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P1022**Antioxidative and wound healing properties of *Crateva adansonii* DC**

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Leaves of *Crateva adansonii* DC, a small bush found in Togo, are widely used in traditional medicine to cure infectious abscess. Traditional healers harvest only young leaves and sprouts early in the morning in order to prepare their drugs. To validate this ancestral practice, we performed a phytochemical screening of various *C. adansonii* leaves samples collected in different places, at different time and at different ages.

Using antioxidant activity as selection criteria, optimal extracts were obtained with sprout leaves, collected at 5:00 am in Djidjilé. Wound healing potential was then investigated for several extracts in vitro on keratinocytes stimulated by *Staphylococcus aureus* proteins. Anti-inflammatory activity was highlighted with flavonoids-rich extracts, especially against TNF α . Those results validate the traditional practices and the potential of *C. adansonii* as wound healing drug.

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P1023**Antioxidant activity, Bioactive Compounds Content and Identification of Phenolic from Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* L. Walp) biofortified**

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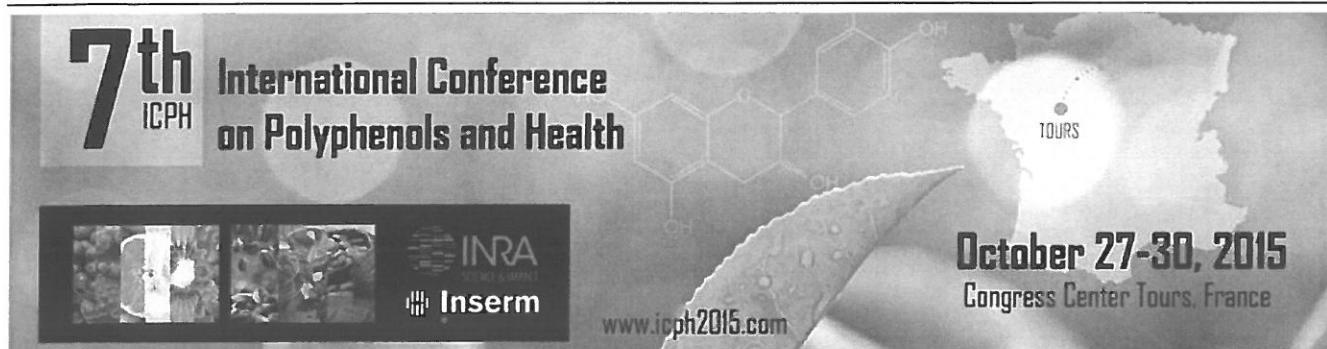
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Micronutrient deficiency affects people worldwide, especially poor families in developing countries. The biotechnology techniques are able to improve the micronutrient quality of staple crops and they are a new strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies. Legumes are an important source of nutrients and natural antioxidants. Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* L. Walp) is the most popular grain legume in Brazil and it is a very important subsistence crop in semi-arid regions. This study aimed to evaluate mineral content, antioxidant activity and identification of phenolic from cowpea cv. BRS – Xiquexique. The mineral content was determined by plasma emission spectrometry - ICP. Acetone 80% extracts (v/v) was made for measure the total fenolic content (TPC) and antioxidant activity (AA). The TPC was evaluated by Folin reagent and AA was tested using DPPH and ABTS assay. The phenolic content were identified and quantified by HPLC-DAD. In vitro colorimetric method was used to measure total flavonoids. The major minerals (mg.100 g-1): Calcium – 88; Potassium - 1034; Phosphorus - 505; Magnesium - 115; Zinc - 3.24; Iron – 7.6. The TPC obtained was 199.05 mg gallic acid equivalents (GAE) .100 g-1. The cowpea exhibited high AA by DPPH (575.4 TEAC μ M.100 g-1) and ABTS (608.5 TEAC μ M.100 g-1) assay. Four phenolic compounds were identified: catechin (2.07 mg.100g-1), gallic (67.19 mg.100 g-1), ferulic (32.07 mg.100 g-1) and clorogenic (3.08 mg.100 g-1). Moreover, it presented significant amounts of flavonoids (67.96 mg of quercetin.100 g-1). This study demonstrated that cowpea cv. BRS – Xiquexique could serve as potential source of antioxidants and minerals.

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CONTENTS

Welcoming message	3
Committees	4
Program at a glance	5
Conference center plan	6
Scientific program	.....	7
Guidelines for scientific communications	.....	18
Social program	.....	19
General information	.....	20
Sponsors	.....	23
Invited speaker biographies	.....	24
Abstracts		
Invited lectures	.....	35
Selected communications	.....	79
Posters		
A: Polyphenol bioavailability and exposure assessment.....		103
B: Polyphenols in obesity, metabolic syndrome and diabetes		127
C: Neuro-cognitive effects of polyphenols		159
D: Polyphenols and cancer prevention		169
E: Polyphenols in cardiovascular diseases		183
F: Innovative approaches in polyphenol research		201
G: Mechanisms of action of polyphenols		213
H: Polyphenols and gut Microbiota interactions		235
I: Polyphenols in other diseases		243
J: Polyphenols and Food Processing		261
K: Other topics		277
Authors index	.....	303
COST Action FA1403 POSITIVE satellite symposium.....		317