

## (Caffeine)

**NO** : 110  
**TITLE** : The Inhibitory Effect of Caffeine on Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> And Sterigmatocystin Production.  
**AUTHORS** : Wafik S. M. Ragab.  
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Food Science And Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.  
**SOURCE** : Assiut Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. 36, No. 3, 2005

**ABSTRACT**

The natural occurrence of aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> (AFB<sub>1</sub>) and sterigmatocystin (ST) has been surveyed in 30 samples of commercial green and roasted coffee. AFB<sub>1</sub> and ST were found in one out of ten green coffee samples at levels of 25 and 64 ug/kg, respectively. No toxin was found in 20 samples of light and dark roasted coffee. The effect of caffeine on the growth and toxigenic potential of *A. parasiticus* and *A. nidulans* was examined in normal and decaffeinated coffee, as well as, in YES medium supplemented with different caffeine concentrations. Caffeine exhibit minor or no effect on fungal growth, but totally prevented the formation of AFB<sub>1</sub> and ST in normal coffee. Decaffeinated green coffee induced the production of AFB<sub>1</sub> and ST, but this stimulatory effect was decreased with roasted samples. Production of AFB<sub>1</sub> and ST in caffeinated YES medium was depend on caffeine concentration and incubation time. AFB<sub>1</sub> commenced to arise in small quantity after 21 days of incubation in the presence of 0.6% caffeine. Meanwhile, ST production decreased and delayed up to 14 days of incubation at 0.3% caffeine And completely inhibited at 0.6% caffeine. Data of this study help explain why coffee and other caffeine- containing commodities are poor substrates for mycotoxin production.

## (Mammary Cancer)

<b>NO</b>	: 111
<b>TITLE</b>	: Effects of Retinoic Acid, Melatonin and Nigella sativa Extract in Rat Model for Mammary Cancer: Modulation of Apoptosis.
<b>AUTHORS</b>	: Mohamed A. A. ElAzeyz A.
<b>ADDRESS</b>	: Dept. of Biochemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University.
<b>SOURCE</b>	: Thesis (Ph.D) 2004

**ABSTRACT**

This work was done for studying the antiproliferative effect of melatonin, retinoic acid and Nigella sativa on the mammary gland carcinogenesis induced by the chemical carcinogen 7,12 di-methyl benz anthracene (DMBA). One hundred fifty one virgin female albino rats (Sprague Dawly Strain) were used. The rats aged 50-60 days. They were divided into four main groups as follows: - One group was the chemical carcinogenic (DMBA) group. The second group was the prophylactic group which subdivided into (melatonin, retinoic acid, and Nigella sativa) prophylactic group. The third group was the treated group which subdivided into (melatonin, retinoic acid and Nigella sativa) treated groups. The appearance of abundant apoptotic bodies in the histopathoical tissues in case of melatonin and retinoic acid both prophylactically and treated groups suggest the role of apoptosis as a mechanism for antiproliferative effect of both melatonin and retinoic acid but not in Nigella sativa.

## (Marine Sponges)

**NO** : 112  
**TITLE** : Chemical Investigation of Certain Marine Sponges.  
**AUTHORS** : Eyhab S. Mohame.  
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University.  
**SOURCE** : Thesis (Ph.D) 2003

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, four sponges from the pacific ocean were studied: *Acanthodendrilla* sp. Sponge: From the n-hexane fraction 8 compounds were isolated and identified, namely: Luffariellolide (Known compound), Methoxyluffariellolide (new compound), Ethoxyluffariellolide (new compound), Acantholide-A (new compound), Acantholide-B (New compound), Acantholide-C (new compound), Acantholide-D (New compound) and Acantholide-E (new compound).  
*Stylissa flabelliformis* Sponge: From the ethyl acetate fraction 6 compounds were isolated and identified, namely: 3-Bromopyrrole-4-carbamide (new compound), 2,3-Dibromopyrrole-4-carbamide (new compound), 2-Bromoaldisin (known compound), 3-Bromoaldisin (new compound), Z-Hymialdisin (Known compound) and Dibromocantharillin (Known compound).  
*Pericarax heteroraphis* Sponge: From the ethyl acetate fraction 3 known compounds were isolated and identified, namely: Leucettamine-A, Preclathridine-A and Leucettamine-B.  
*Haliclona* sp. Sponge: Three known compounds were isolated and identified, namely: Indolecarboxaldehyde, P-Methoxybenzoic acid and  $\beta$ -Sitosterol.

## (Meat Products)

**NO** : 113  
**TITLE** : Microbiological and Chemical Hazards of some Meat Products.  
**AUTHORS** : Doaa M., Abd ElAzeeyz.  
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Food Hygiene (Meat Hygiene), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.  
**SOURCE** : Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

**ABSTRACT**

Samples of meat products (220) which are minced meat, beef burger, luncheon, raw and cooked kofta, these samples subjected several investigations which are: Organoleptic examination, and some chemical examinations which include measurement of pH, determination of NaCl%, Determination of fat%, Cholesterol content and detection of nitrite. Also microbial counts were carried out which include Aerobic Plate Count, Enterobacteriaceae count, MPN for coliforms, fecal coliforms and E.coli count, mould and yeast count. Some microorganisms were isolated which are Salmonella isolated from minced meat and beef burger at percentage of 6% and 4% respectively, Listeria monocytogenes isolated from minced meat and beef burger at percentage of 6% each and E.coli O157:H7 isolated from minced meat and raw kofta at percentage of 6% and 5.7% respectively. The effect of Nigella sativa and its alcoholic extract on E.coli O157:H7 inoculated in minced meat was studied and we found that the alcoholic extract was more effective at 10% concentration.

## (Meat Products)

<b>NO</b>	: 114
<b>TITLE</b>	: Studies on Histamine in some Meat Products Sold in Assiut City.
<b>AUTHORS</b>	: Sohayla F. Hassan.
<b>ADDRESS</b>	: Dept. of Food Hygiene (Meat Hygiene) , Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
<b>SOURCE</b>	: Thesis (Ph.D) 2004

**ABSTRACT**

A total of 120 meat product samples of beefburger, sausage and luncheon (40 of each) were subjected to: organoleptic examination, measuring the histamine contents by using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), identification the microbial flora with histidine decarboxylase activity of isolated organisms on Niven's modified medium. The high level of histamine was recorded in beefburger and sausage, while the lowest level was in luncheon. Most of the examined beefburger and sausage samples were contaminated with Enterobacteriaceae, coliforms and Pseudomonas. All strains of Enterobacter aerogenes, Morganella morganii and Providencia alcalifaciens followed by Klebsiella were belonged to the category of prolific histamine producers. While, E.coli strain was the lowest of histamine formers. Moreover, all strains of Proteus mirabilis, P. vulgaris, Pseudomonas vesicularis and Shigella sonnei failed to produce histamine on Niven's modified medium. Finally, garlic extracts inhibit the growth of E. coli O157:H7 and S. typhimurium in minced meat samples stored at 4°C for 4 days of storage.

**Propolis (Bee Gum)**

<b>NO</b>	: 115
<b>TITLE</b>	: <b>Phytochemical Studies on Propolis (Bee Gum) and Certain Solanum Species Belonging to Family Solanaceae.</b>
<b>AUTHORS</b>	: <b>Alla M.H.Nafady.</b>
<b>ADDRESS</b>	: <b>Dept. of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University.</b>
<b>SOURCE</b>	: <b>Thesis (Ph.D) 2004</b>

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, phytochemical investigations viz. fractionation, isolation and structure elucidation of chemical constituents of some kinds of propolis (eucalypt propolis, alecrime propolis and yucari propolis) as well as the chemical constituents of certain Solanum species [S. reflexum, S. tuberosum (potato) and S. nodiflorum] were studied. They provided new sources of natural compounds of important phytochemical, biological and chemotaxonomical values. Some of these compounds are new while others are first report in both. Moreover this study investigated the biological activities of certain compounds isolated from different Solanum species under investigation. It had been concluded that this compounds revealed significant results against Herpes virus and human lung and colon carcinoma.