

# الداء والدواء في جناحي الذباب

الأستاذ الدكتور / مصطفى إبراهيم حمس

أستاذ الحشرات الطبية ومدير مركز أبحاث ودراسات الحشرات الناقلة للأمراض  
كلية العلوم (بنين) - جامعة الأزهر - القاهرة - مصر

## المقدمة

### Phoresy

Alcanos Greenberg (1973) Taylor (1935)  
. Mcoay et al (1982) and Frishman (1980)  
Fouda Breznak (1982)  
Ghanem et al . Hassan et al (1996, 1998a, 1980b, 2000) (1984)  
(1986)

**الحديث النبوي : سندا و متنأ :**

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## الطرق والوسائل المستخدمة

١ - جمع الذباب :

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٢ - تشريح الذباب :

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٣ - عزل الكائنات الدقيقة :

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- 1- Nutrient agar emended with 1% yeast extract.
- 2- Nutrient agar emended with 5% sheep blood
- 3- MaConkey's agar
- 4- Starch nitrate agar
- 5- Tryptose blood agar
- 6- Staphylococcus media

(CFU )

Holt et al., (1944)

. Honda et al (2004)

٤ – التحليل الحصري للنشاط ضد الميكروبي :

٥ – عملية التخمير :

٦ – استخلاص وتنقية المركب الأيضي :

Bioautographic technique

Thin layer and column

pH

. chromatography

(UV)

Spectroscopy

(IR)

Spectrophotometer

Hp mudel MS 5988

Mass spectral Data

٧ – تقييم اقل تركيز مثبط للبكتريا (MIC) :

Agar Diffusion Method

**النتائج والمناقشة**

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**Hassan, et al (1998a)**

% *Bacillus*

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. *Pseudomonas Erwina Salmonella*

. **MacConkey**

**Ahmed et al (1995)**

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**Empusa muscae**

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*Lactobacillus gasseri Salmonella Erwina*

*L. animalis B. circulans :*

. *S. aureus P. aeruginosa B. subtilis*

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*B. Circulans*

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*B. Circulans*

**Thin layer chromatography**

**Mass spectra**

. ( )  $C_{30}H_{37}N_4SO_9$

**Bioautography ( )**

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. **IR**

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. **UV**

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR**

. (Zhang et al 1999)

**Minimum Inhibitory**

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. **Concentration (MIC)**

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**5 µg/ml**

% ,

*S. aureus* *B. subtilis* :



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**الاستنتاج**  
**(وجه الإعجاز العلمي)**

*B. circulans*

*B. circulans*

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5 . 5 µg/ml

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Table (1): The viable plate count of bacterial flora (CFU/ml) isolated from wings of *P. papatasi*, *M. stabulans*, *M. domestica* and *C. pipiens*.

Medium	<i>P. papatasi</i>		<i>M. stabulans</i>		<i>M. domestica</i>		<i>C. pipiens</i>	
	Right wing	Left wing	Right wing	Left wing	Right wing	Left wing	Right wing	Left wing
Nutrient agar with y. extract	$5 \times 10^2$	$2 \times 10^2$	$2.9 \times 10^2$	$3.4 \times 10^2$	$5.1 \times 10^3$	$5.1 \times 10^3$	Nil	Nil
Nutrient blood	$6 \times 10^2$	$1 \times 10^2$	$6.7 \times 10^3$	$5.9 \times 10^3$	Nil	$4.3 \times 10^3$	$3 \times 10^2$	Nil
MacConkey	Nil	Nil	$3.9 \times 10^3$	$3.9 \times 10^3$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Starch nitrate	$1.7 \times 10^2$	Nil	$5 \times 10^2$	$4.8 \times 10^2$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tryptose blood	$1 \times 10^2$	Nil	$3.1 \times 10^3$	$2.7 \times 10^3$	$3.3 \times 10^3$	$3.5 \times 10^3$	$1 \times 10^2$	$1.4 \times 10^2$
Staphylococcus	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table (2): Organisms isolated from wings of the sandfly, the false stable fly, the house fly and the mosquito.

Symbole	Organism
175b	<i>Salmonella arizona</i>
157y	<i>Erwina herbicola</i>
68S	Yeast
165y	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
181y	Yeast
191T	Actinomycete
88T	<i>Bacillus circulans</i>
132T	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
127T	<i>Lactobacillus animalis</i>
98y	<i>Bacillus mycoides</i>
113M	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
201T	<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i>

**Table (3): Antagonistic action of bacterial species between each other grown on nutrient broth amended with yeast extract.**

<i>Organism</i>	<i>S. arizona</i> 175b	<i>E. herbicola</i> 157y	<i>B. subtilis</i> 165y	<i>B. circulans</i> 88T	<i>S. aureus</i> 132T	<i>L. animalis</i> 127T	<i>B. mycoides</i> 98y	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> 113M	<i>L. gasseri</i> 201T
<i>S. arizona</i> 175b	x	-ve	+ve	+ve	+ve	2+ve	-ve	+ve	+ve
<i>E. herbicola</i> 157y	-ve	x	+ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve
<i>B. subtilis</i> 165y	-ve	+ve	x	+ve	2+ve	3+ve	+ve	-ve	+ve
<i>B. circulans</i> 88T	-ve	-ve	-ve	x	+ve	2+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve
<i>S. aureus</i> 132T	-ve	-ve	+ve	+ve	x	3+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve
<i>L. animalis</i> 127T	-ve	-ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	x	-ve	-ve	-ve
<i>B. mycoides</i> 98y	-ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	x	+ve	-ve
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> 113M	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	x	-ve
<i>L. gasseri</i> 201T	+ve	-ve	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve	-ve	x

-ve = no inhibition zone, +ve = weak inhibition zone, 2+ve = moderate inhibition zone, 3+ve = good inhibition zone.

**Table (4): Antagonistic action of most potent bacterial species grown on peptone water during log phase.**

<b>Organism</b>	<b><i>S. aureus</i> 132T</b>	<b><i>P. aeruginosa</i> 113M</b>	<b><i>B. circulans</i> 88T</b>	<b><i>L. animalis</i> 127T</b>	<b><i>B. subtilis</i> 165y</b>
<b><i>S. aureus</i> 132T</b>	x	+ve	4+ve	+ve	4+ve
<b><i>P. aeruginosa</i> 113M</b>	-ve	x	-ve	-ve	-ve
<b><i>B. circulans</i> 88T</b>	±ve	+ve	x	3+ve	+ve
<b><i>L. animalis</i> 127T</b>	-ve	+ve	2+ve	x	2+ve
<b><i>B. subtilis</i> 165y</b>	+ve	+ve	4+ve	2+ve	x

-ve = no inhibition zone, ±ve = doubtful inhibition zone, +ve = weak inhibition zone, 2+ve = moderate inhibition zone, 3+ve = good inhibition zone, 4+ve = very good inhibition zone.

**Table (5): Bioautography and migration ( $R_f$ ) of the active metabolite 88T with various developing solvents.**

<b>Developing solvent system</b>	<b><math>R_f</math> value</b>
<b>Petroleum ether</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Benzene (saturated with water)</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Chloroform (saturated with water)</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Carbon tetrachloride (saturated with water)</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Methanol</b>	<b>0.85</b>
<b>N-Butanol (saturated with water)</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b>Acetone</b>	<b>0.45</b>
<b>Diethyl ether</b>	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Ethyl acetate</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Amyl acetate</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>3% ammonium chloride</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>N-Butanol : pyridine : water (1 : 0.6 : 1)</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>N-Butanol : Acetic acid : water (2 : 1 : 1)</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Distilled water</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>Methylene chloride (1 : 1)</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Table (6): The MIC of active metabolite 88T.**

<b>Test organism</b>	<b>MIC (µg/ml)</b>
<b>Reference strains:</b>	
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> NCTC 8236	<5
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> NCTC 8241	<5
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i> ATCC 9341	12
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> NCTC 7447	12
<i>E. coli</i> BPP01	16
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 10145	83
<i>Klebsiella pneumonia</i> NCIB 9111	18
<i>Candida albicans</i> IMRU 3669	94
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> CBS 1171	94
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> LTU 131	>100
<b>Local isolates:</b>	
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> 165y	<5
<i>Bacillus mycoides</i> 98y	<5
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 132T	<5
<i>Lactobacillus animalis</i> 127T	32
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i> 201T	40
<i>Salmonella arizona</i> 175b	<5
<i>Erwina herbicola</i> 157y	>100
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> 113M	>100
<i>Yeast</i> 181y	>100
<i>Yeast</i> 68y	>100

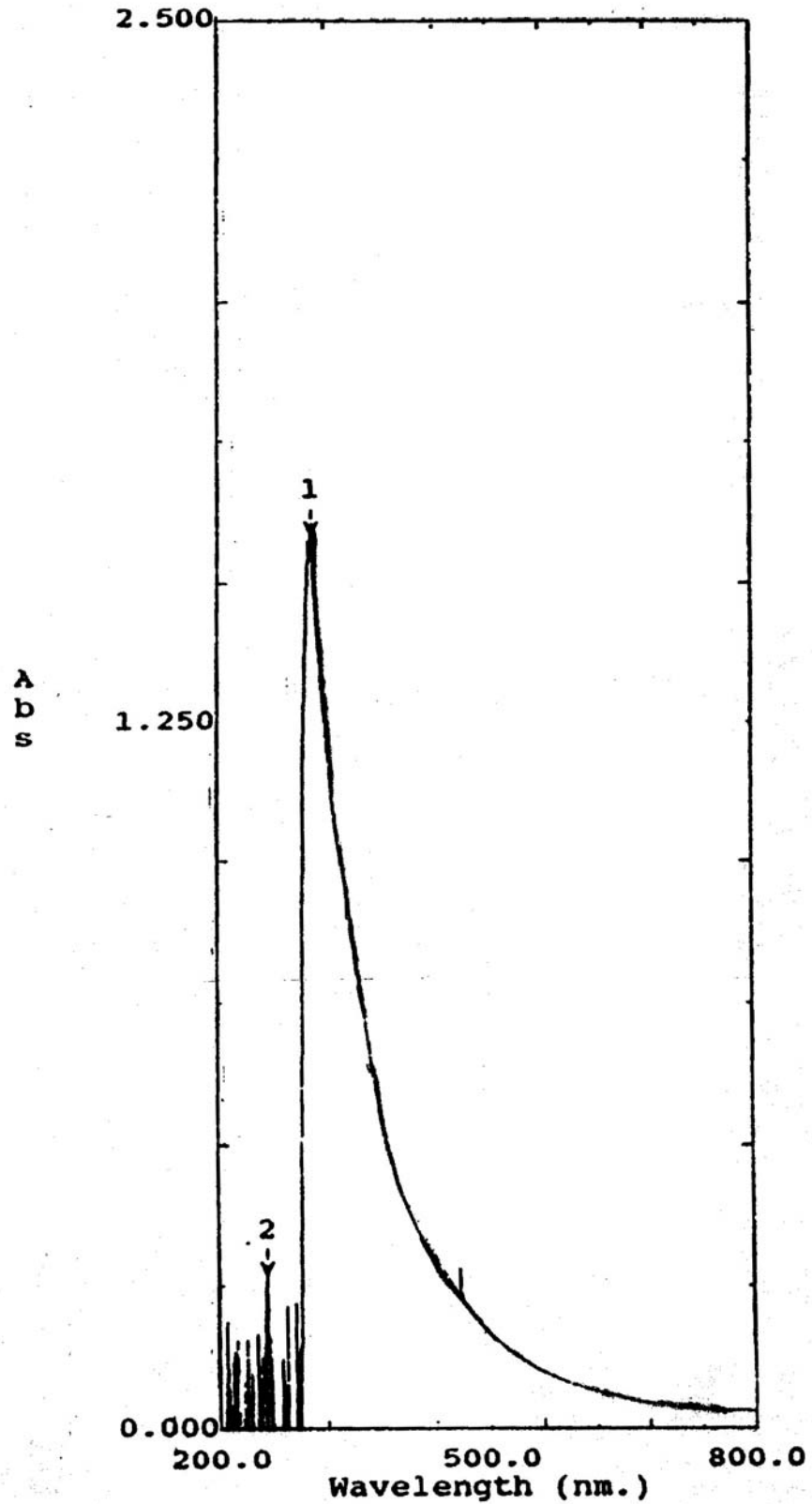


Fig. (1): A simplified scheme for the extraction, isolation and purification of the active metabolite 88T biosynthesized by *Bacillus circulans* 88T.



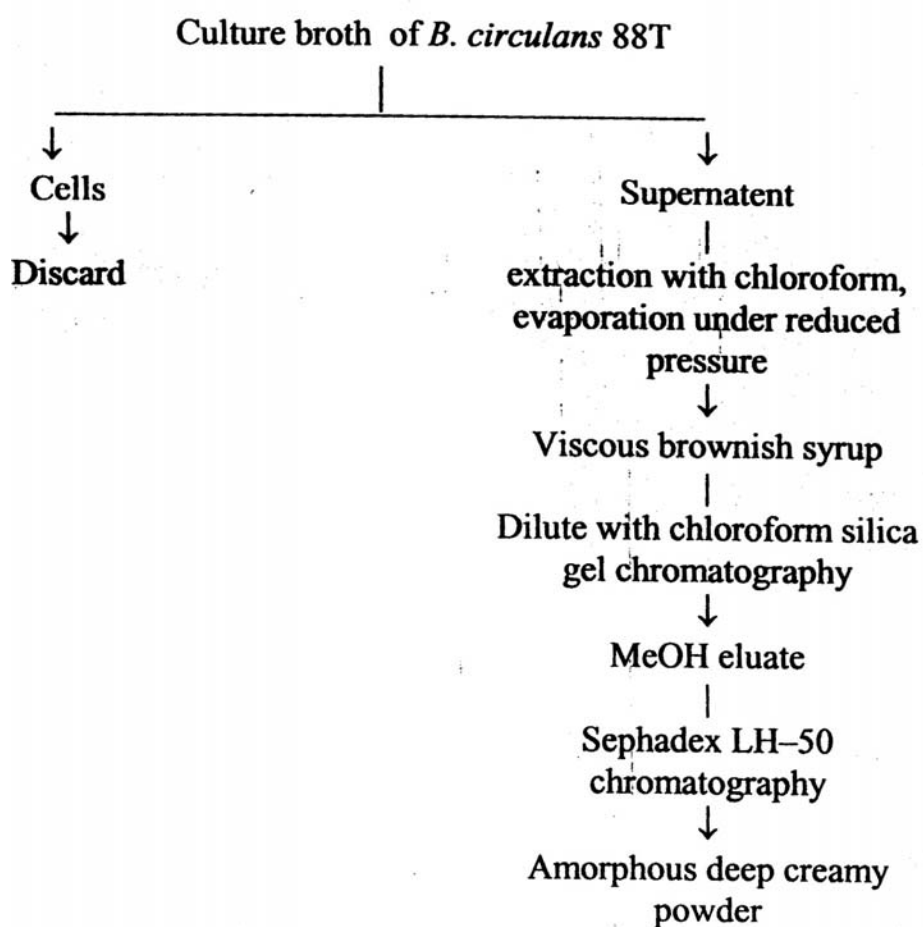


Fig. (2): A simplified scheme for the extraction, isolation and purification of the active metabolite 88T biosynthesized by *Bacillus circulans* 88T

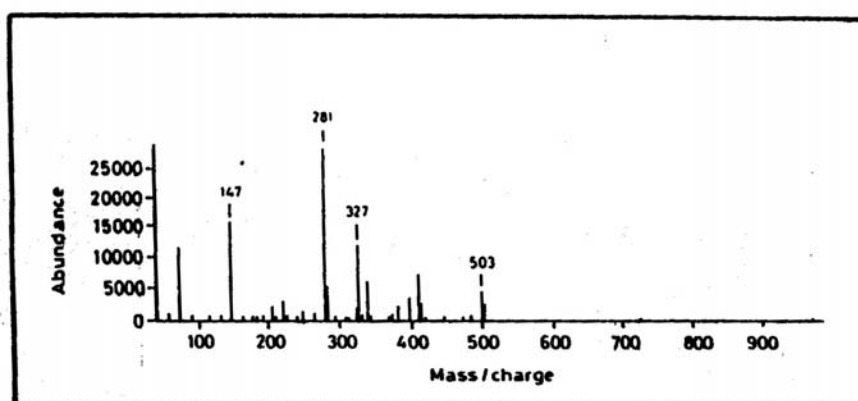


Fig. (3): Mass spectrum of the active metabolite 88T



Fig. (4): IR spectrum of the active metabolite 88T.

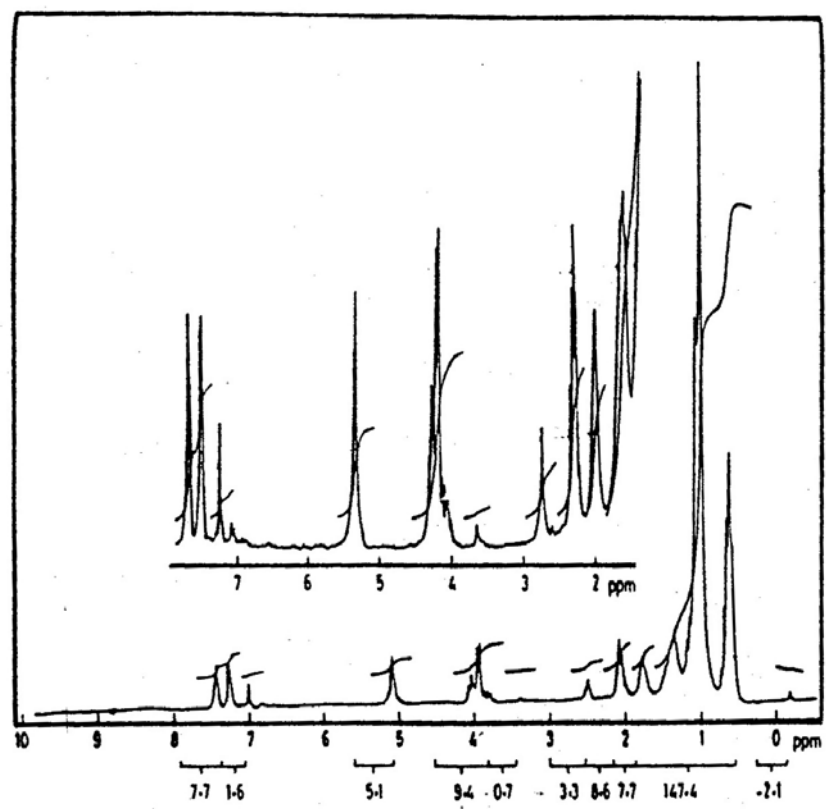


Fig. (5): <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of the active metabolite 88T.

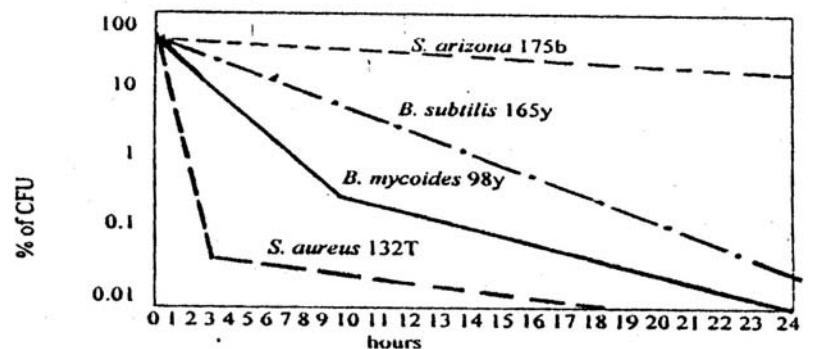


Fig. (6): The time killing curves of the active metabolite 88T using *Bacillus mycoides* 98y, *Bacillus subtilis* 165y, *Staphylococcus aureus* 132T and *Salmonella arizona* 175b.

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## المراجع

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