

Armenia also had been carried out. An identical haplotype R1b of an ancient man who had lived in the Azokh cave and modern Armenians which are the residents of Syunik and Zangezur, and lake Sevan area (Gegarkunik region) had been found. The presence of caves on the territory of Armenia and Artsakh with found human remains and the identity of the haplotypes of ancient and modern humans in the territory habitation of the Armenian population proves the antiquity of human life in this territory and considers the Armenian Highlands and Artsakh as the cradle of the formation of the Armenian ethnos and Armenian civilization. Haplotype R1b indicates that Armenians man kind belongs to the Caucasoid type. Identical are also the immunological data having received during the study of certain diseases (Familial Mediterranean Fever) in the Armenians of Armenia and Artsakh

**Key words:** Azokh paleontope, Armenia, Artsakh, Haplotype R1b, Caves, Mediterranean fever, T-lymphocytes

## NEUROIMMUNOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CRITERIA FOR DIFFERENTIATION, DIAGNOSIS OF THE DISEASE AND PREDICTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENAL COMPLICATIONS IN FAMILIAL MEDITERRANEAN FEVER (FMF) IN ARMENIANS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AND ARTSAKH

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Molecular-genetic (MEFV mutation determination), neuroimmunological (T- cell E-rosette formation test (E-RFT) with incubation with selective adrenomimetic agent salbutamol and without it had been created in immunological laboratory of the Republic Children's Hospital immunological laboratory RA), biochemistry investigations (determination of the blood  $\beta$ -lipoproteins) had been done in Armenians with MEFV from Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Artsakh. The results obtained had shown, that these tests can be used as a differential and diagnostic criteria for FMF and as a

criteria for the effectivity of colchicinotherapy, as well as predictive criteria for the development of amyloidosis and immunosuppression.

## **ESSENTIAL OILS OF BASIL CULTIVARS AFFECT THE ACTIVITY OF ANTIOXIDANT ENZYMES IN NEURONAL MICROGLIAL CELLS**

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Plants of the *Ocimum* genus (Lamiaceae family) are rich in essential oils (EO) and used for various purposes including the treatment and prevention of various diseases. The qualitative and quantitative composition of essential oils of *Ocimum* species, cultivated in high altitude Armenian landscape was quite different and the main components of *O. basilicum* var. *purpureum*; *O. basilicum* var. *thyrsiflora* and *O. x citriodorum* oils belong to the class of oxygenated monoterpenes. Investigated EOs possess remarkable antioxidant activity. They inhibit the tyrosinase activity, the enzyme responsible not only for the melanin production, but also for various aging-related metabolic processes. Investigated EOs had no any significant effect on catalase at the protein levels, but alters its activity in neuroglial BV-2 different cell lines. Treatment of the neuroglial cell lines with the sub-cytotoxic concentrations of three mentioned EOs influence also the activity of acetyl-CoA oxidase type 1.

The microglial cells play a pivotal role as the neuroprotective agents against neuroinflammation. Different data included in the present article are