

## ***Dedication***

***To the soul of my father .  
To my lovely mother .  
To my dear brothers and sisters .***

## **Acknowledgment**

***My praise and thanks to Allah the most Gracious ,the most Merciful ,who gave me the strength to conduct such work .***

***I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor professor Mohamed Abdel Kharim for his careful supervision , valuable advices and kindness .***

***Thanks are extended to my co-supervisor ,Dr. Dafalla Hag Ali for his tremendous help.***

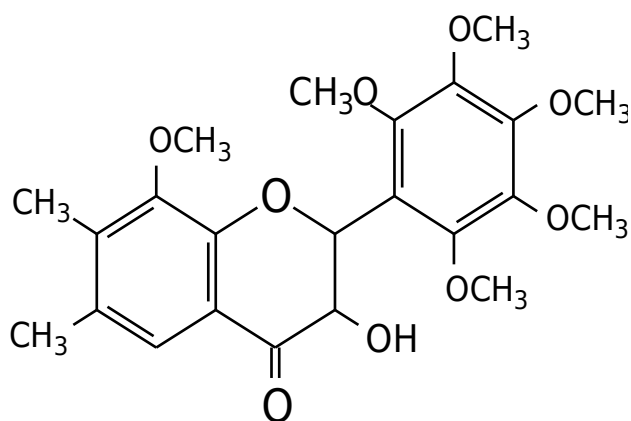
***My sincere appreciation is due to my dear sister Bab Elsalam for her encouragement and support .***

***Thanks for my dear Awad Elkharim . for his help.***

***Thanksare also due to all those who helped and encouragement me to do this work .***

# Abstract

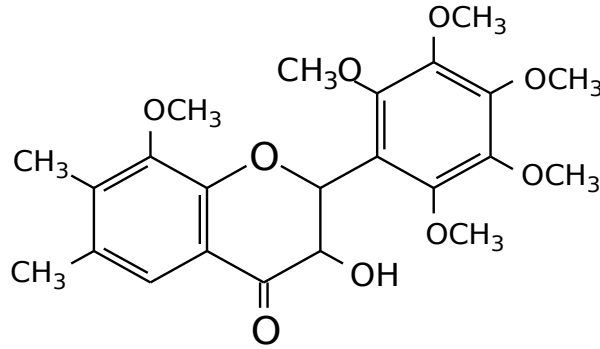
The flavonoids of the leaves of *Psidium Guajava* was investigated .Extraction of the leaves with 95% ethanol gave a crude .Phytochemical screening revealed the presence of flavonoids , steroids and the absence of alkaloids . The crude was fractionated over silica gel with acetic acid 30% only a single flavonoid was detected on UV light .The structure of the flavonoid was elucidated on basis of its spectral data and the following tentative structure was proposed .



Both of pure flavonoid and the crude extract of the leaves were subjected to antibacterial activity. The crude product was found to be potent against: *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmoneella typhimurium*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Candida albicans*. However the pure flavonoid showed weak antibacterial activity.

## الخلاصة

لقد درست فلافونيدات أوراق الجوافه وتم الحصول على ناتج خام عند استخلاص الاوراق ب 95% من الايثانول اختبارات الكشف الكيميائي بينت وجود الفلافونيدات ,الاستريديات وعدم وجود القلويدات. عند تنقية الخام بالسيليكا جل التي استخدم فيها 30% من حمض الخليك اتضح وجود فلافونيد واحد تحت الضوء فوق البنفسجي .وقد اقترح التركيب التالي بناء علي البيانات الطيفية .



كل من نقي الفلافونيد والخام المستخلص اخضع لاختبار مقاومة النشاط البكتيري , حيث اظهر الخام المستخلص مقاومه لبعض أنواع البكتريا والفطريات . بينما اظهر نقي الفلافونيد مقاومه ضعيفه للنشاط البكتيري .

# Table of Contents

Topics	Pages
<b>Dedication</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Acknowledgment</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>الخلاصة</b>	<b>IV</b>
Table of Contents	<b>V</b>
<b>Chapter one</b>	
Introduction	<b>1</b>
General approach	<b>1</b>
Classification of flavonoids	<b>7</b>
Anthocanins	<b>8</b>
<b>Anthocyanidins</b>	<b>8</b>
Flavonols	<b>10</b>
Flavones	<b>11</b>
Glycosylated flavones	<b>12</b>
Isoflavonoids	<b>13</b>
<b>Minor flavonoids</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Isoflavones</b>	<b>14</b>
Chalcones	<b>16</b>
Aurones	<b>17</b>

Xanthones	<b>17</b>
Neoflavonoids	<b>18</b>
<b>Medicinal uses of flavonoids</b>	<b>19</b>
Methods of extraction and separation	<b>20</b>
extraction	<b>20</b>
Pressurized liquid extraction	<b>21</b>
Supercritical fluid extraction	<b>21</b>
Ultraviolet-assisted extraction	<b>22</b>
Microwave-assisted extraction	<b>22</b>
Separation	<b>22</b>
Identification	<b>24</b>
Ultraviolet and visible absorption spectroscopy	<b>25</b>
Flavones and flavonols	<b>26</b>
Isoflavones, flavanones and dihydroflavonols	<b>27</b>
Chalcones and aurones	<b>28</b>
Anthothyanidins and anthocyanins	<b>29</b>
The structural significance of sodium methoxide – induced shift	<b>30</b>
The structural significance of sodium acetate – induced shift	<b>32</b>
The structural significance of borate- induced shift	<b>33</b>
The structural significance of aluminium chloride- induced shift	<b>33</b>
Infra-red spectroscopy	<b>36</b>
Proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy	<b>37</b>

A- ring protons	<b>38</b>
B – ring protons	<b>39</b>
C- ring protons	<b>39</b>
<i>Psidiumguajava</i>	<b>40</b>
Chemical constituents and properties	<b>41</b>
Aim of this study	<b>43</b>
<b>Chapter two</b>	
Experimental	<b>44</b>
Preparation of plant material	<b>44</b>
Phytochemical screening .	<b>44</b>
Preparation of test reagents	<b>44</b>
Preparation of the plant extract	<b>45</b>
Test for flavonoids .	<b>45</b>
Test for Steroids .	<b>45</b>
Test for Alkaloids .	<b>46</b>
Extraction of Flavonoids from <i>Psidiumguajava</i>	<b>46</b>
Column Chromatography .	<b>46</b>
Thin –layer Chromatography .	<b>46</b>
Preparative Thin –Layer Chromatography .	<b>47</b>
Preparation of shift reagents	<b>47</b>
Anti-microbial activity .	<b>48</b>
Preparation of standard test organisms	<b>48</b>

Testing for antibacterial activity	<b>48</b>
<b>Chapter three</b>	
<b>Results and Discussion</b>	<b>50</b>
Phytochemical screening .	<b>50</b>
Extraction of Flavonoids from <i>Psidium guajava</i> .	
Thin –layer and Column chromatography .	<b>50</b>
Preparative TLC .	<b>50</b>
Spectral data of compound I.	<b>51</b>
Antibacterial activity .	<b>63</b>
References .	<b>48</b>
<b>Tables</b>	
Properties of the different classes of flavonoids.	<b>5</b>
Colour properties of flavonoids in visible and ultraviolet light	<b>6</b>
Antibacterial activity of <i>Psidium Guajava</i> against standard organisms	<b>63</b>