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Dedication

To my beloved family,

Your love and support have been the foundation of my journey.

To my mother, whose strength, kindness, and prayers have carried me through every challenge. Thank you for being my guiding light.

To my sister, my confidante and friend, thank you for standing by me with patience and encouragement.

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Dedication

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ملخص

ركز عملنا على تحديد كمية عديدات الفينول الاجمالية و الفلافونويدات و العفص وتقييم النشاط المضاد للأكسدة و المضاد للالتهابات في مستخلصات بذور *Styphnolobium Japonicum*: مستخلص خام : CrE و كسور أسيتات الإيثيل: EAES والمائية: AqES; ولحاء الساق (الكسور أسيتات الإيثيل: EAEB و المائية: AqEB. أظهرت النتائج أن إجمالي محتويات متعددات الفينول و مركبات الفلافون و العفص تراوحت على التوالي من 12.59 إلى 210.16 ملغم من مكافئ حمض الغاليك/غرام، و 3.55 إلى 9.89 ميكروغرام من مكافئ الكيرستين/غرام، و 2.42 إلى 11.56 ميكروغرام من مكافئ الكاتشين/مليغرام. وقد تم الحصول على أعلى كميات من هذه المركبات الفينولية في مركبات EAES و EAEB. تمت دراسة إمكانات مضادات الأكسدة في المختبر للمستخلصات المختلفة باستخدام عدة طرق كان لدى EAES أعلى قدرة مضادة للأكسدة في التقاط الجذور الحرة ABTS و بيروكسيد الهيدروجين مع IC_{50} بمقدار 1.19 ± 0.05 ميكروغرام/مل و 20.21 ± 0.49 ميكروغرام/مل على التوالي؛ وأعلى قدرة ارجاعية مع EC_{50} بمقدار 13.86 ± 0.23 ميكروغرام/مل. من ناحية أخرى، أظهرت جميع المستخلصات قدرة عالية المضادة للأكسدة الكلية (TAC) وكان أكثرها فعالية هو EAES مع EC_{50} يبلغ 12.61 ± 0.46 ميكروغرام/مل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تم تقييم القدرة المضادة للالتهابات في المستخلصات المختلفة باستخدام اختبار تثبيط تمزق الألبومين بتركيزات 2 و 1 و 0.5 و 0.25 ملغم/مل. كان هذا النشاط المضاد للالتهاب معتمداً على الجرعة وتراوح بين 10.64 و 91.51% وأظهر EAES أعلى نشاط مع تثبيط تمزق الألبومين بنسبة 91.51% عند 2 ملغم/مليتر، وانخفضت هذه النسبة تدريجياً إلى 54.36% عند 0.25 ملغم/مليتر، يليه CrES بمعدل تثبيط تراوح بين 71.75 و 67.59%.

تُظهر هذه النتائج إمكانات نوع *Styphnolobium Japonicum* كمصدر قيم للمواد الكيميائية النشطة بيولوجياً ذات الخصائص القوية المضادة للأكسدة و المضادة للالتهابات، وتدعم استخدامه التقليدي في علاج الأمراض المختلفة.

الكلمات المفتاحية : عديدات الفينول، فلافونويدات، العفص، ستيفنولوبيوم جابونيكوم، مضادات الأكسدة، مضادات الأكسدة، مضادات الالتهاب

Abstract

Our work was focused on the determination of the polyphenols and flavonoids and tannins contents, the evaluation of the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity of *Styphnolobium Japonicum* extracts of seeds (CrE: crude extract, EAES: ethyl acetate and AqES: aqueous fractions) and stem bark (EAEB: ethyl acetate and AqEB: aqueous fractions). The results showed that the total polyphenol, flavonoid, and condensed tannin contents ranged from 12.59 to 210.16 mg GAE/g, 3.55 to 9.89 μg QE/mg and 2.42 to 11.56 μg CE/mg, respectively. The highest amount of these phenolic compounds were obtained for EAES and EAEB. In vitro antioxidant potential of different extracts has been investigated using several methods. EAES possesses the strongest antioxidant capacity in scavenging ABTS and hydrogen peroxide free radicals with an IC_{50} of 1.19 ± 0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ and 20.21 ± 0.49 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, respectively; and the highest reducing power activity with EC_{50} of 13.86 ± 0.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Whereas, all the extracts have exhibited strong total antioxidant capacity (TAC) and the most effective was EAES with EC_{50} of 12.61 ± 0.46 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Moreover, the anti-inflammatory potential of different extracts was evaluated using the inhibition of albumin denaturation test at a concentration of 2, 1, 0.5 and 0.25 mg/mL. This anti-inflammatory activity was dose-dependent and varied from 10.64 to 91.51%. EAES showed the highest activity with albumin denaturation inhibition of 91.51% at 2 mg/mL which decreased gradually to 54.36% at 0.25 mg/mL, followed by CrES with an inhibition rate ranging from 71.75 to 67.59%. These results demonstrate *Styphnolobium Japonicum* species' potential as a valuable source of bioactive chemicals with strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, and support its traditional use in treating various diseases.

Key words: polyphenols, flavonoids, tannins, *Styphnolobium japonicum*, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory.

Résumé

Notre travail a porté sur la détermination des teneurs en polyphénols, flavonoïdes et tanins, l'évaluation de l'activité antioxydante et anti-inflammatoire d'extraits de graines de *Styphnolobium Japonicum* (CrE : extrait brut, les fractions EAES : acétate d'éthyle et AqES: aqueuse) et d'écorce de tige (les fractions EAEB : acétate d'éthyle et AqEB : aqueuse). Les résultats ont montré que les teneurs totales en polyphénols, flavonoïdes et tannins condensés variaient respectivement de 12.59 à 210.16 mg GAE/g, 3.55 à 9.89 µg QE/mg et 2.42 à 11.56 µg CE/mg. Les taux les plus élevées de ces composés phénoliques ont été obtenues pour EAES et EAEB. Le potentiel antioxydant *in-vitro* des différents extraits a été étudié en utilisant plusieurs méthodes EAES possède la plus forte capacité antioxydante dans le piégeage des radicaux libres ABTS et le peroxyde d'hydrogène avec une IC₅₀ de 1.19 ± 0.05 µg/mL et 20.21 ± 0.49 µg/mL respectivement, et le pouvoir réducteur le plus élevé avec une EC₅₀ de 13.86 ± 0.23 µg/mL. En revanche, tous les extraits ont montré une forte capacité antioxydante totale (TAC) et EAES était l'extrait le plus efficace avec une EC₅₀ de 12.61 ± 0.46 µg/mL. De plus, le potentiel anti-inflammatoire de différents extraits a été évalué à l'aide du test d'inhibition de la dénaturation de l'albumine ; à une concentration de 2, 1, 0.5 et 0.25 mg/mL. Cette activité anti-inflammatoire était dose-dépendante et variait de 10.64 à 91.51 %. EAES a montré l'activité la plus élevée avec une inhibition de la dénaturation de l'albumine de 91.51 % à 2 mg/mL et qui a diminué progressivement jusqu'à 54.36 % à 0.25 mg/mL, suivie par CrES avec un taux d'inhibition allant de 71.75 à 67.59 %.

Ces résultats démontrent le potentiel de l'espèce *Styphnolobium Japonicum* en tant que source précieuse de substances chimiques bioactives dotées de fortes propriétés antioxydantes et anti-inflammatoires, et soutiennent son utilisation traditionnelle dans le traitement de diverses maladies.

Mots clés : polyphénols, flavonoïdes, tanins, *Styphnolobium japonicum*, antioxydant, anti-inflammatoire

Abbreviations

CrES : crude extract of seeds
EAES : ethyl acetate extract of seeds
AqES : aqueous extract of seeds
HeES : hexane extract of seeds
CrEB : crude extract of bark
HeEB : hexane extract of stem bark
EAEB : ethyl acetate extract of stem bark
AqEB : aqueous extract of stem bark
GAE : Gallic Acid Equivalent
QE : Quercetin Equivalent
CE : Catechin Equivalent
TAC : Total Antioxidant Capacity
BSA : Bovine Serum Albumin
ROS : Oxygen reactive species
RNS : Nitrogen Reactive Species
BHT : Butyl hydroxytoluene
BHA : Butyl hydroxyanisole
COX: Cyclooxygenases enzyme
MAPKs : Mitogen-activated protein kinases
NF- κ B : Nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells
TNF- α : Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha
IL-1 β : Interleukine-1 bêta
IL-6 : Interleukine-6
SOD : Superoxide Dismutase
CAT : Catalase
GPx : Glutathion peroxidase
GR : Glutathion Reductase
Prxs : Peroxiredoxins
NSAIDs : Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs