Natalija Ilijin

HPLC-MS detekcija jedinjenja zaslužnih za antibaktericidno dejstvo crne ribizle (*Ribes nigrum*) i joste (*Ribes x nidigrolaria*)

Voće, pre svega bobičasto voće, je bogat izvor polifenola koji predstavljaju sekundarne metabolite sa antioksidativnim, antikancerogenim svojstvima i antimikrobnom aktivnošću. Poznato je da ekstrakti džibre crne ribizle (*Ribes nigrum*) i joste (Ribes x nidigrolaria) pokazuju veću antibaktericidnu aktivnost u odnosu na sok istih biljaka, što se pripisuje većoj količini fenola u tim ekstraktima. U ovom radu određivano je koja jedinjenja iz joste i crne ribizle imaju najvećeg udela u antibaktericidnom dejstvu ektrakata džibre. Dobijeni ektrakti iz džibre su prečišćeni i frakcionisani čime su dobijene tri frakcije različitog sastava: F-ACY (frakcija bogata antocijanima), F-GMQ (frakcija bogata glikozidima kvarcetina i miricetina) i F-AG (frakcija bogata aglikonima). Jedinjenja u frakcijama determinisana su korišćenjem HPLC-MS analize. Poređenjem sa literaturnim podacima prema kojima kvarcetin i miricetin imaju antibaktericidna svojstva sa rezultatima HPLC-analize kojom je pronađen veliki procenat ovih jedinjenja u F-GMO frakciji, zaključeno je da će ova frakcija pokazati najveća antibaktericidna svojstva, a potom F--ACY, pa F-AG. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata ove supstance bi se mogle iskoristiti u sintezi novih lekova za inhibiciju rasta bakterija. Daljim istraživanjima mogli bi se utvrditi tačni mehanizmi delovanja ovih jedinjenja.

HPLC-MS Detection of Compounds Which are Responsible for Antibacterial Properties of Black Currant (*Ribes nigrum*) and Jostaberry (*Ribes x nidigrolaria*)

Fruit, especially berries, are a rich source of polyphenols, which are secondary metabolites with antioxidant, anticancerogenous properties and antimicrobial activity. It is known that extracts from the stillage of black currant (Ribes nigrum) and jostaberry (Ribes x nidigrolaria) show greater antibactericidal activity than the juice of these plants, which is attributed to a larger amount of phenols in the extracts. This research determines which compounds in jostaberry and black currant have the largest role in the antibactericidal effect of the stillage extract. The axtracts obtained from stillage were purified and fractioned which gave three fractions with different content: F-ACY (fraction rich in anthocyanins), F-GMQ (fraction rich in glycosides of quercetin and myricetin, and F-AG (fraction rich in aglycones). The compounds in the fractions were determined through an HPLC-MS analysis. Interpreting the results of the HPLC analysis in light of literature data that states that quercetin and myricetin have antibactericidal properties led to the conclusion that the F-GMO fraction, which contains these compounds in a high percentage, will show the highest antibactericidal property, followed by F-ACY, and finally F-AG. Based on these resutls, the substances could be used for the synthesis of new drugs for inhibiting bacterial growth. Further research could determine the exact mechanisms of the activity of these compounds.

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