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Studies on bioactive compounds isolated from marine Streptomyces rochei (MTCC 10109) of visakhapatnam sea coast

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A potent bioactive compound has been screened and identified from the extracellular fraction of the marine *Streptomyces rochei* (MTCC 10109). These constituents were preliminarily screened through TLC through various solvent systems. The putative constituent screened was subjected to preparative separation and fractionation by silica gel column and then purity were analyzed by C_{18} Silica gel column. The high pure fraction of putative compound was further analyzed through LC-MS, FT-IR and NMR spectrometry for the elucidation of structure for the fractioned putative constituent. The antibiotic compound was consist of major macrolide type of polyketide, showed the UV λ_{max} absorption spectra at 258.5nm and molecular weight 489. The bioactive compound isolated from *Streptomyces rochei* (MTCC 10109) showed most potent antimicrobial activity against gram positive and fugal pathogenic species (*Candida albicana and Staphylococcus aureus*) but comparatively lower activity against gram negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli*), antiangiogenesis activity against chick embryo and *in-vitro* antiproliferative activity against HeLa and HepG2 cell lines.

Biography

Gopi Reddy Nakka has completed his M.Sc from Andhra University and doing doctoral studies from Department of Biotechnology, GIS, GITAM University. His research interest is marine microbial natural bioactive compounds and enzymes on which he has done a lot of laboratory work. He has published more than 11 papers in reputed international and national journals, presented several oral and poster presentations in international and national conferences. He also participated in various seminars, workshop, short term refresher and training previously.

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A highly sensitive RP-HPLC method for estimation of desvenlafaxine in artificial urine

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Desvenlafaxine (DSV) is a novel serotonin (5HT) and nor-epinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) which is currently used for the treatment of major depressive disorder and is being studied for use in the management of vasomotor symptoms in postmenopausal women. DSV is a major active metabolite of venlafaxine. DSV has only 30 % of protein binding and approximately 45% of the total oral dose of DSV is excreted unchanged in urine. The chromatographic separation was performed with acetonitrile and phosphate buffer in the ratio of 25:75 at a flow rate of 1 ml/min with UV detection at 224 nm. The method is validated for precision, linearity, recovery and stability. The linear regression analysis data for the calibration plots showed a good linear relationship over a concentration range of 5-30 ppm. The percentage relative standard deviation (%RSD) values of precision were < 2, which indicate that the method has good reproducibility.

The developed and validated method was successfully employed for the analysis of Desvenlafaxine.

Biography

Vishal Daval Shelke is pursuing M. Pharm in Quality Assurance Techniques at Sinhgad Institute of Pharmacy, Narhe, Pune.

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