

SERPYLLUM L., *THYMUS*

, 2017.

UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE
FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY AND METALLURGY

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**OPTIMIZATION OF THE EXTRACTION
PROCESS FROM *THYMUS SERPYLLUM*
L. HERB, BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES
AND ENCAPSULATION OF EXTRACTS**

Doctoral Dissertation

Belgrade, 2017

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, 2013. 2017.

(*HPLC/DAD*),

(*LC/DAD/MS*),

(, *FTIR* *SEM* ,

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, 3, 13-20

THYMUS

SERPYLLUM L.,

Thymus serpyllum L. (Lamiaceae)

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(1)
, (2)
(3)
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LC/DAD/MS

9

T. serpyllum: 6,8- -C-

, 6- 7-O- ,

7-O-

I,

HPLC/DAD

(ABTS,

DPPH

(*Bacillus cereus*,

Enterococcus faecalis, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Yersinia enterocolitica* *Candida albicans*).

(

(FTIR),

(SEM)

(DSC).

(

FTIR

, 37°C

: *Thymus serpyllum*,

:

:

:

OPTIMIZATION OF THE EXTRACTION PROCESS OF *THYMUS SERPYLLUM* L. HERB, BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES AND ENCAPSULATION OF EXTRACTS

Summary

Thymus serpyllum L. (Lamiaceae), well-known as wild thyme, is a perennial subshrub, abundant in polyphenols compounds, which possess antioxidant, antimicrobial, antihypertensive, antispasmodic, antiinflammatory, anticarcinogenic, anti-allergic and anxiolytic properties. The optimization of extraction represents the first step in obtaining the maximum yield of active compounds from plant sources, which are safe and natural alternative to synthetic components. Polyphenols instability during food processing, distribution or storage, and in the gastrointestinal tract, limits their activity and potential health benefits. The encapsulation of polyphenols can overcome the drawbacks of their instability, alleviate unpleasant tastes or flavors, and improve the bioavailability and half-life of the compounds.

The aims of this doctoral dissertation were (1) optimization of polyphenols extraction from wild thyme herb, (2) chemical and biological characterization of obtained extracts and (3) gelatin encapsulation of extracts.

The optimization of extraction was carried out through varying factors of interest, particle size, solid-to-solvent ration, solvent type, extraction time and extraction procedures (maceration, heat-, ultrasound- and microwave-assisted extraction). The optimal conditions for achieving the highest content of polyphenols differed depending on used extraction method. The highest content of total polyphenols was detected in the extracts obtained using microwave-assisted extraction.

Using LC/DAD/MS, 9 polyphenolic compounds were identified in selected wild thyme extract: 6,8-di-C-glucosylapigenin, chlorogenic acid, 6-hydroxyluteolin 7-O-glucoside, caffeic acid, luteolin 7-O-glucuronide, apigenin glucuronide, salvianolic acid K, rosmarinic acid and salvianolic acid I. According to the HPLC/DAD analysis, their concentrations differed depending on used extraction procedure.

Antioxidant activity was confirmed in three tests (ABTS, DPPH and β -carotene bleaching methods), whereas antimicrobial potential was shown against all investigated

stains (*Bacillus cereus*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Yersinia enterocolitica* and *Candida albicans*). In the experimental procedure on the isolated rat ileum, the extracts have shown spasmolytic effect on spontaneous contractions and contractions induced by acetylcholine, potassium, barium and calcium chloride.

Different extraction techniques and drying/encapsulation methods (lyophilization and spray drying) have influenced physical-chemical characteristics of the obtained pure wild thyme extracts and gelatin encapsulated extracts. It was confirmed by the results obtained in the analyses of total polyphenols, flavonoids, sugars and peptides, particle size distribution, zeta potential, bulk density and solubility, as well as using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The process of lyophilization has preserved a larger amount of polyphenols and flavonoids, whereas spray dried extracts possessed higher content of sugars in comparison to lyophilized parallels. Thermal stability and solubility of lyophilized encapsulated extracts (large particles of irregular shape) were significantly higher in comparison to stability and solubility of spray dried parallels. On the other hand, stabilizing interactions between encapsulated compounds and a carrier, ie. gelatin, and higher bulk density were noticed in spray dried particles (small uniform spheres and pseudo-spheres). FTIR analysis confirmed the presence of carbohydrates, polyphenols, flavonoids, monoterpenes and carboxylates in extracts, as well as successful incorporation of extracts into gelatin microcapsules. In Franz diffusion cell at room temperature, lyophilized gelatin microparticles provided increase of diffusion resistance and consequently released a smaller amount of polyphenols, whereas at 37°C spray dried gelatin microspheres have shown higher diffusion resistance and slower release of polyphenols.

Key words: *Thymus serpyllum*, polyphenols, optimization of extraction, chemical characterization, biological activity, encapsulation

Scientific field: Technological Engineering

Scientific discipline: Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology

UDC number:

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		178
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1.1. (*Thymus serpyllum* L.)

Lamiaceae, 200

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(, 2005).

(, 2014; Rababah , 2010).

Thymus, 350 ,

Thymus

Thymus, : ,

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Thymus serpyllum *T. vulgaris*.

Serpylli herba *Thymus* (

, 2011; , 2015).

(*T. serpyllum* L.), Lamiaceae

Thymus, , -

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serpyllum,

20-30 cm.

Farooqi et al., 2005). (Aziz Rehman, 2008; Miron et al., 2011; Miron et al., 2006; Miron et al., 2011). (Farooqi et al., 2014; Farooqi et al., 2005). (Miron et al., 2011; Miron et al., 1977).



1.1. (*Thymus serpyllum* L.)

1.2.

(Roby et al., 2013).

(Viuda-Martos et al., 2010; et al., 2012; Costa et al., 2012).

“ (Roby et al., 2013).

Food and Drug

Administration (FDA),

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(FDA, 2015).

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(et al., 2010).

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2012).

(Aziz Rehman, 2008; Miron et al., 2011; et al., 2014; *PDR for*

Herbal Medicines, 2004).

XV

(., 2014). XVI XVII *T. serpyllum* (Adams ., 2012). (Aziz Rehman, 2008; ., 1977). (Mustafa ., 2015; ., 2007). (Gairola ., 2014). (., 2013). (., 1977; Hussain ., 2013). *T. serpyllum* (., 2004). (Kayani ., 2014). (PDR for Herbal Medicines, 2004; ., 1977). (PDR for Herbal Medicines, 2004). (Aziz Rehman, 2008; Kozuharova ., 2013; Mati Boer, 2011; PDR for Herbal Medicines, 2004).

T. serpyllum

(, 2014).
(Aziz Rehman, 2008).

(, 2015).

1.3.

2006; , 2014; Pinelo , 2005; (, 2009).

Digitalis lanata,

Atropa belladonna,

Solanaceae,

Papaver somniferum,

Salix alba,

Cinchona spp., (, 2004; Rang , 2005; Heinrich , 2014).

T. serpyllum

(Senatore, 1996). , 0,1 1% (, 2013).

, 1,8- , , , *p*- , , , - , - , - , (PDR for Herbal Medicines, 2004).

(Amorati , 2013; Zheng Wang, 2001).

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je (PDR for Herbal Medicines, 2004).

T. serpyllum,

(- , 2013).

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(PDR for Herbal Medicines, 2004).

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T. serpyllum

(et al., 2014).

(Hussain et al., 2013).

(Mata et al., 2007).

T. serpyllum (et al., 2006; Miron et al., 2011; et al., 2014; Hussain et al., 2013).

T. serpyllum

(et al., 2007).

DPPH

et al., 2013).

in vitro

Thymus,

DPPH

Fe^{3+} Fe^{2+}

- , *Streptococcus mutans*, *S. salivarius*, *S. sanguinis*, *S. pyogenes*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Staphylococcus aureus* *Candida albicans* (et al., 2014).

Pseudomonas aeruginosa, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enterica* *Proteus mirabilis* (et al., 2011; et al., 2014).

Bacillus subtilis *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

T. serpyllum (Rasooli Mirmostafa, 2002).

Moreno (2006). *T. serpyllum*, *Fusarium solani*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Microsporium canis* (Aziz Rehman, 2008). *Alternaria species*, *C. albicans*, *C. glabrata*, *F. solani*, *F. moniliforme* (Rehman, 2009). *T. serpyllum*, *Aspergillus ochraceus*, *A. carbonarius*, *A. niger*, (Lee, 2011). (Amer Mehlhorn, 2006; Singh, Singh, 1991).

1.4.

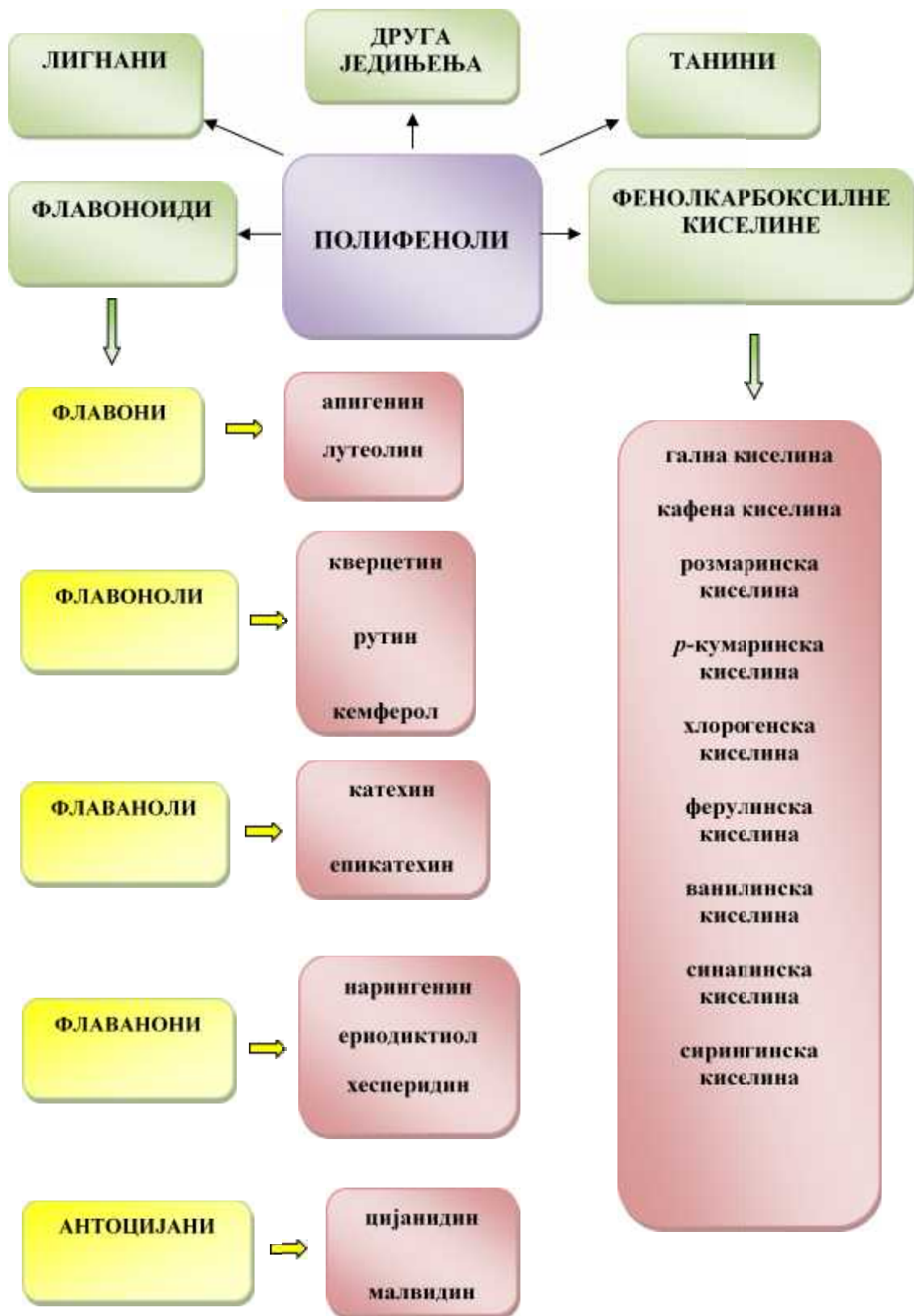
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(Verma Shukla, 2015; Wink, 2016; , 2004).

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Shahidi, 2006).
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Lamiaceae
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(Boros ., 2010; ., 2009).

(Boros ., 2010; Mustafa Turner, 2011).

(, 2004; Shahidi Ambigaipalan, 2015).

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(Grande ., 2004; - ., 2013).

“ ”

(Boros ., 2010; ., 2015; Hossain ., 2011; Costa ., 2015).

(Boros ., 2010).

(Boros ., 2010; Galván D’Alessandro ., 2012; Proestos ., 2005; Hossain ., 2011).

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(Boros ., 2010; Singh ., 2016).

(Singh ., 2016).

(Li ., 2016).

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(Lee

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S. mutans (Proestos ., 2005).

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(., 2004; Munin Edwards-Lévy, 2011;

Edwards-Lévy, 2011).

Edwards-Lévy, 2011; Rice-Evans ., 1995).

(Naczk Shahidi, 2006).

(Fayad ., 2013).

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(Costa .., 2012).

(Boros .., 2010).

(Viuda-Martos .., 2010; Costa .., 2012).

1.5.

(Moon Shibamoto, 2009).

.., 2008).

(Ningappa

2011; Mata .., 2007; Parejo .., 2002).

(Andreescu ..,

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(Valko *et al.*, 2007;

(Valko *et al.*, 2007; Mata *et al.*, 2007; Rahimi *et al.*, 2005).

(Andreescu

et al., 2011; Löliger, 1991).

Na⁺, K⁺ Ca²⁺

(Andreescu *et al.*, 2011; Parejo *et al.*, 2002).

(Moon

Shibamoto, 2009; Ouariachi .., 2014).

(Zheng Wang, 2001; Shukla .., 2009).

(Shahidi Wanasundara, 1992;

Halliwell Gutteridge, 1990).

(O₂⁻), (NO⁻),

(Zheng Wang, 2001; Shukla .., 2009).

(Mata

.., 2007; Parejo .., 2002).

2010; (Boros .., 2001; Grande .., 2004).

(Andreescu .., 2011; .., 2001; Löliger, 1991).

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(Andreescu .., 2011; Rahimi .., 2005; .., 2009).

(Flores .., 2012).

(Andreescu .., 2011; .., 2001; Munin Edwards-Lévy, 2011).

(Andreescu .., 2011; Parejo .., 2002).

(Andreescu .., 2011).

(Andreescu .., 2011; Lee .., 2011).

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(Shahidi Ambigaipalan, 2015).

(Viuda-Martos, 2010; Shukla, 2009).

2007.

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(Fayad, 2013).

(Ouariachi, 2014; Shukla, 2009).

(Amorati, 2013).

(Fayad, 2013).

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(Li ., 2010).

(Zheng Wang, 2001; Costa ., 2015).

(Rice-Evans ., 1997). (3,4,5-
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-COOH

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(Zheng Wang, 2001; Rice-Evans .,
1995).
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Wang, 2001).

(Zheng Wang, 2001; Miron ., 2011; ., 2012).

(Zheng Wang, 2001; Ningappa ., 2008; Ouariachi ., 2014; Shukla ., 2009).

1.6.

(Fayad ., 2013). 1940.

(., 2011; ., 2012; Rang ., 2005).

(Singh ., 2016).

(Viuda-Martos et al., 2010).

E. coli, *S. aureus*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *K. pneumoniae*,
C. albicans (Singh et al., 2016).

(López et al., 2007).

(Viuda-Martos et al., 2010; Fayad et al., 2013).

(Al-Fatimi et al., 2010; et al., 2014; Tepe et al., 2004).

(et al.,)

E. coli, *S. aureus*, *S. enteritidis*, *P. aeruginosa*, *B. subtilis*, *B. cereus*, *E. faecalis*
Listeria spp. (Viuda-Martos et al., 2010; Daglia, 2012; Shafaghat et al., 2014;
Toplan et al., 2017; Fayad et al., 2013; Friedman et al., 2004).

(et al., 2011; Tepe et al., 2004). *Origanum vulgare*, *T. vulgaris*,

E. coli, *S. enteritidis*, *S. enterica*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. aureus* (et al., 2011).

(et al., 2014; Fayad et al., 2013). -3-

() ()

in vitro : *Vibrio cholerae*, *S. mutans*,
Clostridium perfringens, *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *L. acidophilus*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae*

(Daglia, 2012). , - (Proestos ., 2005).

1.7.

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(Rang ., 2005).

(Guo ., 2014).

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3 H_1 ,
(Melzig ., 2001).
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 Ca^{2+} ,
(Dussosoy ., 2016).
Lamiaceae (
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, Ca^{2+} ,
(., 2011;
Ventura-Martínez ., 2017). *Thymus* spp.,
(Engelbertz .,
2012).

(Tona ., 2000).

1.8.

, (Skaria ., 2007).
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2017; Kivilompolo Hyötyläinen, 2009; Mustafa Turner, 2011).

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(Miron ., 2011; Mustafa Turner, 2011).

a (Wang Weller, 2006).

Hyötyläinen, 2009).

(Kivilompolo

2015; ., 2012).

(Deng .,

(Wang & Weller, 2006).

Turner, 2011).

Hyötyläinen, 2009).

(Tauchen et al., 2015).

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1.3.

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(Munin Edwards-Lévy, 2011).

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., 2011; Fang Bhandari, 2010).

2015; Munin Edwards-Lévy, 2011; Fang Bhandari, 2010).

(., 2012).

(20),

(Fang Bhandari, 2010).

(Bruschi , 2003).

(Gharsallaoui , 2007; Munin Edwards-Lévy, 2011).

(Gharsallaoui , 2007).

(), (), ()
(Gharsallaoui , 2007; Fang Bhandari, 2010).

(Gharsallaoui , 2007).

(, 2015).

(Gómez-Mascaraque , 2015; Gharsallaoui , 2007).

2.

: , , (, ,) . -

, , ()

serpyllum : -
(. *liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry, LC/DAD/MS*)
(. *high-performance liquid chromatography, HPLC/DAD*).

,
(*ABTS, DPPH*) ,

T. serpyllum.
: *B. cereus, E. faecalis, Listeria monocytogenes, S. aureus, E. coli, S. enteritidis, Yersinia enterocolitica C. albicans*

3.

3.1.

T. serpyllum.

” “ ,
(2000),
UM 30 (,) 3
, 5
(0,3, 0,5, 0,7, 0,9 1,5 mm).

(, 1984).
0,3, 0,7 1,5 mm,

3.2.

3.2.1.

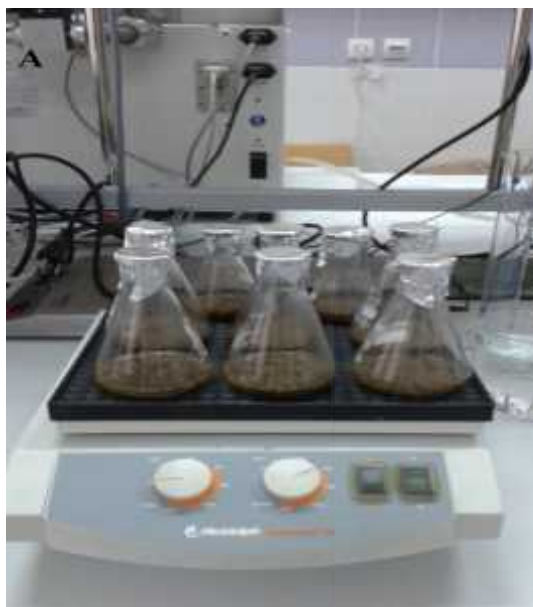
Unimax 1010 (Heidolph,),
150 (3.1),
(0,3, 0,7 1,5 mm), : (1:10,
1:20 1:30), (30, 50 70%)
(5, 15, 30, 60 90). (100 mL)
2,50 g, 1,25 g 0,83 g ,
: 25 mL .

(0,45 µm)

25 mL.

3.2.2.

(, :)
(5, 15 30)
80°C, 150
, *KS 4000i control* (IKA,)
(3.1).



3.1. () ()

3.2.3.

3.2.3.1.

Bandelin Sonorex Digitec (*Bandelin el ctrosonics*,) 35 kHz
, : ,
(3.2).

3.2.3.2.

200 W 20 kHz 13 mm, *Ultrasonic*
Homogenizer HD 2200 (Bandelin,).
 0,3, 0,7 1,5 mm, : 1:10, 1:20 1:30, 3, 7
 10 30% , 65%.



3.2.

: ()

()

, (750 W
 20 kHz 19 mm),

Sonics Vibra Cell (Sonics and Materials,) (3.2).

g, :) (10 g, 5 g 3,33
 100 mL

(

).

100 mL.

3.2.4.

Monowave 300 (Anton Paar,) (3.3).

20 mL

200°C,

600

0,3 mm,

:

(1:10-1:40),

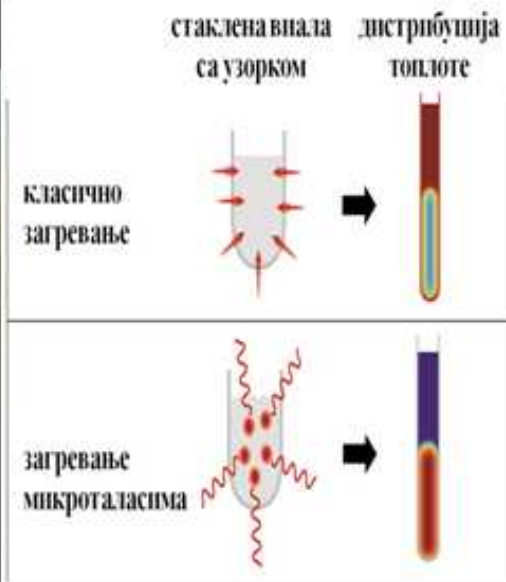
(0-

60%)

(10-190).

: 10 mL

10 mL



3.3.

3.3.

T. serpyllum,
(Shimadzu, 765 nm, UV Spectrophotometer UV-1800),
100 µL (20 µL) 1:2). 1,5 mL 300 µL 20%
2 mL. (Skotti et al., 2014).
[mg GAE/L],
[mg GA /g].
(100-700 mg/L).

3.4.

T. serpyllum,
(Barros et al.,

2007) (3.4). (250 μ L) 5%
 (75 μ L) (1,25 mL). 5
 150 μ L 10% 6. 1M
 (500 μ L).
 3 mL. 510 nm
 (/).
 (50-300 mg/L).
 [mg CE/L],
 , [mg CE/g].



3.4. ()



()

3.5.

1956). (DuBois ..,
 0,3
 mg/mL. 0,2 mL (0,2 mL),
 5% (0,4 mL) (2 mL).
 30 490 nm,
 (/).
 (0,02-0,5 g/L), [%].

3.6.

(Kruger, 1994).
50 mg 25 mL
96% 50 mL 85%
500 mL. (100 µL
5 mg/mL) 5 mL 15
595 nm,
(
(50-200 µg/mL)
[%].

3.7.

3.7.1.

(LC/DAD/MS)
(0,3 mm
, 1:30 : , 50% 15)
(LC/DAD/MS)
Agilent MSD TOF *Agilent 1200 series HPLC* -
Lichrospher RP-18, 250 x 4 mm
5 µm (*Agilent*,).
0,2% ,
2 µL,
1,4 mL/min, : 0-2 min 5-20% , 2-20 min 20-55% , 20-25
min 55-80% 25-27 min 80-100% .
Agilent ESI-MSD TOF. (N₂) 12 L/min, 45 psig
350°C. (*ESI*)
, 4000 V, 140 V, 60 V

100-3200 m/z.

time-of-flight (TOF)

Molecular

Feature Extractor

3.7.2.

(HPLC/DAD)

(HPLC/DAD)

Agilent series 1200 RR HPLC (Agilent,) DAD

LC/DAD/MS

10 µL,

0,8 mL/min

280 330 nm.

HPLC/DAD

HPLC/DAD

7-

7-

[µg/mL]

[µg/mg]

3.8.

3.8.1. ABTS

, *T. serpyllum* - - 2,2'-
(3- -6-), *ABTS*⁺ (
3.5). *ABTS* , .
, *ABTS* .
.
ABTS⁺
(K₂S₂O₈)
(Re ., 1999). *ABTS*
ABTS (0,019 g *ABTS* 5 mL)
88 µL K₂S₂O₈ (0,378 g K₂S₂O₈ 10 mL).
, , 24 .
,
0,70 ± 0,02. 734 nm.
2 mL *ABTS*
20 µL () ()
) . 20 µL
(1:10, 100 µL 900 µL)
2 mL *ABTS* 6
, 2 mL 96% 20 µL
,
2,5,7,8- -2-) *Trolox* (6- -
0,2-1 m .
Trolox- [mmol *Trolox*/mL],
Trolox- ,
[mmol *Trolox*/g].

3.8.2. DPPH

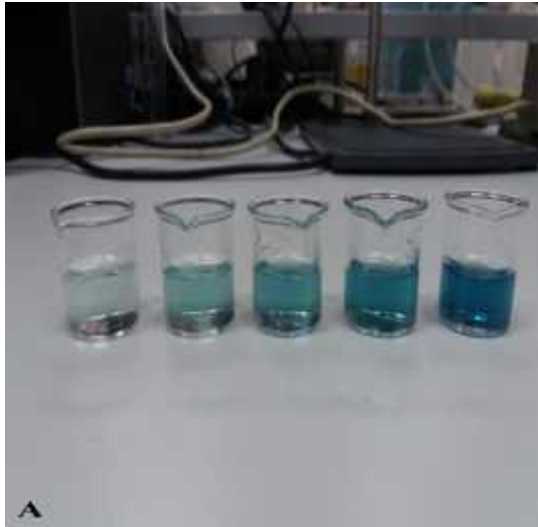
DPPH (1,1-diphenylpicrylhydrazyl) is a stable free radical used as a reference compound for the determination of the antioxidant activity of various compounds. The reaction is based on the reduction of the radical to a non-radical form, which is accompanied by a change in color from purple to colorless. The absorbance of the solution is measured at 517 nm.

The procedure involves the preparation of a 0.8 mg/mL *DPPH* solution in methanol. A 200 µL aliquot of this solution is added to 2,8 mL of the sample solution (37 mg/mL) and 200 µL of a 0.8 mg/mL *DPPH* solution. The mixture is allowed to react for 30 minutes in the dark at room temperature. The absorbance is then measured at 517 nm.

The IC_{50} is calculated using the following formula:

$$IC_{50} = \frac{A_{517} - A_{517}^{(50\% DPPH)}}{A_{517} - A_{517}^{(0)}} \times 100$$

where A_{517} is the absorbance of the sample solution, $A_{517}^{(50\% DPPH)}$ is the absorbance of the 50% *DPPH* solution, and $A_{517}^{(0)}$ is the absorbance of the 0% *DPPH* solution.



3.5.

() ABTS () DPPH

3.8.3.

(Barros et al., 2007).

2 mg -

10 mL

2 mL

(100 mL).

40°C

Heizbad Hei-VAP (Heidolph,) (

3.6), 40 mg

, 400 mg

Tween 40 100 mL

RTC basic (IKA,).

(4,5 mL)

Lab dancer (IKA,)

470 nm,

(-).

50°C

Waterbath WNB (Memmert,

),

20 ,

: = (- 2

/ -) x 100.

[%].

3.9.

(MBC/MFC) (MIC) / ()

(., 2016; CLSI, 2015).

a : *B. cereus* 10876, *E. faecalis* 29212, *L. monocytogenes* 19115, *S. aureus* 6538, *E. coli* 25922, *S. enteritidis* 13076, *Y. enterocolitica* 27729 *C. albicans* 10259.

96 (Sarstedt,).

5%

0,01 20 mg/mL,

0,0075% 2,3,5-

5%

37°C 24 ,

32°C 48

() MIC

[mg/mL]. MBC/MFC

MBC/MFC [mg/mL].

3.10.

serpyllum *in vitro* : T.
(KCl)

(Beckett ., 1981).

(BaCl₂) (CaCl₂).

European Council Directive, Directive 2010/63/EU

(12-2466-3).

(200-250 g)

2 cm.

(10 mL),

(37°C, pH 7,4,

5% -

),

TSZ-04-E, Spell Iso

(*Experimetria Ltd,*).

(Ostad .,

2001).

(0,01-3 mg/mL).

(0,01-3 mg/mL).

[%].

(5-1500 nM),

(1-3 mg/mL),

(140 nM).

KCl (80 mM),

(0,01-3 mg/mL).

(0,01-3 mg/mL).

KCl [%].

10

1-3 mg/mL,

BaCl₂ CaCl₂ BaCl₂

3-900 μM,

CaCl₂

0,01-3 mM.

CaCl₂,

(0,01-3 mg/mL).

BaCl₂ CaCl₂ [%].

3.11.

3.11.1.

(, ,

)

Hei-VAP Advantage (Heidolph,),

40-45°C,

50 mbar

150

(3.6).

5%

45

(50 mL, 2,5 g) *RTC basic* (IKA), 40°C, 5% *LAB11/EL19LT* (Elcold), -80°C *Beta 2-8 LD plus* (Christ), 0,011 mbar, 24, -65°C, 0,054 mbar, (3.6).

3.11.2.

Mini Spray Dryer B-290 (Büchi), 5% 140°C, 72-75°C, 8 mL/min 600 L/h (3.6).



3.6. (A)



, ()



()

3.12.

3.12.1.

(FTIR)

/

(. *Fourier transform infrared*

spectroscopy, FTIR). *FTIR*

FTIR

IRAffinity-1 (Shimadzu,).

KBr
4 cm⁻¹ 4000-500 cm⁻¹.

3.12.2.

Mastersizer 2000 (Malvern,

),

[μm] (3.7).



3.7. ()

, ()

()

serpyllum) (3.7).
(Malvern,) (25°C , DTS 1070
[mV].
T.
Zetasizer (Malvern,
Zetasizer Software

3.12.3. (SEM)

()
(. scanning elektron mycroscopy, SEM)
JSM-6390LV (JEOL,),
SCD 005 (BAL-TEC,). (10
15 kV) (200, 1000 5000),

3.12.4.

(30 g)
100 mL (, 2014;
, 2017).
(0,5 g) 50 mL ,
RTC basic (IKA,)
30 150 ()
, 2014). 5
3000 Centrifuge 5430R (Eppendorf,).
Memmert 30-1060 (Memmert GmbH,

) 105°C (2).

[%].

3.12.5. (DSC)

(,

)

(. differential scanning calorimetry, DSC). (30 µL) 0,5-2 mg .

DSC131

Evo (SETARAM Instrumentation,)

(3.7).

5 30°C.

30 300°C 10°C/min.

20 mL/min.

[J/g]

CALISTO PROCESSING.

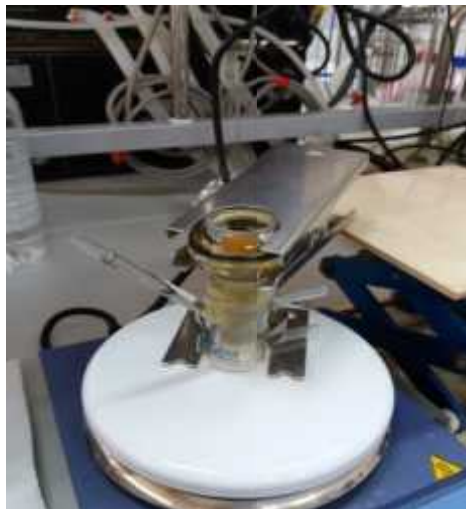
3.12.6. ,

(PermeGear,) (3.8).

()

in vitro

37°C.



3.8.

mm). (0,2 μ m, 47 mm, 0,21
 , 20 mL,
 30 ,
 37°C, ,
 ,
 (50 mg/mL), , 1 g (200
 mg/mL), , 800 μ L
 ,
 4 ,
 24 .
 - (3.3).

3.13.

STATISTICA 7.0.

\pm ,
 $p < 0,05$.

(one-way ANOVA)

, full factorial design,

($p < 0,05$). One-way ANOVA,

($p < 0,05$).

T. serpyllum.

, central composite design, 16

(),

.

:

,

:

$$X_t = \frac{x_t - x_0}{\Delta x_t} \quad (3.1)$$

X_i

; x_i

; x_0

; x_i

ABTS DPPH

:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{1i} X_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_{2i} X_i^2 + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i < j}}^n \sum_{j=2}^n \beta_{3ij} X_i X_j \quad (3.2)$$

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n

, Y

,

o,

i,

ii

ij

R^2 .

(

(one-way ANOVA)

4.

4.1.

(one-way ANOVA)

(4.1).

4.1.

		[mg GAE/L]				
[mm]	0,3	18,1 ± 4,6	22,1 ± 4,8	21,7 ± 5,8	22,8 ± 6,2	
	0,7	17,1 ± 4,5	19,0 ± 4,0	18,5 ± 5,5	21,5 ± 4,5	
	1,5	15,0 ± 3,2	18,3 ± 4,6	17,5 ± 4,8	21,2 ± 6,4	
:	1:10	13,7 ± 2,9	15,1 ± 2,3	16,0 ± 4,0	16,9 ± 2,8	
	1:20	17,7 ± 3,8	20,6 ± 3,1	19,6 ± 5,4	23,1 ± 4,4	
	1:30	18,8 ± 4,4	23,6 ± 4,1	22,1 ± 5,8 ^a	27,5 ± 4,1	
[%]	30	17,3 ± 3,6	19,3 ± 4,0	20,9 ± 4,8 ^a	22,5 ± 5,4	
	50	19,6 ± 4,8	22,6 ± 5,4	22,1 ± 3,0 ^a	24,9 ± 4,8	
	70	15,3 ± 4,0	19,2 ± 4,1	21,6 ± 5,2 ^a	22,2 ± 4,4	
		14,8 ± 3,3	18,2 ± 4,2	15,3 ± 2,2	18,6 ± 4,2	
[]	5	13,1 ± 2,4	18,4 ± 4,2	17,4 ± 5,1	21,6 ± 5,4	
	15	17,0 ± 4,3	20,6 ± 4,6	19,2 ± 5,1	23,1 ± 6,2	
	30	17,8 ± 4,2	20,3 ± 5,2	21,1 ± 6,1 ^a	22,8 ± 5,7	
	60	18,1 ± 4,1	-	-	-	
	90	17,6 ± 4,4	-	-	-	

(-)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way ANOVA,

); GAE,

(0,3, 0,7 1,5 mm), : (1:10, 1:20 1:30), (30, 50 70%) (5, 15, 30, 60 90 5, 15 30).

, , *full factorial design*, , *ne-way ANOVA*

, , , *central composite design*, : : (X₁: 1:10-1:40), (X₂: 0-60%) (X₃: 10-190), (4.2).

4.2.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃
-1,68	1:40	0	10
-1	1:25	12	46
0	1:16	30	100
1	1:12	48	154
1,68	1:10	60	190

4.1.1.

(, 2012; Dandena , 2014).
(0,3, 0,7 1,5 mm)

4.1.
0,3 mm,
(18,1 mg GAE/L; 22,1
mg GAE/L; 21,7 mg GAE/L; 22,8 mg
GAE/L),
1,5 mm.

0,7 1,5 mm

(200 W, 13 mm 65%),
(0,3
mm 17,5 mg GAE/L; 0,7 mm 17,6 mg GAE/L; 1,5 mm 16,7 mg GAE/L).

(Rai , 2016).

(Silva , 2007).

(., 2011).

(Naczek Shahidi, 2006).

(., 2012; Galván D'Alessandro., 2012).

(Dandena., 2014; Silva., 2007).

Ginkgo biloba, *Punica granatum* *Vitis*
vinifera (.,
2011; Pinelo., 2005; Çam Hi il, 2010).
(Silva., 2007).

Petroselinum crispum *V. vinifera* (-., 2007; Luthria,
2008). *Aronia melanocarpa*

(Dandena., 2014).

(.
).

(5%),

(Both., 2014; Deng., 2015).

0,3 mm, 0,7 mm,
full factorial design

ANOVA (one-way
(0,3, 0,7 1,5 mm)
(1:30, 50% 15).

(0,3 mm 35,0 mg GAE/L; 0,7 mm 34,8 mg GAE/L; 1,5 mm 34,5 mg GAE/L),

0,3 mm.

Pinus pinaster,

0,4-1 mm,

, < 0,1 mm

(Chupin ., 2015).

Hippophae

rhamnoides

A. melanocarpa

0,5 mm (Asofiei ., 2016; Dandena ., 2014).

4.1.2.

:

:

(., 2012).

: (1:10, 1:20 1:30)

4.1.

:

1:30

(18,8 mg

GAE/L; 23,6 mg GAE/L; 22,1 mg
GAE/L; 27,5 mg GAE/L).

(1:10 < 1:20 < 1:30).

(1:10),

(, 2012).

(1:10 13,5 mg GAE/L;

1:20 16,6 mg GAE/L; 1:30 20,1 mg GAE/L).

:

(, 2013; , 2004; Mustafa Turner, 2011).

2012).

(Mustafa Turner, 2011).

(

)

Paz . (2015),

(

),

(1:10)

(Wang Weller, 2006).

2007; Galván D'Alessandro ., 2012; Yang Zhang, 2008; Paz ., 2015; ., 2016).

1:20 1:30

4.3.

($p < 0,01$),

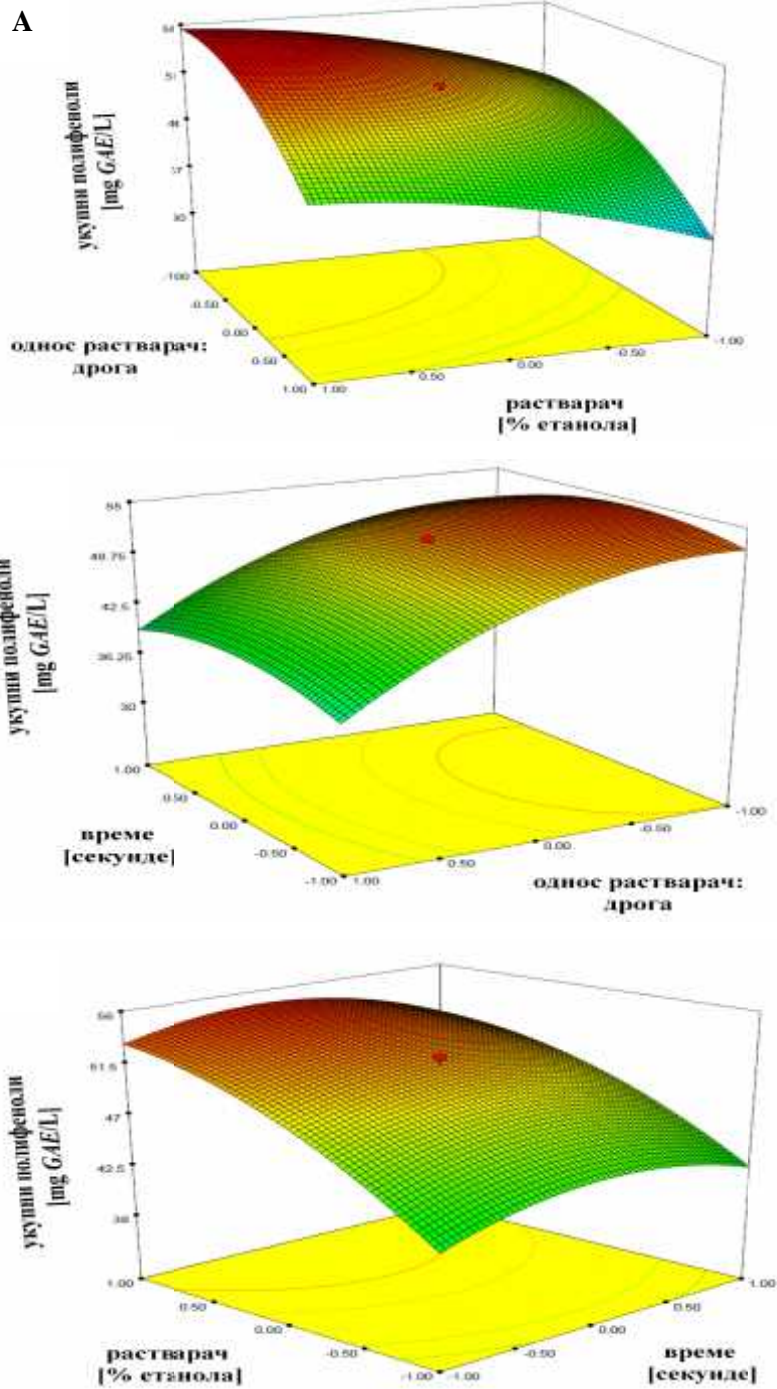
($R^2 = 0,993$).

4.3.

			<i>p</i>
	51,7	1,7	0,0007
X ₁	-6,340	0,640	< 0,0001
X ₂	5,100	0,640	0,0002
X ₃	-0,300	0,640	0,6525
X ₁ ²	-3,780	0,770	0,0028
X ₂ ²	-2,040	0,770	0,0387
X ₃ ²	-2,400	0,770	0,2110
X ₁ X ₂	0,011	0,830	0,9897
X ₁ X ₃	0,380	0,830	0,6632
X ₂ X ₃	-0,530	0,830	0,5489

X₁, : ; X₂, ; X₃, ; ,

4.1.



4.1.

: () : , () :
 () ; GAE,

4.3, :
 (p < 0,0001),
 (p < 0,01). :
 4.1 4.1 .
 (2015) :
Achillea
millefolium,
 (Wang Weller, 2006; Chupin ., 2015).

4.1.3.

(
 (30, 50 70%)
 4.1.
 (96%),
 96%
 (2).
 50% ()
 19,6 mg GAE/L; 22,6 mg GAE/L;
 22,1 mg GAE/L; 24,9 mg GAE/L).
 70% .

(Mustafa Turner, 2011).

(Pompeu .., 2009).

(Uma .., 2010).

(Yang Zhang, 2008).

Costa . (2012), 50%

Thymus lotocephalus. Miron

. (2011)

: (1:1), 100°C. , Mustafa Turner

(2011)

Chizzola . (2008)

Thymus 60%

, 96%

50% , 30

70%

30 70%

30 50%

4.3.

($p < 0,001$)

($p < 0,05$).

48%

4.1

4.1 .

A.

millefolium *Myrtus communis*,

(Dahmoune ., 2015; ., 2015).

(., 2015).

A.

melanocarpa

50%

(., 2016).

4.1.4.

(., 2012; Galván D'Alessandro ., 2012).

2012).

(5, 15, 30, 60 90),

(5, 15 30)

4.1.

0,7 mm, : 1:20 50%), 120. 150.

(27,4 27,0 mg GAE/L, 27,7 mg GAE/L 90),
Salvia officinalis
Lawsonia inermis (., 2013; Uma ., 2010).
5 90 . , 60 90
0,3 mm, : 1:30 50%),
T. serpyllum (28,4 28,1 mg GAE/L, 30,4 31,1 mg GAE/L 15 30),
80°C (Meterc ., 2007).
30 . , 60 90
(25,8 26,1 mg GAE/L, 26,4 mg GAE/L
30),
30 ,
(., 2012).
60 (18,1 mg GAE/L), 30
(21,1 mg GAE/L) 15
(20,6, 23,1 mg GAE/L).
T. serpyllum
(3, 7 10),
(3 17,1 mg GAE/L; 7 16,8 mg GAE/L; 10 16,3 mg GAE/L).

(., 2015).

,

,

Zizyphus lotus 30 (Hammi
., 2015). (.,
),

,

,

:

(15),
(., 2017; ., 2016).
()

Fecka Turek (2008),
(15 30)
T. serpyllum *T. vulgaris*. , . (2013)
S. officinalis,
Vergara-Salinas . (2012) 5-30
T. vulgaris

,

Urtica dioica
(., 2015).

,

(Vergara-Salinas ., 2012).
,

(., 2012).

15 30 ,
 60 ,
 15 30 ,
 15 ,
 (10-190)
 ($p > 0,5$), ($p > 0,1$) (
 4.3. 4.1 4.1).

,
 ,
 (, 2016). ,
A. millefolium 33 ,
A. melanocarpa 5
 (, 2015; , 2016). ,
M. communis 60
 , 90
 (Dahmoune , 2015).

4.1.5.

(40, 60 80°C)

0,3 mm, : 1:20, 50%
15 (40°C 26,5 mg GAE/L;
60°C 27,8 mg GAE/L; 80°C 30,7 mg GAE/L)

(Miron ., 2011).

80°C.

(4.1). 5 80°C
40%,
60
5 (18,1,
18,4 mg GAE/L).

()
(Mustafa Turner, 2011).

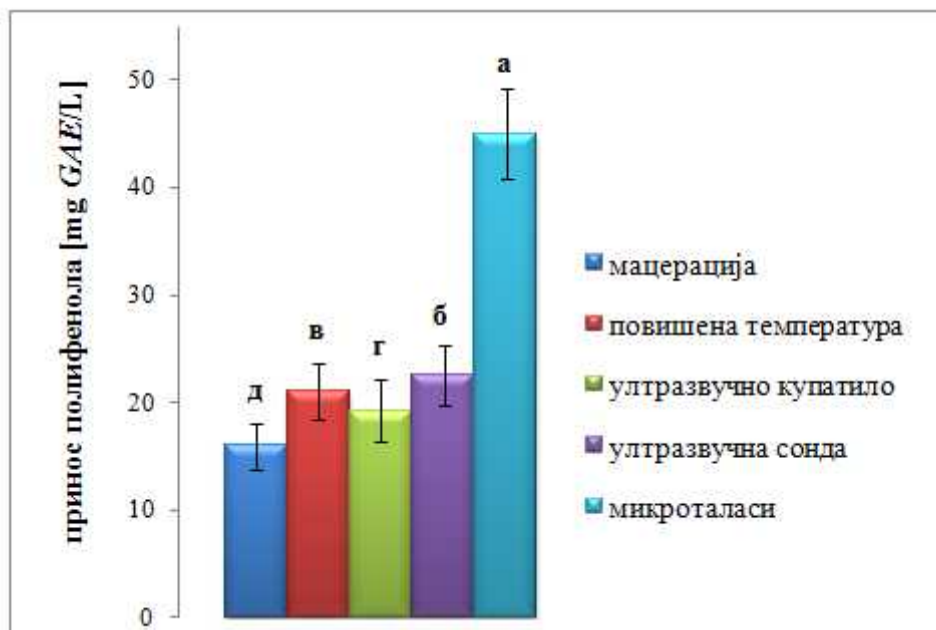
(Vergara-Salinas ., 2012).

(Miron ., 2011).

Lamiaceae (., 2013; Miron ., 2011). Hossain . (2011)

Rosmarinus officinalis, *O. majorana* *O. vulgare*. 4.2,

(, ,)



4.2.

; (-)
 (n = 3, p < 0,05, one-way ANOVA,);
 GAE,

(4.1). 5

33%

5

15

30

(Sun ., 2011). , 4.2.

(20, 50 80%,
)
: 0,3 mm, : 1:30
50% 15 (20% 14,6 mg GAE/L; 50% 23,4 mg GAE/L; 80%
27,7 mg GAE/L).

80%,

80%

(, 2012).

80%.

4.1.

,

,

,

5

64,3%

, 18,4%

17,3%

60

(Wang Weller, 2006).

,

,

(, 2012).

,

,

,

(

,

2012).

D'Alessandro et al., 2012; Tchabo et al., 2015; (Both et al., 2014; Galván et al., 2012). 4.2.

(Wang & Weller, 2006).

(60-200°C),
: 0,3 mm, :
1:30 50% 15 (25,1 mg GAE/L 60°C 45,1 mg GAE/L
200°C).
(
) 200°C,

T. vulgaris
200°C (Vergara-Salinas et al., 2012). 4.2,

(Bouras et al., 2015; Wang & Weller, 2006; Chupin et al.,

2015).

(, 2016; Naczka Shahidi, 2006).

(Chupin

., 2015).

(Chupin ., 2015).

(Bouras ., 2015).

4.1.6.

T. serpyllum,

0,7 mm, : *one-way ANOVA* , 0,3
15 30 1:20 1:30, 30 50%
a (),
, full factorial design,

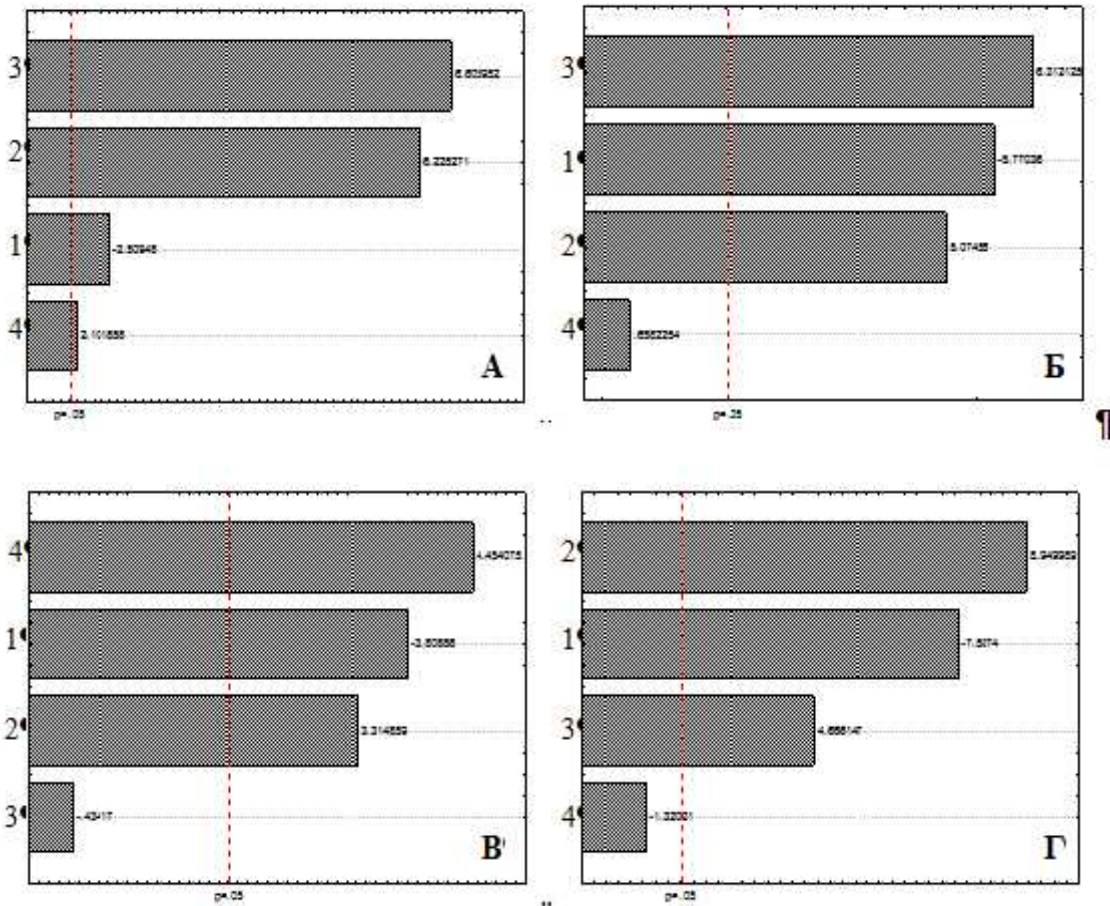
(*Plackett-Burman*),

2^4 full factorial design.

4.3.

(1, ; 2, : ; 3, ; 4,).

(95%).



4.3.

: () , () , () ; 1 ; 2 : ; 3 ; 4 ;

4.3 , (3)

: (2)

, (1)

(4)

U. dioica,

, (..

2015). , :

A.

melanocarpa ,

(.., 2016). 4.3 ,

,

:

.

,

R.

officinalis, *O. majorana*, *O. vulgare*, *Inga edulis* *L. inermis* (Silva .., 2007; Uma .., 2010; Hossain .., 2011).

:

P. crispum,

(Luthria, 2008). 4.3

.

:

,

:

(Galván D'Alessandro .., 2012; .., 2012; Sun .., 2011; Hammi .., 2015).

,

officinalis,

30%

(, 2013).

4.3

Jatropha dioica,

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (Paz, 2015).

Citrus sinensis,

(Khan

, 2010).

15

15

(Deng, 2015;

, 2012).

30

(2^4 full factorial design)

2^3 full factorial design,

(2^3)

T. serpyllum.

2^3

4.4. 2^3 full factorial design,

4.5 ,

4.5 ,

4.4.

:

<i>(2³ full factorial design)</i>						
						<i>p</i>
						22,442
						0,253
						0,000
[mm] (1)		-1,354	0,507	-0,677	0,253	0,016
:	(2)	3,967	0,507	1,984	0,253	0,000
[%] (3)		2,850	0,507	1,425	0,253	0,000
1 2		-0,475	0,507	-0,238	0,253	0,362
1 3		-0,528	0,507	-0,264	0,253	0,312
2 3		-0,707	0,507	-0,354	0,253	0,181
						24,525
						0,215
						0,000
[mm] (1)		-3,755	0,429	-1,877	0,215	0,000
:	(2)	1,261	0,429	0,631	0,215	0,009
[%] (3)		4,400	0,429	2,200	0,215	0,000
1 2		-1,613	0,429	-0,807	0,215	0,002
1 3		0,567	0,429	0,284	0,215	0,204

2 3	-0,470	0,429	-0,235	0,215	0,289
			24,850	0,162	0,000
[mm] (1)	-4,601	0,325	-2,300	0,162	0,000
: (2)	2,612	0,325	1,306	0,162	0,000
[] (3)	4,894	0,325	2,447	0,162	0,000
1 2	-2,337	0,325	-1,169	0,162	0,000
1 3	0,434	0,325	0,217	0,162	0,199
2 3	0,784	0,325	0,392	0,162	0,027
			27,226	0,260	0,000
[mm] (1)	-3,077	0,521	-1,539	0,260	0,000
: (2)	5,050	0,521	2,525	0,260	0,000
[%] (3)	1,805	0,521	0,903	0,260	0,003
1 2	-1,263	0,521	-0,631	0,260	0,027
1 3	-0,941	0,521	-0,470	0,260	0,089
2 3	-0,424	0,521	-0,212	0,260	0,426

4.4, :

1:20 30%

: (1:30)
).

0,7 mm,

4.5 ,

(0,3 mm),

1:1 (50%

4.5 .

(2³ full factorial design)

a [mg GAE/L]									
			%	M					
			EtOH						
0,3 mm	1:20	30	18,8	18,9	23,1	22,8	23,6	24,0	
0,3 mm	1:20	50	23,0	22,9	26,8	27,1	27,6	27,2	
0,3 mm	1:30	30	24,1	24,0	25,9	26,2	31,2	30,8	
0,3 mm	1:30	50	26,6	26,7	29,8	29,5	32,7	33,1	
0,7 mm	1:20	30	18,6	18,5	19,8	20,1	23,5	23,1	
0,7 mm	1:20	50	21,4	21,5	25,8	25,5	24,0	24,4	
0,7 mm	1:30	30	22,6	22,7	20,5	20,2	27,0	27,4	
0,7 mm	1:30	50	24,4	24,3	24,4	24,7	28,2	27,8	

GAE, ; : , : ; EtOH, , ,

4.5

0,3 mm, : 1:30 30 .

0,7 mm : 1:20 15 .

(1-2%), full factorial design

T. serpyllum.

4.5 .

(2³ full factorial design)

					[mg GAE/L]
[mm]	:	[]		
0,3	1:20	15		22,5	22,8
0,3	1:20	30		26,8	26,5
0,3	1:30	15		27,3	27,0
0,3	1:30	30		31,9	32,2
0,7	1:20	15		20,5	20,1
0,7	1:20	30		24,4	24,7
0,7	1:30	15		19,3	19,6
0,7	1:30	50		26,1	25,7

GAE, ; : , :

, central composite design,

(X₁: 1:10-1:40),
 (X₂: 0-60%) : : (X₃: 10-190)

, (4.6.
)

48% 87 : 1:23
 57,6 mg GAE/L,
 58,1 mg GAE/L.

4.6.

(central composite design)

	X_1	X_2	X_3	[mg GAE/L]	
1	0,00	0,00	0,00	$51,0 \pm 2,2$	51,7
2	-1	1	1	$53,5 \pm 4,7$	53,7
3	-1	1	-1	$54,0 \pm 5,3$	56,2
4	0,00	-1,68	0,00	$38,3 \pm 2,3$	37,4
5	1,00	-1,00	1,00	$33,3 \pm 2,0$	32,7
6	0,00	1,68	0,00	$55,7 \pm 3,1$	54,5
7	0,00	0,00	-1,68	$48,8 \pm 5,5$	45,5
8	-1	-1	1	$44,4 \pm 0,2$	44,6
9	-1	-1	-1	$42,8 \pm 3,7$	44,9
10	1	-1	-1	$30,2 \pm 3,0$	31,4
11	0	0	1,68	$43,2 \pm 3,6$	44,4
12	0	0	0	$52,1 \pm 2,2$	52,9
13	1	1	1	$42,4 \pm 3,2$	41,8
14	1	1	-1	$41,4 \pm 3,2$	42,7
15	1,68	0	0	$34,4 \pm 4,5$	30,4
16	-1,68	0	0	$53,8 \pm 2,9$	51,7

X_1 , : ; X_2 , ; X_3 , ; GAE,

4.1.7.

, ,
 : (1:10, 1:20 1:30) (30, 50 70%)
T. serpyllum
 , (0,3 mm) (15)
 (0,3, 0,7 1,5 mm)

(5, 15 30)

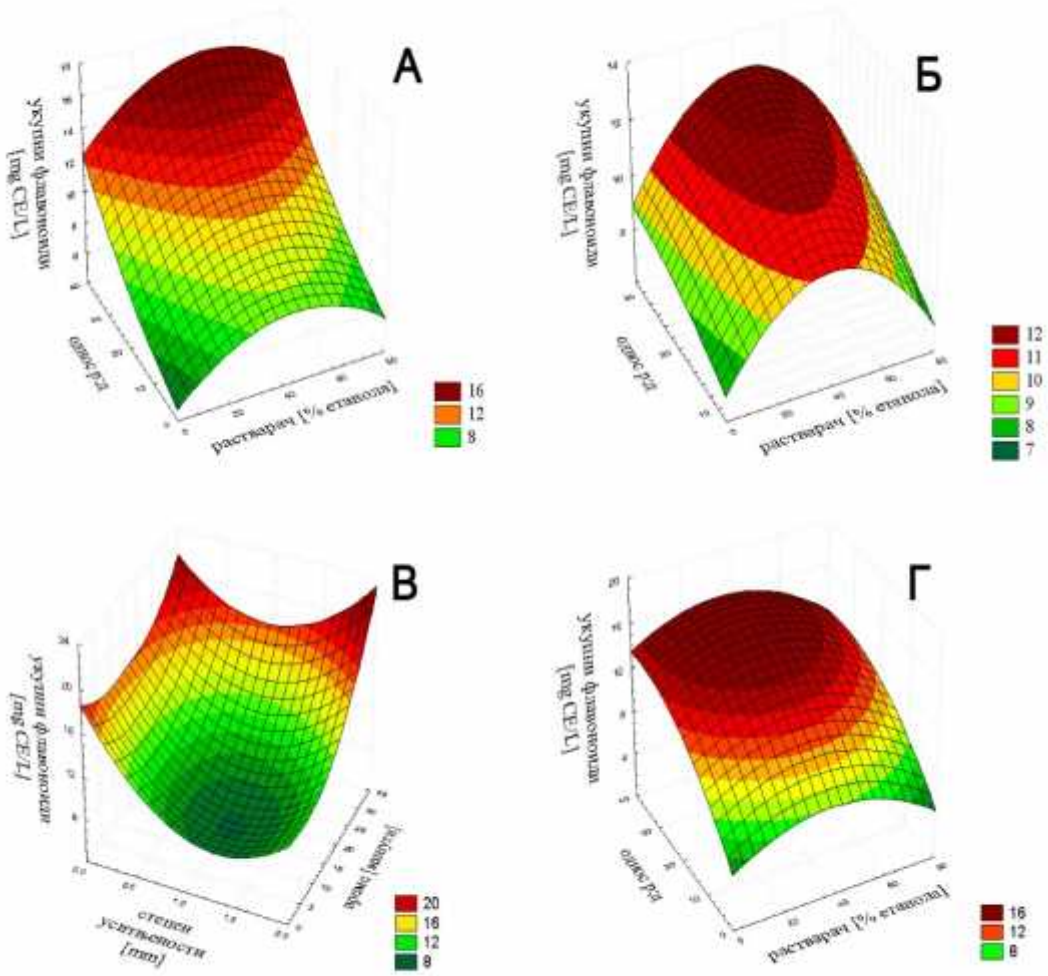
, :
(1:30 30%).

2⁴

(4.3).

4.4.

STATISTICA 7.0.



4.4.

:

: () , ()

()

()

; CE,

4.4.

(),

()

(),

:

(Yang Zhang, 2008).
 50% (13,2 mg CE/L;
 11,9 mg CE/L; 15,9 mg CE/L),
 (8,4 mg CE/L; 8,4 mg CE/L;
 12,7 mg CE/L).

(., 2012).

Lamiaceae

(., 2006).
 50% ,
 (- ., 2011; Singh ., 2012).

4.4

0,3 mm 30 (16,8 mg CE/L),
 1,5 mm 5
 (8,3 mg CE/L),
 3
 15 30 (., 2012).

11,2 mg CE/L; 10,7 mg CE/L; (13,7 mg

CE/L).

,
,
(, 2012). Silva . (2007)

4.5.

: ,

:

2013).

(Zhang ,

2013).

(Zhang ,

A. millefolium

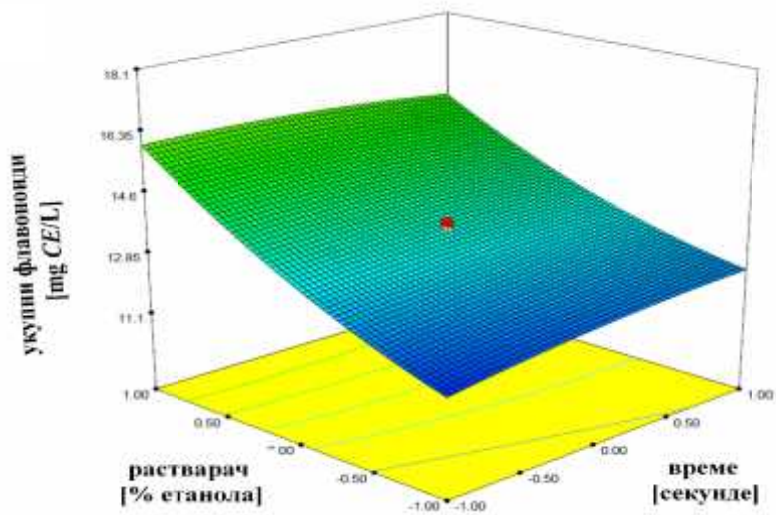
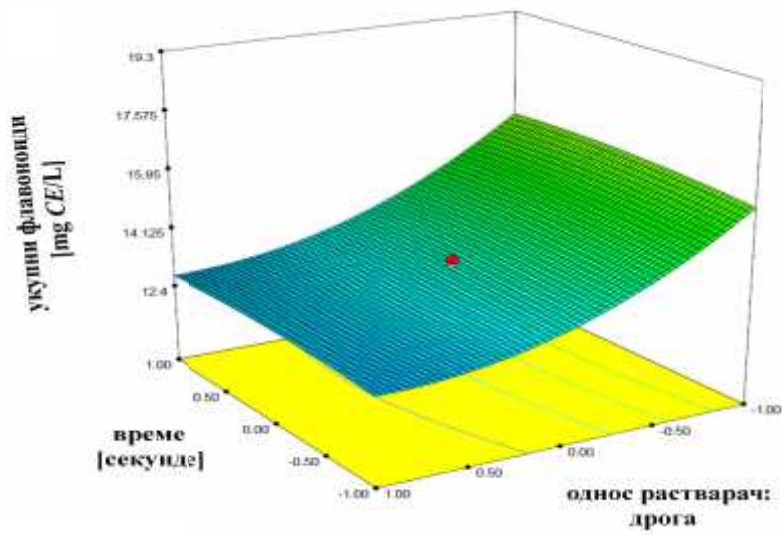
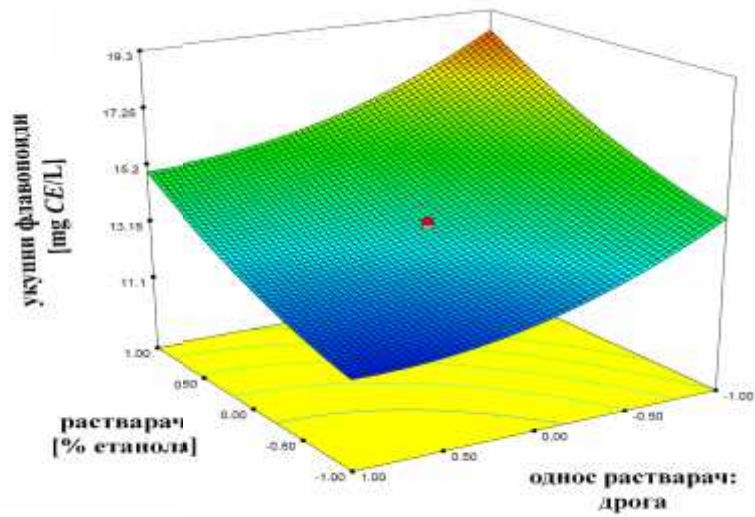
:
2015).

(,
Epimedium sagittatum

60%

:
, 2013).

(Zhang



4.5.

: () ; () ; CE,

4.2.

(LC/DAD/MS HPLC/DAD)

: LC/DAD/MS HPLC/DAD .
LC/DAD/MS , (4.7).
:
,
,
(I). , 6,8- -C-
, 6- 7-O- , 7-O-
- .
(Beer ., 2011; Kozics ., 2013; Peng
., 2003).

HPLC/DAD

4.8
4.8
. HPLC
3.
, (I).
,
. Boros . (2010)
Thymus .
,
(7-O- 6- 7-O-
, 6,8- -C-
,
(Boros ., 2010; Miron ., 2011; Fecka Turek, 2008).

4.7.

(LC/DAD/MS)

				DAD		MS	
[]				max [nm]			
1	6,93	6,8-	-C-	236, 278, 326	M-H, 2M-H	594,2	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ O ₁₅
2	6,96			302sh, 324	M-H, M+HCOO, 2M-H	354,1	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₉
3	8,27	6-	7- O-	284, 342	M-H, 2M-H	464,1	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₁₂
4	8,33			300sh, 328	M-H, 2M-H	180,0	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄
5	9,57		7- O-	256, 268sh, 342	M-H, M+HCOO, M+Cl, 2M-H	462,1	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ O ₁₂
6	11,12		-	268, 334	M-H, 2M-H	446,1	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ O ₁₁
7	11,44		K	286, 332	M-H, M+HCOO, 2M-H	556,1	C ₂₇ H ₂₄ O ₁₃
8	11,75			294, 330	M-H, M+HCOO, M+Cl, 2M-H	360,1	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₈
9	12,44		I	294, 326	M-H	538,1	C ₂₇ H ₂₂ O ₁₂

6-

7-O-

7-O-

I,

6,8- -C-

4.8 .

(HPLC/DAD)

	[µg/mL]			
6,8- -C-	0,12 ± 0,01	0,17 ± 0,02	0,13 ± 0,01	0,17 ± 0,02
6- 7-O-	0,53 ± 0,06	0,66 ± 0,07	0,57 ± 0,08	0,78 ± 0,05
	0,14 ± 0,01	0,13 ± 0,02	0,15 ± 0,01	0,16 ± 0,02
7-O-	1,48 ± 0,11	1,89 ± 0,22	2,01 ± 0,11	2,04 ± 0,15
-	0,34 ± 0,04	0,38 ± 0,05	0,28 ± 0,04	0,29 ± 0,03
K	0,77 ± 0,11	0,93 ± 0,13	0,66 ± 0,08	0,97 ± 0,06
	3,73 ± 0,32	4,06 ± 0,43	2,77 ± 0,22	4,18 ± 0,21
I	0,97 ± 0,08	0,94 ± 0,14	1,14 ± 0,07	1,21 ± 0,14

T. serpyllum

7-O-

(D) 6-

7-O-

6,8- -C-

6,8- -C-

7-O- , I, 6- 7-O-
 , , ,
 6,8- -C- , -
 , 6- 7-O-
 , 7-O- , ,
 (D). 6,8- -C-

4.8 .

(HPLC/DAD)

	[µg/g]			
6,8- -C-	0,42 ± 0,03	0,62 ± 0,04	0,62 ± 0,05	0,09 ± 0,01
6- 7-O-	6,45 ± 0,52	6,23 ± 0,42	6,07 ± 0,36	0,45 ±
	3,29 ± 0,19	3,04 ± 0,24	3,27 ± 0,32	2,43 ± 0,21
7-O-	18,57 ± 2,11	18,08 ± 1,02	17,77 ± 1,5	1,11 ±
-	1,68 ± 0,14	1,50 ± 0,12	1,62 ± 0,2	2,51 ± 0,18
K	6,47 ± 0,54	6,14 ± 0,58	6,45 ± 0,49	0,00
	31,60 ± 2,8	29,72 ± 2,1	30,43 ± 3,1	10,13 ± 1,5
I	9,31 ± 0,84	8,76 ± 0,68	9,10 ± 0,84	0,00

4.3.

4.3.1.

(ABTS, DPPH

).

(0,3, 0,7 1,5 mm), :
 (1:10, 1:20 1:30), (30, 50 70%)
 (5, 15, 30, 60 90 5, 15 30)
 ABTS DPPH ,
 4.9 4.9 .

4.9 .

		(ABTS)				
		[mmol Trolox/mL]				
[mm]	0,3	10,5 ± 1,5	11,9 ± 1,8	13,1 ± 1,7	11,3 ± 1,0	
	0,7	10,4 ± 1,6	11,0 ± 1,0	10,5 ± 1,4	10,1 ± 0,4	
	1,5	10,2 ± 1,6	9,9 ± 0,6	7,8 ± 1,0	8,5 ± 1,5	
:	1:10	8,3 ± 1,2	8,3 ± 1,3	8,5 ± 1,0	7,7 ± 1,8	
	1:20	11,2 ± 1,3	11,1 ± 1,1	10,6 ± 1,7	10,5 ± 0,7	
	1:30	13,3 ± 1,9	13,4 ± 1,4	12,7 ± 1,9 ^a	11,7 ± 1,0	
[%]	30	11,4 ± 1,3	11,9 ± 0,8	10,7 ± 1,5 ^a	10,3 ± 0,4	
	50	13,0 ± 1,3	12,8 ± 1,4	11,2 ± 1,8 ^a	11,7 ± 1,1	
	70	11,1 ± 1,4	12,1 ± 1,1	10,8 ± 2,2 ^a	11,0 ± 0,7	
		8,2 ± 0,8	6,8 ± 1,2	9,1 ± 1,2	6,8 ± 4,2	
[]	5	8,5 ± 1,2	10,2 ± 0,2	9,6 ± 1,8	9,7 ± 0,4	
	15	10,6 ± 1,3	10,7 ± 0,6	10,8 ± 1,7	10,1 ± 1,2	
	30	11,4 ± 1,2	11,8 ± 0,2	10,9 ± 1,8 ^a	10,1 ± 0,7	
	60	12,0 ± 1,1	-	-	-	
	90	12,0 ± 1,4	-	-	-	

(-)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way ANOVA,)

4.9 .

		(DPPH)			
		IC_{50} [mg/mL]			
[mm]	0,3	3,4 ± 0,7	3,0 ± 0,3	2,1 ± 0,3	2,7 ± 0,2
	0,7	3,4 ± 0,4	3,5 ± 0,5	2,7 ± 0,4	2,8 ± 0,5
	1,5	3,8 ± 0,6	3,7 ± 0,1	2,8 ± 0,3	2,9 ± 0,4
:	1:10	4,3 ± 0,9	4,2 ± 0,3	3,1 ± 0,4	3,2 ± 0,1
	1:20	3,3 ± 0,3	3,3 ± 0,7	2,5 ± 0,3	2,7 ± 0,4
	1:30	3,1 ± 0,4	2,8 ± 0,6	2,3 ± 0,2 ^a	2,5 ± 0,3
[%]	30	3,7 ± 0,1	2,5 ± 0,2	2,4 ± 0,2 ^a	2,4 ± 0,6
	50	2,7 ± 0,4	2,3 ± 0,4	2,3 ± 0,2 ^a	2,0 ± 0,1
	70	3,4 ± 0,1	2,4 ± 0,1	2,4 ± 0,3 ^a	2,0 ± 0,2
		4,3 ± 0,3	4,5 ± 1,2	3,2 ± 0,4	4,7 ± 0,8
[]	5	4,4 ± 0,4	3,6 ± 0,2	2,9 ± 0,3	3,0 ± 0,4
	15	3,4 ± 0,3	3,6 ± 0,3	2,6 ± 0,3	2,7 ± 0,4
	30	3,2 ± 0,2	3,0 ± 0,2	2,5 ± 0,4 ^a	2,8 ± 0,7
	60	3,2 ± 0,4	-	-	-
	90	3,5 ± 0,4	-	-	-

(-)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way ANOVA,

); IC_{50} ,

50%

DPPH

1,5 mm

DPPH

(4.9 4.9).

0,3 0,7 mm

1,5 mm.

0,3 mm,

1,5 mm.

, ABTS

DPPH
 0,7 1,5 mm, (4.1.1).
 , *ABTS* ,
 0,3 mm,
 1,5 mm. ,
DPPH ,
 ,
 (4.1.1).
 ,
 0,3 mm
 ,
 1,5 mm .
 ,
Quercus robur 0,5 mm (Bouras ., 2015).
 : (0,3, 0,7
 1,5 mm), : (1:10, 1:12, 1:16, 1:25 1:40), (12,
 30, 48 60%) (10, 46, 100, 154 190)
 , *ABTS DPPH*
 , 4.9 .
 4.9 ,
ABTS DPPH ,
 ,
 (4.1.1).
 ,
P. pinaster
 (Chupin ., 2015).

4.9 .

(*ABTS* *DPPH*)

		<i>ABTS</i> [mmol Trolox/mL]	<i>DPPH</i> IC_{50} [mg/mL]
[mm]	0,3	20,7 ± 0,5	1,2 ± 0,1
	0,7	19,9 ± 1,3	1,1 ± 0,0
	1,5	19,8 ± 1,1	1,1 ± 0,1
:	1:10	15,6 ± 0,6	2,1 ± 0,2
	1:12	15,2 ± 1,8	1,8 ± 0,4
	1:16	18,6 ± 1,3	1,6 ± 0,2
	1:25	20,2 ± 1,2	1,3 ± 0,1
	1:40	24,9 ± 0,2	1,3 ± 0,0
[%]	12	15,1 ± 1,3	1,8 ± 0,4
	30	19,7 ± 1,1	1,6 ± 0,2
	48	20,3 ± 0,9	1,5 ± 0,3
	60	21,8 ± 0,5	1,1 ± 0,1
		12,4 ± 0,4	1,9 ± 0,1
[]	10	19,0 ± 1,2	1,5 ± 0,3
	46	17,3 ± 2,4	1,7 ± 0,4
	100	18,9 ± 1,5	1,6 ± 0,4
	154	18,1 ± 0,7	1,6 ± 0,3
	190	19,6 ± 1,5	1,6 ± 0,0

(-)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, *one-way ANOVA*,
50%

); IC_{50} ,

4.9 , *ABTS*

: 1:30,

1:10,

(4.1.2).

DPPH

1:20 1:30 ,

(1:10)

(4.9).

:

,

: 1:40,

1:10 1:12, (4.9).

,

, *DPPH*

1:30 1:40.

,

Z. lotus

: (Hammi ., 2015).

50%

,

, (4.9 4.9).

,

,

.

,

ABTS DPPH ,

,

(4.1.3). (50 70%)

ABTS DPPH ,

.

,

,

, 60%

(4.9). , *ABTS*

30, 48 60% ,

DPPH

12, 30 48%

. Miron . (2011)

,

25, 50 75%

.

4.9). , *ABTS* : 5 < 15 30 60 90. *DPPH* (4.9)

15, 30, 60 90

(4.1.4).

30 , 5 15

30

5 , 15

30

(, 2012).

(4.1.4).

(4.9), (4.1.4 4.1.7).

T. serpyllum

ABTS DPPH ,

4.6. *ABTS*

(10,9, 10,9, 10,0 10,4 mmol *Trolox*/mL),

ABTS (18,5 mmol *Trolox*/mL).

DPPH ,

(*IC*₅₀

3,6 3,4 mg/mL),

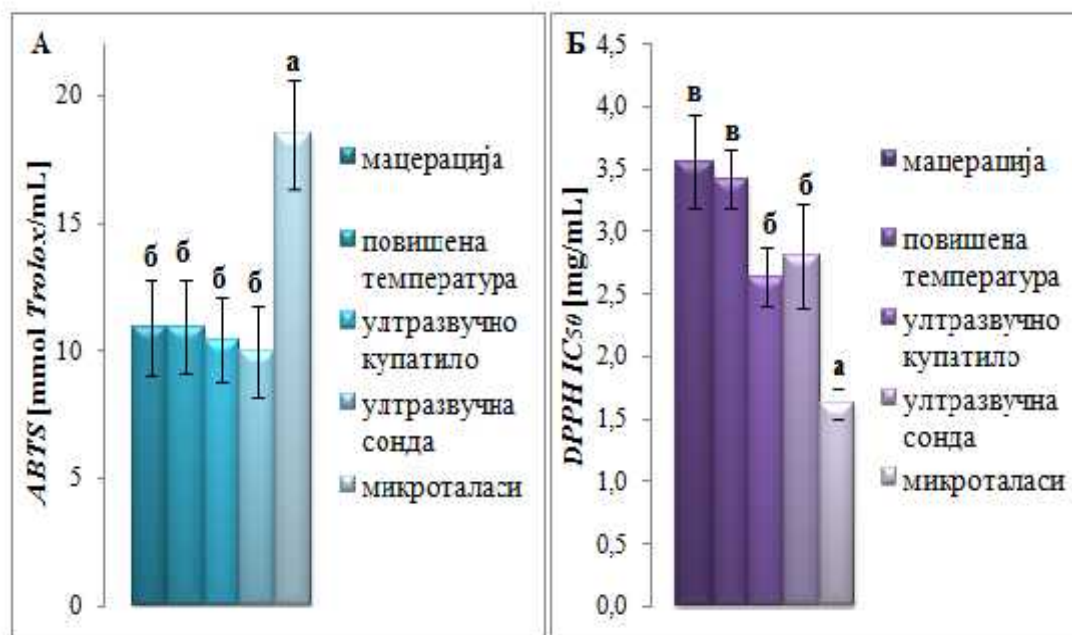
(IC_{50} 2,6

2,8 mg/mL).

(IC_{50} 1,6 mg/mL),

(

4.1.5).



4.6.

() ABTS () DPPH

; (-)

($n = 3, p < 0,05, one-way ANOVA,$);

IC_{50} ,

50%

Miron . (2011)

(, , $p-$)

(- , -)

(

)

4.7.

99%,



4.7.

... ; (-)
 (n = 3, p < 0,05, one-way ANOVA,)

... (Saccheti
 .., 2004). . (2014),

Thymus.

2006).

4.3.2.

() -
 - (*B. cereus*, *E. faecalis*, *L. monocytogenes*, *S. aureus*, *E. coli*,
S. enteritidis *Y. enterocolitica*), (*C. albicans*).

4.10.

4.10.

()

	MIC	MBC/ MFC	MIC	MBC/ MFC	MIC	MBC/ MFC	MIC	MBC/ MFC	MIC	MBC/ MFC
	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]	[mg/ mL]
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	0,313	2,5	1,25	2,5	0,625	5	1,25	5	0,625	5
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	0,313	5	0,313	5	0,313	5	0,313	5	0,313	2,5
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	0,625	2,5	0,625	2,5	0,625	2,5	1,25	2,5	0,313	5
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1,25	1,25	1,25	10	1,25	10	1,25	10	0,625	5
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2,5	10
<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	2,5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2,5	2,5
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	1,25	2,5	1,25	2,5	1,25	10	1,25	5	1,25	10
<i>Candida albicans</i>	20	/	20	/	20	/	20	/	10	/

MIC, ; MBC/MFC,

/

T. serpyllum

: *B. cereus* *E. faecalis* > *L. monocytogenes* > *S. aureus* *Y. enterocolitica* > *S. enteritidis* > *E. coli*.
S. aureus,

L. monocytogenes, *B. cereus* *Y. enterocolitica*,
E. faecalis, *E. coli* *S. enteritidis*.

E. faecalis > *L. monocytogenes* > *S. aureus*, *B. cereus* *Y. enterocolitica* > *E. coli* *S. enteritidis*.

L. monocytogenes, *B. cereus* *Y. enterocolitica*,
E. faecalis, *E. coli* *S. enteritidis*

S. aureus,

E. faecalis > *L. monocytogenes* *B. cereus* > *S. aureus* *Y. enterocolitica* > *E. coli* *S. enteritidis*.

L. monocytogenes,
E. faecalis, *B. cereus*, *E. coli* *S. enteritidis*,

S. aureus () *Y. enterocolitica*.

E. faecalis > *S. aureus*, *L. monocytogenes*, *B. cereus* *Y. enterocolitica* > *E. coli* *S. enteritidis*.

L. monocytogenes, *S. aureus*.

E. faecalis, *B. cereus*, *E. coli*, *S. enteritidis* *Y. enterocolitica*.

L.

monocytogenes *E. faecalis* > *S. aureus* *B. cereus* > *Y. enterocolitica* > *E. coli* *S. enteritidis* (

).

faecalis *S. enteritidis*

S. aureus, *L. monocytogenes* *B. cereus*,

E. coli

S. enteritidis.

E. faecalis,

E. coli *S. enteritidis*.

B. cereus

S. aureus

E. faecalis *S. enteritidis*,

S. aureus

E. coli, (Singh

., 2016).

E. faecalis *S. aureus* (

., 2014). Al-Fatimi . (2010)

Thymus laevigatus *S. aureus*,

E. coli.

T. vulgaris (Fayad ., 2013).

C. albicans

(10 mg/mL,

20 mg/mL),

C. albicans (Aziz Rehman, 2008).

(Daglia, 2012; Rodríguez Vaquero et al., 2007).
 - (*S. aureus* - *L. monocytogenes*)
 - (*E. coli* - *P. aeruginosa*).
 (3,4-),
 (Parnham - Kesselring, 1985; Petersen - Simmonds, 2003; Costa et al., 2015).
R. officinalis,
 (Moreno et al., 2006). *Salvia veneris*,
 , *L. monocytogenes*,
B. cereus, *S. aureus* - *Candida* spp. (Toplan et al., 2017).
 (*E. coli* - *S. aureus*
 (1 mg/mL),
 (Rodríguez Vaquero et al., 2007; Singh et al., 2016).
 (Fayad et al., 2013).
C. albicans (Singh et al., 2016).
 (Daglia, 2012).
Daucus littoralis - *S. aureus* - *C. albicans*

(Yousefbeyk ., 2014). ,
Achillea tenuifolia *B. subtilis* *E.*
faecalis ,
(Shafaghat ., 2014). *Satureja thymbra*,

Enterobacteriaceae spp. *Pseudomonas* spp.,

(Choulitoudi ., 2016). ,

Thymus spp.

:

(Al-Fatimi ., 2010;
Ulukanli ., 2011; Fayad ., 2013). ,

(Choulitoudi ., 2016).

(Fayad ., 2013).

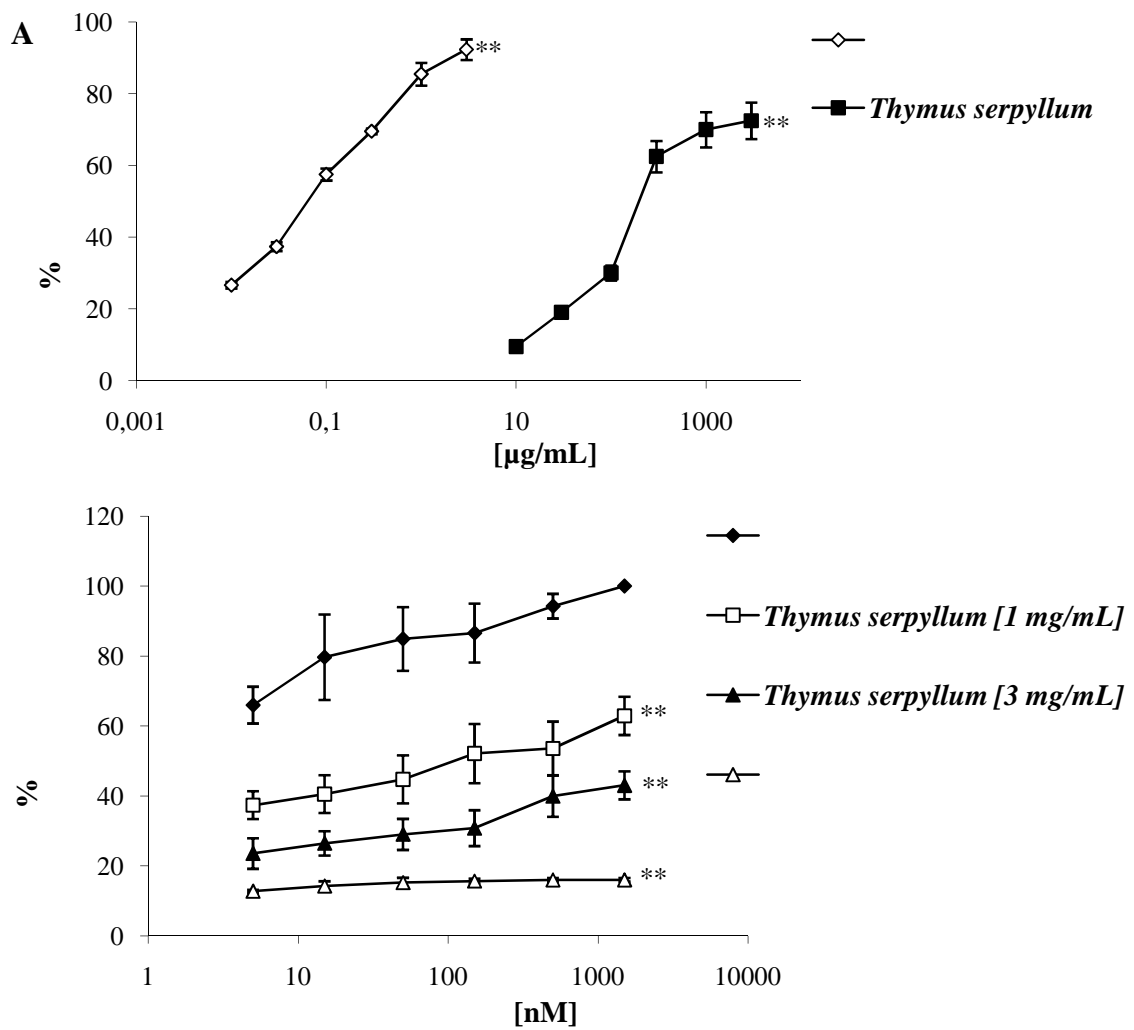
(Moreno ., 2006; Toplan ., 2017).

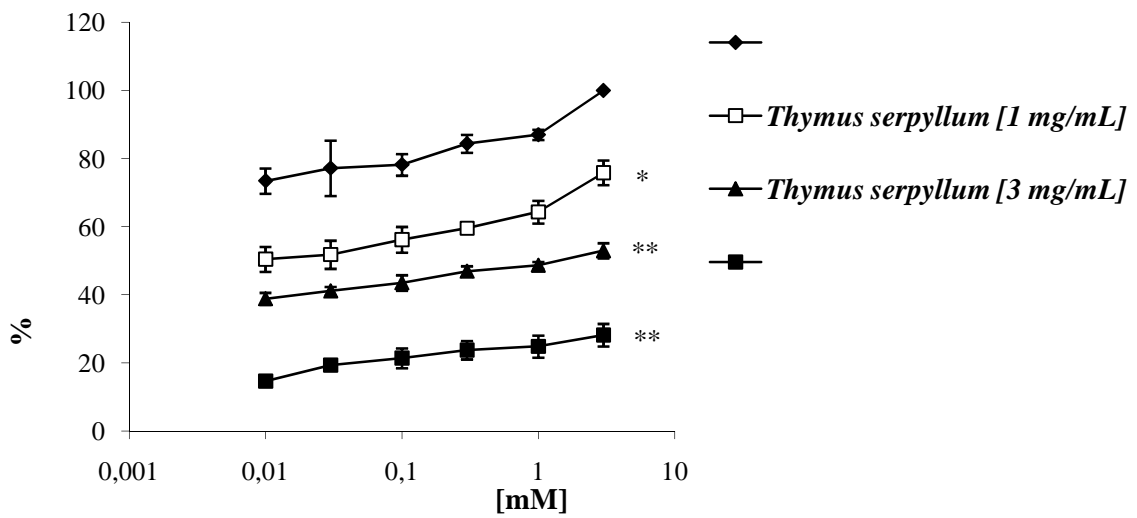
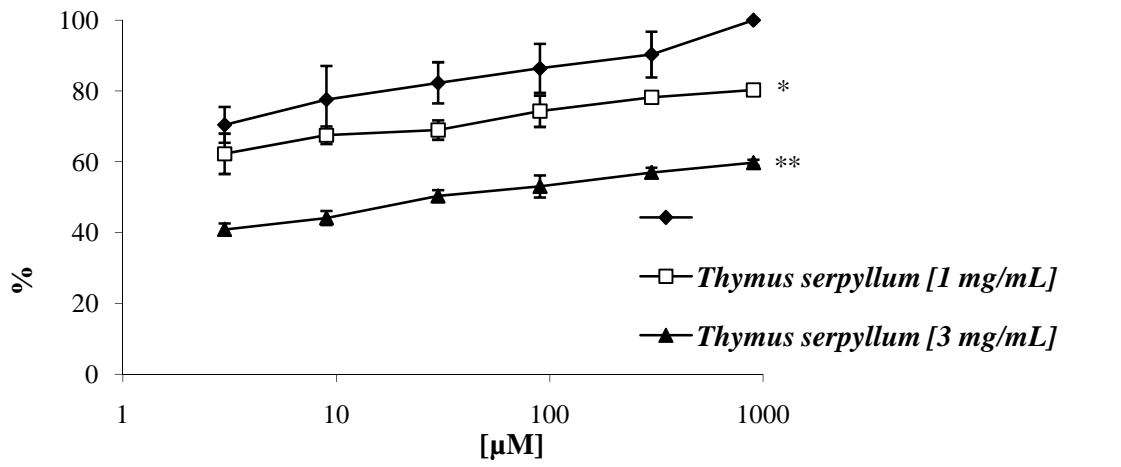
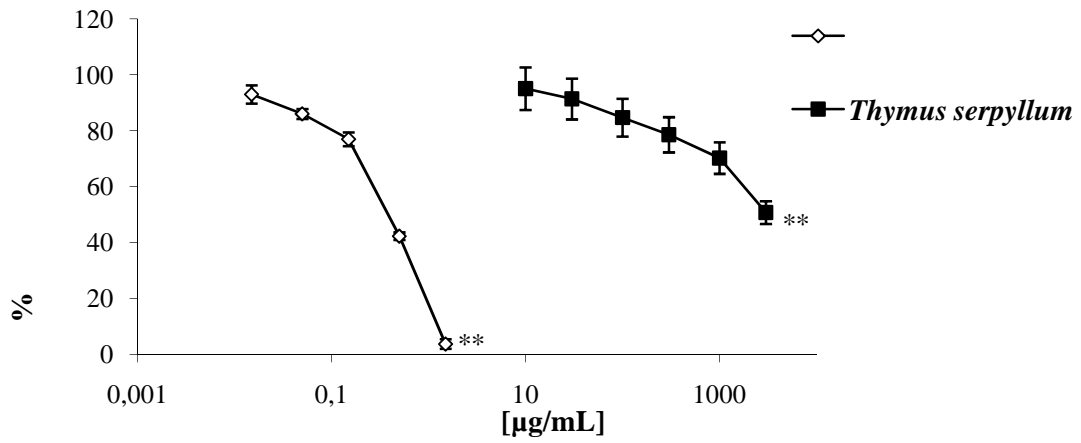
4.3.3.

),
e
T. serpyllum
(,
)

4.8-4.11.

3 mg/mL,
(0,01-3 mg/mL).
(p <
0,01), (Rang ..
2005).
, 72,5 ± 4,3% (4.8 , p < 0,01),
: 33,8 ± 2,8%, 33,1 ±
3,7% (4.9 4.10 , p < 0,05),
: 24,7 ± 4,3% (4.11 , p < 0,05).





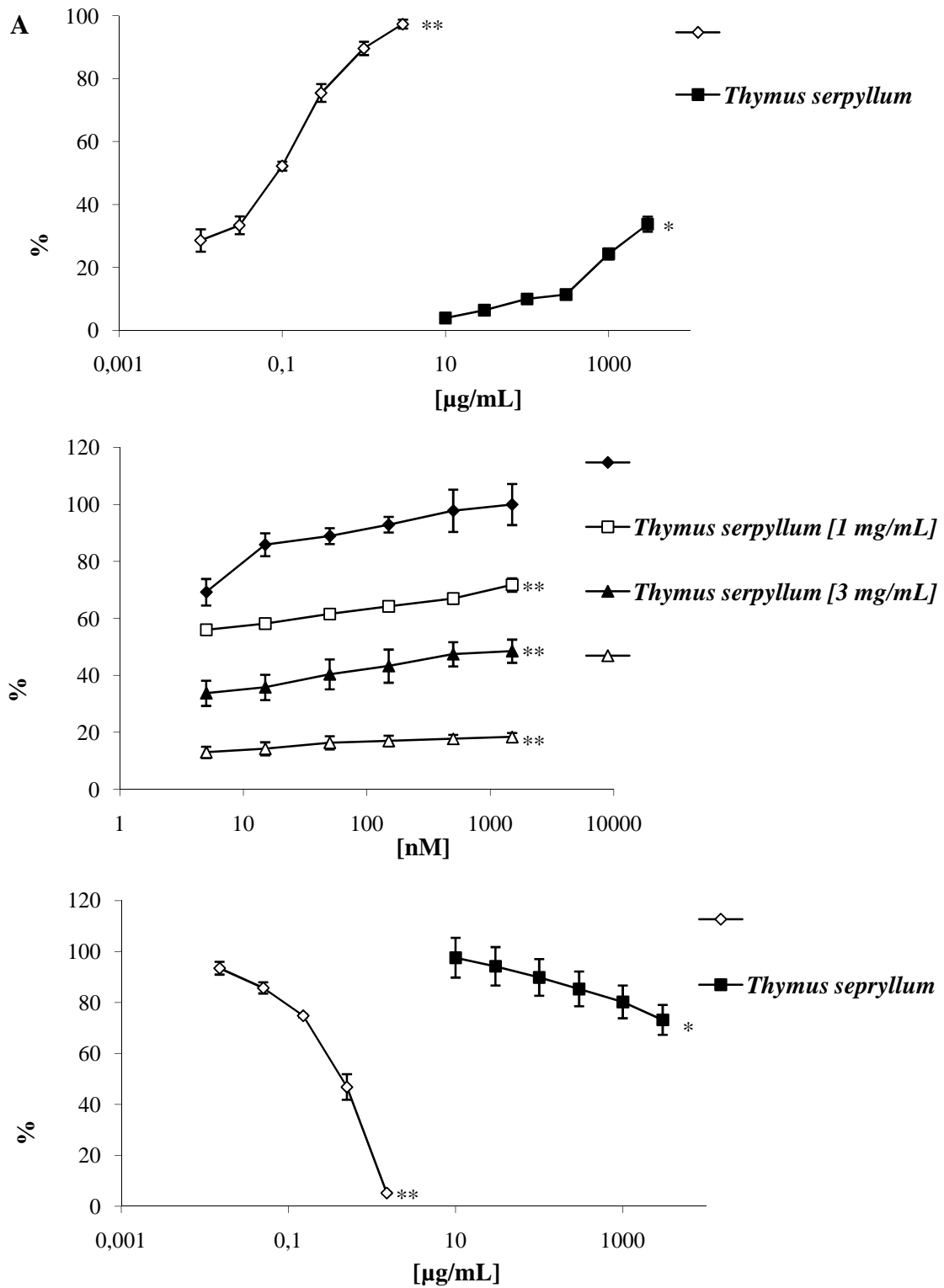
4.8.

()

()

, ()

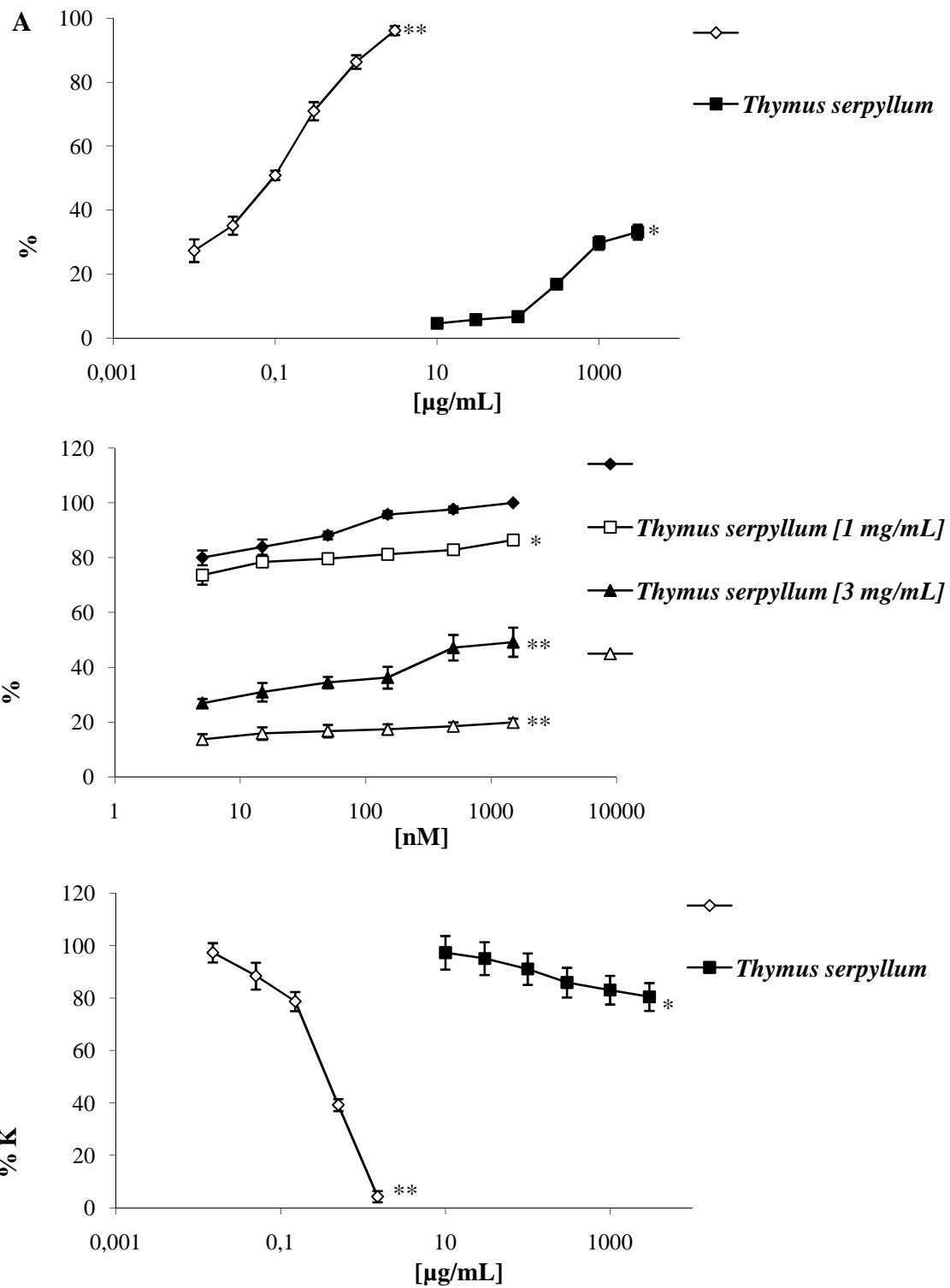
(n = 6, *p < 0,05, **p < 0,01)



4.9.

_____: ()
 _____, ()
 ()

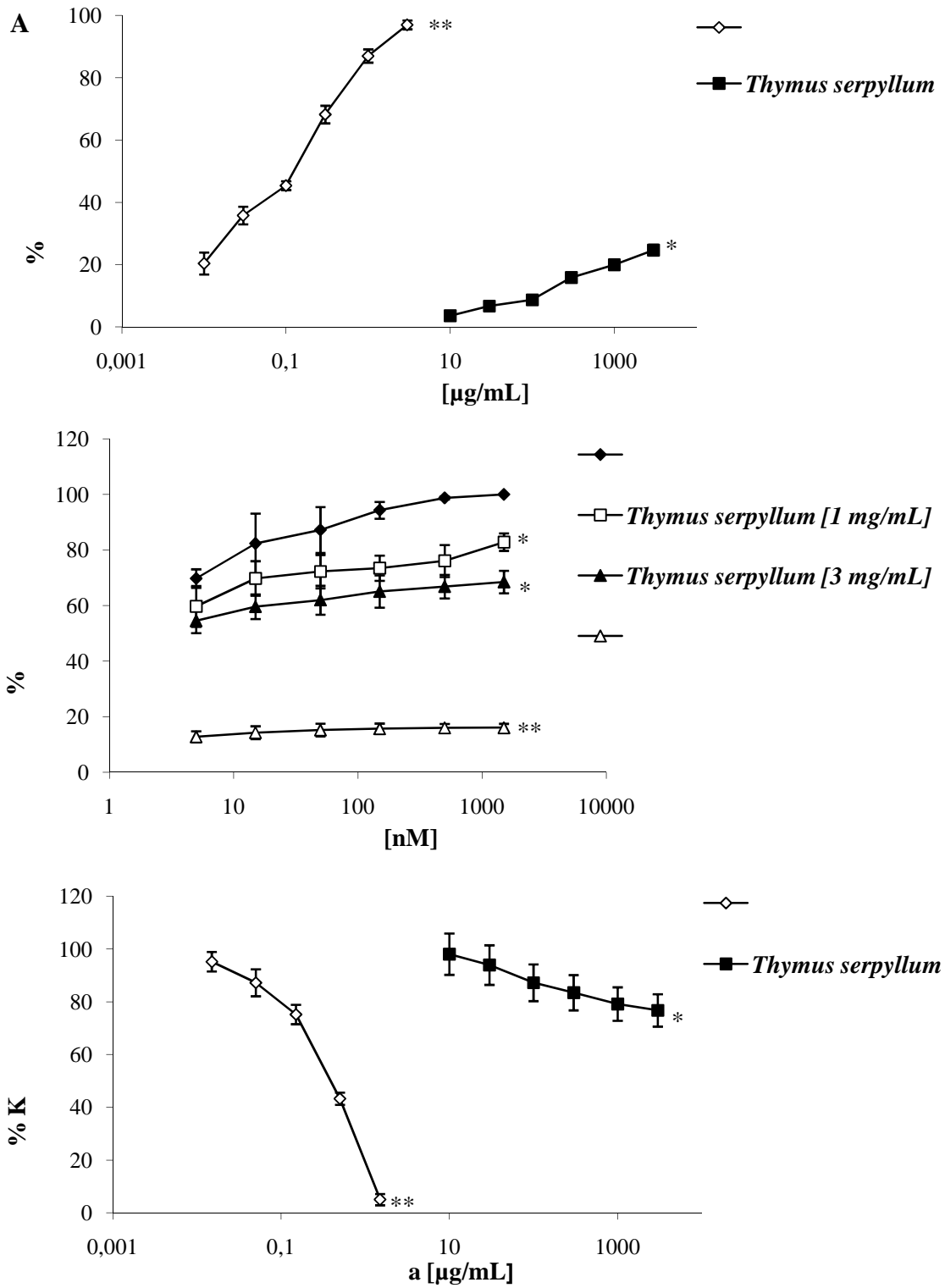
(n = 6, *p < 0,05, **p < 0,01)



4.10.

_____ : ()
 _____ , ()
 _____ , ()

(n = 6, *p < 0,05, **p < 0,01)



4.11.

_____ : ()
 , ()
 ()

(n = 6, *p < 0,05, **p < 0,01)

IC_{50} () 50%
 : 9,1 mg/mL, 0,28 mg/mL,
 : 16,2 mg/mL, : 6,7 mg/mL

: KCl.
 (5-1500 nm),

Ca^{2+} - Ca^{2+} (,
 2010). G ,

Broadley Kelly, 2001). (, 2011;
 (1-3 mg/mL)

(p < 0,01) (Rang .., 2005).

62,9 ± 5,5%
 , 1 mg/mL, 43,0 ±
 4,0% , 3 mg/mL (4,8 , p
 < 0,01).

1 mg/mL
 71,8 ± 2,2%

, 3 mg/mL 48,5 ± 7,2%
 (4.9 , p < 0,01).
 86,4 ± 1,7%
 (p < 0,05) 1 mg/mL, 49,2 ± 5,3%
 (p < 0,01) 3 mg/mL (
 4.10). 82,9 ± 3,1%

1 mg/mL 68,5 ± 2,4%
 3 mg/mL (4.11 , p < 0,05).

K⁺ (80 mM)
 - Ca²⁺ (Godfrain
 .., 1986; Rang .., 2005). KCl

K⁺ 3 mg/mL,
 (0,01-3 mg/mL).
 Ca²⁺ - ,
 KCl (p < 0,01)
 (Rang .., 2005).

50,8 ± 6,6%, 3 mg/mL (4.8 , p
 < 0,01).

73,1 ± 3,5% (4.9 , p < 0,05),
 K⁺

80,5 ± 4,0% (4.10 , p < 0,05).

3 mg/mL K⁺
 76,7 ± 8,4% (4.11 , p < 0,05).

(Gilani et al., 2006).



$F(2, \dots)$ (Meister et al., 1999).

(KCl),

BaCl₂ CaCl₂.



(Karaki et al., 1986).

BaCl₂ 80,3 ± 1,3% (p < 0,05)

1 mg/mL, 59,7 ± 0,8% (p < 0,01)

3 mg/mL (4.8).

CaCl₂ 75,8 ± 3,6% (p <

0,05) 1 mg/mL 52,9 ± 2,3%

(p < 0,01) 3 mg/mL (4.8).

CaCl₂ (p < 0,01).

CaCl₂



Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺,
HPLC/DAD

6-

7-O-

7-O-

Fleer Verspohl, 2007).

(Gilani, 2006; Lemmens-Gruber, 2006;
Thymus spp.

(Engelbertz, 2012).

4.4.

4.4.1.

(, , () ()).

4.11 4.11 .

4.11a.

	[g/L]	
	$4,26 \pm 1,20 \cdot 1$	$3,30 \pm 0,50 \cdot 2$
	$4,59 \pm 1,10 \cdot 1$	$3,95 \pm 0,20 \cdot 2$
	$4,65 \pm 0,00 \cdot 1$	$2,91 \pm 0,10 \cdot 2$
	$4,61 \pm 0,90 \cdot 1$	$3,09 \pm 0,30 \cdot 2$
	$8,74 \pm 2,70 \cdot 1$	$7,72 \pm 1,00 \cdot 2$
(-)		(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,)

(4.11).

., 2016).

(3.6

4.12).

(3.6).

4.11 .

		[g/L]	
		$23,5 \pm 2,7^1$	$13,2 \pm 1,5^2$
+		$29,9 \pm 2,7^1$	$17,0 \pm 0,0^2$
	+	$29,1 \pm 0,2^1$	$18,1 \pm 0,9^2$
	+	$29,3 \pm 0,1^1$	$17,6 \pm 0,3^2$
	+	$29,8 \pm 0,0^1$	$17,5 \pm 1,0^2$
+		$30,2 \pm 0,6^1$	$20,1 \pm 0,1^2$

(-)

(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,)

5%

(4.11).

(

),

,

,

, 48,8%,

37%,

, 21,7%,

19,1%.

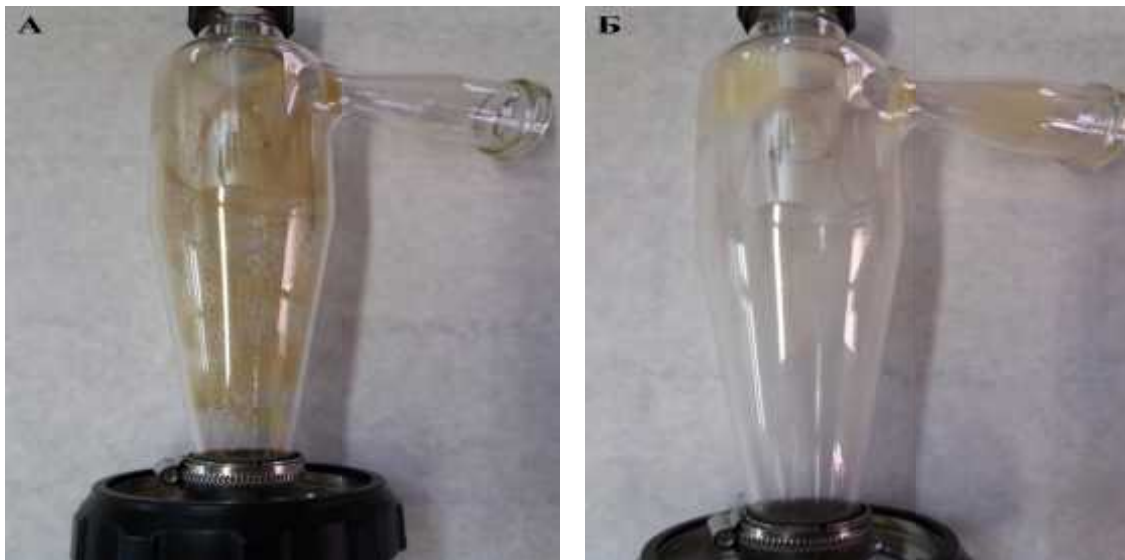
23%.

,

)

, 51,7%
 38,7%
 , 15%, 22,5%,
 , 10,4%.
 , , ,
 , .

(4.12).



4.12. : ()
 ()

4.12 4.12 .

(4.12).

4.12 .

[mg GAE/g]		[mg CE/g]	
19,8 ± 1,5 ^{·1}	21,3 ± 0,4 ^{·1}	11,5 ± 0,5 ^{·1}	10,0 ± 0,3 ^{·2}
22,3 ± 1,8 ^{·1}	20,8 ± 0,4 ^{·2}	11,7 ± 0,6 ^{·1}	10,4 ± 0,5 ^{·2}
19,2 ± 0,9 ^{·1}	18,7 ± 0,0 ^{·1}	11,4 ± 1,0 ^{·1}	9,7 ± 0,0 ^{·2}
20,9 ± 1,1 ^{·1}	21,7 ± 0,6 ^{·1}	12,0 ± 1,1 ^{·1}	10,0 ± 0,5 ^{·2}
19,7 ± 1,4 ^{·1}	21,8 ± 1,6 ^{·1}	9,8 ± 0,3 ^{·1}	9,4 ± 0,2 ^{·1}
(-)		(1-2)	

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,

); GAE,

; CE,

(Abascal ., 2005).

(3.6 4.12).

,

.

(4.13).

,

.

,

> (4.12).

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:

>

.

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140°C.

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200°C,

,

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(

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:

(4.12).

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,

4.12 .

		[mg GAE/g]		[mg CE/g]	
		$6,9 \pm 0,1$ ^{·1}	$5,3 \pm 0,1$ ^{·2}	$3,0 \pm 0,1$ ^{·1}	$2,4 \pm 0,0$ ^{·2}
+					
	+	$7,4 \pm 0,4$ ^{·1}	$5,7 \pm 0,2$ ^{·2}	$3,3 \pm 0,1$ ^{·1}	$2,8 \pm 0,1$ ^{·2}
		$6,6 \pm 0,0$ ^{·1}	$5,5 \pm 0,3$ ^{·2}	$3,0 \pm 0,0$ ^{·1}	$2,4 \pm 0,0$ ^{·2}
+					
		$6,4 \pm 0,7$ ^{·1}	$5,6 \pm 0,5$ ^{·1}	$2,8 \pm 0,3$ ^{·1}	$2,5 \pm 0,2$ ^{·2}
+					
	+	$7,2 \pm 0,8$ ^{·1}	$7,7 \pm 0,2$ ^{·1}	$3,1 \pm 0,0$ ^{·1}	$3,0 \pm 0,2$ ^{·2}

(-)

(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,

); GAE,

; CE,

(4.12).

(4.12).

4.13.

(., 2016).

4.13.

	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
	$30,5 \pm 0,0$ ^{·2}	$31,4 \pm 0,3$ ^{·1}	$6,6 \pm 0,2$ ^{·1}	$6,7 \pm 0,2$ ^{·1}
	$27,3 \pm 0,2$ ^{·2}	$31,4 \pm 0,8$ ^{·1}	$6,9 \pm 0,1$ ^{·1}	$6,3 \pm 0,1$ ^{·2}
	$30,0 \pm 0,0$ ^{·2}	$31,4 \pm 0,0$ ^{·1}	$5,2 \pm 0,1$ ^{·2}	$5,7 \pm 0,3$ ^{·1}
	$30,0 \pm 0,6$ ^{·2}	$31,3 \pm 0,5$ ^{·1}	$6,4 \pm 0,1$ ^{·1}	$6,4 \pm 0,2$ ^{·1}
	$32,5 \pm 1,0$ ^{·2}	$34,7 \pm 0,4$ ^{·1}	$8,5 \pm 0,2$ ^{·1}	$7,7 \pm 0,3$ ^{·2}
	(-)			(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,

(Gharsallaoui ., 2007).

(Kafeel ., 2008).

(Worku Wunes,

2014).

(Kafeel ., 2008).

(Pavan, 2013).

(, 2016; Naczek, Shahidi, 2006).

(Zhao, 2013; Izutsu, 2004; Schwegman, 2007).
($< 10\%$),

(Kosakivska, 2008).

2012).

T. serpyllum ()

4.14 . 4.14 .

ABTS DPPH ,

ABTS

(4.14). ,

(4.12).

(Fang Bhandari, 2010).

(Kivilompolo Hyötyläinen, 2009; ., 2012).

,
(Dahmoune ., 2015; Mustapa .,

2015).

DPPH ,

, (4.14).

,
(4.12).

DPPH

(140°C)

4.14 .

(ABTS DPPH)

ABTS	[mmol Trolox/g]	DPPH	IC ₅₀ [mg/mL]
14,8 ± 1,3 ^{a,1}	13,6 ± 1,6 ^{a,1}	0,18 ± 0,00 ^{,1}	0,23 ± 0,00 ^{,2}
14,0 ± 0,7 ^{a,1}	13,9 ± 1,0 ^{a,1}	0,17 ± 0,00 ^{a,1}	0,22 ± 0,00 ^{,2}
14,3 ± 1,1 ^{a,1}	13,3 ± 0,7 ^{a,1}	0,17 ± 0,00 ^{a,1}	0,22 ± 0,00 ^{,2}
14,5 ± 1,1 ^{a,1}	13,4 ± 0,9 ^{a,1}	0,16 ± 0,02 ^{a,1}	0,22 ± 0,00 ^{,2}
13,9 ± 1,6 ^{a,1}	14,1 ± 1,2 ^{a,1}	0,17 ± 0,01 ^{a,1}	0,21 ± 0,02 ^{,2}

(-)

(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,

)

ABTS :

(4.14).

(Fang Bhandari, 2010).

4.14 .

(*ABTS DPPH*)

	<i>ABTS</i>	[mmol Trolox/g]	<i>DPPH</i>	<i>IC₅₀</i> [mg/mL]
+	4,2 ± 0,3 ^a · ¹	2,7 ± 0,9 · ²	1,05 ± 0,12 · ¹	0,92 ± 0,02 · ¹
+	4,3 ± 0,4 ^a · ¹	3,3 ± 0,6 · ²	0,79 ± 0,06 ^a · ¹	0,80 ± 0,04 · ¹
+	3,6 ± 1,0 · ¹	3,0 ± 1,2 · ¹	0,98 ± 0,09 · ¹	1,04 ± 0,22 · ¹
+	3,5 ± 0,2 · ¹	3,1 ± 0,3 · ²	0,82 ± 0,02 · ¹	0,79 ± 0,02 · ¹
+	4,8 ± 1,0 ^a · ¹	5,2 ± 0,3 ^a · ¹	1,00 ± 0,05 · ¹	0,84 ± 0,18 · ¹

(-)

(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,)

DPPH

(4.14).

, , , *DPPH* , : , ,

DPPH ,

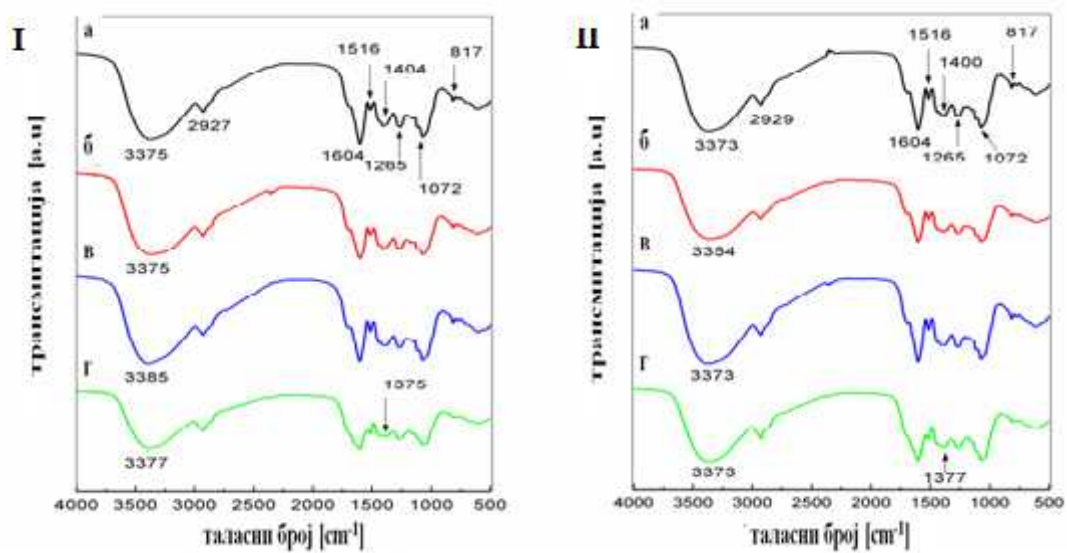
4.4.2. FTIR

FTIR

, , FTIR
()

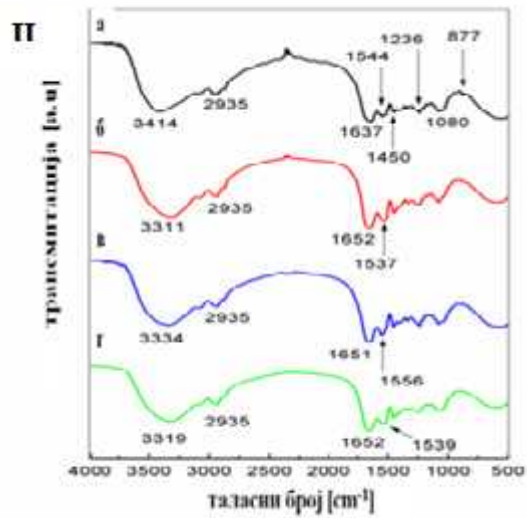
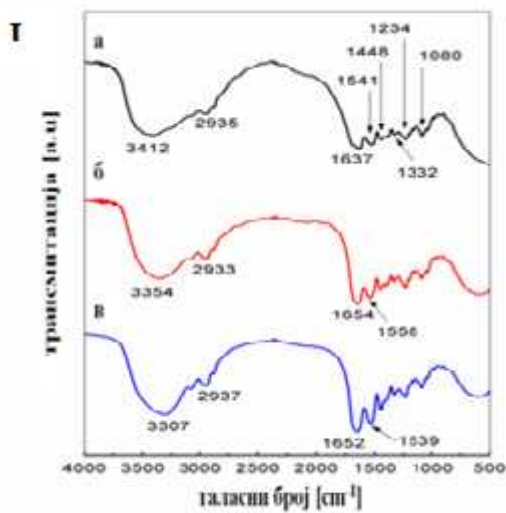
4.13 . FTIR

(4.13 .)



4.13 . FTIR : (I) (II)

, () , ()
() ()



4.13 .FTIR : (I) : () , () ()
 , (II) , ()
 () , () ()

FTIR

(4.13)
 , 1604 cm⁻¹,
 COO- (Schulz
 Baranska, 2007), 1072 cm⁻¹
 C- H (Lu ., 2011).
 2927-2929 cm⁻¹ C-H
 (- , 2015).
 H (3000-3600 cm⁻¹).
 ,
 1516 cm⁻¹
 (Heneczkowski ., 2001). 1265 cm⁻¹
 (C-C-
) (Schulz Baranska, 2007). 817 cm⁻¹

(C-H) (Schulz Baranska, 2007). *FTIR*

. K

1377 cm^{-1} , 1400 cm^{-1} ,

(Schulz Baranska, 2007). 1400-

1404 cm^{-1} (Rastogi Arunachalam, 2011).

,

,

,

FTIR

(4.13 I). *FTIR*

: 1637

cm^{-1} (I, C=) 1541 cm^{-1} (II, N-H) (Jin ., 2015;

Saarai ., 2012). 2935 cm^{-1} C-H

, 1448 cm^{-1} , 1332 cm^{-1} 1080

cm^{-1} , C-

(Saarai ., 2012) , ,

(1300-1450 cm^{-1}) (Kim ., 2005). III (N-H

) 1234 cm^{-1} (Jin ., 2015). *FTIR*

()

H (3700-3000 cm^{-1}),

,

,

I (1654

cm^{-1}), II (1558 cm^{-1})

.

. Schwegman . (2007)

,

,

I .

,

,

,

,

(Izutsu et al., 2004).

H, II

H, II () Zhao (2013)

O

, FTIR

(4.13 II).

(3700-3000 cm⁻¹), I II H

(4.13).

, FTIR

FTIR

()

FTIR

e

Torres (2016)

FTIR

. Medina-

FTIR

4.4.3.

4.15 4.15 .

< : < <
(4.15).
> > .
< <
(4.15).
> >

4.15 .

()

	d_{10} [μm]	d_{50} [μm]	d_{90} [μm]		SPAN
+	62,569	176,771	374,656	0,548	1,765
+	49,593	150,776	343,468	0,639	1,949
+	82,970	223,068	464,107	0,527	1,709
+	85,092	214,976	429,864	0,498	1,604
+	+ 30,221	129,865	337,964	0,734	2,370

d , ; d_{10} , d_{50} d_{90} , 10%, 50% 90%

; SPAN ,

4.15 .

()

	d_{10} [μm]	d_{50} [μm]	d_{90} [μm]		SPAN
+	2,087	8,540	23,051	0,855	2,455
+	1,912	7,863	21,825	0,961	2,533
+	1,977	7,961	21,633	1,01	2,469
+	2,135	8,082	22,765	0,971	2,553
+	+ 2,019	8,534	23,617	1,05	2,531

d , ; d_{10} , d_{50} d_{90} , 10%, 50% 90%

; SPAN ,

(10-100 μm),
(Munin

Edwards-Lévy, 2011; Fang Bhandari, 2010).

4.16 4.16 .

4.16).

4.16 .

	[mV]	
	$-18,7 \pm 0,8^{a,1}$	$-18,3 \pm 0,4^{a,1}$
	$-16,3 \pm 0,1^{,1}$	$-14,7 \pm 0,1^{,2}$
	$-17,1 \pm 0,6^{,1}$	$-14,8 \pm 0,0^{,2}$
	$-15,8 \pm 0,8^{,1}$	$-15,7 \pm 0,1^{,1}$
	$-7,9 \pm 0,2^{,1}$	$-7,9 \pm 0,3^{,1}$

(-)

(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,)

: > > (4.16).
 > (4.16).

4.16 . ()

		[mV]
		-3,4 ± 0,2 ^{·1} -1,9 ± 0,3 ^{·2}
+		-2,5 ± 0,1 ^{·1} -1,7 ± 0,1 ^{a,2}
	+	-2,9 ± 0,1 ^{·1} -1,7 ± 0,1 ^{a,2}
	+	-2,9 ± 0,2 ^{·1} -1,4 ± 0,1 ^{·2}
	+	-2,6 ± 0,2 ^{·1} -1,8 ± 0,1 ^{a,2}
+		-2,0 ± 0,1 ^{·1} 1,0 ± 0,1 ^{·2}

(-) (1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,)

,
 ,
 pH 7, COO⁻, H⁺, -5,6 mV
 (Roy ., 2017).

, , (Zhao ., 2013).

(4.16).

, : > , > . , .

(Zhao ., 2013).

4.4.4.

()

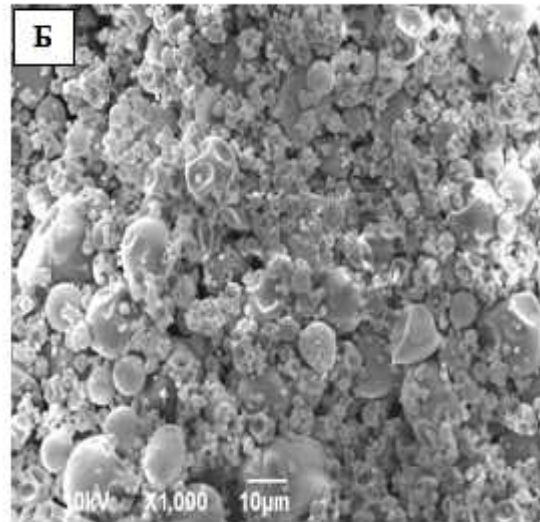
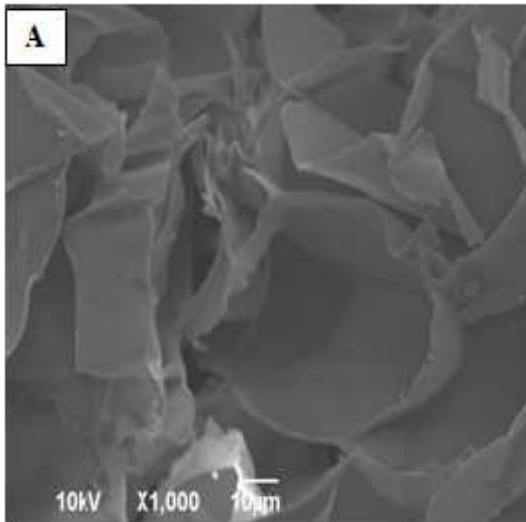
4.14.



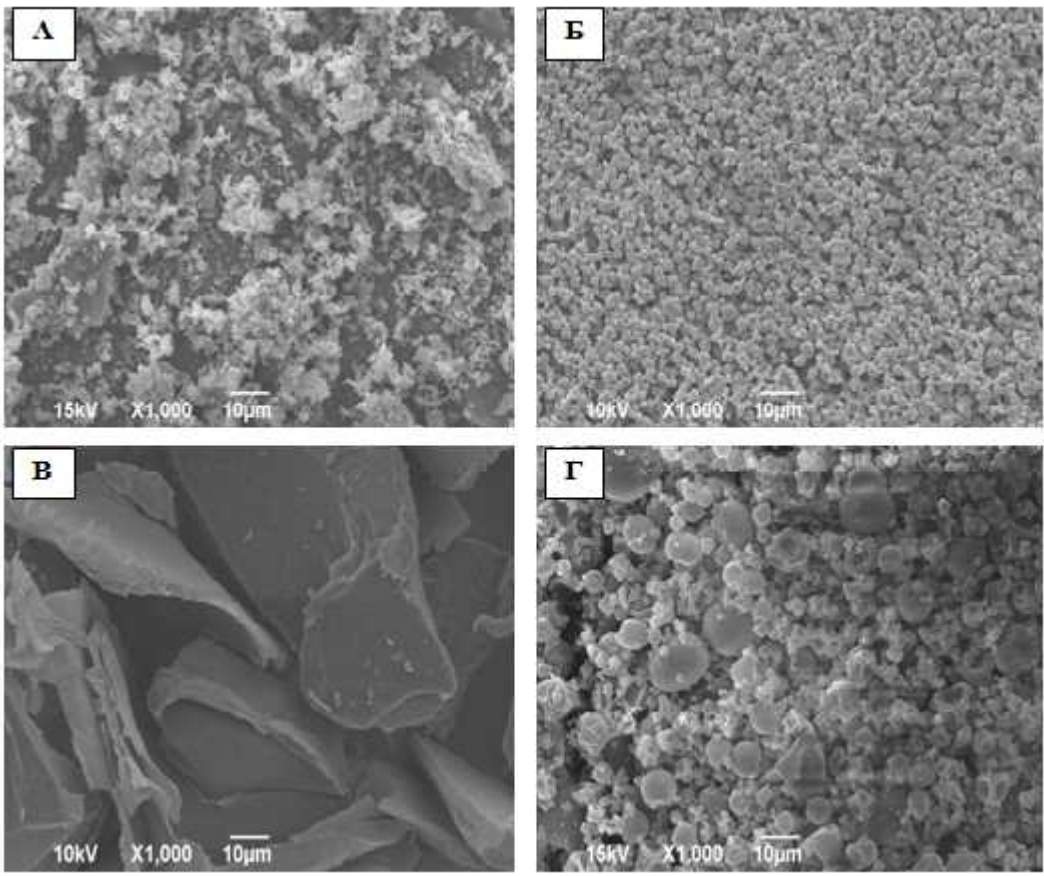
4.14. : () , ()
()

SEM , *T. serpyllum*
()

4.15 - .



4.15 . : () _____ ()
_____;

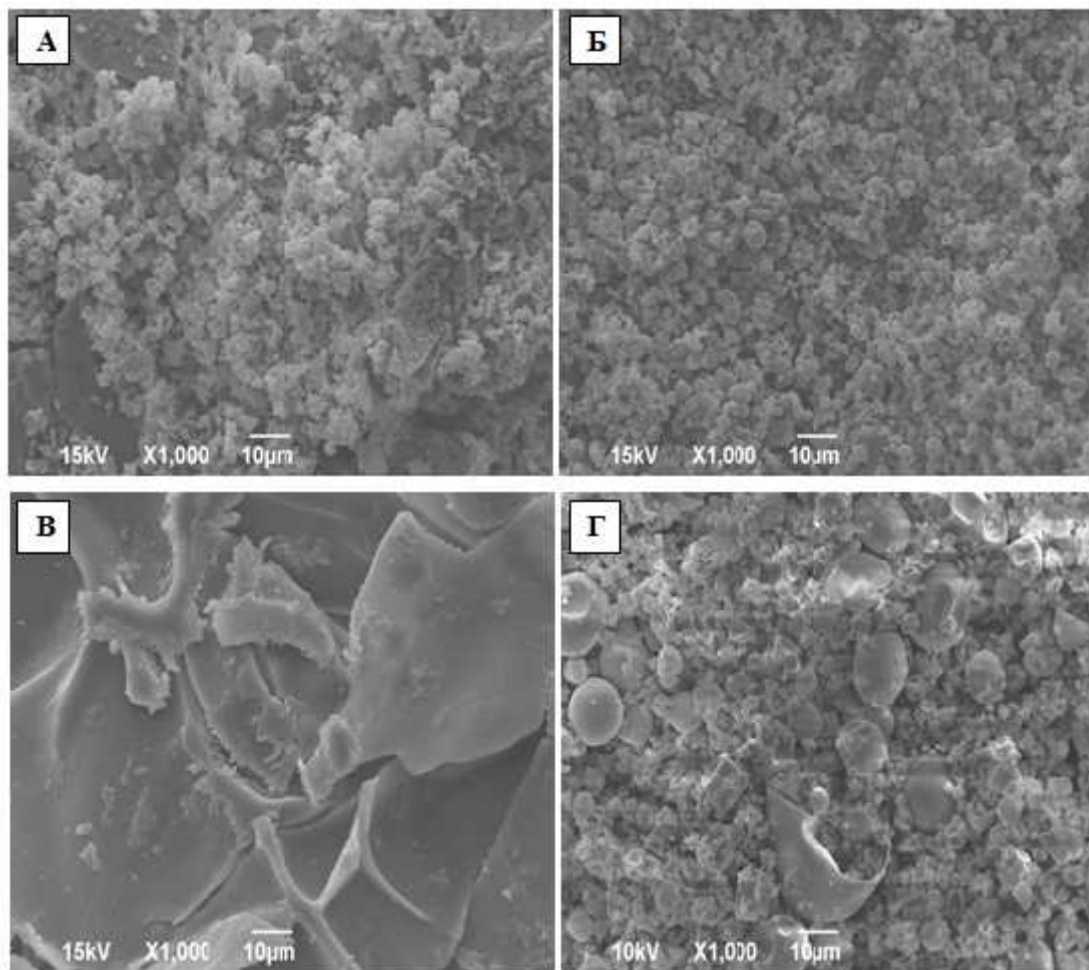


4.15 . : ()

() _____;
 () _____;

(Gharsallaoui ., 2007).

(Gharsallaoui ., 2007; Fang Bhandari, 2010).



4.15 . : ()
 () _____; ()
 ()
 _____;

4.15a- ,

,
 ,
 ,
 ,
 (Munin Edwards-Lévy,
 2011; Fang Bhandari, 2010). Gómez-Mascaraque . (2015)
 (20%) ,

(5-

8%).

(-)-

(Gómez-Mascaraque et al., 2015).

4.4.5.

T. serpyllum

4.17 4.17 ,

4.17 .

	[mg/cm ³]	[%]		
	125,0 ± 1,8 ^{·2}	200,0 ± 3,3 ^{·1}	80 ± 4 ^{·1}	84 ± 2 ^{·1}
	140,0 ± 2,4 ^{·2}	235,5 ± 4,7 ^{·1}	78 ± 3 ^{a,1}	76 ± 2 ^{·1}
	130,5 ± 1,0 ^{·2}	215,0 ± 4,1 ^{·1}	78 ± 2 ^{a,1}	80 ± 1 ^{·1}
	113,5 ± 2,5 ^{·2}	211,0 ± 3,5 ^{·1}	82 ± 4 ^{a,1}	80 ± 2 ^{·1}
	200,0 ± 3,1 ^{a,2}	275,5 ± 6,7 ^{a,1}	64 ± 3 ^{·1}	60 ± 4 ^{·1}

(-)

(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,

)

(4.4.1),

(4.17).

(4.17). , 2,5 3,8

4.4.4). , (4.4.3.

4.17 .

	[mg/cm ³]		[%]	
	36,0 ± 0,2 ^{·2}	150,0 ± 0,3 ^{·1}	48 ± 2 ^{·1}	40 ± 1 ^{·2}
+	128,0 ± 4,0 ^{·2}	156,0 ± 2,2 ^{·1}	61 ± 1 ^{·1}	32 ± 2 ^{·2}
	133,5 ± 3,4 ^{·2}	157,0 ± 0,8 ^{·1}	56 ± 3 ^{·1}	31 ± 1 ^{·2}
+	113,5 ± 2,0 ^{·2}	154,0 ± 1,2 ^{·1}	44 ± 1 ^{·1}	37 ± 1 ^{·2}
	90,5 ± 0,8 ^{·2}	162,5 ± 1,9 ^{·1}	44 ± 2 ^{·1}	34 ± 1 ^{·2}
+	137,5 ± 2,2 ^{a,2}	175,5 ± 2,7 ^{a,1}	58 ± 1 ^{·1}	32 ± 3 ^{·2}

(-)

(1-2)

(n = 3, p > 0,05, one-way

ANOVA,)

,
(4.17).
,

(4.4.1).

(,), (., 2016).

(4.17).

(Liu ., 2008).

4.4.6.

DSC , *DSC*

(, 2015). *DSC*

) 4.16.

4.18.

DSC 4.18,

80°C, 89,5°C,

85°C (Li , 2008).

, 170,5°C, 181,4°C 196,5°C,
, 223,1°C 272,7°C (4.16,).

(4.16, ,

4.18).

(4.4.1). ,

(4.4.1).

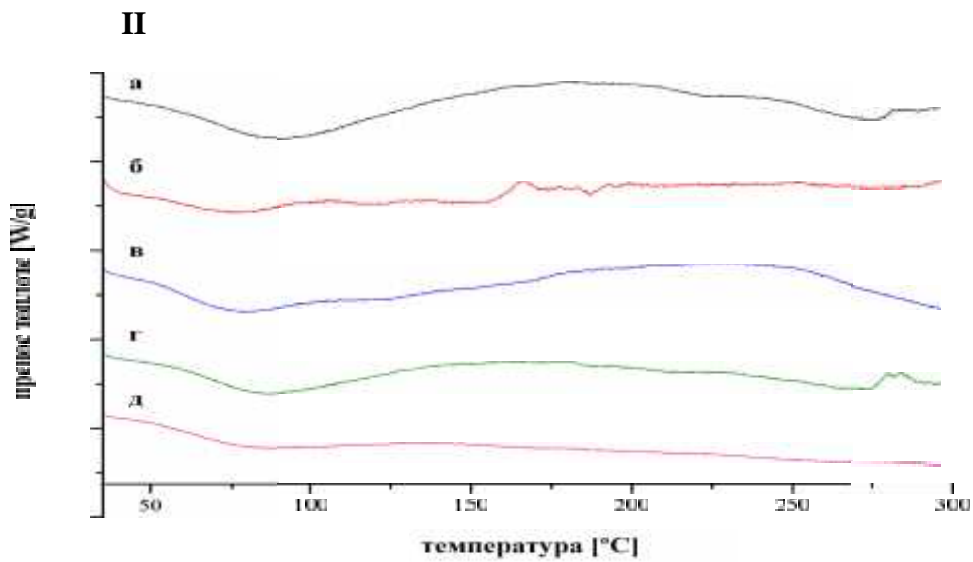
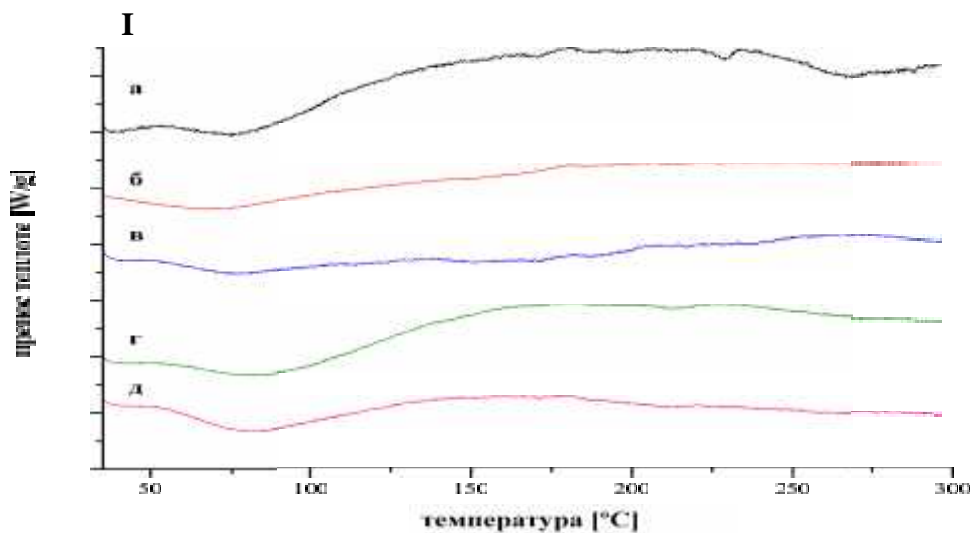
2007).

(Izutsu , 2004; Schwegman ,

116,8°C 187,3°C,
, 172,2°C 236,2°C (

4.16,).

(4.16, , 4.18). ,



4.16. DSC (I) (II): (а)
 , () ()
 , ()
 () ; DSC,

4.18.

		[°C]			H [J/g]
		36,0	67,4	111,5	69,9
		49,9	74,4	106,6	46,5
		50,4	74,3	138,1	68,8
		45,0	81,4	181,1	202,5
		53,2	80,0	124,0	137,6
		40,2	89,5	162,1	309,7
		53,8	91,8	144,4	145,1
+		48,2	86,6	145,8	161,8
		52,2	81,8	148,1	120,3
+		43,5	81,5	131,8	147,9

Zhao . (2013)

(4.4.1).

211,2°C

186,4°C 272,6°C

210,5°C (4.16,).

(4.18).

(Wu ., 2012).

4.4.7.

()
37°C 4.17.
 C/C_e , C
 , C_e

(4.17).

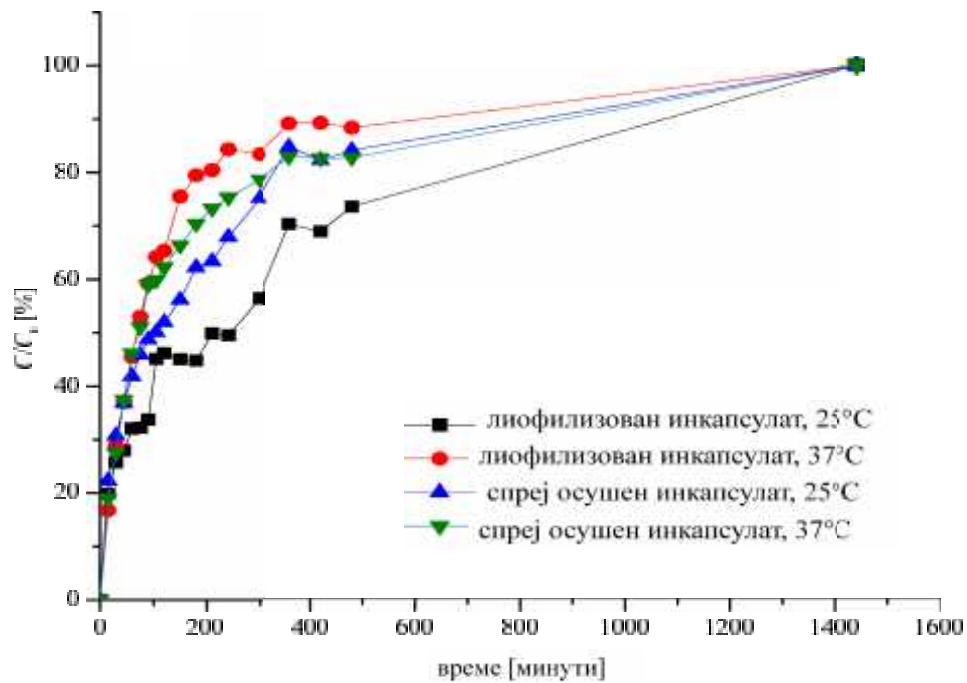
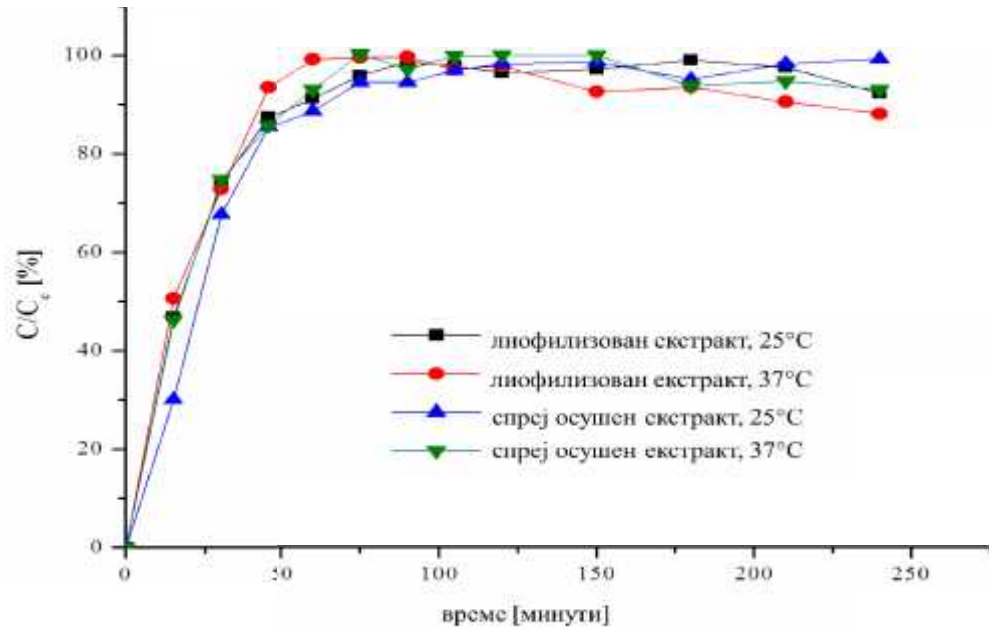
90

75

(4.4.1). , 37°C
60. ,

75

(Mustafa Turner, 2011).



4.17. ()
() , 25°C 37°C; C_e
; C_e

360

(4.17).

200

50%

65%

37°C

200

75%

80%

(D),

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} \quad (4.1)$$

C

, z

(J)

$$J = \frac{D}{\delta} (C_a - C_r) \quad (4.2)$$

K

, C_d

C_r

$$V_d \frac{dC_a}{d} = -P \cdot J \quad (4.3)$$

$$V_r \frac{dC_r}{d} = P \cdot J \quad (4.4)$$

P

, V_d V_r

(4.2), (4.3) (4.4)

$$\frac{d}{d} (C_a - C_r) = D (C_a - C_r) \quad (4.5)$$

$$\beta = \frac{P}{\delta} \left(\frac{1}{V_a} + \frac{1}{V_r} \right) \quad (4.6)$$

$$= 2,49 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$t = 0 \quad C_a - C_r = C_a^0 - C_r^0 \quad (4.7)$$

$$\frac{C_a - C_r}{C_a^0 - C_r^0} = e^{-\beta} \quad (4.8)$$

$$\beta = \ln \left(\frac{C_a^0 - C_r^0}{C_a - C_r} \right) \quad (4.9)$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{C_a^0 - C_r^0}{C_a - C_r} \right) \quad (4.18), \quad C_d^0$$

$$C_r^0, \quad C_d$$

4.19.

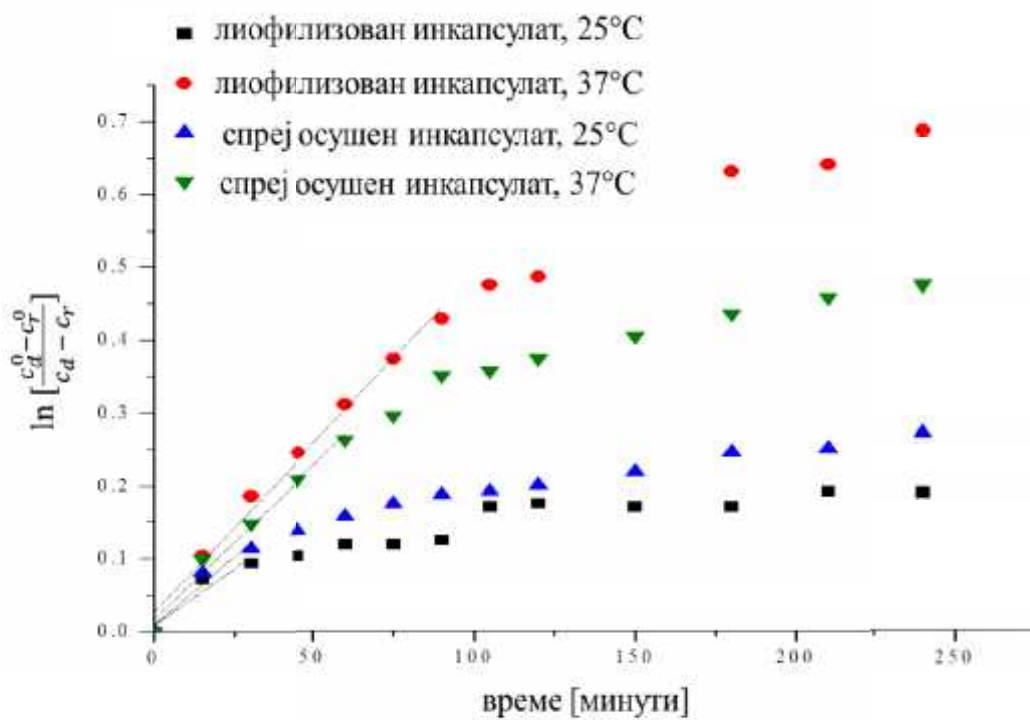
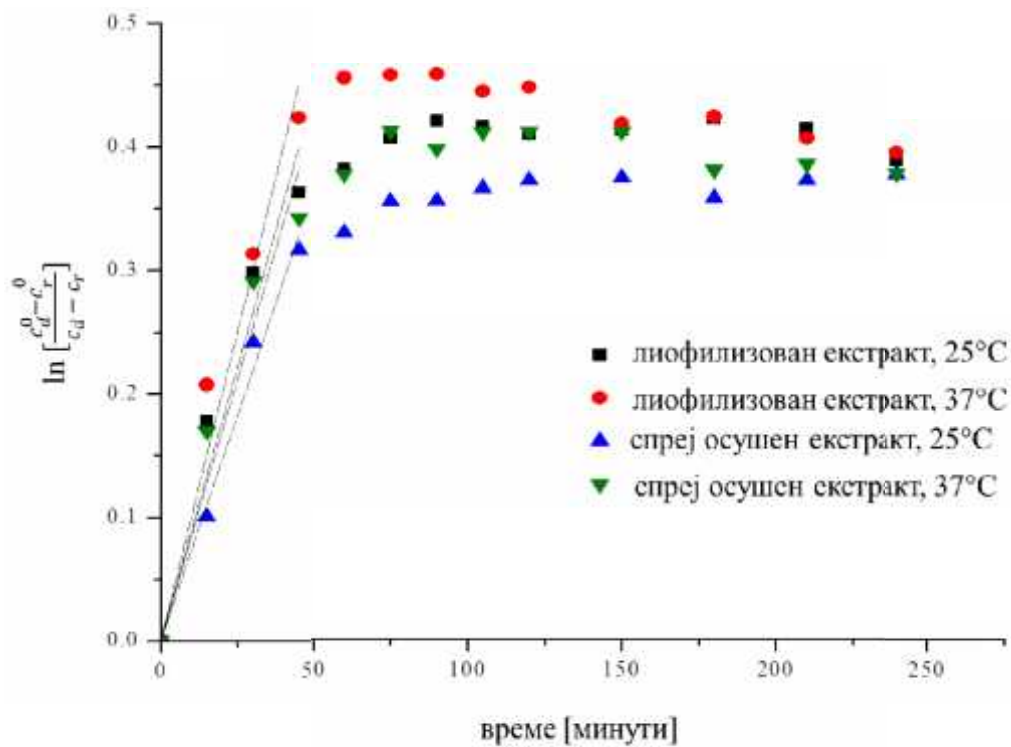
(R)

$$R = \frac{\delta}{D} \quad (4.10.)$$

4.19.

(4.19).

(, 2015).



4.18.

()

()

, 25°C 37°C,

; c_d^0 c_r^0

;

c_d c_r

4.19.

25°C 37°C

	[mm]	$D [m^2/s]$	$R [s/m]$
, 25°C	2,04	$6,89 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2,96 \cdot 10^5$
, 37°C	2,04	$6,69 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$3,05 \cdot 10^5$
, 25°C	2,04	$4,68 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$4,35 \cdot 10^5$
, 37°C	2,04	$6,02 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$3,39 \cdot 10^5$
, 25°C	2,02	$2,34 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$8,62 \cdot 10^5$
, 37°C	2,02	$3,41 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$5,92 \cdot 10^5$
, 25°C	2,02	$2,74 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$7,36 \cdot 10^5$
, 37°C	2,02	$3,08 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$6,56 \cdot 10^5$

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7.1. 1.

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, *Food and Drug Administration* (FDA)

[Code of Federal Regulations]

[Title 21, Volume 3]

[Revised as of April 1, 2015]

[CITE: 21CFR182.20]

TITLE 21--FOOD AND DRUGS
CHAPTER I--FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER B--FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (CONTINUED)

PART 182 -- SUBSTANCES GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE

Subpart A--General Provisions

Sec. 182.20 Essential oils, oleoresins (solvent-free), and natural extractives (including distillates).

Essential oils, oleoresins (solvent-free), and natural extractives (including distillates) that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.
Lavender	<i>Lavandula officinalis</i> Chaix.
Lavender, spike	<i>Lavandula latifolia</i> Vill.
Lavandin	Hybrids between <i>Lavandula officinalis</i> Chaix and <i>Lavandula latifolia</i> Vill.
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
Lemon grass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> DC. and <i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i> Stapf.

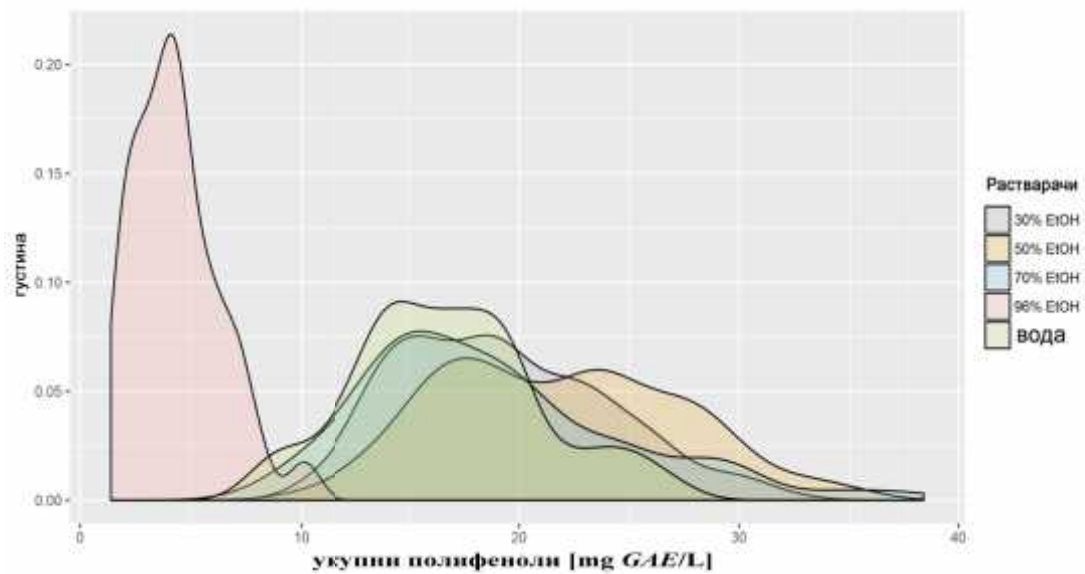
Lemon peel	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Swingle.
Marjoram, sweet	<i>Majorana hortensis</i> Moench.
Menthol	<i>Mentha</i> spp.
Orange leaf	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck.
Orange, sweet	Do.
Origanum	<i>Origanum</i> spp.
Paprika	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill.) Mansf.
Pepper, black	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.
Pepper, white	Do.
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i> L.
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.
Sage, Greek	<i>Salvia triloba</i> L.
Sage, Spanish	<i>Salvia lavandulaefolia</i> Vahl.
Spike lavender	<i>Lavandula latifolia</i> Vill.
Tea	<i>Thea sinensis</i> L.
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L. and <i>Thymus zygis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Boiss.
Thyme, white	Do.
Thyme, wild or creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> L.

[42 FR 14640, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 44 FR 3963, Jan. 19, 1979; 47 FR 29953, July 9, 1982; 48 FR 51613, Nov. 10, 1983; 50 FR 21043 and 21044, May 22, 1985]

7.2.

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(30, 50, 70 96%)



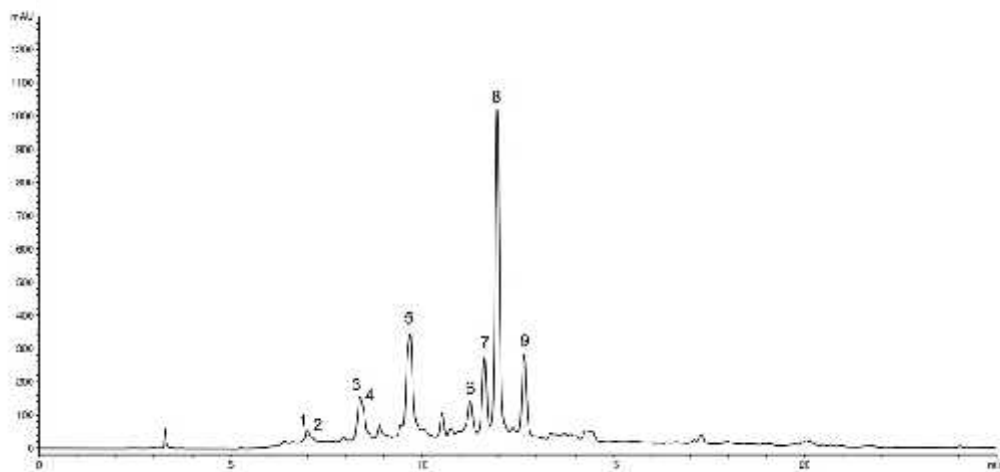
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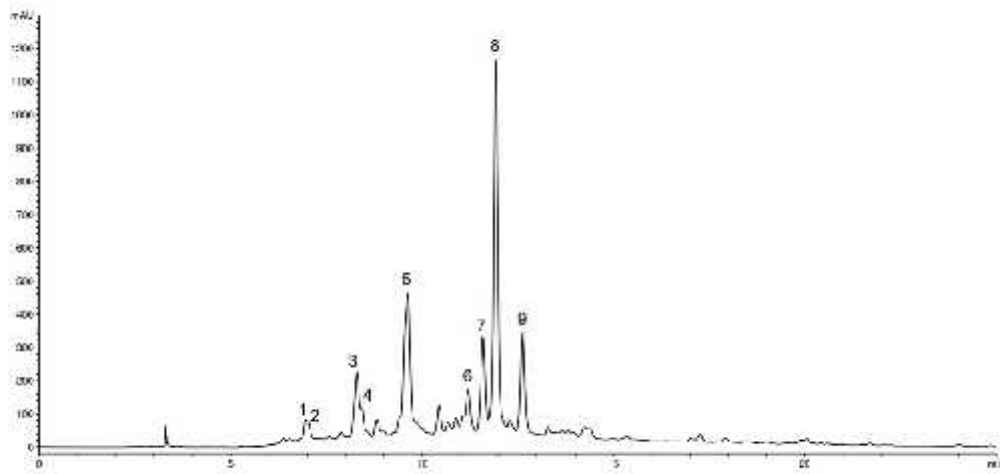
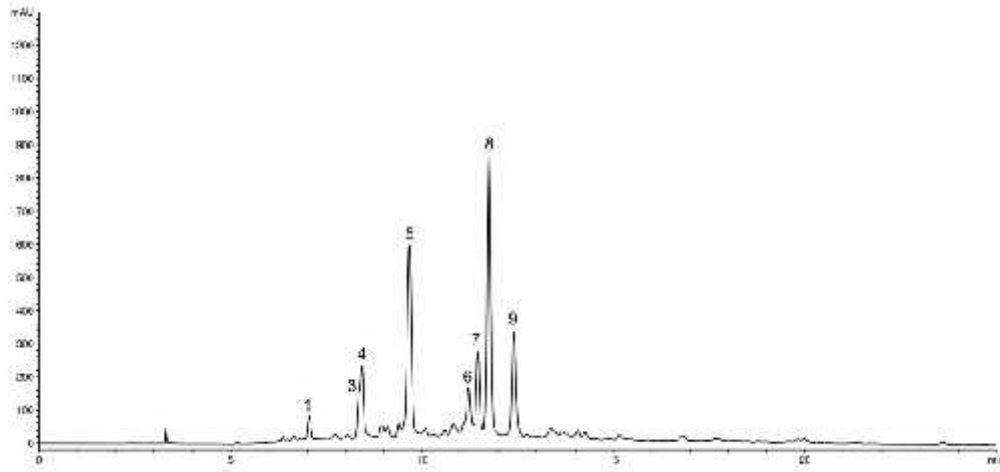
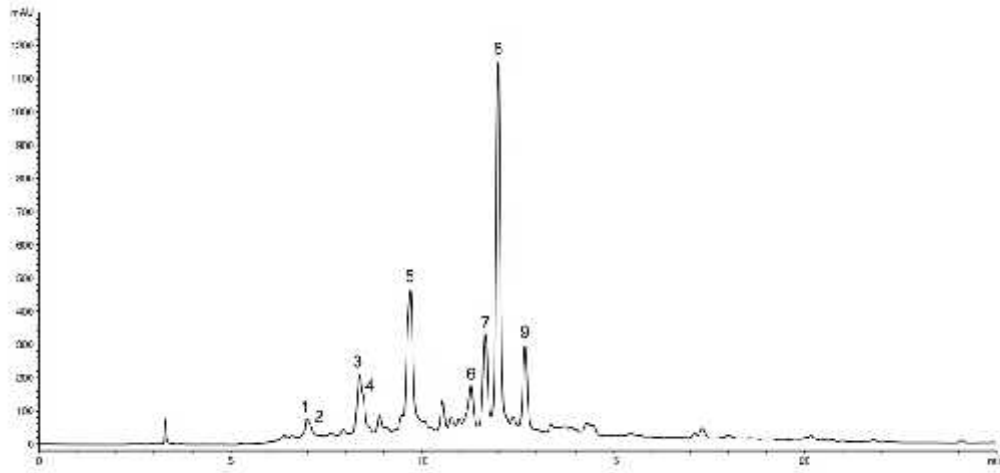
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3.1.	() ()	33
3.2.	: () ()	34
3.3.	35
3.4.	() ()	37
3.5.	() ABTS () DPPH	42
3.6.	(A) , () ()	46
3.7.	() , ()	47
3.8.	50
4.1.	: () : , () : , () ; GAE,	60
4.2.	; (-) (n = 3, p < 0,05, one-way ANOVA,); GAE,	68
4.3.	: () , () , () () ; 1 ; 2 : ; 3 ; 4	72

4.4.	:		
()	()	()	
			; CE,
		82
4.5.	:	:	()
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		85
4.6.	()	()	
	(-)		(n = 3, p <
0,05, one-way ANOVA,)	50%
); IC ₅₀ ,
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4.7.	-	:	(-)
			(n = 3, p < 0,05, one-way ANOVA,
)
		97
4.8.	:	()	
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			(n = 6, *p < 0,05, **p < 0,01)
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4.9.	:	()	
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4.10.	:	()	

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	(n = 6, *p < 0,05, **p < 0,01).....	106
4.11.		
	: ()	
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	(n = 6, *p < 0,05, **p < 0,01).....	107
4.12.	: ()	
	()114
4.13 . FTIR	: (I) (II)	
	, () , () , ()	
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4.13 . FTIR	: (I) : () , () ()	
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4.14.	: ()	
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	4.18.	()	()	
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4.1.	,	,	53
4.2.	().....		54
4.3.			59
4.4.	:	,		
	(2^3 full factorial design)		76
4.5 .		,		
	(2^3 full factorial design)		79
4.5 .		,		
	(2^3 full factorial design)		80
4.6.	(central composite design)		81
4.7.	,	(LC/DAD/MS).....	87
4.8 .		(HPLC/DAD).....	88
4.8 .		(HPLC/DAD).....	89
4.9 .		(ABTS).....	90

4.9 .		
	(DPPH)	91
4.9 .		
	(ABTS DPPH)	93
4.10.		
()	98
4.11a.		112
4.11 .		
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4.12 .		
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4.12 .		
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4.13.		
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4.14 .		
(ABTS DPPH)		122
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	(ABTS DPPH)	123
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Прилог 1.

Изјава о ауторству

Потписана Александра А. Јовановић

број индекса 4067/2011

Изјављујем

да је докторска дисертација под насловом

„Оптимизација процеса екстракције хербе *Thymus serpyllum* L., биолошке активности и инкапсулација екстраката“

- резултат сопственог истраживачког рада,
- да предложена дисертација у целини ни у деловима није била предложена за добијање било које дипломе према студијским програмима других високошколских установа,
- да су резултати коректно наведени и
- да нисам кршила ауторска права и користила интелектуалну својину других лица.

Потпис докторанда

У Београду, 6.10.2011.

Јовановић Александра

Прилог 2.

Изјава о истоветности штампане и електронске верзије докторског рада

Име и презиме аутора Александра А. Јовановић

Број индекса 4067/2011

Студијски програм Биохемијско инжењерство и биотехнологија

Наслов рада „Оптимизација процеса екстракције хербе *Thymus serpyllum* L., биолошке активности и инкапсулација екстраката“

Ментор проф. др Бранко Бугарски

Потписана Александра А. Јовановић

Изјављујем да је штампана верзија мог докторског рада истоветна електронској верзији коју сам предала за објављивање на порталу **Дигиталног репозиторијума Универзитета у Београду**.

Дозвољавам да се објаве моји лични подаци везани за добијање академског звања доктора наука, као што су име и презиме, година и место рођења и датум одбране рада.

Ови лични подаци могу се објавити на мрежним страницама дигиталне библиотеке, у електронском каталогу и у публикацијама Универзитета у Београду.

Потпис докторанда

У Београду, 6. 12. 2017

Јовановић Александра

Прилог 3.

Изјава о коришћењу

Овлашћујем Универзитетску библиотеку „Светозар Марковић“ да у Дигитални репозиторијум Универзитета у Београду унесе моју докторску дисертацију под насловом:

„Оптимизација процеса екстракције хербе *Thymus serpyllum* L., биолошке активности и инкапсулација екстраката“

која је моје ауторско дело.

Дисертацију са свим прилозима предала сам у електронском формату погодном за трајно архивирање.

Моју докторску дисертацију похрањену у Дигитални репозиторијум Универзитета у Београду могу да користе сви који поштују одредбе садржане у одабраном типу лиценце Креативне заједнице (Creative Commons) за коју сам се одлучила.

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6. Ауторство – делити под истим условима

(Молимо да заокружите само једну од шест понуђених лиценци, кратак опис лиценци дат је на полеђини листа).

Потпис докторанда

У Београду, 6. 10. 2014

Јовановић Александра