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than cytotoxic activity on Caco-2 cells at varying rates depending on concentration and time.

Conclusions: With our study results, it is emphasized that when using medicinal plants, the use of products that have been scientifically studied, whose data have been proven, and whose concentrations have been determined

Keywords: Morus alba L, Caco-2, Cytotoxicity, Antioxidant Activity

P090

THE EFFECT OF WHITE TEA ON LEPTIN AND ASPROSIN LEVELS IN OBESE RATS-INDUCED BY HIGH-FAT DIET

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Objectives: We aimed to reduce the weight-reducing effect of white tea with high antioxidant activity, as well as to reduce leptin and asprosin levels, which are reported to be in high concentration in obese individuals.

Methods:In this study, 72 Sprague-Dawley male rats, 6-8 weeks old, obtained from the Experimental Animals Unit of RTEU, were used. Rats were randomly selected and 9 different groups (n=8) were formed. These groups were divided into two to examine both the protective effect and the therapeutic effect of white tea on obesity. The case groups were given white tea with high-fat diet, and the positive control group was given orlistat with a high-fat diet by oral gavage. The experiment, in the group where the protective effect was investigated continued for 12 weeks, and in the treatment group, after the obesity criterion was established continued for another 4 weeks. After the experiment was terminated, leptin and asprosin hormon levels were analyzed by ELISA method in serum samples obtained from rats.

Results:At the end, it was determined that white tea has a preventive effect on obesity. In the group of which the protective effect was examined, white tea significantly decreased body weight gain, leptin and asprosin levels ($p<0.05$). White tea decreased body weight gain in the treatment group, but it was not statistically significant.

Conclusions: The anti-obesity effect of white tea may be effective through the regulation of circulating appetite hormones leptin and asprosin.

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Keywords: White Tea, Obesity, Asprosin, Leptin

P091

SYNTHESIS OF A SERIES OF BENZIMIDAZOLE COMPOUNDS, DETERMINATION OF ANTIUREASE AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES

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Objectives: Antioxidants; it prevents the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), acts as a kind of defense mechanism in the body to prevent the damage caused by ROS. Antioxidants neutralize free radicals. Evidence of antioxidant activity clearly shows us that there is a defense mechanism against diseases that may occur in the body. We concluded that the synthesized benzimidazole compounds have good antiurease and antioxidant activity. In the light of these results, it is aimed to show that newly synthesized benzimidazole compounds can be used as antiurease and antioxidant sources in various industrial areas such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and agriculture by supporting in vivo studies.

Methods:In this study, antiurease activity determination of a series of benzimidazole derivatives synthesized, urease inhibition assay, antioxidant activities determination of DPPH radical scavenging activity, ABTS radical scavenging activity and iron reducing power.

Results:The most potent compound showing urease inhibition activity is number 2, and the least active compound is compound number 4. All compounds showed higher activity than thiourea. The compound