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BOOK OF PROCEEDINGS

October 26-27th, 2021, Kragujevac, Serbia

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INVITED SPEAKERS	1
APPLICATION OF COMBINED DATA-DRIVEN COMPUTATIONAL CHEMISTRY AND CHEMINFORMATICS APPROACHES TO PREDICT PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS	2
TRANSITION METAL ION COMPLEXES AS POTENTIAL ANTITUMOR AGENTS	9
PLAYING IN THE FRONTIERS OF THE WOODWARD-HOFFMANN RULES	15
ELECTROPHILIC ORGANOSELENIUM COMPOUNDS AND SARS-COV-2: PRO-OXIDANT ACTIVAS A MORE PROMISING WAY TOWARDS THE DRUGGABILITY	
COMPUTATIONAL DOSIMETRY- INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT SIMULATIONAL SOFTWARE WITHIN EURADOS ORGANISATION	26
ENERGY BALANCE OF MILK PASTERIZATION PROCESS	33
TOPOLOGICAL INDICES – WHY AND HOW	39
MEMBRANE FINITE ELEMENT FOR MODELING HEART WALL	40
HOW TO COMPOSE A RESEARCH ARTICLE THAT EDITOR WILL ACCEPT AND READERS WIL	
DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERATED LYMPHOMA CLASSIFICATION MODELS ACROSS MULTIPLI HARMONIZED COHORTS OF PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME	
APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-BASED IMAGE ANALYSIS IN BIOINFORMATION	CS.47
SECTION LECTURERS.	55
MOLECULAR DOCKING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDIES OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN COUMARIN-NEUROTRANSMITTER DERIVATIVES AND CARBONIC ANHYDRASE	IX.56
MESOPOROUS SILICA AS A VEHICLE FOR ORGANOTIN(IV) COMPOUNDS	60
IMPACT ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BACTERIA IN DIFFERENT RESERVOIRS USING SELAR INFORMATION SYSTEM	
COMPUTATIONAL MODELING OF INTRAOCULAR DRUG TRANSPORT	68
COMPUTATIONAL SUPRAMOLECULAR CHEMISTRY INVESTIGATED BY PUPILS AND UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS	72
CHLOROGENIC ACID – APPLICATION OF CONTEMPORARY DENSITY FUNCTIONALS TO A SINGLE MOLECULE	81
POSSIBILITIES OF CYTOKINE DETERMINATION AND THEIR ANALYSIS IN VARIOUS TISSUE	S 89
APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGIES	95
COMPUTATIONAL VS. <i>IN VITRO</i> APPROACH TO PREDICT AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE O DRY POWDERS FOR INHALATION	
POTENTIALLY TOXIC ELEMENTS IN LOWLAND GREAT MORAVA RIVER – BIOINDICATION WITH BLEAK (ALBURNUS ALBURNUS)	97
DEVELOPING OF MATLAB APPLICATION FOR DETERMINING THE REACTION KINETICS OF RUBBER VULCANIZATION PROCESS	101
POSSIBILITY OF APPLICATION PULSATING ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD IN A SAFER SOYBEAT PRODUCTION	
NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SPINE DURING WHOLE BODY VIBRATION	109
THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT NANOFILLERS ON THERMAL PROPERTIES OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY POLYURETHANE HYBRID MATERIALS	113
INELLIENCE OF EDOVIDIZED EXTENDED OIL PROPERTIES ON PURRED PEDEODMANCES	

INVESTIGATION OF HEMPSEED PROCESS OIL AS THE ALTERNATIVE IN NATURAL RUBBER COMPOUNDING PROCESS12
EFFECT OF CROSSLINKER AMOUNT ON HYBRID HYDROGELS SWELLING AND DRUG RELEASE
UNDERSTANDING EFFECT OF LASER SPEED AND FORMULATION FACTORS ON PRINTABILITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SLS IRBESARTAN TABLETS- APPLICATION OF DECISION TREE MODEL
QUANTIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS IN PAPAVER RHOEAS L. AND PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM
EFFECT OF HUMIC AND FULVIC ACIDS ON MICROBIAL GROWTH13
OVERVIEW OF PHANTOMS IN DOSIMETRY AND RADIATION PROTECTION14
RADIOACTIVITY ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL RADIONUCLIDES AND ¹³⁷ C _S IN COMMONLY CONSUMED FOODS145
IMPROVING PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY IN THE ICE CREAM INDUSTRY
HYBRID IMRT RADIATION TECHNIQUE COMPARISON WITH 3D-CRT FOR LEFT-SIDED WHOLE BREAST CANCER153
ELECTROCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF 2-THIOHYDANTOIN DERIVA-TIVES AS CORROSION INHIBITORS FOR MILD STEEL IN ACIDIC MEDIUM
METHOD FOR SOFTWARE TRACKING AND ANALYSIS OF PLAYER'S MOTION DURING A FOOTBALL MATCH AND GENERAL PARAMETERS FOR FC RED STAR PLAYERS DURING THE QUALIFICATION ROUNDS FOR UEFA EUROPE LEAGUE
HPLC ANALYSIS OF PHENOLS OF SLOVENIAN RED WINES: CABERNET SAUVIGNON AND MERLOT165
DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTROSPUN POLY(VINYLPYRROLIDONE) (PVP) NANOFIBER MATS LOADED BY <i>CALENDULA OFFICINALIS</i> EXTRACT AND COENZYME Q10
RHEOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF RUBBER COMPOSITES BASED ON NATURAL RUBBER LOADED WITH MINERAL OILS AND PYROLYTIC CARBON BLACK 173
THE INFLUENCE OF ZNO NANOPARTICLES ON THE PROPERTIES OF HYPERBRANCHED ALKYD RESINS BASED ON CASTOR OIL
DOSIMETRIC COMPARISON OF VMAT AND 3D CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY IN PREOPERATIVE RECTAL CANCER
BIOINFORMATIC AND APPLIED BIOLOGY
APPLICATION OF DATA MINING IN THE ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF BACTERIAL COMMUNITIES IN DIFFERENT RESERVOIRS186
SEARCH PROCEDURE AND DATA EXTRACTION FOR META-ANALYSIS IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH190
SEMANTIC SEGMENTATION OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ON EPITHELLIAL AND STROMAL TISSUE194
DIVERSITY OF EARTHWORMS (CLITELLATA: OLIGOCHAETA) FROM SERBIAN SIDE OF ŠAR MOUNTAIN198
RESEARCH ON THE FAUNA OF EARTHWORMS (OLIGOCHAETA, LUMBRICIDAE) IN ĐERDAP NATIONAL PARK202
DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS AND SECONDARY METABOLITES OF <i>PEUCEDANUM OREOSELINUM</i> (APIACEAE)
CONSUMPTION OF RAW WATER – THE HEALTH RISKS RELATED TO THE PRESENCE OF HEAVY METALS AND <i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i> 210
THE MORPHOMETRIC STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF BISPEROXOVANADIUM (BPV _(PHEN)) ON NEONATAL DRG NEURONS IN CULTURE214

DNA PROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF TWO SPECIES OF THE SCROPHULARIA GENUS	218
PRELIMINARY RESULTS REGARDING PHYLOGENY OF THE NOBLE CRAYFISH (DECAPODA, ASTACIDAE, ASTACUS ASTACUS) IN SERBIA	222
THE DAMPENING OF LIPID DROPLET OSCILLATORY MOVEMENT IN NITROGEN STARVED FILAMENTOUS FUNGI BY A LOW DOSE OF MITOCHONDRIAL RESPIRATION INHIBITOR	226
DISTRIBUTION OF ENDEMIC SPECIES CERNOSVITOVIA DUDICHI IN SERBIA	230
BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING	234
BLOOD FLOW IN CORONARY ARTERY BIFURCATION CALCULATED BY TURBULENT FINITE ELEMENT MODEL	
HUXLEY SURROGATE MODEL FOR TWITCH MUSCLE CONTRACTION	239
A META-HEURISTIC MULTI-OBJECTIVE APPROACH TO THE MODEL SELECTION OF CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORKS FOR URINARY BLADDER CANCER DIAGNOSIS	243
THE SIMULATION MODELLING METHODS FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE ONCOLOGY PATIEN ROUTING	
ELECTROSPUN GELATIN NANOFIBROUS SCAFFOLDS – APPLICATIONS IN TISSUE ENGINEER	
BLOOD FLOW SIMULATION USING SPH METHOD IN LS-DYNA, ANALYSIS OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES	
ENGINEERING A MICROFLUDIC PLATFORM AS A PRE-CLINICAL MODEL FOR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS	259
USE OF CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS FOR X-RAY IMAGE ORIENTATION DETERMINATION	263
ADDITION OF REMESHING TECHNIQUE TO THE STENT IMPLANTATION SOFTWARE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SIMULATION OUTCOME	
COMPUTATIONAL MODEL FOR HEAT TRANSFER COUPLED WITH FLUID FLOW WITHIN PERITONEAL CAVITY	271
BIOORGANIC, BIOINORGANIC, AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY	275
DETAILED GC-MS ANALYSES OF THE MYRTUS COMMUNIS L., ESSENTIAL OIL AND THE ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT	276
ANTIBIOFILM ACTIVITY OF SELECTED PLANT SPECIES	280
QSRR MODELING OF LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY SEPARATION OF ZIPRASIDONE COMPOUNT	
PLATINUM(IV) COMPLEX AND ITS CORRESPONDING LIGAND SUPPRESS CELL MOTILITY AN PROMOTE EXPRESSION OF FRIZZLED-7 RECEPTOR IN COLORECTAL CANCER CELLS	
EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF A-ARBUTIN AS THE INHIBITOR OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDERS	
IN VITRO AND IN VIVO ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY OF PLATINUM(II) COMPLEXES WITH MALONI ACID ON BREAST AND COLORECTAL CARCINOMA CELL LINES	
SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PALLADIUM (II)–2-(AZIDOMETHYL)CYCLOPROPA 1,1-DICARBOXYLIC ACID COMPLEX	
THE EFFECTS OF SELENITE ON FILAMENTOUS FUNGI LIPID DROPLETS MONITORED IN VIVO LABEL FREE USING ADVANCED NONLINEAR MICROSCOPY TECHNIQUE	
INFLUENCE OF VANADIUM ON THE GROWTH AND METABOLISM OF COPRINELLUS TRUNCORUM FUNGAL MYCELIUM	304
THE INFLUENCE OF SELENITE ON FILLAMENTOUS FUNGI HYPHA MORPHOMETRY	308

DNA/BSA BINDING STUDY OF DINUCLEAR GOLD(III) COMPLEXES WITH AROMATIC NITROGEN CONTAINING HETEROCYCLES AS BRIDGING LIGANDS	
SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF THE NEW PINCER TYPE RUTHENIUM(III) COMPLE	
GALLIC ACID HYDRAZONES: IN SILICO INHIBITION OF THIOREDOXIN REDUCTASE32	
CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 AS IN SILICO TARGET OF PHENOLIC HYDRAZONE-TYPE DERIVATIVES 32	24
STUDIES OF SUBSTITUTION REACTIONS WITH IMPORTANT BIOMOLECULES AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF NOVEL ZN(II)-L-CU(II) COMPLEXES	28
ESSENTIAL OIL ANALYSIS OF THE <i>MICROMERIA JULIANA</i> (L.) BENTH., FROM LUŠTICA, MONTENEGRO	32
17-SUBSTITUTED STEROIDAL TETRAZOLES - NOVEL LIGANDS FOR HUMAN STEROID-CONVERTING CYP ENZYMES	36
SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PLATINUM(II/IV) COMPLEXES WITH 2-AMINO-5-METHYL-4-PHENYLTHIAZOLE	39
EFFECT OF PLANT EXTRACTS ON BACTERIAL GROWTH AND POTENTIAL MECHANISM OF ACTION	43
CHEMICO-BIOLOGICAL INTERACTION OF SELECTED TETRAHYDROPYRIMIDINES34	47
SYNTHESIS AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF SOME NEW SULFONAMIDE DERIVATIVES3:	51
DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND PHARMACOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF NOVEL N-{4-[2-(4-ARYL-PIPERAZIN-1-YL)-ETHYL]-PHENYL}-ARYLAMIDES3:	55
PHYTO-MEDIATED SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF BUGLOSSOIDES PURPUROCAERULEA (BORAGINACEAE) AND THEIR BIOACTIVITY	59
INFLUENCE OF QUERCETIN ON THE BINDING OF TIGECYCLINE TO HUMAN SERUM ALBUMIN30	
THE AUTOLYSIS PRODUCTS OF GLUCOSINOLATES IN <i>LEPIDIUM CAMPESTRE</i> (L.) W. T. AITON (BRASSICACEAE)	
IN SILICO PREDICTION OF PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES AND DRUGLIKENESS OF NOVEL THIOUREA DERIVATIVES OF NAPROXEN	71
THE MOLECULAR BASIS OF DRUG-PLASMA PROTEIN INTERACTION FOR CNS ACTIVE COMPOUNDS	75
A NOVEL AZO-AZOMETHINE DYE: SYNTHESIS, DYEING AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES3	79
NUCLEOPHILIC SUBSTITUTION REACTIONS OF THE CAFFEINE-DERIVED PT(II) AND PD(II) COMPLEXES WITH IMPORTANT BIOMOLECULES	83
ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF 3- (1- (3- HYDROXYPHENYL) AMINO) ETHYLIDENE) CHROMAN-2,4-DIONE AND ITS CORRESPONDING PALLADIUM(II) COMPLEX33	
SUBSTITUTION REACTIONS OF THE MONOFUNCTIONAL GOLD(III) COMPLEX AND SULPHURDONOR BIOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT LIGANDS	91
PHENOLIC CONTENT AND POTENTIAL APPLICATION OF <i>LYSIMACHIA VULGARIS</i> L. AERIAL PAR AND ROOT EXTRACTS	
DNA AND BSA INTERACTIONS OF COPPER(II) AND ZINC(II) COMPLEXES WITH ANTIFUNGAL AGENT FLUCONAZOLE	99
BINDING OF 17-SUBSTITUTED 16-NITRILE 16,17-SECOESTRANE COMPOUNDS TO ESTROGEN RECEPTORS - IN VITRO AND IN SILICO STUDY	03
CHEMOINFORMATICS	07
THERMODYNAMICS OF THE ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF HUMULONES AND OTHER ANTIOXIDANTS FROM BEER – A MOLECULAR MODELING APPROACH	.08

MOLECULAR MODELING OF 5-[(AMIDOBENZYL)OXY]-NICOTINAMIDES AS SIRTUIN 2 INHIBITORS USING ALIGNMENT-(IN)DEPENDENT 3D-QSAR ANALYSIS AND MOLECULAR DOCKING410
THERMODYNAMICALLY INVESTIGATIONS OF FREE RADICAL SCAVENGER POTENCY OF 1,2,4-TRIHYDROXYTHIOXANTHONE414
DESCRIPTION OF CHITOSANE GRAFTED ACRYLIC ACID BASED HYDROGEL SWELLING KINETICS AND THEIR USE IN NEW DESIGNED SYSTEM418
THE PREDICTION ACCURACY OF ¹ H AND ¹³ C NMR CHEMICAL SHIFTS OF COUMARIN DERIVATIVES BY CHEMO/BIOINFORMATICS METHODS422
MOLECULAR DOCKING ANALYSES OF SOME CYCLOHEXADIENE DERIVATIVES423
DISCLOSING THE TRUE NATURE OF HESPERETIN'S ANTIGENOTOXICITY <i>IN VIVO</i> WITHIN THE <i>DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER</i> SOMATIC CELLS THROUGH THE EXTENSIVE GENOTOXICAL AND STRUCTURE-BASED STUDIES
APPLICABILITY OF BRAY-LIEBHAFSKY REACTION FOR CHEMICAL COMPUTING431
NOVEL LIGANDS OF HUMAN CYP7 ENZYMES – POSSIBLE MODULATORS OF CHOLESTEROL BLOOD LEVEL: COMPUTER SIMULATION STUDIES
THE EXPLORATION OF CYP17A1 LIGAND SPACE BY THE QSAR MODEL439
INHIBITORY EFFECT OF COUMARIN BENZOYLHYDRAZONES ON MCL-1 PROTEIN442
DOI:10.46793/ICCBI21.446R
ASSESSING STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY OF COMPOUNDS WITH PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE: COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SIMILARITY METRICS446
SPECTROSCOPIC AND QUANTUM-CHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE, A COMMONLY MISUSED ANABOLIC STEROID450
SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC INVESTIGATION OF COBALT BROMIDE COMPLEX FORMATION IN AQUEOUS CALCIUM NITRATE–AMMONIUM NITRATE MELTS AT $T=328.15$ K. INFLUENCE OF WATER CONTENT454
ANTIOXIDATIVE POTENCY AND RADICAL SCAVENGING ACTIVITY OF SELECTED COUMARIN- HYBRIDS458
DIRECT SCAVENGING ACTIVITY OF 4,7-DIHYDROXYCOUMARIN DERIVATIVE TOWARDS SERIES OF CHLOROMETHYLPEROXY RADICALS462
CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY OF 4-SUBSTITUTED FLAVYLIUM SALT466
APPLYING IN SILICO TOXICOGENOMIC DATA MINING TO PREDICT MOLECULAR MECHANISMS AND PATHWAYS AGAINST CARCINOMA: IMMUNOMODULATOR SULFORAPHANE AS A CASE STUDY



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INFLUENCE OF VANADIUM ON THE GROWTH AND METABOLISM OF COPRINELLUS TRUNCORUM FUNGAL MYCELIUM

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Abstract

Fungi could absorb heavy metals, metalloids, or radionuclides, thus fungal species possess great potential in bioremediation. Since fungi absorb the vanadium, in the present study ability of *Coprinellus truncorum* mycelia for vanadate uptake and its intracellular metabolism were investigated. The submerged cultivated *C. truncorum* was exposed to a rising concentration of vanadate. ³¹P NMR spectroscopy was used to investigate phosphate metabolism of the mycelium, while the status of vanadium in the cell was followed by ⁵¹V NMR spectroscopy. The mycelium could grow, and overcome vanadate presence, up to the concentration of 1.6 mM in the submerged medium. ³¹P NMR measurements pointed out that vanadate induced changes in the concentration of the crucial metabolite containing phosphorus, particularly sugar phosphates. The major result of vanadate action is evinced through an appearance of a signal positioned at around 2.8 ppm, and an increased signal of hexosephosphates. Using ⁵¹V NMR spectroscopy the presence of vanadate monomer in the mycelia of the fungal cell was confirmed.

Keywords: fungi, phosphate metabolism, vanadium, ³¹P NMR spectroscopy, ⁵¹V NMR spectroscopy

1. Introduction

Fungi primarily play a role in the decomposition of organic matter in nature and can absorb heavy metals and various toxic substances. Fungi participate in the circulation of matter and the flow of energy. As such, their role in biogeotechnological processes is irreplaceable [1]. Since fungi absorb and solubilize heavy metals, metalloids, or radionuclides these compounds are directly or indirectly involved in many aspects of fungal growth and metabolism [2]. The comprehension of their interaction with fungal cell compounds is of great importance for a better understanding of their potential in bioremediation or their possibilities to overcome the certain health problems of today.

Vanadium (V), the transition metal, in higher concentrations is a potent environmental pollutant and toxic for humans and animals. However, it was reported that V at lower concentrations could be used in medicine for treating diabetes [3, 4]. Since fungi absorb V, the effects of its uptake, accumulation, and influence on the phosphate metabolism inside the fungal cells were monitored. The fungi *Coprinellus truncorum* was exposed to rising concentration of vanadate. ³¹P NMR spectroscopy

was used to investigate phosphate metabolism of the mycelium, while the status of vanadium in the cell was followed by ⁵¹V NMR spectroscopy.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Biological material

Coprinellus. truncorum fruiting body was sampled from Fruška Gora Mountain, Serbia. The fungal mycelia were isolated on Malt agar (Torlak, Serbia) at 26°C and afterward submerged cultivated in fermentation medium at 26°C on an orbital shaker (IKA KS 4000i control, Germany). Biomass of submerged cultivated mycelia was harvested after 3, 5, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 35 days of incubation.

2.2. Influence of sodium metavanadate on cultivated mycelia

The influence of sodium metavanadate (NaVO₃) in fermentation medium on mycelial growth was investigated for different concentrations of vanadate (0.3 mM, 1.0 mM, 1.6 mM, and 3.3 mM). The biomass of cultivated mycelia (with and without NaVO₃) was collected by filtration (Filters Fioroni, France), lyophilized (ALPHA 2–4 LDplus, Freeze Dryer, Christ GmbH, Switzerland), and measured.

2.3. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy

The submerged cultivated fungal mycelium was harvested, filtered, washed with distilled water, and collected into an experimental medium (110 mM glucose and 13.3 mM asparagine) prior to NMR analysis. Before recording the ⁵¹V NMR spectra mycelium was treated with sodium orthovanadate (Na₃VO₄) (Sigma, Taufkirchen, Germany). A stock solution of 200 mM Na₃VO₄ was prepared at pH 10 [5]. All spectra were recorded with an Apollo spectrometer (Tecmag, USA). Detailed experimental conditions were explained in our previous paper [6].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Influence of sodium metavanadate on the growth of mycelia

After an incubation period of 3, 5, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 35 days, the biomass was collected and growth curves were constructed (Fig. 1). The highest mycelia biomass yield was observed in the control, whereas the increasing concentration of vanadate (0.3, 1.0, and 1.6 mM) slowed down biomass production and led to complete inhibition of the growth (3.3 mM of vanadate). A similar trend of mycelia growth upon V addition was obtained with *Coprinus comatus* fungal mycelia [7]. After determining an exponential growth phase, the mycelia on the 14th day of submerged cultivation were used for ³¹P NMR and ⁵¹V NMR measurements.

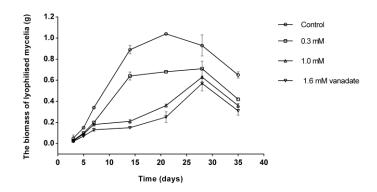


Fig. 1 Growth curves of *C. truncorum* mycelium grown in the fermentation medium and medium enriched with vanadate

3.2 NMR

Determination of the relative content of phosphorus compounds in fungal cells provides key information about cell energy status. According to our knowledge ³¹P NMR spectrum was assessed for the first time for *C. truncorum* species, and assignments were done according to Žižić et al. [6]. The major peaks in the spectrum with chemical shifts of -22.1 ppm, -12 ppm, -10.2 ppm, and 1.3 ppm was assigned to core-polyphosphates (PPc), uridine diphosphate glucose (UDPG), nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP(H)+UDPG) and inorganic phosphate (Pi), respectively (Fig. 2., Control spectra). Upon addition of 10 mM of sodium metavanadate (Na₃VO₄), the appearance of a new signal in the ³¹P NMR spectrum was noticed. This signal was positioned at around 2.8 ppm, and higher intensity of the signal of hexose-phosphates (HP) was also detected (Fig. 2., +V⁵⁺ spectra). Thus, the major result of vanadate action is evinced through the ramification of the most downfield shifted signals reflecting an altered activities of enzymes involved in glucose metabolism [4,8].

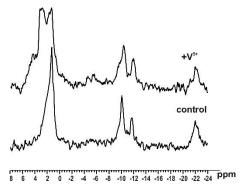


Fig. 2. C. truncorum 31P NMR control and vanadate addition spectra

To precisely determine the metabolically active vanadate species in cells we were running ⁵¹V NMR measurements (Fig. 3). Monomer at -559 ppm and dimer at -571 ppm indicated the pH around 6.8. After washing the sample, only the signal at -561 ppm remained in the spectrum (Fig. 3. Washed mycelia). This means that vanadate in the form of monomer entered the cell and, that the pH of the intracellular compartment of its accumulation is around 6.8.

Since the accumulation of vanadate has not changed the pH status of the cell, its accumulation in the cytoplasm allows expressing metabolic effects on the compounds located in the cytoplasm, primarily on sugar phosphates, whose concentration is directly dependent on enzymatic activity. Therefore, vanadate influence the action of enzymes of sugar phosphate metabolism (e.g. glucose-6-phosphatase, phosphoglucomutase, and fructose-2,6-biphosphatase) and thereby affecting glycolysis and glycogenesis [8,9].

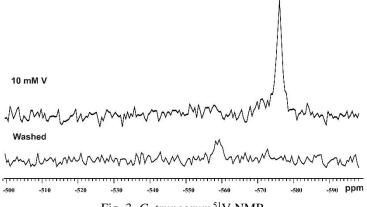


Fig. 3. C. truncorum 51V NMR

3. Conclusions

It has been shown that vanadium in the form of sodium orthovanadate influences phosphate metabolism in fungal species inducing changes in the content of sugar phosphates. According to ⁵¹V NMR spectroscopy, intracellular vanadate in the form of monomer enters the cell remaining the pH status of the cell constant which allows expressing the metabolic effects on the compounds of phosphate metabolism located in the cytoplasm.

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