It is our great pleasure to present this Supplement Issue on "*Macedonian Pharmaceutical Bulletin*" to the scientific and professional community. This supplement includes the short communications accepted for the 11th Conference on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of Southeast European Countries 2020 (CMAPSEEC 2020), which was postponed due to the ongoing spread of Corona (SARS-CoV-2) virus over the world. Respecting the right of the authors to publish the results of their research, the Organizing and Scientific Board decided to publish all papers that received a positive review after obtaining consent of the authors. The authors will also be invited to submit their papers, once the conditions for holding the Conference are provided.

The main theme of the CMAPSEEC was "*The apprising plants of the new era*" with topics such as phytochemistry, ecology, diversity, pharmacology and phytotherapy, production of herbal substances and their preparations, and 360° Cannabis were carefully selected for this special occasion in order to build up a highly interesting and comprehensive program.

Sincere thanks to the hosts of the 11th Conference on Medicinal and Aromatic plants of Southeast European Countries, Macedonian Pharmaceutical Association, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ss 'Cyril and Methodius University' in Skopje and the Association for Medicinal and Aromatic plants of Southeast European Countries (AMAPSEEC) for their vision and commitments.

When decision was made to postpone the Conference, the organizational activities were at an advanced stage. Therefore, we would like to thank all the companies that showed interest in supporting our efforts during the organization.

We would also like to thank our members of the Scientific Committee for their volunteer time and dedication to the critical peer review process as well as to all members of the Organizing Committee, whose work and commitment was invaluable.

On behalf of the Advisory and Scientific Committees, we would like to express our special gratitude to all internationally prominent researchers, whose work was supposed to be an essential part of the Conference. The interest in publishing their short communications in this Special issue of the Macedonian Pharmaceutical Bulletin is of a crucial importance for reinforcing the overall quality and standards of the bulletin. They give the state of the art of the recent advances in the field of plant research.

The pharmaceutical sciences continue to grow as dynamic scientific interdisciplinary fields. We believe that published short communications will be an excellent source of scientific material in the fast-evolving fields in pharmaceutical sciences and practice.

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Chair of the Organizing committee

Prof. Biljana BAUER

Ballar

Prof. Gjoshe STEFKOV

- Holker .

Your hosts Macedonian Pharmaceutical Association, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ss 'Cyril and Methodius' University in Skopje, and Association for Medicinal and Aromatic plants of Southeast European Countries (AMAPSEEC)

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Macedonian Pharmaceutical Bulletin, 66 (Suppl 2) 19 - 20 (2020) Online ISSN 1857 - 8969 UDC: 582.736.3:547.972.2]:543.544.5.068.7 DOI: 10.33320/maced.pharm.bull.2020.66.04.009 Short communication

Isoflavones profiles of red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.) at different growth stages

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Introduction

Phytoestrogens are plant compounds that can exhibit estrogen-like activity. Isoflavones are one of the best studied groups of phytoestrogens known for their human health benefits. Red clover (Trifolium pratense L.) is one of the leading forage legumes in northern and south-eastern Europe, the United States and Canada. In recent years, the use of natural antioxidants found in red clover has attracted interest due to their presumed nutritional and therapeutic values (Vlaisavljevic et al., 2014; Vlaisavljevic et al., 2017). Studies of utilization of red clover by the pharmaceutical industry have pointed that dietary phytoestrogens play an important role in the prevention of menopausal symptoms (Lipovac et al., 2010), osteoporosis (Atkinson et al., 2004a), estrogen-related cancers like breast cancer, prostate cancer (Atkinson et al., 2004b; Velentzis et al., 2008) and heart disease (Cano et al., 2010; Dixon, 2004). The isoflavones content in red clover is controlled by genetic and environmental factors (Boot et al., 2006; Sivesind and Seguin, 2005; Tsao et al., 2006; Visnevschi-Necrasov et al., 2013). The aim of this study was to determine if the isoflavones quantitative and qualitative content depends on different growth stages in red clover variety Una.

Materials and methods

Sample preparation

Red clover herbage samples (*Una* variety) were collected from four different growth stages (1. bud emergency, 2. first flower stalk emergence, 3. mid of flowering and 4. full flowering) at the experimental field of the Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Bački Petrovac, in 2019. Herbage samples were dried at 60 °C for about 48 hours, homogenized and grounded to a particle size of Æ = 0.8 mm, as well as mixed with 2 ml of water at 37 °C. After that, HCl and ethanol wereadded and this mixture was heated to boiling. Obtained extracts were purified by solid phase extraction on HLB cartridges and analyzed on HPLC after filtration.

HPLC analysis of isoflavones

Zorbax SB C₁₈ reversed phase HPLC column was used for separation of main isoflavones present in red clover: formononetin, biochanin A, genistein, and daidzein. Isoflavones were identified by retention times comparing the in HPLC chromatograms and UV spectral patterns with those of standard compounds. Isoflavone concentrations were quantified by external standard method using five-point regression curves of formononetin, biochanin A, genistein, and daidzein standard compounds.

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Results and discussion

Results of isoflavones analyses in different growth stages of red clover variety Una revealed the highest total content in the stage of bud emergency, due to greater proportion of leaves in the samples. In this stage the highest value of two isoflavones content: formononetin (3.21 mg g⁻¹) and biochanin A (3.19 mg g⁻¹) was found. Moreover, concentrations of formononetin and biochanin A decreased markedly as flowering progressed, while a smaller decrease, found for daidzein and genistein. Previous studies have confirmed the existence of differences in isoflavone content depending on growth stage and it has been noticed that two isoflavones: formononetin and biochanin A, are the most abundant (Booth et al., 2006; Sivesind and Seguin, 2005; Tsao et al., 2006; Lemežienė et al., 2015).

Conclusion

Red clover variety *Una* harvested at the lowest growth stage can be used as row material for production of dietary supplements due to the significant content of isoflavones.

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