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Effect of bridging groups in phenyl derivatives of benzotriazole on genotoxicity for *Allium fistulosum* L.

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Abstract

1*H*-Benzylbenzotriazole and 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-benzotriazole differ only in the nature of the functional group connecting the benzotriazole with the phenyl fragment. When we studying the genotoxicity of the compounds, we used their alcohol solutions at concentrations of 0.1 mg/ml and 0.0001 mg/ml. Served as control seeds of *Allium fistulosum* L., germinated in 0.5% isopropyl alcohol. As a test object, we chose the "Aprelsky" variety, which is characterized by high germination, resistance to temperature fluctuations. The seeds were germinated for 5 days in a thermostat at a temperature of +22 °C. On the last day of the experiment, measurements of root length and germination of seeds were made, according to which toxicity was assessed. On crushed preparations prepared by the standard method and stained with acetocarmine, the effect of the compounds on the proliferative activity of the cells of the root meristem in the experiment and control, the mitosis-modifying effect of 1*H*-benzylbenzotriazole and 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-benzotriazole, as well as their ability to induce chromosomal aberrations in cells was calculated root meristem. Evaluating seed germination and root length in the experiment and control, we found that both compounds are significantly toxic to *Allium fistulosum* L. At the same time, with an increase in the concentration of compounds, their inhibiting properties decreased. 1-(Phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-benzotriazole had the maximum toxicity at a concentration of 0.001 mg/ml. The study of the effect of the compounds on the value of the mitotic index revealed a significant effect of 1*H*-benzylbenzotriazole. The mitosis-modifying effect of both compounds manifested itself in stopping cell division at the prophase stage. However, the size of prophase blocks was significantly higher in 1*H*-benzylbenzotriazole. The method of anatelophase analysis showed that both compounds showed mutagenicity, causing significantly more chromosomal

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aberrations than in the control. The number of aberrant anatelophases did not depend on the concentration; however, 1*H*-benzylbenzotriazole exhibited greater mutagenicity than 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1*H*-benzotriazole. The reason for the differences in the biological activity of the compounds and the observed paradoxical responses are discussed.

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