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RUBRICHE

- Exhibition and conference
- Post event report
- News dal mercato

ABSTRACTS SIROE 2023

Le relazioni presentate
al Congresso Nazionale

FITOTERAPIA

Fitoterapia e integrazione
sportiva (parte 2)

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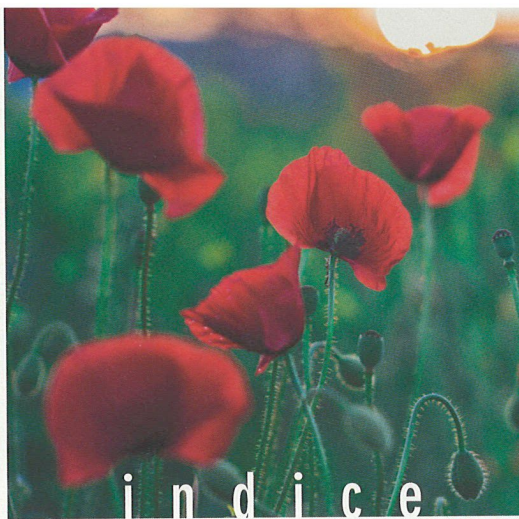


Foto di Lukasz Prajzner

Papaver rhoeas

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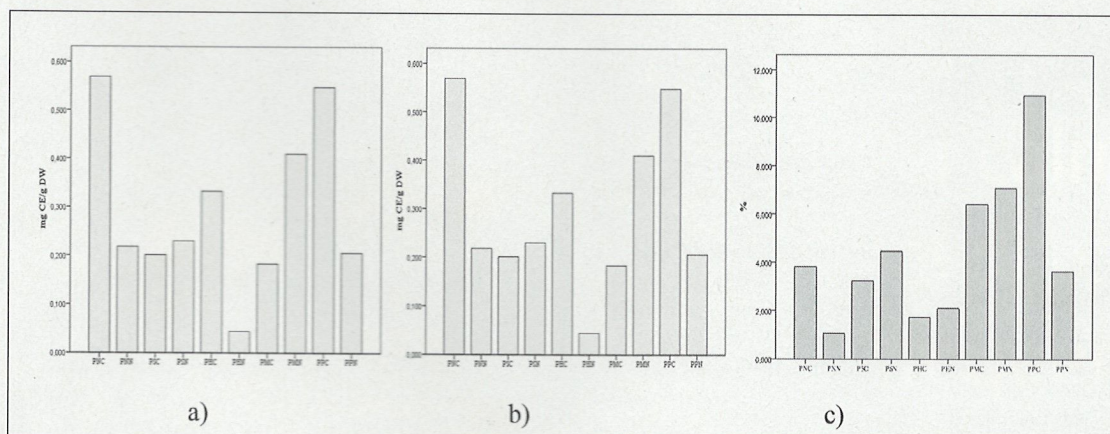


Figure 1. Content of a) total phenolics, b) flavonoids and c) tannins of ten *Pinus* extracts (P. nigra, green cones (PNC) and needles (PNI); P. sylvestris, green cones (PSC) and needles (PSN); P. heldreichii, green cones (PHC) and needles (PHN); P. mugo, green cones (PMC) and needles (PMN); P. pinaster, green cones (PPC) and needles (PPN)).

cones) (18.26 mmol Fe²⁺/g) and the lowest in *P. heldreichii*, needles (PHN) (4.43 mmol Fe²⁺/g) (Tab. 1).

Conclusions. This is the first report on the antioxidant properties and polyphenol content of the needle and cone extracts of *Pinus* species from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The highest antioxidant activity according to both assays was detected in methanol extract of the green cones of *Pinus pinaster*, being proportional to the high content of total phenol and flavonoids, and in particular, tannins, found in this extract.

This study indicated that extract is the potential source of new, natural, pharmacologically active compounds that may find potential applications in the medicine, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and food industry.

Keywords. *Pinus* species, DPPH, FRAP, Total phenols, Total flavonoids, Total tannins

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ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ESSENTIAL OILS OF FIVE *PINUS* SPECIES FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Introduction. Essential oils (EOs) of *Pinus* sp. have been proven to possess antimicrobial properties against bacteria and fungi and could serve as a source of antimicrobial agents. The aim of the present study was to investigate the *in vitro* antibacterial activities of the EOs isolated from the fresh needles and cones of *Pinus* spp., as related to their chemical composition.

Material and Methods. The needles and green cones of five pine species (*Pinus heldreichii* Christ., *P. mugo* Turra., *P. nigra* J.F., *P. sylvestris* L. and *P. pinaster* Aiton) were collected in July and August 2016 from the area of mountain Čvrtnica (Bosnia and Herzegovina). The fresh needles and cones of each species were cut into small pieces and separately subjected to hydrodistillation using a Clevenger-type apparatus for 2 hours. The obtained EO was extracted with diethyl ether and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Quantitative and qualitative data of EOs were obtained by gas chromatography (GC) and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined by the micro-broth dilution method.

Results and Discussion. The chemical composition of the tested EOs showed a high percentage of α -pinene in *P. nigra* needles (54.42%), *P. pinaster* cones (47.47%), *P. nigra* cones (40%), *P. sylvestris* needles (39.82%), *P.*

MIC (μ g/mL)	PMN	PMC	PNN	PNC	PSN	PSC	PPN	PPC	PHN	PHC
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 6538	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	800	100	150	150	800	400
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 29212	1000	1000	800	1000	600	100	150	100	100	100
<i>Kocuria rhizophila</i> ATCC 9341	500	500	600	800	800	1000	400	800	600	400
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> ATCC 6633	1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	400	400	1000	600
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 8739	>300	>300	>300	100	>300	150	200	150	>300	>300
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> NCIMB 9111	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300
<i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> ATCC 14028	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	200	>300	>300
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 9027	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300
<i>Achromobacter baumannii</i> ATCC 19606	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000	>1000
<i>Candida albicans</i> ATCC 10231	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	150	100	100	100	150

Table 1. Minimal Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) of *Pinus* sp. essential oils (P. mugo, green cones (PMC) and needles (PMN); P. nigra, green cones (PNC) and needles (PNI); P. sylvestris, green cones (PSC) and needles (PSN); P. pinaster, green cones (PPC) and needles (PPN); P. heldreichii, green cones (PHC) and needles (PHN)).

pinaster cones (37.86%), *P. heldreichii* cones (23.98%), *P. pinaster* needles (17.02%), *P. mugo* needles (11.18%) and *P. heldreichii* needles (11.13%) EOs. (*E*-Caryophyllene was found in high percentage in *P. pinaster* needles, *P. mugo* cones, *P. nigra* cones, *P. pinaster* cones, *P. sylvestris* cones EOs (24.69 %, 21.27%, 14%, 11.7% and 9.13%, respectively). Limonene was found mainly in EOs of *P. heldreichii* cones and needles (60.92 % and 36.79%). As one of the main compounds, (11E,13Z)- λ -abdiadien-8-ol only appeared in the EO of *P. nigra* cones. Germacren, as a main compound of *P. heldreichii* needles (30.22%), also appeared in the EO of *P. nigra* needles (16.34%) and *P. mugo* cones (16.30%). The major components of *P. pinaster* needles, *P. pinaster* cones, and *P. sylvestris* cones EOs were myrcen (24.65%, 14.61% and 13.8%, respectively). *P. mugo* cones and needles EOs contained predominantly δ -3-carene (23.36% and 19.95%). Tested EOs, isolated from *Pinus* species, have shown to possess inhibitory action against tested isolates in the range of 100–1000 μ g/mL (MICs) (Tab. 1). Among the tested oils, the one isolated from cones and needles of *P. pinaster* exhibited the highest antimicrobial action.

Conclusions. Based on the present results, it could be hypothesized that the antibacterial activity and the synergistic effect of *Pinus* EOs and gentamicin relate to the high percentage of monoterpene and sesquiterpene hydrocarbons. The results point to high potential and completely justified pharmacological utilization of the pine EO because of the wide antimicrobial spectrum of some investigated *Pinus* species' EOs.

Keywords. *Pinus* species, Essential oils, Antimicrobial, Chemical analysis

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