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Conclusion. The subchronic administration of C. cogygryia infusion is non-toxic in the applied concentrations and therefore it can be used for further investigation of possible protective effects in animal models of different pathological conditions.

words: biochemistry, European smoke tree, pathoanatomy, phytopharmacology

P80 Antigenotoxic and antioxidant properties of the methanol extract obtained from the underground parts of Gentiana cruciata

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Introduction. Gentiana cruciata L. (Gentianaceae), commonly called "cross gentian", is used in the traditional medicine for loss of appetite, as a stomachic, as well as component in preparations showing beneficial effects in gall and liver diseases.

This study was to evaluate antigenotoxic and antioxidant properties of the methanol extract obtained from the underground parts of G. cruciata from Serbia.

Methods. The methanol extract were investigated for antigenotoxic activity against ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS) using the in vivo sex-linked recessive lethal test on Drosophila melanogaster. Antioxidant capacity, as well as free radical scavenging potential by applying the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay, were determined. Quantity of total phenolic compounds were determined by gallic acid equivalent using Folin-Ciocalteu’s reagent, while the spectrophotometric method with ascorbic acid used for the determination of total flavonoids as the rutin equivalent.

Results. Although EMS in concentration of 0.75 ppm (parts per million) increased the mutation frequency in all stages of spermatogenesis, post-treatments with extract in concentration of 5% critically reduced the frequency of sex-linked recessive lethal mutations induced by EMS. Contents of total phenolics and total flavonoids were found to be 17.72 and 1.20 mg/g dry weight of extract, respectively. Total antioxidant capacity was 194.78 mg ascorbic acid/g dry extract, while antiradical activity of the extract (IC50 = 2.60 mg/ml) were comparable to the activities of referent antioxidant compounds, such as gallic acid.

Conclusion. Phenolics and flavonoids were reported to have the capacity to scavenge mutagens or free radicals, therefore, they may be responsible for the beneficial effect exhibited by this plant.

words: antigenotoxicity; antioxidant; methanol extract, Gentiana cruciata L

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Hepatoprotective activity of methanolic extract of root of Gentiana asclepiadea L. in carbon tetrachloride induced hepatic damage in rats

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Introduction. This study using in vivo model investigates hepatoprotective activity of the methanol extract of Gentiana asclepiadea L. roots (GAR) against carbon tetrachloride-induced liver injury in G. asclepiadea (Gentianaceae) is traditionally used as a medicine for hepatitis infections and the local name of this plant is a “grass of jaundice”. Herb and roots of this plant are also used in the traditional medicine as a bitter tonic and gastric stimulant.

The aim was to examine the hepatoprotective activity of methanolic extract of root of Gentiana asclepiadea L. in carbon tetrachloride induced hepatic damage in rats.