



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2018 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare
(ICRLSH), Budapest, 2018

30 September- 01 October 2018

CONFERENCE VENUE

Central European University (CEU), Konferencia Központ (Conference and
Residence Center), Budapest, Hungary

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Preface:

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For this conference around 50 Participants from around 9 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

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Facebook is a very popular free social networking website that allows us to keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues.

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:

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You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Annika Bush

Research Assistant and Lecturer, Department of Science Education, Bielefeld

Annika Bush is a research assistant and lecturer at the Bielefeld University in Germany. She studied history, biology and educational sciences and therefore, her research is influenced by many disciplines. She got a scholarship to study at the Universidad de Panama in Panama, and spent much time in North and Latin America, Asia and Australia. Her aim is not only to improve teacher training and higher education, but to enhance intercultural communication and learning through international collaborations in every way. Her current research topic is collaboration in e-learning settings.

Topic: ‘Why collaboration is even more important in times of digitalization’

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Marion Hopfgartner

Speaker, Educationalist and Writer on educational & the TLI-Paedagogics, Vienna, Austria

Marion Hopfgartner is a Speaker, Author, Education and Life Transformer and Entrepreneur. Her business career started at the age of 19, after her degree as an educator and preschool teacher – when she led a Day-Care-Institution. Very soon, she moved up the career in Personnel

Management working in a social Non-for-Profit Association that had 1400 employees. This was possible by having a fantastic Mentor on her side, who guided her step by step.

Already at the age of 22 she was a Board Member of a Non-for-Profit LLC. As one of the Board Members – she focused on Personnel Management and on Social Projects. At that time, she also started her career as an Adult-Trainer and Speaker – working together with a local Institution in holistic health care.

At the age of 30 – she left these businesses behind and started to work internationally. This Mentor invited her to build up an International Network of Organizations in the field of Alternative Health Care and Training. Together with a team, they developed the training material, training schedules organizational structure, standardizing procedures, they set up operating Boards and trained more than 350 Instructors internationally. For more than 7 years she worked hand in hand to grow these international organizations.

As her Personal Assistant – Marion Hopfgartner also learned all basic needs to establish not only a small business but an International Network of Organizations. Since her Coach died in March 2016 and the different Boards took over the leading function of the individual organizations – she now focuses back on growing her own Companies. In a speed time of 4 month, she got them set for International Work and grew an incredibly successful team.

While working in this network of organizations – she constantly received requests to mentor educational institutions. As consultant and coach, she upgraded many in different areas, restructured their way of operation, but also started to implement modern education in some of these institutions. While she was heavily focused on working with her Coach – she still also established many successes in this area.

Now, together with her team in her Educational Consultancy focus more and more on consulting educational institutions and small businesses all over the world. They also focus on creating meaningful new ways in Training, Teaching and Modern Education.

Amel Chenafa
ERCICRLSH1806061

**Formulation And Antioxidant Activity Of A Cream Containing Vitis
Vinifera.L Leaf Extract**

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Abstract

**Formulation and Antioxidant Activity of a Cream Containing Vitis
Vinifera.L Leaf Extract** □

Introduction: Red vine (*Vitis vinifera L.*) is a plant easily procurable in
Algeria, rich in various polyphenols (flavonoid, anthocyanin ...) at various
parts, yet it is still poorly exploited. These polyphenols have numerous
properties including antioxidant property.

Objective: As a part of the valuation of the Algerian flora, the aim of this
study was to formulate a cream containing an extract of red vine leaves and
evaluate its antioxidant potential.

Materials and methods: The extract was obtained by hydro-alcoholic
extraction of *Vitis vinifera.L* leaves. Two creams "O/W" were prepared
(base-formulation). The stability of these creams was studied at two different
temperatures 25 ° C and 40 ° C for 60 days.

Results: Creams were physicochemically stable. The study of antioxidant
activity by the method of free radical scavenging using DPPH (2,2- diphenyl-
1 - picrylhydrazyl) and the comparison with the two antioxidants of
reference (ascorbic acid and Butylhydroxytoluene) revealed a moderate
antioxidant potential for the extracts as well as the creams but with a minor
potential .

Conclusion: In vivo studies are recommended to confirm the antioxidant
action of such creams as well as the study of its long- term stability.

Keywords— antioxidant potential, emulsion, stability, *Vitis vinifera L.*



Faizan Ahmeda
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β galactosidase mediated bioenzymatic fabrication of nano-gold with augmented bactericidal properties and cytotoxic potential against HeLa, MDA-MB-231 and Hep3B human cancer cell lines

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Abstract

Nanoparticles have recently garnered widespread applicability in wide aspect of products. They have been fabricated and utilized as drug formulations and targeted drug delivery vehicles. Nanoparticles are synthesized using both chemical and biological methods where biological methods have gained significance owing their eco-friendly, non-toxic nature and cost-effectiveness. In this study, β galactosidase mediated fabrication of nano-gold (AuNPs) is carried out. UV-visible spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, dynamic light spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy and electron dispersive spectroscopy were employed to characterize these AuNPs. The antimicrobial efficacy of these AuNPs was estimated through calculation of minimum bactericidal concentration, minimum inhibitory concentration and anti-biofilm activities against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, group B *Streptococcus*, *Acinetobacter* and *Klebsiella pneumonia*. The anti-cancer potential of AuNPs fabricated using enzyme has been a less undertaken venture, therefore its anti-cancer efficacy was evaluated against HeLa, MDA-MB-231 and Hep3B human cancer cell lines adopting MTT assay. Annexin V/Propidiumiodide (PI) double staining determined apoptosis by flow cytometry (FACS). The technique was also utilized to determine the relative distribution of cells during different cell cycle phases. The enzymatically fabricated AuNPs show excellent activities and indicate future use as potent drug/drug delivery vehicles.

Keywords: gold nanoparticles, antibacterial, anticancer, β galactosidase, biofabrication, human cancer cell lines, green synthesis



Muhammad Zohaib Anjum
ERCICRLSH1806072

Antifungal Potential Of Biocontrol Agents Against *Phytophthora Capsici* Causing Chili Fruit Rot

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Abstract

Biocontrol is an environmental friendly and proficient way to manage plant diseases which leads to comes true the dream of organic farming. In present study different antagonistic assays (dual culture, volatile and nonvolatile metabolite) were used to investigate the antifungal activity of three already molecular characterized isolates of *Trichoderma* viz, *Trichoderma asperellum* TH, *Trichoderma harzianum* HM, *Trichoderma harzianum* HK and two morphologically characterized isolates of *Bacillus subtilis* against *Phytophthora capsici* (Leonian) a threatening pathogen of fruit rot of chili. Results showed that all the antagonist inhibited the radial growth of tested pathogen. In dual culture assay, *T. asperellum* showed maximum (61.6%)

	<p>mycelial growth inhibition followed by <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> A (54.3%), <i>T. harzianum</i> HK (51.4%), <i>T. harzianum</i> HM (47.2%) and <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> B (41.5%). Culture filtrate (Extracted metabolites/ nonvolatile metabolites) were proved as more efficient inhibitor of pathogen as compared to volatile metabolites. Nonvolatile metabolites of <i>T. asperellum</i> TH showed maximum inhibition (44.5%) and minimum inhibition showed by <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> B (29.1%) while volatile metabolites of <i>T. asperellum</i> TH showed maximum inhibition (28.3%) and <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> B (11.5%) gave minimum inhibition as compared to other tested biocontrol agents against fruit rot pathogen. On the basis of results, it is concluded that biocontrol agents have great potential to manage the <i>P. capsici</i> in a better way. Keywords: Chili rot, <i>Phytophthora capsici</i>, Antagonist, <i>Bacillus</i>, <i>Trichoderma</i></p>
<p>Mehdi Mehdizadeh ERCICRLSH1806073</p>	<p>Distinct Changes in The Proteome Profile of Endometrial Tissues in Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Compared with Healthy Fertile Women</p> <p>Mehdi Mehdizadeh Cellular and Molecular Research Center/Department of Anatomical Sciences, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Research question What is the molecular basis of infertility related to uterine dysfunction in women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)?</p> <p>Design In this study, differences in protein expression between PCOS and normal endometrium were identified using a proteomic approach based on two-dimensional electrophoresis (2-DE) coupled with mass spectrometry (MS). The proteome of endometrium were analysed during the proliferative (on day 2 or 3 before ovulation, n = 6) and luteal phases (on day 3–5 after ovulation, n = 6) from healthy women and PCOS patients (12–14 days after spontaneous bleeding, n = 12). The differentially expressed proteins were categorized based on the biological process using the DAVID bioinformatics resources.</p> <p>Results Over 803 reproducible protein spots were detected on gels, and 150 protein spots showed different intensities between PCOS and normal women during the proliferative and luteal phases. MS analysis detected 70 proteins out of 150 spots. For four of the 70 proteins, 14-3-3 protein, annexin A5, SERPINA1 and cathepsin D, 2-DE results were validated and localized by Western blot and immunohistochemistry, respectively, and their gene expression profiles were confirmed by real-time quantitative PCR. The obtained results corresponded to the proteomic analysis. The differentially expressed proteins identified are known to be involved in apoptosis, oxidative stress, inflammation and the cytoskeleton.</p> <p>Conclusions The processes related to the differentially expressed proteins play important roles in fecundity and fecund ability. The present study may reveal the cause of various endometrial aberrations as a limiting factor for achieving pregnancy in PCOS women.</p> <p>Keywords: Endometrium Polycystic ovary syndrome, Proliferative phase, Proteomics</p> <hr/> <p>Background: Women with polycystic ovary syndrome have lower pregnancy rates, possibly due to the decreased uterine receptivity. Successful implantation depends on protein networks that are essential for cross-talk between the</p>

	<p>embryo and endometrium. Apolipoprotein A1 has been proposed as a putative anti-implantation factor. In this study, we evaluated apolipoprotein A1 expression in human endometrial tissues.</p> <p>Materials and Methods: Endometrial apolipoprotein A1 messenger RNA (mRNA) and protein expression were investigated using quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and Western blot. The distribution of apolipoprotein A1 was also detected by immunostaining. Samples were obtained from 10 patients with polycystic ovary syndrome and 15 healthy fertile women in the proliferative (on day 2 or day 3 before ovulation, n = 7) and secretory (on days 3-5 after ovulation, n = 8) phases.</p> <p>Results: Endometrial apolipoprotein A1 expression was upregulated in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome compared to normal subjects. However, apolipoprotein A1 expression in the proliferative phase was significantly higher than in the luteal phase (P value < 0.05).</p> <p>Conclusion: It seems that differentially expressed apolipoprotein A1 negatively affects endometrial receptivity in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome. The results showed that apolipoprotein A1 level significantly changes in the human endometrium during the menstrual cycle with minimum expression in the secretory phase, coincident with the receptive phase (window of implantation). Further studies are required to clarify the clinical application of this protein.</p> <p>Keywords: Apolipoprotein A1, endometrium, polycystic ovary syndrome, proliferative phase, secretory phase</p>
<p>Mojtaba Khayam Nekouei ERCICRLSH1806087</p>	<p>Development Of Ssr Markers Associated With Biosynthesis Pathway Of Steviol Glycosides In Stevia Through De Novo Transcriptome Assembly</p> <p>Mojtaba Khayam Nekouei Faculty of Biological Science, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Maryam Moazam Faculty of Biological Science, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Saeid Kadkhodaei Research Institute for Biotechnology and Bioengineering, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran</p> <p>Abstract In stevia (<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i>) leaf, RebaudiosideA having four glucose molecules attached to Steviol ring is sweeter than Stevioside with three molecules of glucose, therefore, breeding programs are aimed at development of plants with high RA content. To this end, in order to screen stevia plants and selection of the varieties with the highest amount of desired sweeteners (RA) using molecular markers, the present study was conducted on transcriptomics (RNA-seq and DEGs) data obtained from varieties with varying amounts of RA. The raw sequence data were quality checked using FastQC and trimming, as well as adapter removal was done using BBmap software. We took advantage of CLC to make de novo assemblies of transcriptomes of three stevia varieties with k-mer and contig length values of 20 and 200bp, respectively. The assemblies were annotated using the latest Arabidopsis proteome release. To identify signatures of candidate polymorphic SSRs among the stevia varieties, the assembled sequences were used as an input file in MISA to specify the minimum number of the following repeats for microsatellites. The corresponding primers were</p>

	<p>designed using CandiSSR. We identified 368 polymorphic SSRs based on our analysis of the stevia transcriptome, among which 360 were qualified for primer design. Almost 89% of the contig sequences possessing polymorphic SSRs aligned against the Arabidopsis proteome. We found contigs similar to the UDP-Glycosyltransferase protein family and Deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase which are involved in biosynthesis pathway of steviol glycosides. Also, gene set enrichment analysis using PlantGSE through Hypergeometric test identified enriched biological pathways in sequences contained polymorphic SSRs (FDR<0.05). It is therefore most likely that such connections exist between the SSRs and biosynthesis of steviol glycosides. Hence, it could conceivably be hypothesized that the SSR markers developed in this study would be reliable in molecular breeding of stevia toward selection of varieties with high RebA content.</p> <p>Keywords : Stevia, SSR, Marker development, Steviol glycoside biosynthesis pathway, UDP-Glycosyltransferase</p>
<p>Muaawia Ahmed Hamza ERCICRLSH1806067</p>	<p>Garcinia Kola Extract Improves Cognitive And Motor Functions In Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus Rat Model Partly By Mitigating Neuroinflammation</p> <p>Paul F. Seke Etet Department of Basic Health Sciences, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Qassim University, 51452 Buraydah, Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Gwiria M.H. Satti Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Ministry of Health, 11525 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Khartoum, Sudan.</p> <p>Yahia M. Bushara Department of Basic Health Sciences, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Qassim University, 51452 Buraydah, Saudi Arabia. Department of Anatomy and Histology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, El Neelain University.</p> <p>Ahmed El Tahir Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Ministry of Health, 11525 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Muaawia A. Hamza Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Ministry of Health, 11525 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Biomedical Research Administration. Research Center, King Fahad Medical City Ministry of Health, 11525 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Sayed Y. Osman Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, El Neelain University. Department of Basic Health Sciences, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Qassim University, 51452 Buraydah, Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Ambrose C. Dibia Department of Basic Health Sciences, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Qassim University, 51452 Buraydah, Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Lorella Vecchio Department of Basic Health Sciences, College of Applied Medical Sciences,</p>

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Abstract

Therapeutics able to prevent microvascular complications of type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM), including central nervous system complications, are needed in the field. Considering emerging reports suggesting that these complications result from poor glycemic control, we assessed the ability of seeds of *Garcinia kola*, a plant with established hypoglycemic properties, to prevent cognitive and motor dysfunctions in a model of T1DM. Rats made diabetic by single injection of streptozotocin were treated daily with either insulin, *G. kola* extract or distilled water. After 5 weeks, cognitive and motor functions were assessed using the hole board and vertical pole tests, then, animals were sacrificed. Brains were dissected out and coronal sections regularly spaced were processed for Nissl staining or immunohistochemical labeling of the markers of inflammation TNF, *iba1* and GFAP. As insulin, the extract prevented T1DM cognitive impairment and motor dysfunction signs revealed by behavioral tests. It also prevented body weight loss (from -8.8% of baseline values in diabetic control group to 3.57%) and mitigated hyperglycemia (11.03% increase against 209.26% in diabetic control) and neuroinflammation. In addition, while in diabetic controls neuronal density decreases were observed in various brain regions involved in cognitive and motor functions (motor cortex 49.56%, medial septal nucleus, 33.24%, cerebellar granular and Purkinje cell layers 37.34% and 41.8%), animals treated with the extract displayed values comparable to non-diabetic animals. These results suggest that *G. kola* protected diabetic rats from central nervous system complications, and warrant further studies, considering the potential for human disease.

Keywords: *Garcinia kola*; diabetes mellitus complications; medial amygdala nucleus; cerebellum; neuroinflammation; neuronal loss.

Shuaa Alshammari
ERCICRLSH1806071

Hazardous Chemicals' Safety Measures And Awareness In Public And Private Hospital Laboratories In Buraydah, Al Qassim.

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Abstract

Introduction: Medical laboratories in general, operate with various hazardous chemicals. The storage, usage, and knowledge about the hazardous chemicals are essential aspects of safety measures employed in Medical Laboratories. This comparative study explores the differences in safety measures and understanding of chemical safety among laboratory employees in Public (PBL) and Private (PRL) Hospital medical laboratories. **Methods:** A Cross-sectional study conducted in randomly selected Public and Private Hospital laboratories in Buraydah, Al Qassim, from January to June 2013. The study was designed to: estimate the proportion and types of

the hazardous chemicals used in the laboratories with a chemicals list; to assess safety measures currently being practiced with a standard chemical safety measures checklist, and to assess laboratory employee awareness on chemical safety with an interview schedule.

Results: PBL showed better results as compared to the PRL, in that their employees were more disciplined in wearing Personal Protection Equipment, and the laboratory was active in managing chemical accidents and its consequences. The PRL had better results on four aspects, namely: better storage and handling of hazardous chemicals; neutralizing hazardous chemicals; better precautions established for hazardous chemical use; and better assessment of chemical toxicity, as compared to the PBL.

Conclusion: There were subtle differences between the Public and Private medical laboratories on chemical safety measures. The differences were mainly in the storage and handling of hazardous chemicals; the proportion and types of hazardous chemicals used; employee discipline on chemical safety measures; assessment of chemical toxicity; and in managing chemical accidents.

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Upcoming Conferences

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- 2018 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 Oct, Dubai
 - 2018 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 13-14 Oct, Kuala Lumpur
 - 2018 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Nov, Singapore
 - 2018 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 Nov, Jakarta
 - 2018 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Dec, Mauritius
 - 2018 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 Dec, Bangkok
 - 2018 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Dec, Dubai
 - 2018 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 Dec, Bali
 - 2019 International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Feb, Dubai