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# 4<sup>th</sup> International Pharma & Clinical Pharmacy Congress

November 07-09, 2016 Las Vegas, Nevada, USA

## Keynote Forum (Day 1)



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## Roseane Maria Maia Santos

South University School of Pharmacy, USA

### The Search for genomic markers for coffee consumption

The turnaround of the millennium brought us lots of expectation in terms of world market globalization economy, planet environment preservation and energy resources to mention a few. However, one of the most important discoveries in the science field was the unveiling of the human genome. Since then, most of the attention has turned to understanding the function of many genes and genomic fragments and their relationship with human pathophysiology. Much has been accomplished so far, such as *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* markers for breast cancer; *HOXB13* gene for prostate cancer; *APOE ε4* for Alzheimer's disease and many others that lead to the possibility of genetic testing to predict the risk of developing the disease, if the mutant variant gene is expressed in the individual genome.

Coffee is the mostly widely consumed beverage worldwide with known health benefits. The genomic approach to search for specific regions in the human DNA that are highly expressed within the coffee consumers is also a recent phenomenon. Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified a number of regions of interest associated with coffee consumption. A consortium actually was created with the participation of researchers from all over the world, in an effort to accelerate these findings. The purpose is to understand the relationship between parts of the human DNA and the increased or decreased coffee use and its correlation with the prevention of a series of diseases as type-2 diabetes, cancers and neurodegenerative diseases that account for the majority of the chronic disorders that afflict our post-millennium population.

### Biography

Santos has completed his PhD from SUNY at Buffalo and is an Associate Professor at Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences at School of Pharmacy. She has a company devoted to research and consultancy, Dr. Coffee in Savannah as well as a laboratory devoted to research on Coffee and health benefits. She has published many papers, participated as peer reviewer for various journals and has written chapters and textbooks in Portuguese, English and Korean.

[rsantos@southuniversity.edu](mailto:rsantos@southuniversity.edu)

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**Monika I Konaklieva**

American University, USA

## Molecular targets of b-lactams-beyond the usual suspects

**b**-Lactams have historically been viewed as a class of antimicrobials. However, this paradigm is shifting towards a focus on their ability to function as inhibitors of bacterial enzymes, particularly those involved in broad-spectrum b-lactam resistance, i.e., extended spectrum b-lactamases (ESBL). This shift in focus is the result of the recognition of the b-lactam's ability to acylate enzymes, the majority of which have serine as nucleophile in the active site. In addition to being inhibitors of bacterial enzymes, b-lactams also inhibit viral and mammalian serine enzymes demonstrating inter-kingdom activity. The focus of this presentation is on the evaluation of the potential of b-lactam antibiotics as inhibitors of the serine enzymes of both prokaryotic and eukaryotic origin, with specific focus on the structure-function relationship of b-lactams as antimicrobial and antineoplastic agents.

## Biography

Monika Konaklieva completed her PhD in Chemistry - Organic Synthesis from SUNY Buffalo -1997, and became a visiting professor in Medicinal Chemistry at Midwestern University, Chicago, Illinois (1997-1999). She is currently an Associate Professor at American University. She has published more than 40 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of several chemistry journals publishing in the areas of organic and medicinal chemistry.

[mkonak@american.edu](mailto:mkonak@american.edu)



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## Keynote Forum (Day 2)





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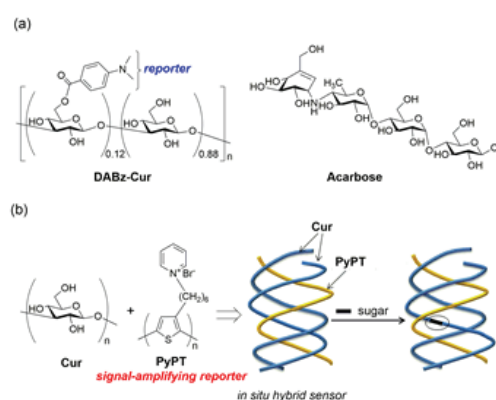
## Gaku Fukuhara

Osaka University, Japan

### Pharmaceutical Oligosaccharide sensing by a chemical approach

Selective sensing of oligosaccharides in aqueous media is a challenge in current chemistry due to their heavy hydration and stereochemical diversity. Thus, the development of selective saccharide sensor that functions in aqueous media is of particular significance and benefit not only from the scientific but also from the application point of view.

In this study, we synthesized reporter-modified curdlan (DABz-Cur) as a saccharide chemosensor, and investigated its abilities for sensing a variety of oligosaccharides by using circular dichroism spectroscopy to find a specifically high sensitivity for one of tetrasaccharides, i.e. acarbose shown in Figure 1a. Acarbose is a drug to treat type-2 diabetes mellitus and obesity by inhibiting  $\alpha$ -glucosidase that releases glucose from higher carbohydrates, and therefore its detection is of particular significance from the diagnostic viewpoint. The saccharide sensing results of further interesting approach by an in situ hybrid sensor with Cur and PyPT in Figure 1b and their detailed supramolecular complexation will be discussed.



### Biography

Gaku Fukuhara was born in Hyogo, Japan in 1979. He earned his PhD degree in 2007 (Osaka University). After earning PhD degree, he moved to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to work with Professor Timothy M. Swager. He is currently an Assistant Professor in Osaka University since 2008. Now, he is appointed as a Guest Editor of *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry*. He is an author of 77 papers, patents, books, and accounts.

[gaku@chem.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp](mailto:gaku@chem.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp)

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## Diallo Yacouba L

Hospital du Mali, Mali

### Hemostasis property of Malian herbal plant used to manage bleeding event

**Introduction:** Bleeding diseases management is a big challenge in developing countries where diagnosis and drug access are not easy. In Mali 80-90% of the population frequently used medicinal plant with a good response. Unfortunately, knowledge on these plants is undocumented. Here, we investigated ten herbal plants currently used by traditional practitioners in Dioila district (Mali) to treat bleeding conditions. The aim of this study was to investigate the coagulation properties of these plants and identified the substance responsible for different hemostasis properties.

**Materials & Methods:** The hemostasis properties of water, ethanol and dichloromethane extracts from ten plants have been investigated. The plants were selected after ethnobotanical survey conducted in Dioila area in Mali. Fifteen traditional practitioners were interviewed in the survey and the ten plants currently used according to their high level of fidelity were retained for this study. The effect of the extracts on hemostasis parameters was investigated using whole blood from healthy donor. All extracts were incubated with whole blood at the final concentration of 0.25 g/L. Activating platelet time aPTT and thrombin time were measured using coagulation automate (STA satellite®) at 0 and 30 min after incubation. Buffer was used as a control in the same condition. Results were expressed as ratio for aPTT and percentage for Thrombin time. All tests were performed in double.

**Results:** We have investigated the effect of twelve extracts from ten plants on aPTT and thrombin time at (0 and 30 min) after incubation. aPTT measurement directly after incubation showed that eleven extracts gave a result lower than 1.2. Only extracts from *Pteleopsis myrtifolia* bark and trunk, induced an aPTT beyond 1.2. After 30 min incubation, aPTT value from all extracts was lower than 1.2. In contrast, it seems that prothrombin time was not strongly modified by any extract.

**Conclusion:** Some extracts from herbal plants modified aPPT which could be associated to a hemostatic effect. More investigations are needed in order to confirm these findings.

### Biography

Diallo Yacouba L successively achieved his Medical study degree in 2000, the Hematology Special Training in Ivory Coast in 2008, Clinical Hemostasis and Thrombosis Interuniversity Diploma in Lyon in 2009 and a Master's degree in Vessel Biology, Physiology and Pathology from Paris University, France in 2010. His research interest topic is hemostatis, especially in bleeding disease such us hemophilia. Due to the poor financial condition of the population in his country, he is keenly interested to improve bleeding diseases treatment with medicinal plants. He is a member of many national and international scientist societies of Hematology and Hemostasis.

[yldiallomi@gmail.com](mailto:yldiallomi@gmail.com)