

BDEE
2021

The 1st International Electronic Conference on Biological Diversity, Ecology and Evolution

15-31 MARCH 2021 | ONLINE

Chaired by **PROF. DR. MICHAEL WINK**



***Punica granatum* l. Fruit parts from Algerian cultivar bioactive compounds and *in vitro* biological activities: a comparative study**

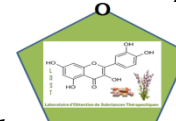
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Abstract: Fruits are a source of antioxidant compounds, such as phenols, vitamins and carotenoids, which contribute to their chemo preventive potential. The mentioned compounds, which scavenge free radicals, may reduce the level of oxidative stress and prevent the oxidation of biomolecules, that would break the reaction chains of pathogenesis in the deterioration of physiological functions, which could occur in the coronary heart diseases and cancer. Apart from their biological properties, natural antioxidants are also of interest in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical and especially in food industries, since they can be also used as natural antioxidants, Nutraceuticals, prebiotics, dyes.

The present work evaluated phenols, and flavonoids contents (quantity) of organic pomegranate juice, peel and seeds cultivated in the Northeastern part of Algeria, *in vitro* antioxidant activity, using: CUPRAC, GOR, PHENYL, DPPH, ABTS assays and enzymatic activity: α -glycosidase were also investigated and confirms traditional uses of pomegranate parts. Furthermore, a comparative study of all these essays on different pomegranate's parts tests will be given.

However, further investigations should assessed safety of by products "seeds, arils and peels" at efficient but non toxic doses, if we want to added value in our daily feeding.

Keywords: *Punica granatum* L. ; Traditional medicine; Bioactive compounds; *in vitro* Biological activities.

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Production de grenade.

Composition chimique et valeur nutritionnelle

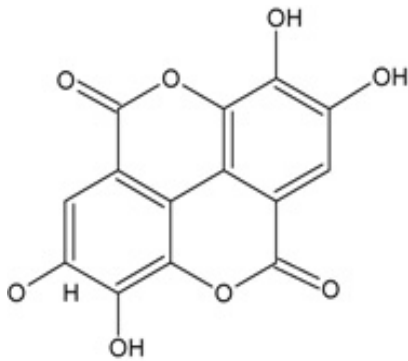
Grenade fraîche, pulpe et pépins

(d'après anses.s., valeur nutritive pour 100 g.)

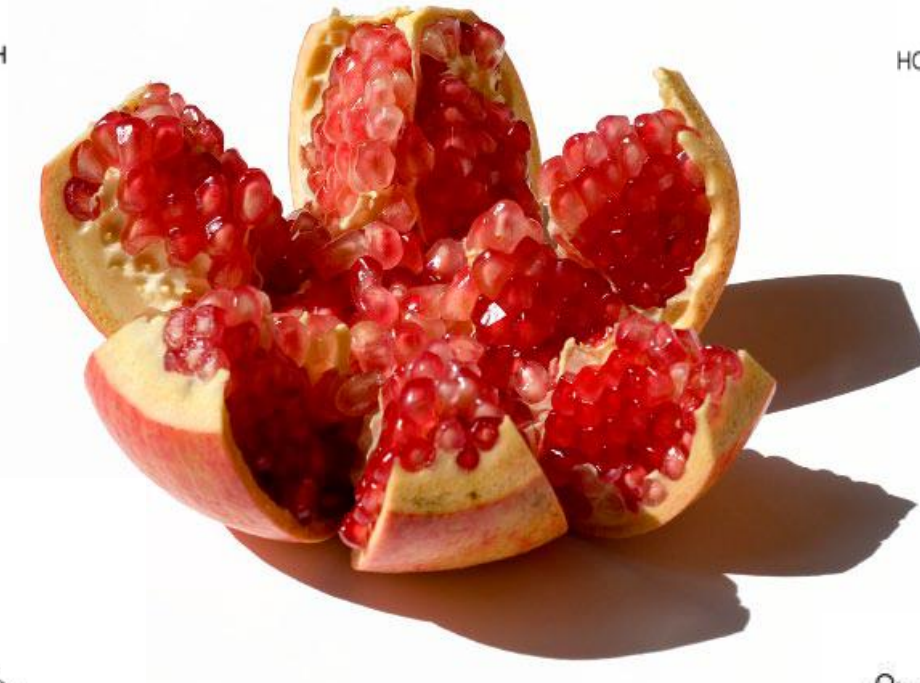
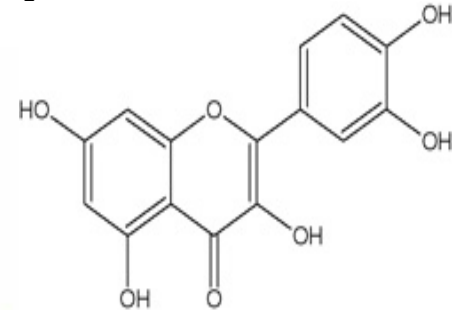
1000	<u>fibres</u> : 1 g	<u>valeur énergétique</u> : 74,2 kcal	<u>valeur énergétique</u> : 315 Kj
900g			
800	<u>protéines</u> : 0,95 g	<u>lipides</u> : 0,3 g	<u>glucides</u> : 16,2 g
700			<u>sucres simples</u> : 16,2 g
Sels minéraux et oligo-éléments			
500	<u>potassium</u> : 259 mg	<u>phosphore</u> : 8 mg	<u>calcium</u> : 3 mg
400			<u>magnésium</u> : 3 mg
300	<u>lium</u> : 3 mg	<u>fer</u> : 300 µg	<u>zinc</u> : 120 µg
			<u>cuivre</u> : 70 µg
Vitamines			
<u>vitamine C</u> : 11,4 mg	<u>vitamine B1</u> : 30 µg Iraq Pakistan	<u>vitamine B2</u> : 30 µg USA Turkey China Iran	<u>vitamine B3</u> (ou PP) : 300µg India
<u>vitamine B5</u> : 590 µg	<u>vitamine B6</u> : 200µg	<u>vitamine B9</u> (folate) : 6 µg	<u>vitamine B12</u> : 0 µg
Les plus grands pays producteurs de grenades au monde			
<u>bêta-carotène</u> : 20 µg	<u>rétiinol</u> : 0 µg	<u>vitamine E</u> : 0,55 mg	<u>vitamine D</u> : 0 µg

Composition

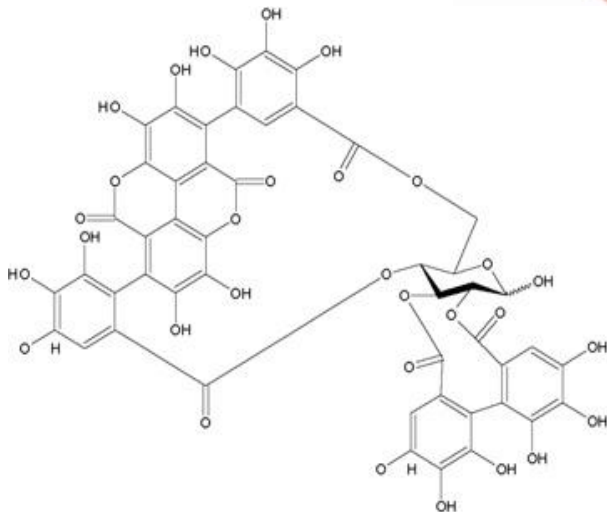
Acide gallique



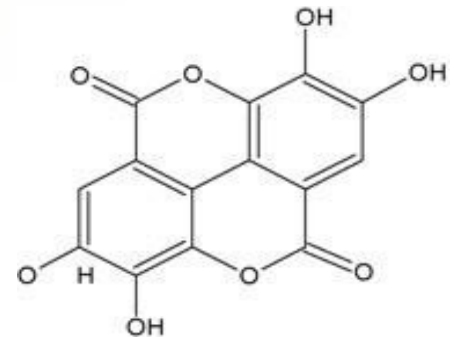
Quercétine



Punicalagin



Acide Ellagique



Theapeutic effect

- Plaque

↗ L'absorption d'athérome
↘ L'excrétion fécale du cholestérol

Protecteur cardiovasculaire
Ratios total LDL/HDL

Anti-diabétique

- Protéines régulatrices de l'apoptose

Anticancer

- Protéines et enzymes pro-inflammatoire

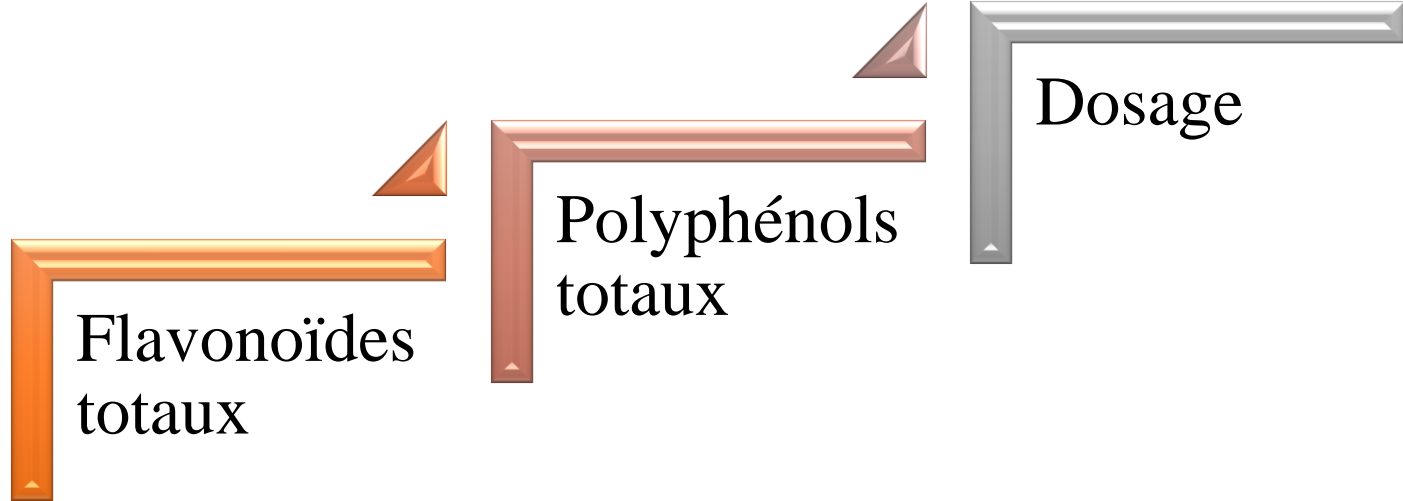
Anti-inflammatoire

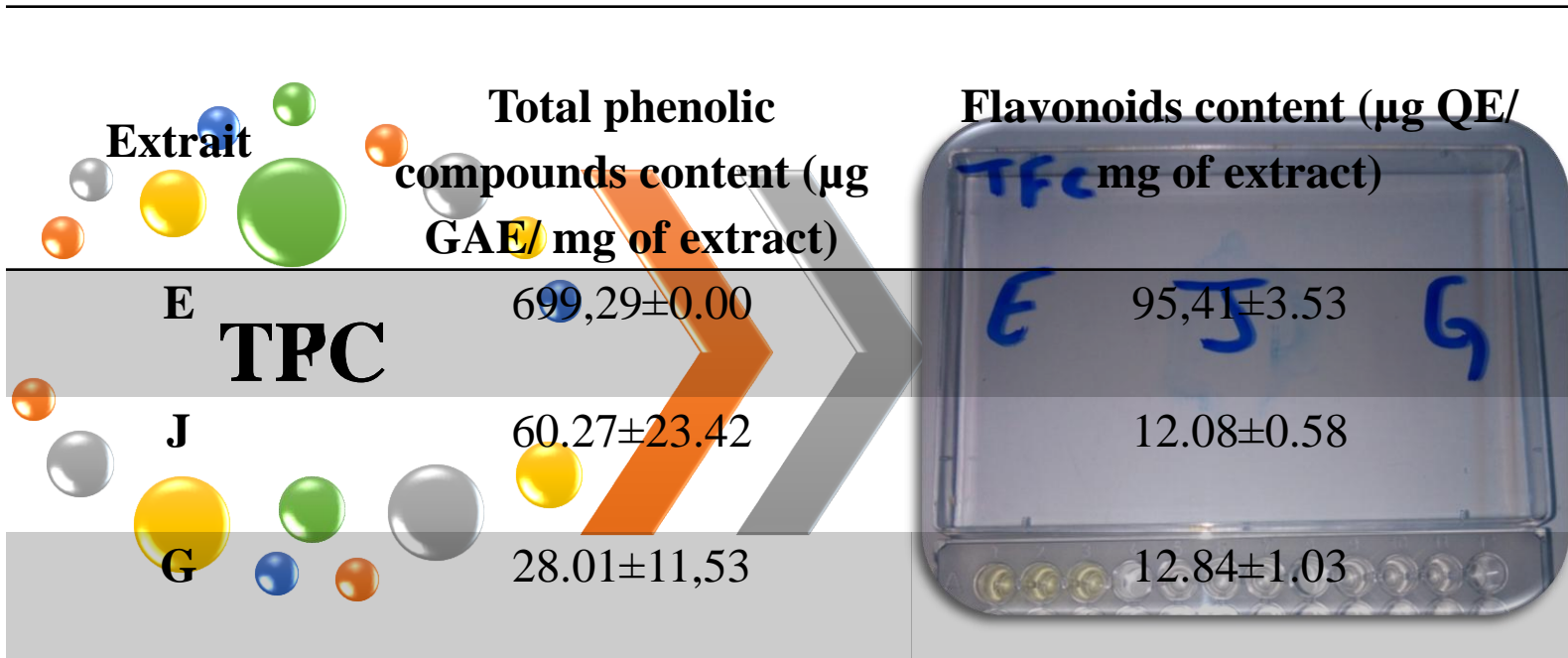
- Protéine β amyloïde

Alzheimer

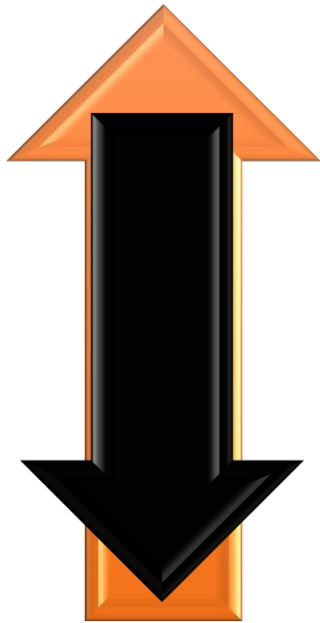


RESULTS AND DISCUSSION





Evaluation of *in vitro* biological activities



Activité Antioxydante Activité Enzymatique

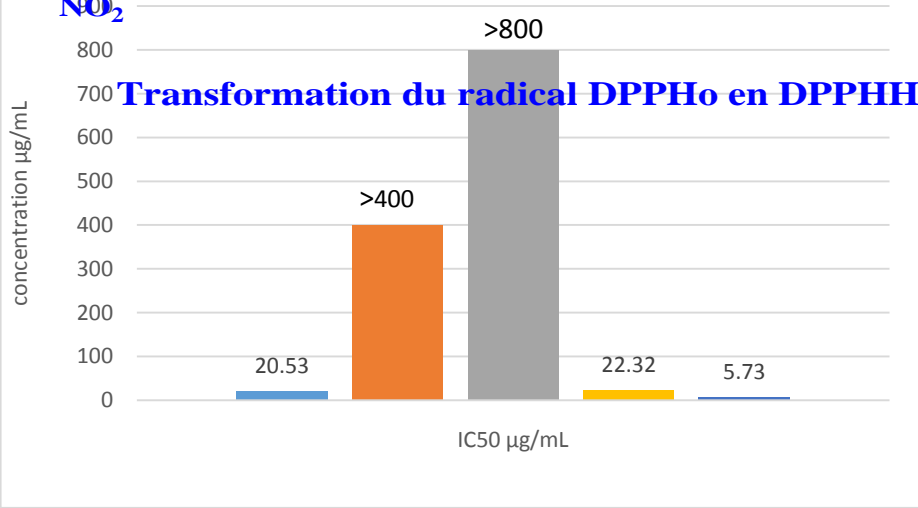
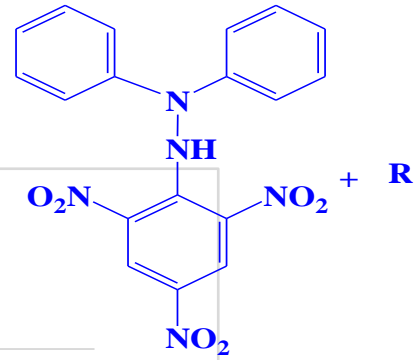
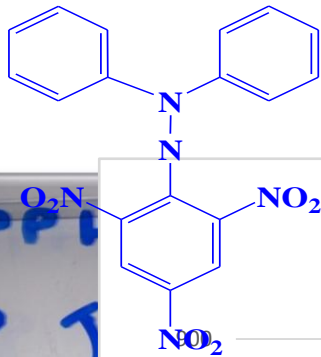
- Test **DPPH**
- Test **ABTS**
- Test **ACtA**
- Test **GOR**
- Test **CUPRAC**
- Test du **Pouvoir réducteur**
- Test de **Penanthroline**

- Test **Anti-Alzheimer (AChE)**

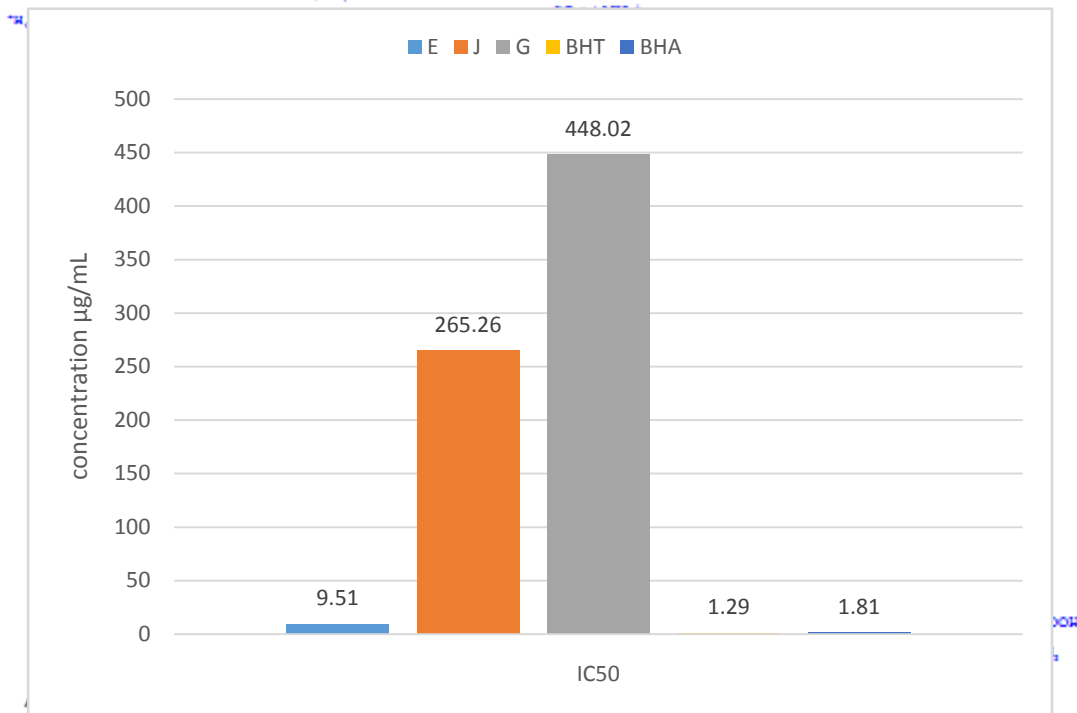
- Test **antidiabétique**

- Test **antityrosinase**

DPPH TEST



ABTS TEST



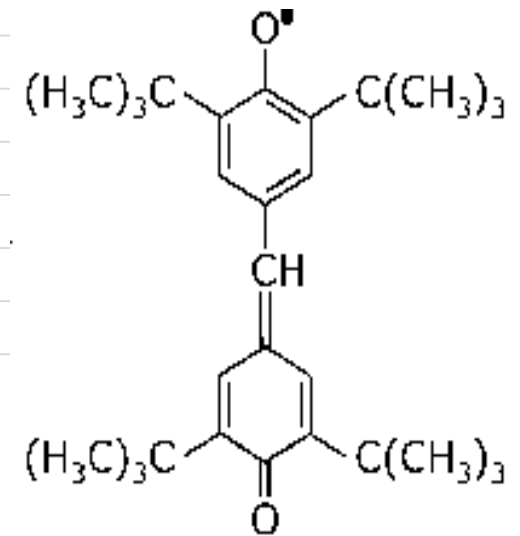
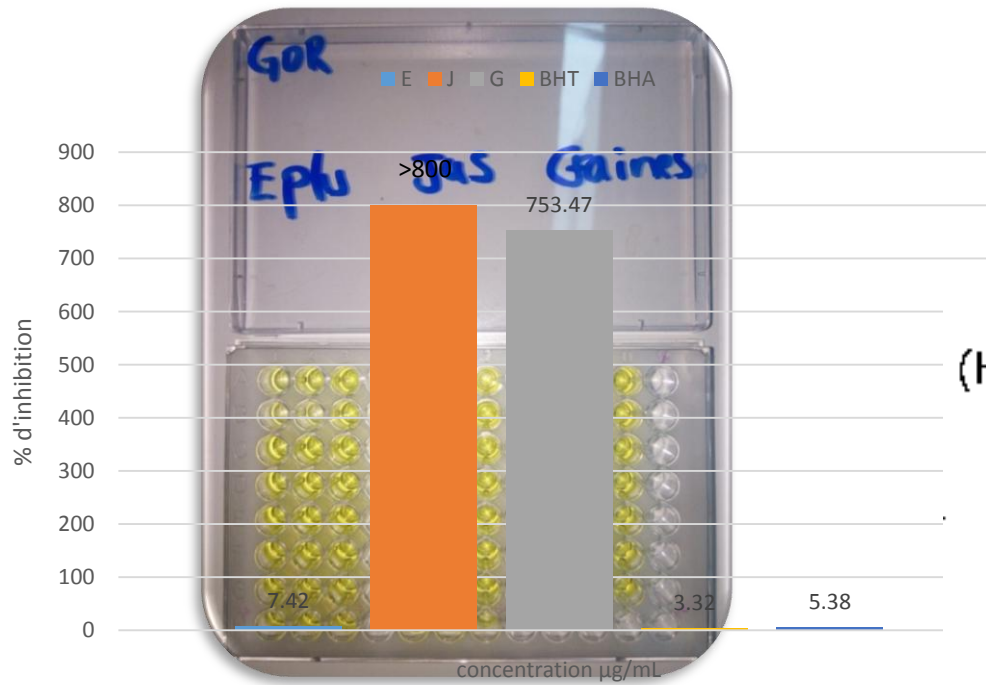
GOR TEST

radical galvinoxyle



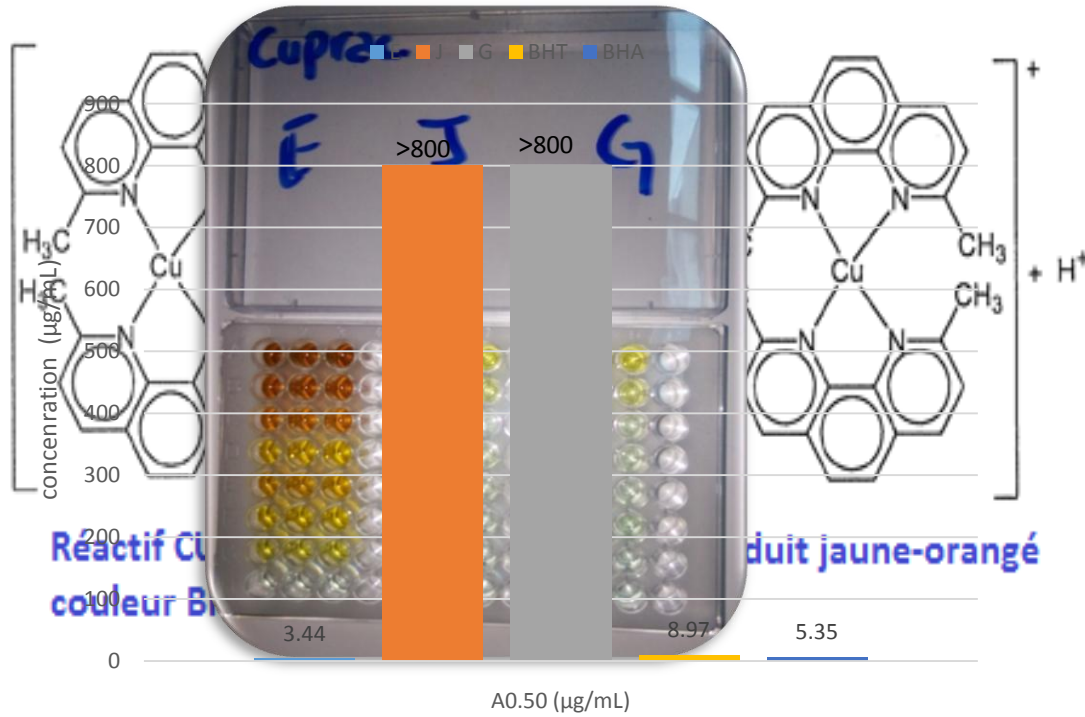
piégeage du radical galvinoxyle

antioxydant (H⁺)



galvinoxyl radical

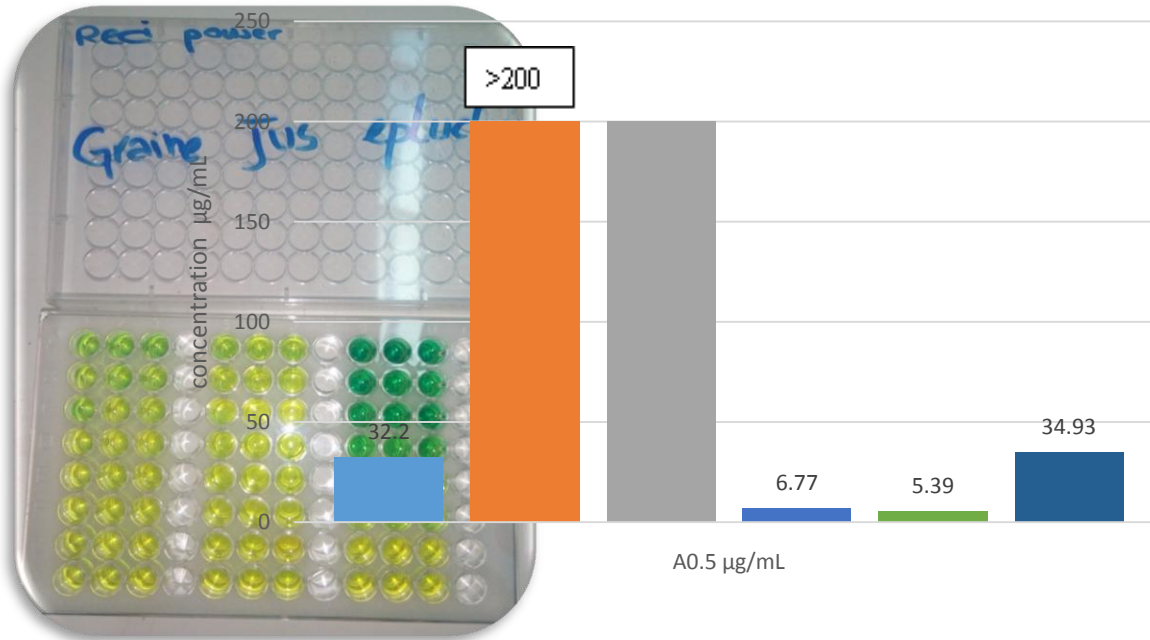
CUPRAC TEST



REDUCING POWER

- Réduction complexe/ Fe^{3+} \longrightarrow fer ferreux Fe^{2+}
- antioxydant (e^-)

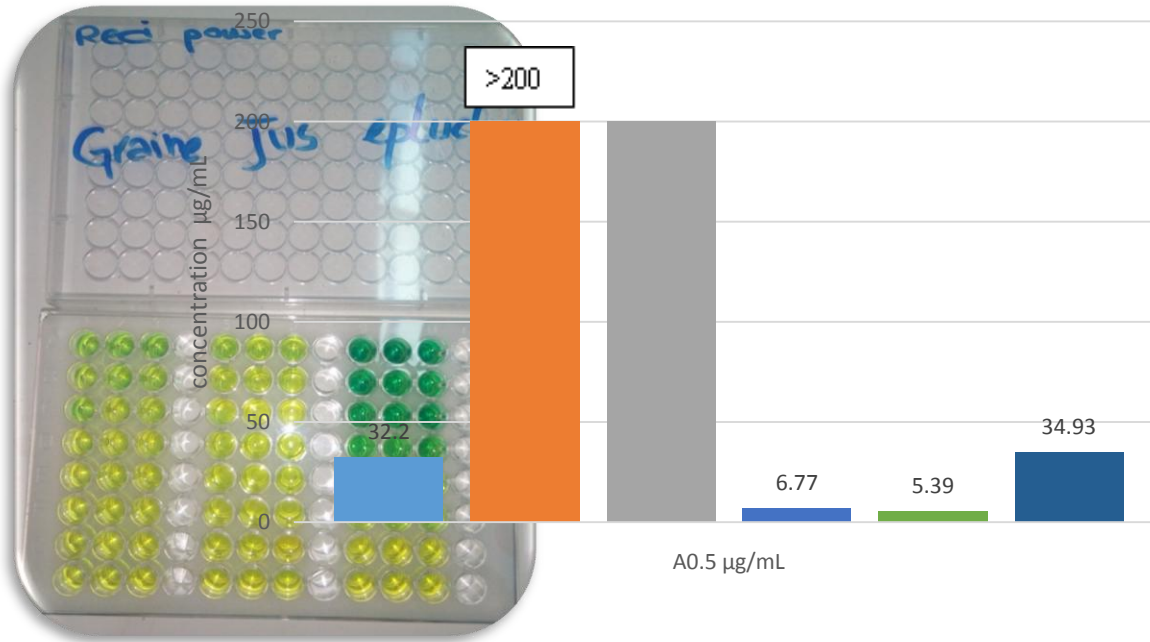
■ E ■ J ■ G ■ Acide ascorbic ■ Tannic acid ■ α -Tocopherol



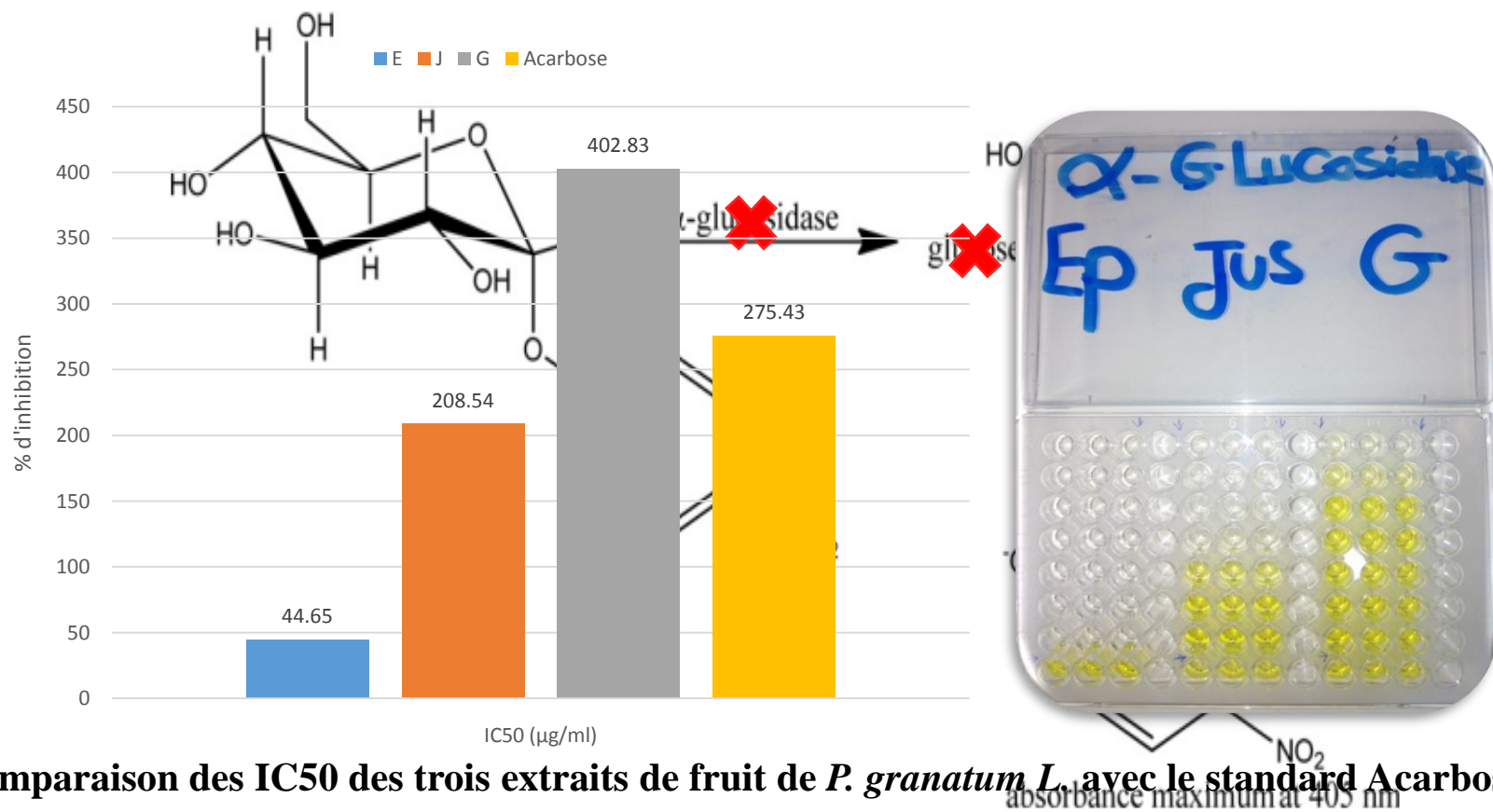
REDUCING POWER

- Réduction complexe/ Fe^{3+} \longrightarrow fer ferreux Fe^{2+}
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■ E ■ J ■ G ■ Acide ascorbic ■ Tannic acid ■ α -Tocopherol



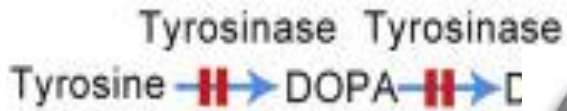
- α glucosidase Inhibiting activity



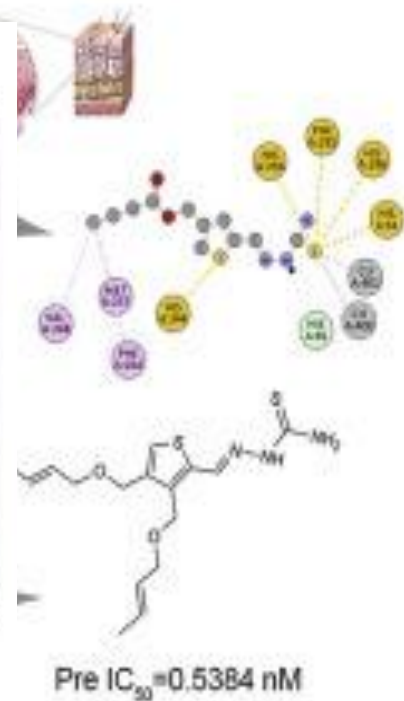
Comparaison des IC₅₀ des trois extraits de fruit de *P. granatum L.* avec le standard Acarbose.

Other tests

✓ Antityrosinase



QS/
larg
valu



Conclusions The properties of pomegranate depend on cultivars and growing locations. Bioactive components of pomegranate fruit are attractive potent targets for the scientific community to develop novel food products for treatment/prevention of chronic diseases. This study highlighted, Constantine cultivar (Algeria) among the best cultivars in the world and also pomegranate peels as the richest sources of phenols and glyceamic regulator, these by-products can be used to produce several economic and agri-waste management benefits. Therefore, The functional properties that were demonstrated for the pomegranate could stimulate agri-waste especially peel promotion which should be used as alternative source of natural antioxidant and glycolic regulator in food and non-food products.

Acknowledgments

Authors would like to thank Algerian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research DGEFS, and the Algerian Directorate General for Scientific Research and Technological Development DGRSDT for financial fund.



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