

BACKGROUND

OSAGIE Ehigie Victor hails from Oredo LGA of Edo State of Nigeria. He had his primary education at the St Angelas RCM school in Ukhegie, Benin city. He then proceeded to Immaculate Conception College, Benin city for his secondary education and finally attended the University of Benin, Benin city for his University Education. He presently works in the Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria. Currently, he is a Lecturer 1. His research interest spans over 20 years. He has varied interests in Biochemistry but most importantly in Plant Biochemistry, Lipids, Diabetes and Human Nutrition. He has had a lot of collaborative research efforts and published articles in peer review journals in these areas of interest and other areas. He has held several positions in the Department, Faculty and the University in general. He has taught several levels of students including post graduate and Master's degree students in his area of interests.

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: OSAGIE, VICTOR EHIGIE

PLACE OF BIRTH: BENIN CITY

STATE OF ORIGIN/NATIONALITY: EDO STATE /NIGERIAN

MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED

CONTACT ADDRESS: DEPT OF BIOCHEMISTRY, FACULTY OF LIFE SCIENCES, AMBROSE ALLI UNIVERSITY, EKPOMA. EDO STATE, NIGERIA.

E-MAIL ADDRESS: vicehiosa@gmail.com, vicehiosa@aauekpoma.edu.ng

PHONE NO. +2348033729214

STATUS: LECTURER 1

AREA OF INTEREST: NUTRITION

CURRENT AREA OF INTEREST:

STUDIES ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF YELLOW CASSAVA

PUBLICATIONS

- 1) ERIYAMREMU GE, **OSAGIE VE**, ALUFA OI, OSAGHAE MO AND OYIBU F. (1995). EARLY BIOCHEMICAL EVENTS IN MICE EXPOSED TO CYCAS AND FED A NIGERIAN-LIKE DIET. ANN. NUTR. METAB. 39 (1): 42-51
- 2) ERIYAMREMU GE, **OSAGIE VE**, CHUKWUDEBE SN AND AMATA M. (1995). WHOLLY COMPOUNDED NIGERIAN DIETS ALTER TISSUE LIPID PROFILE IN RATS. LA CLINICA DIETOLOGICA, 22 (3): 101-110
- 3) ERIYAMREMU GE, **OSAGIE VE**, AMATA M AND CHUKWUDEBE SN. EFFECT OF WHOLLY COMPOUNDED NIGERIAN DIETSON THE BIOLOGICAL UTILIZATION OF MELON AND FISH OILS. (1995). BIOSCIENCE RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS. 7 (2): 137-142.
- 4) OMORUYI F, **OSAGIE V** AND OBOH I.(1996). HYPOGLYCEAMIC AND HYPOLIPIDEMIC EFFECT OF *VERNONIA AMYGDALINA* IN RATS. (1996). J. MED. LAB. SCI. 5: 129-132.
- 5) ERIYAMREMU GE, OSUBOR CC, IYASELE JU, ANOLIEFO O, **OSAGIE VE** AND OSA M. (1999). BONNY LIGHT CRUDE OIL ALTER PROTEASE AND RESPIRATORY ACTIVITIES OF GERMINATING BEAN *VIGNA UNGUICULATA* SEEDS. JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ENGINEERING AND TECNOLOGY (JSET). 6 (1): 1589-160
- 6) **OSAGIE VE**. (2004). THE ROLE OF THE HAUSTORIUM IN THE OIL PALM SEED (*ELAEIS GUINEENSIS*) IN THE MOBILIZATION OF STORED LIPID DURING GERMINATION. NIGERIAN ANNALS OF NATURAL SCIENCE. 5 (2): 42-47.
- 7) **OSAGIE VE**, IHIMIRE IG AND DAVIS FA. (2005). IMPROVED METHOD OF PULVERIZED *MANIHOT ESCULENTUM* PREPARATION. WORLD JOURNAL OF BIOTECNOLOGY (WJB). 6 (1): 898-902
- 8) IYawe, HOT, **OSAGIE VE**, ESEKHEIGBE,A AND AZIH,MC. NUTRIENT COMPOSITION AND EFFECTS OF SEED EXTRACTS OF AFRICAN BLACK PEAR (*DARCRYODES EDULIS*) ON THE BLOOD CHEMISTRY OF RATS. (2007).ASIAN JOURNAL OF PLANT SCIENCES. 6(5): 878-880
- 9) GE ERIYAMREMU, **VE OSAGIE**, SE OMOREGIE AND CO OMOFOMA. ALTERATION IN GLUTATHIONE REDUCTASE, SUPEROXIDE

DISMUTASE AND LIPID PEROXIDATION OF TADPOLES (*XENOPUS LAEVIS*) EXPOSED TO BONNY LIGHT CRUDE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS (IN PRESS)

- 10) GE ERIYAMREMU, SO ASAGBA, VE **OSAGIE**, SI OJEABURU, O LOLODI. (2007). PHOSPHOLIPID PROFILE OF THE STOMACH AND DUODENUM OF NORMAL RABBITS FED WITH SUPPLEMENTS OF UNRIPE PAWPAW (CARICA PAPAYA) AND UNRIPE PLANTAIN (MUSA SAPIENTUM) EXTRACT. JOURNAL OF APPLIED SCIENCES 7(22):3536-3541
- 11) TP PROHP, KE EKPO, **EV OSAGIE**, A OSAGIE, H OBI. (2008). POLYPHENOL CONTENTS AND POLYPHENOL OXIDASE ACTIVITIES OF SOME NIGERIAN KOLANUTS. PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF NUTRITION. 7(5): 1-2

Abstract

The levels of polyphenol and activities of polyphenol oxidases in some Nigerian kolanuts were investigated. *Garcinia kola* had the least polyphenol content of 15.60 ± 1.70 (mg/g), while *Cola nitida* (red) recorded the highest value of 33.50 ± 2.51 mg/g. Polyphenol oxidase from *Garcinia kola* had its optimum pH of activity in the acidic region (pH 3), but the white and red species of *Cola nitida* had a neutral (pH 7) optimum pH. With catechol as substrate, polyphenol oxidase activity was highest in *Cola nitida* (white) (55.70 ± 2.60) and lowest in *Garcinia kola* (2.22 ± 0.04). Whilst the values of polyphenol obtained may explain the high incidence of enzymatic browning in some Nigerian kolanuts, the white cultivar of *Cola nitida* could be further explored as a good source of polyphenol oxidase.

12) GE ERIYAMREMU, **VE OSAGIE**, SO ASAGBA, B AGUEBOR-OGIE. (2008). ALTERATION IN LIPID PEROXIDATION, GLUCOSE AND LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE OF TADPOLES (*XENOPUS LAEVIS*) EXPOSED TO BONNY LIGHT CRUDE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS. NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT, 7:122-134

- 13) GE ERIYAMREMU, SE OJIMOGHO, SO ASAGBA, **VE OSAGIE**. (2008). PALM OIL INDUCED CHANGES IN OCULAR TISSUE LIPID PEROXIDATION, ANTIOXIDANT ENZYMES AND ATPASES OF RABBITS IN CADMIUM TOXICITY. FOOD AND CHEMICAL TOXICOLOGY. 46:3153-3158
- 14) HOT IYAWO, **VE OSAGIE**. (2009). A STUDY OF VITAMINS A AND E REMEDIATION OF POTASSIUM BROMATE INDUCED OXIDATIVE STRESS IN WISTAR RABBITS. NIGERIAN ANNALS OF NATURAL SCIENCES. 8 (2): 30-35
- 15) **VE OSAGIE**, MC AZIH (2011). ACTIVITIES OF SOME CELL WALL ENZYMES OF THE HAUSTORIUM OF THE GERMINATING OIL PALM

(*Elaeis guineensis*) SEED. NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT. 10(3): 127-129

- 16) FESTUS, OO, OVIE, EG, OSADOLOR, HB, IHONGBE, JC, **OSAGIE, EV**, UNUABONAH, FH AND EIDANGBE, AP. (2013). INFLUENCE OF BODY WEIGHT AND BODY MASS (BMI) ON SERUM CREATININE CLEARANCE IN APPARENTLY HEALTHY ADULTS. ASIAN JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL AND LIFE SCIENCES. VOL3 (3): 264-269

17) Plasma Renal Functions amongst 'Petrol Station' Attendants in Owerri, South-East Nigeria

OO Festus, FL Dada, FK Iweka, AO Eyaufe, RN Osagie, EV Osagie, EE Akiyang, C Fan-Ouala

Abstract This study assesses the renal function of individuals who are occupationally exposed to 'petrol' vapour. It is a cohort study of 100 individuals comprising 50 'petrol station' attendants (test) in Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria, and 50 apparently healthy individuals who are 'non-petrol station' attendants (control). Information on demographic and health profiles were obtained, and venous blood samples were collected for the analysis of plasma creatinine, Na^+ , K^+ , Cl^- and HCO_3^- using standard laboratory procedures. Results showed that plasma creatinine (1.17 ± 0.30), K^+ (3.77 ± 0.55) and HCO_3^- (28.52 ± 2.72) concentrations amongst 'petrol station' attendants to be significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) compared to those of the control (0.87 ± 0.18 ; 3.64 ± 0.21 and 26.92 ± 2.46 respectively). On the other hand, plasma Na^+ (131.70 ± 4.16) and Cl^- (97.43 ± 3.48) amongst 'petrol station' attendants were significantly lower compared to the control subjects (136.70 ± 4.86 and 100.28 ± 2.24 respectively). There was also a significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in plasma creatinine, K^+ and HCO_3^- , and a significantly lower Na^+ and Cl^- amongst 'petrol station' with 3–6 years exposure when compared with those exposed for < 1 -2 years. These findings therefore, suggests that renal function impairment and nephrotoxicity, are associated with exposure to 'petroleum' vapours and its impact is time dependent.

- 18) **OSAGIE, VE**, IA ONIMAWO AND OE ALAMU. (2017). RESIDUAL B-CAROTENE AND CYANIDE LEVELS IN GARI PRODUCED FROM UNFERMENTED YELLOW CASSAVA (*MANIHOT ESCULENTA* CRANTZ) USING LOCAL PROCESSING METHOD. JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND REPORT. 16 (2): 1-5

Abstracts

Aims: This study was carried out to determine the level of the retained β -carotene in processing yellow cassava (variety IITA TMS 01/1371 or UMUCASS 38) into gari using local processing method, in addition, it was also

carried out to determine the residual cyanide after processing (fermented and unfermented) the yellow-fleshed cassava into gari.

Place of Study: Department of Biochemistry, Ambrose Alli University Ekpoma and International Institute for Tropical Agriculture Ibadan.

Methodology: High performance liquid Chromatography (HPLC) was used to determine the level of β -carotene in gari produced from fermented and unfermented yellow cassava while the cyanide level was determined by an automated Enzymic method.

Results and Discussion: It showed that the gari produced from fermented yellow cassava had a higher level of β -carotene depending on the number of days of fermentation compared with the gari from unfermented yellow cassava. The gari produced from unfermented cassava had the least content of β -carotene (8.076 ± 0.311 ug/g) during the first week of storage compared with those produced from fermented cassava (10.600 ± 0.470 - 20.610 ± 0.098 ug/g). There was a reduction in the β -carotene contents in all groups during the 5week storage period. The rate of loss of β -carotene over a five week period showed that the gari from unfermented cassava had the least rate of loss (0.885 ug/week) compared with the gari from fermented cassava over the same period (0.955 - 2.447 ug/week). However the level of Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) retained was more in the gari from unfermented yellow cassava (3.160 ± 0.006 mg/100 g) compared with the gari from fermented cassava (0.470 ± 0.046 - 1.423 ± 0.006 mg/100 g).

Conclusion: On the basis of the result, it is suggested that yellow cassava should be fermented before being roasted into gari and adequate method of storage be adopted to reduce loss of β -carotene while in storage.

CHAPTER IN BOOK:

OSAGIE, V.E. (2005).LIPIDS. In: Biochemistry for beginners (2nd Edition). Edited by Onigbinde, A. O. Anico Publishing Inc., Akure. Pp 112 –128

CONFERENCES ATTENDED WITH DATE

- 1) THE 15TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NIGERIA SOCIETY OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY (MARCH 1999 HELD IN BENIN).
- 2) ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NUTRITION SOCIETY OF NIGERIA (20TH-30TH NOV.2001 HELD IN EKPOMA).
- 3) ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE NUTRITION SOCIETY OF NIGERIA (8TH-11TH NOV.2006 HELD IN ABEOKUTA). PAPER PRESENTED IN COLLABORATION WITH ONE OF THE AUTHORS: NUTRIENT COMPOSITION AND EFFECTS OF SEED EXTRACTS OF AFRICAN BLACK PEAR (DARCRYODES EDULIS) ON THE BLOOD CHEMISTRY OF RATS.

- 4) ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE NUTRITION SOCIETY OF NIGERIA (21ST-24TH NOV.2007 HELD IN EKPOMA).
- 5) ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE NUTRITION SOCIETY OF NIGERIA (8TH-11TH NOV.2008 HELD IN NSUKKA).
- 6) ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE NUTRITION SOCIETY OF NIGERIA (20TH-24TH SEPT.2010 HELD IN KADUNA).
- 7) ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR CLINICAL NUTRITION AND METABOLISM (SEPT 6TH-SEPT 9TH2014 HELD IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND). PAPER PRESENTED: RESIDUAL B-CAROTENE AND CYANIDE LEVELS IN GARI PRODUCED FROM UNFERMENTED YELLOW CASSAVA (MANIHOT ESCULENTA C.)

WORKSHOP ATTENDED WITH DATE

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND APPLIED BIOTECHNOLOGY ORGANISED BY THE APPLIED BIOTECH INSTITUTE IN COLLABORATION WITH COVENANT UNIVERSITY, OTA OGUN STATE. (JULY 28TH –AUGUST 2ND 2008)

MEMBERSHIP OF SOCIETIES

- 1) MEMBER, NIGERIAN SOCIETY OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY.
- 2) MEMBER, NUTRITION SOCIETY OF NIGERIA.
- 3) MEMBER, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY (ASBMB)(ID NO: 27660)
- 4) MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBOLOGY (ASM) (ID:42381426)

HOBBIES

TABLE TENNIS AND READING OF CURRENT AFFAIRS