

Références

1. Zeb A (2006). Anticarcinogenic potential of lipids from Hippophae--evidence from the recent literature. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev.* 7(1):32-5.
2. Kasparaviciene G, Briedis V, Ivanauskas L (2004). Influence of sea buckthorn oil production technology on its antioxidant activity. *Medicina (Kaunas)*. 40(8):753-7.
3. Kallio H, Yang B, Peippo P et al. (2002). Triacylglycerols, glycerophospholipids, tocopherols, and tocotrienols in berries and seeds of two subspecies (ssp. sinensis and mongolica) of Sea Buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*). *J Agric Food Chem.* 50(10):3004-9.
4. Sabir SM, Maqsood H, Hayat I et al. (2005). Elemental and nutritional analysis of sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* ssp. *turkestanica*) Berries of Pakistani origin. *J Med Food.* 2005 Winter;8(4):518-22.
5. Gorbatsova J, Lõugas T, Vokk R et al. (2007). Comparison of the contents of various antioxidants of sea buckthorn berries using CE. *Electrophoresis.* 28(22):4136-42.
6. Fatima T, Kesari V, Watt I et al. (2015). Metabolite profiling and expression analysis of flavonoid, vitamin C and tocopherol biosynthesis genes in the antioxidant-rich sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.). *Phytochemistry.* 118:181-91.
7. Zielińska A, Nowak I (2017). Abundance of active ingredients in sea-buckthorn oil. *Lipids Health Dis.* 16(1):95.
8. Teleszko M, Wojdyło A, Rudzińska M et al. (2015). Analysis of Lipophilic and Hydrophilic Bioactive Compounds Content in Sea Buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides* L.) Berries. *J Agric Food Chem.* 63(16):4120-9.
9. Michel T, Destandau E, Elfakir C. (2011). On-line hyphenation of centrifugal partition chromatography and high pressure liquid chromatography for the fractionation of flavonoids from *Hippophaë rhamnoides* L. berries. *J Chromatogr A.* 1218(36):6173-8.
10. Chen L, Xin X, Yuan Q et al. (2014). Phytochemical properties and antioxidant capacities of various colored berries. *J Sci Food Agric.* 94(2):180-8.
11. Andersson SC, Olsson ME, Johansson E et al. (2009). Carotenoids in sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.) berries during ripening and use of pheophytin a as a maturity marker. *J Agric Food Chem.* 57(1):250-8.
12. Yang B, Kallio HP (2001). Fatty acid composition of lipids in sea buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides* L.) berries of different origins. *J Agric Food Chem.* 49(4):1939-47.
13. Zheng J, Yang B, Trépanier M, Kallio H. (2012). Effects of genotype, latitude, and weather conditions on the composition of sugars, sugar alcohols, fruit acids, and ascorbic acid in sea buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides* ssp. *mongolica*) berry juice. *J Agric Food Chem.* 60(12):3180-9.
14. Jayashankar B, Singh D, Tanwar H, et al. (2017). Augmentation of humoral and cellular immunity in response to Tetanus and Diphtheria toxoids by supercritical carbon dioxide extracts of *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. leaves. *Int Immunopharmacol.* 44:123-136.
15. Wang H, Bi H, Gao T (2018). A homogalacturonan from *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. Berries enhance immunomodulatory activity through TLR4/MyD88 pathway mediated activation of macrophages. *Int J Biol Macromol.* 107(Pt A):1039-1045.
16. Wang Y, Lu Y, Liu X et al. (1992). The protective effect of *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. on hyperlipidemic serum cultured smooth muscle cells in vitro. *Zhongguo Zhong Yao Za Zhi.* 17(10):624-6.
17. Rösch D, Bergmann M, Knorr D et al. (2003). Structure-antioxidant efficiency relationships of phenolic compounds and their contribution to the antioxidant activity of sea buckthorn juice. *J Agric Food Chem.* 2003 Jul 16;51(15):4233-9.
18. Upadhyay NK, Kumar MS, Gupta A. (2010). Antioxidant, cytoprotective and antibacterial effects of Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.) leaves. *Food Chem Toxicol.* 48(12):3443-8.
19. Li RJ, Tian JJ, Li WQ et al. (2014). Effect of 2-amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazo [4, 5-b] pyridine on oxidative stress and gene expression of c-fos, c-jun, p16 and Rb in rat colons and protective role of seabuckthorn seed oil. *J Environ Sci Health B.* 2014;49(4):279-89.
20. Olas B, Kontek B, Malinowska P et al. (2016). *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. Fruits Reduce the Oxidative Stress in Human Blood Platelets and Plasma. *Oxid Med Cell Longev.* 2016:4692486.
21. Guo R, Guo X, Li T et al. (2017). Comparative assessment of phytochemical profiles, antioxidant and antiproliferative activities of Sea buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides* L.) berries. *Food Chem.* 221:997-1003.
22. Hagerman AE, Riedl KM, Jones GA et al. (1998). High Molecular Weight Plant Polyphenolics (Tannins) as Biological Antioxidants. *J Agric Food Chem.* 46(5):1887-1892.

23. Rösch D, Mügge C, Fogliano V et al. (2004). Antioxidant oligomeric proanthocyanidins from sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) Pomace. *J Agric Food Chem.* 52(22):6712-8.
24. Arimboor R, Arumughan C. (2012). Effect of polymerization on antioxidant and xanthine oxidase inhibitory potential of sea buckthorn (*H. rhamnoides*) proanthocyanidins. *J Food Sci.* 77(10):C1036-41.
25. Wang Y, Zhao L, Huo Y et al. (2016). Protective Effect of Proanthocyanidins from Sea Buckthorn (*Hippophae Rhamnoides L.*) Seed against Visible Light-Induced Retinal Degeneration in Vivo. *Nutrients.* 8(5). pii: E245.
26. Ganju L, Padwad Y, Singh R et al. (2005). Anti-inflammatory activity of Seabuckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) leaves. *Int Immunopharmacol.* 5(12):1675-84.
27. Yasukawa K, Kitanaka S, Kawata K et al. (2009). Anti-tumor promoters phenolics and triterpenoid from *Hippophae rhamnoides*. *Fitoterapia.* 80(3):164-7.
28. Kwon DJ, Bae YS, Ju SM et al. (2012). Casuarinin suppresses TARC/CCL17 and MDC/CCL22 production via blockade of NF- κ B and STAT1 activation in HaCaT cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 417(4):1254-9.
29. Widén C, Renvert S, Persson GR (2015). Antibacterial activity of berry juices, an in vitro study. *Acta Odontol Scand.* 2015;73(7):539-43.
30. Tanwar H, Shweta, Singh D, et al. (2018). Anti-inflammatory activity of the functional groups present in *Hippophae rhamnoides* (Seabuckthorn) leaf extract. *Inflammopharmacology.* 26(1):291-301.
31. Du L, Hu X, Chen C et al. (2017). Seabuckthorn Paste Protects Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Acute Lung Injury in Mice through Attenuation of Oxidative Stress. *Oxid Med Cell Longev.* 2017:4130967.
32. Qi F, Sun JH, Yan JQ et al. (2018). Anti-inflammatory effects of isorhamnetin on LPS-stimulated human gingival fibroblasts by activating Nrf2 signaling pathway. *Microb Pathog.* 120:37-41.
33. Jayashankar B, Mishra KP, Kumar MS, et al. (2012). A supercritical CO₂ extract from seabuckthorn leaves inhibits pro-inflammatory mediators via inhibition of mitogen activated protein kinase p38 and transcription factor nuclear factor- κ B. *Immunopharmacol.* 13(4):461-7.
34. Basu M, Prasad R, Jayamurthy P et al. (2007). Anti-atherogenic effects of seabuckthorn (*Hippophaea rhamnoides*) seed oil. *Phytomedicine.* 14(11):770-7.
35. Lee HI, Kim MS, Lee KM et al. (2011). Anti-visceral obesity and antioxidant effects of powdered sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides L.*) leaf tea in diet-induced obese mice. *Food Chem Toxicol.* 49(9):2370-6.
36. Pichiah PB, Moon HJ, Park JE, Moon YJ, Cha YS (2012). Ethanolic extract of seabuckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides L.*) prevents high-fat diet-induced obesity in mice through down-regulation of adipogenic and lipogenic gene expression. *Nutr Res.* 32(11):856-64.
37. Suchal K, Bhatia J, Malik S et al. (2016). Seabuckthorn Pulp Oil Protects against Myocardial Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury in Rats through Activation of Akt/eNOS. *Front Pharmacol.* 29;7:155.
38. Olas B, Kontek B, Szczesna M et al. (2017). Inhibition of blood platelet adhesion by phenolics rich fraction of *Hippophae rhamnoides L.* fruits. *J Physiol Pharmacol.* 68(2):223-229.
39. Vashishtha V, Barhwal K, Kumar A, et al. (2017). Effect of seabuckthorn seed oil in reducing cardiovascular risk factors: A longitudinal controlled trial on hypertensive subjects, *Clinical Nutrition,* 36(5):1231-1238.
40. Luo Y, Sun G, Dong X (2015). Isorhamnetin attenuates atherosclerosis by inhibiting macrophage apoptosis via PI3K/AKT activation and HO-1 induction. *PLoS One.* 10(3):e0120259.
41. Gupta R, Flora SJ. (2006). Protective effects of fruit extracts of *Hippophae rhamnoides L.* against arsenic toxicity in Swiss albino mice. *Hum Exp Toxicol.* 25(6):285-95.
42. Hsu YW, Tsai CF, Chen WK et al. (2009). Protective effects of seabuckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides L.*) seed oil against carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity in mice. *Food Chem Toxicol.* 47(9):2281-8.
43. Liu H, Zhang W, Dong S, et al. (2015). Protective effects of sea buckthorn polysaccharide extracts against LPS/d-GalN-induced acute liver failure in mice via suppressing TLR4-NF- κ B signaling. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 176:69-78.
44. Zhang W, Zhang X, Zou K et al. (2017). Seabuckthorn berry polysaccharide protects against carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity in mice via anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities. *Food Funct.* 8(9):3130-3138.
45. Lu X, Liu T, Chen K et al. (2018). Isorhamnetin: A hepatoprotective flavonoid inhibits apoptosis and autophagy via P38/PPAR- α pathway in mice. *Biomed Pharmacother.* 103:800-811.
46. Boivin D, Blanchette M, Barrette S et al. (2007). Inhibition of cancer cell proliferation and suppression of TNF-induced activation of NF κ B by edible berry juice. *Anticancer Res.* 27(2):937-48.
47. Teng BS, Lu YH, Wang ZT et al. (2006). In vitro anti-tumor activity of isorhamnetin isolated from *Hippophae rhamnoides L.* against BEL-7402 cells. *Pharmacol Res.* 54(3):186-94.

48. Sun B, Zhang P, Qu W et al. (2003). Study on effect of flavonoids from oil-removed seeds of *Hippophae rhamnoides* on inducing apoptosis of human hepatoma cell. *Zhong Yao Cai.* 26(12):875-7.
49. Olsson ME, Gustavsson KE, Andersson S et al. (2004). Inhibition of cancer cell proliferation in vitro by fruit and berry extracts and correlations with antioxidant levels. *J Agric Food Chem.* 52(24):7264-71.
50. Zhamanbaeva GT, Murzakhanov ST et al. (2014). Antitumor activity of ethanol extract from *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. leaves towards human acute myeloid leukemia cells in vitro. *Bull Exp Biol Med.* 158(2):252-5.
51. Wang Y, Nie F, Ouyang J et al. (2014). Inhibitory effects of sea buckthorn procyanidins on fatty acid synthase and MDA-MB-231 cells. *Tumour Biol.* 35(10):9563-9.
52. Wang H, Gao T, Du Y et al. (2015). Anticancer and immunostimulating activities of a novel homogalacturonan from *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. berry. *Carbohydr Polym.* 131:288-96.
53. Xu Y, Li G, Han C et al. (2005). Protective effects of *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. juice on lead-induced neurotoxicity in mice. *Biol Pharm Bull.* 28(3):490-4.
54. Batool F, Shah AH, Ahmed SD et al. (2010). Protective effects of aqueous fruit extract from Sea Buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L. Spp. *Turkestanica*) on haloperidol-induced orofacial dyskinesia and neuronal alterations in the striatum. *Med Sci Monit.* 16(8):BR285-92.
55. Manickam M, Tulsawani R. (2014). Survival response of hippocampal neurons under low oxygen conditions induced by *Hippophae rhamnoides* is associated with JAK/STAT signaling. *PLoS One.* 9(2):e87694.
56. Purushothaman J, Suryakumar G, Shukla D et al. (2008). Modulatory effects of seabuckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides* L.) in hypobaric hypoxia induced cerebral vascular injury. *Brain Res Bull.* 77(5):246-52.
57. Bala M, Gupta V, Prasad J. (2017). A standardized *Hippophae* extract (SBL-1) counters neuronal tissue injuries and changes in neurotransmitters: implications in radiation protection. *Pharm Biol.* 55(1):1833-1842.
58. Attrey DP, Singh AK, Naved T, Roy B. (2012). Effect of seabuckthorn extract on scopolamine induced cognitive impairment. *Indian J Exp Biol.* 50(10):690-5.
59. Yang B, Kalimo KO, Tahvonen RL et al. (2000). Effect of dietary supplementation with sea buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*) seed and pulp oils on the fatty acid composition of skin glycerophospholipids of patients with atopic dermatitis. *J Nutr Biochem.* 11(6):338-40.
60. Hou DD, Di ZH, Qi RQ, et al. (2017). Sea Buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides* L.) Oil Improves Atopic Dermatitis-Like Skin Lesions via Inhibition of NF-κB and STAT1 Activation. *Skin Pharmacol Physiol.* 30(5):268-276.
61. Xing J, Yang B, Dong Y et al. (2002). Effects of sea buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides* L.) seed and pulp oils on experimental models of gastric ulcer in rats. *Fitoterapia.* 73(7-8):644-50.
62. Xu X, Xie B, Pan S et al. (2007). Effects of sea buckthorn procyanidins on healing of acetic acid-induced lesions in the rat stomach. *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr.* 16 Suppl 1:234-8.
63. Dogra R, Tyagi SP, Kumar A. (2013). Efficacy of Seabuckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) Oil vis-a-vis Other Standard Drugs for Management of Gastric Ulceration and Erosions in Dogs. *Vet Med Int.* 2013:176848.
64. Sureshbabu AV, Barik TK, Namita I et al. (2008). Radioprotective properties of *Hippophae rhamnoides* (sea buckthorn) extract in vitro. *Int J Health Sci (Qassim).* 2(2):45-62.
65. Chauhan AS, Negi PS, Ramteke RS. (2007). Antioxidant and antibacterial activities of aqueous extract of Seabuckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) seeds. *Fitoterapia.* 78(7-8):590-2.