-Note: in our work we consider, Upper case letters as non –inverted variables.

Lower case letters as inverted variables.

II) Translating Symbolic logic function (Standard to Canonical)

Translating the incompletely specified logic functions into SOP canonical form. Here the functional translator plays an important role in translating the incompletely specified logic function into SOP canonical form.

E.g for the standard logic function, which the user can enter:

F(A,B,C) = ab + BC + aBc ab= (abc + abC) BC= (aBC + ABC) aBc= aBc

The obtained canonical logic function after translation:

F(A,B,C) = abc + abC + aBC + ABC + aBc

Don't care= AbC

III) Converting symbolic minterms to numeric form terms

After translation *converting* the above obtained logic function from symbolic representation to numeric form as mintrerm values:

The input function of the three variables is:

 $F(A,B,C)=\sum (0,1,3,7,2)$, And the Don't_ care value= $\sum (5)$

All logic function details that captured from user or gained through function manipulation will be asserted in working memory as design facts (that can be retrieved in the future new design level).

III. Verifying & detecting function errors

To inform the user to enter logic function details twice again after detecting any of the following errors:

- Non-accepted symbols written in the logic function expression (".", "," , "-" , "_", ""), the user can follow the notes in (helpwindow).
- Minterm entered twice.
- Intersection minterm between function and don't_care.
- Different number of variables for function and don't_care.

So the functional verifier can detect the logic function design errors if they occur, and inform the user about error occurrence and its type through (error! message window).

SOP-M Programming

The present programming module uses Prolog's depth-first backtracking to capture the user defined logic function expression in symbolic form through "run_fun" predicate which in turn calls "clear_fun" predicate that retracts all the previous logic function details from memory:

Suppose the SOP entry expression (symbolic form) as follows: F(A, B, C) = ab + BC + aBc Prolog acceptes (ab + BC + aBc) as a string , str_to _lst predicate will converte this string to list , a list in

Prolog is a powerful data structure for holding and manipulating groups of things here (SOP terms: string → list)

```
str_to_lst(String,[]):-
fronttoken( String, First,_),
not_acp(First), !,
write("\n Please input Function
again without writing (",First,")"),
clear_fun, run_fun.
```

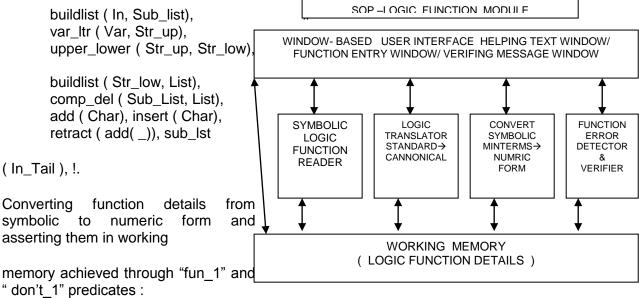
```
str_to_lst(String,[ Token|Rest_list] ):-
fronttoken(String, Token,
Rest_string), !,
str_to_lst(Rest_string,Rest_list)
str_to_lst(_,[ ]).
```

The symbolic manipulation for the logic function minterms takes part with the kernel predicate "sub_lst" which:

- evaluates for each term the number of literals,
- compares each term with a complete one,
- and detects the missing literals in that term if any.
- then it starts to translate the incomplete term into a complete one by inserting (in sort) the missing literals to the term
- each incomplete term will be translated to 2^N terms (N= number of missing literals).

```
sub_lst([]).
sub_lst([In| In_Tail]):-
    str_len( In,Len), number (Var),
    Len = Var,
    assert ( new_term ( In )),
    sub_lst( In_Tail ),!.

sub_lst ([ In | Tail] ):-
    str_len ( In, Len ), number
(Var),
    Len >< Var,
    asserta ( term ( In )),</pre>
```



" don't_1" predicates :

fun 1:- shiftwindow (2), clearwindow,

symbol (Sylstr), unique (Sylstr, Syl_Str), assert (fun_syl (Syl_Str)),

number(Var), write(" No. of VARIABLES = ", Var),nl,

write (Syl_Str), nl, retracall (number(_)),

cnv_str(Syl_Str,Var),numeric(N
umlst),

list_length(Numlst,S1),

write("\n No. OF MINTERMS = ", S1),!.

The same process will be done through "don't_1" predicate if there is any of don't_care minterms

 "Chk_1" predicate detects user entry errors if any(intersection minterm, different number of variables for the function and don't care):

Chk_1:- dnt_num(_,_,S), S=0, !.

Chk 1:-

fun_num(Flist, V1, _),
dnt_num(Dlist, V2, _), V1= V2,
end-chk(Flist, Dlist, Nlist),

Figure (1): SOP Module Configuration

```
st length(Nlist, L), L=0, end hlp,!.
Chk_1:-
       fun_num(Flist,_,_),
dnt_num(Dlist,_,_),
       end_chk(Flist,Dlist,Nlist),
trace(on),
       list-length (Nlist, L), L>0, beep,
       shiftwindow(4), clearwindow,
       write(
                          \nIntersection
Minterm","\n
                 for
                         function
don't care"),
       readchar (A), A=' T',
       run 1
```

Example W.1; see figure-2

(FUNCTION): AbC + ABc + ABC + aBC (Don't_Care): abc + ABc	Function Entry Window
Intersection Minterm for function & don't_care	Error! Message Window

Figure (2) Example W.1

```
Chk_1:-
fun_num(Flist,V1,_),
dnt_num(Dlist,V2,_),
V1 >< V2, beep,
shiftwindow (4), clearwindow,
write("\nDifferent No. of
Variables","\nfor function &
don't_care"),
readchar (A), A=' T',
run_1.
```

Example W.2; see figure-3

(FUNCTION): AbC + ABc + aBC + ABC (Don't_Care): abc + adc	Function Entry Window
Different No. of Variables for function & don't_care	Error! Message Window

Figure (3) Example W.2

Also "Une_lst" predicate shows error message to the user if the minterm entered twice.

```
Une_lst (List, _, S1, S2, _):-
list_length(List,S1),
unique (List, Nlist),
list_length( Nlist,S2),
S1>S2, !,
beep,shiftwindow

(4),clearwindow,
write (" \nMinterm entered
twice"),
readchar (A), A=' T',
read(_,_,_,_).
```

Example W.3; see figure-4

(FUNCTION): AbC + ABc + ABC + aBC	Function Entry Window
(Don't_Care): abc + ABc	,
Minterm entered twice	Error! Message Window

Figure (4) Example W.3

CONCLUSION

With the combination of logic programming and combinational logic circuit design field, a very good Prolog programming module for SOP logic function representation and or description has been developed.

The SOP-M interface plays a vital role at the highest level in the logic design hierarchy, where the designer begin by describing the desired behavior as logic functions.

The logic designer interact via different windows viz. (i) choose the logic function entry in a symbolic form, with help notes if needed and, (ii) powerful error detector if any errors occur or done by the designer during the function entry, in addition,(iii) the manipulation of the logic function minterms & (don't cares if any) and finally(iv) asserting the translated logic function in the working memory as design facts to be managed in the next design level.

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Training Artificial Neural Network using Back-Propagation & Particle Swarm Optimization for Image Skin Diseases

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ABSTRACT

This work is devoted to compression Image Skin Diseases by using Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) and training Feed-Forward Neural Networks (FNN) by using Particle Swarm Optimization and compares it with Back -Propagation neural networks in terms of convergence rate and accuracy of results, to determine the efficiency of PSO that is applied in FNN compared to Back-Propagation neural network for Training ANN to Images Skin Diseases .The comparison between the two techniques will be mentioned. A MATLAB 6.5 program is used in simulation. using Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and Back-Propagation (BP) algorithms is proposed as follows:

- 1- The proposed structure of neural network that performs three compressions Images Skin training by Back-Propagation algorithms with log sigmoid activation function, and three neurons in output layer.
- 2- The proposed structure of Feed- Forward neural network using Particle Swarm Optimization that performs three compressions Image Skin with hardlim activation function, and three neurons in output layer.

The results obtained using PSO are compared to those obtained using Back-Propagation algorithm (BP).Learning iterations (602-4700 epoch), error convergence (10 ⁻⁷), convergence time (1sec.- 100 sec.), number of initial weights (1set - 75set), number of derivatives (0 - 38 derivatives) and accuracy (60% - 100%) used as performance measurements. The validity of each proposed neural network and operation has been verified by simulation using MATALAB 6.5. The obtained Mean Square Error (MSE) is 10 ⁻⁷ to check the performance of algorithms. The results of the proposed neural networks performed indicate that particle swarm optimization can be a superior training algorithm for neural networks, which is consistent with other research in the area.

لخلاصة باللغة العربية

هذا العمل مكرس لدراسة ضعط صور لامراض الجلد بواسطة استخدام (DWT)ثم بعد تحويلها الى صورة ذات ابعاد (8×8)يتم تدريبها بواسطة الشبكة العصبية الاصطناعية باستخدام (BP)الانشار العكسي وكذللك استخدام (PSO)امثلية الحشد الجزيئي تم مقارنة النتائج التى وجدنها باستخدام كلتا الطريقتين من حيث (الدقة −عدد −hidden layer الزمن −لاوزان −عدد التكرار للتدريب) .

تم أقتراح مجموعه من تصاميم الشبكات العصبية الإصطناعية التي تنفذ عدد من صور أمراض الجلد وهي كما يلي :-1- التصميم المقترح للشبكة العصبية الإصطناعية التي تنفذ ثلاثة صور من أمراض الجلد بواسطة (Back-Propagation) الانتشار العكسي.

2− التصميم المقترح للشبكة العصبية الإصطناعية التي تنفذ ثلاثة صور من أمراض الجلد بواسطة (Optimization) أمثلية الحشد الجزيئي .

وبمقارنة النتائج التي ظهرت باستخدام خوارزمية PSO المقترحة مع تلك النتائج التي ظهرت باستخدام خوارزمية الإنتشار العكسي وهي (((التكرار (4700-4700 دورة) ، النقارب ($^{-7}$ 10) ، الزمن ($^{-7}$ 11) ، الزمن ($^{-7}$ 11) ، الزمن ($^{-7}$ 11) ، الزمن ($^{-7}$ 12) ، عدد الأوزان الإبتدائية ($^{-7}$ 13) النقارب ($^{-7}$ 14) النقارب ($^{-7}$ 15) النقاربة . و بمحاكاة هذه اللي 75 مجموعة) ، عدد المشتقات ($^{-7}$ 15) إلى 38 مشتقة ($^{-7}$ 16) النقاربة . و بمحاكاة هذه التصاميم المقترحة وتقييمها باستخدام $^{-7}$ 10 المحلل مربع الخطأ $^{-7}$ 10 وجدت أن نتائج الشبكات العصبية الاصطناعية المقترحة بواسطة أفضلية الحشد الجزيئي أفضل خوارزمية لتدريب الشبكات العصبية الإصطناعية والتي تطابق البحث في هذا المحال من حيث السرعة ، الدقة و الكفاءة .

INTRODUCTION

A. Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

An Artificial Neuron AN is a model of biological neuron, where each AN receives signals from the environment or other ANs, gathers these signals applying some activation function to the signals sum, and when fired transmits signal to all connected neurons. Input signals are inhibited or excited through positive or negative numerical weights associated with each connection to AN, the firing of the AN and the strength of the exciting signal are controlled via a function referred to as activation function. The collects all incoming signals and computes a net input signal as a function of the respective weights. The net input serves to the activation function which calculated the output signal of the AN. An ANN is a layered network of artificial neurons. ANN may consist of input, hidden and output layers. ANs in one layer are connected fully or partially to the ANs in the next layer [1].

$$N_i(x_1, x_2, ..., xmi) = a_i(\sum).(1)$$

Where x_j is the input signal, w_{ji} is the weight, aj is the activation function and b_i bias weight.

There are several methods of training ANN back-propagation is by far the most common. In this research PSO are supposed as the best training algorithm to our application.

B. Back-Propagation Algorithm (BP)

The Back-Propagation (BP) algorithm was proposed in 1986 by Rumelhart, Hinton and Williams for setting weights and hence for the training of Multi-Layer Perceptrons (MLP) [2]. The BP algorithm propagates backward the error between the desired signal and the network output through the network. After providing an input pattern, the output of the network is then compared with a given target pattern and the error of each output unit calculated. This error signal is propagated backward, and a closed-loop control system is thus established. The weights can be adjusted gradient-descent-based by а algorithm. In order to implement the BP algorithm, а continuous, nonlinear. monotonically differentiable increasing, activation function is required. The two mostused activation functions are the logistic

function equation (2) and the hyperbolic tangent function equation (3), and both are sigmoid functions [3].

F (net)=
$$\frac{1}{1 + e^{-net}}$$
 (2)

enet - e-ne

$$F(net) = e^{net} + e^{-net}$$
 (3)

Fnet Represent the actual output

The Back-Propagation (BP) algorithm to compute weights of neurons may tend to instability under certain operation conditions. To reduce the tendency to instability, Rumelhart

in (1986) suggested to add a momentum

term a, a is the

momentum coefficient in the range of ($0 < \alpha < 1$, usually around 0.9). The employment of α will tend to avoid fast fluctuations, but it may not always work, or could even harm convergence [2]. Another parameter suggested improving learning process, it is a learning rate η . Weight changes in

back propagation are proportional to the negative gradient of the error. This guideline determines the relative changes that must occur in different weights when a training pattern is presented. But, it does not fix the exact magnitudes of the desired weight changes. These magnitude changes are dependent on the learning rate. A large learning rate leads to rapid learning but the weights may oscillate, while lower learning lead to slower learning [4].

C. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

Particle swarm optimization is a population based evaluation optimization technique developed by J. Kennedy and R. Eberhart in 1995 motivated by the social behavior of bird flocking or fish schooling [5].

PSO is a kind of random search algorithm that simulates nature evolutionary process

and performs good characteristic in solving some difficulty optimization problems. The basic concept of PSO comes from a large number of birds flying randomly and looking for food together. Each bird is an individual and called a particle. As the birds looking for food, the particles fly in a multidimensional search space looking for the optimal solution. Here all the particles are composed of a family rather than the isolated individual for each other; they can remember their own flying experience and share their companion's flying experience [6].

The basic PSO model consists of swarm of particles moving in a D-dimensional search space the direction and distance of each particle in the hyper dimensional space is resolute by its fitness and velocity. In general the fitness is primarily related with the optimization objective and velocity is updated according to a sophisticated rule [7].

In PSO, populations starts with random initialization of individuals in the search space and then repeat the social behavior of the particles in the swarm till achieves the best possible result by iterative searching. At each iterative step the velocity (position change) is updated and the particle is moved towards a new position. The best previously visited position at the nth particle is denoted by the personal best position pbest, while the position of the best individuals of the whole swarms is denoted as the global best position gbest. In other words, the particle swarm optimization idea consists of at each time step, changing the velocity and location of each

 $V_{id} = W*V_i + C_1*rand1*(P_{id}-X_{id}) + C_2*rand2*(P_{gd}-X_{id}),$ (4)

 $X_{id} = X_{id} + V_{id} \tag{5}$

Where W is the inertia weight which bring stability between global exploration and local exploration, C_1 and C_2 are two constants called learning factors [8], rand1 and rand2 are two independent random numbers uniformly spread in the range of [0, 1], for (4) the first part represents the inertia of previous velocity; the second part is the cognition part which represents the private thinking by itself; the third part is the social part, which represents the assistance among the particles [9]. P_{jd} represent personal best position recorded by particle i and P_{gd} is the global position and d is the index of dimension in the

search space.

During the past few years PSO has been shown successful for many applications [10- 12] several papers discuss how to apply PSO in training NNs and their advantages [13- 15].

D. Wavelet Transforms (WT)

Wavelets are functions which allow data analysis of signals or images, according to scales or resolutions. The processing of signals by wavelet algorithms in fact works much the same way the human eye does; or the way a digital camera processes visual scales of resolutions, and intermediate details. But the same principle also captures cell phone signals, and even digitized color images used in medicine. Wavelets are of real use in these areas, for example in approximating data with sharp discontinuities such as choppy signals, or pictures with lots of edges.

While wavelets is perhaps a chapter in function theory, we show that the algorithms that result are key to the processing of numbers, or more precisely of digitized information, signals, time series, still-images, movies, color images, etc. Thus, applications of the wavelet idea include big parts of signal and image processing, data compression, fingerprint encoding, and many other fields of science and engineering [17].

In this work, we will briefly discuss image compression, the nature of wavelets, and some of the salient features of image compression technologies using wavelets. Since this is a very rapidly evolving field, only the basic elements are presented show in figures (1), (2) & (3)

LL_1	HL_1
LH_1	HH_1

\vdash		HL_2 HH_2	HL_1
	LI	H_1	HH_1

Figure (1) Two -Level DWT Decomposition

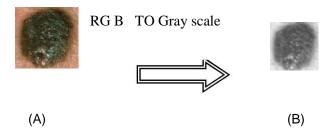


Figure (2). (A) Original S quamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) (RGB JPGE).

(B) Compression Image Squamous Cell Carcinoma Grayscale- 8X8 pixels.

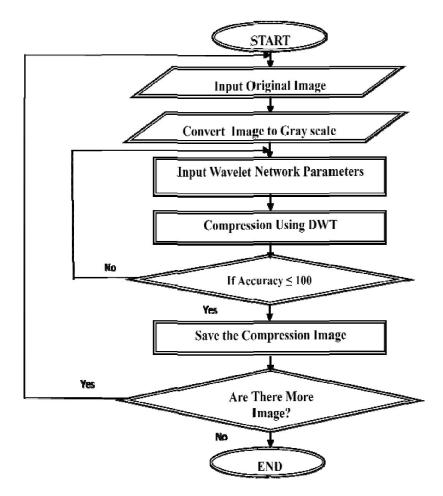


Figure (3) F lowchart of Com pression Images using DWT

2. THEORY DESCREPTION

There has been a significant increase in research and development in the area of applying Evolutionary Computation (EC) techniques for the purposes of evolving one or more aspects of artificial neural networks. These EC techniques have usually been used to evolve neural network weights, but sometimes have been used to evolve network structure or the network learning algorithm [18].

The first applications of PSO involved accelerating the evaluation of the transfer functions in neural networks. This phase is often called training when the network itself modifies according to data provided gradually to entries and to the expected results, it is called training because the evaluations are imposed by a third party, in fact, precisely, by PSO [19]. A new learning algorithm combined Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) was proposed to determine the optimal weights. The weights of the Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) are adjusted by Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). Because PSO has the probabilistic mechanism and multi-starting points, hence the PSO can avoid getting into the local optimal solutions [20]. Numerous studies have further explored the power of PSO as a training algorithm for a number of different NN architectures. Studies have also shown for specific applications that NNs trained using PSO provide more accurate results [21]. In order to train Feed-Forward Neural Network (FNN) by using Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and compare the performance with Backpropagation algorithm (BP), the following steps have been followed show in figure(4):

- a) Determine training image.
- b) Define neural network architecture.
- c) Determine network parameters.
- d) Run FNNPSO program.
- e) Run FNNBP program.
- f) Comparison and analysis.

The first real implementation of the particle swarm algorithm was a model that

bridges psychological theory and engineering applications. The Feed-Forward artificial neural network is a statistical model of cognition that inputs vectors of independent variables and outputs estimates of vectors of dependent variables. The network is structured as a set of weights, usually arranged in layers, and the optimization problem is to find values for the weights that make the mapping with minimal error [18].

For the purpose of NN learning, the empirical error in equation (6) is referred to as the objective function to be optimized by the optimization method. Several optimization algorithms for training NNs have been developed. These algorithms are grouped into two classes [21]:

- Local optimization, where the algorithm may get stuck in a local optimum without finding a global optimum. Back-propagation algorithm is an example of local optimizers.
- Global optimization, where the algorithm searches for the global optimum by employing mechanisms to search larger

velocity update equation (4) to produce ats of the search space. Global value for positions adjustment to the bestimizers include evolutionary solution or targeted learning error. Taltyporithms and Particle Swarm new sets of positions (NN weight and imization. bias) are produced by adding theln order to use PSO to train an NN, a suitable calculated velocity value, equation (4), torepresentation and fitness function needs to the current position value using movementbe found. Since the objective is to minimize learning error (particle fitness) in Feed-given in equation (6)). Each Forward neural network.

THE PROPOSED DESIGN 3. Training ANN using BP& PSO Image Skin Diseases

The objective of this thesis was to develop representation [21]. a Back-Propagation (BP) neural network (ANN) and particle swarm optimization (PSO) neural network model that could training three images skin diseases. Although only the colour indices associated with image pixels were used as inputs, it was assumed that the ANN model could develop the ability to use other information, such as shapes, implicit in these data. The type of images skin diseases were RGB (128)x128pixel).Images taken were compression that used Wavelet Transform (WT) .The first part convert image from RGB (128 x 128pixel) to Gray scale (128 \times 128pixel).

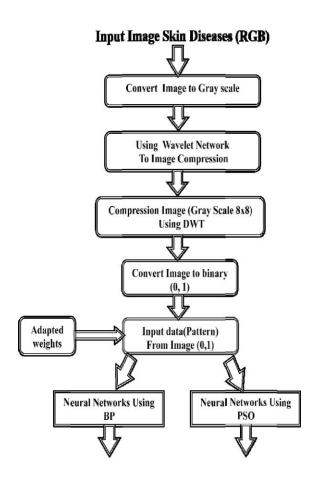
After convert image to Gray scale (128 x 128pixel) get in to DWT that convert image Gray scale (128 x 128pixel) to Gray scale (8 x 8pixel) that was become input data to input layer networks of particle swarm optimization (PSO) neural network or Back-Propagation (BP) neural network. A neural network is composed of a series interconnected nodes and corresponding weights between them. It aims at simulating the complex mapping between the input and output. A 3-layer feed forward ANN basically consists of input units, hidden units and output units. Let Wih denotes the weight between the input node and the hidden one. Likewise, Who denotes the weight between the hidden node and output one. ANN is characterized by the ability of self learning

equation (5). Then that new set ofthe error function, the fitness function is positions is used for producing newsimply the given error function (e.g. the MSE represents a candidate solution to the optimization problem, and since the weights **OF**of a trained NN are a solution, a single for particle represents one complete network. Each component of a particle's position vector represents one NN weight or bias, using this

> A particle represents the weight vector of NN, including all biases. The dimension of the search space is therefore the total number of weights and biases. The fitness function is the Mean Squared Error (MSE) over the training set as in equation (6) Changing the position means updating the weight of the network in order to reduce the error. All the particles update their position by calculating the new velocity, which they use to move each particle to the new position. The new position is a set of new weights used to obtain the new error. For PSO, the new weights are adapted even though no improvement is observed. This process is repeated for all the particles. The particle with the lowest error is considered as the global best particle so far. The training process continues until satisfactory error is achieved by the best particle or computational limits are exceeded. When the training ends, the weights are used to calculate the classification error for the training patterns. The same set of weights is used then to test the network using the patterns.There is no propagation concept in FNNPSO, where the Feed-Forward NN produced the learning error (particle fitness) based on set of weight and bias (PSO positions). The Pbest value (each particle's lowest learning error so far) and Gbest value (lowest learning error found in entire learning process so far) are applied to the

Table (1):) comparison and alalysis framework of the Study Trai ning ANN Using PSO & BP.

Traini ng FNN by using BP	Training FNN by using
	PSO
Deter mine training ima ge	Determine training image
Defin e FNN architecture	Define FNN architecture
Determine FNN and BP	Determine FNN an d PSO
par ameters	parameters
Run BP and start training	Run PSO and start
	training
Weight adjustment using	Weight adjust ment using
ВР	PSO



Output Tr aining ANN usin g PSO for

Output Trainin g ANN

using B P for Imageskin

image skin disease

Figure (5) A block diagram tra ining ANN usin g BP& PSO for Image Skin diseases

and error toleration. With the appropriate activation functions and trained weights, ANN can approximate any smooth, nonlinear function or relationship between the input and output. The training process is carried out on a set of data including input and output parameters. Usually, the data are split into two parts namely training samples and testing samples.

The learning procedure is based on the training samples and the testing samples are used to verify the performance of the trained network. During the training, the weights in the network are adjusted iteratively till a desired error depicted as equation (3.1) is obtained.

$$\mathsf{E} = \frac{\dot{\Sigma} \, \Sigma^{\,\prime}}{} \qquad \qquad \wedge \quad (7)$$

Where, tik and yik represents the actual the predicted function values respectively, m is the number of training samples, and n is the number of output nodes. The neural network is trained by minimizing the above error function in a search space based on weights. PSO generates possible solutions and measure their quality by using a forward propagation through the neural network to obtain the value of the error function. This error value is used as the particle's fitness function to direct it toward the more promising solution. The global best particle is corresponded to the desired trained network after adequate iterations.

For the purpose of NN implementation of training image. The MATLAB PSO tools are modified to be suitable with this application.

The Modified PSO will give the exact integer weight needed for the training of the network, where the modified PSO algorithm will search the optimum weights in an integer search space only, thus it takes less effort and time finding the optimum weights, minimizing the error to zero which means 100% percent accuracy obtained. These integer weights will be restricted between minimum integers values needed for the training process based on trial and error show in figures (5), (6)&(7) and table (1)

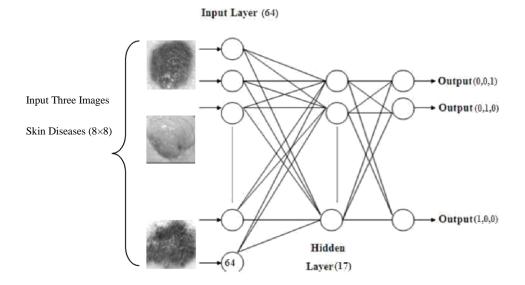


Figure (6) Training ANN Using BP Three Images Skin Disease

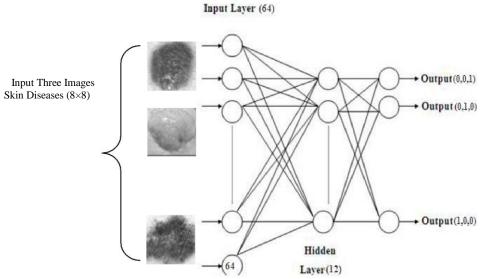


Figure (7) Training ANN Using PSO Three Images Skin Diseases

network are compared and analyzed based on the convergence rate and the accuracy of results. A MATLAB program is used to implement the simulation. This **PSO** tools implementing Common, Clerc 1 and Trelea types along with an alpha version of tracking changing environment.

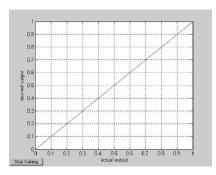
The Experimental Results

In this work, used two programs have been developed which are Feed-Forward Neural Network Particle Swarm Optimization (FNNPSO) and Feed-Forward Neural Network Back-Propagation algorithm (FNNBP) for training (One, Two and Three) Images Skin Diseases.

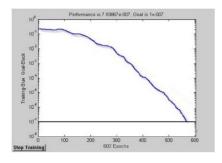
The results for each neural

takes 4.4380 seconds at iteration 602 for overall learning process. Both algorithms converged using the minimum error criteria. For the correct accuracy percentage, it shows that FNNPSO result is better than FNNBP with 100% compared with 97.5% show in figure (8) & (9).

Α



В



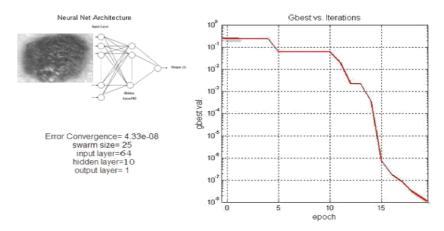
4.1 Simulation Results of One Image Skin Diseases using FNN-BP and PSO

In table (2), The results show that FNNPSO convergence depends on the swarm size and search space, so that, sometimes is fast and another times is slow depending on the initial weights, which are randomly generated in search space, these initial weights are changed over entire the search space when the run of program is repeated. Thus different convergence time is carried out for each run. Now for image diseases test. The convergence time for FNN learning based on PSO algorithm is seconds at 20 iterations, compared with FNNBP, where it

Table (2) Results of FNNPSO and FNNBP on One Image Diseases.

FNNBP	FNNPSO	Results
602	20	Learning Iterations
7.93819e- 07	4.33e-08	Error Convergence
4.4380 sec	10 sec	Convergence Time
97.5	100	Accuracy (%)

Figure (8) (A) The Training FNNBP for One Image Skin Diseases. (B) The relationship between desired and actual output.



(A) Error against iterations

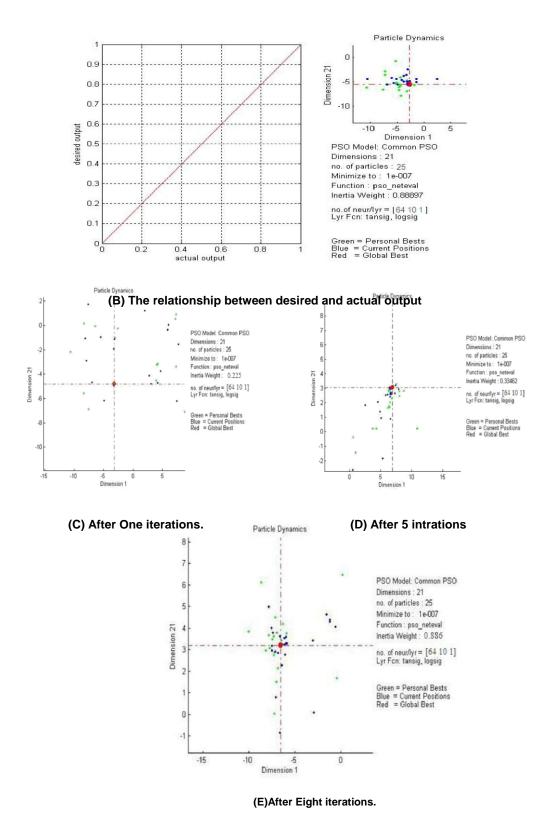


Figure (9) The Accuracy of Performance for FNNPSO for One Image Skin Diseases.

- (A) Error against iterations.
- (B) The relationship between desired and actual output.
- (C) After One iterations.
- (D) After Five iterations.
- (E) After Eight iterations.

FNNBP	FNNPSO	Results
1000	1800	Learning Iterations
8.43268e-05	1.3201-08	Error Convergence
12.130 sec	30.562 sec	Convergence Time
85.5	100	Accuracy (%)

Table (3) Results of FNNPSO and FNNBP on Two Image Skin Diseases.

for each bit and comparison with Pbest). Both algorithms are converged using the minimum error criteria. For the correct accuracy percentage, it shows that FNNPSO result is better than FNNBP with 100% compared to 85.5% but FNNBP convergence time is faster at 1000 iterations compared with 1800 iterations in FNNPSO show in figure (10) & (11).

Performance is 8.43269e-005, Goal is 1e-007 10-1 10-

4.2 Simulation Results of two Image Skin Diseases using FNN-BP and PSO

From Table (3), the results show that FNNPSO convergence time is slow, where it takes 30562sec at 1800 iterations compared with FNNBP, where it takes 12.130 sec at iteration 1000 for overall learning process.

Because the number of fitness evaluation (calculate minimum error

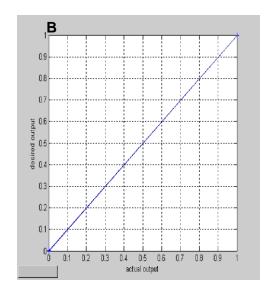


Figure (10) (A) The Training FNNBP for Two Image Diseases. (B) The relationship between desired and actual output

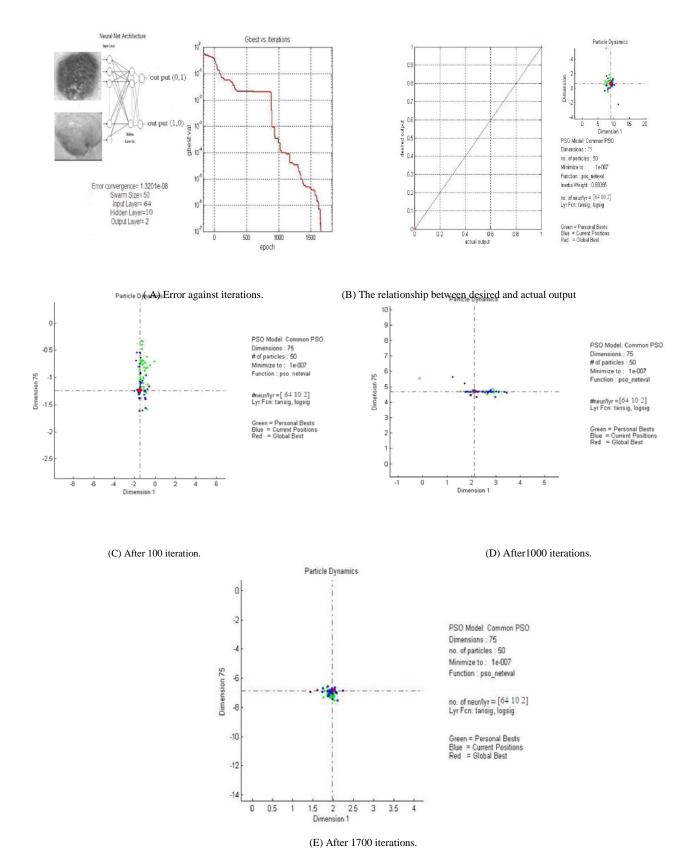


Figure (11) The Accuracy of Performance for FNNPSO for Two Image Skin Diseases.

- (A) Error against iterations.
 - 3) The relationship between desired and actual output.
- (B) The relationship be(C) After 100 iteration.
- (D) After1000 iterations.

(E) After1700 iterations.

weights (position) and also reduces the problem dimension.

In this work, there are several times that FNNPSO runs with reduced number of hidden nodes, and the results have proven that the learning becomes faster. However, to have fair comparison, Kolmogorov theorem is chosen in this work and both algorithms need to use the same network architecture. Choosing FNNPSO parameters also depend on the problem and pattern to be optimized. This parameter can be adjusted to achieve better optimization. But to have better comparison in this study, the same parameters for all patterns have been used. For FNNBP, learning rate and momentum rate are the same for all

The results in Figures (5, 7, and 9) indicate that the Convergence Time and Learning Iterations of Back-Propagation method is suboptimal compared to PSO. The suboptimal Convergence is not as noticeable, by comparison, in the smaller data case. Conversely, the results in Figures (6. 8, and 10) indicate that PSO algorithm is more robust with more consistent convergence characteristics. PSO algorithm can be applied to widerange nonlinear optimization problems with reliable performance. In addition, PSO and similar algorithms do not add a considerable computational burden.

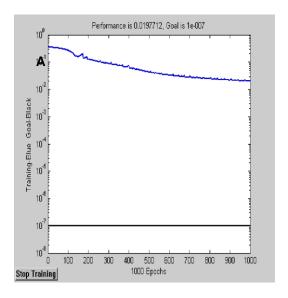
4.3 Simulation Results of three Image Skin Diseases using FNN-BP and PSO

From Table (4), The results show that FNNPSO is the best in terms of accuracy. But the convergence time is slow because the learning process by PSO tries to check all particle positions in search space, which is the best position. Thus the learning process by PSO depends on the swarm size and search space compared to FNNBP, where it takes 38.021sec at iteration 1000 for overall learning process. Both algorithms are converged using the minimum error criteria. For the correct accuracy percentage, it shows that FNNPSO result is better than FNNBP with 100% compared with 60% show in figure (12) & (13). The experiments are carried out to

analyze the optimization algorithm called PSO that is applied on FNN to explore the classification accuracy and convergence time compared to Back-Propagation Neural Network. Based on the results, it is clear that FNNPSO is better than FNNBP in terms of multistarting points (initial weights), size of search space and accuracy of results. In FNNPSO, network architecture and selection of network parameters for the pattern influence the convergence and the performance of network learning. By reducing the hidden nodes, it minimizes the number of

	Table (3) Results of	FNNPSO an	nd FNNBP on	Three Image	Skin Diseases
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FNNBP	FNNPSO	Results
1000	4700	Learning Iterations
0.0197712	2.301e-07	Error Convergence
38.012 sec	60sec	Convergence Time
60%	100	Accuracy (%)



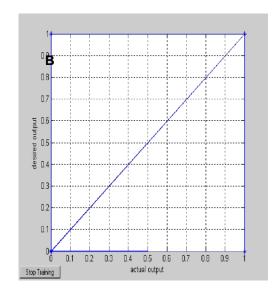
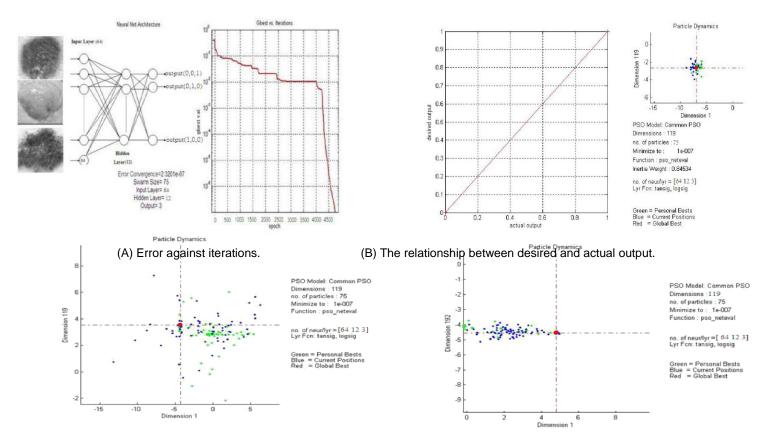


Figure (12) (A) The Training FNNBP for Three Image Diseases. (B) The relationship between desired and actual output



(C) After 500 iterations.

(D) After 1500 iterations

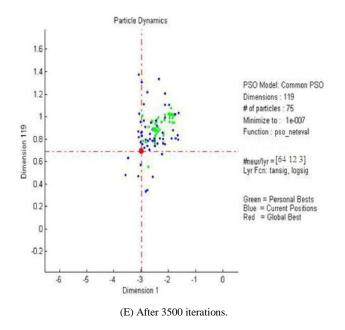


Figure (13) The Accuracy of Performance for FNNPSO for Three Image Skin Diseases.

- (A) Error against iterations.
- (B)The relationship between desired and actual output.
- (C) After 500 iteration.
- (D) After1500 iterations.
- (E)After3500 iterations.

Images.

- 5. With parallel search strategy, it can locate the global Optimization Consistently.
- 6. Its velocity displacement search model is simple and easy To Implement.
- 7. Few parameters should be considered and setup.
- 8. This work was to reduce the number of neurons needed for The training process, and also reduces the single neuron

Complexity by the abstraction of the multiplication Process needed to multiply each input by the corresponding Weight.

9.PSO optimization algorithm was the most suitable training Algorithm required to our application, implementation of Training image skin Diseases using ANN, because of its advantages, specially its free

CONCLUSION

In this paper, the latest optimization algorithm called PSO is applied in feed forward neural network to improve the neural network learning. PSO is an optimization algorithm based on swarm intelligence. It directs the search through the intelligence generated from cooperation and competition among the individuals. The merits of this proposed algorithm can be summarized as follows:

- 1.Used DWT to compression image (8×8) .
- 2. Neural Network is very fast detections because the Topology of this Neural Network and the input values from Features extraction stage.
 3. Training ANN Using PSO and back propagation for Image Skin Diseases.
 4. Min and Max particle couldn't be used to discriminate Between Skins

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- derivative activation function and multistarting points.
- 10. NNs are trained by minimizing the mean square error function in search space based on weights. **PSO** generates possible solutions and measure their quality by using a forward propagation through the NN to obtain the value of error function (minimized error to zero). This error value is used as the particle's fitness function to direct it towards more promising solution. The global best particle corresponded to the desired trained after adequate iterations. The result of training Feed-Forward NN using PSO has shown that PSO is an efficient alternative to feed forward NN ordinary training algorithms like Back-Propagation. Results have shown also that PSO training algorithm has more accurate results than other training algorithms.

MATLAB modified PSO toolbox was used in the training of the ANNs minimum weights required to get the higher accuracy 100%) is calculated using trial and error method.

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Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Plants Performance and Reuse Opportunities

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ABSTRACT

Jordan suffers from increasing water shortage due to normal and forced population growth, very limited resources, and irregular rainfall. This indicates the importance of finding new resources. Wastewater emerges as a potential resource. However, to safely reuse the reclaimed wastewater, effluent water should conform to standards and guidelines for possible reuse options. In this work, characterizations of influent and effluent wastewater from four wastewater treatment plants in Jordan were evaluated in terms of: BOD₅, COD, TSS, TDS, E.Coli, NH₄⁺, PO₄⁻³, NO₃⁻, DO, turbidity, and pH. The quality of the treated wastewater was compared with national Jordanian and international WHO standards. The effluent from Wadi Mousa treatment plant complied with Jordanian standard in all reuse purposes, but it did not comply with WHO in toilet flushing. The other plants effluent did not comply with Jordanian standard in ground water recharge, but there was a variation in their compliance with the other applications.

Keywords: wastewater quality, reclaimed water, effluent.

INTRODCUTION

Water shortage is currently one of the biggest concerns of human being worldwide and it becomes a global problem that affects seriously the life large number of the world population. Water is an essential element for the economic development and political stability and limited water resources are recognized as the most important obstacle to the development of the agricultural and industrial sectors [1]. In order to overcome the increasing shortage in resources, wastewater (WW) reuse has emerged as an important and viable means of supplementing dwindling water supplies in a large number of regions throughout the world [2]. Practice of wastewater reuse mainly depends on а country's economy, infrastructural status covering wastewater treatment capacity and capability, educational level, climate, water supply, balance between water requirement and intensity demand. of agricultural activities, population, social habits like cultural and religious prejudice, and many other factors [3, 4].

In order to reduce the environmental and health impacts of wastewater reuse, countries have adopted several standards and guidelines. While most of the developed countries have established low risk guidelines or standards based on а high technology/high-cost approach, many developing countries have adopted an approach based on WHO guidelines that refer to low-cost technologies and focus on health risks. However, the current situation in some developing countries is the direct use of untreated wastewater for irrigation without taking

into account the stated guidelines and standards. and associated risks. Jordan suffers from shortage in water supply for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. It is considered one of the ten poorest countries of water resources in the world [5]. Jordan is striving to improve the efficiency of water resources use and search for alternatives [6]. The limited fresh water resources in Jordan are estimated at 780 million m³ per year split between surface and ground water resources. Furthermore the climate has an important role in water shortage in the country. Its climate is arid to semi arid; rainfall is on average 75 mm and ranges between 50mm in the desert region to about 600mm in the eastern mountains adjacent to the Jordan Valley. The total rainfall is about 8.5 billion m³ of which about 85% is lost due to evaporation with the reminder flowing into valley [5,7-9].

On the other hand, the water demand is ever increasing for different reasons such as the rapid rate of population growth, economic development, rising standard of living, increase agriculture water requirements, and rising share of industrial activity in the economy [10]. So in 1997 the government of Jordan decided as part of its water strategy that wastewater should be considered as a resource. Wastewater should be collected and treated to standards which make its reuse safe in agriculture and other non domestic purposes, such as ground water recharge [11]. Reuse of reclaimed wastewater in Jordan is imperative. Treated wastewater has, and will continue to be a major component of the national water budget. It is therefore vital that the anticipated increases in reclaimed water be managed to safely and economically exchange for present and future uses of freshwater, and to maximize the returns from this water resource [12]. Now there are 23 working wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) distributed in different locations in Jordan. The total amount of discharge from all treatment plants in 2005 is about 79 million m³. Within the treatment plants and in their vicinity, about 1.400 ha is used for restricted agriculture, mainly fodder crops, cereals and trees. In the central and southern Jordan Valley diluted reclaimed water is used for unrestricted irrigation on about 11.000 ha [11]. Wastewater characterization is very important when designing or upgrading a wastewater treatment [13-15]. plant In addition, characterization of the effluent is significant to determine the safe reuse options [16-19]. The Jordanian standard JS 893/2002 offers five routes for reclaimed water reuse as explained later in the materials and methods section.

this study. characteristics wastewater for four wastewater treatment plants: Wadi-Mousa Plant (WMTP), Treatment Ma'an Treatment Plant (MTP), AL-Hussein Bin Talal University Treatment Plant (AHUTP), and Tafilah Treatment Plant (TTP) were determined. Figure 1 shows the geographical location of these plants. Characterization of WW was evaluated in terms of measuring BOD₅, COD, TSS, TDS, E.Coli, NH₄⁺, PO₄⁻³, NO₃ , DO, turbidity, and pH for the influent and effluent from the selected plants. The performance of the four WWTPs was evaluated and the quality of the reclaimed WW was compared with Jordanian and World Health Organization (WHO) standards to determine its suitability for reuse and evaluate the feasibility

expanding reuse of treated water in different application.



Figure 1: Jordan map shows the geographical distribution of the wastewater treatment plants in red. 1- WMTP, 2- MTP, 3-AHUTP and 4-TTP

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The wastewater treatment plants under investigation employ different treatment processes. utilizes TTP trickling filter system, while AHUTP employs upflow sludge blanket filtration. Activated sludge is used in the other treatment plants (WMTP and MTP). In WMTP an oxidation ditch activated sludge is utilized. While MTP uses a modified extended aeration activated sludge. The design and actual hydraulic loads, BOD₅ and TSS for the plants are shown in Table 1. It is observed that all plants operating below the design loads except the AHUTP which deals with TSS slightly larger than the design load.

In order to determine the characteristics of wastewater for the selected plants, samples were taken from the inlet and outlet of these plants during January 2008 to January 2009. Representative samples were collected carefully to avoid agitation or any contact with air. Samples were transported to the laboratory and analyzed as soon as possible. All of

the testing materials and methods used in this research are based on Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater by APHA, AWWA and WEF unless is stated otherwise [20].

The dissolved Oxygen (DO) was done by DO4000 LaMotte probe in situ. Closed reflux, titrimetric method was used to determine COD concentration. Culture tubes were washed and caped with H_2SO_4 . Then the samples tubes were put in a block digester preheated to 150 °C and refluxed for 2 h. After digestion period, the sample were cooled to room temperature and titrated by 0.025 N standard ferrous ammonium sulfate. The COD (mg O_2/L) is calculated according to:

$$COD = \frac{(A-B) \times M \times 8000}{Vs}$$
 (1)

Where, A and B are the volumes of standard ferrous ammonium sulfate used for blank and sample in mL, respectively, M is the molarity of standard ferrous ammonium sulfate, Vs is the sample volume in mL, and 8000 is a conversion factor. The 5-day BOD test where used to determine

BOD. After dilution, the BOD $_5$ samples were incubated at 20 °C for 5 days. The percent depletion of Oxygen was measured to determine the BOD $_5$ concentration (in mg/L) according to:

$$BOD_5 = \frac{\left(D_1 - D_2\right) V}{P}$$
 (2)

Where D_1 and D_2 are the dissolved oxygen of diluted sample immediately after preparation and after 5 days of incubation at 20 °C (in mg/L) respectively. V and P are the volumes of test bottle and sample in (mL) respectively.

In order to determine TSS and TDS concentrations, samples were filtered through a weighed standard glassfiber filter with 2 μ m diameter. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness in a weighted dish and dried at 180 °C. The increase in dish weighted represents TDS weight. The residue on the filter was dried at 105 °C. The increase in the weight of the filter represents the total suspended solid.

The determination of NO₃ is performed using ultraviolet spectrophotometric screening method.

Table (1): The design and actual hydraulic loads, BOD₅ and TSS for the plants
under consideration.

Criterion		WMTP	MTP	AHUTP	ТТР			
Hydraulic Load	Actual (a)	1200	2400	165	1138			
(m³/day) Design		4990	7000	800	1600			
BOD 5 (mg/L)	Actual ^(a)	614	565	265	750			
	Design	1700	700	650	1050			
TSS (mg/L)	Actual ^(a)	972	545	358	539			
100 (mg/L)	Design	1700	700	350	1000			
Type of T	reatment	Activated Sludge (Oxidation Ditch)	Activated Sludge (modified Extended Aeration basin)	Up flow Sludge Blanket Filtration	Trickling Filter			
a- Actual values as	a- Actual values as in 2008							

The amount of E.coli (in MPN) is tested by multiple tube fermentation technique using EC – MUG medium. The Phosphate Ion (PO₄⁻³) concentration is measured by using phosphate comparator technique. In this study, when comparing the quality of effluent from the treatment plants with the Jordanian standard the following representation of reuse options is used:

JS1: represents the reclaimed water quality used for discharging streams, wadis or water bodies, JS2: indicate the standard of reusing reclaimed water for artificial recharge of groundwater aguifers, JS3 to JS5: represent the use reclaimed water for irrigation purposes – JS3 for category A, which includes plants such as cooked vegetables, parks. playgrounds and sides of roads within city limits, JS4 for category B which includes plants such as fruit trees, sides of roads outside city limits, and landscape, and JS5 for category C which includes plants such as field crops, industrial crops and forest trees.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The average values of BOD₅, COD, TSS, TDS, DO, NH₄⁺, NO₃⁻, Phosphate ion, and E.coli of wastewater from the treatment plants considered in this study are shown in Table 2. Also the percentage removal of BOD₅, COD, TSS, TDS, and NH₄⁺ were calculated. The most important parameters used define the characteristics municipal wastewater are BOD₅, COD and TSS. The values of BOD₅ concentration for the influent wastewater range from 262-635 mg/L, and from 314-984 mg/L for COD, while TSS was found to range from 358-872 mg/L and TDS range from 925-2023 mg/L. Based on these values, wastewater in these area is classified as a strong domestic wastewater where the concentration of pollutants is much higher than the international figures. This could be explained by the fact that Jordan is one of the arid and semi-arid countries, which suffers from water shortage, and consequently water use is often fairly low, hence sewage tends to be strong [21, 22].

The average available fresh water for Jordanian citizen is about 200 cubic meters per year per person compared with 9,000 cubic meters per year per person for a U.S citizen [23].

1 Compliance of WWTP effluents with Jordanian Standard JS 893/2002:

Figure 2 shows the effluent BOD5 values for the selected treatment plants along with the Jordanian standard 893/2002 requirements. It can be seen that the BOD₅ value range from 4.5 to 40.3 mg/L where the highest value is for TTP. Compliance of wastewater treatment plants are varies. Effluents from WMTP and AHUTP comply with the BOD₅ requirements of reuse options in the Jordanian standard (JS1 to JS5). While, effluents from MTP and TTP do not comply with JS2. The latter also fails to comply with JS3. The lowest BOD₅ value obtained for WMTP effluent. This reflects the effectiveness of the applied process in that plant, while it can be noted that TTP has a highest BOD₅ value, and that might be operational due to the existing problems in the primary sedimentation, where there are accumulation of sludge on its sides.

The effluent COD values for the selected treatment plants are shown in Figure 3. Effluent from WMTP complies with Jordanian standard for

all WW reuse purposes, while TTP and MTP do not comply with JS2 and JS3. AHUTP has been found to comply with all the standards except

with JS2. As in BOD5 WMTP has the lowest values for COD and that due to disinfection step where chlorine is used to disinfect the WW.

Table 2: Characteristics of influent and effluent from the WWTPs

Parameter	Unit	WMTP	MTP	AHUTP	ТТР
BOD ₅ inf	mg/L	262	565	265	714
BOD ₅ eff	mg/L	4.5	22.5	13	40.3
BOD ₅ removal	%	98	96	95	94
COD inf	mg/L	807	660	314	1014
COD eff	mg/L	22.7	184	62	144
COD removal	%	97	72	80	86
TSS inf	mg/L	872	545.3	358	694
TSS eff	mg/L	16.9	41.7	54	39
TSS removal	%	98	92	85	94
TDS inf	mg/L	925	994	2023	1235
TDS eff	mg/L	810	888	824	1040
TDS removal	%	12	11	59	16
NH ₄ inf	mg/L	64.8	79.7	115.67	74
NH ₄ eff	mg/L	0.13	27.2	0.83	50
NH ₄ removal	%	99.7	66	99	32
DO inf	mg/L	4.93	0.99	2	NA*
DO eff	mg/L	9.49	7.8	4.1	
pH inf		7.1	7.7	8	7.56
pH eff		7.37	8.2	8.01	7.87
NO ₃ ⁻ eff	mg/L	10	1.14	8.33	8.67
PO ₄ ⁻³ eff	mg/L	7.7	11.33	3.07	11.33
Turbidity eff	NTU	0.94	10.4	4.31	14.17
E.Coli eff	MPN	0.943	>>1000	1.9	>>1000
* NA: Not available					

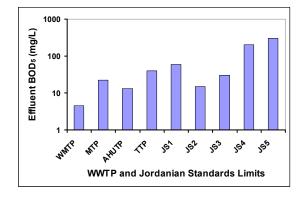


Figure 2: Reclaimed wastewater effluent BOD₅ for the selected treatment plants compared with the Jordanian standard 893/2002 requirements.

Although AHUTP disinfects the treated water but it has a higher value than WMTP and that due to irregular chlorine dosage. As a result of absence of chlorination in MTP and TTP a higher values of COD is observed.

The effluent TSS values for the selected treatment plants are shown in Figure 4. It can be seen that the effluent from TTP, WMTP, and MTP complies with all requirements of the Jordanian standard for the reclaimed WW. Results show high TSS removal

efficiency of the WWTPs ranging from 85% for AHUTP to 98% for WMTP (as shown in Table 2). However, the effluent of AHUTP has been found to comply with all the above standards except JS2 and JS3. This may be related to that the influent to the plant exceeding the design limit.

TDS results shown in Figure 5 indicate that the effluents from the studied WWTPs have TDS values range from 810-1040 mg/L. These values show that treated wastewater has a high salinity. This could be due to the high salinity of domestic water supply which is on average 580 mg/L in Jordan [5, 24], and the average domestic water consumption is low in Jordan as compared with worldwide consumption as explained earlier. Comparing these TDS with Jordanian standards, show that all treatment plants produce effluents of TDS less than the Jordanian standard requirement for all reuse applications.

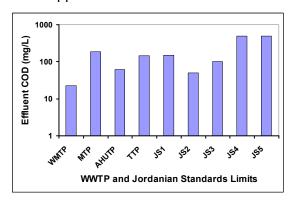


Figure 3: Reclaimed wastewater effluent COD for the selected treatment plants compared with the Jordanian standard 893/2002 requirements.

However, this is an important parameter for treated effluent to be used in agricultural irrigation. Salinity must be low enough to maintain favorable osmotic pressures for plants to take up water. Thus even that all plants effluent can be used for agricultural irrigation, they may have adverse effect on sensitive crops. The TDS of effluents can be minimized by using membrane processes such as reverse osmosis or electrodialysis.

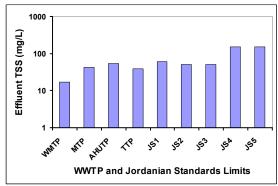


Figure 4: Reclaimed wastewater effluent TSS for the selected treatment plants compared with the Jordanian standard 893/2002 requirements.

A similar behavior to the one that was observed for TDS values is obtained for the phosphate and nitrate ion values for the effluent from the four WWTPs as shown in Figure 6 and 7, respectively.

In Figure 6 it can be noticed that the lowest value of phosphate is recorded for AHUTP. This could be due to the fact that AHUTP has the lowest influent flow rate, and the plant serves the university campus which does not consume large quantities of phosphorus. Phosphate ion is usually produced from detergents, fertilizer and from bioactivities of aquatic plant, in which these materials are not utilized in plentiful quantities in the university.

The concentrations of DO for the effluent from the studied plants are shown in Figure 8. It can be noticed that the effluent DO concentrations are complied with JS2 and JS3 (while it is not specified for the other reuse categories).

The Jordanian standard requires that the pH of the reclaimed water is 6-9. The different plants comply with this requirement. They ranged from 7.37 to 8.2 as shown in Table 2.

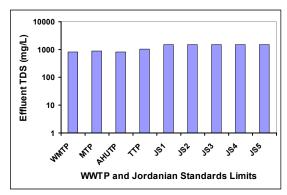


Figure 5: Reclaimed wastewater effluent TDS for the selected treatment plants compared with the Jordanian standard 893/2002 requirements.

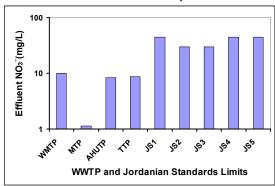


Figure 6: Reclaimed wastewater effluent NO₃⁻ for the selected treatment plants compared with the Jordanian standard 893/2002 requirements.

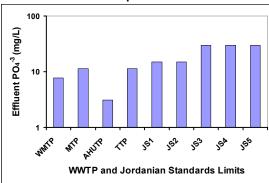


Figure 7: Reclaimed wastewater effluent PO4-3 for the selected treatment plants compared with the Jordanian standard 893/2002 requirements.

Regarding the effluent turbidity the JS2 has an allowable limit of 2 NTU while JS3 has 10 NTU allowable limits.

WMTP is the only plant that complies with both standards, while TTP does not comply with any standard; on the other hand MTP and AHUTP effluent are complied with JS3 (as shown in Table 2).

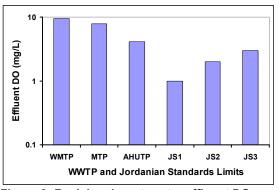


Figure 8: Reclaimed wastewater effluent DO for the selected treatment plants compared with the Jordanian standard 893/2002 requirements.

Reusing reclaimed water for artificial recharge of groundwater aguifers has an allowable limit equal to 5 mg/L of NH4 in effluent. Comparing this with NH4 in effluent of the studied plants, as shown in Table 2, shows that effluents from AHU and WMTP comply with this requirement, while effluent from TTP and MTP fail to meet with this standard. The E.Coli values for the WWTPs have been tested and the results are shown in Table 2. By comparing results with these Jordanian standard for different reuse options where MPN of E. Coli per 100 ml must be less than 2, 100 and 1000 to comply with JS2, JS3 and (JS1 and JS4) respectively. It has been found that both WMTP and AHUTP comply with all Jordanian standards. On the

other hand, it has been found that MTP and TTP have a very high E.Coli value (>>1000) and fail to meet any of reuse standards options. Thus both plants should efficiently operate their disinfection units in their treatment systems. Since the presence of pathogens can pose health risk especially for effluent reuse for agriculture purposes on both farmers and consumers of crops irrigated with such water.

2 Compliance of WWTP with WHO standard

A comparison of effluent BOD₅ and TSS values with WHO standards are shown in Table 3. The BOD₅ effluent from WMTP complies with all WHO standards for the three different applications. On the other hand all of the studied plants are complied with WHO standard for irrigation ornamental fruit, trees and fodder crops. While, AHUTP complies with WHO standard for irrigation vegetables likely to be eaten uncooked as well.

Table 3: Performance of WWTP against WHO standard

Parameter	WMTP	МТР	AHU	ТТР	Permitted Li (A) Irrigation of ornamental	mit (B) Irrigation of vegetable	(C) Toilet flushing
					fruit trees and fodder crops	likely to be eaten uncooked	
BOD ₅ (mg/L)	A, B, and C	A	A, and B	Α	≤ 240	≤ 20	≤ 10
TSS (mg/L)	A, and B	Α	А	Α	≤ 140	≤ 20	≤ 10

The TSS values of the effluent compared with WHO standard are shown in Table 3. The results indicate that all the plants comply with WHO standard for irrigation of ornamental fruit, trees and fodder crops, while all of them do not comply with WHO standard for toilet flushing, WMTP is the only plant that complies with WHO

standard for irrigation of vegetables likely to be eaten uncooked.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

(1) Reuse of reclaimed WW has essential aims; the most important one is reducing the consumption of potable water in the fields which do not require high water quality. In Jordan reuse of reclaimed water started to expand in

recent years to overcome the problem of water shortage. A Reclaimed Domestic Wastewater Jordanian standard has been established to regulate reclaimed water reuse.

- (2) Characteristics of wastewater for four wastewater treatment plants in Jordan were investigated. The performance of the plants was evaluated and the quality of the reclaimed WW was compared with World Jordanian and Health Organization (WHO) standards to determine its suitability for reuse.
- (3) The WMTP was found to comply with Jordanian standard for all purposes. Furthermore, WMTP has a good quality of reclaimed comparing with the other plants. WMTP effluent also can be used WHO according to standard in irrigation of ornamental fruits trees, fodder crops irrigation and uncooked vegetables irrigation. However, it fails to meet the requirements for toilet flushing. These results indicate the possibility of expanding reuse of reclaimed water from WMTP for other purposes, like groundwater discharge, irrigation of cooked vegetables, parking areas, play ground, side of roads inside cities, and vegetables likely to be eaten uncooked. Also it can be used for toilet flushing after improving its effluent regarding TSS to comply with WHO standard, especially

it can be used in hotels as the plant exists in a tourist area of Petra.

- (4) MTP effluent quality meets with Jordanian standard in the plenteous trees, side of road outside city, and landscape irrigation, field crops. industrial crops and forest trees irrigation, in all investigated parameters except the E.Coli value. However, MTP effluent does not meet for ground the standard water recharge and in discharge to streams, wadis (valleys) and water storage area due to its COD value which is larger than the standard in the case of discharge to stream, and due to the fact that BOD₅ and COD values are larger than the standard in the case of ground water recharge.
- (5) TTP effluent quality is found to meet the JS4 and JS5 in all investigated parameters except the E.Coli value. On the other hand, it doesn't agree with discharge to ground water due to COD, BOD₅, NH₄⁺ and turbidity values which are greater than Jordanian standard for these reuse applications.
- (6) MTP and TTP produce reclaimed water with high E.Coli content, which do not comply with Jordanian standard for all reuse purposes. These plants have to overcome this deficiency. As an initial step towards expanding MTP and TTP effluent reuse in irrigation, they must efficiently operate their

- disinfection units in their treatment systems.
- (7) AHUTP effluent quality is suitable for all reuse applications except discharging into ground water due to its high COD, TSS and turbidity values.
- (8) The performance of the TTP, MTP, AHU plants against WHO standard shows that effluents could be utilized for ornamental fruits trees and fodder crops irrigation only.
- (9) Finally, it is important that the farmers are informed on the safe use of effluents in irrigation. This should be accomplished under serious control and monitoring of the effluent quality. Public awareness and training is another important issue that should be considered. In addition further research needs to be conducted in order to improve the quality of reclaimed WW for different purposes and to increase public confidence in using such reclaimed water.

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Molecular Diagnosis of TWIST Mutation in Nasal Septum's Deviations by Using PCR

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ABSTRACT

Deviation of the nasal septum (D.N.S) is a common problem which has a considerable percentage of congenital etiology. This study aims at studying if or not, a genetic character or chromosomal abnormality is responsible for this disorder by using PCR and determination predisposition of disease by screening if this patient homozygous or heterozygous for different polymorphisms in the gene.

Blood was collected from 60 samples which were grouped into two groups: the first one was the control group constituting 15 cases with no nasal complaint. The second group contained 45 patients with D.N.S, dealt with as the experimental group. The DNA was extracted and the TWIST mutation was detected by using PCR.

By using PCR technique there is a fragment with (800bp) in 21 (46%) of patients, there is highly significant between the control versus experimental groups and significant between experimental with +ve family history F.Hx versus experimental with –ve F.Hx and there is insignificant between female versus male.

As conclusion the PCR has been successfully used to detect the DNS patients. It is a fast and effective technique that should be done upfront at diagnosis in patients.

Keywords: Deviated nasal septum (D.N.S), TWIST mutation, PCR

الخلاصة باللغة العربية

بين أصابة الذكور وإصابة الإناث.

ويستنتج من ذلك أن تقنية PCR كانت ناجحة في تشخيص مرضى الانحراف الأنفي ، وهي نقنيه سريعة وفعالة في تشخيص الحالات المرضية.

Abnormal nasal cycle & impaired sinus drainage result in nasal obstruction of variable degree depending on the severity of the deviation, sneezing, throat discomfort, headaches, bloody noses, and sleeping disorders such as snoring or sleep apnea. (2)

The TWIST gene, originally identified in Drosophila melanogaster, is highly conserved from Caenorhabditis elegans, D. melanogaster, Xenopus laevis, Mus musculus, to humans. It is localized at human chromosome 7p21 and has two exons and one intron of 538 bp. The first exon, which is 772 bp long, contains the entire coding region. The mRNA is at least 1396 bp long, and the transcription initiation site is unknown. The 202-amino-acid protein encoded by the TWIST gene is a basic helix-loop-helix (HLH) motif-containing transcription factor(5). The HLH region of this motif is important for homo- or heterodimerization, whereas the basic domain is essential for the binding of the dimer complex to a target DNAbindina sequence(s). **TWIST** thought to be a negative transcriptional regulator that acts by direct binding to the PCAF and EP300 domain of histone acetyltransferases and by acetyltransferase inhibiting their activities (6). It is also involved in osteoblast and myoblast differentiation maturation by negative transcriptional regulation (7; 8). The pathway of molecular components involved in craniofacial and limb development includes not only TWIST. but also fibroblast growth factor receptors (FGFRs), which may be negatively regulated by TWIST (9).

PATEINTS AND METHODS

(45) Patients with symptomatic D.N.S were subjected to this study. They were received in the out patient clinic in Baghdad hospital during the period from January – December 2010.

Their age ranged between 18 & 43 years, 28 of them were males & 17 were females.

INTRODUCTION

The nasal septum is the bone and cartilage in the nose that separates the nasal cavity into the two nostrils. Normally, the septum lies centrally, and thus the nasal passages are symmetrical. (1)

A deviated septum is an abnormal condition which the cartilaginous and/or the bony septum leans to the left or the right, causing obstruction of the affected nasal passage. The condition can result in disturbances in the nasal cycle & poor drainage of the sinuses. (2)

It is most frequently caused by impact trauma, such as by a blow to the face. It can also be a congenital disorder, caused by compression of the nose during childbirth. (1)

Types of D.N.S:

The most convenient classification for D.N.S:

Type I: mild deviation which does not cross the midline

Type II: anterior vertical deviation

Type III: posterior vertical deviation (in the region of middle turbinate)

Type IV: S – septum (anterior to one side & posterior to the other side)

Type V: horizontal spur on one side

Type VI: type V + groove on the concave side

Type VII: combination of more than one type from II – VI (3)

Deviated septum is associated with genetic connective tissue disorders such as Marfan syndrome, Ehlers Danlos Syndrome (4) and Saethre-Chotzen syndrome (5).

It is common for nasal septa to depart from the exact centerline; the septum is only considered deviated if the shift is substantial or is adversely affecting the patient. Many people with a deviation are unaware they have it until some pain is produced. But by itself a deviated septum can go undetected for years and thus be without any need for correction such deviation should not be considered a medical issue. (1)

RESULTS

A total of 60 blood samples were collected, 15 were as control group and 45 were experimental patients (table 1).

Statistical analysis of the results was done using SPSS software version 16 by application of Chi square test to find the significance of difference in the prevalence of twist gene in:

- Control & experimental groups
- Experimental group with +ve family history with those with ve family history
- The effect of gender in the prevalence of this gene

Table (1): Characteristics of samples

Grade	control	Exp. Total Number	Exp. +ve F.Hx*.	Exp. –ve F.Hx.	Exp. Twist +ve F.Hx.	Exp. Twist -ve F.Hx.
Females	6(10%)	17 (28%)	8 (18%)	3 (7%)	8 (18%)	0
Males	9(15%)	28 (47%)	13 (28%)	5 (11%)	13 (28%)	0
Total	**15 (25%)	**45 (75%)	21 (46%)	8 (18%)	21 (46%)	0

^{*} family history(FHx) for DNS.

Results revealed that P value was as shown in table (2), a value less than 0.001 is regarded as highly significant, between 0.001 & 0.005 is regarded significant & greater than 0.005 is regarded insignificant.

By using PCR, only single bands with molecular weight about (800bp) were detected in PCR products which were (8) samples as fig(1) was shown.

All patients gave negative history of any trauma to the nose, 37 gave positive family history of chronic nasal disease (23 of them were males & 14 were females).

All patients were carefully examined clinically by anterior rhinoscopy, confirmed by plain X-ray of paranasal sinuses (occipito-mental or Water's view) which revealed positive radiological evidence of deviation in their nasal septa.

1 milliliter of blood was collected from each one of them, kept in a test tube with EDTA anticoagulant & preserved in the freeze for further processing.

Another group of 15 individuals randomly selected as a control, 9 were males & 6 were females, all of them gave no history of nasal complaint. They were carefully examined & investigated like those in the experimental group, no evidence of D.N.S was recorded in any of them. Blood was collected from them & dealt with as in the experimental group.

The DNA extraction was done by using Promega Kit (USA) instruction. PCR primers used for amplification were:

Forward 5'GAGGCGCCCCGCTCTTCTCC-3'
Reverse 5'AATCGAGGTGGACTGGGAACCG-3'.

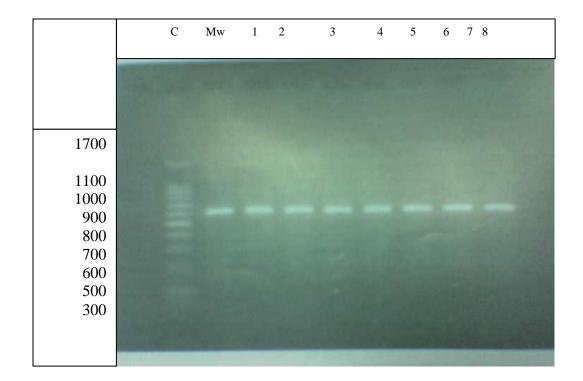
PCRs were performed in 40-1 volumes that contained 200 ng genomic DNA, 1x High Fidelity PCR 0.2 mM buffer. each dnTPs, (Promega, USA), 2 mM MgSO₄, and 1 U Platinum *Tag* High Fidelity (Invitrogen). PCR parameters were: 94°C for 6 min; 38 cycles of 94°C for 1 min, 66°C for 15 s, and 68°C for 45 s; followed by 68°C for 7 min. The PCR products were electrophoresd on agarose gel (1.2%) according to Sambrook et al.(10).

Findings were compared statistically between the two groups using chi square test for nominal data comparison.

^{**}total samples=60 (Control & experimental groups)

rable (2). Digitificance of twist gene in this experiment according to one square test						
	Groups	P value	Significance			
1	Control versus experimental	0.000	Highly significant			
2	Experimental with +ve F.Hx versus experimental with -ve F.Hx	0.003	Significant			
3	Male versus female	0.604	Insignificant			

Table (2): Significance of twist gene in this experiment according to Chi square test



Fig(1): PCR products: lane -1- control group, lane -2- DNA Lambda, lane no.(1-8)the TWIST mutation. Electrophoresis was carried out in1.2% agarose gel at 5V/cm for 60minutes.

Second, we have tried to increase the sensitivity of the screen for TWIST mutation by using separate SPSS software analysis after using PCR detection, there is a fragment with (800bp) as shown in fig-1- in 21 (46%), the females were 8 (18%) and the males were 13 (28%).

Third there is highly significant between the control versus experimental groups table-2- and significant between experimental with +ve family history F.Hx versus experimental with -ve F.Hx(table-1) and there is insignificant between female versus male.

We found that the TWIST mutation is one of the reasons of DNS which

DISCUSSION

We screened for TWIST mutation in DNS patients, which is localized at human chromosome 7p21 and has two exon, the first exon of 772 bp in long and one intron of 538 bp(5).

In this study, we have tried to address three important issues when screening for TWIST mutation.

First we have taken a (45) patients of DNS as experimental group as shown in table-1,the females were 17 (28%) and males were 28 (47%).

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detected by using PCR technique, therefore, it is very important to examined TWIST mutation in the DNS patients.

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Incidence of Listeria in table-eggs in Baghdad Markets

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was concerned on the prevalence of Listeria spp. in the tableeggs samples collected from the different markets and downtown stores of Baghdad province during November 2010 till March 2011. A total of 300 table-eggs (150 white eggs shells and 150 brown eggs shells from different origins) were analyzed and processed according to the standard protocols of Food and Drug Administration International Organization for Standardization (FDA) and (ISO) modifications. After preparation of sterile media, a portion of analytic sample was added to 9 portions of Listeria enrichment broth, shaken for 2-3 minutes inside stomacher, and then incubated at 30 C° for 24-48 hours. After 24 and 48 hour enrichment processing, the culture was made on the Listeria Selective Agar (ALOA, OCLA, Oxoid). Listeria monocytogenes appeared on chromogenic ALOA (OCLA) Agar Listeria Ottaviani and Agosti (Oxoid Chromogenic Listeria Agar) as a bluegreen colored, smooth, convex, circular or crenate colonies with entire margins and opaque halo while the others Listeria spp. appear as blue-green colonies without any halo . Confirmation of Listeria isolates was done by Latex Agglutination test (Oxoid, UK), and differentiation of Listeria monocytogenes from other Listeria spp. was done by Oxoid Biochemical Identification System (O.B.I.S.mono test kit, Oxoid). Growth of Listeria spp. was determined in 54 (18%) of total samples as 30 (10%) isolates from brown eggs shells, from which 6 (2%) isolates were confirmed as Listeria monocytogenes, and 24 (8%) isolates from white eggs shells, from which 3 (1%) isolates were confirmed as *Listeria monocytogenes*. These findings suggest that *Listeria* contaminates table-eggs and *Listeria* infections are not a potential risk in Baghdad province, but it is strongly recommended that these products are monitored carefully.

Key Words: Listeria monocytogenes, Listeria spp., table-eggs, food microbiology.

الخلاصة باللغة العربية

هدفت الدراسة إلى التحري عن تواجد جرثومة اللستيريا في بيض المائدة المباع في الأسواق المحلية في مدينة بغداد للمدة من تشرين الثاني 2010 لغاية آذار 2011. جمعت 300 بيضة مائدة بواقع 150 بيضة ذات قشرة بيضاء و 150 بيضة ذات قشرة بنية من مناطق مختلفة من مدينة بغداد, وعوملت النماذج حيث تم تحليلها ومعالجتها وفقا للطرائق القياسية الموحدة لإدارة الغذاء والدواء (FDA) والمنظمة الدولية للتوحيد القياسي (ISO) مع بعص التحويرات. بعد إعداد وسائط الزرع المعقمة ، أضيف جزء من الأنموذج التحليلي إلى 9 أجزاء من مرق أنعاش الليستيريا ، خلطت بشكل جيد داخل الهاضم وحضنت في 30 درجة مئوية لمدة 24-48 ساعة. بعد 24 و 48 ساعة تم زرعها على آجار الانتقائية الليستيريا ، (ALOA) . ظهرت مستعمرات Listeria monocytogenes خضراء الى زرقاء اللون ، محدبة دائرية أو مسننة مع هو امش كاملة و هالة معتمة بينما الأجناس الأخرى ظهرت مستعمراتها من دون أي هالة . تم تأكيد العز لات بوساطة أختبار تراص اللانكس (Oxoid) ، المملكة المتحدة) ، وتم يز الجنس جرثومة اللستيريا بواقع 54 عزلة (18%) من 100 أنموذج : 30 عزلة (10%) من نماذج البيض ذو القشرة البيضاء أظهرت النتائج عزل وتشخيص جرثومة اللستيريا بواقع 54 عزلة (18%) من 100 أنموذج : 30 عزلة (10%) من نماذج البيض ذو القشرة البيضاء كان منها 6 عزلات (1%) النمط المصلي Listeria monocytogenes . هذه الدراسة تلوث بيض المائدة بجرثومة اللستيريا وينصح بمراقبة هذه المنتجات لضمان الصحة العامة.

of gram positive bacteria causing cell lysis (8.9) thus reducing contamination unless carrier flocks and contaminated eggs cartons causing recontamination of hatching and table eggs (3,5). Egg white also contains avidin, which forms a complex with biotin, thereby making this vitamin unavailable to microorganisms (3). In addition, egg white has a high pH (about 9.3) and contains conalbumin, which forms a complex with iron, thus rendering it unavailable to microorganisms (3). On the other hand, the nutrient content of the yolk material and its pH in fresh eggs (about 6.8) make it an excellent source of growth for microorganisms (3). Freshly laid eggs are generally sterile. However, in a relatively short period of time after laying, numerous microorganisms may be found on the outside and, under the proper conditions, may enter eggs, grow, and cause spoilage (3). The speed at which microbes enter eggs is related to temperature of storage, age of eggs, and level of contamination (3). The entry of microorganisms into whole eggs is favored by high humidity and climatic periods (2). Under such conditions, growth of microorganisms on the surface of eggs is favored, followed penetration through the shell and inner membrane. The latter structure is the important barrier to penetration of bacteria into eggs, followed by the shell and the outer membrane (3). Due to the growing interest in healthy foods and the lacks in information about contamination rates in listeriosis associated with table eggs in Baghdad city, there was a need to run this investigation to put our hands on the incidence of Listeria especially L. monocytogenes in table eggs and to how extent listeriosis can occur.

INTRODUCTION

Listeria especially Listeria monocytogenes are gram-positive, bacteria found in soil, rod-shaped stream water, sewage, plants and food especially in raw, unpasteurized milk and its products as well as, in low grade quality and post-thermal treated products of food especially milk (1,2,3,4,5). They are responsible for listeriosis, a rare but potentially lethal food borne infection ranging from flulike syndrome or gastroenteritis to deadline infection of nervous system causing meningitis and abortion in pregnant women (4). Listeria species are incredibly and hardy able to grow in refrigerator at 4 C° to 37 C° the body's internal temperature (4). The presence of any Listeria spp. in food may be an indicator of poor hygiene (3). Eggs have been found to be 90% sterile when laid. However, eggs have the potential to become contaminated with bacteria from the hen's intestinal tract, feces, and from the surrounding environment (2,3).Listeria monocytogenes is found in both wild and domestic mammals as well as birds and some species of fish and shellfish (3). Listeria monocytogenes can be found in both the egg processing plant environment as well as in the egg itself (6). Bacteria especially Salmonellae can rapidly penetrate the shell of a freshly laid egg (7). An egg contaminated at the breeder farm can then cause contamination at the hatcherv. creating a reservoir of salmonellae (7). The hen's egg is an excellent example of a product that normally is well protected by its intrinsic parameters (3). Externally, a fresh egg has three structures, each effective to some degree in retarding the entry of microorganisms: the outer waxy shell membrane; the shell; and the inner shell membrane (3).Internally, lysozyme is present in egg white as antibacterial properties of eggs which hydrolyze the polysaccharide bacterial cell wall especially the peptidoglycans

separately in Trypton Soya Yeast Extract Agar (HiMedia, India). After that, the colonies were checked morphologically and their purity controlled by Gram staining. Later, the separated colonies were subjected to carbohydrate fermentation tests (mannitol, D-xylose, rhamnose), catalase activity, oxidase activity, modified motility test with triphenyltetrazolium chloride salts (Umbrella formation). esculin hydrolysis (13). The colonies isolated as Listeria were then subjected to βhemolysis in a 7% sheep blood agar for species identification. Confirmation of Listeria isolates was done by Latex Agglutination test (Oxoid, UK), and differentiation of Listeria monocytogenes from other Listeria spp. was done by Oxoid Biochemical Identification System (O.B.I.S.mono test kit, Oxoid).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results revealed that out of the 300 samples, 54 samples (18%) were contaminated with different *Listeria* species as 30 (10%) isolates from brown eggs shells, from which 6 (2%) isolates were confirmed as *Listeria monocytogenes*, and 24 (8%) isolates from white eggs shells, from which 3 (1%) isolates was confirmed as *Listeria monocytogenes*, as shown in table (1).

Table (1). Isolation of *Listeria* species from table-eggs.

Sample Type	Brown shells eggs		Total	White shells eggs		Total
Заттріе Туре	Shells	Internal contents	150	Shells	Internal contents	150
Listeria spp.	21(7%)	9 (3%)	30 (10%)	18 (6%)	6 (2%)	24 (8%)
Listeria monocytogenes	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	6 (2%)	3 (1%)	none	3 (1%)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of table-eggs Samples:

This study was conducted on tableeggs sold in different locally markets in Baghdad province. A 300 tableeggs (150 white shell eggs and 150 brown shell eggs from different origins) were collected into sterile none durable plastic bags transported aseptically to the laboratory of food hygiene in Baghdad Veterinary College during November 2010 till March 2011. Each 5 eggs (mixed composite samples) were parts: divided into broken two shells homogenized and mixed internal contents, then refrigerated at 4C°for 3-5 days as critical step in isolation of listeria.

Isolation of the *Listeria* species:

After preparation of sterile media, a (5-10) g or ml of sample was added to a (45-90) ml of Trypton Soya Yeast Extract Broth (HiMedia, India), then inoculated according to standard protocols, in which a portion of analytic sample was added to 9 portions of Listeria enrichment broth (10,11,12,13). For a homogenous distribution of the sample in the medium it was shaken for 2-3 minutes inside stomacher. Media so inoculated were then incubated at 30 C° for 24-48 hours. After 24 and 48 hours enrichment processing, the culture was made on the Listeria Selective Agar (ALOA, OCLA, Oxoid). The planted plates were incubated for 24-48 hours at (35-37) C° under aerobic At the end of the conditions. incubation, they were evaluated as typical colonies with a blue-green colored, smooth, convex, circular or crenate with entire margins and opaque halo of 1-3 mm in diameter while the others *Listeria spp.* appear as blue-green colonies without any halo (14,15). The typical Listeria colonies observed on the culture medium were selected and cultured

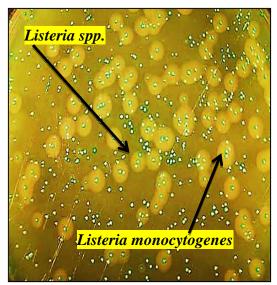


Figure (1): Listeria spp. and Listeria monocytogenes

Table eggs are one of the few foods that are used among the popular dishes consumed by people at home, restaurants and convenience stores in their natural states with no artificial additives (9). Most freshly laid eggs are sterile, at least from inside in case of good flock management and absence of vertical transmission also by the presence of cuticle, shell membranes and the antimicrobial properties of eggs (8). But eggs may constitute, if contaminated with pathogens, a public health hazard. The ability of Listeria to grow in hen's eggs was first recognized in 1940 when Paterson (3) inoculated a laboratory culture of L. monocytogenes into the chorioallantoic membrane of a chicken embryo. An added concern with poultry relates to eggs that can become contaminated with this pathogen during collection and processing. Eggs have the potential to become contaminated with bacteria from the hen's intestinal tract, feces. and from the surrounding environment (3).The results revealed incidence for isolation of listeria especially Listeria monocytogenes from table eggs due to contamination from the shells during the breaking process or from the processing environment (16), with incidence

Listeria monocytogenes appeared on chromogenic ALOA (OCLA) Agar Listeria Ottaviani and Agosti (Oxoid Chromogenic Listeria Agar) as a bluesmooth, convex, green colored, circular or crenate colonies with entire margins and opaque halo while the others Listeria spp. appear as bluegreen colonies without any halo (13) as shown in figure (1). The results of biochemical tests. Listeria latex agglutination test and O.B.I.S.mono differentiate Listeria test monocytogenes from other Listeria spp. are present in table (2).

Table (2). *Listeria* biochemical and confirmation tests.

confirmation tests.						
Test	Listeria	Listeria				
	monocytogenes	spp.				
Gram-positive rod	+	+				
Umbrella formation	+	+				
β-Hemolysis	+	-				
Catalase activity	+	+				
Oxidase activity	-	-				
Esculin hydrolysis	+	+				
Rhamnose fermentation	+	V				
D-Xylose fermentation	-	V				
Mannitol fermentation	-	V				
Listeria latex agglutination	+++	+				
O.B.I.S.mono	+	-				

+ = positive test, - = negative test, v = variable results and +++ = strongly fast positive result

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inside internal contents may be due to transmission of listeria through shell cracks during processing, collection, transport and bad storage or through carrier hens or eggs cartons with high dose (microbial load) leading to these hazard findings. Hence, it is necessary to adopt strict hygienic measures for controlling listeria especially Listeria monocytogenes in table-eggs (17) such as: 1) choosing of healthy mother's hens (to obtain eggs-free pathogens), 2) hygienic measures in the farms during handling and storage, 3) using of hot soapy water with those come in contact with eggs and eggs containing foods in work areas, 4) eggs must be held at low temperature (5 C°) to prevent proliferation of 5) cleaning with pathogens, sanitizer minimizes the contamination of shells, 6) educational programs for consumers informed the risks resulted from eating under cooked eggs particularly the elderly and immune-comprised persons who are more susceptible to infection, and 7) pasteurization of egg products as statutory requirements in many countries.

CONCLUSION

Since Listeria species were found to a large extent in our table-eggs samples and Listeria monocytogenes was encountered, it should be mandatory to perform routine controls to screen table-eggs for detection of Listeria spp. Our findings suggest that Listerial infections are not a potential risk in Baghdad province; it is strongly recommended however that these products are monitored carefully. The implementation of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Programs in table-eggs industries is essential for addressing food safety for population of Baghdad province, as well as intervention and education of people involved in the production. processing and monitoring the tableeggs.

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قسم الدراسات العربية

ARABIC SECTION

تحديد الظروف المثلي لانتاح انزيم الانيولينيز Inulinase Enzyme المنتج من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians

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الخلاصة باللغة العربية

تم الحصول على خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians من جامعة بغداد – كلية الزراعة / قسم الصناعات الغذائية والتقنيات الحيوي المعنى عربها وتشخصيها ، حددت الظروف المثلى لانتاج الانزيم Inulinse enzyme بطريقة المزارع المغمورة للعزلة المحلية باستخدام وسط السكروز مستخلص الخميرة والببتون كوسط امثل لانتاج الانزيم وحدد التركيز الامثل للسكروز مصدراً كربونيا 3%، والببتون ومستخلص الخميرة 1.5% مصدراً نايتروجينياً ، عند رقم هيدروجيني ابتدائي مقداره 4.5 بعد 24 ساعة من الحضن بدرجة حرارة 35 م° بالحاضنة الهزازة بسرعة 150 دور ة/دقيقة.

ABSTRACT

We obtained the Yeast Kluyveromyces marixians from Baghdad University -College of Agriculture / Department of food industries and biotechnology after its isolation and diagnosis, identified the optimal conditions for the production of the inulinase enzyme from the local isolate, by using submerged culture by using the sucrose, yeast extract and peptone medium. Optimization studies revealed that sucrose was the best carbon source at 3%, peptone and yeast extract 1.5% as a nitrogen source, at initial pH 4.5 for 24 hours at 35°C by using shaking incubator at 150 rpm

المقدمة

يعد الفركتوز من السكريات الاحادية ذات الحلاوة العالية (170% مقارنة بحلاوة السكروز) كما انه يتميز بقابلية ذوبان عالية ولزوجة قليلة (1) كما اثبتت الابحاث ان للفركتوز دور في زيادة قابلية أمتصاص الحديد لدى الاطفال وزيادة قدرة الجسم للتخلص من الايثانول(2) ويمكن الحصول عليه من تحلل النشا ويكون ناتج حاوي على 42% فركتوز و 50% كلوكوز و8% سكريات اخرى (3). يعتبر الفركتوز وحدة البناء الاساسيـة في الانيولين حيث يتك ون الاخهر من سلسلة خطية تحتوي على اصرة من على سكر السكروز (4) ، ويعد الفركتوز من الالياف الذابئة الموجودة في العديد من النباتات مثل درنات الالمازة Jerusalem artichoke وغيرها (5) والذي يمكن تكسيره بطريقة كيمياوية اما باستخدام الحامض والحرارة فينتج اظافة للفركتوز والكلوكوز مركبات اخرى غير مرغوب بها مثل مركبات الفور فورال وغيرها، او بطريقة انزيمية باستخدام انزيم الانيولينيز فينتج الفركتوز 95% اظافة للكلوكوز 5% دون اي مركبات اخرى ومن الممكن استخدام ناتج التحلل في العديد من الصناعات الاخرى مثل انتاج الايثانول(6) .

ينتمى انزيم الانيولينيز الى صنف مهم من اصناف الانزيمات الصناعية Industrial enzymes وهو انزيم قادر على تحلل الانيولين مائيا حيث يقوم بتحليل سلسلة β-(2-1) linkage of β-fructan ، ويضم هذا الانزيم تحت صنفين هما Exo-Inulinase (β-D-fructopyrinoside fructo-hydrolase) (E.C.3.2.1.80) والذي يعمل على تحليل الفركتوز الطرفي في سلسلة الانيولين بينما (β-D-fructopyrinoside fructo Inulinase (E.C.3.2.1.7) - hydrolase) والذي يختزل السلسة الطويلة في الانيولين الى سلسلة قصيرة من الـ Oligosaccharides والتي تشبه الـ . (7) Fructoligosaccharides

الكثير من الاحياء المجهرية ومنها الفطريات الخيطية Filamentous Fungi والخميرة والبكتريا لها القابلية على انتاج انزيم الانيولينيز لكن استقطب انتاجه من الخمائر والاعفان برغم انتاجه من العديد من الاحياء المجهرية (8) وذلك لسهولة استخلاصه بعد افرازه في بيئة النمو فضلا عن متطلبات هذه الاحياء التغذوية أليسيرة اظافة الى ملائمتها لتخمرات الحالة الصلبة Solid State Fermentation مقارنة بالمزارع المغمورة كما يمكن استغلال المخلفات الزراعية والصناعية في انتاج الانزيمات مما ينعكس على خفض تكاليف الانتاج (9) .

تهدف الدراسة الى تحديد الظروف المثلى لانتاج انزيم الانيولينيز المستخلص من العزل المحلية لخميرة . Kluyveromyces marixians

المواد وطرائق العمل

Kluyveromyces <u>عزل وتشخيص خميرة </u> marixians

Kluyveromyces تم الحصول على خميرة marixians من جامعة بغداد - كلية الزراعة / قسم الصناعات الغذائية والتقنيات الحيوي عزلها وتشخصيها بتنميتها على وسط Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) واعتماد الفحوصات المجهرية والكيموحيوية لثبيت الصفات الزرعية للمستعمرات .

تقدير فعالية انزيم الانيولينيز وتركيز البروتين

قدرت فعالية انزيم الانيولينيز في المحاليل الناتجة بعد فصل خلايا الخميرة وفق الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل (10) Miller التي تعتمد على تحلل الانيولين (مادة التفاعل المحضرة بتركيز 1% في دارئ خلات الصوديوم) الى السكريات المختزلة المكونة له بفعل الانزيم ، تعرف وحدة الفعالية الانزيمية (وحدة / مللتر) على انها كمية الانزيم التي تحرر مايكرومو لا من السكريات المختزلة (الفركتوز) في الدقيقة الواحدة وتحت الظروف القياسية. اماطريقة تقدير البروتين فقد قدرت وفق الطريقة الموصوفة من قبل Bradford وجماعته (11) بالاعتماد على المنحنى القياسي لالبومين المصل البقري واستعمال صبغة الكوماسي الزرقاء G-250 عند طول موجى 595 نانوميتر.

تحديد الظروف المثلى لانتاج الانيولينيز

1. تعيين نوع الوسط الامثل لانتاج انزيم الانيولينيز:

تم انتخاب مجموعة الاوساط الانتاجية لانتاج انزيم Kluyveromyces الانيولينيز من خميرة marixians بتنميتها في كل وسط من هذه الاوساط على حدة بعدها تم استخلاص الانزيم وقيست فعاليته وتركيز البروتين في كل وسط من هذه الاوساط.

<u>2</u>. تعيين تركيز المصدر الكاربوني الامثل لانتاج الانيولينيز:

تم تعيين تركيز المصدر الكاربوني الامثل لانتاج انزيم الانيولينيز من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians باظافة السكروز الى الوسط وبتراكيز مختلفة و هي (0.5 ، 1، 1.5 ، 2 ، 2.5 ، 3 ، 3.5 ،

4%) وتم استخلاص الانزيم وقياس فعاليته وتركيز البروتين.

<u>3</u>. تعيين تركيز المصدر النتروجيني (الببتون)الامث<u>ل</u> لانتاج الانيولينيز:

درس تاثير استخدام تراكيز مختلفة من المصدر النتروجيني (الببتون) في انتاج انزيم الانيولينيز من خميــــرة Kluyveromyces marixians بتنميته على الوسط الانتاجي وباستخدام تراكيز مختلفة من الببتون في هذا الوسط شملت (0.5 ،1، 1.5، 2 ، 2.5 ، 3 %) بعدها تم استخلاص الانزيم وقدرت فعاليته وتركيز البروتين في كل تركيز من هذه التراكيز لتحديد التركيز الامثل من الببتون في انتاج

4. تعيين تركيز المصدر النتروجيني (مستخلص الخميرة) الامثل لانتاج الانيولينيز:

درس تاثير استخدام تراكيز مختلفة من المصدر النتروجيني (مستخلص الخميرة) في انتاج انزيم الانيولينيز من الخميرة بتنميته على الوسط الانتاجي وباستخدام تراكيز مختلفة من مستخلص الخميرة في هذا الوسط شملت (0.5 ، 1، 1.5 ، 2 ، 2.5 ، 3 %) بعدها تم استخلاص الانزيم وقدرت فعاليته وتركيز البروتين في كل تركيز من هذه التراكيز لتحديد التركيز الأمثل من مستخلص الخميرة في انتاج الانزيم.

5. تعيين مدة الحضانة المثلى لانتاج الانيوليرن:

تم متابعة انتاج الانيولينيز من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians بمدد زمنية مختلفة هي: (24، 48 ، 72 ، 96 ، 120) ساعة لتحديد مدة الحضانة المثلى لانتاج انزيم الانيولينيز.

6. تحديد الرقم الهيدروجيني الامثل:

حضن الوسط الانتاجي للانيولينيز بارقام هيدروجينية مختلفة تراوحت بين (3.5-7) وبفارق 0.5 بين درجة واخرى كلا على انفراد لتحديد الرقم الهيدروجيني الامثل لانتاج الانزيم .

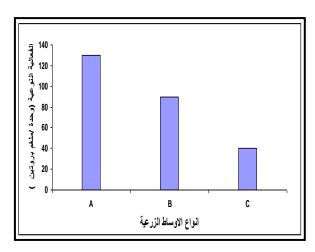
7. تحديد درجة الحرارة المثلي

حضن الوسط الغذائى لانتاج الانيولينيز بدرجات حراية مختلفة شملت (25 ، 30 ، 35 ، 40 ، 45 ، 50 درجة مئوية) لمدة 24 ساعة كلا على انفراد لتحديد درجة الحرارة المثلى لانتاج انيزم الانيولينيز من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians

النتائج والمناقشة

تحديد الوسط الامثل في انتاج الانيولينيز

اختتوت ثلاثة اوساط زرعية في تنمية العزلة المحلية من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians ودراسة تأثيرها في انتاج انزيم الانيولينيز تمثلت بالوسط A و B و C ، اذا تغايرت هذه الاوساط في تراكيز مكوناتها من السكروز ومستخلص الخميرة والببتون و MgSO₄.7H₂O و NH4NO و K2HPO4 واظهرت العزلة المنتخبة تباينا في قابليتها على انتاج الانيولينيز في الاوساط المختلفة فقد عد الوسط A المتكون من (3غم من السكروز ، 2غم من مستخلص الخميرة و 2 غم من الببتون كمصر نتروجيني ، 0.5 غم من 0.4 ، NaCl غم من غم من 0.05 ، NH_4NO_3 غم من 0.25 ، K_2HPO_4 غم من0.01 ، MgSO $_4$.7H $_2$ O FeSO_{4.7H2}O) من افضل الاوساط الغذائية لكفائته في انتاج الانيولينيز ، اذ بلغت الفعالية النوعية 130 وحدة / ملغم بروتين يليه الوسط B بفعالية نوعية 89.79 وحدة / ملغم بروتين ويليه الوسط C بفعالية نوعية 40 وحدة / ملغم بروتين ، كما هوموضح في (الشكل-1).



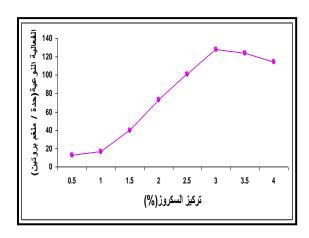
(الشكل-1) كفاءة الاوساط الغذائية المختلفة في انتاج الانيولينيز من العزلة المحلية لخميرة Kluyveromyces marixians

جاءت هذا النتائج مطابقة الى مااشار اليه الباحث (12) Vandamme كذلك كانت هذا النتيجة مطابقة الى نتائج الباحث Ettalibi (13) الذي اشار الى ان انتخاب الوسط الامثل لانتاج انزيم الانيولينيز من فطر Aspergillus ficuam تعتمد على تغيير في تراكيز مكونات الوسط الزرعي.

تحديد تركيز المصدر الكاربوني الامثل في انتاج الانزيم

اضيف سكر السكروز الى الوسط الانتاجي بتراكيز مختلفة بوصفه مصدراً كاربونيا لانتاج Kluyveromyces الانيولينيز من العزلة marixians لبيان تاثيره في انتاج الانزيم (الشكل-2) . لوحظ انخفاض في الفعالية النوعية عند التراكيز (0.5-2.5) % اذ لم تتجاوز الفعالية النوعية للانزيم 100.8 وحدة / ملغم بروتين ، مع زيادة تدريجية بلغت حوالي 127.9 وحدة / ملغم بروتين عند التركيـز 3 % ثم بدأت بالانخفاض لتصـل الى 114.8 وحدة / ملغم بروتين عند التركيز 4%. بين الباحث Marcia (14) ان التركيز الامثل من السكروز لانتاج الانيولينيز من خميرة

ده ۱ کان Kluyveromyces marixians كما اشار الباحث Mughal وجماعته (15) الى ان التركيز الامثل من السكروز في انتاج الانيولينيز من فطر Geotrichum candidum هو 0.5% ، يلعب المصدر الكربوني دورا مهما في تجهيز الطاقة التي يحتاجها الكائن الحي في النمو والتكاثر والانتاج، ويمكن ان يعزى انخفاض انتاجية الانزيم عند التراكيز المنخفضة من السكروز الى عدم كفاي،ة هذه التراكيز من السكر في نمو البكتريا وتحفيز ها على انتاج الانزيم . وقد يعود انخفاض الانتاجية عند التراكيز العالية من السكر الى تغير حامضية الوسط الغذائي وانخفاضها بسبب نواتج الايض الخلوى اثناء مدة التخمير (16).

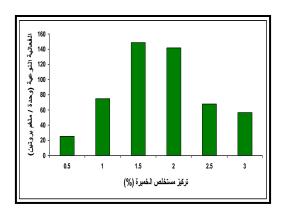


(الشكل-2) تحديد التركيز الامثل من السكروز لانتاج الانيولينيز من العزلة المحلية لخميرة marixians Kluyveromyces

<u>تحديد تركيز المصدر النتروجيني الامثل (الببتون) في </u> انتاج الانيولينيز

لاجل تحديد التركيز الامثل للببتون اضيفت الى الوسط الانتاجي بتراكيز مختلفة بوصفه مصدرا مهما للنتروجين لانتاج الانيولينيز من العزلة المحلية لخميرة

اذ لوحظ ان Kluyveromyces marixians افضل تركيز للببتون كان 1.5% اذ بلغت الفعالية النوعية 134.8 وحدة /ملغم بروتين قياسا بباقى التراكيز المستعملة (الشكل - 3) ، كانت هذه النتائج مقاربة لنتيجة الباحث Kalil وجماعته (17) الذي بين ان التركيز الامثل من الببتون كان 2% لانتاج انزيم **Kluyveromyces** الانيزلينيز من خميرة .marixians

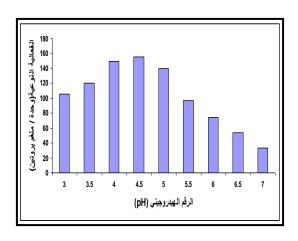


(الشكل-3) تاثير تراكيز مختلفة من الببتون في انتاج الانيولينيز من العزلة المحلية لخميرة Kluyveromyces marixians

تحديدالتركيز الامثل من مستخلص الخميرة في انتاج <u>الانزيم</u>

لوحظ انخفاض في الفعالية النوعية عند المعاملة المحتوية على (0.5% و 1 %) من مستخلص الخميرة (الشكل- 4) ، حيث لم تتجاوز الفعالية النوعية للانزيم عن 69.3 وحدة / ملغم بروتين ، ووصلت حوالي 138.4 وحدة / ملغم بروتين عند التركيز 1.5 % ثم بدأت بالانخفاض مع زيادة تركيز مستخلص الخميرة لتصل الى 72 وحدة / ملغم بروتين عند التركيز 3 % ، وقد يُعزى ه ذا الانخفاض في الفعالية مع زيادة تركيز المصدر النتروجيني الى التاثير التثبيطي للاحماض الامينية الناتجة من هضم مستخلص الخميرة على انتاج الانزيم (18).

Kalil كانت هذه النتائج مقاربة لنتيجة الباحث وجماعته (17) الذي وضح ان التركيز الامثل من مستخلص الخميرة كان 1% لانتاج انزيم الانيزلينيز من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians توضح ه ف النتائج ان انتاجية الانيولينيز تتحدد بمكونات الوسط الزرعى اذ اظهرت انتاجية عالية عند تزويد الوسط الزرعي بالمصــدر النتروجيني الببتون ومستخلص الخميرة بتركيز 1.5% ، ويؤدي التباين في تراكيز المواد المجهزة للوسط الزرعي دوراً مهماً في انتاجية الانزيم من قبل الاحياء المجهرية (19)



(الشكل-5) تحديد الرقم الهيدروجيني الامثل لانتاج الاليولينيز من Kluyveromyces marixians

140 100 100 (وحدة/ملغم 60 20 تركيز مستخلص الخميرة (%)

(الشكل-4) تعيين التركيز الامثل من مستخلص الخميرة في انتاج الانيولينيز من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians

تحديد الرقم الهيدروجيني الامثل في انتاج الانزيم

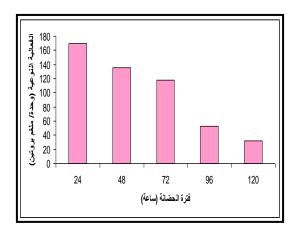
اختبرت قابلية العزلة المحلية لخميرة

على انتاج Kluyveromyces marixians الانيولينيز باستخدام الوسط الانتاجي بارقام هيدروجينية مختلفة واظهرت النتائج ان افضل رقم هيدروجيني للانتاج هو 4.5 اذ بلغت الفعالية النوعية للعزلة المحلية لخميرة <u>Kluyveromyces</u> 156 <u>marixians</u> وحدة/ ملغم بروتين (الشكل-.(5

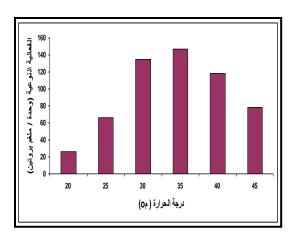
لقد وضح الباحث Darija وجماعته (20) ان الرقم الهيدروجيني الامثل لانتاج الانيولينيز ٪ من خميرة ٪ د3.6 کان <u>Kluyveromyces marixians</u> كذلك بينت الباحثة Maria وجماعتها (6). ان الرقم الهيدروجيني الامثل لانتاج الانيولينيز من فطر Aspergillus niveus کان 4 و 4.8 ، ویأتی تاثير الرقم الهيدروجيني للوسط الغذائي الى دوره في ذائبية المركبات في الوسط فضلا عن تأثيره في الفعاليات الايضيّة للكائن الحي وتأين و ثباتية المركبات الحيوية خلال عمليات التخمير ومن ثم تاثيره في نمو الخميرة وانتاج الانزيم ، وتذكر العديد من الدراسات الى ضرورة السيطرة ومتابعة الرقم الهيدروجيني للوسط الغذائسي لاجل الحصول على انتاجية مثلبي للمواد المفرزة من الاحياء المجهرية فضلا عن المحافظة على فعاليتها وثباتها (21). ان اعلى انتاج لمعظم الانزيمات الخارج – خلويه يكون في الارقام الهيدروجينية المثلي للنمو مع بعض الاستثناءات التي يكون فيها الرقم الهيدروجيني الامثل للنمو يختلف قليلا عن قيمه في انتاج الانزيم (22).

تعيين درجة الحرارة المثلى في انتاجية الانزيم

درس تاثير مدى من درجات الحرارة في انتاج الانيولينيز وبينت النتائج ان درجة الحرارة 35 م° هي الافضل لانتاج الانزيم اذ بلغت الفعالية النوعية لانتاج **Kluyveromyces** الانزيم من خميرة 147.2 marixians وحدة/ ملغم برونين (الشكل-6). لقد لوحظ ظهور فعالية انزيمية منخفضة عند الدرجات الحرارية المتطرفة (البعيدة عن ويمكن ان يعزى ذلك الى عدم ملائمة هذه الدرجات لنمو البكتيريا اذ يتباطأ النمو ويتأخر بناء الانزيم نتيجة لانخفاض وارتفاع درجة الحرارة فضلاعن دنترة (مسخ) الانزيمات عند ارتفاع درجة الحرارة عن حدودها المثلى . ان درجة الحرارة لها تا ثير مهم في انتاج الانزيم من الاحياء المجهرية عن طريق تا تُثير ها في ذائبيّة الاوكسجين بالوسط الغذائي ، وزيادة الطاقة الحركية للجزيئات ، وسرعة التفاعلات الانزيمية في الخلية وينعكس ذلك سلباً او ايجابياً في انتاج الانزيم (22)، كذلك وضح العالم Darija وجماعته (20) ان درجة الحرارة المثلى لانتاج Kluyveromyces الانيولينيز من خميرة کانت بین (30–33) م 0 ، کما **marixians** وضحت الباحثة Maria وجماعتها (6) ان درجة الحرارة المثلى لانتاج الانيولينيز 0 م 45 كانت **Aspergillus niveus**



(الشكل-7) تحديد فترة الحضانة المثلى لانتاج الانيزلينيز من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians



(الشكل-6) تعيين درجة الحرارة المثلى لانتاج الانيولينيز من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians

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تحديد مدة الحضانة المثلى لانتاج الانزيم

تم متابعة انتاج الانيولينيز من العزلة المحلية لخميرة Kluyveromyces marixians في درجة الحرارة المثلى (35م) لمدد زمنية مختلفة . واظهرت النتائج ان افضل انتاج للانزيم كان بعد 24 ساعة من الحضن اذ بلغت الفعالية النوعية للانزيم 170 وحدة/ملغم بروتين (الشكل- 7). بعدها انخفضت الانتاجية حتى وصلت ادنى مستوياتها بعد 96 ساعة من الحضن وهذا يعني ان جزءا غير قليل من الانزيم المنتج من الخميرة قد يكون تعرض الى التدهور اما بفعل ما طراً على وسط الانتاج من تغيرات لاسيما في الرقم الهيدروجيني اوبسبب افرازات انزيمات اخرى من البكتيريا نفسها الى وسط الانتاج ومنها الانزيمات المحللة للبروتينات (proteases) التي يحتمل انها حللت جزءا من جزيئات انزيم الانيولينيز الموجودة في الوسط (23) ، كذلك يمكن ان يعزى الانخفاض في الفعالية الانزيمية عند اطالة مدة الحضن اكثر من 24 ساعة الى قلة المحتوى الغذائي في الوسط الزرعي مع تراكم مواد الايض المختلفة و الناتجة من نمو البكتريا اضافة الى انتاج بعض المواد المثبطة لنمو الخلايا في الوسط الغذائي (24) ، او بسبب حدوث هضم ذاتى للانزيم او تثبيط بوساطة النواتج النهائية الذي ينعكس سلبا على فعالية الانزيم (25) ، جاءت هذه النتائج مغايرة الى مااشار اليه الباحثKumar (26) ، الذي بين ان انزيم الانيولينيز المستخلص من خميرة Kluyveromyces marixians يمكن ان ينتج بعد 72 ساعة ، كما اشار الباحث Sheng الى ان فترة الحضانة المثلى لانتاج انزيم الانيولينيز من

خميرة Cruptococcus aureus هي 42 ساعة (27)

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العلاقة التعايشية بين بكتريا حامض اللاكتيك المحبة للحرارة النامية في درجات حرارة مختلفة و تأثيرها على بعض الصفات للمنتوج النهائي

حسين أحمد مهدى

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الخلاصة باللغة العربية

صنعت منتجات الألبان المتخمرة مثلا اللبن الرائب من حليب بقري خالي الدسم باستخدام بوادئ من سلالات منتخبة من بكتريا thermophilic والتي استخدمت بشكل منفرد وبشكل خليط من بكتريا

تم احتساب العدد. Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus and Streptococcus thermophilus الكلى للبكتريا والحموضة معبر عنه بالأس الهيدروجيني pH وكذلك لزوجة المنتوج النهائي بعد فترة الحضن لمدة 24 ساعةً في درجة 30مْ ولمدة 6 ساعات في درجة 45مْ.

أظهرت النتائج إن البادئ الخليط رقم 1

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus (27558), Streptococcus thermophilus (14485) و لخليط رقم 3

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus (21815), Streptococcus thermophilus (14485) لهما فعالية عالية من التعايش عند الحضانة في درجة 30مْ. وإن lactobacilli حسنت نمو بكتريا streptococci وكذلك فان المستخلص الناتج من بكتريا lactobacilli شجع نمو بكتريا streptococci مما أدى إلى تحسين لزوجة الناتج النهائي للمنتوج الحاصل باستخدام بكتريا streptococci السلالتين (14485) ، (19258) هذا التحسن في لزوجة الناتج النهائي قد يعود إلى زيادة الحموضة.

ABSTRACT

Fermented dairy products like yoghurt were prepared from skimmed cow's milk by using the following different thermophilic starter strains of Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus and Streptococcus thermophilus, which they are used as single and mixed cultures. The bacterial count, the acidity which reflected by pH value and the rheological assessment (consistency) of the final product were measured after 24 hours at 30C° and 6 hours at 45C° of incubations . The result of mixed cultures No.1 Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus (27558), Streptococcus thermophilus (14485) and No.3 Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus (21815) Streptococcus thermophilus (14485) showed high synergistic effect when incubated at 30C° as well as the lactobacilli cultures enhanced the growth of streptococci strains. The supplementation of streptococci by the supernatants of lactobacilli improved the consistency of the final product which produced by Streptococcus thermophilus strains (14485) and (19258), this improvement of consistency could be attributed to the increase of acidity.

المقدمة

إن بكتريا حامض اللاكتيك والتي تعتبر الكائن المجهري الأكثر فائدة للمجتمع ، تساهم في إنتاج الآلاف من الأغذية المتخمرة. وتساهم أيضًا في إضافة بعض النكهات المميزة للطعام ، كما إنها تمنع تكاثر البكتريا المسببة للأمراض والبكتريا المسببة للتلف في الأغذية المتخمره [1]. تستخدم بكتريا thermophilic كبوادئ ممكن توظيفها بدرجات حرارة تتراوح بين 30 مْ الِي 45 مْ والامثله على ذلك خليط من عدة بوادئ تحتوي على سلالات منتخبه من بكتريا Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus Streptococcus and thermophilus حيث يتم استخدام هذه السلالات المنتخية عموما في إنتاج اللبن الرائب وبعض أنواع الأجبان الطرية. تستخدم سلالات Streptococcus thermophilus في صناعة اللبن الرائب وبعض الأنواع من الاجبان مثل جبن Emmenthal. ويمكن استخدامها بمفردها أو بإضافتها إلى نوع أخر من بكتريا حامض البروبوينك Probionic acid bacteria و يحدث Lactobacillus الشيء نفسه لسلالات بكتيريا delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus والستى تعتبر مميزة في إنتاج بعض مركبات النكهة والتي يمكن استخدامها بمفردها او باضاف تها الى نوع اخر من بكتيريا حامض اللاكتيك كما إن بكتريا Lactobacillus acidophilus ممكن أن تخلط مع أنواع أخرى من البكتريا حامض اللاكتيك كبكتريا .Bfidobacterum spp لغرض إنتاج اللبن الرائب وبعض منتجات الألبان المتخمرة التي تحتوي حامض البروبوينك Proboinic acid والتي تسمى Proboitic milk products. هنالك نوع أخر من بكتريا حامض اللاكتيك وهي Lactobacillus helveticus يمكن استخدامها بمفردها أو على شكل خليط مع أنواع أخرى من بكتريا حامض اللاكتيك وهذه البكتريا لها القدرة على إنتاج كمية عالية من الحامض ولها قابلية تحلل عالية [2] . و أكد [3 و Proto-cooperation 4]. ان هناك علاقة تكافلية بین بکتریا Lactobacillus delbruckii

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp.

Streptococcus و بكتريا bulagaricus
حيث يلاحظ عملية تكون الحامض اسرع بسبب إن كل
حيث يلاحظ عملية تكون الحامض اسرع بسبب إن كل
بكتريا تحفز نمو الأخرى وبالنتيجة سيكون وقت
التخثر اقصر. أن مثل هذه العلاقة تُعرف بأنها علاقة
تكافلية او تعايشية Symbiosis [5 و 6]. ان إنزيمات
التحلل البروتيني المنتجه من قبل Lactobacillus
التحلل الكازين المنتجه من قبل وdelbruckii subsp. bulagaricus
تحلل الكازين casein و تنتج حوامض امينية و
ببتيدات ذات اوزان جزيئية واطئة و التي تعتبر عوامل
محفزة لنمو بكتيريا

thermophilus]. من الناحية الاخرى ان بكتيريا Streptococcus thermophilus تعمل على تحفيز نمو بكتيريا

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. في حامض bulagaricus بانتاجها كمية كافية من حامض الفورميك formic acid وغاز ثاني اوكسيد الكاربون [8 و 9]. وكذلك إنتاج كمية من حامض البايروفك Pyruvic acid [10]. ان الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو لمقارنة العلاقة التكافلية او التعايشية بين سلالات مختلفة لبكتريا للاحت حرارة حضن مختلفة لملاحظة النمو البكتيري ، إنتاج الحموضة ولروجة الناتج النهائي.

المواد وطرق العمل

<u>البادئ:</u>

تم الحصول على بادئ تجاري من شركة (sales company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania على شكل مسحوق مجفف يحتوي سلالات منتخبه من بكتريا Streptococcus thermophilu (14485) وسلالات منتخبه من بكتريا delbruckii subsp

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. (21815 ، 27558) bulagaricus والحليب الفرز المجفف. هذه السلالات تم استخدامها والحليب الفرز المجفف. هذه السلالات تم استخدامها استنادا إلى توصيات الشركة المجهزة و هي تلقيح 10 مل من حليب خالي الدسم معامل بدرجات الحرارة العالية UHT من هذه السلالات للحصول على عدد بكتيري أولي (10 cfu / ml) . لقد تم إعداد ما يقارب من أربع بوادئ خليطه وذلك بخلط ما نسبته يقارب من أربع بوادئ خليطه وذلك بخلط ما نسبته 1:1 من كل من بكتريا subsp. bulagaricus و من بكتريا كtreptococcus thermophilus وكما موضح

1- بادئ رقم 1:

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus (27558) , Streptococcus thermophilus (14485)

2- بادئ رقم 2:

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus (27558) , Streptococcus thermophilus (19258)

3- بادئ رقم 3:

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus (21815) , Streptococcus thermophilus (14485)

4- بادئ رقم 4:

Lactobacillus delbruckii subsp. bulagaricus (21815) , Streptococcus thermophilus (19258)

أن جميع هذه البوادئ أعلاه تم تتشيطها وتتميتها اعتمادا إلى توصيات الشركة المجهزة كما ذكر في أعلاه. هي سلالات مفردة وخليطه بحدود (10^7) cfu / mlاذ حظنت في درجه حرارة 30 م لمدة ساعة و 45 م لمدة 6 ساعات. لقد تم اجراء تجربتين مستقلتين لكل سلالة مفردة وخليطه وعلى درجتي الحرارة المذكورتين في أعلاه.

عينات الحليب:

تم استخدام حليب بقري خالي الدسم و المنتج من قبل شركة المراعى السعودية والمعامل بدرجات الحرارة العالية UHT و تم الحصول عليه من الأسواق

المواد المحفزة:

تم تحضير المواد المحفزة (الراشح) بموجب تعليمات [11] اذ تم استخدام جهاز الطرد المركزي لمزارع من بكتريا lactobacillus نميت على درجه حرارة 30مْ وفي طور الثبات Stationary Phase وذلك باستخدام قوة طرد مركزي 10000g لمدة 20 دقيقة وعلى درجه حرارة 10مْ ومن ثم تنقية الراشح باستخدام مرشح دقيق قطر ثقوبه 0.45 ملم (Millipore water, Association) ولقد استخدم الراشح لفحص أي تحسن في النمو على بكتريا streptococci. وتم التعرف على طور الثبات بملاحظة عدد الخلايا البكتيريا الحية بقى ثابتا و لم يلاحظ فيه لا زياده و لا نقصان و هذا ما يأكده [10]

حساب العدد الكلى للبكتريا:

قدر العدد الكلى الأولى للبكتريا بموجب مقاييس الاتحاد الدولي للألبان [12] باستخدم الوسط الزرعي Oxide Ltd.) و المجهز من Plate count agars Assingstoke, hunts, UK حيث تمت عملية الحضن على درجة حرارة 30م لمدة 24-72 ساعة وتحت الظروف الهوائية.

قيمة الرقم الهيدروجيني pH:

تم قياس قيمة الرقم الهيدروجيني بالاستعانة بجهاز (pH-meter) نوع pH meter model Pye 290 MK2, (Pyre Unicom Ltd. Cambridge , UK) بموجب تعليمات [11].

<u>قياس لزوجة المنتوج:</u>

تم استخدام جهاز تناوب مقياس اللزوجة Rotational Heake Rotovisco RV2,) من viscometer (Germany) لقياس لزوجة معبر عنها بالـ (Germany one milipascal second للناتج النهائي حسب ما موضح [10].

<u>التحليل الاحصائي:</u>

تم استخدام برنامج ANOVA لاجل معرفة الفروقات بين متوسطات المعاملات عند مستوى P<0.05 بالاستعانة بطريقة LSD [13].

النتائج والمناقشة

جدول رقم 1 ورقم 2 يوضحان بعض الصفات المميزة للنتاج النهائى المستحصل باستخدام سلالات نقية مفردة lactobacilli وبكتريا وخليطة من بكتريا streptococci . إن البوادئ النقية الحاوية على سلالة streptococci e بكتيرية مفردة لكل من lactobacilli أوضحت أن العدد الكلى لبكتريا streptococci أعلى من العدد الكلى لبكتريا lactobacilli كذلك النتائج بينت إن عدد بكتريا lactobacilli للبوادئ ذات السلالة المفردة والخليطة كانت تقريبا متشابهة (P<0.05) ويشير ذلك الي إن بكتريا lactobacilli نمت بشكل بطيء وضعيف وهذا يعود ربما لأنها لم تحفز من قبل بكتريا streptococci بكمية كافية من حامض اللاكتيك و الفورميك [14]. من الناحية الأخرى أظهرت النتائج أن السلالات المفردة لبكتريا streptococci كانت أعدادها اقل بالمقارنة مع البوادئ الخليطة (P<0.05) كما موضح في جدول رقم (1) ورقم (2) و هذه الزيادة في العدد ربما تعود الى العلاقة التعايشية بين بكتريا streptococci و بكتريا lactobacilli وهذا ما يأكده [14 و 15]. كما بينت النتائج إن نمو بكتريا streptococci سلاله (19258) و (14485) كان جيدا ربما قد تم تحفيزها بشكل جيد من قبل بكتريا lactobacilli إن تطور حامض اللاكتيك كان ملحوظا بالنسبة للبوادئ الخليطة والتي نمت على درجة حرارة 30م (P<0.05) .

جدول رقم (1) يبين العدد الكلى للبكتريا وكذلك الحموضة pH و اللزوجة لبكتريا lactobacilli و streptococci المنماة على درجة حرارة 30م لمدة 24 ساعة .

اللزوجة) للبكتريا	العدد الكلي	
*mpa- s	pН	Lactobacilli	Streptococci	البادئ
17 10	4.6 4.8	4x10 5 3x10 6		سلالة مفردة من lactobacilli 27558 21815
10.5 6	4.7 5.1		1.4 x 10 4 4.2 x 10 7	سلاله مفردة من streptococci 14485 19258
				بادئ خليط
29 7.2 20	4.01 4 4.13	3.9x10 3 2.9x10 5 3.9x10 6	4 × 10 8 9.4 × 10 8	+14485 27558 خليط 1
6.1	4.82	1.75x10 6	3.3 × 10 8	+19258
			9.6 × 10 8	27558 خليط 2 +14485
				21815 خليط 3
				+ 19258 21815 خليط 4

النتائج أعلاه هي معدل لثلاث قراءات .

*centipoises (one milipascal second)

هذه النتائج تتفق مع النتائج التي نشرت من قبل [7 و 14]. من الناحية الأخرى لم تحدث فروقات (P<0.05) في إنتاج حامض اللاكتيك فيما يخص البوادئ ذات السلالات المفردة لبكتريا streptococci في حين لوحظ إن نفس السلالات عندما دعمت برواشح بكتيريا lactobacilli شهدت تنوعا في قيمة pH مما يشى ر إلى إن أضافه رواشح بكتريا streptococci lactobacilli إلى مزارع بكتريا ممكن أن يؤدي إلى تحسن و تقصير وقت عملية التخثر للمنتوج النهائي الناتج عن خلط المجموعتين و هذا يتفق مع النتائج التي نشرت من قبل [6]. كذلك النتائج أظهرت ان المزارع النقية لبكتريا streptococci سلالة

(14485) أعطت منتوجا أكثر لزوجة ومتانة عندما نمیت سویة کبادئ خلیط مع بکتریا lactobacilli سلالة (27558) و سلالة (21815) في درجة حرارة 30م مما هو الحال على درجة حرارة كما موضح في جدول رقم (1) و هذا قد P < 0.05يعزى الى طبيعة و نوع السلالة المستخدمة و نوع درجة حرارة الحضن المستخدمة و ظروف تحضير المنتوج و كما اكده [10].

جدول رقم (2) يوضح كل البوادئ الخليطة التي حظنت على در جة حرارة 45م أعطت منتوجا متشابها في تماسكه و لزوجته باستثناء بادئ رقم 1 و 3. النتائج أوضحت ايضا ان هنالك فرق معنوي (P<0.05 في تماسك الناتج النهائي الحاصل من إضافة خليط رقم 1 و 3 بالمقارنة مع السلالات المفردة لكلا النوعين من البكتريا في درجة الحرارة 30 م و 45م بالرغم من أن تأثير الخلط كان أعلى على درجة حرارة 30م مما ه و عليه الحال عند درجة حرارة 45م.

إن تماسك الخثرة للناتج النهائي يعتمد على كمية السكريات المتعددة الناتجة وعلى كمية الحامض المنتج. أن الزيادة في التماسك للمنتوج الحاصل من استخدام بادئ خليط متكون من lactobacilli ، streptococci سلالة (14485) بالمقارنة مع بادئ النقى lactobacilli كان أكثر على درجة حرارة 30مْ مما عليه 45م وهذه يعزى إلى الإنتاج العالي للسكريات المتعددة على درجات حرارة واطئة. ان هذه النتائج تتفق مع النتائج التي نشرت من قبل باحثين آخرين [16 و 17] كانوا قد وجدوا ان كل سلاله منتجه للسكريات المتعددة يمكن ان يكون لها إنتاج أفضل في درجات الحرارة الواطئة. ان سلالات treptococci) و (19258) و التي تم دعمها برواشح بكتريا lactobacilli سلالة (27558) و (21815) أعطت ناتح نهائي بتماسك عالى بالمقارنة مع السلالات المفرده لبكتريا streptococci سلالة (14485) و (19258). لقد لوحظ أن التأثير التعاوني للخليط فيما يخص التماسك وقوام الناتج النهائي يكون أفضل على درجة حرارة

30مْ. بالاضافه إلى ذلك إن الراشح الحاصل من بكتريا lactobacilli والمضاف إلى بكتريا streptococci كان له اثر كبير في تحفيزها و على النمو و تماسك الناتج النهائي و هذه النتائج تتفق مع النتائج التي حصلت من قبل [18].

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جدول (2) يبين العدد الكلى للبكتريا وكذلك الحموضة PH و اللزوجة لبكتريا lactobacilli و streptococci و المنماة على در حة حرارة 45م لمدة 6 ساعات.

	درجه حراره 45م لمده ٥ ساعات.				
اللزوجة	**	اللبكتريا	العدد الكلي		
mpa- s	pН	lactobacilli	Streptococci	البادئ	
9,4 9,6	4.57 4.59	3.8x10 5 3.2x10 5		سلالة مفردة من lactobacilli 27558	
				21815	
				سلاله مفردة من	
8,7	4.5		1.3x10 3	streptococci	
7,95	4.3		3.8x10 7	14485 19258	
				بادئ خليط	
16	4.05	4x10 2	3.8x10 7	14485 + 27558	
9,1 18	4.12 4.15	3x10 4 4x10 5	9.2x10 7 3.2x10 8	خليط 1	
8,5	4.02	2x10 5	9.3x10 8	19258 + 27558	
				خليط 2	
				14485 + 21815	
				خليط 3	
				21815 + 19258	
				خليط 4	

النتائج أعلاه هي معدل لثلاث قراءات.

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الحافات العلمية للهندسة الوراثية: مدخل الى علوم الحياة التركيبية

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الخلاصة باللغة العرببة

تمثل علوم الحياة التركيبية تغيراً مهماً وجديداً في توجهات التقنيات الوراثية التي ركزت وخلال معظم العشرين سنة الماضية على فك مغالق المعلومات الوراثية وخصوصاً التعاقب الجيني بغية تشخيص وفهم دور الجينات الموجودة طبيعيا. وكنتيجة لذلك فان بامكان المختصين حالياً وعبر استخدام المفاهيم الهندسية المستمدة من علوم الالكترونيات و الحاسبات من بناء انماط بسيطة من البكتريا و إعادة بر مجة جزيئات DNA و تركيب انظمه و ر اثية جديدة. وبعملهم هذا ر. تتبثق وبسرعة تقنيات حقيقية ذات تطبيقات ومضامين واسعة. ويتم حاليا ضخ الملايين من الدولارات الحكومية و الشركات لدعم مختبرات علوم الحياة التركيبية ، مما عزز نمو هذا المجال وشجع قيام العديد من الشركات المتخصصة التي تمتلك سندات براءات الاختراع المتتامية والمنتجات الصناعية المنتظرة في حقول انتاج الطاقة ومعالجة التغيرات في الطقس وازالة السموم وانتاج الآنسجة والعدد الصيدلانية.

تتضمن هذه الدراسة استعراض الخطوط العامة للمنظور الجديد من علوم الحياة التركيبية وما تتضمنه من وسائل وطر ائق ر ائدة متعددة هذا فضلاً عن تفحص بعضاً من التطبيقات الناشئة عن علوم الحياة التركيبية و مضامينها.

ABSTRACT

Synthetic Biology represents an important change in the direction of genetic technology, which, over much of the past 20 years, has focused on deciphering genetic information (gene sequencing) in order to identify and understand the role of genes found in nature. As a result of that it is now possible by using engineering concepts borrowed from electronics and computing, synthetic biologists are building simplified versions of bacteria, re-programming DNA and assembling new genetic systems. As they do so, a real world technology with vast applications and implications is fast emerging.

Millions of dollars of government and corporate funding are already flowing into synthetic biology labs. Venture capital and government funding have nurtured the field and the first pure- play synbio companies are now open for business. They hold growing patent portfolios and foresee industrial products for uses as diverse as energy production, climate change remediation, toxic cleanup, textiles and pharmaceutical production. This study outlines the new landscape of synthetic biology by describing its tools, and the various approaches pioneering. It will examine some of the emerging applications of synthetic biology and its implications.

المقدمة

ابتداءً يمكن القول بأن النباتات والمحاصيل المحورة وراثياً عبر تقنيات الهندسة الوراثية على سبيل المثال قد تصبح اخباراً قديمة امام نتائج وابحاث الجيل الجديد من التقنيات الاحيائية القصوى (extreme biotech) التي تصدرت بداية الحافات العلمية المستقبلية في مجال التلاعب بالمادة الوراثية وبنائها من نقطة المنطلق، وهذا ما يدعى علمياً بعلوم الحياة التركيبية (Synthetic biology). ان عمليات التحوير الوراثى المبنية على اساس تقنيات الهندسة الوراثية لجزيئات الحامض النووي DNA ، تعد من العمليات المشابهة لتلك الخاصة بمعالجة النصوص في انظمة الحاسوب مثل عمليات القطع (cut) واللصق (paste) ،حيث يقوم الباحثون بادخال جين محدد الى التركيبة الوراثية لكائن اخر موجود طبيعيا. بالمقابل فان الباحثون في مجال علوم الحياة التركيبية مسلحون بما يوازي بيولوجيا نظام معالجة النصوص (word processor) يستطيعون حالياً الانتقال من مرحلة التمكن من حل(قراءة) الشفرة الوراثية ، نحو

المراحل الاولى للتمكن من كتابة مثل هذه الشفرات. فباستخدام مصنعات الجين(gene synthesizers) يقومون بكتابة "الجمل" الخاصة بالحامض النووي التي تشفر "لحرف"واحد كل مرة. كما اصبح بامكانهم اضافة إحرف جديدة غير مسبوقة التواجد طبيعيا (genetic واعادة ترتيبها ضمن شبكة وراثية(network جديدة ومن ثم تجميع كل ذلك في "هيكل chassis " اصطناعي بامكانه الانطلاق والتضاعف

ان علوم الحياة التركيبية تمثل تغيراً مهماً في توجهات التقنيات الوراثية التي ركزت خلال العشرين سنة السابقة على حل مغالق المعلومات الوراثية (السلسلة الجينية) بهدف تشخيص وفهم دور الجينات الموجودة في الطبيعة . وكنتيجة لسياق فك الشفرات الوراثية ورسم الخرائط الجينية فان بالامكان حاليا تشخيص السلسلة المتعاقبة لعشرات الالاف من أزواج القواعد النووية وخلال دقيقة من الوقت وبكلفة منخفضة وكون ان الاهتمام قد تغير من (قراءة) المعلومات الوراثية نحو (كتابتها) ،فبإمكان الباحثين من العمل على (تركيب او تصنيع) نماذج حياتية وحسب الطلب فباستخدام مفاهيم هندسية مستعارة من علم الالكترونيات والحاسبات الالكترونية يقوم العلماء ببناء أنواع بسيطة من البكتريا وإعادة برمجة الحامض النووي DNA وتشييد نظم وراثية جديدة. وبعملهم هذا تبزغ وبسرعة ملامح تقنيات حقيقية جديدة ذات تطبيقات وتبعات عديدة (2،3)

وفي هذا الإطار تنفق الملايين من الدو لارات من قبل المؤسسات الحكومية والشركات لدعم البحوث في هذا المجال العلمي الجديد، فقد تأسست شركات متخصصة لهذا الغرض تقوم بتوظيف العديد من براءات الاختراع لاحتكار المنتجات المتوقعة الاستخدام في مجالات

انتاج الطاقة ومعالجة التغيرات في الطقس والتخلص من السموم وانتاج المواد الصيدلانية والانسجة. تهدف هذه الدراسة تحديد الخطوط العامة لمفهوم علوم الحياة التركيبية عن طريق وصف ادواتها وبعضاً من وسائلها الرائدة كما تتطرق الدراسة الى بعضاً من التطبيقات الحديثة لعلوم الحياة التركيبية واثارها

التعريف

يشار إلى علوم الحياة التركيبية في المصادر العلمية بمصطلحات مرادفة مثل Constructive Biology System Biology Synthetic Genomics 9 وتعرف على انها تصميم وبناء أجزاء وأدوات وأنظمة حياتية جديدة غير موجودة طبيعيا كذلك اعادة تصميم ما موجود من انظمة حياتية بهدف اداء مهمات خاصة بمقاربة المعطيات الحديثة للتقنيات الاحيائية وتقنيات النانو (nanotechnology) والتقنيات المعلوماتية (information tech) وعلم الادراك العصبي .(4) Cognitive Neuroscience

الأساسيات التقنية

انصب الاستخدام الرئيسي لتقنية التصنيع الجيني خلال الثلاثون السنة الماضية على انتاج البادئات (primers) او سلسلة النيوكليوتايد المتعددة oligonuletides التي هي عبارة عن اشرطة قصيرة من DNA بامكان المهندسين الوراثيين من استعمالها في عمليات استنساخ DNA الطبيعي. وحالياً هناك العشرات من الشركات المتخصصة بامكانها تلبية طلبات الباحثين لتصنيع أي سلسلة من الحامض النووي (مثل البلازميد او الجينات او اجزاء منها) ، فلا يوجد أي عائق تقنى امام تصنيع أي طول لسلسلة الحامض النووي (5،6) . وعلى سبيل المثال في العام الماضى قامت احدى الشركات المعنية بتصنيع وبيع قطعة من الحامض النووي تجاوز عدد ازواج القواعد النووية فيها على 35 ألف (7) ويتوقع المختصين بانه سيكون بالامكان وخلال السنتين القادمتين تصنيع جينوم بكتيري مكون من 12 مليون زوج من القواعد النووية (8)

كما تمكن العلماء من تصنيع جينوم الفيروس phi X المكون من 65386 زوج من القواعد وخلال اقل من 14 يوم (9). ان مثل هكذا تصنيع لسلاسل من الحامض النووي بالتاكيد ستقلص الوقت المستغرق في عزل ونقل ال DNA في عمليات انتاج الكائنات المحورة وراثياً (GMO) والتي تعد من الخطوات المتبعة وقد تأخذ حوالى 50% من وقت الباحثين .

من المعروف ان المشفرات codons هي التي تسيطر على انتاج الحوامض الامينية داخل الخلايا ، وإن كل مشفر عبارة عن سلسلة من ثلاثة قواعد نووية

مرتبطة ببعض وبترتيب محدد يؤدي الى اضافة حامض أميني معين لجزيئة البروتين تحت التصنيع أي باختصار فان كل مشفر يحمل الشفرة الخاصة بحامض اميني محدد. وهذا هو المستوى الذي يعمل عليه الباحثين المعنيين بالتقنيات الاحيائية التركيبية أي مستوى دون الجين وذلك بهدف تشخيص المشفرات واعادة ترتيبها ومن ثم بناء تركيبة جديدة من المعلومات الاحيائية (10)

تقنيات علوم الحياة التركيبية: مجالات البحث

هناك العديد من التوجهات البحثية التي بالامكان الاطلاع عليها في مختلف المصادر العلمية الحديثة ويمكن تلخيصها بالاتي:

1-تصنيع الجراثيم الاصغر:

منذ منتصف تسعينات القرن الماضى ،تم البدء بمشروع علمي يهدف الى اكتشاف العدد الاقل من الجينات المطلوب لكي تستمر البكتريا في النمو واداء فعالياتها الطبيعية، وقد تم اختيار نوع البكتريا Mycoplasma genitalium المسببة لالتهابات المجاري البولية لهذا الموضوع كونها تحوي على اصغر مجموعة جينية معروفة من بين الكائنات (517 جين مؤلف من حوالي 580 الف زوج من القواعد النووية المشكلة لجزيئة DNA) وبحلول عام 2005 اعلن العلماء عن امكانية تقليص عدد الجينات الى 386 جين ومن دون التأثير على حياة البكتريا (11)، من جهة اخرى وجد ان الجينات الضرورية لبكتريا Bacillus subtilis هو 271 من 4100 جين موجودة اصلاً ، وفي هذا الاطار يعمل باحثون اخرون E. coli على محاولة تقليص اعداد جينات بكتريا

ان الهدف النهائي لتقايص اعداد جينات بعض الكائنات المجهرية هو من اجل استعمالها كاساس في بناء كائنات تركيبية جديدة تكون مساراتها الجينية مبرمجة لاداء مهام انتاجية وتجارية محددة مثل توليد الوقود البديل (الايثانول او الهيدروجين) او التلاعب بأليات عملية التركيب الضوئي وجعلها اكثر فاعلية في تجميع ثنائى اوكسيد الكربون كوسيلة لابطاء التغايرات المناخية (13)

2. تصنيع الحامض النووي DNA

لقد تم تركيب عدة مئات من جزيئات DNA القياسية المتميزة التي تتصرف بما يشابه نوعا من المكونات الالكترونية التي تتضمن وحدات متتابعة تقوم باغلاق او تشغيل الجينات وتنقل الاشارات ما بين الخلايا او تغير اللون ما بين الاحمر والاخضر والاصفر والازرق.لاحقاً تم العمل على تجميع مثل هذه الوحدات القياسية من DNA ضمن دوائر وراثية اكثر

تعقيداً (14) وقد اطلقت تسمية الطابوق الاحيائي (Biobricks) او "الاجزاء القياسية" Standared ("parts") على مثل هذه الوحدات التركيبية من الــــ DNA وتمتلك مؤسسة DNA اكثر من 1500 وحدة من الطابوق الاحيائي بالامكان استعمالها من قبل المختصين وبدون كلفة. ان كل وحدة من هذه الوحدات عبارة عن شريط من DNA صمم للقيام بفعالية واحدة ومن السهولة توافقة مع غيره من الوحدات لعمل دوائر وراثية اطول، ثم يتم ادخال هذه الدوائر الوراثية داخل بكتريا E.coli او الخميرة او أي عائل جرثومي اخر ومراقبة عملها (انها تشبه الى حد كبير لعبة الاطفال الليكو BioBricks Org)Legos). وفي اطار النتافس على استغلال هذه التقنية تم التوصل الى العديد من الفعاليات التي قد تكون غير ملموسة الفائدة في الوقت الحالى مثل بكتريا تبعث الوان مختلفة وافلام احيائية بأمكانها من اخذ الصور البسيطة وابراز او اظهار الصور. في عام 2006 قام فريق من طلاب جامعة MIT بتصمیم بکتریا E.coli بحیث تکون رائحتها مشابهة لرائحة الموز اذ يمكن في المستقبل اثبات انها عملية مفيدة (وابداعية) فالافلام الاحيائية يمكن ان تشكل القاعدة للاشكال الجديدة من الطباعة الحجرية lithography لتوظيب الدوائر الكهربائية في الكومبيوتر، ويمكن للبكتريا ذات الرائحة ان تجلب اهتمام مصنعي الروائح والمطيبات .ومن الافكار الاخرى في هذا المجال دراسة امكانية بناء دوائر وراثية داخل خلايا جسم الانسان بامكانها حساب عدد مرات انقسام الخلايا بهدف منع الخلايا من الانقسامات غير المسيطر عليها (15)

3. بناء الخلايا الاصطناعية

هناك مجموعة بحثية تعمل حالياً على تركيب اشكال اصطناعية حيه من دون استعمال DNA . حيث يتم العمل على تصنيع المكونات الاساسية للحياة وخلطها معاً في انبوبه اختبار لتكوين خلايا حيه. ويعتقد الباحثون ان حاجة مثل هذه الخلايا الاولية protocell ستنحصر في ثلاثة مكونات لديمومة حياتها: عمليات التمثيل الحيوي للمواد للحصول على الطاقة وتوليدها وجزيئه خازنة للمعلومات (مشابهة للـــ (DNA وغلاف لاحتواء هذه المكونات معاً (11)، ويتم العمل على جعل قطرة زيت بمثابة غلاف الخلية لضمان بقاء الماء خارجاً وبما يشابه اغشية الخلايا الحية ، اما عن الجزئية الخازنة للمعلومات فيتم الاستعاضة عن جزيئةDNA الطبيعة بما يسمى الحامض النووي الببتيدي peptid nuclic acid حيث له نفس تركيبة DNA ويصنع من نفس القواعد النووية لكن العمود الفقري لمثل هذه الجزيئات يتم تركيبه من الببتيدات -الوحدة البنائية للبروتينات بدلاً من جزيئات السكر -الفوسفاتية وكما في جزيئة DNA (16)

4. هندسة المسارات الوراثية

(Pathway Engineering هندسة المسارات (الوراثية للخلايا بهدف جعلها تنتج مواد ذات قيمة دوائية او كيمياويات صناعية. وفريق العمل المعني في جامعة كاليفورنيا/ بركلي قام بتصنيع حوالي 12 جين تعمل معاً لتكوين المسار او الطريق الكيمياوي اللازم لتصنيع نوع خاص من المركبات تدعى isoprenoids ذات القيمة العالية والمهمة في الصناعات الدوائية والكيميائية (AmyrisBiotech). وهذه المركبات موجودة طبيعياً في النباتات لكن كونها معقدة التركيب فان معظم محاولات تصنيعها كيميائيا تعد غير ذات جدوى من الناحية التجارية فضلاً عن ان عزلها من النباتات لايفضى الا الى كميات ضئيلة جداً. فهدف الفريق البحثي هو تحويل البكتريا الي "معامل حية لانتاج الكيمياويات" المهمة والنادرة، فهم يركزون على المركب المضاد للملاريا- الارتيمزنين (artemisinin) .وتشير المصادر الى العديد من المركبات الصيدلانية وغيرها من المواد الكيمياوية ذات القيمة العالية المستخلصة من غابات وبحار العالم التي سيتم انتاجها في مصانع بكتيريه (17) .وهناك خطط لاستخدام هذه التقنيات في انتاج الادوية على المستوى التجاري والمواد البلاستيكية والملونات والمطيبات والوقود الاحيائي. كما يتم العمل على انتاج مواد لمعالجة النفايات المشعة وابطال السموم الخطرة مثل السارين. كمايتم العمل على اعادة هندسة مسارات التمثيل الحيوي المنتجة للمطاط الطبيعي وادخالها في البكتريا او في النباتات بهدف الارتقاء بمستوى انتاج المطاط. ومن الافكار الاخرى في هذا المجال اعادة هندسة بكتريا السالمونيلا لانتاج المادة البادئة لخيوط العنكبوت التي تتصف بمتانتها ومرونتها العالية (18)، كما يتم العمل قريبا لانتاج الياف خاصه تستخدم في صناعة الملابس عن طريق خلط البكتريا المعاد هندستها وعصير الذرة في مخمرات خاصة (19)

<u>Expanding</u> <u>5</u>-توسيع النظام الوراثي الطبيعي **Earths Genetic System**

ويتم هذا الامر عن طريق تصنيع جزيئات مشابهة للحامض النووى DNA لكنها تحتوي على قواعد نووية جديدة من غير الاربعة المعروفة طبيعيا (.Eragen Inc) وفي احد المحاو لات تم اضافة قاعدتين جديدتين لجزيئة DNA مصنعة. واز داد العدد لاحقا ليصبح اثنتي عشر قاعدةٍ نيوكلتويدية. ويوجد حاليا بادئات للـ DNA مركبة من القواعد الاربعة الطبيعية والاثنتان المصنعتان وابعد من ذلك تم تصميم نسخة من انزيم البوليمريز متوافقة مع هذه الجزيئة الاصطناعية من ال DNA . وللاستفادة من هذه الانجازات العظيمة تم لاحقا تصنيع انزيم بامكانه جعل جزيئات DNA الاصطناعية تتضاعف ذاتيا (20)

وبذلك من المؤمل ايجاد نظم وراثية اصطناعية جديدة مختلفة كما موجود طبيعيا على سطح الكرة الارضية.

المفاهيم الضمنية لتقنيات علوم الحياة التركيبية (21)

1-بناء أنظمة بيولوجية جديدة

DNA أصبح بالإمكان الحصول على سلاسل مصنعة (oligonucleotides) خاصة بفيروس شلل الاطفال لها القابلية على اعطاء نسخة فعالة من هذا الفيروس الخطر ،حيث قام الباحثون بزرق الفيروس المشكل من جديد داخل فئران التجارب لاثبات ان هذا الفيروس فعال (22). ومن ثم جاء العمل على فيروس انفلونزا الطيور الخطر جدا (العترة H1N1) حيث تم نشر المعلومات الكاملة عن التركيبة الجينية وتفاصيل اعادة تشكيله ، وبالفعل فقد تم انتاجه للاغراض البحثية (23)

من جهة اخرى يمكن لابحاث هندسة المسارات التي تم التطرق اليها انفا من بناء الخريطة الوراثية التي تشفر لبروتينات معينة داخل الخلايا البكتيرية او الخمائر حيث تعمل هذه الكائنات وكانها "معامل بيولوجية" لانتاج سموم بروتينية طبيعية مثل سموم الافاعي والحشرات والعناكب او السموم النباتية او البكتيرية مثل تلك التي تنتجها بكتريا الكوليرا والجمرة الخبيثة وغيرها (24، 25)

2-توفير مصادر طاقة اصطناعية جديدة

يتم العمل حاليا على تصنيع احياء مجهرية مهندسة وراثياً (26) باتجاه تسريع تحويل المخلفات الزراعية الى الايثانول الذي يمكن استخدامه كوقود غير مضر بالبيئة بعد ان اصبح انتاج الايثانول صناعيا واسع الانتشار وخصوصا في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية حيث توجد هناك اكثر من مئة محطة لانتاج الايثانول حيث بلغ معدل انتاجها بحدود عشرين بليون لتر سنويا. ان الطلب المتزايد والسريع على مثل هذا النوع من الوقود الايمكن تلبيته عن طريق التقنيات الحالية المبنيه على اساس تحطيم جزيئات النشا وتحويلها الى سكر الذي يخمر لينتج الايثانول وهذا يتطلب اراضي زراعية واسعة. اما التقنية الاخرى فتتضمن انتاجه من السليلوز النباتي وهذه التقنية هي الاخرى ليست كفوءة كونها تتطلب طاقة كبيرة لتحطيم السليلوز، تبعاً لذلك يجري البحث عن احياء مجهرية تقوم بتحطيم السليلوز وبكلفة اقل وبفعالية اعلى وهنا يأتى دور علوم الحياة التركيبية حيث التوجه نحو تصميم احياء مجهرية بأمكانها القيام بعدة مهام تتضمن أليات تحطيم السليلوز والانزيمات الخاصة بتكسير الكلوكوز ومسارات التمثيل الحيوي التي تؤدي الي تحويل الكتلة الحيوية السليلوزية وبفعالية الى وقود . وفي هذا السياق تمكن باحثون من جنوب افريقيا من هندسة احد انواع الخمائر التي بامكانها العيش على السليلوز لوحده وتحطيم جدران الخلايا ومن ثم تقوم

بتخمير السكريات الناتجة وتحويلها الى الايثانول (27). وتتعامل مجموعة اخرى مع بكتريا محورة بامكانها النمو تحت ظروف الحرارة العالية وانتاج الايثانول من عمليات التخمير. وفي جامعة بوردو (Purdue) تم تطوير خميرة محورة بامكانها انتاج 40% اكثر من الايثانول مقارنة بالخميرة الطبيعية (28)، وضمن هذا السياق يتم البحث عن التركيبة الجينية للكائنات المجهرية التي تعيش في امعاء حشرة الارضة والمسؤولة عن تحطيم جزيئات السليلوز. من جهة اخرى يتم البحث عن احياء مجهرية بامكانها انتاج الهيدروجين الذي من الممكن استخدامه كوقود ،فضمن هذا المضمار تم اكتشاف نوع بكتيري جديد بامكانه التقاط ضوء الشمس بوساطة مستلمات ضوئية وتحويله الى طاقة كيميائية وطالما ان عملية البناء الضوئى بامكانها انتاج مستويات متدنية من الهيدروجين فان البحث يجري حول امكانية تغيير مسارات البناء الضوئى داخل الخلايا لانتاج الهيدروجين (29) كما تبذل جهود لاجل تصميم كائنات بامكانها انتاج وقود مشابه للبنزين(30).

3. احتكار الملكية الفكرية وبراءات الاختراع

لقد مهد النشاط المحموم الخاص بالملكية الفكرية وبراءات الاختراع في مجال التقنيات الاحيائية وخلال ربع القرن الماضى اعتماد مقترب ما يسمى العمل بالمثل (me-too) في مجال علوم الحياة التركيبية حيث يجري ومنذ فترة صراع على تسجيل براءات الاختراع او الاستحواذ عليها من قبل الشركات المتعددة التي انشأت لهذا الغرض (31). إن علوم الحياة التركيبية قد انطلقت او حثت اصلا بوساطة تجميع او مقاربة علوم الحياة النانوية و التقنيات الاحيائية والهندسية وعلوم الحاسبات .وهذا يعني ان الادعاءات بالملكية الفكرية ذات العلاقة بعلوم الحياة التركيبية تتضمن ليس فقط جزيئات nanoscale) و المنتجة متناهية الصغر (النانوية اصطناعياً وانما ايضاً الالات الحاسبة (الكومبيوتر) ونظم تشغيلها (software) . وفي هذا المجال تم منح براءات الاختراع للعديد من المنتجات والطرائق ذات العلاقة بعلوم الحياة التركيبية ومنها:

- طرائق بناء جزيئات DNA اصطناعية (32).
 - آليات خلوية اصطناعية مثل رايبوزومات محورة (33).
 - جينات أو أجزاء منها ممثلة بوساطة نواتجها المتسلسلة (34).
- هندسة مسارات البناء الاحيائي - $\cdot (35)$
- تركیب بروتینات و احماض امینیة جدیدة و اخری موجودة طبيعيا (36)
- إنتاج نيوكليوتايدات مبتكرة تعزز وتستعيض عن تلك الموجودة طبيعياً في الحامض النووي (37) مسارات الخلايا الجذعية (38).

فضلاً عن السعى المتواصل والمحموم لتسجيل واحتكار ادعاءات الملكية الخاصة لنظم تشغيل الخلايا الحية فان المعنيين يبدون قلقهم من التوسع في احتكار براءات الاختراع الخاصة بالآت الحاسبة ونظم تشغيلها وخصوصاً تلك التي تستخدم روتينياً من قبل العاملين في مجال علوم الحياة التركيبية. ان مثل هذه genetic النظم تستخدم لتصميم دوائر وراثية (circuits) على شرائح السليكون (circuits) وقبل invivo في انابيب الاختبار DNA تصنيع جزيئات (8) فمثلاً إحدى براءات الاختراع الامريكية (39) تصف الجينات على انها "دوائر" وتدعى بتصنيع "نظام وطريقة مناظرة لعمل الشبكات البيوكيميائية (التّي) تتضمن الكومبيوتر الذي يمتلك ذاكرة تستخدم في خزن مجموعة من الاهداف، وكل هدف يمثل آلية بيوكيميائية في تلك الشبكة المراد ايجاد مناظر لها " . ان تطبيق مثل هذه الادعاءات العريضة يمكن ان يخلق احتكاراً كبيراً في مجال علوم الحياة التركيبية حيث يتطلب عمليات حاسبيه وذاكرة واسعتين من اجل اتمام تصنيع وتصميم جزيئات DNA .وفي براءات اختراع اخرى نجد انها تتضمن ادوات منطقية لجزيئات DNA بامكانها العمل وبطريقة مناظرة لمثيلاتها الالكترونية من اجل القيام بالعمليات الحاسبية وتوضيح الجين (gene expression)

4. الحفاظ على المصادر الوراثية والتنوع الاحيائي

في عام 2005 وعند اعلان فريق من الباحثين المختصين بعلوم الحياة التركيبية نجاحهم في اعادة تركيب وبناء نسخة عاملة من فايروس الانفلونزا الذي اجتاح العالم في 1918، فانهم بهذا العمل وضعوا اللبنات الاولى للعصر الالكتروني للتنوع الاحيائي، أي بمعنى الخزن الرقمي digital storage للحامض النووي DNA (40)

ويتوقع العلماء انه وخلال بضعة سنين سيكون من الاسهل تصنيع فايروس معين مقارنة بطلبه من بنوك المزارع الجرثومية او البحث عنه في الطبيعة (11) حالياً يقوم الاعضاء في الاتحاد الدولي لمجاميع المزارع (WFCC) بخزن اكثر من 1.3 مليون نموذج مختلف من البكتريا والفايروسات والفطريات وغيرها من الجراثيم (41) . وبتوفر التمويل والوقت فان من المؤمل ان يتم التمكن من التعرف على سلاسل القواعد النووية للمواد الوراثية لاي من هذه النماذج واذا ما تم خزن هذه المعلومات على الحاسبة فانه يصبح بالامكان الحصول على جزيئات DNA وباي تسلسل وبمجرد الضغط على لوحة المفاتيح ومن أي مكان في العالم. ان حجر الاساس لما يدعى نظام DNA الرقمي هو قاعدة المعلومات الخاصة بسلاسل النيوكليوتايدات International Nucleotide (Sequence Database)التي تضم المؤسسات European Molecular Biology Lab (EMBL) و Data library (EMBL)

سلوكية هذه الكائنات من جيل لاخر، حيث لايزال العلماء لايعرفون الكثير عن وظيفة الجين المدخل الى الكائن المطلوب تحويرة وراثياً او حتى وظيفة جزئية DNA المدخل اليها (49) من جهة اخرى وجد ان ما يدعى بقطعة DNA غير المشفرة DNA coding ربما تلعب دوراً مهما في صحة ووراثة الكائنات (48).. كل ذلك يؤدي الى الاستنتاج بان من غير الممكن معاملة الكائنات الحية على انها مكائن منطقية ومفهومة فلايزال الكثير عنها غير معروف او مكتشف .كذلك فان من المحتمل تسلل الكائنات الحية الجديدة الى البيئة الخارجية وبالتالي التفاعل معها وبصورة لايمكن توقعها قد تؤدي الَّى تطويرها مواصفات مضرة وخطرة (50) ، هذا فضلاً من احتمالية انتقال قطع DNA التركيبية وتحت ظروف معينة الى انواع البكتريا الطبيعية عبر ما يدعى بالانتقال الافقى للجينات مما قد يؤدي الى تاثيرات غير منظورة على البيئة وبطرائق غير متوقعة.

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DNA of Japan و تتعاون (US) GenBank ، وتتعاون هذه القواعد المعلوماتية للحفاظ على معلومات موحدة وشاملة عن سلاسل النيوكليوتايدات المجموعة. وفي منتصف عام 2006 قام GenBank بعمليات الخزن الرقمي لاكثر من 66 بليون قاعدة نيوكليو تايدية مستمدة من اكثر من 205 الف كائن حي مشخص .(42)

إن مثل هذه المؤسسات تمثل مصدر المعلومات الاولية (مثل المكتبات) للعاملين في حقل علوم الحياة التركيبية حيث يقو مون بتجميع سلاسل DNA لبناء اشكالأ جديدة من الحياة، مثلم مثل العاملين في مجال الاحياء المجهرية حيث يعتمدون على المؤسسات التي تقوم بتجميع نماذج المزارع الجرثومية ومثلهم مثل مربى النبات الذين يحصلون على المواد الوراثية من بنوك الجينات المدعومة من قبل المؤسسات الدولية مثل CGIAR ، وفي هذا الاطار فان محرك البحث الضخم Google قد اعلن اهتمامة بخزن كل المعلومات الجينية العالمية داخل google-farms (43) من جهة اخرى يتزايد الاهتمام بعمليات استخدام نماذج DNA لاستعادة المجاميع الجينية النادرة او تلك العائدة لانواع منقرضة. ففي امريكا قام فريق بحثي بتشخيص تسلسل قواعد 1%من مجموع جينات حيوان الماموث المنقرض (44)

5-بضائع اصطناعية Synthetic Commodities

يعمل المختصون على هندسة المسارات الايضية لنباتات زهرة الشمس والتبغ بهدف تمكينها من انتاج المطاط الطبيعي ولو بكميات قليلة ، من جهة اخرى يحاولون جعل أنواع من الجراثيم قابلة لانتاج مطاط عالى الجودة ، حيث يقومون بنقل المعلومات الوراثية اللازمة لانتاج المطاط الى انواع الجراثيم E.coli و Aspergilles ₉ Saccharomyees cerevisiae nidulans واختيار الافضل منها لاحقأ (45, 46) . كما توجد محاولات جادة لانتاج مواد

ومركبات اخرى تتضمن ادوية وزيوت ومغذيات ونكهات من خلال ما تتيحه تقنيات علوم الحياة التركيبية.

6-الامان الحيوى الاصطناعي Synbiosafety

في الطريق الخاص بمحاولة تشكيل كائنات جديدة تختلف عن الطبيعية وتصنيع جزيئات DNA حسب الطلب يثار التسائل عن مستوى امان مثل هذه

(47). ويدعى المختصون ومنطلقاً من كونهم يقومون ببناء كامل الانظمة المطلوبة وليس ببساطة نقل الجينات فان باستطاعتهم هندسة الامان المطلوب من التقنية (48) مثلا عبر برمجة الخلايا باتجاه التحطم الذاتي اذا ما حدث وان ابتدأت بالتكاثر المتسارع.مع ذلك فان المطلوب الكثير من الحذر والمعلومات عن

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تقييم تأثيرات العنصر الثقيل الرصاص على صحة العاملين في مصنع البطاريات

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الخلاصة باللغة العربية

تم اختيار 25 من المتبرعين من معمل البطاريات لتقييم مدى تعرضهم لعنصر الرصاص من خلال اجراء فحوصات الوراثة الخلوية (فحص النوى الصغيرة) ودراسة تركيز عنصر الرصاص في دم المتبرعين أذ وجد ان اعلى نسبة تركيزمن الرصاص ظهرت عند المتبرع رقم 21وكانت 68 ,1جزء بالمليون و عدد النوى الصغيرة 57 لكل 1000 خلية ,والقيمة الدنيا كانت 0, 02, جزء بالمليون عند المتبرع رقم (11)وعدد النوى 2اذا ماقورنت بالسيطرة 0,009 جزء بالمليون و عددالنوى الصغيرة صفر O تم انتقاء ثلاث متبرعين وهم الارقام 17 , 18 و 21 الذين ظهرت عندهم اعلى نسبة لتركيز الرصاص 0,5 , 1 , 3 , 1 و 68, 1 جزء بالمليون من الرصاص في دمهم ووجد انه بزيادة تركيز الرصاص يؤدي الى انخفاض في فعالية الانزيم ALAD وزيادة تركيز GSSG, TBARSو ZPP-

ABSTRACT

We have selected a number of battery factory workers, 25 volunteers to evaluate their exposure to the heavy metal lead, by cytogenic method and by checking the concentration of lead in their blood . We found that the volunteer No. 21 had the highest concentration of lead about 1.68 (PPM). & micro nuclei about 57 in 1000 mytotic cells and the lower value was 0.02 (PPM). micro nuclei 2 was found in the blood of the volunteer No. (11) when it is compared with the control 0.009 ppm. We selected three volunteers blood which have highest concentration of lead as No. 17, 18 and 21, the value of lead concentration was 0.51,1.30,1.68 respectively. We found that if the lead concentration elevated the ALAD activity declined and the concentration of GSH decreased and increase the concentration of GSSG, TBARS & ZPP.

المقدمة

الرصاص عنصر موجود في الطبيعة و لا يزال يدخل في صناعة الكثير من الموادكل والبنزين ، وبه تطلى أنابيب المياه ، ويدخل في صناعة بطاريات السيارات ، وصناعة الأختام، ولتعليب المواد المحفوظة كذلك . كما ويوجد في التربة أيضا ، وفي غبار البيوت القديمة المطلية بأصباغ يدخل في صناعتُها الرصاص. وإن بات التسمم بالرصاص أكثر ندرةً من قبل إلا أنه ما زال موجوداً ويعانى منه الكبار والصغار ، والخطورة فيه تكمن في قدرة الرصاص على التراكم في النسيج العصبي وخاصة لدى الأطفال ما يجعله أشد خطرا عليهم.فهو إن لم يكن قاتلا إلا أنه يسبب لديهم البلادة وسوء الأداء الدراسي. أما في أوساط الكبار فأصحاب بعض المهن كالدهانين وصانعي الأختام وبطاريات السيارات هم الأكثر تعرضا للتسمم بالرصاص. وغالبا ما يكون التسمم مزمنا يمر دون أن يشعر به المرء ، الأمر الذي يقتضي فحوصا دورية للعاملين في هذه الحقول (1). يشكل تسمم الأطفال بالرصاص أحد أسباب الأمراض العصبية والتأخر الذهنى لدى الأطفال دون السادسة من العمر .وتدل الدراسات في الدول الغربية أن أكثر من 20% من الأطفال عرضة للإصابة بالمرض وقد تزيد هذه النسبة في الدول الصناعية أو المدن القديمة وذلك تتيجة التلوث المائي والغذائي والهوائي .(2) يسبب الرصاص سمية جينية اذ يعمل على تحطيم الدنا (3) أن التعرض المزمن للرصاص ودي الى تراكمه في الاعضاء الحية وباعلى تركيز في الكلية (4). ومن التأثيرات السامة هو ضعف تطور الدماغ ويمكن أن تتعكس من خلال التصرفات غير الطبيعية والتي تتضمن ضعف في التعلم ، ضعف في السمع ، ضعف في الادراك في الانسان وفي حيوانات التجارب. لقد أفترضت العديد من الميكانيكيات لكيفية أستحثاث الرصاص على احداث التغييرات الفسيولوجية في الكائن الحي ولكن لحد الآن لن يتوصلوا الى تفسير مقنع (5) . أن الجهد التأكسدي حديثاً قد أثبت بأنه من أهم الميكانيكيات للتأثير السمي للرصاص أن تغيير نسبة الكلوتاثايون (Glutathion (GSH وكذلك تغيير فعالية الأنزيمات المضادة للأكسدة بسبب التأثير السمى للرصاص (6) أثبتت بعض الدراسات أن التأثير التراكمي للرصاص يؤدي الى تكوين الأوكسجين الفائق والذي يسمى : -

(Reactive oxygen species)(ROS) والذي من المحتمل يؤدي الى تحطيم الجزيئات البايولوجية المهمة كالبروتينات ، اللبيدات ، والدنا (ROS) (7) عند تولد الـ (ROS) مثل جذور الهايدروكسيل (OH) وبيروكسيد الهيدروجين (H2O2) و الاوكسجين الفائق (O2) و اللبيدات المتأكسدة (LPO) والتي تؤدي الى انخفاض نسبة مضادات الاكسدة الدفاعية في جسم الكائن الحي (8) .

يهدف البحث: الى تقييم تاثيرات العنصر الثقيل الرصاص على صحة العاملين في معمل البطاريات من خلال اجراء الفحوصات البيوكيمياوية ودراسة فحص النوى الصغيرة.

المواد و طرائق العمل

جمع العينات

تم جمع 25 عينة من دم العاملين في معمل البطاريات المتعرضين لعنصر الرصاص وجمعت 15 عينة من منتسبي وزارة العلوم والتكنولوجيا كسيطرة والاشخاص الذين قد تم انتخابهم بصحة جيدة و لايعانون من اي مرض خطير او مزمن.

- تقدير تركيز الرصاص أتبعت طريقة Staudinger وجماعته (1998)(2) لتقدير تركيز الرصاص.

- فحص النوى الصغير اتبعت طريقة Streffer وجماعته (1998) (5) لاحتساب النوى الصغيرة

glutathione – فحص الكلوتاثايون (GSH) والكلوتاثايون المتاكسد في الدم

(6)(1993) Hilf & Hissin اتبعت طريقة في تقدير قيمة ال الكلوتاثايون (GSH) و والكلوتاثايون المتاكسد(GSSG) في الدم

-aminolevulinic acid – فحص dehydratase (ALAD) في الدم

اتبعت طريقة Schaller & Berlin اتبعت طريقة (9) (في اجراء فحص الكشف عن فعالية الانزيم (ALAD)

- فحص حامض الثايوباربتيورك (TBARS) اتبعت طريقة Wilber وجماعته (2003)(8) في تقدير كمية حامض الثايوباربتيورك في الدم

- فحص Zinc protoporphrine - فحص اتبعت طريقة طريقة Grandjea) (10)(1999 اتبعت طريقة في تقدير كمية ال Zpp

مسحة الدم

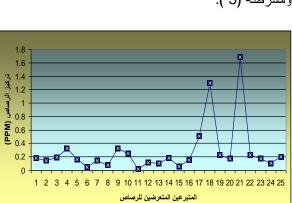
Bain & Barbara اتبعت طريقة (2005) (11) في عمل مسحة الدم

> التحليل الأحصائي - حلُّك النتائج أحصائيا باستخدام برنامج

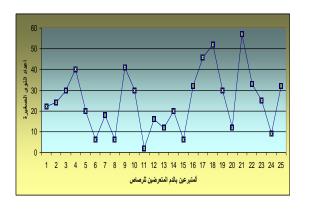
Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS)

النتائج والمناقشة

يبين الشكلين رقم (1 و 2) تركيز عنصر الرصاص وعدد النوى الصغيرة في دم المتبرعين بالدم من معمل البطاريات في بغداد / الرصافة اذ وجد بان زيادة تركيز عنصر الرصاص الثقيل في دم المتبرعين بالدم والمتعرضين يؤدي الى زيادة تكون النوى الصغيرة Micronuclei وإن هذا الفحص بعد من الفحو صبات الحديثة التي تستخدم للكشف عن وجود مواد مطفرة أومسرطنة (3).



شكل رقم (1) تركيز الرصاص في دم المتبرعين المتعرضين للرصاص



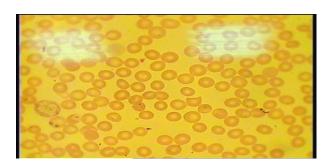
شكل رقم (2) ييبن فيه اعداد النوى للمتبرعين المتعرضين للرصاص

توضح النتائج زيادة تكون النوى الصغيرة في مجموعة الأفراد المتعرضين للتلوث بالرصاص عن افراد مجموعة السيطرة حيث تراوحت هذه القيمة بين (55-2) و السيطرة كانت قيمتها تتراوح بين (0.005 -0.005) ابن الزيادة في تشكيل النوى الصغيرة ربما ناتج عن الحالات غير الطبيعية في أنقسام القطع المركزية Centromeres للكروموسومات أو ناتجة بسبب أضرار في ال DNA تعود الى عدم فعالية القطع المركزية والى عدم تشكيل خيوط المغزل (12) وبالتالي تؤدي الى ظهور قطع كروموسمية خالّية من القطع المركزية لديها القدرة على التحام نهاياتها لتكوين تشكيلات كروموسومية تشبه النواة وبحجم صغير جدا كنتيجة للتعرض للملوثات الكيمياوية ، اشعاعية، أو غير ذلك .ان Mn يعتبر من استخدام فحص النوى الصغيرة الفحوصات البايولوجية الحساسة والدقيقة والتي تكشف عن التعرض للملوثات (12, 12). وجاءت هذه النتائج متر ابطة مع قياس نسبة الرصاص في الدم حيث وجد ان هناك ارتفاع في تركيز الرصاص بالدم عن النسبة الطبيعية لدى الافراد المتعرضين مقارنة بافراد مجموعة السيطرة اذ وجد ان تركيز الرصاص عند المتبرعين (21, 18, 17) المتعرضين لعنصر الرصاص في معمل البطاريات هو (1.68, 1.3, 0.5 (PPM)

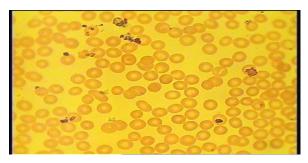
جدول رقم (1) يبين فيه تقدير نسب (ALAD) و (GSH) و (ZPP) للعاملين لافراد مجموعة السيطرة والعاملين ذوي التركيز العالى من الرصاص كما موضح في شكل رقم(1,2) المتبرعين بر 17. 18, 21والسيطرة اذ وجد كلما زاد تركيز الرصاص كلما انخفضت فعالية ال (ALAD) وتركيز ال((GSH) وزاد تركيز (ZPP)

جدول (2) يبين فيه التغيرات البايوكيميائية نتيجة التعرض للرصاص كنتيجة للجهد التاكسدي

No. of	GSH	GSSG	GSH/	TBARS
Volunteers			GSSG	
	mg	mg/ g	Ratio	nmol of
				TBARS/
				mg
				Protein
Control	2.60	0.54 ±	4.81	2.8 ±
	±	0.13		0.73
	0.04			
17	1.99	0.91 ±	2.21	5.4 ±
	±	0.06		0.30
	0.15			
18	1.05	1.26 ±	1.5	6.3±
	±	0.07		0.062
	0.03			
21	1.89	0.72 ±	2.62	3.4 ±
	±	0.15		0.17
	0.13			



شكل(3): يبين تغيرات في شكل خلايا الدم الحمراء



شكل (4): تبين تغير الدم في شكل و حجم خلاياالدم الحمراء

(Target cell, canthocyte, ovalocyte Burr cell ellepto cyte)

جدول (1) يبين فيه تقدير نسب بعض المتغيرات البايوكيميائية

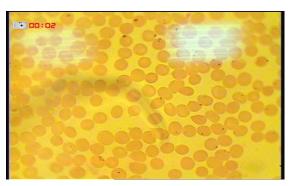
N0. of		GSH	ZPP
Volunteers	ALAD		
	nmol/ min/ml RBC	mg/ml	mmol of ZP/mol Haem
Control	7.7 ± 0.92	3.2 ± 0.0	62.0 ± 4.0
17	3.8 ± 0.18	2.0 ± 0.11	70.0 ± 4.4
18	2.7 ± 0.52	1.0± 0.3	90.4 ± 2.4
21	3.6 ± 0.45	1.4± 0.02	84.6 ± 1.4

اما جدول رقم (2) يبين فيه انه كلما زاد تركيز الرصاص في الدم كلما انخفض تركيز الكلوتاثايون وزاد تركيز الكلوتاثايون المتاكسد وحامض الثايوباربتيورك فنجد أن السيطرة اعطت قراءة 17,18,21کانت 2,60 بينما المتبرعين µg/g1,99,1,05, 1,89 للكلوتاثايون اما الكلوتاثايون المتاكسد يتزايد بتزايد تركيز الرصاص في الدم اذ وجد ان السيطرة والمتبرعين الاخرين اعطت ترکیز µg/g 0.54,0.9, 1.26,0.72 كما بين ان هناك زيادة في تركيز حامض الثايوباربتيورك. اثبتت دراستنا الحالية ان هناك انخفاض في فعالية الانزيم (ALAD) وكذلك في تركيز الكلوتاثايون وزيادة تركيز الكلوتاثايون المتأكسد كما هومعروف ان كريات الدم الحمراء لها الفة عالية للرصاص ونتيجة لوجود نسبة عالية من الاوكسجين في الكريات الحمراء السبب الذي يؤدي الى اكسدة اللبيدات وتكون حامض الثايوباربتيورك وكذلك تاكسد الكلوتاثايون (6)

بعد الفحص الجيد لجميع المسحات الدموية للمتبرعين 18, 17, 21 , وجدت تغيرات في شكل و حجم Target cell, خلايا الدم الحمراء مثل ovalocyte , elleptocyte , elleptocyte Burr cells, microcyte, Anisocyte tear drop , spherocyte , (4) شکل رقم , Anisochromasia و شكل رقم (5) ظهور (Iron حالة فقر الدم من نوع عوز الحديد . Deficiency Anemia)

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شكل (5): يبين تغيرات في شكل خلايا الدم الحمراء Spherocyte

أظهرت المسحات الدموية تغييرات في شكل و حجم خلايا الدم الحمراء لتداخل الرصاص مع الانزيمات التي تحافظ على سلامة غشاء الخلية مسبب ضرر واضح في الغشاء يجعله رقيق مما غير شكل الخلية وكما موضح بالصورة (5) . بينت المسحات الدموية يتداخل مع نشاط الانزيمات الاساسية المسماة Delta يتداخل مع نشاط الانزيمات الاساسية المسماة amino evulinic acid dehydratase عامل مساعد Ferrochelatase كعامل مساعد والذي يعتبر المادة الاساسية لتكوين الهيموكلوبين . ان الذي يعتبر المادة الاساسية لتكوين الهيموكلوبين . ان تداخل الرصاص بعملية صنع الحديد ينتج حلقة الحمراء مسببة حالة فقر الدم من نوع عوز الحديد . الحمراء مسببة حالة فقر الدم من نوع عوز الحديد .

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تأثير حقن بيض التفقيس بتراكيز مختلفة من فيتامين B12 في التطور الجنيني وبعض الصفات النوعية والفسلجية للافراخ الفاقسة

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اجريت هذه الدراسة لمعرفة تأثير حقن بيض التفقيس بتراكيز مختلفة من فيتامين B12 في التطور الجنيني ,على بعض الصفات النوعية للافراخ الفاقسة وصفات بلازما الدم, استخدم 400 بيضة فروج لحم نوع (Ross). وقسم البيض الى اربعة مجاميع بواقع 100 بيضة لكل مجموعة.

T1 معاملة السيطرة (بدون حقن), T2, T3 و T4 حقنت بـ 0.1 مل من محلول الاذابة الحاوي على تراكيز 0.8, 0.4 و 1.2 مايكروغرام B12 / بيُضة على التوالي. اشارت نتائج التجربة الى ان حقن بيض التفقيس بفيتامين B12 ادى الى ارتفاع عالي المعنوية (P□ 0.01) في طول الجنين وعدد

ازواج البدينات, وكذلك ارتفاع معنوي (0.05 □P) في قطر الاوعية الدموية عند عمر 48 ساعة حضن. وارتفاع عالي المعنوية (P = 0.01) في نُسبة وزن الجنين, وارتفاع معنوي ((P = 0.05)) في نَسبة وزن غشّاء وسائل الالنتويس, وانخفاض معنوي ((P = 0.05)) في نَسبة وزن الصفار ونُسبة وزن البياض عند عمر 14 يوم حضن, كذلك ارتفاع عالمي المعنوية ((P = 0.01)) في نُسبة المعنوية ((P = 0.01)التفقيس نسبة الى البيض المخصب وفي طول الفرخ وطول الصدر وارتفاع معنوي ($0.05\,\square P$) في وزن الفرخ, طول الفخذ, طول عصا الطبل وطول الساق للافراخ الفاقسة بعمر -4-6 ساعات, وارتفاع معنوي ($0.00\,\square P$) في وزن المعدة الحقيقية, وزن كيس الصفار المتبقي ووزن غدة فابريشيا وارتفاع عالمي المعنوية ($0.01\,\square P$) في وزن القانصة ووزن القلب للافراخ الفاقسة. وارتفاع معنوي ($P \square 0.05$) في كوليسترول والبومين بلازما الدم للافراخ الفاقسة.

يستنتج من هذه التجربة ان حقن بيض التفقيس بفيتامين B12 ادى الى تحسين واضح في مراحل التطور الجنيني المختلفة كذلك الصفات النوعية للافراخ وصفات بلازما الدم

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the effect of in ovo injection with different levels of vitamin B12 on embryonic development, chick's quality and some blood characteristics. Tow hundred hatching eggs (Ross) were divided into four groups (100 eggs/group) and assigned randomly to four treatments, T1: control; T2: 0.4; T3: 0.8 and T4: 1.2 µg B12 was injected for each group respectively. This study includes measuring embryo length, diameter of blood vessels, length of area pellucida, number of somites at 48hr. of incubation. Embryo weight, weight of allantoises, amnion sac and fluid, yolk weight, white weight at 14 days of incubation. Hatchability, chicks quality which include (chicks weight, chick length, back length, breast length, breast width, thigh length, drum stick length, and shank length). Internal organs weight, cholesterol, total protein, albumin, globulin, GOT and GPT enzymes. Results indicated that in ovo injection with B12 resulted in significant (P<0.01) increase in embryo length and number of somites and (p<0.05) higher in blood vessels diameter at 48 hr. of incubation. Embryo weightwas significantly (P<0.01) higher, allantoises weight (P<0.05) higher, While yolk and albumin weight were significantly (P<0.05) lower at 14 days of incubation. Hatchability was significantly (p<0.01) higher in the B12 groups. Chick's weight, thigh length, drum stick length and leg length were significantly. (P<0.05) higher in B12 groups after 4-6 hr. post-hatch. Internal body organ weight, cholesterol and plasma albumin were significantly (P<0.05) higher than the control group. It could be included from this study that in ovo injection with vitamin B12 improve most of the parameters that were measured and could be used as good indicator of chicks quality.

المقدمة

فيتامين B12 من الفيتامينات الذائبة بالماء, تم اكتشافه عام 1926عندما توفي 50000 شخص في الولايات المتحدة بسبب مرض الانيميا الخبيث pernicious anemia و الذي يسببه سوء امتصاص فيتامين B12 في المعدة (36) ويعد بانه الفيتامين الاخير الذي تم اكتشافه وانتاجه صناعيا, وتم عزله من مركزات عامل البروتين الحيواني, حيث يوجد الفيتامين B12 الطبيعي فقط في الانسجة الحيوانية وفي براز الحيوانات وكذلك 4). و هو في سوائل كرش الحيوانات المجترة (ضروري لتخفيض المركبات احادية الكاربون التي تؤدي الى تكوين مجموعات المثيل, ولذلك فهو له علاقة وثيقة بالتركيب الحيوي لعدد من المركبات الضرورية مثل الاحماص النووية, المثيونين والكولين, كما انه يلعب دورا مهما في العمليات الايضية, وليس له تأثير سمى مهما كانت الكمية المضافة (32). العديد من الدراسات اثبتت بان هذا الفيتامين ضروري لاكمال عملية تفقيس البيض بصورة طبيعية (14), حيث ان نقص ه يسبب انخفاض انتاج البيض في دجاج اللكهورن الابيض وانخفاض حاد في دجاج الرود ايلاند الاحمر (15) وان الهلاكات الجنينية قد ظهرت في الاسبوع الاول من الحضن بصورة كبيرة وبصورة اقل في الاسبوع الثاني والثالث من الحضن (16). ومن علامات انخفاض الفيتامين حدوث كدمة حول العين, ضعف نمو عضلات الساقين, قصر المنقار, النزف, وانخفاض الرأس بين الافخاذ (10,23). قام كل من Ferguson و Couch (1954) باجراء تجربة على امهات فروج اللحم بتغذيتهم بعليقة منخفظة من فيتامين B12 ووجدوا ان الاجنة بعمر 17 يوم تعانى من ترييش ضعيف, وحدوث نزف حين ينزع الريش من الحويصلة, كذلك تشحم الكبد وتشوهات في شكل القلب وشحوب الكليتين, كذلك حدوث هلاكات عالية في الاجنة (32). وإن اضافة فيتامين B12 الى علائق الامهات بكميات مناسبة قد زاد من وزن البيض ونسبة الفقس في البيض المنتج (26). لذلك تهدف هذه الدراسة الى معرفة تأثير حقن بيض التفقيس بمستويات مختلفة من فيتامين B12 في التطور الجنيني ونسبة الفقس وبعض الصفات النوعية والفسلجية للافراخ الفاقسة.

المواد وطرائق العمل

تم تجهيز 400 بيضة تفقيس فروج اللحم (Ross) من احد حقول امهات فروج اللحم, ولقد غذيت الامهات بعليقة تحتوي على 14.14% بروتين خام, وطاقة 2420.47 كيلو سعرة/كغم علف . ونقل البيض الي كلية الزراعة لاجراء الحقن. تم الحقن قبل وضع البيض في المفقسة, حيث قسم البيض الى اربعة مجاميع T1 معاملة السيطرة تركت بدون حقن, والمعاملات T3, T2 و T4 حقنت بـ 0.1 مل من

محلول الاذابة الحاوي على تراكيز 0.4 , 0.8 و 1.2 مايكروغرام B12/ بيضة على التوالي اذ تم تحضير المحاليل باضافة التراكيز 400, 800, 1200 ملغم British B12 (صنع الشركة البريطانية للادوية Drugs house) في ثلاث حاويات زجاجية سعة لتر من ماء المقطر (normal saline) على التوالي. تم الحقن بواسطة محقنة اوتوماتيكية بمعيار 0.1 مللتر, ادخلت من الجهة العريضة من البيضة بعد ثقب القشرة عبر الفجوة الهوائية الى البياض (37) وتم غلق الثقب بمادة شمع البرافين الطبي. تم كسر 10 بيضات من كل معاملة لغرض فحص التطور الجنيني بعمر 48 ساعة حضن وتم اخذ قياسات اطوال الاجنة, قطر المنطقة الشفافة و قطر الاوعية الدموية وتم القياس باستخدام فرجال مدبب من الطرفين ومقارنة مقياس الفرجال على ورق ملمتري حسب الطريقة التي استخدمها (عبد اللطيف واخرون, 2001) كما تم حساب عدد ازواج البدينات Somites وذلك بفصل الجنين عن غشاء الصفار بعمل حلقة من ورق الترشيح بحيث يكون القطر الداخلي منها يحيط بقطر شبكة الاوعية الدموية المحيطة بالجنين بعدها يقص غشاء الصفار حول القطر الخارجي للحلقة لفصل الجنين مع الاغشية المحيطة به ورفعه بملقط ويغسل الجنين من الصفار الملتصق عليه بالماء ويوضع تحت المجهر الضوئي. الفحص الجنيني الثاني تم بعمر 14 يوم حضن, كسرت 10 بيضات من كل معاملة ووزنت بميزان كهربائي حساس وتكسر البيضات في صحن بتري وتم قياس وزن القشرة, الجنين, البياض, الصفار, الغشاء والسائل الامنيوني وغشاء وسائل الالنتويس وحسبت هذه الاوزان بنسب مئوية من وزن البيضة عند الفحص (78,2). حسب عدد الافراخ الفاقسة في نهاية اليوم 21 من التفقيس وحسبت نسبة الفقس على اساس البيض المخصب حسب المعادلة التالية:

عدد الافرخ الفاقسة نسبة الفقس من البيض = ـ 100 X -عدد البيض المخصب المخصب

جمعت عينات الدم من الافراخ الفاقسة بعمر يوم عن طريق الوريد الوداجي jugular vein من ثلاث افراخ من كل معاملة حوالى 2-3 مل دم / عينه . وفصلت بلازما الدم بوضع انابيب جمع الدم في جهاز الطرد المركزي وبسرعة 3000 دورة ا دقيقة لمدة 15 دقيقة بعدها فصلت البلازما وتم حفظها فورا تحت درجة (- 20م°) لحين اجراء الفحوص عليها. تم فحص الكولسترول (40), البروتين الكلى (41), الالبومين (43), الكلوبيولين والانزيمان أسبرتات امينو Aspartate Aminotransferase) ترانسفيريز GOT) و ألانين امينو ترانسفيريز (GOT (42) (Aminotransferase GPT). وتم قياس

الصفات النوعية للافراخ الفاقسة (بعمر يوم واحد) , وزن الفرخ بميزان كهربائي حساس, طول الفرخ حيث تم قياس الطول بامداد الفرخ على طول مسطرة ملمترية من نهاية المنقار الى نهاية اضفر الاصبع الثاني, كذلك تم ذبخ الافراخ واخذت قياسات طول الصدر, طول الفخذ, طول عصا الطبال وطول الساق بواسطة فيرنيا رقمية. كذلك تم قياس اوزان الاحشاء الداخلية بميزان كهربائي حساس, وزن القانصة, المعدة الحقيقية, القلب, كيس الصفار, غدة فابريشيا والكبد. وقورنت الفروق المعنوية بين المتوسطات باختبار Duncan's) متعدد الحدود, واستعمل البرنامج SAS (1996) الاحصائي الجاهز في التحليل الاحصائي.

النتائج والمناقشة

يتضح من الجدول (1) وجود فروق عالية المعنوية (p<0.01) في طول الجنين الجنين بعمر 48 ساعة حضن, اذ تفوقت معاملات حقن البيض T3, T2 و T4 على معاملة السيطرة T1 وانعكست الزيادة على قطر الاوعية الدموية حيث كانت الفروق معنوية (p<0.05) للمعاملة T2 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1 و ارتفع عدد ازواج البدينات (Somites) اعلى معنويا (P<0.01) للمعاملات T2 و T3 و T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1 حيث يمثل هذا العمر من النمو الجنيني بداية المرحلة الاولى من حياة الجنين مرحلة تطور الاجهزة الداخلية للجنين وتكون الاغشية الجنينية (3, 24) ويمثل طول الجنين مدى التطور في نمو الاجنَّة اما قطر الاوعية الدموية فيمثل مدى تطور ىڭ الحلقة الجهاز الدموي خارج الجنين حيث تم الصفارية من الدورة الدموية والتي تكون على شكل شبكة شعرية الدموية على الصفار (بداية تكوين غشاء الصفار Yolk sac) حيث تصل المواد الغذائية من الصفار الى الجنين بواسطة الاوردة الصفارية ويصل الدم الى الجنين بواسطة الشرايين أما ازواج البدينات فهي اجسام كثيفة تمثل البداية الجنينية الرئيسية والشوكية للمخ وبداية نشوء الهيكل العظمي (الحبل الشوكي Chorda وتظهر في المراحل الاولى من عمر الجنين فقط وتتطور بعدها تدريجيا لتكون الهيكل العمود الفقري فيما بعد (6), ومن النتائج المذكورة يمكننا الاستدلال على ان المعاملات T2 و T3 و T4 كانت الافضل في كثير من الصفات المدروسة والمتعلقة بالنمو الجنيني مقارنة مع مجموعة السيطرة .T1

الجدول 1. تأثير حقن بيض تفقيس فروج اللحم بمستويات مختلفة من فيقامين B12 في التطور الجنيني بعمر 48 ساعة

مستوى المعنو ية	Т4	Т3	Т2	T1	الصفات المدروس ة
**	10.33±0.3 3 a	9.33±0.66 a	9.16±0.16 a	7.00±0.57 b	طول الجنين (ملم)
*	25.66±1.2 0 ab	26.00±2.0 0 ab	26.33±0.1 6 a	22.00±0.5 7 b	قطر الاوعية الدموية (ملم)
N.S.	14.16±1.3 0 a	14.33±0.3 3 a	12.83±0.1 6 a	11.66±0.8 8 a	طول المنطقة الشفافة (ملم)
**	43.33±0.6 6 a	44.66±2.9 0 a	41.66±0.8 8 a	35.00±1.0 0 b	عدد ازواج البدينات

T3,T2 ,T1 و T4 تعني معاملة السيطرة, حقن 0.4, 0.8 و 1.2 مايكروغرام B12/بيضة على التوالي.

الاحرف الصغيرة المختلفة ضمن السطر الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية

** تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى (P<0.01)

(P<0.05) تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى *

N.S. يشير الى عدم وجود فروقات معنوية

كما يتضح من الجدول 2 انخفاض عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) في النسبة المئوية لوزن القشرة الى وزن البيضة عند الفحص للمعاملة T3, مقارنة مع بقية المعاملات عند عمر 14 يوم حضن, وظهر ارتفاع عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) في النسبة المئوية لوزن الجنين الى وزن البيضة في المعاملات T3 و T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, وارتفاع معنوي (p<0.05) في النسبة المئوية لوزن غشاء وسائل الالنتويس في المعاملة T3 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, وانخفاض معنوي في النسبة المئوية لوزن الصفار (p<0.05) للمعاملتين T2 و T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, وانخفاض معنوي (p<0.05) في النسبة المئوية لوزن البياض في المعاملة T3 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1.

جدول 2. تأثير حقن بيض تفقيس فروج اللحم بمستويات مختلفة من قيتامين B12 في التطور الجنيني بعمر 14 يوم حضن.

مستوى المعنوية	T4	Т3	T2	T1	الصفات المدروسة (غم)
**	10.92±0.04 a	9.40±0.27 b	10.98±0.34 a	11.15±0.34 a	النقشارة
**	23.81±0.18 a	24.01±0.69 a	22.26±0.48 ab	20.06±0.81 b	الجنين
N.S.	11.36±0.16 a	9.78±0.42 a	10.77±0.68 a	9.51±1.15 a	غشاء وسائل الامنيون
*	18.36±0.16 ab	22.48±1.52 a	20.36±0.23 ab	16.85±1.30 b	غشاء وسائل الالنتويس الصفار
*	25.95±1.19 b	28.20±0.56 ab	26.55±0.73 b	30.02±1.22 a	الصفار
*	9.03±1.47 ab	5.57±1.85 b	8.75±1.13 ab	12.25±0.23 a	البياض

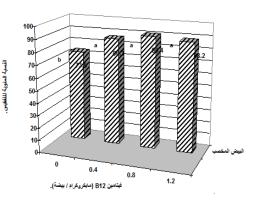
T3,T2 ,T1 و T4 تعني معاملة السيطرة, حقن 0.4, 0.8 و 1.2 مايكروغرام B12/بيضة على التوالي. الاحرف الصغيرة المختلفة ضمن السطر الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق معنوية

- ** تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى (P<0.01)
- (P<0.05) تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى *
 - .N.S يشير الى عدم وجود فروقات معنوية

ان النسبة المئوية لوزن الجنين الى البيضة قد يكون مؤشرا لنسبة فقس اكبر وكذلك يدل على نوعية الجيدة للافراخ الفاقسة (18). يبدأ الالنتويس بالتكوين بعمر 3 ايام حضن ويقوم بنقل البومين الدم من الاوعية الدموية الى جسم الجنين كذلك يقوم بوظائف اجهزة الابراز والهظم ويتحد مع غشاء الكوريون ويكونان معا الكوريو النتويس chorioallantois الذي بدوره يعمل كناقل غذائي بين الاجهاز الوعائي والجنين ويقوم بعملية التبادل الغازي بين داخل وخارج البيضة عن طريق الخاصية النفاذية بين اغشية القشرة الخارجية والداخلية, حيث بين Romanoff (1960) بأن الناقلات الشعرية لهذا الغشاء (الكوريوالنتويس) يقوم بنقل خلايا الدم بأتجاه واحد بلا رجوع لتغذية الجنين. وكلما كان الجنين اكثر تطورا ونموا كان اكثر حاجة للغذاء واكثر افرازا نواتج الافعال الحيوية (27,24) كما يعد معيارا قياسيا لانتاج افراخ ذات نوعية عالية الجودة (13). لقد اظهرت النتائج دور فيتامين B12 الفاعل في سرعة النمو الجنيني لهذه المعاملات من خلال استهلاك البياض والصفار وتحويلهما الى مادة غذائية (1,12,24)

يبين الشكل 1. يبين فروقات عالية المعنوية (P<0.01) في النسبة المئوية للبيض الفاقس على اساس البيض المخصب اذ تفوقت معاملات حقن البيض بفيتامين B12 B12, T3 و T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, حيث كانت القيم للمعاملات

86.2%, 90.4%, 88.2% و 73.5% على التوالي وتتفق هذه النتيجة مع (38,12) ويعود ذلك الى دور الفيتامين B12 في محافظة الجنين على البقاء وتطور العضلات, حيث ان نقصه يسبب الهلاكات الجنينية المبكرة, كذلك فأن الفحوصات التي اجريت خلال مراحل النمو الجنيني بينت مدى تفوق معاملات الحقن ببعض الصفات التي تعتبر مؤشرا لنمو افضل مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة.



شكل 1. تأثير حقن بيض تفقيس فروج اللحم بمستويات مختلفة من قيتامين B12 في نسبة البيض الفاقس نسبة للبيض

يبين الجدول (3) بعض القياسات النوعية للافراخ الفاقسة حيث وجدت فروقات معنوية (P<0.05) في وزن الفرخ, طول عصا الطبل وطول الساق للمعاملة T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, كذلك ارتفاع معنوي (P<0.05) في طول الفخذ للمعاملة T3 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1. وارتفاع عالى المعنوية (p<0.01) في طول الفرخ للمعاملتان T3 و T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1. وارتفاع عالي المعنوية (p<0.01) في طول الصدر T3, T2 و T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة. نظرا لتغيرات متطلبات السوق للحصول على افراخ ذات صفات نوعية بجودة عالية اجريت الكثير من البحوث حول ادارة المفاقس وكيفية انتاج افراخ بجودة عالية في الصفات النوعية (20). الافراخ الفاقسة من المعاملات المحقونة بفيتامين B12 ادت الى زيادة في وزن الافراخ وبالتالي ازداد طول الفرخ (29),كذلك الزيادة في طول الصدر, طول الفخذ, طول عصا الطبل و طول الساق تعتبر مؤشرا لافراخ ذات نوعية عالية الجودة (22), الزيادة في طول الفخذ, طول عصا الطبال وطول الساق قد يكون السبب المباشر في زيادة طول عضلة الصدر وبالتالي تحدث زيادة في طول الصدر (39), وفي دراسة للباحث Msoffe بأن هنالك علاقة بين طول الساق وطول الفرخ مع وزن الفرخ الناتج, وهذا يعد المعيار الامثل لاختيار نوعية الافراخ من المفقسات لانتاج قطيع فروج لحم بأوزان عالية, كذلك فأن معيار التطور الجيد للأجنة ممكن احتسابه عن طريق قياس طول الجنين (13).

الجدول 3. تأثير تأثير حقن بيض تفقيس فروج اللحم بمستويات مختلفة من قيتامين B12 في بعض الصفات النوعية للافراخ

المستوى	T4	Т3	T2	T1	الصفات المدروسة
*	47.05±1.41	44.11±1.88 ab	44.40±0.32 ab	40.95±2.20 b	وزن الفرخ (غم)
**	19.40±0.20 a	19.40±0.05 a	19.00±0.11 ab	18.70±0.11 b	طول الفرخ (سم)
N.S	51.18±1.19 a	54.94±1.97 a	53.17±5.44 a	50.46±1.10 a	طول الظهر (سم)
**	35.67±1.53	34.88±1.25 a	26.11±0.92 b	21.15±1.15 c	طول الصدر (سم)
N.S	16.09±0.86 a	16.86±1.01 a	16.52±0.87 a	14.13±0.06 a	عرض الصدر (سم)
*	35.75±2.15 ab	37.58±2.10 a	33.28±0.72 ab	31.94±0.61 b	طول الفخذ (سم)
*	38.65±2.85 a	32.58±1.36 b	32.79±0.46 b	30.71±0.05 b	طول عصا الطبال (سم)
*	38.81±0.36 a	33.04±4.07 ab	29.22±0.46 b	33.11±1.67 ab	طول الساق (سم)

T3,T2,T1 و T4 تعنى معاملة السيطرة, حقن 0.4, 8.0 و 1.2 مايكروغرام B12/بيضة على التوالي.

الاحرف الصغيرة المختلفة ضمن السطر الواحد تشير الى وجود

- ** تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى (P<0.01)
- (P<0.05) تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى *

N.S. يشير الى عدم وجود فروقات معنوية

يبين الجدول (4) اوزان الاحشاء الداخلية للافراخ الفاقسة حيث ظهرت فروقات معنوية (P<0.05) في وزن المعدة الحقيقية في معاملة الحقن T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, ووزن غدة الفابريشي في معاملة الحقن T2 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1. وفروق عالية المعنوية (P<0.01 في وزن القلب في معاملات الحقن T2, T3 و T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, ووزن القانصة في معاملات الحقن T2 و T3 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, وانخفاض معنوي (P<0.05) في وزن الصفار في معاملات الحقن T2 و T4 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة. التطور في زيادة الوزن النسبي للقانصة والمعدة الحقيقية قد يعود الى تأثير فيتامين B12 في زيادة عمليات الهظم والايض في الاجنة (17). كذلك فان الزيادة الوزنية للقلب قد تكون بسبب زيادة فعاليات جهاز الدوران في الاجنة في نقل الغذاء والغازات عبر الاوعية الدموية (30), الانخفاض الحاصل في وزن كيس الصفار المتبقى في بطن الافراخ الفاقسة من البيض المحقون بفيتامين B12 قد يعود بسبب قابلية الافراخ العالية بأمتصاص وهظم الصفارالذي يعد

مصنع تكوين الدهون lipid في جسم الافراخ (33), وفي دراسة لــ Ali و آخرون (2007) بينت بأن وزن كيس الصفار المتبقى يعد معيارا في زيادة اوزان الافراخ الناتجة والتطور السريع في نموها خلال الاسبوع الاول من حياة الافراخ. اما الزيادة في وزن غدة الفابريشيا قد يعود الى دور فيتامين B12 في تعزيز المناعة الخلوية والخلطية وبما ان غدة فابريشيا هو مركز تطور الخلايا المناعية اللمفاوية البائية (-B lymphocyte) لذا فان اي تطور في الجانب المناعي سوف يظهر تاثيره في زيادة الوزن النسبي لهذه الغدة (34,7).

جدول 4. تأثير حقن بيض تفقيس فروج اللحم بمستويات مختلفة من قيتامين B12 في اوزان الاحشاء الداخلية للافراخ الفاقسة بعمر 4-6

مستوى المعنوية	Т4	Т3	Т2	T1	الصفات المدروسة (غم)
**	4.80±0.28 b	5.95±0.21 a	6.03±0.27 a	5.17±0.05 b	القانصة
*	1.51±0.10 a	0.94±0.08 b	0.98±0.20 b	1.05±0.07 b	المعدة الحقيقية
**	0.79±0.01 b	0.88±0.01 a	0.89±0.03 a	0.70±0.02 c	القلب
*	6.68±0.58 b	7.67±0.24 ab	6.69±0.74 b	10.66±1.56 a	الصفار
*	0.160.01 b	0.20±0.00 ab	0.21±0.00 a	0.17±0.02 b	غدة فابريشيا
N.S.	3.08±0.05 a	3.48±0.10 a	3.70±0.38 a	3.10±0.04 a	الكبد

T3,T2 ,T1 و T4 تعنى معاملة السيطرة, حقن 0.4, 0.8 و 1.2 مايكروغرام B12/پيضة على التوالي.

الاحرف الصغيرة المختلفة ضمن السطر الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق

- ** تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى (P<0.01)
- * تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى (P<0.05)
 - N.S. يشير الى عدم وجود فروقات معنوية

يبين الجدول (5) انخفاض معنوي (P<0.05) في T2 تركيز كولسترول بلازما الدم في معاملات الحقن و T3 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1, كما وان ارتفاعا معنويا (P<0.05) في تركيز البومين بلازما لعاملة T3 مقارنة مع معاملة السيطرة T1. ان معدلات تركيز الكولسترول في بلازما الدم للافراخ الفاقسة من البيض المحقون بفيتامين B12 قد انخفض بسبب وجود كيس الصفار المتبقى حيث يرتبط الاثنان ارتباطا ايجابيا بحيث انه كلما انخفض الكولسترول في بلازما الدم يعنى ان الصفار المتبقى قد استهلك اكثر وبالتالي تنتج افراخ ذات اوزان عالية والقابلية على القيام بالافعال الحيوية الضرورية لنمو اسرع (19). البومين بلازما الدم هو البروتين الرئيسي من بروتينات البلازما, له القابلية على الحفاظ على ترابط جزيئات الماء, الكالسيوم, الصوديوم, البوتاسيوم, الاحماض الدهنية, المواد العقارية و البيليروبينات bilirubin, كذلك ينقل السموم بربطه بشكل حر مع

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جزيئات الماء الموجودة في بلازما الدم مما يقلل من اثرها على الجسم ويقوم بنقله الى الكبد ليقوم بالعمليات الايضية للتخلص من تلك السموم, وظيفة البومينات الدم الاساسية هي المحافظة على الضغط الاوزموزي في الدم, والزيادة الحاصلة في البومين بلازماً الدم للافراخ الفاقسة من البيض المعامل بفيتامين B12 تعد مؤشرا لانتاج افراخ بصفات دم ذا نوعية جيدة (28).

جدول 5. تأثير حقن بيض تفقيس فروج اللحم بمستويات مختلفة من قيتامين B12 في بعض صفات بلازما الدم للأفراخ الفاقسة.

مستويات المعنوية	Т4	Т3	Т2	T1	الصفات المدروسة
*	392.50±2.50 ab	408.66±27.71 ab	353.33±19.91 b	471.33±34.41 a	الكولسترول mg/d
N.S.	26.15±2.55 a	26.70±1.88 a	23.23±0.93 a	22.70±1.47 a	البروتين الكلي g/l
*	9.20±0.10 b	13.13±0.74 a	9.73±0.64 b	9.36±0.92 b	الالبومين g/l
N.S.	16.95±2.45 a	13.56±1.15 a	13.50±0.28 a	13.33±0.55 a	الكلوبيولين g/l
N.S.	33.50±4.50 a	35.00±2.30 a	30.00±1.73 a	33.00±4.04 a	انزیم u/l GOT
N.S.	3.00±1.00 a	1.83±0.44 a	3.33±0.88 a	3.66±0.33 a	انزیم u/l GPT

T3,T2 ,T1 و T4 تعنى معاملة السيطرة, حقن 0.4, 0.8 و 1.2 مايكروغرام B12/بيضة على التوالي. الاحرف الصغيرة المختلفة ضمن السطر الواحد تشير الى وجود فروق (P<0.05) عنوية * تشير الى فرق معنوي بمستوى N.S. يشير الى عدم وجود فروقات معنوية

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التحرى عن بقايا مبيدات الكلور العضوية في اللحوم

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الخلاصة باللغة العربية

تم التحري عن بقايا المبيدات المكلورة في (25) نموذج من اللحوم المحلية والمستوردة (عراقية،هندية،نيوزلندية وماليزية) سحبت بصورة عشوائية من الأسواق المحلية لمحافظة (بغداد ،بابل، واسط والعمارة). استخدمت تقنية الكروماتوغرافيا الغازية وباستخدام كاشف (FID) Flamo Ionazation Detecror في التحري عن مبيد الـ DTT أو نواتج تحليله (O,P-DDD, O,P-DDT P,P-DDE, P,P-DDD, P,P-DDT). بينت نتائج التحليل أن (16) عينة من اللحوم الهندية من أصل (20) عينة أي بنسبة 80% تلوثها ببقايا المبيدات المكلورة في حين أظهرت باقي النماذج خلوها من بقايا المبيدات. أن تناول اللحوم الملوثة بهذه ببقايا المبيدات بصورة مستمرة يؤدي إلى تراكمها في الأنسجة الدهنية للإنسان مما يشكل خطورة على صحته.

ABSTRACT

Accomplished detection of Chlorinated Pesticide Residue in (25) samples of local and imported meat (Iraqi, Newzealand, Malaysia, Indian) collected randomly from local markets (Baghdad ,Babel ,Wasset ,Alomara).

Use the gas chromatography technique by using Flamo Ionazation Detecror (FID) for detection of DDT pesticide or his decomposed products (P,P-DDT, P,P-DDD P,P-DDE, O,P-DDD, O,P-DDT).

The results showed that (16) Indian meat samples from (20) samples which estimated 80% contaminated with Chlorinated Pesticide Residue, other samples appeared free from these pesticides.

Consumption of contaminated meat with pesticides Residue continuously, causing accumulation it in the lipid tissues and causing risk on his health.

المقدمة

المبيدات هي مواد كيميائية تستخدم في مجالات الزراعة والصحة العامة للقضاء على شتى أنواع الأفات من حشرات (Insecticides) وحشائش (Herbicides) و فطريات ونباتات ضارة (1) (Rodenticides) (fungicides) وقوارض وغالباً ما يتبقى جزء كبير من المبيدات في التربة لأعوام عديدة (المبيدات الكلورينية العضوية) والتي هي موضوع البحث حيث تمتص النباتات جزء من هذه المبيدات وتخزنها في سيقانها وأوراقها وثمارها ثم تنتقل إلى الحيوانات التي تتغذى على هذه النباتات وتظهر في ألبانها ولحومها ويتأثر الإنسان بهذه المبيدات بصورة مباشرة أو بصورة غير مباشرة ، ومما يزيد من خطورة هذه المبيدات تأثيرها التراكمي وإنها تنتقل ضمن حلقات السلسلة الغذائية مما يشكل خطر كبير على صحة الإنسان) (2،3). بشكل عام تنقسم المبيدات الحشرية إلى مجموعتين ، المجموعة الأولى تعرف باسم المبيدات الحشرية العضوية المكلورة (Oraganochlorin pesticides) حيث تتركب هذه المجموعة كيميائياً من جزئين، الجزء الأول غير عضوي وهو مادة الكلور أما الجزء الثاني فيتكون من مادة عضوية ، ومن أنواع هذه المبيدات الـ (D.D.T.) و (D.D.D.) و الدرين (Aldrin) والايزودرين (Isodrin) الخ (1،4) . أما المجموعة الثانية فهي المبيدات الحشرية غير العضوية مثل فوسفيد الألمنيوم (Aluminum (Phosphide وتتركب كيمائياً من جزئين غير عضويين الجزء الأول هو عنصر الألمنيوم أما الجزء الثاني فهو عنصر الفوسفات، وكلتا المجموعتين العضوية وغير العضوية لا تتواجد في النظم البيئية بصورة طبيعية إنما يتم تصنعيها في معامل خاصة لغرض استخدامها في مقاومة الأفات الزراعية (5). تكمن خطورة هذه المبيدات في خاصيتين من خصائصها الطبيعية والكيميائية ، الخاصية الأولى كونها غير قابلة للتحلل في البيئة فتبقى سمومها في النظم البيئية لعشرات السنين أما الخاصية الثانية فانها لا تذوب في الماء ولكنها تذوب في الزيوت والأحماض الدهنيه الموجودة في جميع أنسجة الكائنات الحية بما فيها أنسجة الإنسان (5،3) ، الأمر الذي يمكنها من التغلغل في جميع مستويات السلسلة الغذائية لجميع النظم البيئية فتنتقل من النباتات إلى الحشرات والحيوانات التي تتغذى على الأعشاب ثم من الحيوانات آكلة الأعشاب إلى الحيوانات أكلة اللحوم وهكذا تسري في السلسلة الغذائية ، مما تقدم نلاحظ إن بقايا المبيدات ممكن أن تسبب خطورة على صحة الإنسان فتسبب إحداث الفشل الكلوى والكبدى إضافة إلى الإصابة بالإمراض العضال وتعتبر من المواد

المسرطنة (6).

لقد ازداد إقبال المواطنين في السنوات الأخيرة على استهلاك اللحوم المستوردة بصورة عامة واللحوم الهندية بصورة خاصة وذلك لرخص ثمنها مقارنة

باللحوم العراقية وباقى اللحوم المستوردة ،أن هذه اللحوم يجب أن تكون مطابقة للمواصفات القياسية للأغذية العالمية والمحلية وخالية من الملوثات الكيميائية لذا يهدف البحث في التحري عن بقايا المبيدات في اللحوم.

المواد وطرائق العمل

<u>1.النمذجة</u>

تم إجراء البحث على (25) نموذج من اللحوم المستوردة و المحلية (20نموذج لحوم هندية،نموذج لحم نيوزلندي،نموذج لحم ماليزي وثلاث نماذج من اللحوم العراقية) سحبت بصورة عشوائية من الأسواق المحلية لمحافظة (بغداد،بابل،واسط والعمارة).

<u>2</u> - استخلاص الدهون من نماذج اللحوم

- أخذت عينات من اللحوم بوزن (2-3) كيلوغرام ويزال منها العظم ان وجد وقطعت الى قطع صغيرة وتم فرمها بألة فرم اللحوم.

- أخذت عينة من النموذج ويضاف إليها كمية من كبريتات الصوديوم اللامائية ونقلت الى دورق سكسليت Fluted Filler Paper في جهاز الاستخلاص لمدة ست ساعات.

- تم تبخير المذيب المستخدم بواسطة جهاز التبخير الدائري تترك العينة لتجف باستخدام ال Desiccators بعدها تم الحصول على وزن من الدهون (8،7).

3- استخلاص بقايا المبيدات المكلورة من الدهون المستخلصة

- تم أخذ وزن من الدهون المستخلصة وووضعت في قمع فصل وأضيف إليها أيثر بترولى ثم اسيتونتريل ومزجت جيدأ

 أخذت طبقة الاسيتونيتريل وأضيف إليها ماء مقطر ومحلول ملحي مشبع وايثر بترولي وبعد خلط المزيج جيدا تم التخلص من الطبقة المائية

- تم تمرير الطبقة العضوية عبر كبريتات الصوديوم اللامائية ثم من خلال عمود من الفلور اسيل المنشط وجمع الراشح وتم تبخيره في جهاز التجفيف تحت ضغط ودرجة حرارة ثابتة

- عند جفاف العينة أضيف إليها الهكسان وبكمية قليلة تم حقنه في جهاز الكروموتوغرافيا الغازية باستخدام عمود KB-5 واختيار برنامج خاص للكشف عن هذه المبيدات في جهاز الكروموتوغرافيا الغازية بدرجات حرارة (180-250) °م حيث ترتفع درجة الحرارة 10°م في كل وقفة ثم يبقى لمدة 5 دقائق على الحرارة النهائية (250°م) (11،10،9).

10.73 9 55 9 54 8 34 6 RT

P.P-DDD

O.P-DDT

شكل (1): يبين زمن الاحتجاز (دقيقة) للمبيدات

مبيدات قياسية

O.P-DDD

P.P-DDT

جدول(1) ببين نتائج تحليل المبيدات القياسية

	 (-) 	
ij	نوع المبيد	زمن الاحتجاز (دقيقة)
1	P,P - DDT	10.73
2	O,P – DDD	8.52
3	P,P – DDE	8.34
4	O,P – DDT	9.54
5	P.P – DDD	9.55

حده ار (2) بين نتائج تحليل اللحه د العراقية

جدون(2) يبين تناتج تحلين التحوم العراقية					
نوع الملوث	زمن الاحتجاز (دقيقة)	اسم النموذج	ij		
	*U.D.L.	لحم عراقي / بغداد	1 2		
_	U.D.L.	لحم عراقي / واسط	2		
_	U.D.L.	لحم عراقي / بابل	3		

*U.D.L.= Under Detected Limit

أظهرت نتائج التحري عن بقايا المبيدات في اللحوم الهندية احتواء (16) نموذج من مجموع (20) نموذج على أكثر من نوع من بقاياً المبيدات المكلورة جدول

(3) شكل (2). أظهر نموذجي اللحم النيوزلندي والماليزي خلوهما من بقايا مبيدات الكلور العضوية جدول (4).

4- استخدام المبيدات القياسية

استخدمت خمسة مبيدات قياسية هي: (P,P-Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) P,P-DDT(O,P-Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane) O.P - DDD(P,P-Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethene) P,P-DDE(O,P-Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) O,P-DDT(P,P-Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) P.P - DDDوتم تعيين زمن الاحتجاز لكل مبيد والذي اعتمد في تعيين وجود بقايا المبيدات من عدمه في نماذج اللحوم

كما تم اعتماد تحليل عينات لاتحتوي على مبيدات Blank Samples مع عينات اللحم التي تم تحليلها للتأكد من عدم حدوث تلوث في العينات بأي من المبيدات أثناء عملية التخزين والاستخلاص والتحليل كما استخدمت مذيبات عضوية عالية النقاوة لاستخلاص بقايا المبيدات.

النتائج والمناقشة

المفحوصة.

تم تعيين كفاءة الاستخلاص في التحليل لتجنب حدوث أي تأثير إت قد تحصل نتيجة فقدان المبيدات أثناء عملية الاستخلاص من عينات اللحوم ولذلك طبقت المعايرة اللازمة Validation باستخدام تراكيز قياسية للمبيدات في وسط مماثل لما تحتويه العينات التي تم

بينت نتائج التحليل للمبيدات القياسية أن زمن الاحتجاز لمبيد P,P-DDT هو 10,73 هو P,P-DDT مبيد DDD هو 8,52 دقيقة ولمبيد P,P - DDE هو 8,34 دقيقة ولمبيد O,P - DDT هو 9,54 دقيقة ولمبيد P,P - DDD هو 9,55 دقيقة، جدول (1) شكل (1) .

لقد تم اعتماد زمن الاحتجاز للمبيدات القياسية كأساس في تحديد مدى احتواء نماذج اللحوم المفحوصة على المبيدات وتحديد أنواعها من خلال مقارنة زمن الاحتجاز للمبيدات في العينات المفحوصة مع زمن الاحتجاز للمبيدات القياسية.

بينت نتائج تحليل اللحوم العراقية خلوها من بقايا المبيدات المكلورة جدول (2) ، أن عدم وجود تلوث للحوم العراقية بالمبيدات الكلورينية يعود إلى قلة استخدام هذه المبيدات منذ سبعينيات القرن الماضي في مكافحة الحشرات وبالتالى عدم تلوث الحشائش والنباتات وعلائق الحيوانات بهذه المبيدات وبالنتيجة خلو اللحوم منها.

جدول(3) يبين نتائج تحليل اللحوم الهندية

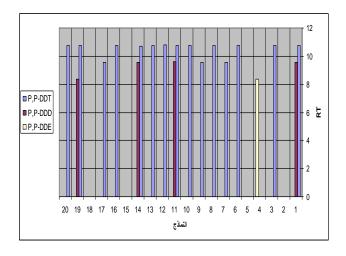
جدون(د) يبين سائع تعلين النعوم الهديد					
نوع الملوث	زمن الاحتجاز (دقيقة)	اسم النموذج	IJ		
P,P-DDD/P,P- DDT	9.57 / 10.78	لحم حبل هندي	1		
	U.D.L.	لحم مثروم هندي	2		
P,P-DDT	10.78	ساق عجل هندي	3		
P,P-DDE	8.36	ساق عجل هندي	4		
	U.D.L.	لحم هندي / بغداد	5		
P,P-DDT	10.75	لحم هندي / بغداد	6		
P,P-DDD	9.57	لحم هندي / بغداد	7		
P,P-DDT	10.78	لحم هندي / عماره	8		
P,P-DDD	9.56	لحم هندي / بابل	9		
P,P-DDT	10.78	لحم هندي / المدحتية	10		
P,P-DDD/P,P- DDT	9.59 / 10.74	لحم هندي / المدحتية	11		
P,P-DDT	10.79	لحم هندي / الصويرة	12		
P,P-DDT	10.74	لحم هندي / واسط	13		
P,P-DDD/P,P- DDT	9.57 / 10.73	لحم هندي / أبو غريب	14		
_	U.D.L.	لحم هندي / جسر ديالي	15		
P,P-DDT	10.78	لحم هندي / جميلة	16		
P,P-DDD	9.56	لحم هندي / ابو دشير	17		
_	U.D.L.	لحم هندي / نفق الشرطة	18		
P,P-DDD/P,P- DDT	8.36 / 10.76	لحم هندي / 17	19		
P,P-DDT	10.76	لحم هندي / 14	20		

وبتراكيز عالية حيث يتصف هذا المبيد بفترة بقائه الطويلة في الطبيعة تصل الى عدة سنوات بسبب مقاومته العالية على التحلل حيث تتحمل المادة النقية درجات حرارة تصل إلى 190°م دون ان تتحلل إضافة إلى مقاومته إلى الرطوبة والمحافظة على استقر اریته عند خزنه لفترات طویلة ، لوحظ عند معاملة المبيد او استخلاصه في محيط قلوي فانه يتحول الى مادة غير سامة ((DDE Dichlorodiphenylethene حيث يفقد ذرة كلور وذرة هيدروجين وتدعى هذه العملية بـــ : Dehydrochlorination

$$\begin{array}{c|c} Cl & \stackrel{H}{\longrightarrow} & Cl & \stackrel{KOH}{\longrightarrow} & Cl & \stackrel{C}{\longrightarrow} & Cl_2 & DDE \end{array}$$

جدول(4) يبين نتائج تحليل لحوم أخرى

<u> </u>			
نوع الملوث	زمن الاحتجاز (دقيقة)	اسم النموذج	J
_	U.D.L.	لحم نيوزلند <i>ي</i>	1
	U.D.L.	لحم ماليزي	2



يؤدي تناول اللحوم الحاوية على بقايا هذه المبيدات بصورة مستمرة إلى تراكمها في الأنسجة الدهنية للإنسان ولوحظ أن التراكيز القليلة منها التى لاتتجاوز الـ (0,01) جزء بالمليون تؤثر على الأعصاب الحسية الإحداثها خللا في النفاذية لعنصري الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم خلال الأغشية العصبية (6)، أما نماذج اللحوم التي لم تظهر لها أطياف كروماتوغرافيا فهذا يعنى خلوها من بقايا مبيدات الكلور العضوية لاستخدام هذه المبيدات في مناطق زراعية دون أخرى.

شكل (2): يبين زمن الاحتجاز لأنواع المبيدات العضوية المكلوره في نماذج اللحوم الهندية المفحوصة

ان تلوث اللحوم الهندية ببقايا مبيدات الكلور العضوية بهذه النسبة العالية 80% يعود إلى الاستخدام الواسع لمبيد الـ DDT في مكافحة الحشرات والذي ينتقل خلال السلسلة الغذائية ليصل إلى لحوم الحيو أنات

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Acknowledgements

Assistance received from funding agencies and colleagues should be acknowledged in this section.

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Sambrook J, Russell DW. 2001. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 3rd edition. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

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Bacteriology (ed. Williams ST, Sharpe ME, Holt JG), Vol. 4, pp. 2552-2572. Williams
and Wilkins, Baltimore, MD.

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The Prevention and Control of Tuberc1ilosis in the United Kingdom [Online]

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