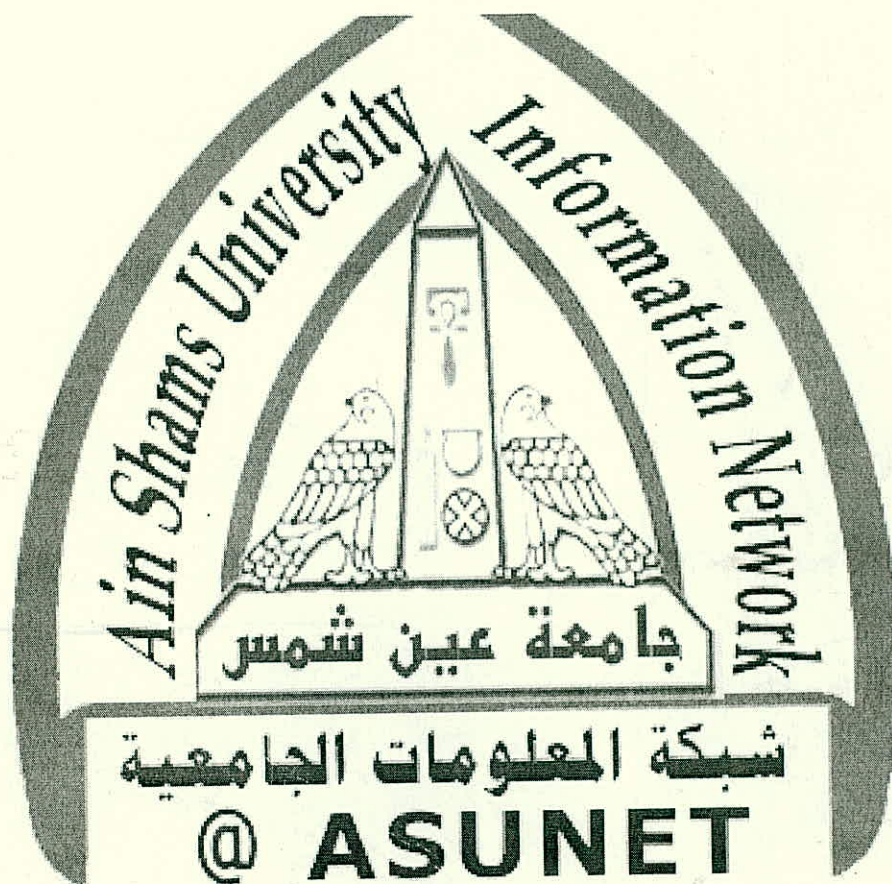




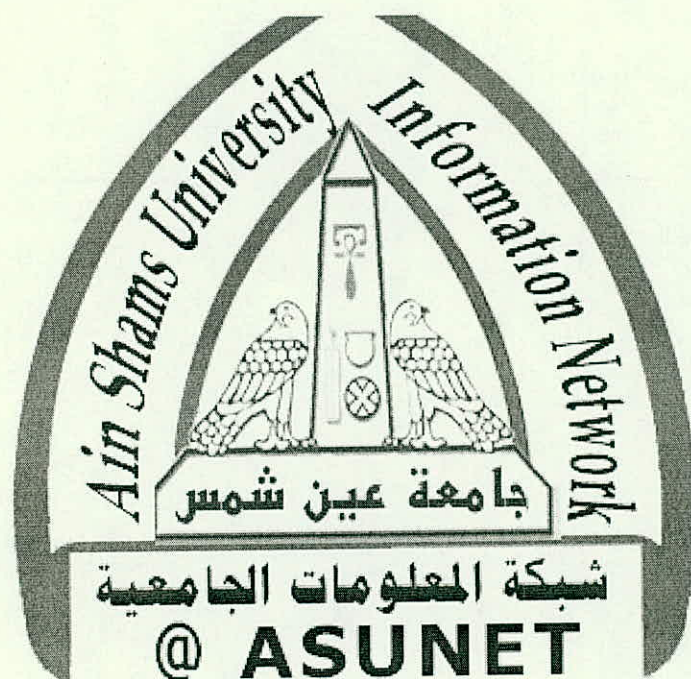
شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

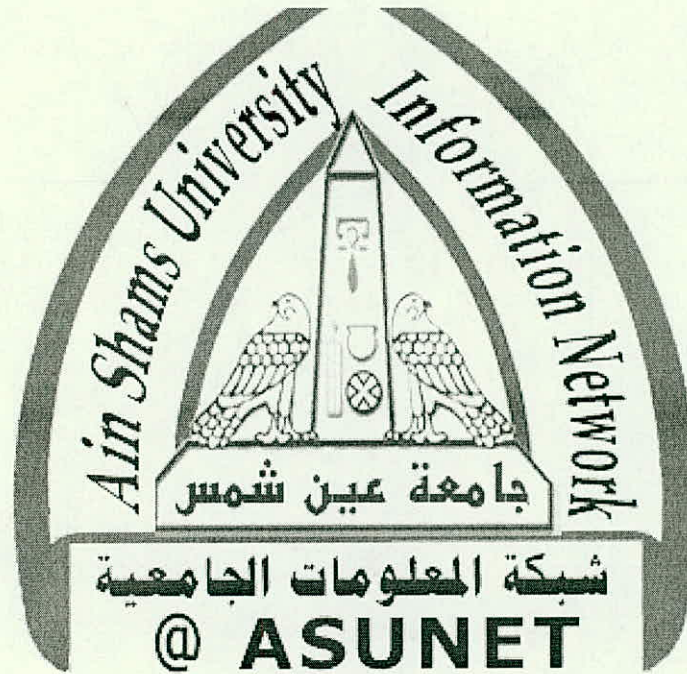
تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات

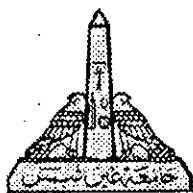
لم ترد بالأصل



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



Ain Shams University
Faculty of Science
Biochemistry Department

**BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE TOXIC
EFFECT OF α -SOLANINE.**

**By
GHADA ZAGHLOUL ABBAS SOLIMAN**

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THESIS
SUBMITTED IN THE FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE
Ph. D. DEGREE IN BIOCHEMISTRY

By
GHADA ZAGHLOUL ABBAS SOLIMAN
(B. Sc.; M. Sc.)

ENTITLED
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EFFECT OF α -SOLANINE.

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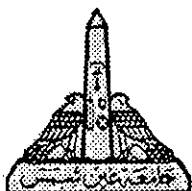
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Approval Sheet

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Title : "Biochemical studies on the Toxic Effect of α -Solanine"

Degree: Ph. D.

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This thesis has been approved by the above committee in charge.

Date / /2000

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا

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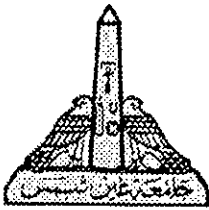
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العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

البقرة آية 32

البقرة آية 32



Ain Shams University
Faculty of Science
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Name : Ghada Zaghloul Abbas Soliman

Degree : Ph. D.

Department : Biochemistry

Faculty : Science

University : Ain Shams University

Graduation Year : 1984

Approval Year : 2000

ABSTRACT

BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES on the TOXIC EFFECT of α -SOLANINE.
GHADA ZAGHLOUL ABBAS SOLIMAN, Ph. D. THESIS (2000),
BIOCHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT, FACULTY of SCIENCE, AIN SHAMS
UNIVERSITY.

ABSTRACT: This study was undertaken to evaluate the toxic effect of α -solanine, *S. nigrum* L. leaves and alkaloid extract of *S. nigrum* L. leaves added at different levels in diets to different groups of rats (orally) for 90 days. Fifty rats were included and divided into 8 groups ($\approx$ 6 rats/group). The groups were as follows: Group 1: control, Group 2: 30 mg *S. nigrum* L. leaves/rat/day, group 3: 100 mg *S. nigrum* L. leaves/rat/day, Group 4: 200 mg *S. nigrum* L. leaves/rat/day, Group 5: 0.04 mg α -solanine/rat/day, Group 6: 0.08 mg α -solanine/rat/day, Group 7: alkaloid extract of 30 mg *S. nigrum* L. leaves/rat/day and Group 8: alkaloid extract of 100 mg *S. nigrum* L. leaves/rat/day. Rats' body weight and food consumption were recorded. Hemoglobin (Hb), hematocrite (HCT), renal & liver functions, lipid profile and neurotransmitters were assayed. Organs as liver, kidney, spleen and heart were weighted and subjected to histopathological examination. Final body weights were higher than initial weight but less than control' weight. Data of the present study suggest that groups 4, 6 & 8 were badly affected by addition of tested materials in the diet. Their liver function tests (AST & ALT, Alk. Phosph.) were significantly increased than control. Their brain & blood serotonin was significantly increased than control while acetylcholinesterase activity was significantly decreased. No significant change in Lipid profile was noticed except phospholipids, which showed a significant increase. Histopathological examination of liver and kidney revealed severe damage as