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Antioxidant potential of *Actinobacteria nocardiosis* sp

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The antimicrobial and antioxidant activities of two crude extracts of ethyl acetate originating from two strains of *Actinobacteria*, of terrestrial and marine origin, were studied. The phenotypic characteristics of the two strains were studied. The antagonist potency of the two crude extracts was evaluated with respect to pathogenic bacteria (*L. innocua*, *S. Typhi*, *V. cholerae*, *A. baumannii* and *C. albicans*). The two crude extracts showed non-negligible inhibitory effects with regard to practicing all the target germs tested. The total polyphenols and flavonoids result in contents of the order of 18.03 ± 0.40 mg (EAG) / g dry extract 1.99 mg EQ / g D1 and 13.78 ± 0.75 mg (EAG) / g dry extract 4.7 mg EQ / g (D2), respectively. The antioxidant activity of the two crude extracts was evaluated through the trapping of the ABTS DPPH radicals and the reduction of the ferric ion. For the first test, the percentages of DPPH inhibition were estimated to be 47%, 58% for D1 and D2 respectively, and the percentage of ABTS was estimated at 47%, 61.44% for D1 and D2 respectively. For the last test the IC50 was estimated at 9.23 for the crude extract D1 and 5.72 for the crude extract D2.

Notes: