3º SINPOSPq - Simpósio Internacional de Pós-graduação e Pesquisa

Pós-Graduando: O que esperar do futuro?


Os principais objetivos do Simpósio são proporcionar a divulgação das pesquisas desenvolvidas nos três programas de Pós-Graduação da FCFRP-USP, bem como das novas tecnologias e metodologias empregadas relevantes às Ciências Farmacêuticas, promover discussões sobre publicações científica em periódicos nacionais e internacionais e, principalmente, proporcionar maior integração entre os alunos de graduação, pós-graduação e renomados pesquisadores do Brasil e do exterior. Para tanto, são realizadas palestras, conferências, mesas redondas e workshops, além da apresentação dos trabalhos científicos desenvolvidos pelos participantes.

O primeiro SINPOSPq foi realizado em 2004 e, desde então, acontece biennialmente. A edição do ano de 2008 comemora o aniversário de 20 anos da pós-graduação da FCFRP-USP, dando ênfase a seus três programas: Biociências aplicadas à farmácia, Ciências Farmacêuticas (Fisica Biológica, Medicamentos e Cosméticos, Produtos Naturais) e Toxicologia. As áreas de concentração abordadas pelo evento são Farmacologia e Fisiologia (FF); Parasitologia, Microbiologia, Imunologia e Hematologia (AC); Bioquímica, Genética, Biologia Celular e Molecular (BM); Produtos Naturais (PN); Bioinformática, Física e Química BiológicaS (FQ); Assistência Farmacêutica (AF); Ciências dos Alimentos e Nutrição (NU); Química Medicinal (QM); Analise e Tecnologia Farmacêuticas (TF); Toxicologia (TX).

Comissão Organizadora
**Introduction:** EPEC has been associated with diarrhea in several countries. At present it is the most common bacterial agent in children endemic diarrhea in Brazil. The atypical EPEC (aEPEC) differs from the typical (iEPEC) one by not presenting the EAF plasmidium and is considered an emergent pathogen. The increase in diarrhea cases caused by iEPEC, as in EPEC diarrhea cases drop, evokes the capacity of adaptation and pathogenicity that this EPEC subtype is developing. Several virulent bacteria have evolved mechanisms to prevent phagocytosis. The interaction of iEPEC with phagocytic cells inhibits its uptake. This requires a functional type III secretion system and occurs via PI-3 kinase inhibition required for the re-assembly of the cytoskeleton and actin polymerization, both important in phagocytosis. Developing an anti-phagocytic mechanism seems to improve the colonization of the epithelial cells by enteric bacteria, by delaying the activation of the immune response. 

**Objective:** Investigation of the existence of an anti-phagocytosis mechanism in iEPEC. 

**Methodology:** Macrophages interaction assays were performed with iEPEC isolates: 7(O55:H7); 320(O55:H7) and iEPEC control (E2348/69) for 10, 30, 60 min infection pulses with different bacteria concentrations. The macrophages were treated with gentamicin and the number of intracellular bacteria was determined. 

**Results:** Isolate 7 (OD 0.6) was less phagocyted after 10 and 30 min pulses with 20.3% and 49.6% of infection, respectively, while isolates 320 infected 76.3% and 81.3% and isolate E2348/69 infected 91.2% and 94.2% at the same times. Furthermore, in isolate 7, the number of bacteria adhered or phagocyted per macrophage is significantly smaller than with isolates 320 and E2348/69. The kinetics of interaction with different bacteria concentrations (OD 1.2; 0.5; 0.06 and 0.006) showed that the anti-phagocytic effect of isolate 7 still occurs at much smaller concentrations, such as OD 0.006. In the 10 min infection pulse, both the bacterial interaction and the number of bacteria/cell were smaller than observed with the control isolate. In the 30 min pulse, only the number of bacteria/cell was smaller than with the control. Isolate E2348/69, with no anti-phagocytic effect under these conditions, showed less invasive after pre-incubation with isolate 7 supernatant in the 10 min infection pulse. 

**Discussion:** Isolate 7 may present a different anti-phagocytosis mechanism from iEPEC, which triggers the anti-phagocytosis effect after 2h of interaction, and not presented by the other iEPEC isolate studied. These results suggest that aEPEC isolate 7 seems to induce a different anti-phagocytic effect than that presented by the iEPEC, which depends on the adhesion of the bacterium to the macrophage. The existence of an anti-phagocytotic activity may be of great advantage to the pathogen, since prevention or delay of the immune response may contribute to intestinal colonization.

**Keywords:** Atypical EPEC; Macrophages; Antiphagocytosis.

**Financial support:** FAPESP, CNPq.
AC 04 - CHALLENGE TEST FOR LIQUID SOAP WITH CHLORHEXIDINE

Florentino FAM1, Perez JP2, Correa MA2, Salgado HRN1, 2
1Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciências Farmacêuticas; 2Departamento de Fármacos e Medicamentos.
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, UNESP, Araraquara, SP, Brazil.

Introduction: Nonsterile products might be contaminated with microorganisms, specially those with higher amount of water. Antimicrobial preservatives are added to nonsterile products to protect them from microbiological growth or from microorganisms that are introduced during manufacturing process or by consumer. The challenge test allows analyzing the efficacy of preservative system in specific formulations. In this test, the formulation is inoculated with a well-known concentration of microorganisms to verify a presence of microorganisms through of colony-forming units (CFU). Chlorhexidine is an antiseptic with large spectrum, active against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, any fungi and virus used in many medical areas. We wanted to analyze the selectivity and speed of the antimicrobial effect of chlorhexidine.

Objective: It was to analyze a formulation of liquid soap with chlorhexidine and the same formulation without chlorhexidine using the method of fast test (value D) and the conventional test (analyzing for 28 days), to verify the time speed necessary to kill the microorganisms used.

Method: The formulations were contaminated with concentration of test microorganisms of 106 CFU/mL of the product. S. aureus, E. coli, P. aeruginosa, C. albicans and A. niger were used as test microorganisms. The test was carried out during 0 hour, 24th, 48th, 7th day, 14th, 21st and 28th day. The value D (time necessary to degree 1 log, in other word, to kill 90% of microbial population) was determined using the negative reciprocal of the slopes of the regression line, using the linear portions of the survivor curves (log10 CFU/mL versus time of exposure to the antimicrobial preservative).

Results: Both formulations were satisfactory for challenge test for all microorganisms used because the microorganisms killed in less 48 h and during the time of the test did not have developing of cultures. The value D for P. aeruginosa for formulation with chlorhexidine was 3.9 h and for formulation without chlorhexidine, was 8.0 h; for E. coli, the value D for formulation with chlorhexidine was 1.9 h and for formulation without chlorhexidine, was 3.9 h; for A. niger, the value D of formulation with chlorhexidine was 3.9 h and for formulation without chlorhexidine, was 8.0 h; for S. aureus and C. albicans dishes were possible to calculate the value D because the time necessary to kill completely these microorganisms was very short, of 2 h.

Conclusion: The two formulations were satisfactory for antimicrobial preservative and both were effectiveness to meet criteria specified for challenge test by BP (2003) and USP (2008). The value D agree with conventional method for all microorganisms used in this test. It was observed the among microorganism analyzed, P. aeruginosa was the more resistant.

Keywords: Liquid soap; Challenge test; Chlorhexidine; Antimicrobial preservative.

Financial support: CAPES, CNPq, PADC, FAPESP.

AC 05 - CLASSIFICATION OF AVIAN PATHOGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI (APEC) AND E. COLI ISOLATED FROM COMMERCIAL CHICKEN OF THE NORTH REGION OF PARANA INTO PHYLOGENETIC GROUPS A, B1, B2 AND D

Ferreira ALS, Kobayashi RKT, Vidotto MC
Centro de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina/PR, Brasil

Escherichia coli can be classified into three main groups: commensal, intestinal pathogenic and extraintestinal pathogenic strains (ExPEC). The last group involves APEC (avian pathogenic E. coli) and UPEC (uropathogenic E. coli), and for having diverse virulence factors both of them are capable of living in almost all anatomic sites. There are similarities between these two groups, although not well documented yet. Among the diseases E. coli can cause, there are septicemia, diarrhea, urinary tract infections and neonatal meningitis. The phylogenetic analysis shows that they can be divided into 4 phylogenetic groups: A, B1, B2 and D. The virulent extraintestinal E. coli belong mainly to group B2 and D and the commensal strains, to group A. In the present work, 246 E. coli samples (180 were APEC isolates and 66 were isolated from commercial chicken) were classified into the phylogenetic groups A, B1, B2 and D. The results are presented in the phylogenetic tree, using the short cycle. This methodology consists on the amplification of three primers: Tsp virulence factor and the colonization standard of APEC and UPEC.

Results: Significant part of these samples are compatible to groups B2 and D. The phylogenetic analysis can help us to understand the similarities between the microorganisms analyzed, 246 cause, there are septicemia, diarrhea, urinary tract infections and neonatal meningitis. The phylogenetic analysis shows that they can be divided into 4 phylogenetic groups: A, B1, B2 and D. The value D agree with conventional method for all microorganisms used in this test. It was observed the among microorganism analyzed, P. aeruginosa was the more resistant.

Keywords: Liquid soap; Challenge test; Chlorhexidine; Antimicrobial preservative.

Financial support: CAPES, CNPq, PADC, FAPESP.

AC 06 - CLONING AND EXPRESSION OF A SINGLE-CHAIN VARIABLE FRAGMENT AGAINST THE HEAT-STABLE TOXIN (ST) OF ENTEROTOXICIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI (ETEC)

Yumi OC1, Pereira ROH2, Pereira EW1, Fontes PRM1
1Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Instituto Butantan, Brasil. 2Biomina, Cientistas Associados, Brasil.

Introduction: Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) is responsible for at least 400 million acute diarrheaa episodes and 700,000 childhood deaths per year. Human ETEC pathogenic strains produce heat-labile toxin (LT) and/or heat-stable toxin (ST) that differ in their structure and function while both are used as markers for detection of infections. When compared to other methods, immunoserological assays present some advantages including high specificity and sensitivity with convenient procedures for sample preparation and assay execution. The advances on antibody biotechnology provide alternatives to obtain low cost antibodies with desirable affinities and specificities by manipulating immunoglobulin domains. One approach consists in cloning immunoglobulin’s heavy and light variable domains (HV and LV) as a single-chain fusion interspaced by a flexible linker, therefore allowing the correct interaction between the domains and preserving the antigen-binding site.

Objectives: Construction of a ScFv upon hybridoma cells that produce an anti-ST monoclonal antibody following its bacterial production. Methods: After RNA extraction from hybridoma cells and reverse transcription, coding regions of heavy and light chain variable domains (HV and VL) were PCR-amplified and fused to a linker corresponding to (Gly-Ser)n, giving rise to the ScFv-ST coding region. The DNA construct was cloned into pGE-M Easy vector. The recombinant vector was used as template for sequencing and amplification by specific primers harboring restriction sites (BamHI and XhoI) intended to permit the subcloning into a pET101/D-TOPO vector variant. Aiming to increase the expression level of the target ScFv, this vector was specially designed for its production as a MBP (Maltose Binding Protein) C-terminal fusion. The new recombinant plasmid was used to transform competent E. coli BL21(DE3) cells. Transformed cells were cultured (LB-Amp, 37°C) until reaching 0.6 OD600 nm. After induction of T7 promoter-associated transcriptions by IPTG (1 mM, 3 hours), the cells were harvested, their periplasmic proteins were isolated by osmotic shock and submitted to metal affinity chromatography using Ni-NTA resin and step-wise elution. Fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. The recognition of ST by purified fractions was tested by western blot. Results: The amplification of VH, VL and ScFv-ST showed fragments containing 375 bp, 352 bp and 851 bp, respectively. Alternative forms of the target protein were identified as two major bands with apparent molecular weight 72 and 45 kDa with no biochemical activity. Discussion: The design of specific primers was necessary once previously performed PCR reactions exhibited low yield. The expression of the transcript as two electrophoretic protein bands could be explained by truncated translation due to the occurrence of rare codons. MBP removal and, consequently, the release of ScFv-ST from its fusion, could probably allow the recombinant protein to manifest its biochemical activities related to ST recognition.

Keywords: ETEC, ST, ScFv.

Financial support: FAPESP.
AC 07 - CLONING AND EXPRESSION OF C-PHYOCYANIN β SUBUNIT OF Spirulina platensis IN Escherichia coli

Porangaba TM, Piazza RMF, Sircili MP
Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Instituto Butantan, Brazil

Introduction: C-phycocyanin (CPC) is a pigment soluble in water. It’s found in some blue-green microalgae such as Spirulina platensis, which are used in many countries as dietary supplements. It is consisted of two subunits, α and β, with molecular masses of 16 and 17 kDa, respectively. This protein has shown hepato-protective, anti-oxidant, radical scavenger, anti-arthritic, anti-mutagenic, anti- viral, and anti-tumoral properties. One recent study demonstrated that β subunit of Anabaena CPC (iCPC) has anti-tumoral activity, since the iCPC inhibits cell proliferation and promotes apoptosis on cancer cells. Objective: The aim of this study was cloning and expression the β subunit of S. platensis CPC in Escherichia coli. Methods: The β subunit was cloned in pGEMT easy plasmid vector originating pTMP-01 plasmid and subcloned in pET28a plasmid vector originating pTMP-02 plasmid. When the cells transformed with the plasmid pTMP-02 reached growth D.OD between 0.5 to 0.6, it was induced with 1 mM of IPTG during 4 h. Results: The β subunit was cloned and expressed in E. coli BL21. The presence of the iCPC gene in the pTMP-01 plasmid was confirmed by sequencing. The gene expression was induced by IPTG and measured using Bz20. Since the construction has one Histag, we used anti-his antibody to detect the recombinant protein. Discussion: The production of recombinant proteins in E. coli has been very useful in search of new biotechnology products. In this study was obtained a genetically modified microorganism capable of expressing a recombinant protein (iCPC), which according to literature, is capable of causing apoptosis in tumor cells. Experiments will be performed to determine the effects of this recombinant protein on cancer cells in vitro. Because the number of cases of cancer increase each year and the treatments existing for this disease, are not specific, it is essential to search for new therapies against cancer.

Keywords: C-phycocyanin, Spirulina platensis; Apoptosis; Recombinant protein.

Financial support: FAPESP.

AC 08 - COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO METHODOLOGIES TO VERIFY BIOFILM FORMATION BY ATYPICAL ENTEROPATHOGENIC Escherichia coli (AEPEC) STRAINS

Culler HF, Mota CM, Sircili MP, Franzolin MR
Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Instituto Butantan, SP, Brazil

Atypical Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli (AEPEC) has become the most frequent bacterial pathogen in children with diarrhea in Brazil. Microorganisms can live and proliferate in the environment and can possess the capacity to adhere forming biofilms. This type of formation represents colonization mechanisms, conferring resistance to the action of antibiotics in the associated bacteria, related with bacterial persistence. The gene shf, regularly present in Enteropathic E. coli strains, encodes a protein possibly required for the firm biofilm formation of AEPEC 042. The aim of this study was to verify the capacity of biofilm formation by atypical EPEC strains in abiotic surface and compare the method of staining with crystal violet (indirect method) with colony forming units (CFU) count (direct method). We examined 76 atypical EPEC strains isolated of children with acute diarrhea from Salvador, Bahia. These strains were screened for biofilm production through colorimetric assay of violet crystal using polystyrene 24-well culture dishes and was quantified using enzyme immunosorbent assay plate reader in length of wave of 595 nm. Of these, the 13 highest biofilm formation and 7 who had little biofilm formation were tested through the colony forming unit test to select the samples better-producing biofilm, using as a confirmation of these potential to test of CFU adhered to the substrate. The shf gene was found in 2 samples. The crystal violet assay does not seem to be reproducible as the methodology by CFUs count, but the first can be employed as a presumptive test to select the samples better-producing biofilm, using as a confirmation of these potential to test of CFU adhered to the substrate. The shf gene appears not to be as important for the formation of biofilm in atypical E. coli strains, because this gene was detected only in 2 of the 20 samples analyzed, and one of them did not present a good biofilm formation. These results raise the possibility of that others structures and/or mechanisms can be involved in pathogenesis of these strains. Adhesins not yet described can be involved in the multifactorial process biofilm formation.

Keywords: EPEC Atípica; Biofilme.

Financial support: FAPESP.

AC 09 - DERIVED OF DIBENZILBUTIROLACTONAS, (-) - CUBEBINA: THEIR ACTIVITY IN ANIMALS IN THE CHRONIC PHASE OF CHAGAS DISEASE

Esperandim VR, Albuquerque S, Ferreira DS, Kuehn CC, Oliveira LGR, Toldo MPA
Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

Introduction: Even after almost 100 years of the discovery of Chagas disease, this is still considered in Central and South America a public health problem, which currently reaches between 16 to 18 million individuals. The infection with T. cruzi can occur as acute or chronic. In the chronic phase, cardiac and digestive changes can be developed. In view of the need for new substances with biological activity on T. cruzi, the interest in research is growing in order to obtain compounds able to act on this pathogen. Methods: This study was assessed a derivative of dibenzilbutirolactonas, (-)-cubebina in animals chronificados with this strain that contains the gene of β-galactosidase. Albino mice were used, male, strain BALB / C, with control divided into negative, positive control (Benonidazol) and group treatment of cubebina 20 mg/Kg, which saw the analysis of the activity of each substance through the quantitative determination of T. cruzi in the tissues of infected animals treated for 20 days, through the strength of the enzyme β-galactosidase expressed by the strain CL Brener. The results for verification of the effectiveness of treatment were obtained, whereas the negative control group (RN) have the maximum number of parasites in tissue, given the lack of treatment. Results: We found that for the substance (-)-cubebina the effectiveness of treatment by the intraperitoneal route was statistically similar to the group treated with Bz, the daily dosage of 20 mg/Kg weight of animal, or promoting a reduction of 17.4 % of the number of parasites, Bz20 and 18.1 % for Cb20, these values are not significant when compared to the group CN. For Bz50 this reduction was statistically significant in relation to the CN, since for that group there was a decrease of 50.7 % in the number of parasites. When evaluating the results concerning the treatment by the oral route, we observed a better effectiveness of the response to Bz20 and less activity to Cb, is expected to Bz fact, since this is the appropriate method of treatment of individuals chagasic. Conclusion: The results for the differences found for Cb indicate a significantly lower absorption of this class of compounds by digestório system, a fact that this should be further investigated to determine the best formulations for possible employment of such structures in the treatment of diseases.

Keywords: Trypanosoma cruzi; Cubebina; Chronic phase.
AC 10 - DETECTION OF VIRULENCE GENES IN ATYPICAL EPEC STRAINS
Santos TO, Pongangaba TM, Franzolin MR, Sircili MP
Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Instituto Butantan, Brazil

Introduction: Diarrhea continues to be one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality among infants and children, especially in developing countries. Among the bacterial pathogens, diarrheagenic Escherichia coli (DEC) is an important agent of endemic and epidemic diarrhea worldwide. The diarrheagenic E. coli strains can be classified in six main pathotypes, based upon specific virulence properties, clinical features, association with serotypes O1, epidemiological aspects, and patterns of interaction with host cells. Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli (EPEC) cause a histopathological lesion known as “attaching and effacing” [A/E]. Typical EPEC differs from atypical EPEC by the presence of a plasmid called EPEC adherence factor (EAF) that encodes the bundle-forming pilus (BFP). Atypical EPEC comprises a very heterogeneous group. We developed multiplex PCR reactions in order to identify virulence genes present in other DEC pathotypes in a collection of 120 Atypical EPEC strains isolated from children with diarrhea in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. Methods: DNA templates for PCR were obtained from overnight E. coli cultures that were pelleted, resuspended in 500 µl of sterile deionized water and boiled for 10 min. The PCR was developed by combining specific primer pairs. The genes analyzed in this study were efa, pic, sat, ldaH, toxB and eae. Each multiplex reaction was performed in a 50 µl final volume containing 1 µl of template DNA, 0.2 mM DNTPs, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH8.8), 1.5 mM MgCl2, 50 mM KCl, 2 U Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen) and 10 pmol of each primer (Biosynthesis). Amplified samples were detected by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis in Tris-borate-EDTA buffer and ethidium bromide staining.

Discussion: The sequencing showed at least 90 % similarity with the genes described in the literature. Conclusion: As we expected, atypical EPEC strains carries virulence genes common to other DEC.

Keywords: Gene virulence; PCR; eAPEC.

Financial support: FAPESP, CNPq.

AC 11 - DISINFECTION IN FLEXIBLE GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY USING GLUTARALDEHYDE 2.0%; SEARCH OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE
Cabrál DB1, Andrade DM2
1Nurse, graduate students; 2Nurse, Professor Associate. School of Nursing of Ribeirão Preto EERP-USP

Introduction: The endoscope is a medical procedure used for diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal diseases which requires a proper cleaning and disinfection/sterilization to prevent the spread of microorganisms associated with the reuse of endoscopes in patients. Nearly 300 cases of complications of infections involve bacteria, viruses and fungi, highlighting the bacteria Helicobacter pylori that is a risk factor for gastric and duodenal ulcer, which may lead to cancer of the stomach. Objective: to search and evaluate scientific evidence on the disinfection of gastrointestinal endoscopes using glutaraldehyde (GTA) to 2.0%. As a criterion inclusion was set up all articles with language in english, spanish and portuguese.

Methods: This is an integrative review in databases Medline/PubMed and ISI Web of Knowledge in the last five years. Results: From sixteen publications, only eight was related to criteria above. As the results analyzed, showed reduction of 99.9% of Tropheryna whipplei in disinfection of gastrointestinal endoscopes with glutaraldehyde to 2.0%, which was found in only one publication. T. whipplei the bacterium causes a rare and chronic disease that affects the intestines, central nervous system and heart with symptoms of fever, diarrhea, weight loss and abdominal pain. Two publications were comparative studies between GTA to 2.0%, chlorhexidine gluconate at 4.0% and electrolyzed acid water. The five analyzed publication on the effectiveness of glutaraldehyde to 2.0% in the decontamination of flexible endoscopes. Conclusions: The publications analyzed, level II, III and VI, they explained on the risk of infections by Staphylococcus aureus, Psedomonas aeruginosa and biofilms in gastrointestinal endoscopes and the widespread use is made of various health services difficult making of decision for their replacement.

Keywords: Gutaraldehyde; Endoscopes; Gastrointestinal; Disinfection.

AC 12 - EFFECTS OF DEHYDROEOPIANDROSTERONE AND MELATONIN ON TRYPOMASTIGOTE FORMS OF THE Y STRAIN Trypanosoma cruzi, AND in vivo NITRIC OXIDE PRODUCTION IN J774 MACROPHAGES
Kuehn CC, Oliveira LGR, dos Santos C, Caetano LC, Coutinho JV, Esperandim NR, Ferreira DS, Prado Junior JC.
Laboratório de Parasitologia, Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Bromatológicas e Toxicológica, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP

Introduction: In this year of 2008 - closer to the 100th anniversary celebration of the discovery of Chagas’ disease, the non-existence of an efficient drug against blood and tissue protozoa still remain one of the first leading causes of morbidity and mortality by this disease in more than 18 million infected people. All the drugs prescribed nowadays cause several side effects which lead us to the searching of a new drug capable to potentize and modulate the immune system for host control of parasitic level, and decreased side effects. Objectives: To evaluate the in vivo actions of Dehydroepiandrostrostone (DHEA) and Melatonin (MEL) hormones in trypomastigote form of T. cruzi Y strain and the quantification of nitric oxide in J774 macrophages infected by T. cruzi Y strain. Methods: Trypanosoma trypomastigote form of Y strain (2.5X10⁶) was placed in contact with different hormones concentrations 0.5, 8.0, 20, 32, 40, and 128µM being evaluated by colorimetric procedures where the color intensity was proportional to the number of viable parasites, and the results expressed according to the inhibitory concentration of 50% of parasite growth (IC50). The J774 macrophages were plated with 5 x 10⁵/well, and infected with trypomastigote forms (2.5 x 10⁵)/well by direct contact with the concentrations 0.5, 8.0, 20, 32, 40, and 128µM. After 24h the NO was measured by quantifying. Concentration was determined by a wave length of 570nm with a microplaque reader. The necessary concentrations used for rich a tripanocidal action, and an inhibiton of oxidant effects on this infected cells with hormones was observed. The necessary concentrations used for rich a tripanocidal action and an inhibition of oxidant effects on this infected cells were accomplished in triplicate. Results: Parasite lises after treatment with DHEA/MEL demonstrated IC50 of 41.42. Nitric oxide production expressed in µM in J774 infected macrophages treated with DHEA/MEL during 24h showed a decrease when compared to the control infected with P<0.05. Conclusion: A tripanomicidal action by the hormones on trypomastigote forms of Y strain by macrophages simultaneously infected and treated with hormones was observed. The necessary concentrations used for rich a tripanocidal action, and an inhibition of oxidant effects on this infected cells are high in relation to the physologic concentrations secreted by pineal and adrenal glands. The endogenous productions of DHEA and MEL may be in enough concentrations in the INQ induction process. However our study using concomitant DHEA/MEL may offer a new antioxidant mechanism for individuals carrying acute cases of Chagas’ disease.

Keywords: Chagas diseases; Trypanosoma cruzi.

AC 13 - EFFECTS OF ORCHIECTOMY AND MELATONIN THERAPY DURING THE EXPERIMENTAL CHAGAS’ DISEASE
Santello FH, Caetano LC, Filpino MDV, Brazio V, Toldo MPA, Luana Naiara Caetano, Prado Júnior JC.
Laboratório de Parasitologia - FCFRP - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil

Chagas’ disease is due to a long-term complex relationship between parasitic persistence and maladapted host homeostatic mechanisms leading to a severe pathology in chronically infected individuals. Melatonin (MLT) acts as a T-cell immunoregulator promoting a Thelper 1 (Th1) response by increasing interferon gamma (IFN-γ) and TNF alpha (TNF-α) production. Sex hormones, like testosterone and estradiol, influence the function of all immune cells types.
and thus susceptibility for diseases, especially those caused by protozoan parasites. To evaluate the effects of orchietomy and Melatonin therapy on the course of *T. cruzi* infection in male rats, this study compared blood parasitemia, IFN-γ and TNF-α levels. Male Wistar-rats weighing 100-120g were divided into the following groups: Infected (I), Infected Sham surgery (SH), Infected Orchietomized (OR), Infected Melatonin treated (M), Infected Melatonin treated Sham surgery (MSH), and Infected Melatonin treated Orchietomized (MOR). After 4 weeks post orchietomy, all rats were i.p. infected with 1 x 10⁵ blood trypomastigotes (Y strain) of *T. cruzi*. Studies were performed 7, 14 and 21 days after infection. Animals from all treated groups received, daily and orally, Melatonin at a dose of 5 mg/kg/body weight, dissolved in distilled water, once a day at the same time and during the course of the experiment. Parasites counts were evaluated by Brener’s Method and concentrations of TNF-α and IFN-γ were measured by specific two-site enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Orchietomized and treated rats displayed reduced levels of blood parasites as compared to their control and sham counterparts. On 7, 14 and 21 days post infection, untreated orchietomized animals (OR) displayed enhanced concentrations of IFN-γ and TNF-α when compared to control (I) and sham (SH) counterparts. With Melatonin treatment, orchietomized animals (MOR) displayed the highest concentrations of IFN-γ and TNF-α when compared to untreated orchietomized counterparts (OR) and also compared to treated non-orchietomized counterparts (M and MSH). The results of this work point in the direction of a synergic role exerted by orchietomy and melatonin therapy in immune response against the parasites.

**Keywords:** Chagas’ disease; Melatonin; Interferon gamma; Tumor necrosis factor-α.

**Financial support:** CAPES; FAPESP.

**AC 14 - EFFERVESCENT TABLETS AND ULTRASONIC DEVICES AGAINST Candida sp AND MUTANS STREPTOCOCCI IN DENTURE BIOFILM**

Andrade IM¹, Cruz PC², Silva-Lovato CH¹, Souza RF², Paranhos HPO¹, Candido RC², Marín JM³, Souza-Gugelmin MCM²

¹Department of Dental Materials and Prosthodontics, ²Department of Morphology, Stomatology, Ribeirão Preto Dental School, ³Department of Clinical, Andrology and Bacteriology Analysis, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences. University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil.

A well-established denture hygiene protocol can prevent and treat oral infection in edentulous patients. Such patients are usually elderly and have difficulty brushing their teeth properly. To evaluate the antimicrobial action of effervescent tablets and ultrasound against *Candida* sp. and mutants streptococci from denture biofilm, seventy-seven complete denture wearers were randomly assigned into four groups, according to the denture hygiene method: (A) Brushing with water (Control); (B) Effervescent tablet; (C) Ultrasonic device; (D) Association between effervescent tablets and ultrasonic device. Samples of denture were collected at baseline after 21 days. The samples were collected by brushing at baseline and saline and detached microbial cells were quantified by plating. Counts (log (CFU+1) mL⁻¹) for total aerobes, *Candida* sp. and mutants streptococci were compared by means of one-way ANOVA or Kruskal-Wallis test (α=0.05). Comparison among methods did not find any significant difference against *C. albicans* (P=.76), *C. tropicalis* (P=.94) and *C. glabrata* (P=.80). Significant lower counts were provided for treatments B and D when compared with the others for mutans streptococci (P<0.01). Method B provided lower total aerobic counts than for A. Whereas C and D showed intermediate results (P=.01). Effervescent tablets showed more pronounced antimicrobial effect than by ultrasonic denture cleaning method. Their association did not provide any further detectable benefit.

**Keywords:** Complete Denture; Streptococcus mutans; Candida albicans; Denture cleansers; Ultrasonic.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

**AC 15 - EVALUATION OF ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF NOPLAK®, REACH®, ORAL-B® WITHOUT ALCOHOL, LISTERINE® AND PLAX® MOUTHRINSES AGAINST Candida albicans**

Ferreira JC, ZoccalKF, Costa KRC, Candido RC

Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil.

Oral candidiasis is a common opportunistic human fungal infection. Despite the availability of a number of effective antifungal drugs for the treatment of oral candidiasis, failure of therapy is not uncommon. For these and other reasons mouthrinses are widely indicated in dentistry both as an antiseptic of oral candidiasis, failure of therapy is not uncommon. For these and other reasons mouthrinses are widely indicated in dentistry both as an antiseptic and as a denture disinfectant in order to supplement other antifungals. Our goal was to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of mouthrinses against *C. albicans*. We selected 20 isolates of *C. albicans* kept in the collection of the Mycology Laboratory of FCFRP-USP. The mouthrinses Noplak® (Chlorexidine Gluconate 0,12%; Daudt), Listerine® (Timol 0,064%; Pfizer), Plax® (Triclosan 0,03%; Colgate), Oral-B® (Monohydrated Cetilpiridinium Chloride 0,050%; Gillete do Brasil), Reach® (Monohydrated Cetilpiridinium Chloride 0,050% and Ethic Alcohol; Johnson Johnson) were obtained from the market in the form of mouthrinse solution. The methodology used with modifications was the broth microdilution published in the document M27-A2 by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). The final concentrations of the mouthrinses for the test were 1:5, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40 and 1:80, they were also tested pure. The growth on the positive control well was compared visually to the growth on the different dilution wells. The highest dilution capable of inhibiting the growth was determined. Our goal was to evaluate the activity of mouthrinses against *C. albicans*. We selected 20 isolates of *C. albicans* kept in the collection of the Mycology Laboratory of FCFRP-USP. The methodology used with modifications was the broth microdilution published in the document M27-A2 by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). The final concentrations of the mouthrinses for the test were 1:5, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40 and 1:80, they were also tested pure. The growth on the positive control well was compared visually to the growth on the different dilution wells. The highest dilution capable of inhibiting the growth was considered the Minimal Inhibitory Dilution (MID). The mouthrinses Noplak®, Oral-B® and Reach® inhibited the growth of 100% of the isolates on the 1:20 dilution, the mouthrinse Plax® inhibited the growth of 90% of the isolates on the 1:20 dilution, 50% on the 1:40 and 50% on the 1:20 dilution. The mouthrinse Listerine® inhibited the growth of 35% of the isolates on the 1:80 dilution, 5% on the 1:40 dilution, 5% on the 1:20 and 55% on the 1:10 dilution. When the mouthrinses Noplak®, Oral-B®, Reach®, Plax® and Listerine® were tested pure, they inhibited the in vitro growth of all Candida albicans isolates. Noplak®, Reach® and Oral-B® were capable of inhibiting the growth of all the samples in the highest dilution evaluated (1:80).

**Keywords:** Antifungal activity; Mouthrinses; Candida.

**AC 16 - HIGH PREVALENCE OF QUINOLONE RESISTANT-ENTEROBACTERIA ISOLATED IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL**

Andrade LN¹, Andrade MO², Martínez RG², Darini ALC³

¹Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil. ²Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil. ³Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil.

Introduction: Quinolones are important alternative of treatment in infections due to extended-spectrum beta-lactams-resistant enterobacteria. However, the prevalence of these bacteria harboring other resistance mechanism is increasing. The overuse of quinolones to treat urinary tract infection contributes to select and to spread multidrugresistant enterobacteria. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the susceptibility profile to quinolones in extended-spectrum beta-lactams-resistant enterobacteria isolated of urine from patients in a university hospital in Brazil. **Materials and Methods:** One hundred and twenty-five patients. All patients hospitalized at the Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP (HC-FMRP-USP). The identification and susceptibility profile was determined by Vitek systems. **Results:** One hundred and five (86.77%) demonstrated resistance to at least, one quinolone and 16 (13.22%) showed susceptibility to all quinolones evaluated. Enterobacteria demonstrated the most resistance against nalidix acid (93.43%), followed by norfloxacin and levofloxac (77.68%) and ciprofloxacin (76.03%). *K. pneumoniae* was the most resistant enterobacteria isolated of urine from patients and showed also the most resistance against nalidix acid (96.42%), followed by norfloxacin and levofloxac (91.68%) and ciprofloxacin (91.07%). **Conclusion:** The occurrence of quinolones to treatment of urinary tract infections probably is cause of selection of multidrugresistant bacteria. There is high prevalence of resistance to quinolones isolated at the HC-FMRP-USP, mainly *K. pneumoniae*. In contrast with the majority of reports, this species was the most resistant pathogen isolated of urinary tract infection.

**Keywords:** Quinolone resistance; Enterobacteria; Urinary tract infection.
AC 17 - HYPOCHLOROUS ACID (HOCL) PRODUCTION IS IMPAIRED IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH UNEXPLAINED ANEMIA

Paino IMM, Marzocchi-Machado CM, Cesarino EJ, Souza AM
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto - University of São Paulo-USP, Brazil.

Introduction: Epidemiological studies report that a third of the cases of anemia in elderly is unexplained. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are produced by neutrophils during the oxidative burst, such as HOCl, which is the most ROS involved in antimicrobial defense of mammalian. The purpose of this study was to determine the HOCl production by purified neutrophils in the elderly with unexplained anemia. Methods: The study included twenty women patients aged over 60 recruited from geriatric department of healthy public system of Ribeirão Preto city. The ethics committee of the University of São Paulo approved the study, and all selected patients provided their written informed consent. Patients with impaired kidney function, hemoglobinopathy, vitamin deficiency, uncompensated diabetes or infectious/malignant diseases were excluded. We had access to their medical history through of their physician. Peripheral blood samples were drawn, hematological characteristics were analyzed. Results: Data are reported as median values. There was a significant difference (p<0.05) between control and anemia groups (12.50 and 11.30 g/dL, respectively). Leukocyte counts, iron status, sTfR, platelet and hematimetric indexes did not show significant differences between both groups. However, there was a significant difference (p<0.05) in HOCl production between control and unexplained anemia groups (7.00 and 3.90, respectively). Conclusion: Understanding the pathophysiology of unexplained anemia is important because in older persons, it is associated with physical functioning, impaired quality of life and reduced survival. These results suggested that low HOCl production in the elderly with unexplained anemia showed an innate immune system impaired.

Keywords: Hypochlorous Acid; Neutrophils; Elderly; Anemia; Immune system.

AC 18 - IDENTIFICATION OF Rhodococcus equi BY CAMP-LIKE REACTION, AND PCR ASSAY TARGETING THE choE GENE

Silva P1, Santos ACB2, Sato DN1, Silva JO1, Medeiros MC1, Carneiro AM1, Leite QG2
1Instituto Adolfo Lutz - Laboratório de Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. 2Universidade Estadual Paulista - Laboratório de Micobactérias “Prof. Dr. Hugo David” - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - Campus Araraquara, SP, Brazil.

Introduction: Rhodococcus equi in recent years has emerged as an important opportunistic pathogen, in human immunodeficiency virus-infected patients, causing a lung disease reminiscent of pulmonary tuberculosis. Identification of R. equi by classical bacteriological techniques is sometimes difficult, and misclassification of an isolate is not uncommon. Accurate identification of Rhodococcus isolates to the species level is possible on the basis of chemotaxonomic properties. However, these techniques are excessively laborious, time-consuming, and expensive for routine use in clinical microbiology laboratories. Navas et al. (J. Bacteriol. 183: 4796, 2001) identified the R. equi choE gene, a chromosomal locus encoding cholesterol oxidase, an enzyme believed to be a major virulence factor of R. equi. Mutational analysis indicated that choE is the membrane-damaging factor responsible for the typically shovel-shaped synergistic hemolysis (CAMP-like) reaction elicited by R. equi in the presence of sphiingomyelinase C-producing bacteria, such as Leptana ivonii. Objectives: We aimed to evaluate the use of CAMP-like reaction as a phenotypic marker for the rapid presumptive identification of R. equi, and the PCR method for its specific identification, based on the detection of choE gene. Methods: A total of 84 Gram-positive and partially acid-fast cultured isolates from sputum of tuberculosis-suspected patients, and the R. equi reference strain, ATCC 6339 were included in the study. The bacteria were routinely cultured at 37 C for 48 h, and the CAMP-like synergistic hemolysis tests were performed on sheep blood agar plates with Mueller Hinton agar base medium, and L. ivonii ATCC 13119 as the indicator strain. All isolates were screened by PCR in accord to Labrador et al. J Clin Microbiol. 41(7):3241, 2003). Results: The expected presence of choE of R. equi choE was observed in 50 isolates with positive CAMP-like reaction, and in R. equi ATCC 6339. Twenty seven isolates with negative CAMP-like reaction displayed negative choE result. Five isolates originally identified as presumptive R. equi based on positive CAMP-like reaction displayed negative choE gene result, and probably belonged to other bacterial species. Conclusion: Our results illustrate the validity of the molecular method as a tool to identify R. equi. These assays accurately identify R. equi correctly on the basis of phenotypic characteristics.

Keywords: Rhodococcus equi; Tuberculosis; CAMP-like; ChoE; Sphingomyelinase.

AC 19 - in vivo TRYPANOCIDAL ACTIVITY OF TRITERPEN ACIDS AGAINST Y STRAIN OF Trypanosoma cruzi - EVALUATION IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF CHAGAS’ DISEASE

Ferreira DS1, Albuquerque B1, Esperandim VR1, Kuenfe CC1, Oliveira LQ1, Toldo MPA2, Cunha WR2
1Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil. 2Universidade de Franca, Brazil.

Introduction: Chagas’ disease is a chronic illness caused by the protozoan Trypanosoma cruzi, affecting over 18 million people in the three Americas, from Southern Argentina to the Southern United States, with a further 100 million at risk. Vector transmission is under control in Brazil, while infection via blood transfusion is becoming predominant and is estimated responsible for about 20000 new cases annually. Unfortunately, only two drugs are currently available to treat chagasic patients: nitrofurazone and benznidazole. Besides presenting severe side effects and requiring long treatment, they are only effective in the acute phase of the disease. Therapeutic agents of several pharmacological classes have been assayed aiming to identify more active and less toxic trypanocidal drugs but none could substitute gentian violet. Several natural products of different structural classes have proven active against T. cruzi B) and screening of plant extracts is a valid strategy being exploited to discover trypanocidal natural products. Objectives: The aim of the present work was to evaluate the in vivo trypanocidal activity of tripterpen acids, ursolic acid, oleanolic acid and potassium salt derivative of ursolic acid, against Y strain of T. cruzi. Methodology: For the in vivo trypanocidal activity, male Balb/c albino mice were used, in which experimental animals were infected with 2 x 106 trypomastigotes and oral treatment was started 48 h post-infection. All compounds of the treatment group were administrated at the concentrations of 20 and 50 mg/kg daily for 20 days. Results: The obtained results show that animals treated with ursolic acid and potassium salt derivative of ursolic acid (20mg) demonstrated reduction of parasites blood forms (30% and 25%, respectively). On the other hand, ursolic acid was not effective at the concentration tested. In contrast, ursolic acid, oleanolic acid and potassium salt derivative of ursolic acid, at the concentration of 50mg, reduced the parasites number in about 75%, 76% and 68%, respectively. Conclusion: We conclude with obtained results that triterpene acids exhibited trypanocidal activity in vivo against Y strain of Trypanosoma cruzi at the concentrations evaluated.

Keywords: Chagas’ disease; Trypanocidal activity; Ursolic acid; Oleanolic acid.
AC 20 - INFLAMMATORY PHASE OF WOUND HEALING INDUCED BY BIOMATERIALS

Andrade TAM (tmarotti@usp.br); Masson DS; Frade MAC.
Division of Dermatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil.

Introduction: Natural latex biomembrane (NLB) of *Hevea brasiliensis* rubber tree seems to enhance wound healing. Studies have described its activity in the repair defects in dogs' esophagus, its biocompatibility, induction of neo-angiogenesis in rabbits' cornea (Materials Research. 7: 277, 2004), effectiveness in healing diabetic, venous and pressure ulcers in humans (Med. Cutan. Ibero. Lat. Am. 34: 133, 2006). However, its wound healing mechanisms are still unknown. Objectives: It was evaluated the activity of NLB on healing and compared it to other biomaterials like: denatured latex (glove) and expanded Polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE). Methods: Different biomaterials were subcutaneously implanted on the dorsum of C57BL/6 mice, which were divided into 4 groups: NLB, glove, ePTFE and without implant (sham). Five animals from each group were killed on the 2nd, 7th and 14th days post-implanting (n=5) and histological (inflammatory infiltrate, blood vessels, fibroblast, collagenesis), immunohistochemical (IL-1β, TNF-α, VEGF, TGF-β1) and myeloperoxidase (MPO) assays were performed (approved by the Brazilian College of Animal Experimentation (COBEA) - process COBEA/2400/05).

Results: NLB group showed more pronounced inflammatory reaction (18.05±2.21) than glove (5.58±3.32), ePTFE (4.31±1.85) and sham (4.56±7.61). In high neutrophil inflammatory infiltrate, confirmed by MPO assay on the 2nd day. Moreover, NLB and ePTFE groups showed lowest expression to immunostaining for iNOS. IL-1β, TNF-α and VEGF on the 7th day was statistically superior in the NLB (1.73±0.65) and glove (1.47±0.52) than ePTFE (0.50±0.36) groups. Regarding VEGF on the 7th day, all groups showed similar staining which decreasing only in the group glove on the 14th day. Fibroplasia on the 7th day was more stimulated by ePTFE (49.3±17.38) than NLB (22.3±4.20) and, on the 14th day NLB (55.67±13.85) was superior to ePTFE (29.4±8.21). Collagenesis on the 14th day was higher on the ePTFE (63.8±11.19) than NLB (42.7±6.95) and glove (40.7±4.10). Concerning to TGF-β1, NLB showed higher staining on the 7th day compared to the other groups, decreasing on the 14th day and increasing to the groups ePTFE and sham. Conclusion: NLB stimulated wound healing especially the inflammatory phase, and this seems to enhance the next phases of healing independent of VEGF (angiogenesis) and TGF-β1 (fibroplasia), different from groups which was denatured latex. The ePTFE group was important on proliferation phase of wound healing (Acknowledgements: immunohistochemistry classic Marlene Heredia).

Keywords: Biomaterials; *Hevea brasiliensis*; Latex; Wound healing; Inflammation.

Financial support: CAPES; CNPq; FAPEA.

AC 21 - INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN HUMAN NEUTROPHIL OXIDATIVE METABOLISM MODULATION BY COMPOUNDS

Kabeya LM, Fuzissaki CN, Azizzoni AECs, Vermelho RB, Taleb-Contini SH, Lopes JLC, Naal Z, Luciano-Valim YM.
Dezpartamento de Física e Química. Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto da Universidade de São Paulo (FCFRP-USP).

Introduction: Neutrophils are essential elements for the host defense against invading pathogens. They have highly developed mechanisms for killing and intracellular digestion of particles, which involves generation of oxidant molecules and release of the granule components (e.g. enzymes, proteins, peptides). However, increased neutrophil activation and oxidative stress have been implicated in many inflammatory illnesses, such as rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis and lung diseases. The neutrophil NADPH oxidase complex and the granule enzyme myeloperoxidase have been pointed as important mediators of such oxidant stress. Neutrophils are involved in oxidative stress and reactive species production and release of the granule components (e.g. enzymes, proteins, peptides). In this context, neutrophils can potentiate neutrophil oxidative metabolism by phenolic compounds has been investigated as a possible therapeutic strategy to treat neutrophil-mediated diseases. Objectives: The aims of the present work were to evaluate the modulatory effect of two hydroxylated coumarins (7-hydroxycoumarin, 4-methyl-7-hydroxycoumarin) and their acetylated analogues (7-acetylcoumarin, 4-acetylmethyl-7-acetylcoumarin) in the human neutrophil oxidative metabolism, as well as to investigate the pharmacological mechanisms underlying the chemiluminescence effect observed. Methods: Venous blood was collected from healthy volunteers and neutrophils were isolated using the gelatin method. The neutrophil oxidative metabolism was triggered by normal human serum-opsonized zymosan, in the presence of the reaction medium, or DMSO (0.11%) or the coumarins (1-100 µmol/L), and the cellular response was evaluated by the lucigenin (CLluc)- or luminol (CLlum)-amplified chemiluminescence assays. Toxicity of coumarins (200 µmol/L) to the neutrophils was evaluated by trypan blue exclusion and measurement of lactate dehydrogenase release. Moreover, the modulatory effect of coumarins (1-200 µmol/L) was evaluated in a cell-free experimental model (horseradish peroxidase-H2O2-luminol) and their oxidant potentials were determined by cyclic voltammetry. Results: It was observed that the four coumarins inhibited the CLluc but increased the CLlum in a concentration-dependent manner, without being toxic to the cells, under the experimental conditions. In addition, the two hydroxylated compounds increased the luminal chemiluminescence generated by the cell-free peroxidase-catalyzed reaction. The oxidation potential of the two hydroxylated coumarins were similar (around 4.0 eV), but no oxidation peak was detected for the acetylated coumarins in the range of potentials from -1.0 to 1.0 eV. Conclusion: The tested compounds showed antagonistic effects in the neutrophil oxidative metabolism, depending on the kind of reactive species measured. Scavenging and/or inhibition of superoxide generation by the coumarins was probably involved in the CLluc decrease. On the other hand, the CLlum enhancement seemed to be mediated by interference of the hydroxylated compounds in the neutrophil peroxidase-catalyzed oxidation of luminal, since these coumarins had similar effects in the horseradish peroxidase-H2O2-luminol chemiluminescence production. Together, our results provide preliminary information about the mechanisms involved in modulation of the human neutrophil oxidative metabolism by the coumarin derivatives tested.

Keywords: Coumarins; Neutrophils; Chemiluminescence; Reactive oxygen species; Peroxidases.

Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq; Instituto do Milênio Inovação e Desenvolvimento em Fármacos e Medicamentos.

AC 22 - LEISHMANICIDAL ACTIVITY OF EXTRACTS AND NATURAL MOLECULES FROM BRAZILIAN PLANT

Pereira IO, Pavan ALR, Codonho BS, Beijo LA, Dos Santos MH, Marques MJ.
Universidade Federal de Alfenas - Unifal-MG, Brazil.

Introduction: Leishmaniasis is a group of tropical diseases caused by a number of species of protozoan parasites of the genus *Leishmania*. It affects around 12 million people in 80 countries and it is estimated that are reported about two to three million new cases annually. The drugs currently available for treatment of leishmaniasis are not satisfactory by factors such as adverse events, drug resistance and increasing drug resistance. Research on antiprotozoal drugs of medicinal plant origin is a multidisciplinary task which involves researchers and students in the fields of botany, phytochemistry, parasitology, pharmacology and medicine. In order to find new drugs against leishmaniasis, we have studied extracts and natural molecules of Brazilian plants such as *Garcinia brasiliensis* (Clusiaceae), commonly known as “bacupari”, a native tree in brazilian forests, rich on metabolites as xanthes, flavonoids, phenolic acids and benzenophensones. Which biological activities as apoptosis induction, antiinfluenza, anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic, antitumoral, antifungal and antimalarial properties tested. Objectives: To obtain extracts from *G. brasiliensis* fruit: hexane, ethyl-acetate and ethanolic, and to evaluate them to the leishmanicidal activity against promastigote forms of *Leishmania amazonensis*, using bioguide fractionation. Methods: The promastigote forms of *L. amazonensis* in log phase of growth (10^6 parasites/mL) were grown on a 24-well plate in Schneider’s medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS and 1.0% de penicillin/streptomycin 10000U/mL in the absence or in the presence of different concentrations of the extracts, or isolated molecules at 25°C, to evaluate parasite survival. In all tests, 0.5% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was the concentration used to dissolve the extracts and isolated molecules. The controls and reference drug used were the DMSO and Amphotericin B, respectively. After 72h, promastigote forms were counted in a hemocytometer and the percentage of inhibition was determined. Each experiment was

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performed in triplicate, and the results were expressed as percentage of inhibition in relation to the control. The 50.0% inhibitory concentrations (IC50) were determined by regression analysis (polynomial and exponential) of the data obtained. Results: As much the hexane, ethyl-acetate and ethanol extract as aromatic compounds (LFQM1, LFQM2 e LFQM3) obtained from hexane extract had IC50 of 1.88, 35.11, 24.30, 3.37, 4.78 and 18.12µg/mL, respectively, after 72h of incubation. The activity is correlated to the non-polarity having been the LFQM1 the most apolar molecule and LFQM3 the most polar. In addition, Amphoterocin B showed IC50 of 4.32µg/mL, after 72h of incubation. Conclusion: In the present study, we report for the first time a novel pharmacological activity of the extracts and isolated compounds from the fruits of G. brasilienses, which showed important activity against promastigote forms of L. amazonensis.

**Keywords:** Leishmanial; Natural Products; Benzophenones.

**AC 23 - OPTIMIZATION OF EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS TO EVALUATE THE ACTIVITY OF HUMAN AND RABBIT NEUTROPHIL NADPH OXIDASE**

Figueiredo ASG, Kabeya LM, Azzolini AECS; Simões-Ambrosio LMC, Luciano-Valim YM.

**Introduction:** Neutrophils are professional phagocytes from the innate immune system that play an essential role in the organism’s defense against invading microorganisms through generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). This function begins with formation of the NADPH oxidase complex (NADPHox), located in the plasma and phagosomal membranes of activated neutrophils. This enzymatic complex reduces molecular oxygen to superoxide anion radicals by using NADPH as electron donor, both in the outside of the cells and within the phagosome containing ingested microorganisms. Despite its beneficial effects, excessive ROS production has also been involved in the pathogenesis of many inflammatory diseases. So, modulation of the ROS generation can be relevant to the maintenance of the body’s homeostasis. **Objective:** Optimization of experimental conditions to evaluate the NADPHox activity of human and rabbit neutrophils stimulated by immune complexes (IC) and serum-opsonized zymosan (OZ). **Methods:** Neutrophil oxygen consumption was measured using an oxigraph with Clark’s electrode type. Different concentrations of cells were incubated at 37°C in Hank’s solution (pH 7.2) supplemented with gelatin (0.1%), and the oxygen consumption was determined. Subsequently, different concentrations of IC or OZ were added to the cells suspension and the oxygen consumption by the stimulated cells was measured. The difference between oxygen consumptions before and after neutrophil activation refers to NADPHox activity. Oxygen consumption was also measured in the presence of DPI (diphenyleneiodonium ion), which is a specific inhibitor of NADPH oxidase activity. Results: The experimental conditions established for evaluation of both human and rabbit neutrophil NADPH oxidase activities were 4 x 106 cells/mL and 2 mg/mL of OZ. The optimal IC concentration for human neutrophil stimulation was 240µg/mL. It was not possible to establish a viable IC concentration for stimulation of rabbit cells in this assay. **Conclusion:** The experimental conditions established for measurement of the neutrophil NADPHox activity allows evaluation of the pharmacological effect of new natural products, extracts or isolated compounds, and can also be a useful tool for investigating their mechanism of action in the neutrophil ROS generation process.

**Keywords:** NADPH oxidase, neutrophils; Opsonized zymozan; Immune complexes; Method. **Financial support:** FAPESP; CNPq.

**AC 24 - ORCHIECTOMY AND DEHYDROEPIANDROSTEROIDE THERAPY IN Trypanosoma cruzi INFECTED RATS**

Filipin MDV, Caetano LC, Santello FH, Brando V, Toldo MPA, Caetano LN, Prado Júnior JC.

**Introduction:** Trypanosoma cruzi, the causative agent of Chagas’ disease is an intracellular protozoan parasite. The control of parasitism during the acute phase of infection is associated with synthesis of IFN-γ by cells from lymphoproliferative activation, production of macrophages and the production of nitric oxide for the destruction of intracellular amastigotes. Male sex steroids play fundamental role in determining the outcome of disease, through modulation of the activity of immune response. DHEA is secreted by human adrenal cortex and it is considered potent immune-activator. **Objective:** The effects of orchietomy on the course of T. cruzi infection in rats treated with DHEA were examined, by comparing blood parasitism, nitric oxide production and IFN-γ levels. **Methodology:** Male Wistar rats weighing 100g were divided into the following groups: Infected Control (IC), Infected Sham surgery (ID), Infected DHEA treated Sham surgery (IDSH), and Infected DHEA treated Orchiectomized (IDOR). Four weeks post orchietomy, all rats were i.p. infected with 1 x 106 blood trypomastigotes (Y strain) of T. cruzi. Studies were performed 7 and 14 days after infection. Animals from all treated groups received s.c. 0.1 mL of DHEA, at a dose of 40 mg/kg body weight. Parasites counts were evaluated by Brener’s Method. Cells were harvested from the peritoneal cavity, adjusted to 5x106 cells/mL and dispensed into 96-well flat-bottom plates with or without LPS (1µg/mL). Cultures were incubated at 37°C, 5%CO2, for 48h. NO was measured in the supernatants by using the Griess reaction. The absorbance was determined at 540nm. Serum levels of IFN-γ were quantified using BD OptEIATM SET Rat IFN-γ (BD Biosciences, U.S.A.). **Results:** Orchietomized and treated rats displayed reduced levels of blood parasites as compared to their control and sham counterparts. DHEA administration triggered enhanced number of macrophages and IFN-γ concentrations in all groups when compared to untreated animals. But, for orchietomized group, these values were greatest, triggering a rise in the levels of NO and IFN-γ. **Conclusion:** DHEA improves the immune response against the parasite and orchietomy contributes to this up modulation, reducing the immunosuppressive effects of male androgens.

**Keywords:** Trypanosoma cruzi; Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA); Interferon gamma (IFN-γ); Nitric oxide (NO). **Financial support:** CAPES.

**AC 25 - PARASITES WITH ZOONOTIC POTENTIAL IN DOG FAECES COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC PARKS OF THE CITY OF FERNANDÓPOLIS, SP, BRAZIL**

Cassennote AJF, Oliveira AB, Pinto Neto JM, Cortez MG, Siqueira WJP, Carvalho RC, Sanchez MCA, Ferreira AW, Rubinsky-Elemir G.

**Introduction:** The rule of the dog as a definitive host of some parasites with zoonotic potential has been studied and recognized as an important problem of public health. Dogs that harbor adult worms pass the parasite eggs into the environmental in their faeces, same of which can also infect humans. Children are most commonly infected when they eat soil contaminated with eggs or put objects contaminated with eggs into their mouths. Dog’s ownership and its widening in urban agglomerations creates a continuing increasing trend of human environmental with infectious stages of zoonoses originating from dogs is related to this phenomenon. **Objective:** The objective of this study was to investigate the occurrence of zoonotic parasites in dog’s faeces collected from public parks, from March to June, 2007, in Fernandópolis city, São Paulo state, Brazil. **Methods:** We collected 428 samples faeces individually, from four Public Parks in the Fernandópolis city. The faeces were examined by using a spontaneous-sedimentation method and fluctuation in saturated sodium chloride solution. **Results:** Parasites with zoonotic potential were present in 46% (196) of the 428 samples studied. Among them the most frequent agent was Ancylostoma spp. (48.3%). Toxocara canis eggs were found on 32.3% samples. Trichuris vulpis eggs were found on 12.1% samples. Toxocara canis eggs were found on 32.3% samples.

**Financial support:** CAPES.
samples, *Toxocara canis* 45% (9), *Trichuris vulpis* 30% (6) and *Giardia spp.* 25% (5). **Conclusions:** The present results showed a high frequency of parasites with zoonotic potential, among them *Ancylostoma spp* and *Toxocara canis*, parasites that cause cutaneous and visceral larva migrans respectively. The ascendant worm *Toxocara canis* is considered to be one of the most frequent canine parasites that represents a considerable health risk, especially for children. Others parasites found to exhibit only minor pathological potential for the human. The findings suggest the importance about the implantation of an active zoonoses control center and adoption of sanitary preservation programs in these sites is necessary in order to prevent environmental contamination by parasites potentially pathogenic to human.

**Keywords:** Parasites; Dog faeces; Zoonotic potential; *Ancylostoma spp*; *Toxocara canis*.

**AC 26 - PHENOTYPICAL VERSUS MOLECULAR DETECTION OF VAGINAL Candida albicans FROM HEALTHY AND INFECTED BRAZILIAN WOMEN**

Martinez RCR¹, Franceschini SA², Patta MC³, Quintana SM³, Candido RC¹, Ferreira JC¹, De Martins ECP¹, Reid G⁴,⁵

¹Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP/ Ribeirão Preto, Brazil. ²Sistema Integrado de Saúde - USP/ Ribeirão Preto, Brazil. ³Departamento de Gastroenterologia, Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto, - USP/ Ribeirão Preto, Brazil. ⁴Canadian Research & Development Centre for Probiotics, Lawson Health Research Institute. ⁵Departments of Microbiology and Immunology, and Surgery, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

**Introduction:** Vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC) is a significant problem affecting 75% of women at least once during lifetime. The condition is mainly implicated with *Candida albicans*, a commensal dimorphic fungal organism of the lower female reproductive tract. Vaginal discharge, irritation, vulvar burning, dyspareunia, and external dysuria are the main complaints associated with VVC. Culture is believed to be the gold standard method for the diagnosis of VVC. However, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) represents a faster alternative method for the detection of *Candida spp*. **Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of *C. albicans* in vaginal samples obtained from healthy women and those diagnosed with VVC, by comparison of culture-dependent (biochemical tests) and culture-independent (PCR-based) methodologies. **Materials and Methods:** Sixty four healthy women [mean age 31.2 ± 8.4 years (ranging from 18 to 47)] and sixty eight subjects diagnosed with VVC by clinical and laboratory criteria [mean age 28.9 ± 8.7 years (ranging from 16 to 51)] were recruited in the city of Ribeirão Preto (São Paulo, Brazil) and participated in this study. Each subject voluntarily signed an informed consent and answered a questionnaire using a format approved by the Ethics Review Board of the Centre de Saúde Escola da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo (Protocol # C146). From each patient, two samples were obtained with two sterilized swabs from the lateral vaginal wall. One of the swabs was transferred to a tube containing a 0.85 (w/v) sodium chloride solution and the suspension was seeded onto plates containing a selective and different culture medium (CHROMagar® *Candida* [Probac - São Paulo]) for isolation and presumptive identification of yeasts belonging to the genus *Candida*. One or two typical colonies were selected and the isolates were further confirmed by biochemical tests. The other swab was used for DNA extraction and detection of *C. albicans* by PCR by amplification of an HSP 90 gene fragment according to Chmion and Mattews (J. Med. Microbiol., v. 39, p. 233-8, 1993). **Results:** In the group of healthy women, according to biochemical identification, 11 out of 64 women (17.2%) were positive for vaginal *C. albicans*, compared to 14 out of 64 subjects (21.9%) assessed by PCR method (excellent agreement: Kappa coefficient = 0.852). In the other hand, in the VVC group, 50 out of 68 women (75.3%) showed positive vaginal samples for the microorganism by the use of PCR method (moderate agreement: Kappa coefficient = 0.547). **Conclusions:** The highest agreement rate between PCR methods for detection of *C. albicans* was obtained in the vaginal samples from healthy women. PCR method presents potential application as a diagnostic test, but further improvements are needed.

**Keywords:** *C. albicans*; VVC; PCR; Biochemical identification.

**Financial support:** FAPESP; CAPES; NSERC.

**AC 27 - POTENTIAL ROLE OF MESENCHYLMAL STEM CELLS THERAPY IN WOUND HEALING: PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

Masson DS¹, Oliveira CD², Voltarelli JC², Frade MAC¹

¹Divisão de Dermatologia, Departamento de Clínica Médica; ²Departamento de Imunologia Básica e Aplicada. Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto (FMERP). Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Despite better understanding of the pathophysiology of cutaneous wound healing, more studies need to be taken to allow more efficient treatments. The potential use of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) has been discussed, and since their immunobiological properties have been established, it is important to assess them in healing process according to their differentiation and histocompatibility. **Objectives:** The aims of this work were to assess the MSCs xenografting from mice to cutaneous wounds in rabbits, topically and systemically treated, according to their efficacy in accelerating the tissue repair, the quality of the healed tissue and the differences between two applied treatments during the follow-up. **Methods:** MSCs were isolated from bone marrow of BALB/c positive-GFP (Green Fluorescent Protein) mice. Three full thickness excisional wounds were produced by biopsy punch on the dorsol ear surface of three rabbits. The rabbit one was topically treated with 1.2 x 10⁷ MSCs-GFP+ per wound on the left ear and with saline solution on the right ear. The rabbit two was intravenously treated (auricular artery) with 1.0 x 10⁷ MSCs-GFP+. The rabbit three received no treatment. All wounds were covered with a dressing, gauze and adhesive tape. Wounds were assessed clinical-photographically, wound areas were analyzed (ImageJ software) and biopsies were taken: on the 3rd, 7th and 14th days post-wounding, in order to evaluate the properties of MSCs in wound healing by fluorescence. **Results:** The xenografting presented no immune rejection. The presence of the MSCs-GFP+ was verified in the biopsies. On the 3rd day following the wounding, granulation tissue was more evident in the topicaly treated wounds than in the controls or the systemically treated wounds; on the 7th day, the repair was similar in treated wounds and different from the controls; on the 14th day, the scars from treated wounds showed faster epithelialization and less fibrotic scarring than the controls (showing scabs). Topically treated wounds had prominent decreasing of area (61.6%) compared to systemically treated (23.0%) and the control (5.4%) from days 3 to 7. On the 14th day both treatments were satisfactory (100% reduction for treated wounds and 55.2% for non-treated). **Conclusions:** These preliminary results showed the effectiveness of MSCs in cutaneous wound healing with better tissue formation and without histocompatibility problems, encouraging us to clarify the properties and clinical applications of MSCs in regenerative medicine for non-healed acute and chronic wounds, as well for severe burns.

**Keywords:** Mesenchymal stem cells; Xenografting; Wound healing; Rabbit ear model.

**Financial support:** CAPES.

**AC 28 - PREVALENCE OF VARIANT S (HBS) AND C (HBC) HEMOGLOBINS IN CHILDREN FROM RIBEIRÃO PRETO-SP PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

Tavares CFF, Miranda JC; Paina FA, GREGÓRIO ZM, Souza AM

DACTB - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil.

Hemoglobinopathies are a group of hereditary diseases that are classified based on presence of structurally abnormal hemoglobin, such as S, C, D and E hemoglobins, and/or one or more globins chains deficiency such as talassemias. A punctual mutation occurs in most of the abnormal hemoglobins, in other words, substitution of a single amino acid, involving α, β, δ, and γ chains, having already been described more than 1,100 variant hemoglobins. The production of variant hemoglobins and A hemoglobin (HbA) occurs without serious clinical manifestations, in heterozygous state. HbA
AC 29 - PROFILE OF ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY FROM ISOLATED STRAINS OF THE ORAL CAVITY OF BOTHrops JARARACA SNAKES, Bothrops jararacussu AND OTHER SNAKES
Yasui SA1, Grego KF2, Callejo MVE1, Wên FH1, Malague CMS3, Sant’Anna OAB4, Franzolin MR1
1Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Brazil. 2Laboratório de Herpetologia, Brazil. 3Hospital Vital Brazil. 4Laboratório de Imunoquímica, Instituto Butantan, SP, Brazil.

Introduction: Besides the normal microflora of the skin of patients, the bacteria present in the oral cavity and prey of snakes may penetrate the skin and subcutaneous tissue, finding favorable conditions for your proliferation. The snakes have in its oral cavity, a variety of bacteria that may be potential pathogens for a secondary infection on bite site. The environmental conditions and form of the collect of the snakes could be a variable in determining these bacteria in oral cavity of snakes. The identification and characterization of microflora of these bacteria have fundamental importance in both the specific guidance of antimicrobials, as the mapping of the agents present in the environment and its reservoirs. Objective: In this study, we evaluated the profile of antibiotic susceptibility of bacteria isolated from the oral cavity of 76 Bothrops jararaca snakes (caught in the metropolitan area of São Paulo), 17 strains from Bothrops jararacussu, and the oral cavity of 19 snakes from other genus (Cobrins). Methods: The bacteria were tested by the Kirby-Bauer method for antimicrobial susceptibility, utilizing commercially available sensitivity discs. Results: The bacteria tested were Gram-negative bacilli, mainly Enterobacte- riaceae, and the isolated strains from snakes Bothrops jararaca were sensitive to antibiotics: amikacin, amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin, chloramphenicol, cotrimoxazole, gentamicin and tetracycline, as well as resistance to ampicillin (25%) and cephalothin (56%). There were not found multiresistant strains. Discussion: These results showed the variable antimicrobial susceptibility of aerobic gram-negative bacilli. Isolated strains from other genus of snakes have a high index of antimicrobial resistance to ampicillin and cephalothin, as well as those of B. jararaca. In contrast, strains isolated from oral cavity of B. jararacussu showed high resistance to cephalothin and ampicillin, and lowest level of resistance to amoxicillin/clavulanic acid and cotrimoxazole. Strains of other genus and B. jararacussu will be collected to compare with isolated strains from B. jararaca. In the cases of secondary infection after snakebite accidents, it is important to know the predominant bacteria commonly found in the oral cavity of snakes and the antimicrobial susceptibility profile of bacteria strains, as well as in the case of other captivity animals unlike from Bothrops sp, because these bacteria may act how potential pathogens to these animals.

Keywords: Bothrops jararaca; Bothrops jararacussu; Snakes.

AC 30 - RECOMBINANT HUMAN ANTIBODY FRAGMENTS PRODUCED BY PHAGE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGY AGAINST THYMOCYTES RECOGNIZE PHERIPHERAL T CELL SURFACE ANTIGEN
Bertolini TB1, Pucca MB1, Carlos J1, Roncolatto EC1, Fossa CM1, Paula AS1, Mota Júnior AD1, Barbosa JB2
1Programa de Imunologia Básica e Aplicada. 2Departamento de Bioquímica e Imunologia. Faculdade de Medicina - USP, Brazil.

Introduction: The main treatment for the acute rejection of grafts consists of immunosuppressant drugs which inhibit or lyse T lymphocytes. However, such treatment is followed by the immune susceptibility to infections and proneness to other diseases. Polyclonal anti-thymocytes antibodies (ATG) are also used; however, this procedure results in an increase of the susceptibility to lifthoproliferative and infectious diseases and could lead to the development of the Serum Sickness Disease, due to heterologous antibodies. In an attempt to avoid the inconvenience of using heterologous antibodies, humanized chimerical antibodies have been developed. These antibodies, nonetheless, stimulate the activation of the complement system and the opsonization of cells by fagocytosis. Objective: The aim of this work is to produce scFv portions of human anti-thymocytes immunoglobulins, capable to recognize peripheral T cells, for a subsequent test in human lymphocytes proliferation in vitro assay and use as suppression therapy after allotransplants. Methodology: To produce human monoclonal antibodies, we used the phage display technology and the Griffin 1 library. This consists of the scFv phagemid library constructed by recloning the heavy and the light chain variable regions into the phagemid vector pHE12. The thymocytes used in the selection were obtained from thymus of children submitted to cardiovascular surgery at the University Hospital of Faculty of Medicine, USP at Ribeirão Preto (HCFMRP-USP). To test whether the phage-antibodies produced against thymocytes were capable of recognizing peripheral T lymphocytes, the ELISA technique was used. The peripheral T lymphocytes were separated by using Ficoll and later isolated in columns of D24 and CD8. A flow cytometry was performed to evaluate the separation. Results: After 3 rounds of selection, the polyclonal ELISA was performed, and at rounds 2 and 3 thymocytes and peripheral T lymphocytes were recognized. Next, a mononclonal ELISA for each round was performed and a total of 162 positive clones to peripheral T lymphocytes were identified. Conclusion: The phage-antibodies produced recognize the peripheral T lymphocytes. New experiments are in progress to assess whether the fragments scFv produced by these phages are able to inhibit the proliferation of T lymphocytes becoming in the future a suppression therapy for allotransplants.

Keywords: scFv; Phage display; Transplant rejection; T cell.

AC 31 - SCREENING OF METALLO-ÁETAS-LACTAMASE-PRODUCING PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN RIBEIRÃO PRETO - SP
Galetti P1, Andrade LN1, Climaco EC1, Ferreira JC1, Martinez R2, Darini ALC1
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil. 2Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil.

Introduction: The metallo-beta-lactamase (MBL) production is an important mechanism of carbapenem resistance in Pseudomonas aeruginosa. These enzymes are part of Ambler class B beta-lactamases and they hydrolyze all beta-lactams antibiotics, except aztreonam. This fact severely restricts treatment options against many Gram-negative rods, including P. aeruginosa. MBL are not inhibited by commercially available beta-lactamase inhibitors.
As these enzymes require two ions divalents, commonly zinc, as cofactor for your activity, they have sensitivity to ethylene diamine tetracetic acid (EDTA) and mercaptoacetonic acid (MPA). Actually, six subclasses of MBL are known: IMP, VIM, SPM, SIM, AIM. Objectives: The aim of the present study was to screen and detect MBL-producing P. aeruginosa isolated from patients hospitalized at the Hospital das Crianças de Ribeirão Preto - USP in the period of April to August, 2007. Material and Methods: All imipenem, meropenem or ceftazidime-resistant P. aeruginosa isolates were recovered from hospitalized patients admitted to this institution. The isolates were submitted to screening for MBL production with ceftazidime and imipenem in the presence of MPA and EDTA using double-disk synergy test (DDS). Isolates that presented ghost zone in the DDS was considered as presumptive MBL-producers, and these were submitted to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for detection of resistance genes. Results: P. aeruginosa isolates were obtained from urine (31 isolates, 41.33%), sputum (15 isolates, 21.33%), catheter (6 isolates, 8%) and blood (5 isolates, 6.66%). Seventeen (22.67%) isolates were obtained from others sites. Seventy-five isolates were resistant to ceftazidime and/or imipenem/meropenem. Thirty-five out of 75 isolates, corresponding to 46.7%, were presumptive MBL-producers according to DDS. Conclusion: The resulted results about MBL-producers indicates the necessity of measures to controlling the special of resistance to carbapenems.

Keywords: Metallo-beta-lactamase; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Carbapenem.

AC 32 - SEROTYPE DISTRIBUTION AND SENSITIVITY TO PENICILLIN OF STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE ISOLATES FROM 1998 TO 2007 IN THE REGION OF RIBEIRAO PRETO, STATE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

Medeiros MIC1, Silva P1, Silva JD1, Carneiro AMM1, Guerra ML2, Neme SN1

1Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Instituto Butantan, Brazil. 2Departamento de Microbiologia, Imunologia e Parasitologia, UNIFESP, Brazil.

Introduction: Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococci) is usually found in the nasopharyngeal passages of healthy individuals, 20-40% children and 5-10% adults but it could be disseminated through the blood stream causing bacteremia, meningitis, pneumonia or other infections. Pneumococci are the most common agents of bacterial meningitis and the main causes of pneumonia in the elderly and children. In the 1980s, most pneumococci strains were sensitive to penicillin and the treatment of choice was the use of β-lactam antibiotics. However, resistance to this class of drugs has been increasing through the years. Objective: To evaluate serotype distribution and the susceptibility pattern of pneumococci in the region of Ribeirão Preto. Material and Methods: Five hundred and three pneumococcal isolates were processed at the Adolfo Lutz Institute during the period of 1998 to 2007. The samples, isolated from Cerebrospinal Fluid, blood, pleural effusion and other clinical samples were from municipal and regional isolates. Isolate identification was by conventional methods. Oxacillin discs, 1mg, were used to detect resistance to penicillin. Antibiotic Minimal Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs), determined as indicated by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) and typing utilizing the Quellung reaction were conducted at the Regional Laboratory Sao Paulo, Adolfo Lutz Institute. Results: During the last 10 years, the origins of the 503 pneumococcal isolates were as follows: 221 (43.94%) from meningitis patients; 217 (43.14%) from pneumonia; 15 (2.98%) from bacteraemia and 50 (9.94%) from other clinical sources. Serotype 14 prevailed in 17.49% of the cases, followed by types 3, 19F, 19A, 23F, 6A, 6B, 19A and 4. Most isolates were from patients of 16 to 60 years of age. After the general survey with the oxacillin discs, MICs were determined in 130 samples (25.24%) of which 108 (21.47%) showed intermediate resistance, 42 (8.35%) were resistant and 72 (14.31%) were sensitive. Conclusion: Decisions on vaccine formulations depend on regional and temporal information about which serotypes cause disease, as epidemiological aspects of this condition vary from country to country and in the course of time. Thus, establishing control strategies needs local periodic evaluations. In addition, rational choice of the initial empirical treatment of pneumococcal diseases is based on the clinically important monitoring of resistance to antimicrobials.

Keywords: Streptococcus pneumonia; Serotype; Resistance; Penicillin; Meningitis.

AC 33 - STANDARDIZATION AND EVALUATION OF IMMUNOLOGICAL DETECTION METHOD FOR SHIGA TOXIN EX- PRESSING-ESCHERICHIA coli ISOLATES

Rocha LB1, Guth BEC2, Piazza RMS1
1Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Instituto Butantan, Brazil. 2Departamento de Microbiologia, Imunologia e Parasitologia, UNIFESP, Brazil.

Introduction: STEC infection is an important food borne pathogens that may cause a wide range of disease symptoms, since an asymptomatic event until hemolytic-uremic syndrome and hemorrhagic colitis. The main virulence factors for STEC, the Shiga toxins (Stx) are responsible for protein synthesis inhibition. Numerous assays for it diagnosis have been developed and some of the evaluated kits showed variability in sensitivity and specificity when tested by different reference laboratories. The commercially available immunological kits offered by different companies are economically unaffordable in developing countries. Objectives: The aim of this study was the standardization and evaluation of a specific, sensitive and low cost diagnostic method for Shiga toxins detection. Methods: The definition of a growth media that induce better expression and production of Stx was determined: STEC strains were grown at 37°C for 24 h in eight different media and toxin production was measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in the pellet and/or supernatants of cultures in the presence or absence of ciprofloxacin or novobiocin. Besides, selected monoclonal antibodies supernatants were purified by affinity chromatography, isotyped and characterized. Then a capture ELISA using polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies anti-Stx1 and anti-Stx2 were developed. For assay standardization, different concentrations of polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies were tested. Also, different dilutions of mouse anti-goat peroxidase conjugated and plates were tested. Results: The results showed that the most suitable medium for Stx production was E. coli broth when the bacterial isolates were grown for 4 h in the presence of ciprofloxacin and the production is detected in the supernatant. The monoclonal anti-Stx1 and anti-Stx2 antibody was subcloned several times and both were classified as IgG1. Anti-Stx1 antibody was able to recognize the A subunit of both toxins, besides showing higher affinity constant than anti-Stx2 antibody. Thus, the capture ELISA was standardized using 250 µg/ml of the IgG enriched fraction of rabbit anti-Stx1 and anti-Stx2 sera for coating and 2.5 µg/ml of monoclonal anti-Stx1 antibody for the capture of the toxin. After development of the assay with 149 isolated (between positive and negative strains) the capture ELISA showed 80.7% of sensitivity, 100% of specificity and 93% of efficiency. Conclusion: These results indicated the capture ELISA had the sensitivity similar to those in the literature, but isolates expressing-Stx2 were not recognized, probably due anti-Stx1 specificity, as it was able to recognize the A subunit of both toxins only in denaturation conditions, which lead us to the improvement of this method in order to increase the accuracy of the immunoassay.

Keywords: STEC; Immunodiagnostic; Shiga toxin; Capture ELISA.

Financial support: FAESP.

AC 34 - STANDARDIZATION OF A ONE-STEP REAL-TIME RT-PCR FOR RAPID DIAGNOSIS OF YELLOW FEVER VIRUS INFECTION

Maia FGM, Figueiredo LTM
Virology Research Center, School of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Brazil.

Yellow fever, the prototype viral haemorragic fever, is an acute infection characterized by hepatitis, renal failure, cardiovascular collapse and bleeding. The causative agent, a mosquito-borne RNA virus belonging to the family Flaviviridae, as dengue and Japanese encephalitis viruses. Yellow fever was a severe public health problem until the early 20th century, and today it remains endemic and epidemic in tropical regions of South America and Africa. In Brazil, from December of 2007 until July of 2008, 75 suscipicous cases of jungle yellow fever were notified. Among 45 yellow fever confirmed
cases, 25 evolved to death (55.6% of case fatality rate). A rapid and reliable detection method is crucial for the patient’s appropriate treatment and to monitor and to control the virus dissemination. We have standardized a Real-Time RT-PCR technique, using Yellow Fever Virus (YFV) specific designed primers. The YFV strain 17D (vaccine) was propagated in C6/36 cells and the viral RNA was extracted using QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Inc.). Real-Time RT-PCR was performed by using SuperScript III Platinum SYBR Green One-Step qRT-PCR Kit (Invitrogen Corp.). The test took 2 hours to be performed. The temperature of melting (Tm), 85.7°C, was determined increasing the temperature from 60°C to 95°C at 0,2 degrees per second. The method showed a high sensitivity.

Keywords: Yellow fever; Real-Time RT-PCR; Diagnosis.

Financial support: CNPq; FAPESP.

**AC 35 - THE EFFECTS OF ZINC SUPPLEMENTATION DURING Trypanosoma cruzi EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION**

Brazão V, Santello FH, Caetano LC, Filipe MDV, Toldo MPA, Caetano LN, Prado Júnior JC
Laboratório de Parasitologia- FCPP - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Chagas' disease, caused by the protozoan Trypanosoma cruzi, is considered the sixth most important neglected tropical disease worldwide. During the first week of infection, NK cell-derived gamma interferon (IFN-γ) is involved in controlling intracellular parasite replication, mainly through the induction of NO biosynthesis by activated macrophages. Nitric oxide (NO) is considered the major effective molecule of intracellular amastigotes' killing. Zinc is essential for growth and development of all organisms. Several studies have demonstrated the benefits of zinc supplementation in infectious diseases in human populations. **Objective:** Evaluate the effects of zinc supplementation on cytokines and NO production and the resistance to T. cruzi during the acute phase of infection. **Methodology:** Male Wistar rats weighing 100g were divided into the following groups: non-infected males-without-zinc supplementation (MWZNI), non-infected males-zinc supplemented (MZN), infected males-without-zinc supplementation (MWZ2), infected males-zinc supplemented (MZ2). Rats were i.p. infected with 1 x 105 blood trypomastigotes (Y strain) of T. cruzi. Studies were performed 7 and 14 days after infection. Parasites counts were evaluated by Brener's Method. Animals from all treated groups received 0.1 mL of zinc sulfate (gavage), at a dose of 20 mg/kg, once daily over the course of the experiment. Cells were harvested from the peritoneal cavity, adjusted to 5 x 106 cells/mL and dispersed into 96-well flat-bottom plates with or without LPS (1μg/mL). Cultures were incubated at 37°C, 5%CO2 for 48h. NO was measured in the supernatants by using the Griess reaction. The air turbulence was determined at 540nm. Serum levels of IFN-γ were quantified using BD OptEIATMSET Rat IFN-γ (BD Biosciences, U.S.A.). **Results:** Zinc supplemented groups displayed reduced levels of blood parasites when compared to infected and unsupplied animals. Zinc supplementation triggered enhanced IFN-γ concentrations as well as a higher production of NO by peritoneal cavity cells in all infected and treated groups when compared to untreated and infected animals. **Conclusion:** Zinc supplementation led animals to a more efficient immune response reducing the pathogenic effects of the experimental disease.

Keywords: Trypanosoma cruzi; Zinc; Interferon gamma (IFN-γ); nitric oxide (NO).

Financial support: CAPES.

**C 36 - TOXICITY EVALUATION OF THE SOLVENT DIMETHYL SULPHOXIDE (DMSO) ON CULTURES OF Leishmania amazonensis**

Pereira IO, Pavan ALR, Codonho BS, Beijo LA, Dos Santos MH, Marques MJ.
Universidade Federal de Alfenas - Unifal-MG, Brazil.

**Introduction:** The dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) was synthesized in Germany between 1886 and 1887, when was describe a notable solvent capacity. It is a molecule with a polar domain and two apolar groups, making it the most common solvent experimentally used to dissolve hydrophobic substances for in vivo and in vitro purposes. The characteristic amphipathic of the molecule became it soluble in both aqueous and organic media. This explicate your capacity of penetrate rapidly through biological membranes and cellular barriers, probably by altering lipid packing and producing structural defects in the bilayer, what her a potential effect cytotoxic. A wide range of pharmacological effects exerted by DMSO has been documented in experimental animal models, where can be observed permeability increase of the molecules and transport through biological membranes. **Objective:** In function from this application for DMSO in tests in vitro, justify the determination of concentration in what he raise to exert toxicity for cells. In this sense, the present study assessed the toxic potential from DMSO on promastigotes cultures of Leishmania amazonensis. **Methods:** Promastigote forms of L. amazonensis in log phase of growth (10⁶ parasites/mL) were grown on a 24-well plate in Schneider’s medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS and 1% of penicillin/streptomycin 10000UI/mL in the presence of different concentrations of DMSO (0.1 to 15.0%v/v) at 25°C, to evaluate parasite survival. The medium alone was used as controls. After 72h, promastigote forms were counted in a hemocytometer and the percentage of inhibition was determined. Each experiment was performed in triplicate, and the results were expressed as percentage of inhibition in relation to the control. The 50.0% inhibitory concentration (IC50) was determined by non linear regression model and the variance analysis of the data obtained was performed to evaluate the differences among the concentrations. **Results:** There were differences significant in the effect of DMSO on the growth of Leishmania promastigotes (p<0.05), except above of 7.5%, where the resulted were equals. It inhibited growth of the promastigote forms, with IC50 of 1.06%, after 72h of incubation. This information show which the use of higher concentrations of DMSO how solvent in in vitro tests can influence the results obtained. **Conclusion:** The DMSO is a tool necessary and widely used in dissolution of substances. However, this use must be discerning, because the same in short concentrations can show cytotoxic. Nevertheless, this effect is private for each type of experiment, due your higher capacity for to cross and disorganizer biologic membranes. This interference can be minimized by use of the DMSO in same concentration in whole experiment and in a control only with the solvent.

Keywords: Toxicity; DMSO; Leishmania.

**AC 37 - BACTERIAL BIOFILM FORMATION ON BIOMATERIAL ABIOTIC SURFACES**

Pizzolitto EL, Leite BA, Santos CAL, Betto GS, Campos Júnior FF, Micornal M, Bassio AC, Pizzolitto AC.
1Programa de Pós-Graduação Interunidades Bioengenharia -EESC/FMVP/IGESC -USP, (SP), Brazil. 2Universidade Estadual Paulista-UNESP, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, campus de Araçariguama-UNESP, Brazil.

The surfaces that allow biofilm formation can range from abiotic surfaces to biotic surfaces. Bacterial biofilms are formed from individual planktonic cells in a complex developmental process and can survive on abiotic surfaces in hospital environments and colonizes different medical devices. The objective of this research was to assess the capacity of staphylococcal survival on abiotic surfaces. Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) discs and 1-centimeter-long segments of siliconized latex and polyurethane catheters were cut and served as the biomaterial substratum in this study. Each biomaterial sample was tested against each of the bacterial isolates Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923 and Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC 12229 in duplicate. Samples were separately and aseptically introduced in a test tube containing 5ml of Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) broth inoculated with staphylococcal suspension of 10⁶ CFU/mL each one. The samples were incubated under aerobic conditions for 24 and 48 hours at 37°C. Afterward the coupons were removed and maintained in a dry test tube under sterile conditions for 7 days at room temperature. Then, three dry coupons were inserted, one by one, into separated tubes containing BHI broth (5ml) and incubated for 24 and 48 hours at 37°C. Also, tubes containing three of the samples in 1.0ml of phosphate buffer saline were sonicated for 9 minutes in a water bath sonicator to dislodge adherent bacteria. The number of viable staphylococci cells were assessed by quantitative culture of serial 10-fold dilutions of the sonicate. The sonicated coupons were cultured in BHI for 24
h at 37°C. SEM was used to observe bacterial adherence on abiotic surfaces. The staphylococcal growth was evaluated at 24 and 48h observing the turbidity of BH broth. The results showed that before and after the 7 day sterile preservation of the tested biomaterials, the BH broths containing samples of each material were not visually cloudy after. The number of bacteria surviving on the three abiotic surfaces was below the level of inoculation of the assay. The average CFU for S. aureus after 24 h was about 28.3x10^5 and after 48 h was 6.6x10^5, and for S. epidermidis after 24 h was about 10^6.6x10^5 after 48 h was 7.0x10^5. SEM showed that abiotic surfaces allowed bacterial adherence. In conclusion bacteria were able to colonize and proliferate on these abiotic surfaces, then, these results suggest that the abiotic surfaces studied are not resistant to biofilm formation.

**Keywords:** Bacterial adherence; Biomaterials; Polyurethane; PMMA; Biofilm.

**AC 38 - EVALUATION OF POSSIBLE SINERGISM BETWEEN MELATONIN AND MELOXICAM IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF EXPERIMENTAL CHAGAS DISEASE**

Oliveira LGR, Kuehn CC, Santos CO, Toldo MPA, Prado Junior JC
Laboratório de Parasitologia, Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Bromatológicas e Toxicológica, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil

**Introduction:** Modulation of immune responses by administration of pharmacological active substances in models experimentally infected with *Trypanosoma cruzi* are hardly contributed in the research of new therapies against Chagas disease. Due immunossupressor characteristics of the acute phase of the disease, the pharmacological interventions on *in vivo* models capable of modulate the immune system through Th1 cytokine production are exhaustively studied, been also relevant the effects of E2 prostaglandin synthesis blocker in the acute phase of Chagas disease. **Objectives:** To evaluate a possible synergic and immunomodulatory effects subsequent to the administration of Meloxican and Melatonin through stimulation of Th-1 cytokines production, increase of the nitric oxide production, and E2 Prostaglandin synthesis block, verifying the impact of treatment on parasitemic blood of male Wistar-rats infected by *Trypanosoma cruzi* Y strain. **Methods:** Five male Wistar-rats by group weighting 90-100g being divided into: (IVT) - Infected without treatment; (IT) - Infected Treated with Meloxican; (ITMx) - Infected Treated with Meloxican, IT (Mel + Mx) - Infected Treated with Meloxican and Melatonin. After infection with 1 x 10⁷ Y strain blood forms of *T. cruzi* groups were treated only in the morning with an oral solution of the substance diluted in 400 Polietilenoglicol, and distilled water (1:1 proportion). Experiment was accomplished in the 7th, 14th and 21st day after infection being the parasitemia peak determined by Brener method. Animals were killed by decapitation post anestheis. Nitric oxide was quantified by means after the pentonal washed cells recovering, and cytokines were measured after serum extract by specific Immunological kits (R&D Systems). **Results:** We could observe the increase of IFN-γ and IL-2 levels also a parasitemic decrease in experimental infected groups. Animals presented an increase of NO production which could be explained by the probable interaction of the immune systems of experimental groups treated mainly with the drugs used in relation to Th1 cytokines production. **Conclusion:** The results suggested a synergic effect of the studied substances which could contribute to establish alternative treatment mechanisms by a better understanding of the immune responses against *T. cruzi* acute infection.

**Keywords:** *Trypanosoma cruzi*; Melatonin; Meloxican.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

**AC 39 - CROSS TALK AMONG COMMENSAL E. coli AND ENTEROPATHOGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI (EPEC)**

Paiva FPT, Sircili MP
Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Instituto Butantan, Brasil

**Introduction:** Quorum sensing is used to designate a mechanism of gene regulation depending on cellular density. The bacteria produce substances that accumulate in growth media, and when these substances reach a threshold concentration, a variety of responses can occur. These molecules are called autoinducers and the phenomena called quorum sensing. Quorum sensing is widespread in gram negative and gram positive bacteria and is involved in various cellular mechanisms, including virulence regulation. At least, three autoinducers were described in literature, and were designated AI-1 (autoinducer 1), AI-2 (autoinducer 2) and AI-3 (autoinducer 3).

**Objectives:** This study was developed to verify the possibility of crosstalk among EPEC and other enterobacteria, in intestinal infections. **Methods:** Pre conditioned medium: Bacterial strains were grown to 37°C with agitation of 250 rpm in LB 0.4M NaCl until OD_{600} of 1.0. The growth was centrifuged, and supernatant were filtered in 0.22 μm membrane. β-galactosidase assay. A reporter TEVS232E strain containing the LEE1: lacZ fusion was grown in pre conditioned medium until reach an OD_{600} <0.2, and β-galactosidase activity was measured in Miller units. Adherence assays: Bacterial strains were grown for 18h in LB medium at 37°C. From the uninduced overnight cultures, 10⁴ CFU was added to HEp-2 cells, incubated for 3h at 37°C with 5% CO₂, washed with PBS, fixed with methanol and stained with Giemsa stain. For quantification of adherence, after 3h incubation, the nonadherent bacteria were removed by PBS washing and HEp-2 cells were lysed with 1% Triton. Serial dilutions of the bacterial cells were plated in LB agar, and CFU were counted. **Results:** It was possible to verify the production of autoinducer AI-2 in the strains tested, and also quantify their ability of induction. Apparently, the inoculation of cell cultures with enterobacteria influences the cellular responses to EPEC strains. Discussion and conclusion: Pre conditioned media of this strains were capable to activate the transcription of LEE1: lacZ fusion, indicating that the molecule of autoinducer can be produced by a strain and recognized by another, highlighting the possibility of interspecies crosstalk. Using strains of enterobacteria in adherence assays, we observed a different interaction of EPEC with HEp-2 cells.

**Keywords:** Quorum sensing; Enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli* (EPEC).

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

**AF 01 - REDUCTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN PATIENTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME AFTER PARTICIPATION OF A PHARMACEUTICAL CARE PROGRAM IN A PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER**

Plaster CP, Melo DT, Boldt V, Andrade TU
Department of Pharmacy, University Center of Vila Velha - UVV, Brazil

**Introduction:** The Metabolic Syndrome (MS) is a set of chronic diseases with metabolic origin and related with hypertension, obesity, dyslipidemia and fasting hyperglycemia. The combination of factors put patients in a treatment that needs the use of a number of medicines which could determine a high degree of non-adherence to the treatment as well as the development of drug-related problems (DRP). **Objective:** the aim of this study was to verify whether the institution of a Pharmaceutical Care (PC) program in a Public Health Center (PHC) to MS patients would result in positive influence on their clinical profile with reduction of the cardiovascular risk. **Methods:** it was performed a case control study with 73 patients participants of *HiperDia* program from a PHC (Vila Velha-ES, Brazil) previously identified with MS. They were randomized into two groups: Control (C; n=37) and Intervention (I; n=36). The presence of MS was confirmed by clinical and laboratory evaluation according to the National Cholesterol Education Program’s Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP-ATP III) and the cardiovascular risk was analyzed by the updated Score of Framingham (SF). These evaluations were performed in both groups by a pharmacist before the experiment and after the follow-up program. The only intervention of the pharmacist team to the C group was an initial interview and pharmacotherapy history analysis. A team of four pharmacists developed a PC program according to Dáder methodology. DRP were identified according to the Second Consensus of Granada and categorized in DRP related to: necessity, effectiveness and safety. In group these problems were analyzed and the best solution was proposed in accordance with the patient. The pharmacotherapy follow-up program consisted of a monthly meeting at the PHC during six month from April to September of 2007. In each meeting arterial blood pressure and capillar blood glucose,
Cholesterol and triglycerides were measured. Results: there were no significant differences on the initial socio-economic and clinical profile data between the groups. DPP were identified in both groups (C=123, I=129) with predominance of the DPP related to effectiveness (C=47.3%, I=45.8%). The improvement (91.5-100%) on resolution (50-90%) of the DPP in group resulted in an improvement in almost all parameters analyzed (PAS=13±3, women waist circumference=94±2; glucose: 130±12; cholesterol=182±5; men HDL-c=47±2; women HDL-c=49±1; LDL-c=111±5; p<0.05 or 0.01) and a reduction of the SF (14.3±1.5%; p<0.01) compared with C group (PAS=141±4; women waist circumference=105±2; glucose: 173±13; cholesterol=210±4; men HDL-c=40±3; women HDL-c=41±3; LDL-c=132±4; p<0.05 or 0.01. SF=26.4±2.7%). Conclusion: the institution of a PC program in a PHC determines the reduction of the cardiovascular risk of the patients’ adherent to the program as a result of the improvement or resolution of the majority of the DPP alter the pharmacist interventions (UVV).

Keywords: Drug-related problem; Metabolic Syndrome; Pharmaceutical Care.

AF 02 - STUDY OF THE GESTATIONAL PROFILE IN BRAZIL, COMPARED TO THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO AND THE CITY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO-SP

Fontaura A, Baldoni AD, Pereira LRL
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil.

Introduction: The pregnancy causes biological, family, emotional, social and economic changes that affect the woman herself and the society as a whole. However it is important that these changes happen in a structured way, the social and governmental actions with these users are essential. Objectives: Evaluate the profile of the Brazilian pregnancy compared with the State of São Paulo and the city of Ribeirão Preto. Methods: Data collection was conducted between May and July of 2008 with the database of the Information Department of the Brazilian Public Health System (DATASUS), the Ministry of Health. The variables of age pregnancy woman, educational level, civil status, delivery routes and number of prenatal visits in Brazil in São Paulo state and the city of Ribeirão Preto, during the years 2001 to 2005, were collected. Results: The analysis of the data has shown that from 2001 to 2006 the average age of women has increased in places studied, and the level of schooling that in 2001 the percentage of women who had 8 to 11 years the education was 34.5%, in 2005 this group accounted for 42.9% of pregnant women. It was also observed that the status of women changed as the number of single mothers increased to the detriment of women married or living in a consented union. Regarding delivery routes an average increase in the number of caesarians was found, 48% in 2001 to 51.4% in 2005, reducing the number of normal childbirth. The number of prenatal visits increased during the period of 2001, 59% of women have held seven or more consultations before the completion of delivery, and this representation in 2005 reached an average of 68% of pregnant women. Conclusion: The profile of Brazilian gestational, compared to the State of São Paulo, and the city of Ribeirão Preto take a similar pattern, showing uniformity in the evaluated data.

Keywords: Pregnant; Brazilian Public Health System (SUS).

AF 03 - USER RIGHTS WITH DIABETES ON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANCE

Santos ESB, Landim CAP, Teixeira CRS
School of Nursing of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, WHO Collaborating Centre for Research Development in Nursing.

Introduction: On September 29, 2007, entered into force the Federal Law 11.347/06, which has over the free distribution of medicines and materials needed for their implementation and monitoring of capillary glucose for diabetics enrolled in programmes of education for diabetes. Objective: This study aims to describe what users write about the history of health care and what they have enjoyed the same. Methods: Data were collected through interviews audio taped and submitted to the analysis of thematic content, the Center for Nursing Education for Adults and elderly, in July 2008. Results: The themes that emerged from the analysis were: difficulty in access to health services, to delay purchases of medicines and supplies, impersonal care by the team of health and ignorance of the existence of the law 11.347/06. These issues relate to the existence of a health system still fragile in its praxisically, where existing laws are not charged or for their own benefit, users of health. Based on the analysis of the results, it is observed that the users enjoy the rights of the users when in diabetic Law are implemented there is a need to disseminate the same, so as to make them known to the public and health professionals themselves. Conclusion: Since the nursing as a link between users and the current models of existing health, it is clear that, increasingly, there is the need for the nursing staff know and educate users in order to provide information about their disease, its treatments and now their rights as belonging to health systems. Thus, it is clear the responsibility of the health professional, while being pro-active, to incorporate a reflexive stance and ethics that addresses the adoption of new knowledge and new skills necessary for effective communication with the health of users, configuring an environment in which the humane aspect is indispensable.

Keywords: Diabetes; Nursing; Rights; Users.

BM 01 - ALTERED EXPRESSION OF THE MITOTIC CHECKPOINT GENES BUB1, BUBR1, BUB3, MAD1, MAD2 AND AURKA IN CELL LINES OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM TUMORS (CNS)

Borges KS1,2, Cortez MAAP1,4, Castro-Gamero AM1,4, Oliveira FM1, Valeria ET1,4, Scrideli CA2,4, Tone LG1,2,4
1Departamento de Genética; 2Departamento de Puericultura e Pediatria; 3Departamento de Clínica Médica. Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil. 4Laboratório de Biologia Molecular, Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil.

Most solid malignant neoplasms show chromosomal aberrations and aneuploidy. The spindle checkpoint is the primary mechanism to ensure that two daughter cells get the same amount of DNA, and its dysfunction has been suggested to contribute to aneuploidy and carcinogenesis. Several proteins, including Mad1, Mad2, Bub1, BubR1 and Bub3, which are specifically recruited to unbound kinetochores upon checkpoint activation, are required for the spindle checkpoint. Significantly, spindle checkpoint defects are frequently observed in human cancer including breast, colon, lung, ovarian, and hepatocellular carcinomas. AURKA plays a critical role in centrosome maturation and bipolar spindle assembly, and its overexpression has been shown to induce centrosome amplification and aneuploidy in human cell lines. In this study, we investigated the expression of the genes BUB1, BUBR1, BUB3, MAD1, MAD2 and AURKA in seven cell lines of CNS in relation to the not-neoplastic tissue (white brain substance) by real time-polymerase chain reaction (RQ-PCR). We used the cell lines of the pliocytic astrocytoma (R282), anaplastic astrocytoma (UV467), pediatric glioblastoma (SP188), adult glioblastoma (U343), medulloblastoma (UW43), oligodendroglioma (R260) and ependymoma (R253). The expression of the genes BUB1, BUBR1 and AURK was significantly higher in relation to the not-neoplastic tissue in all the cell lines. On the other hand, all the cell lines showed underexpression of the genes MAD1, mad2 and BUB3.

Similar results were observed in others works studying cell lines with chromosomal instability. Our findings suggest that a defective mitotic checkpoint characterized by reduced expression of MAD1, mad2 and BUB3 contribute to chromosomal instability in CNS. High levels of the particular transcripts of the ALKURA, BUB1 and BUB3 could represent a cellular compensation for defects in molecular components of the mitotic spindle damage checkpoint. These results suggest that these genes play a relevant role in CNS, and may represent putative therapeutics targets for CNS. The white substance of the brain does not is the normal counterparty of all tumors of this study, so these findings should be validated with functional tests and with studies in primary tissue samples from CNS patients.

Keywords: Mitotic checkpoint genes; Central nervous system tumors.

Financial support: CAPES; FAEPA; CNPQ.
BM 02 - ANTIGENOTOXICITY OF ROSMARINIC ACID IN V79 CELLS EVALUATED BY THE COMET ASSAY
Furtado RA, Cunha WR, Tavares DC
Universidade de Franca, Franca, São Paulo, Brazil.

Rosmarinic acid (RA), a natural phenolic compound, is mainly found in species of the family Boraginaceae and in the subfamily Nepetoidae (family Lamiaceae). A number of bioactivities have been assigned to RA, such as antidepressive, hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic, antitumor, and HIV-1-inhibiting properties. RA is also known to possess marked antioxidant properties as a reactive species scavenger and lipid peroxidation inhibitor. RA has a broad range of applications, including products ranging from food preservatives and cosmetics to medications. Therefore, the evaluation of a possible antigenotoxic activity of RA is important to guarantee its safe use in humans. Thus, the objective of the present study was to evaluate the genotoxic and/or antigenotoxic potential of RA on Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts (V79 cells) using the Comet assay. Three doses of RA (100, 200 and 400 µg/mL) were used for the evaluation of its genotoxic potential. In the antigenotoxic assays, the different concentrations of RA were combined with the chemotherapeutic agent doxorubicin (DXR, 0.5 µg/mL). Cell viability was measured by the trypan blue dye-exclusion test, all measurements conducted with V73 indicated viability of >90% for all experimental groups. The Comet assay revealed that the different concentrations of RA tested presented no genotoxic activity. Treatment with different concentrations of RA combined with DXR showed a significant reduction in the frequency of DNA damage compared to cultures treated with DXR only. Although the mechanisms underlying the antimutagenicity of RA are not completely understood, the putative antioxidant activity of RA might explain its effect on DXR genotoxicity.

Keywords: Rosmarinic acid; Comet assay; V79.

Financial support: FAPESP, Universidade de Franca.

BM 03 - ANTISERA AGAINST RECOMBINANT NCTRAP-2 DECREASES THE in vitro INVASION PROCESS OF Neospora caninum
Perreira LM1, Vries E2, Natsui APY3
1Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil. 2Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands.

The protozoan Neospora caninum is responsible for infecting a wide range of animals and in bovines it can induce abortions, which represents huge economical losses. N. caninum is an Apicomplexan parasite, phylum of intracellular parasites where the invasion step is crucial for survival. One important group of proteins secreted prior to invasion is the TRAP (Thrombospondin Related Anonymous Protein) family. Upon contact with host cells the TRAPs undergo exocytosis onto the apical surface of the parasite where they initiate tight binding. The adhesive complexes are translocated towards the posterior pole of the parasite via actin-myosin-based motility machinery, resulting in invasion of the host cell. In N. caninum one member, NcTRAP1 was previously described. A second possible member called NcTRAP2 was detected by non-annotated EST clustering. The aim of the present work was the cloning of the NcTRAP-2 full-length sequence, production of recombinant antisera, localization of native form in 2D western blot and in vitro invasion inhibition assay. The full-length gene was obtained with a predicted protein sequence with 35% of identity and 55% of similarity with its homologues of Toxoplasma gondii (TgMIC-2), 35% and 53% with Neospora caninum (NcTRAP-1). The TRAP homologues have a signal peptide, two adhesive domains (an integrin-like domain and one or more thrombospondin type I repeats) and a transmembrane domain. Two recombinant fragments (fragments 1 and 2, both without signal peptide and transmembrane region) of NcTRAP-2 were generated (µET28 vector). MW of 50 and 78 kDa (fragment 2 is 163 aa longer towards the C-terminal end). Antisera against the recombinant forms were obtained and monitored by ELISA. The antisera against recombinant fragment 1 recognized the native NcTRAP-2 (80 kDa, acidic PI) and putatively two isoforms (50 kDa, neutral PI) in 2D western blot. In vitro assays were performed to test inhibition of the invasion with the sera against recombinants 1 and 2 which were estimated both by: microscopic counting (10 fields/microscope (Olympus BX-40) equipped with a cooled charge-coupled device camera. Ratio profiles were calculated using the CGHViewTMEXPO software

Keywords: Neospora caninum; Apicomplexa; Thrombospondin related anonymous protein.

BM 04 - CHROMOSOMAL IMBALANCES OF OSTEOSARCOMA DETECTED BY COMPARATIVE GENOME HYBRIDIZATION (CGH)
Castro-Gamero AM1, Brassecos MS2, Neder L3, Engel E4, Tone LG5
1Departamento de Genética; 2Departamento de Puericultura e Pediatria; 3Departamento de Patologia; 4Departamento de Biomecânica, Medicina e Reabilitação do Aparelho Locomotor. Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo - Brazil;

Osteosarcoma (OS) is the most frequent aggressive bone malignancy affecting children and young adults with an event-free survival of 50-70% after 3 years. The incidence peak occurs during the second decade of life, suggesting a relationship between rapid bone growth and the development of this tumor. The knowledge of the genetic basis behind tumor progression is still limited. Conventional cytogenetic studies have demonstrated that OS exhibits high karyotypic heterogeneity, with different degrees of aneuploidy and complex structural rearrangements. The CGH is an important tool for studying the genomic profiles of solid tumors, and has confirmed the complexity of karyotypic aberrations in OS. However, previous studies have shown divergent results and few have correlated them with tumor progression. The objective of present study was to identify chromosome imbalances in nine samples of OS by CGH. 3 biopsies, 5 resections before chemotherapy and 1 metastasis were analyzed. The experiments were performed accordingly with Kallioniemi et al. (1994). Briefly, test and control genomic DNAs were labeled by nick-translation using the commercial Biotin-Nick translation Mix (Roche, Mannheim, Germany), respectively, according to the manufacturer’s instructions, to obtain DNA fragments ranging from 300 to 1000 pb. Hybridization was performed at 37°C for 72 h. 15 metaphase images were analyzed by using an epifluorescence microscope (Olympus BX-40) equipped with a cooled charge-coupled device camera. Ratio profiles were calculated using the CGHViewTMEXPO software (Applied Spectral Imaging®, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The thresholds for identification of imbalances were established through control experiments. Chromosome or chromosomal regions outside the calculated interval were considered to be over- or underrepresented. Telomeric and heterochromatic regions were excluded from the analysis, according to Kallioniemi et al. (1994). CGH detected chromosomal imbalances in all samples. Gains were more frequent than losses. Many chromosomal alterations were observed, especially gains at 1q, 2p, 4p, 5p, 6, 7, 8, 11p, 14q, 16, 21q and X; and losses at 1p, 2q, 3q, 5q, 9q, 11q and 17q. The minimal regions of superposition were gains of 2p13-p14, 2q36-q37, 4q21 and 8p22, and losses of 1p43.2, 3q22-q23 and 3q24. Three patients had consecutive samples, and the chromosomal alterations varied, reflecting the chromosomal heterogeneity for each case. The whole clonal divergence among the consecutive samples was observed between resection and the corresponding metastatic sample, showing the chromosomal complexity acquired during the progression and dissemination in this case. Additional investigations for the characterization of genes at these regions are necessary. Reference: Genes Chromosomes Cancer. 1994 Aug;1(4):231-43.

Keywords: Osteosarcoma; CGH; Cytogenetics; Imbalances.

Financial support: CAPES; FAPESP; FAEPA.
BM 05 - EVALUATION OF CITOTOXICITY, CELLULAR PROLIFERATION AND APOPTOSIS IN HTC CELLS TREATED WITH B-GLUCAN EXTRACTED FROM BARLEY

Sempereon SC, Macarini JC, Tsuoyu MSF, Mantovani MS
Universidade Estadual de Londrina - UEL, Brazil.

Introduction: The β-glucans (βG) are polysaccharides produced by several plants (such as oats, barley and algae) and constitute the cell wall of pathogenic bacteria and fungi. Some of its benefits are: the stimulation of the immune system, of haematopoiesis, the prevention of mutagenic effects, antigenotoxic capacity against DNA damage inducing agents, such as hydrogen peroxide, reduction of growth of the mammary carcinoma and melanoma, anticlastogenic potential, and others. Objectives: evaluate citotoxicity of five concentrations of βG extracted from barley (Sigma) through the cytotoxicity assay (MTT); observe whether βG changes the cellular cycle, accelerating or delaying; and whether occurs cellular death, through Cellular Proliferation Kinetics Analysis; evaluate apoptotic induction effect on cells culture exposed to βG through Apoptosis detection in situ assay with Acrinite Orange. All of these assays were made in hepatic lineage of Rattus norvegicus (HTC) cellular cycle of 24 hours. Materials and Methods: The cells were cultivated in DMEM-F12 medium. The cytotoxicity analysis in five concentrations (10, 50, 100, 200 e 400 µg/mL) was made through MTT assay in the times 24, 48, 72h. The Cellular Proliferation Kinetics Analysis was made in eight treatments: Mitomicina-C: 0,3 µg/mL, control (medium + 1% of DMSO), three concentrations of βG (10, 50 e 100 µg/mL) and these same concentrations of βG associated to chemotherapeutic agent Mitomicine C. The analysis was made in neubauer plate after 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours of the treatment to form a growth curve. In these treatments, the cell viability was also evaluated through Trypan Blue method. The Apoptosis detection in situ assay analyzed the apoptotic rate of the HTC cells exposed to the same three concentrations of βG. Cystipate was used as damage induction control for apoptosis and medium with 1% of DMSO as control. The analysis was made in fluorescent microscopy after 24 hours of treatment. Results: The concentrations 10, 50 and 100 µg/mL of βG did not show cytotoxicity. In the Cellular Proliferation Kinetics Analysis, the cycle was amended only in the cells exposed to Mitomicine C, though the treatments with βG didn’t significantly changes the cellular cycle (p<0,05). The results of Apoptosis detection in situ assay with Acrinite Orange were analyzed by Chi-square test (p<0,05) and there wasn’t significant difference between treatments. Conclusion: The data obtained in the experimental tested conditions, didn’t show that β-glucan of the barley induces apoptosis or changes the cellular cycle.

Keywords: β-glucan, cytotoxicity; Cellular Proliferation Kinetics; Apoptosis.

Financial support: CNPq, CAPES; FUNDAÇÃO ARAUCÁRIA; UEL.

BM 06 - EXPRESSION, PURIFICATION AND PRELIMINARY CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF CHLOROCATECHOL 1,2-DIOXYGENASE FROM Pseudomonas putida

Rustiguel JKR, Nonato MC
Laboratório de Cristalografia de Proteínas. Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP. Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

The increasing demand of industrialized products and decades of modern agriculture practices are responsible for the increase of organic pollutants discarded in the environment. Aromatic compounds, such as catechol, chlorocatechol and their derivatives, are among the most hazardous ones due to their carcinogenic potential and recalcitrant properties to degradation. A modern and efficient biotechnological strategy for the elimination of these compounds is called bioremediation and it is based on the use of living microorganisms, or theirs enzymes, to clean up contaminated soil or water. An example, it is the use of dioxygenases, which are bacterial nonheme iron enzymes responsible for the aerobic biodegradation of aromatic compounds. In this work, we present the overexpression, purification and preliminary crystallographic studies of chlorocatechol 1,2-dioxygenase from Pseudomonas putida (Pp 1,2-CCD). This enzyme is a dioxygenase belonging to the intradiol class which shows high specificity to catechol, chlorocatechol and halogenated substrates derived from substituted catechol. Recombinant Pp 1,2-CCD was produced in Escherichia coli/BL21(DE3) as a intein-tag fusion protein. Protein expression was induced with 0,5 mM IPTG, for 5 h at 22°C. Pp 1,2-CCD was purified by affinity chromatography using chitin beads resin. The protein is eluted with 30 mM of DTT. Following, the enzyme was successfully crystallized using both hanging and sitting drop vapor diffusion methods. Crystals of protein have been obtained from a precipitant solution of 0,1 M sodium cacodylate pH 6.3 and 20% PEG 4000, 20% PEG 8000 and 20% PEG 8000 plus 0,1 M sodium acetate as an additive. The brown crystals, with dimensions of 450x80x80 mM, appeared after three days and display a rectangular shape. In order to solve the crystal structure, the crystals will be used for X-ray diffraction experiments at MX-1 beam line located at Laboratório Nacional de luz Sincrotron. Our studies, corroborated with previous biochemical and biophysical analysis, will be used to fully characterize the enzyme. The results can be further explored to potentiate the biotechnological use of Pp 1,2-CCD as a biocatalyst.

Keywords: Chlorocatechol 1,2-dioxygenase, Bioremediation, Crystalization, Tertiary structure.
culturing human osteoblastic cells in presence of titanium (Ti) on expression of HSP70. Cells enzymatically released from bone alveolar fragments were cultured in osteogenic medium on Ti discs and tissue culture polystyrene (TCP) for 10 days. After that, total RNA was obtained for gene expression evaluation of constitutive HSP70 (HSPA1A and HSPA1B) by real-time PCR. Cells grown on TCP were exposed to 37, 43 or 47°C for 120 min as a positive control. The results of experiments carried out in triplicate were compared by Kruskal - Wallis test or Mann-Whitney test. The temperature increase has not changed the gene expression of constitutive hsp70, but increased the expression of both induced HSP70. For cells grown on Ti, gene expression of constitutive and induced HSP70 were reduced in comparison to TCP. The results suggest that Ti does not induce stress in human osteoblastic cells.

Keywords: Bone; Titanium; Gene expression.

Financial support: FAPESP.

BM 09 - HNRP K PROTEIN IS A PROGNOSTIC MARKER IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER
Matos FA1, Alvares AM2, Mercante AM3, Santos M2, Gutkind SJ4, Brazilian Head and Neck Genome Project5, Leopoldino AM1
1Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, FCLFRP-USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. 2Departamento de Biologia Molecular, Serviço de Anatomia Patológica, Hospital Heitopílis, SP, Brazil. 3National Institute of Health/NIDCR, Bethesda, MD, USA. 4GENCAP.

Introduction: hnRNP K protein has been found in the nucleus and cytoplasm and has been implicated in a variety of cellular functions such as regulation of transcription and translation, RNA splicing, mRNA stability, chromatin remodeling, signal transduction and cell adhesion. The identification of specific protein expression profiles in tumors may lead to the discovery of new markers that can distinguish normal and neoplastic cells, and may also provide new molecular targets in cancer chemoprevention and treatment. hnRNP K is an important regulator of transcription and one of its putative targets is c-Myc gene. Recently, we identified hnRNP K as one protein differentially expressed in tumor samples using proteomic tools. Objectives: To validate hnRNP K expression in cancer we used 3 tumor samples spotted in duplicate on one tissue microarray and analyzed by immunohistochemistry (IHC). We also evaluated its expression in 30 tumors paired with normal counterpart by using immunoblotting technique. Material and Methods: Sixty micrograms of total protein from the tumor and surgical margin samples were separated on 12 % SDS-polyacrylamide gels for immunoblotting analysis. The tissue microarray sub-plotting 93 samples was prepared by GENCAPO pathologists and gently yielded to us. The antibodies (anti-hnRNP K, anti-B-actin, and anti-rabbit) were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology. The staining system used was Detection System Peroxidase DAB DAKO for IH and the Super Signal West Pico Chemiluminescent Substrate System (Pierce) or ECL Western Blotting System (GE) for immunoblotting assays.

Results: Tissue microarray analysis showed 100% positive tumors for hnRNP K expression, and 68 % of the tumors with hnRNP K nuclear and score 1 or 2 by IHC staining were classified as moderately and well-differentiated. The western blotting confirmed up regulation of hnRNP K in head and neck tumors, and interestingly it was associated with non-survival. Conclusion: Our results showed hnRNP K protein is overexpressed in head and neck cancer and suggest its application as a prognostic marker. Theses findings appont it as a potential and new therapeutic target in HNSCC. New studies have already been performed to understand how this protein is acting on HNSCC tumorgenesis.

Keywords: Signaling; Therapeutic target; Head and neck cancer; Molecular marker.

Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq; GENCAP RESEARCH GROUP.

BM 10 - PREVALENCE OF Fimbrial Adhesins-Encoding Genes of Diarrheagenic Escherichia coli Strains
Freitas NC, Nara JM, Elias Junior WP, Piazza RMF
Laboratório de Bacteriologia, Instituto Butantan, SP, Brasil

Diarrheagenic E. coli is classified into six main pathotypes: enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC), enterohemorrhagic E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC), enteropathogenic E. coli (EAE), diffusely adhering E. coli, and enteroinvasive E. coli. These pathotypes, EPEC and the EAEC are subdivided in typical and atypical. EPEC is identified on the presence of eae and bfpA genes that encode the adhesin intimin and the type IV pil BFP, respectively. Both genes are used for classification of EPEC in two groups: typical (eae+/bfpA+) and atypical (eae-/bfpA-). Current data demonstrate that atypical EPEC (aEPEC) are more prevalent than typical EPEC, either in developed or developing countries. Adhesion, an essential first step in bacterial pathogenesis, is mediated by adhesins, and is critical for successful E. coli colonization of host’s mucosa. The distinct surface structures can be divided into fimbrial and non-fimbrial adhesions. The objective was to investigate the prevalence of genes that encode fimbrial components described in some pathotypes of E. coli among 76 isolates of atypical EPEC. The PCR technique was employed to search for the presence of the gene sequences in 76 strains of atypical EPEC isolated from cases of acute diarrhea: fimA, fimH, pfaO113, cs3, cs4 and cs6. These gene sequences correspond to the type I fimbriae of Enterobacteriaceae (fimA and fimH), long polar fimbriae of Shiga toxigen-producing E. coli (STE) of serogroup O113 (pfaO113) and the CS3, CS4 and CS6 colonization factors of ETEC. The PCR reactions were developed employing specific primers based on published sequences to amplify the amplicons: fimA - 573 bp, fimH - 308 bp, pfaO113 - 573 bp, cs3 - 264 bp, cs4 - 250 bp, cs6 - 261 bp. The genes fimA and fimH were found in 75 [94.7%] and 77 [97.4%] isolates, respectively. Regarding the pfaO113 gene sequence, 16 [21%] of the isolates harbored that sequence. None of the isolates presented the cs3, cs4 and cs6 genes. The absence of genes encoding colonization factors of ETEC among atypical EPEC suggests that these structures are not spread among other pathotypes of E. coli and that their encoding genes do not suffer horizontal transfer. The detection of pfaO113 gene, originally described in isolates of STEC belonging to the serogroup O113, in atypical EPEC strains corroborates the proposal phylogenetic relationship between atypical EPEC and STEC. The high prevalence of fimA and fimH genes were expected since they encode the type I fimbriae, a common structure in E. coli. The role of these fimbrial structures in atypical EPEC pathogenesis is unclear.

Keywords: Escherichia coli, EPEC, ETEC, Enterobacteriaceae.
results indicate that Bd-EAE has the characteristics of a so-called “Janus” compound, i.e., Bd-EAE is genotoxic at higher concentrations, whereas it displays a chemopreventive effect on MMS-induced genotoxicity at lower concentrations. The constituents of B. dracunculifolia responsible for its genotoxic and antioxidant effects are probably flavonoids and phenylpropanoids, since these compounds can act either as pro-oxidants or as free radical scavengers depending on their concentration.

Keywords: Baccharis dracunculifolia; Propolis; Comet assay; V79 cells.

Financial support: FAPESP; Universidade de Franca.

BM 12 - PROTECTOR EFFECT OF THE ANNATTO ON THE CISPLATIN-INDUCED MUTAGENICITY IN PC12 CELLS

Santos GC1, Mendonça LP2, Antonucci GA2, Antonucci LMG2, Bianchi MLP2
1Departamento de Alimentos e Nutrição - Facultade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil. 2Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil.

Cisplatin is one of the most potent and highly effective chemotherapeutic agents in treatment of several types of cancers. A major dose limiting side effect of this drug is neurotoxicity. About 20% of patients are unable to complete a full course of cisplatin therapy due to sensory neuropathy. Previous reports have demonstrated that this event can be mediated by oxidative stress as a result of generation of reactive oxygen species, and that the administration of antioxidants could be able to reduce the damage and protect the tissues. The annatto contains carotenoids with efficient antioxidant activity, and the present study was designed to investigate whether annatto has a protective effect against cisplatin-induced mutagenicity in PC12 cells. Thus, cultures were divided in groups for treatment: 1) a negative control, 2) cisplatin (0.1 µg/mL), 3) annatto pre-treatment (concentrations ranging from 0.2 to 1.0 µg/mL) with cisplatin (0.1 µg/mL). The analyzed parameters were cytotoxicity assessment by MTT method and mutagenicity by micronucleus test (MN) in PC12 binucleated cells. Cisplatin was not cytotoxic in the tested concentrations and annatto did not demonstrate expressional cytotoxicity, maintaining cell viability above 80% in all concentrations. We could identify that treatment with cisplatin 0.1 µg/mL induced more than 80 MN per cell, and that the pre-treatment with annatto was able to reduce MN induction more than 55%. Under the tested conditions we can say that cisplatin, in the concentration of 0.1 µg/mL was not cytotoxic, but was mutagenic in PC12 cells and that the annatto presented protective activity against this mutagenicity.

Keywords: Cisplatin; Annatto; Mutagenicity; Antioxidant.

BM 13 - RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLASS I HDACS GENE EXPRESSION AND MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE GENES IN CHILDHOOD ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA

Moreno DA1, Cortez MAA1, Nunes JA2, Brandásié SR2, Scrideli CA2, Tone LG2
1Departamento de Genética, 2Departamento de Puericultura e Pediatria; Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto -USP, Brazil.

Introduction: One of the most important causes of failure in the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is cellular multidrug resistance (MDR). The altered expression of genes related with MDR as MDR1, MRP1, MRP3, BCRP and LRP, is a common feature observed in cancer and recently, some studies have shown that epigenetic drugs known as histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDAC) promote apoptosis in drug-resistant leukemia cells although the molecular mechanisms involved in this process remain unclear. Histone deacetylase (HDACs) enzymes, which are associated with chromatin condensation and transcriptional repression, virtually can control transcripntional activity of many genes including MDR genes. Objectives: To investigate the relationship between gene expression of class I HDACs (HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3 and HDAC8) and multidrug resistance genes (MDR1, MRP1, MRP3, BCRP and LRP) in ALL. Methods: Expression of class I HDACs and MDR genes were analyzed in 89 consecutive bone marrow samples obtained from pediatric patients with ALL using real-time polymerase chain reaction. The Spearman correlation test was the statistical method utilized. Results: We observed a negative correlation between HDAC3 and MRP1 (p=0.002); HDAC8 and MRP1 (p=0.039); HDAC3 and BCRP (p=0.039). It was observed correlation in gene expression of HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3 and HDAC8. MDR genes also showed correlation, except BCRP that was associated only with MRP1 (p=0.007). We also found correlation between HDAC3 and MDR1 (p=0.045); HDAC9 and MRP3 (p=0.045); HDAC2 and MRP3 (p=0.047). Conclusion: These results suggest that class I HDACs gene expression can be related with MDR genes and this association is important for understanding the molecular mechanisms involved in MDR in childhood ALL, however it is necessary to perform functional investigation to confirm these results.

Keywords: HDACs; Multidrug Resistance; Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia.

BM 14 - SERIAL ANALYSIS OF GENE EXPRESSION IN CD8+ T CELLS ISOLATED FROM HUMAN T-CELL LYMPHOTROPIC VIRUS TYPE 1 INFECTED PATIENTS

Malta TM1,2, Silva IT1,2, Pinheiro D2-3, Panepucci RA2,3, Azevedo R2, Nicotele LDS1,2, Santos AR2, Takayanagi OM2, Covas DTP2,3, Kashima S1,2,3
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil. 2Hemocentro de Ribeirão Preto, Brazil.

Human T cell lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1) infection is associated with two distinct clinical pathologies. About 2-3% of infected people develop an aggressive T-cell tumor, adult T cell lymphoma/leukemia (ATLL) and another 2-3% develop chronic inflammatory diseases, of which the best known is HTLV-associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP). Ninety-five percent of infected people remain life-long asymptomatic carriers of the virus. The mechanisms involved in HTLV-1 related diseases are not well elucidated, but host factors are an essential part in HAM/TSP pathogenesis. CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) have an important function in the immune response against the HTLV-1 and so in the risk of HAM/TSP. In the present study, we compared gene expression profile of CD8+ T cells among non-infected individuals, asymptomatic (HAC) and HAM/TSP patients using Serial Analysis of Gene Expression (SAGE). HAC group was composed by pooled samples (n=4) with low proviral load (CPV), while HAM/TSP group showed high GPV (n=4). SAGE analysis of 51,017, 62,432 and 60,620 tags from control, HAC and HAM/TSP groups respectively, allowed identification of approximately 12,000 different transcripts in each library. We identified around 300 genes differentially expressed between control group and HAC or HAM/TSP groups. The expression profile revealed the presence of highly frequent transcripts related to regulation of transcription, surface antigen and adhesion molecules, apoptosis and antigen processing and presentation. This study represents the first extensive serial analysis of gene expression of CD8+ T cells in this infection and will contribute to the identification of novel genes involved in cellular and molecular events associated to HTLV-1 infection and related diseases.

Keywords: Gene; HTLV-1; CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

Financial support: FAPESP; CTC/FUNDEHERP.
BM 15 - TARGETS FOR HUMAN ENCODED MICRONRNAS IN HUMAN T-CELL LYMPHOTROPIC VIRUS TYPE 1 (HTLV-1) tax REGION

Nicolette LDF1,2, Azvedo RF3, Silva IT2, Melo TM1,2, Zonette DL2, Takayanaugui OM2, Covas DT2,3, Kashimira SM1,2,3
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil. 2Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil. 3Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-UFP, Brazil.

HTLV-1 is a retrovirus associated with two distinct diseases: HTLV-1 associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP) and adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATLL). Only 5% of HTLV-1 infected individuals develop clinical manifestations and the risk or progression of diseases development is still unknown. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are non-coding RNAs that mediate post-transcriptional repression by inhibiting protein translation or by destabilizing target transcripts. Retroviruses depend on the host machinery, so they are susceptible to the host gene-regulatory mechanism. For this reason, human miRNAs (hsa-miRNAs) could be responsible for host-virus interaction and be associated with diseases. In this work, bioinformatics tools and experimental approaches have been used to find hsa-miRNAs targets in regulatory gene (tax) of HTLV-1. Firstly, we predicted hsa-miRNAs which target tax of the HTLV-1 genome using two softwares - miranda and RNAhybrid. The algorithms were set up with personal parameters (Score 120; Mfe -20 kCal/Mol). To validate these findings, mature miRNAs expression was quantified by qRT-PCR employing stem-loop primers strategy. For this purpose, total RNA from PBMC cells was obtained from HTLV-1 patients classified according to the clinical status: asymptomatic (HAC) (n=6) and HAM/TSP patients (n=9). Proviral load (CPV) was measured for all HTLV-1 positive samples. A control group (negative samples, n=6) was also included. Bioinformatics analysis demonstrated that several miRNAs presented good results for established parameters, but hsa-mir-221 (Score, 159 Mfe -21, 4 kCal/Mol), hsa-mir222 (Score 168, Mfe -30, 5kCal/Mol) and hsa-mir-125b (Score 136, Mfe -25, 8kCal/Mol) were used for initial validation. For validation approaches, control group was used as calibrator. We obtained high levels of hsa-mir-222 expressions in HAM/TSP group (more than 2.5 times) in contrast to the other groups. Hsa-mir-125b presented higher levels in patients than controls (more than 10 times). Additionally, statistical analysis showed a correlation between this hsa-miRNAs and CPV. Until now, these miRNAs (hsa-mir-221, hsa-mir222 and hsa-mir-125b) were associated to cancer. This is the first study attempting to the differential expression of miRNAs in HTLV-1 related diseases.

Keywords: MicroRNAs; HTLV-1; Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq; CTC/FUNDEHERP.

FF 01 - ANATOMOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS OF A HEALTH PUBLIC UNITY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO-SP

Cardoso APZ1, Vieira CP1, Neves DV1, Ferro MAR2, Velludo JE1, Souza L4, Hayashida MF3, Nogueira MS2, Cesarino EJ1
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil. 2Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil. 3Faculdade de Odontologia de Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil. 4Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil. 5Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Brazil.

The mortality analysis by hypertensive diseases (HD) from 1991 to 2002 in Brazil (BR), state of São Paulo (SP) and city of Ribeirão Preto (RP) identified that the proportional mortality and the mortality coefficient by HD in RP was greater than those of SP and BR during all the studied period. The objective of this work was to analyze the anatomopathological features of hypertensive patients of a health public unity of RP. The casuistic was formed by a sample of different age, sex and races, from 20 years-old, vehicle accidents, from 201 patients, diagnosed as HD, into the 1601 patients seen during 1999 in the Ambulatory of Cardiology and Arterial Hypertension of CSE-FMRP-USP. 155 patients (9,68%) ended up in death, of which 41 (26,45%) were submitted to necropsy, being 25 (61%) men. Their age varied between 33 and 90 years old (X=68,41 ± 10,08); 30 (73,1%) were white, with height from 1,41 to 1,78m (X=1,65 ± 0,08), weight between 30 and 117 Kg (X=66,3 ± 15,92); brain weight from 1070 to 1520g (X=12,9 ± 10,37); heart weight from 240 to 850g (X=513,25 ± 150,53); kidney weight from 400 to 300g (X=139,95 ± 54,72). The main cause mortis was acute myocardial infarction in 11 patients (26,8%). With exception of HD, the main disease was systemic atherosclerosis in 9 (21,6%). The main finding in the heart was coronary atherosclerosis in 27 (65,8%). Concluded that the coronary atherosclerosis and systemic atherosclerosis were, possibly, the main determinants of the death of hypertensive people in RP, based on findings of necropsy, being that brain vascular accident did not happen in a significant number of cases.

Keywords: Hypertension arterial; Mortality; Hipertensive diseases; Atherosclerosis; Anatomopatological.

Financial support: CAPES.

FF 02 - BLOCKING NNOS DOES NOT AFFECT SURVIVAL RATE BUT MODIFIES THE HYDROELECTROLYTIC BALANCE IN EXPERIMENTAL SEPSIS

Cieleo CH1, Pellegin GRD1, Martins TF1, Rocha MJ2
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto- USP, Brazil. 2Faculdade de Odontologia de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil.

Introduction: Sepsis, the systemic response to severe infection, and its complication, the septic shock, show several physiological alterations that include changes in vasopressin secretion, hemocritocit, refractory hypotension and hormone secretory. Experimental sepsis induced by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) is the model that better mimes the clinical course of the sepsis because presents a polymicrobial infectious focus and shows a large complexity of the inflammatory response. The nitric oxide (NO) is a not-conventional neuromodulator, that is reported to be involved in neuroendocrine and hemodynamic mechanisms. During sepsis, the high production of NO contributes to the deleterious effects of this syndrome, causing alterations such as the increase of vascular permeability, loss of plasma protein, hypovolemia and persistent hypotension. Recently a peripheral injection of 7-nitroindazole, a blocker of neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS), was shown to reduce the NOS activity in the hypothalamus and the vasopressin secretion without modifying the hydroelectrolytic changes caused by salt loading. Objective: To evaluate the effect of the intraperitoneal injection of the 7-nitroindazole in the survival rate, the peripheral NO production and the hydroelectrolytic balance during experimental sepsis in rats. Methods: Male Wistar rats (250-300 g) were submitted to CLP or sham operation. Thirty minutes before the surgery, they were intraperitoneally injected with 7-nitroindazole (50mg/kg) or with vehicle (DMSO 10%/sesame oil, 1:9) as control. In one group the survival rate was analyzed for five days. In another group the animals were decapitated 0, 4, 6 and 18 h after surgery and blood was collected to analyse hematocrit, plasma osmolality, serum sodium, plasma protein and nitrate levels. Results: The drug did not change significantly the survival rate in rats submitted to the sepsis (p = 0,1403) The plasma osmolality and sodium did not show temporal alterations in both groups, vehicle or drug. The hematocrit increased 4 and 6h after CLP and the drug administration pretreatment with 7-nitroindazole recovered the volemia (p<0,05). The plasma protein levels show a decrease only 6h after the CLP and the 7-nitroindazole pretreatment antecipated this decrease at 4h (p<0,05). The nitrate production increased only after 18h of CLP and the drug administration pretreatment with 7-nitroindazole (50mg/kg) did not change the nitrogen balance rate. Conclusion: Blocking the nNOS does not cause the death rate, osmolality and serum sodium but worsens the hypovolemia and the loss of protein and anticipate the production of nitric oxide in experimental sepsis. (Technical support: Nadir Martins Fernandes).

Keywords: Polymicrobial sepsis, CLP, Hydroelectrolytic balance, nNOS, Nitric Oxide.

Financial support: CNPq; FAPESP.
FF 03 - cAMP REDUCES THE ATROPHY-RELATED UBQIGASE ATROGIN-1 IN SKELETAL MUSCLES FROM NORMAL RATS

Lira EC1, Gonçalves DAP1, Zanon NM1, Baviere AM1, Bedard NF, Wing SS2, Kettelhut IC1, Navegantes LCC1

1Departments of Physiology, Biochemistry and Immunology, School of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Brazil. 2Departments of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Aim: This study was undertaken to investigate the role of beta-2 adrenergceptors and cAMP in regulating the Ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS) in skeletal muscles from normal rats. Methods and results: The activity of UPS and the Akt/FoxO signaling pathway were measured in skeletal muscle from rats treated with clenbuterol (3 mg/kg wt; sc), a selective beta-2 adrenergic agonist, for 3 days. In extensor digitalis longus (EDL) muscle, clenbuterol increased by 30% muscle weight, reduced by 45% the UPS activity and increased by 30% the phosphorylation of Akt and FoxO3. The addition of isobutylmethylxanthine (IBMX; 10-3M), a cAMP phosphodiesterase inhibitor, to the incubation medium increased cAMP levels (4-fold) and decreased by 30% the UPS activity in isolated soleus and EDL muscles from normal rats. IBMX in vitro also reduced the levels of ubiquitin-protein conjugated and the mRNA levels of the atrogin-1/MAFbx (50%) and the E2-14KDa ubiquitin conjugating enzyme (30%) transcripts in muscles from normal rats. Ubiquitin and MuRF1 mRNA were not altered by IBMX in vitro. Conclusions: These data suggest that stimulation of beta-2 adrenergceptors, through the activation of cAMP and Akt signaling pathways, inhibit ubiquitin-proteasome proteolysis by increasing FoxO3 phosphorylation and suppressing atrogin-1 mRNA expression in skeletal muscle from normal rats.

Keywords: cAMP; Beta-2 adrenergceptors; Skeletal muscles; UPS.

Financial support: CNPq; FAPESP.

FF 04 - DECREASED NUMBER OF ENDOTHELIAL CELLS IMPAIRS THE RELAXATION INDUCED BY ACETYLCHOLINE IN HYPERTENSIVE RAT AORTAS

Rodrigues GJ1, Restini CB1, Lunardi CN1,2, Neto MA2, Moreira JE2, Bendhack LM1

1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, 2Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. 2Faculdade de Ceilândia, Universidade de Brasília, DF-Brazil.

Endothelium-dependent relaxation induced by acetylcholine is impaired in renal hypertensive two kidney-one clip (2K-1C) rat aortas. It has been proposed that endothelial caveolae are important to the synthesis of nitric oxide (NO). The present study aimed to investigate the contribution of the endothelial cells caveolae to the endothelial dependent relaxation and their integrity in endothelial cells from 2K-1C rat aortas. The potency and the maximal relaxant effect (ME) of acetylcholine were greater in 2K than in 2K-1C aortas. The caveole disassembler methyl-H-cycloexetrin (CD) reduced the potency and ME to acetylcholine in 2K. However, CD did not modify the potency but it reduced ME of acetylcholine in aortas from 2K-1C. NO production stimulated with acetylcholine was greater in 2K than in 2K-1C endothelial cells. CD impaired the NO production in endothelial cells from 2K-1C and 2K. We verified that the increase of cytosolic Ca2+ concentration ([Ca2+]c) induced by acetylcholine in endothelial cells was higher in 2K than in 2K-1C, which was impaired by CD only in 2K. Acetylcholine decreased [Ca2+]c in the vascular smooth muscle cells, which response was higher in 2K than in 2K-1C. CD impaired this response only in 2K. We have quantified a larger number of caveolae in the endothelial cells from 2K than in 2K-1C rats. Moreover, CD reduced the number of caveolae in both 2K and 2K-1C endothelial cells. Our results support the hypothesis that the integrity of endothelial cells caveolae plays an important role in the NO production induced by acetylcholine in 2K-1C endothelial cells.

Keywords: Caveolae; Endothelial cells; Renal hypertension; Nitric oxide; Cytosolic calcium.

Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq.

FF 05 - EFFECT OF PURMOPHRAMINE ON GENE EXPRESSION OF HUMAN OSTEOSTABLES DERIVED FROM BONE MARROW MESENCHYMAL CELLS

Oliveira FS, Crippa GE, Beloti MM, Rosa AL

Cell Culture Laboratory - FMRP-USP, Brazil.

Introduction: Purmorphamine promotes osteogenesis in mesenchymal progenitor cells as showed by the upregulation of the bone transcription factor RUNX2 (Runtrelated transcription factor 2) and the bone marker ALP (alkaline phosphatase). Objectives: This study investigated the immunophenotype profile of human bone marrow mesenchymal cells (hBMMSCs) exposed to purmorphamine by fluorescence-activate cell sorting (FACS). Furthermore, it was determined if purmorphamine has an impact on the osteogenic differentiation and the activity of UPS and the Akt/FoxO signaling pathway were measured in skeletal muscle from rats treated with clenbuterol (3 mg/kg wt; sc), a selective beta-2 adrenergic agonist, for 3 days. In extensor digitalis longus (EDL) muscle, clenbuterol increased by 30% muscle weight, reduced by 45% the UPS activity and increased by 30% the phosphorylation of Akt and FoxO3. The addition of isobutylmethylxanthine (IBMX; 10-3M), a cAMP phosphodiesterase inhibitor, to the incubation medium increased cAMP levels (4-fold) and decreased by 30% the UPS activity in isolated soleus and EDL muscles from normal rats. IBMX in vitro also reduced the levels of ubiquitin-protein conjugated and the mRNA levels of the atrogin-1/MAFbx (50%) and the E2-14KDa ubiquitin conjugating enzyme (30%) transcripts in muscles from normal rats. Ubiquitin and MuRF1 mRNA were not altered by IBMX in vitro. Conclusions: These data suggest that stimulation of beta-2 adrenergceptors, through the activation of cAMP and Akt signaling pathways, inhibit ubiquitin-proteasome proteolysis by increasing FoxO3 phosphorylation and suppressing atrogin-1 mRNA expression in skeletal muscle from normal rats.

Keywords: cAMP; Beta-2 adrenergceptors; Skeletal muscles; UPS.

Financial support: CNPq; FAPESP.

FF 06 - LERCANIDIPINE-FLUVASTATIN INTERACTION: PHARMACOKINETICS STEROSELECTIVITY IN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Boralli VB1, Cardoso JLC1, Graciani FS1, Farias MT1, Marques MP1, Coelho EB2, Lancbote VL1

1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, 2Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto,USP, Brazil.

Hypertension and dyslipidemia are independent risk factors for cardiovascular mortality and are frequently present in the same patient. Fluvastatin (FV), used to reduce cholesterol levels, and lercanidipine (LER), used to control blood pressure, are marketed as racemic mixtures. Therapeutic activities are 30-fold higher for (+)-3R, 5S-FV and 100- to 200-fold higher for S-LER compared to their respective antipodes. The present study describes the enantioselective
enzymes that are found usually in the hypothalamic neurons that synthesize vasopressin. Additionally, we observed that the central administration of MK-886, an antagonist of these enzymes, abolished the secretion of AVP in the initial phase of the sepsis. Furthermore, it was observed that in this phase there was an increase of the AVP sensitivity to the vasopressin which was reduced when AVP was co-administered and AVP levels of the SLR were reduced when it was administered IV.

**Keywords:** Cardiovascular mortality; Fluvastatin; Lercanidipine; Racemic mixtures.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

**FF 07 - PATHWAYS INVOLVED IN THE VASODILATATION INDUCED BY THE NEW NO DONOR**

Pereira AC1, Librand APL2, Silva RS2, Bendhach LM1

1Laboratório de Farmacologia de Departamento de Física e Química, 2Laboratório de Química - Departamento de Física e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Nitric oxide (NO) produced in the endothelial cells or released by NO donor migrates to vascular smooth muscle cells where it activates the soluble guanylyl-cyclase (sGC) that produces cGMP and activates the cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG). This enzyme can phosphorilate various proteins that could be involved in the vascular relaxation. Aim: This study aimed to investigate the pathways involved in the vasodilation induced by the new NO donor that catalyzes the synthesis of a LTs biosynthesis inhibitor (ODQ, 1µM), non-selective K+ channel blocker (TEA, 1mM), Cl- channel blocker (NPPB, 10µM) and sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca2+-ATPase (SERCA) inhibitor (Tapsigargin, 1µM). Cumulative concentration-effect curves for CaCl2 stimulated with 100nM Phe were constructed in the presence or in the absence of the selective guanylate cyclase (sGC) inhibitor (ODQ, 1µM), non-selective K+ channel blocker (TEA, 1mM), Cl- channel blocker (NPPB, 10µM) and sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca2+-ATPase (SERCA) inhibitor (Tapsigargin, 1µM).

**Results:** The maximum effective (Emax) and potency (pD2) of the NO donor. Results: Py induced concentration-dependent relaxation in rat aorta pre-contracted with Ph (Emax: 105±1.06%; pD2: 6.54±0.1; n=5) of KCl (Emax: 6.5±4.6%; pD2: 5.79±1.01; n=5). However, the maximum effective (Emax) and potency (pD2) values were lower for contracted aortas. ODQ reduced the Emax (75±4.5%) and pD2 (75±4.5%) in aortas pre-contracted with Ph. TEA and NPPB did not alter the Emax (TEA: 98.6±2.1%, n=5; NPPB: 100.7±2.2%, n=5), but both reduced the potency (pD2) of Py (TEA: 5.85±0.21; n=6 and NPPB: 5.96±0.07; n=7). Interestingly, Tapsigargin reduced the Emax (62.1±4.6; n=5) and the potency of Py (5.8±0.12; n=5). The cumulative concentration-effect curves for CaCl2 stimulated with 100nM Phe were similar to those stimulated with 50mM KCl (Phe: 1±0.16; pD2: 0.47±0.19; n=3 and KCl Emax: 6±0.21; pD2: 0.5±0.12; n=5). Incubation with the NO donor reduced the Emax of both curves (Phe: 0±0.09 and KCl: 7±0.11%). Conclusion: Taking together, our results show that the relaxation induced by the new NO donor involves the activation of sGC, K+ channels sensitive to TEA, Cl channels sensitive to NPPB and SERCA. Moreover, the NO donor in study almost abolished the Ca2+ influx.

**Keywords:** Nitric oxide (NO), NO donor; Vasodilation; Ion channel.

**Financial support:** FAPESP, CNPq.

**FF 08 - BLOCKING PERIPHERAL LEUKOTRIENES DOES NOT DECREASE THE PERIPHERAL NITRIC OXIDE PRODUCTION AND DOES NOT AFFECT HYDROELECTROLYTE BALANCE AND SURVIVAL RATE DURING EXPERIMENTAL SEPSIS**

Martina TF1, Pelegrin GRD2, Coelho CH1, Faccoli LHP1, Rocha MAJ1

1Faculdade de Odontologia de Ribeirão Preto, 2Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Recently in our laboratory it was seen that the central or peripheral administration of MK-886 (a LTs biosynthesis inhibitor) abolished or reduced the secretion of AVP in the initial phase of the sepsis. Furthermore, it was observed that in this phase occurs an increase of the enzyme LC24 which is found usually in the hypothalamic neurons that synthesize vasopressin. Additionally, it was seen that the central administration of MK-886, but no the peripheral, reduced the increase of the enzyme LC24 and of serum nitrate that usually occurs during the sepsis. Those data suggest that the leukotrienes have a role in the vasopressin secretion that could occur direct or indirectly through the production of nitric oxide. Since vasopressin secretion is also stimulated by hydroelectrolytic balance our Objective was to analyze the effect of blocking peripheral leukotrienes in the vasopressin secretion and hematocrit during experimental sepsis. Materials and Methods: Male Wistar rats received i.p. injection of MK-886 (2.0 or 4.0 mg/kg) or vehicle (DMSO 5%) 1h before cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) or sham operation. In one group of animals, the survival rate was monitored for 3 days. Another group, the animals were decapitated at 0, 4, and 24h after CLP or sham operation, and blood was collected for hematocrit, plasma osmolality and serum nitrate levels measurement. Results: The serum NO production increased 24 h after CLP and the peripheral administration of the LTs blocker did not decrease this production (p=0.001). The hematocrit increased 4h after CLP and the pretreatment with MK-886 did not modify this effect (p=0.01). The plasma osmolality showed temporal alterations during the analyzed times and the MK-886 also did not modify these parameters (p=0.05). The mortality rate also was not affected by the drug (p=0.15). Conclusion: The results suggest that the peripheral LTs do not affect the hydroelectrolytic parameters neither the survival rate during experimental sepsis. (Technical Support: Nadir Martins Fernandez).

**Keywords:** Nitric oxide (NO), NO donor; Vasodilation; Ion channel.

**Financial support:** FAPESP, CAPES.

**FG 01 - A CLASSICAL EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHM TO PROTEIN STRUCTURE PREDICTION**

Faccoli RA1, Lima TVA2, Silva IN1, Delbem ACM2

1Engineering School of Sao Carlos, Brazil. 2Institute of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, Brazil.

**Introduction:** The Protein Structure Prediction (PSP) can be an optimization problem and it aims to determine the protein tertiary structure from its amino acid sequence. This paper presents a classical Evolutionary Algorithm (EA) to PSP problem using an ab initio approach. **Objective:** Development a classical evolutionary algorithm to PSP problem with hydrophobic interactions. **Methodology:** The algorithm starts initializing a random configuration. The torsion angles (ψ, Φ, Χ) are generated at random from the constrained regions. Afterwards, the energy of the conformation is evaluated. First, the protein’s structure in internal coordinates (backbone and side-chain torsion angles) is transformed into Cartesian coordinates. We proposed three kinds of crossover...
operators: one based on BLX-a operator; one using uniform crossover and the last is a two-point crossover. Three kinds of mutation operators were proposed: the first acts on the peptide chain, the second and the third apply a uniform mutation, modifying all the values of the backbone and side-chain torsion angles. Results: this classic EA used the population size is 200 chromosomes and the maximum number of generations is 100. The cost function has a dielectric constant equal to 4.0. The 1A11 protein presented lowest energy (Fitness = -171.959772) and your Distance Matrix Error (DME (Å) = 9.987).

Conclusion: This approach can explore any region of the search space to find an adequate structure conformation even though there is no similar protein structure previously known. Because of this it is a pure ab initio algorithm that does not use any heuristics in the prediction process. Today, we have worked in others features for this approach.

Keywords: Protein Structure Prediction; Classic Evolutionary Algorithm.

FQ 02 - MOLECULAR DYNAMICS AND MONTE CARLO METHOD APPLIED TO in silico PROTEIN FOLDING
Daí Molin JP1, Faccioli RA1, Soares ROS1, Caliri A1
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto; 2Escola de Engenharia de São Carlos. Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil.

With the aid of computational simulation, it is possible to assess the structures and processes concerning polymers, like their stabilities, folding pathways and techniques of developing de novo molecular designs. Nowadays, among several known biopolymer classes, the proteins are particularly the most studied through in silico modeling. Among numerous available computational methods, basically two of them are widely employed to the task: the molecular dynamics and Monte Carlo. The first one is substantiated in classics Newtonian dynamics, through movement equations. With given initial conditions and the proper force field, it is possible to follow the temporal evolution from all atoms in the system. The second one, the Monte Carlo Method, is capable to drive this temporal evolution by stochastic means, for that, it hands over resources as random generator of numbers along with the Metropolis criteria. The minimalists models are a useful analytical tool to focus specific aspects of the protein folding problem. These models are based on the application of a methodological reductionism, whose minimizes the number of possible variables of the system. We adopt those approach because it’s produces a model as simple as possible, but not simpler. Moreover, the minimalists models preserve at last an analogy with particular aspects of original problem. Our model is concerned on the essential physics of the problem and connected with experimental observables for a target protein. The essential ingredients used are: hydrophobic effect and stereo-chemical potential. We employed the Monte Carlo method for simulation of model. Since the founding of the Biological Physics Area within the Pharmaceutical Sciences Graduation Program from the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto, the in silico study of protein folding is being developed as one of the group’s priorities.

Keywords: Computational simulation; Molecular dynamics; Monte Carlo Method.

FQ 03 - AGGREGATION STATE OF CHITIN AND CHITOSAN NANOPARTICLES AT DIFFERENT DEGREES OF ACETYLATION
Franca EF1,2, Freitas LCQ2, Lins RD1
1Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, USA. 2Departamento de Química, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, São Carlos, SP, Brazil.

Chitin, a (1→4)-linked N-acetyl-D-glucosamine is widely distributed in nature as the main component in the exoskeleton of crustaceans, insects and fungi. Chitosan, its main derivative, is generally produced by alkaline deacetylation of chitin. These biopolymers have been widely developed for use as antimicrobials, biomedical materials, cosmetics, agricultural materials and principally as decontaminant of residual waters containing pesticides and heavy metals. These various applications require information about the degree of acetylation (DA) and distribution of acetyl groups along the biopolymer chain. The possible effect of the DA on chitosan solubility has been discussed previously, although still a lot of contradiction in the literature. Despite the experimental efforts during the last decade, the behavior of chitosan at molecular level remains elusive due to the intrinsic nature of these polymers. In order to overcome this limitation, a variety of molecular simulation techniques have been employed to evaluate the influence of the number and the distribution of the acetyl groups on the aggregation state of chitin and chitosan nanoparticles in aqueous environment. In this study, a set of explicit-solvent 20-ns molecular dynamics simulations of chitosan nanoparticles were performed at different degrees of acetylation (0%, 40%, 60% and 100%) at neutral pH. Two setups were considered for the systems with 40% and 60% of acetylation, random and block where acetyl groups were evenly distributed or aggregated in a confined region, respectively. The starting filaments in all nanoparticles were modeled as hydrated crystals with filaments in a 2-fold helix conformation. Analyses of these simulations reveal that the presence of acetyl groups in chitin and chitosan filaments contribute to the intra-chain hydrogen bonds stabilization between adjacent sugars monomers, decreasing the solubility of these biopolymers in water and stabilizing a crystal like configuration. The nanoparticles up to 40% of acetylation are moderately soluble in neutral pH, showing more stable aggregates when acetyl groups are in block distribution. This happens due to the increase of inter-chain hydrogen and hydrophobic interaction between chitosan fibers. Chitosans with 60% or more of acetyl groups are insoluble and present similar degrees of swelling, in agreement with experimental observations. The spatial distribution of the N-acetyl and the hydroxymethyl seem to be responsible to trap water molecules in a well-defined orientation resulting in a peculiar microsolvation environment around the polysaccharides filaments. The simulations also suggest that neither the inter-chain hydrogen bonds nor the hydrophobic interactions, created by the acetyl groups, were responsible for the chitosan aggregation. On the other hand, the solubility of chitin and chitosan are strongly affected by the solvation orientation around the polysaccharide filament, and this probably is the main cause of aggregation of these biopolymers. Therefore, this work is in strong agreement of these biopolymers.

Keywords: Chitin; Chitosan; Degree of acetylation; Solubility; Molecular dynamics.

Financial support: CAPES; CNPq; DOE Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research through the project: "Data intensive Computing for Complex Biological Systems".

FQ 04 - ASSOCIATION OF CHLOROQUINE INTO MIXED MICELLES SDS/TRITON X-100: EFFECT OF SUPERFICIAL CHARGE OF THE MICELLE
Rodrigues RZ1, Lama MPFM1, Naal RMZG2
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil.

Introduction: Most drugs used in the malaria treatment, such as chloroquine (CQ), cause phototoxic side effects in skin and eyes (regions rich in melanin), that is attributed to the complex formed by chloroquine-melanin. Chloroquine is also used in the treatment of lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and Aids. However, not much is known about the mechanisms responsible for photosensitivity caused by this drug. CQ is a prototropic drug that, depending on pH, can exist in different forms: neutral, monoprotonated or diprotomated. The mixed micelles of SDS and Triton-X-100 will be used to mimetic the biological membrane, which presents a surface density of charge that changes with the location in the body. Objective: The goal of this work is to contribute to the elucidation of the antimalarial action mechanisms in biological systems.

Materials and Methods: The critical micellar concentrations (CMC) of mixed micelles formed by SDS (anionic surfactant) and Triton-X-100 (non-ionic surfactant) ([CQ]=0; 0.2; 0.4; 0.5; 0.6; 0.8 and 1.0) final concentration 50 mM were determined, using pyrene as fluorescent probe, in order to know the concentration which is formed the micellar aggregate in each pH. The pK4 of CQ, in mixed micelles were obtained by simulation of the curves of absorbance versus concentration of surfactants in the mixture. The wavelengths for excitation and emission were equal to 342 and 390 nm, respectively, and slits of 5nm. All the experiments were performed in water and borate/citrate/phosphate buffer, 50 mM,
in pH 5, 7.5, 9 and 13. The pK for mixed micelles SDS/Triton-X-100 was determined by Rubingh's Method (Rubingh, D.N. Solution Chemistry of Surfactants; Mittal, K.L., Ed. Plenum Press: New York, 3, 337, 1997). Results and Discussion: CMC values decreases with the molar fraction of Triton-X-100 for all mixed micellar compositions, independent of the pH. The negative value for the pK parameter (-2.05) showed the existence of synergism between the surfactants used. The pKa of the CQ, in homogeneous medium, was 8.55, while in micelles formed by SDS or Triton-X-100, the pka1 were 9.61 and 7.95, respectively. This behavior indicates the superficial charge of micelle can select the different forms of the CQ. For mixed micelles, it was observed the pKa decreases slowly with molar fraction of SDS. The association of CQ with mixed micelles decreases with the molar fraction of Triton-X-100 reducing the binding constant. Conclusion: The results obtained for pKa and Ks suggest the electrostatic effect is the most important force, responsible for modulation of the prototropic forms of CQ and their association with micelles.

Keywords: Malaria; Fluorescence; Micelles; Chloroquine.

**FQ 05 - CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF RECOMBINANT PORCINE S100A12 AT 1.38Å RESOLUTION**
Pinheiro MP1, Garcia AC2, Bordon KC3, Araújo APU2, Nonato MC1
1Laboratório de Cristalografia de Proteínas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.
2Instituto de Física de São Carlos, USP, IFSC-USP, São Carlos, SP, Brazil.

Porcine S100A12 (also known as calgranulin C) is a member of the S100 proteins, family of small acidic calcium-binding proteins characterized by the presence of two EF-hand motifs. These proteins are involved in many cellular events such as the regulation of protein phosphorylation, enzymatic activity, protein-protein interaction, Ca2+ homeostasis, inflammatory processes and intermediate filament polymerization. Here, we report the crystal structure of porcine S100A12 solved at 1.38Å resolution. The structure has been solved by single anomalous scattering (SAD) techniques using the iodine anomalous signal. For our crystallographic studies, S100A12 has been crystallized using vapour-diffusion techniques in sitting drops at 293 K using ammonium sulfate as precipitant. The growth of prismatic crystals was visible after one day with crystal size reaching up to 0.3 x 0.5 x 0.5 mm. Iodide derivative crystals were obtained by using rapid cryo-soaking techniques. Diffraction data were collected from frozen crystals (at 100 K), using a wavelength of 1.30Å for native crystals and 1.54Å for iodide derivatives crystals. X-ray diffraction data were collected at the protein crystallography beam line W11B-MK2 of the Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory, LNLS, Campinas, Brazil, using a MarMosaic 225 detector. Data processing and scaling were performed using the programs MOSFLM and SCALA from the CCP4 package.Collaborative Computational Project 4, 1994 Collaborative Computational Project, Number 4. 1994. The CCP4 suite: programs for protein crystallography. Acta. Cryst. D50, 760-763. CAGC native crystals diffract to 1.38Å resolution and belong to the triclinic space group P3121, with unit-cell parameters a=b=51.70 and c=65.93Å. Data from iodide derivative crystals were collected up to 1.7Å resolution. Derivative crystals belong to the same space group as native crystals with similar unit cell parameters. We used the AutoSol tool from the PHENIX package to setting up inputs, analyzing and scaling the data, finding heavy-atom (anomalous-scattering atom) sites, scoring of heavy-atom solutions, phasing, density modification, and preliminary model-building and refinement. The final structure refinement was performed using the program REFMAC (CCP4), with the native diffraction data set at 1.38Å resolution. The final model presented an R factor of 17.6% and Rfree of 17.5% and 19.9%, respectively, with good overall stereochemistry. The structure reveals important differences in conformation and secondary structure compared to the human protein which will be used to correlate the difference in function and specificity observed for this class of proteins in different species.

Keywords: Porcine S100A12; Crystal structure; SAD technique.

Financial support: FAPESP.

**FQ 06 - ELEKTRODE MATERIALS CHEMICALLY MODIFIED: BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS**
Gil MMR1, Yamamoto ETS1, Nascimento LFP, Martins FG1,3, Federman Neto A2, Naal Z1
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, 2Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto; USP - Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil, 1IQ-UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, Brazil.

Introduction: The immobilization of biological macromolecules (e.g., proteins, enzymes, antibodies, receptor, peptides, DNA, etc.) on a transducer surface in a controlled manner that fully preserves their biological activity is one of the major challenges in making a functioning biosensor. Coupled to this area, the study of the electrochemical behavior of redox enzymes has received a great deal of attention, driven in many cases by the desire to construct practical, self-contained enzyme electrodes for biosensor applications. Closely related to such studies has been the use of various types of electroactive polymers employed in conjunction with redox enzymes for immobilization of the enzyme itself and for the acceleration of electron-transfer kinetics. In this way, modification of carbon surfaces is an important objective in electrochemistry and material science. More generally, active atom or group is currently paid to covalently modified electrodes for catalytic or analytical purposes and also in view of biotechnological applications. Covalent bonding (chemisorption) of the modifier to the carbon surface can be initiated via the direct electrochemical oxidation of amines, electrochemical reduction of aryliodine salts, or by gentle thermolysis or photolysis of the aryliodine salts. Alternatively, covalent bond formation can be activated by chemical means for example a Friedel-Crafts acylation on graphite and carbon nanotube recently studied in our laboratory. Another platform that we are exploring, is the electropolymerization of o-N-(3-aminophenyl)-4-(4-brominydridine (PPB). The interaction between the PPB layer and maltose binding protein fusion is through a nonguetamine pyridine nitrogen (in the PPB film). Objectives: The aim of our laboratory is to obtain novel electrode materials to analyze and/or study molecules of interest in pharmaceutical sciences, food, agriculture and biological systems as well. Materials and Methods: All electrochemical experiments were carried out with a BAS CV-27 potentiostat. Data were recorded on a SolaTech Recorder. A three electrode conventional electrochemical cells were employed. A glassy carbon disk (area) 0.03 cm² or a gold disk (area) 0.06 cm² electrode was used as the working electrode. Prior to use, the electrode was polished with 1 µm diamond paste (Buehler) and rinsed thoroughly with water and acetone. A sodium chloride saturated Ag/AgCl and a carbon paste electrode was used as reference and counter electrodes, respectively. The electrochemical behavior of Nimesulfide (Nimes) and reduced nimes (NimesH) were carried out in PB pH 7 / 0.1 mol L-1. Results and Discussion: Electropolymerized films of PPB on glassy carbon electrodes retain their redox activity in aqueous solutions. Further modification with MBP-NHR (nitroreductase) gave rise to electrodes that exhibited very high electroactivity for the reduction of nitroaromatics. TNT and dinitrotoluene DNT. However, PPB electrodes modified with wild type NR did not exhibit such activity. Conclusion: Results from biosensor research suggest that the presence of specific interactions between the PPB layer and MBP fusions might represent a general way to immobilize enzymes onto surfaces with a high retention of activity. Electrochemical behavior of nimesulfide in presence of NAH suggests that the oxidation reaction of NADH is made by nitrogroup in nimes. Graphite and carbon nanotube functionalized have applications in electronalysis that carbon paste electrode has not.

Keywords: Chemically modified electrodes; Biosensor; Redox drugs; Bioelectrochemistry.

**FQ 07 - HETEROLOGOUS EXPRESSION AND KINETIC ANALYSIS OF RECOMBINANT FUMARATE HYDRATASE FROM Leishmania major**
Feliciano PR, Nonato MC
Laboratório de Cristalografia de Proteínas - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

*Leishmania major* Friedlin (LmjF) is a protozoan parasite responsible for *Leishmaniasis* that currently threatens 350 million men, women and children in 88 countries spread around the world and whose genomic sequence has been recently elucidated. In the present work, we have cloned,
overexpressed, purified and kinetically analyzed the product of the gene from LmFH chromosome 24: LmFH. This gene encodes a protein with putative fumarate hydratase activity (LmFH). Fumarate hydratase, also called fumarase, catalyzes the stereospecific reversible hydration of fumarate to malate. Recent studies in trypanosomatids, utilizing Trypanosoma brucei as a model, suggest that fumarases are essential for survival of these parasites. LmFH has been cloned in pET28a vector using L. major genomic DNA as a template. The predicted enzyme from L. major was overexpressed in *Escherichia coli* strain BL21(DE3) as a histidine-tag fusion protein. Cells were grown in Luria-Bertani (LB) medium supplemented with kanamycin (30 µg/mL) and protein expression was induced by IPTG (0.25mM). LmFH-1 was purified to homogeneity by affinity chromatography in N-NTA (Qiagen) column using a step gradient of imidazole. The final product was homogeneous in SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis. Preliminary kinetic studies are performed by monitoring the product formation through spectrophotometric analysis at 250 nm. Our results have demonstrated that LmFH-1 is readily oxidized by oxygen leading to the loss of protein activity. For this reason, all steps, from purification to enzymatic assays, have to be performed in anaerobic conditions. Kinetic experiments are now in progress to determine the catalytic constants.

**Keywords:** Fumarate hydratase; Leishmania major; Fumarate hydratase activity; Kinetic.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

**FQ 09 - INTERACTION OF CEL9A WITH CELLULOSE FIBERS BY COMPUTER SIMULATIONS**

Oliveira OY1, Freitas LCG2, Straatsma TP1, Lins RD1

1Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, USA. 2Departamento de Química, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, São Carlos, SP, Brazil.

Biofuels are sought as an alternative to reduce the world’s dependence on non-renewable resources (petroleum, natural gas, coal). The most common fuel nowadays is ethanol, currently extracted from the corn grain (starch) and sugar cane (sucrose). The breakdown to sugars from cellulosic biomass constitutes a logical and environmental sustainable option of energy source. Plant cell-wall degrading enzymes, cellulases, are produced by a variety of fungi and bacteria. However, the use of cellulases to convert cellulosic biomass into liquid fuel involves the cost-effective production of efficient enzymes. Glycoside hydrolases process polysaccharides relatively inefficiently. The rate-limiting step in hydrolysis is not the catalytic cleavage, but the disruption of a single chain from its native matrix, which is often inaccessible to the active site of the appropriate enzymes. For this reason, enzymes in aqueous solutions have difficulty to act on the insoluble, highly ordered cellulose matrix. The interaction of the cellulases with the cellulose matrix is however mediated by a single scaffoldin-borne cellulose-binding module (CBM), overcoming the problem of cellulose binding. In fact, an enhancement in the catalytic activity for several cellulases has been observed upon attachment of CBMs. It has also been reported that the deletion of the CBM from the family IIIC rendered the enzyme almost completely inactive. Therefore, the understanding of the molecular level interactions between protein and substrate is essential for the design of enzymes with high catalytic efficiency. In order to characterize such interactions, molecular docking and molecular dynamics simulations were used to investigate the binding of a cellulose chain in a crystal-like conformation to the carbohydrate-binding module (CBM) of Cel9A from *Thermotoga fusca*. This bacterium synthesizes a total of six cellulases: three endocellulases, two exocellulases and Cel9A, which acts as endo- and exocellulase. Among those, Cel9A is responsible for a higher soluble oligosaccharide output from insoluble cellulose and was the first enzyme identified to comprise both domains, catalytic and CBM. The dual characteristic of this enzyme makes it an ideal model since it allows for the simultaneous probing of carbohydrate recognition/attachment and catalytic activity. The simulations show that the fiber binds to the CBM in a single and well-defined conformation, in-line with the catalytic cleft, supporting the hypothesis that this CBM plays a role in the catalysis by feeding the catalytic domain with a polysaccharide chain. The results also expand the previously known list of residues involved in the binding. The polysaccharide-protein attachment is shown to be mediated by five amine/amide-containing residues. E478 and E559 residues were found not to interact directly with the sugar chain; instead they seem to be responsible to stabilize the binding motif via hydrogen bonds.

**Keywords:** Cellulase, Cel9A; CBM-cellulose interaction; Molecular docking; Molecular dynamics.

**FQ 09 - INVESTIGATION OF FLUOR TIN OXIDE (FTO) AS EG FET FOR PH SENSOR**

Batista PD, Muleto M

Departamento de Física e Matemática, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

Many chemical and biological processes depend on pH value, what makes it one of the commonest laboratory measurements. A recent development in pH measurement was the introduction of ion-sensitive field effect transistor (ISFET) technology as an alternative to the glass electrode. Recently, the extended gate field effect transistor (EGFET) was introduced as an alternative for the fabrication of ISFET. The EGFET is a device composed of a conventional ion-sensitive electrode and a MOSFET device, which can be applied to the measurement of ion content in a solution. Therefore, the EGFET is fabricated connecting the sensitive membrane to a commercial MOSFET. This structure has a lot of advantages when compared to ISFET because the sensitive membrane can be optimized without the fabrication of the transistor. In this work, we investigated the comercial tin oxide doped with fluor (FTO) as sensitive membrane to EGFET. The device is separated in two parts. The sensitive part is made of a commercial FTO film, with surface area of 1 cm², deposited on a 1 mm-thick glass. The system is completed with a commercial CD4007UB MOSFET. The comercial FTO shows a low resistivity and a amorphous structure is desirable to obtain high sensitivity. Despite of the a crystalline phase, we have fabricated the FTO as EGFET for pH sensor and carried out experiments in order to obtain the response of the device inserted into solutions with pH values from 2 up to 12. In this range, we have quantified a sensitivity of 50 mV/pH, which may have large potential applications as pH and biosensors. In addition, both the film and the structure of the sensor are cheaper and easier than common techniques.

**Keywords:** pH value; Fluor tin oxide; Extended gate field effect transistor.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

**FQ 10 - STUDIES OF THE INCUBATION TIMES OF PRIONIC DISEASES BY DYNAMICAL MONTE CARLO METHOD**

Maciel NR1, Ferreira AS2, Dressoni JC3, Da Silva MA1

1Departamento de Física e Química da Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. 2Departamento de Física da Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió, AL, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Prions are the infectious agents responsible for a group of fatal neurodegenerative disorders. An isogenic strain of the prion protein (PrPSc) generated by a posttranslational process involving the conversion of alpha-helices into beta-sheets of the normal cellular prion protein (PrPc) is believed to be the main component of this infectious agent. This conversion of a normal PrPc into an abnormal isoform PrPSc kinetically behaves as an autocatalytic process. To better understand this kind of abnormal protein propagation, many analytical models has been proposed. Thus, we studied, using the Monte Carlo method, the distribution of the incubation periods in some of these neurodegenerative disorders such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy well-known as mad-cow disease (BSE), Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) and murine scrapie, an experimental murine prion disease. The probabilities of the incubation time distribution of these diseases were considered lognormal. **Objectives:** The aim of this study was to investigate some aspects of the toxicity and replication of the prion diseases by comparing the results of computational simulations with the
incubation time periods of BSE, vCJD and murine scrapie, previously established. Methods: Computational simulations using a Dynamical Monte Carlo method (DMC) and the diffusion-limited aggregation model (DLA) were carried out. At first, we evaluate the Eigen model through computational simulations, using L. monocytogenes for the growth of pathogens carried by food. The prion intensifying safety of foods is in this way spray-dried preparations of essential oils (FO1 and FO2) and hydroalcoholic extract (FE1 and FE2) from the plant Lippia sidoides, popularly called alecrim pimento, were tested at different concentrations against L. monocytogenes ATCC 19115. The spray-dried preparations of essential oil and extract were introduced in Brain Heart Infusion broth (BHI) at concentrations of 3, 125, 6, 25, 12, 5, 50 and 100 mg/ml to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and the minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) by standard macrodilution technique. For the analysis of spray-dried preparations of essential oils were prepared control tubes including: 1) BHI broth, Tween 80 0.5% and L. monocytogenes, 2) BHI broth, erythromycin 5000 mg/ml and L. monocytogenes. The tests and controls were done in triplicate and incubated to 37°C for 24 hours. The results showed a MIC of spray-dried preparations of FO1, FO2, FE1 and FE2 against L. monocytogenes of 12.5 mg/ml and MBC of 25 mg/ml. The MIC of spray-dried preparations of FO1 and FO2 of 25 mg/ml, FE1 and FE2 of 12.5 mg/ml. The results showed that different formulations of spray-dried (FO1 and FO2; FE1 and FE2) had antilisterial activity similar, and that the value of MBC differed between essential oil and extract. This study indicates the potential of the spray-dried preparations of essential oil and extract of L. sidoides to be used as a barrier to listerial growth.

Keywords: Lippia sidoides; Listeria monocytogenes, Spray dried.

Financial support: ANEEL.

NU 02 - CISPLATIN-INDUCED GENOTOXICITY AND ITS MODULATION BY PASSION FRUIT PULP IN SHR RATS
Kunta EM, Amaral CL, Bueno RB, Alissa AF, Antunes LMG, Bianchi MLP
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Araraquara - UNESP, Brazil. 2Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Brazil. Several components of the diet are able to inhibit carcinogenic processes and are important factors in the cancer prevention, due antigenotoxic effects. Evidences in literature have showed promising assay of bioactive compounds from leaves of passion fruit (Passiflora edulis Sims) that acts as antioxidants, immunomodulators and anticarcinogenics. The antioxidative capacity of passion fruit pulp is not well characterized in the literature. This study has aimed to investigate the protective effects of passion fruit pulp against the in vivo chromosomal damage induced by the antineoplastic drug cisplatin (cDDP), a known genotoxic agent, in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR). The in vivo bone marrow micronucleous in polychromatic erythrocytes (MNPGC) test was performed to assess chromosomal damage. Fifty male SHR rats were divided into eight groups included the negative control; a positive control (cDDP 0.5 mg/kg b.w, intraperitoneally), three groups treated with three different doses of passion fruit pulp (orally) for four days and three groups associated the fruit pulp for four days prior the administration of cDDP. The results indicated no increase in the mean number MNPGC, in the three doses tested (pulp I, II and III), compared with the negative control (p<0.05). These results indicate that the fruit pulp had no clastogenic and/or aneugenic effect when administrated orally in SHR rats. These results were accompanied by a slight decline in the polychromatic erythrocytes-normochromatic erythrocytes (PCE/NCE) ratio. The data showed that fruit pulp itself was not genotoxic in the rat micronucleus assay. These data show that the fruit pulp in the three tested doses did not affect the cellular proliferation of the red cells and therefore were not cytotoxic in the tested conditions. In addition, treatment with combinations of fruit pulp and cDDP resulted in lower MNPGC frequencies than those observed for animals treated with cDDP alone. In the animals treated with cDDP the number of MNPGCs was significantly increased compared to negative controls (p<0.05). The protection against cDDP-induced genotoxicity by passion fruit pulp may be due to inhibition of free radicals and increased antioxidant status. These promising data obtained in vivo can contribute to the inclusion of this fruit in future trials in studies of chemopreventive agents in humans.

Keywords: Passion fruit pulp; Cisplatin; Micronucleus.

Financial support: FAPESP, CNPq.

NU 03 - CLIMATERIC PHYSICALLY ACTIVE WOMEN INGESTING THEIR ROUTINE DIET OXIDIZE MORE CARBOHYDRATES THAN LIPIDS
Santos RDS, Suen VMF, Iannetta O, Marchini JS
1Clinical Medicine Department, *Gynaeology and Obstetrics Department, Ribeirão Preto School of Medicine, University of São Paulo, Brazil.

Introduction: The brazilian female population who enter the climacteric is increasing, justified by the increase in women’s life expectation, and it is known that the proportion of obese is also increasing in Brazil, called nutritional transition. The largest proportion of obese may be explained in part by a possible drop in the substrates energy oxidation rate in this population. However, this possible drop is questionable by some studies, and in particular, there is a lack of knowledge in overweight climacteric women. Thus, the goal of this work was to study the influence of a brazilian routine diet
in the substrates energy oxidation in climacteric women. **Methods:** Regularly attended patients were recruited from the Climacteric Clinic of Clinical Hospital of Ribeirão Preto (HC/RP/USP). The patients were aged between 39 to 65 years, excluding those suffering from diabetes mellitus, hypertension, use of hormone replacement therapy, hyper- or hypothyroidism. Anthropometric measurements, food frequency and physical activity questionnaires and indirect calorimetry were made. **Results:** According to the food questionnaire, the predominant diet was characterized by a mixed diet with lipids above the recommended levels. The carbohydrate oxidation rate after a 12 hours fasting was higher than the lipids (0.11±0.0567 and 0.070±0.0176 grams per minute, respectively, p=0.014). The carbohydrate oxidation rate per kilogram of body weight showed significant positive correlation with the resting energy expenditure (r=0.001), carbohydrate intake in grams (p=0.003), and negative with the lipid oxidation (p=0.001). The fat oxidation rate per kilogram of body weight showed significant negative correlation with body mass index (p=0.001), waist circumference (p=0.003), and the total daily caloric intake (p=0.03). **Conclusion:** A high carbohydrate intake and oxidation rate can contribute to weight gain in climacteric, as the reduced lipid oxidation rate as found in the present study.

**Keywords:** Climacteric; Substrate oxidation; Indirect calorimetry.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

**NU 04 - PROMOTION OF LIVER STEATOSIS IN RATS BY HIGH-FAT AND/OR HIGH PROTEIN DIETS**

Leonardi DS, Feres MBC, Zanutto ME, Portani GV, Jordão Junior AA
Curso de Nutrição e Metabolismo, Departamento de Clínica Médica, Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil.

**Introduction:** The hepatic steatosis is a macrovesicular fat accumulation, that represents a liver alteration. Studies with normal rates are showing they become obeses and develop hepatic steatosis when eat high fat diets ad libitum. When changed, the diet composition could lead to hepatic steatosis and compromise the liver, so it's very important to find out the diets action. **Objective:** We analyzed the effects of different kinds of diets in promotion of liver steatosis in rats and the possible adverse effects in the lipid peroxidation and antioxidants levels, in correlation with the grade of steatosis. **Methods:** We used 30 male Wistar rats, divided in 3 groups: Control Diet AIN-93 (CD); High Fat Diet (HFD) with 50% of saturated fat and High Fat and Protein Diet (HFPD) with 50% of saturated fat and 40% of protein. In the beginning the animals had a diet adaptation period, then, each group received the diets and water ad libitum during 28 days. The animals were killed after the 28 days of diet, we collected the liver and blood to biochemical analysis: vitamin E, GSH, TBARS and Glucose. The grade of hepatic steatosis was assayed by histological analyses and by total liver fat. **Results:** Concerning the average intake of the diet at the first and the last weeks, there were no statistical differences between the three groups (p>0.05). The rats livers average weight was significantly different among the three groups (p<0.05). The glycemic levels of the group HFPD were significantly higher than the others (p<0.05). The average liver fat levels of the groups HFPD and HFD were significant higher comparing with the control group, and, the average value of HFPD group was significantly higher than the HFD group, too. The total hepatic MDA average value of the HFPD group was significantly higher. However, the free hepatic MDA average value and the vitamin E average value of the control group were significantly higher than the HFD group, which were significantly higher than the HFPD group. The glutathione average value of the control group was significantly higher than the HFD group. The histologic analysis of the liver show absence of hepatic steatosis in control group, mild steatosis for the HFD group and for the HFPD group the level of steatosis vary between mild and moderate. **Conclusion:** We showed through this study that high fat diet can increase hepatic steatosis, while the other diet, high fat and protein is worse than high fat diet only, due to higher frequency of hepatic steatosis cases found.

**Keywords:** Steatosis; Liver; Rats High-fat; High-protein; Lipid peroxidation.

**NU 05 - THE IMPORTANCE OF MICROSCOPY IN THE FOOD QUALITY CONTROL PERFORMED AT THE ADOLFO LUTZ INSTITUTE**

1Adolfo Lutz Institute - Regional Laboratory, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. 2Adolfo Lutz Institute - Regional Laboratory, Santo André, SP, Brazil. 3Adolfo Lutz Institute - Regional laboratory, Campinas, SP, Brazil.

The Adolfo Lutz Institute [ALI], the Public Health Laboratory of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is subordinated to the State Health Secretariat through the Coordination of Disease Control. Its section of Food Microscopy at the Bacteriology and Chemistry Sector is involved in food hygienic-sanitary control aiming to determine contamination levels of foreign materials and impurities, whether prejudicial or not to the population at large. It also establishes the food identity and quality by characterizing authentic histological (composition) or foreign (fraud) elements. This study aimed to evaluate through microscopy standards the sanitary profile of food analyzed at the Regional Laboratories of Ribeirão Preto, Santo Andre and Campinas of ALI in the State of Sao Paulo in the period of January, 2006 to December, 2007. The 504 different food samples evaluated, originating from control or orientation analysis, were collected by the Municipal Sanitary Vigilance or requested to the Adolfo Lutz Institute by private parties. Microscopic analysis were performed according to the procedures described in the publication of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC, 2000) for the investigation of foreign materials (dirt) and the food composition or fraud verified by identification of histological elements (Rodrigues et al., 1999). In all cases samples were evaluated according to current legislation. Among the food samples examined, 37% showed discordant microscopic analysis, 3.2% having misidentified histological elements due to fraud. Coffee samples (7.7%) had impurities like seed hulls and plant twigs and the other 24 % rejected showed other foreign materials, microscopic and/or microscopic. Of the total specimens included in the study, 1.6% contained rodent fur and droppings, cockroach droppings, flies and metal particles considered prejudicial to human health and were, thus, in discard to the ANVISA/MS Resolution RDC nº 175/2003. Considering SVS/MS Regulation nº 326/1997, 22.4% of samples contained impurities indicating lack or inadequate maintenance of Good Manufacturing Practices. By verifying how elements, like insect fragments, hair strands, amorphous material, filamentous and yeast-like fungi, larvae, and insect webs, ended up mixed in food could be a good indicator of the sanitary conditions in food production and handling. Although these impurities may not be considered potentially prejudicial to the consumer, the data obtained through microscopic analysis furnishes subsidies to the analysis of critical points in the productive food chain, indicates where are implanted and maintained Good Manufacturing Practices as well as allows more effective control by the Sanitary Vigilance bodies, this being an important tool in the offering of safe food to the consumer. Last but not least it guarantees health promotion and protection for the whole population.

**Keywords:** Microscopic analysis; Food; Foreign materials; Legislation; Public health.

**PN 01 - ALTERATIONS IN THE RENAL PARAMETERS CAUSED BY CHRONIC INGESTION OF TEA LEAVES OF THE YACON (Smallanthus sonchifolius - ASTERACEAE)**

Oliveira RB, Rocha BA, Chagas-Paula DA, Da Costa FB.
Laboratório de Farmacognosia. Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto. Universidade de São Paulo.

Smallanthus sonchifolius [Poepp. & Endl.] H. Robinson [Asteraceae] is a perennial herb popularly known as yacon. It is originary of the Andes, where its tuberous roots are used as food and its leaves are used in the folk medicine for the treatment of diabetes. The hypoglycemic activity of the aqueous extract of the leaves of this plant has been demonstrated in a recent study. Phytochemical investigations of the follar extracts have shown the
presence of phenolic compounds, sesquiterpenoid lactones, kaurna-type diterpenoids and flavonoids. There is a great amount of sites in the Internet recommending the use of yacón for the treatment of diabetes. Its utilization as food or in the traditional medicine is growing in some countries, including Brazil. However, studies on the medicinal efficacy of specimens cultivated in Brazil are scarce, while studies which prove the lack of toxicity both in prolonged and in large amount use of the tea of the leaves are do not exist. Thus, the aim the present work was to evaluate if the tea of the yacón leaves present toxicity in chronic oral ingestions. Plants were collected in São Paulo, Brazil. Tea infusion was prepared by pouring 1000 ml of boiling water onto each 20 g of dried yacón leaves. The extraction continued by 20 min while cooling. Similar water extracts are the common form of administration used in popular medicine. Male and female Wistar rats (three were divided into groups of six animals (three of each sex). The tea infusion was orally administered using a gastric tube (gaavage) at doses of 10, 50 and 100 mg/Kg of rat per day. Controls received water. Body weights and food intake were measure weekly. After 90 days, the animals were anesthetized and blood was collected for hematological and biochemical analyzes. The data was expressed as mean±S.E.M and analyzed by one-way ANOVA following Tukey’s test. The experimental protocol was approved by commission of ethic in animal experimentation of the University of de São Paulo State (Protocol number 07. 1. 636 53.3). Body weights and hematological parameters have not change after chronic ingestion of the infusion. The biochemical analyzes demonstrated that serum levels of hepatic parameters were normal, while triglycerides, creatinine and glucose were increased in relation to control group. These results pointed to renal abnormalities, since studies about chronic renal disease demonstrated that human patients in this clinical stage present these abnormalities. However, only after histopathological studies will be possible to confirm the renal injury. In case of confirmation of the renal injury, the results may indicate that the anti-diabetic effect of tea of yacón is transitional, and that chronic ingestions could worsen the state of diabetic patients who use the plant.

Keywords: Smallanthus sonchifolius; diabetes; renal abnormalities.

Financial support: CAPES; FAPESP.

**PN 02 - AN INTEGRATED PROCESS TO EXPLORE THE BIOTECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF F. oxysporum 152B**

Bicas JL, Quadros CP, Neri IA, Pastore GM.
Laboratório de Bioaromas, Departamento de Ciência de Alimentos - FEA, Unicamp. Campinas - SP, Brasil

The classical biotechnology offers the opportunity to produce fine chemicals and natural products with wide application in different industries. It was recently demonstrated that the fungal strain F. oxysporum 152B produces an extracellular alkaline lipase with an activity of ~10 U after 72 h of cultivation. Meanwhile, a parallel study has indicated that this strain is also able to biotransform R-limonene to produce the flavor compound R-terpinene, that reached, in optimal conditions, ~2.4 g/L after 72 h. This work studies the unification of these processes and describes the co-production of alkaline lipase and R-terpinene by F. oxysporum 152B. The lipase production was carried out in 250 mL conical flasks with 50mL of synthetic medium (w/v); 1.5 % peptone, 0.5 % yeast extract, O.3 %KH2PO4, 0.04 % MgSO4.7H2O, 1 % olive oil, pH 6), incubated in shaker at 30°C/160 rpm for 72 h. In the sequence, the biomass was separated by filtration, resuspended in water and incubated at 30°C/300 rpm with 0.5 % (v/v) of R-limonene for the biotransformation trials. The lipase activity was determined in the filtrate, based on the degradation of p-nitrophenyl-muoride. The results have confirmed that the biomass resultant from the lipase production has presented a R-limonene-biotransformation activity and that R-terpinene was produced in a concentration equivalent to the traditional process. The lipase (14 U) in this study was similar to that obtained in the former work. Therefore, it was confirmed that an integrated process for the production of an antioxidant and R-terpinene is feasible for the strain F. oxysporum 152B.

Keywords: alkaline lipase; biotransformation; R-limonene; R-terpinene.

Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq; CAPES.

**PN 03 - ANALYSIS OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITING SUBSTANCES IN PLANT Eclipta alba**

Leoncini JA, Reis ER, Pereira SIV; Pereira PS
Universidade de Ribeirão Preto - UNAERP

Eclipta alba is popularly known as grass button, is a cosmopolita plant, with antrinust, antimateotoxia, antiinflammatory action. Studies take in them to observe its action against degenerative illnesses for increase of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE). This plays an important role in the cholinergic mechanism, catalyzes hydrolysis of acetic acid the ACh substratum in and h. It is found in sinapses of the central nervous system (SNC), parassimpático nervous system (SNP) and junction to neuromuscular. The increase of the AChE cause degenerative, dysfunction of the neurotransmitters in the brain contributing for the loss of cells in pró-brain basal, that al is followed by the loss of the neurotransmitter of acetilcolina. Studies show that the inhibition of the enzyme (AChE) increases the concentration of the acetilcolina in sinapse, with this diminishes or delays the symptoms associates to the illness of Alzheimer. Objective of our study was to prove action of Eclipta alba as inhibiting of AChE. The methodology of Ellman was used to measure activity of AChE e the used solutions had been DTNB, ACTI and AChE enzyme. Through a fraction of aerial parts of Eclipta alba (phase Acetate) presents substantiates inhibitors of AChE. The methodology of Ellman was used to measure activity of AChE and the used solutions had been DTNB, ACTI and AChE enzyme. The inhibition of acetylcholinesterase in Column Clássica (CCC) using sephadex LH 20, after congregated the samples, got 4 fractions that had been applied the plate ofthin-layer chromatography (TLC) and eluted in 20mL Chloroform/ Methanol in the ratio of (9: 1), after eluted the plates of CCCD, one was disclosed with sulphurc Vanilina for comparison and another one with solution DTNB + ACTI (1: 1) and left to act during 3 minutes. After drying the AChE enzyme was sprayed in the TLC acting during 10 minutes. A white halo in fraction 3 was observed, thus being able to prove that Eclipta alba (phase Acetate) presents substantiates inhibitors of Acetilcolinesterase. These inhibitors are useful for the treatment of degenerative diseases and can be used as molecules and so can leading future drugs.

Keywords: Eclipta alba, acetylcholinesterase.

**PN 04 - BIOTRANSFORMATION OF SOY (Glycine max) BY FERMENTATION PROCESS AND BY ADDITION OF β-GLYCOSEIDE**

Vernones PBL; Takemoto SA; Fonseca MJV.
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto - USP.

Introduction: There is a growing scientific interest about the soy chemical compounds characters and the relation between their consume and benefits effects to human health. Around the interest substances, the isoflavones are specially abundant in this vegetable and characterize the soy like a functional food. Around the isoflavones, the glycosylated form (most common in soy) like genistin and daidzin show smaller biological activity then theirs aglycones forms (genistein and daidzein). Studies indicate that the soy fermented products contain bigger amounts of aglycones isoflavonoids than theirs glycosides. In these products, the isoflavonoids can be converted by the β-glycosidase enzyme activity during the microorganism fermentation. This enzyme hydrolyzes the glycosides phenolics compounds improving the free polyphenols concentration and the biological activity. Objective: To Characterize the soy biotransformation by fermentation process with Aspergillus awamori semisolid culture and compare with the soy biotransformation by enzymatic process using a rich β-glycosidase aqueous extract. Material and methods: Soy biotransformation by semisolid fermentation with 10° spores of Aspergillus awamori and by the addition of enzymatic aqueous extract from Aspergillus awamori culture. Determination of antioxidant activity by the DPPH• method and quantification of free polyphenols, by Folin-Ciocalteu method, determination of genistein and daidzein content by HPLC. Results: The soy biotransformation by fermentation improve gradually and significantly, by time incubation fuction the antioxidant activity, free polyphenols and...
aglycones isoflavonoids (genistein and daidzein) amount. Was gotten an improve more than 3 times the antioxidant activity and the total polyphenols amount after 96 hours of incubation and an improve of 2 and 3 times the daidzein and genistein content, respectively. The say enzymatic biotransformation wasn’t able to promote a proportional improve in free polyphenols and antioxidant activity compared with the biotransformation by fermentation, however, was noted a more significant improve of aglycones isoflavonoids.

**Conclusion:** The results demonstrate that the two alternatives for say biotransformation are efficient to improve the aglycones isoflavonoids amounts, but they distinguish one from the other about the rise of the antioxidant activity and free polyphenols.

**Keywords:** Glycine max; Aspergillus awamori; biotransformation; isoflavonoid; antioxidant.

**PN 05 - CHARACTERIZATION OF THE EXTRACELLULAR COMPOUNDS RELEASED FROM Rubus fruticosus CELLS DURING A HYPERSENSITIVE RESPONSE**

Mello R, Souza FAM, Souza WR, Pereira AS, Polizello ACM, Vargas-Rechia CG
Departamento de Física e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil.

The plant-pathogen interactions trigger a series of signals that are not yet completely understood. One of the mechanisms is the hypersensitive response (HR), which is characterized by cell death in the infection site in order to prevent pathogen proliferation. Our previous studies with different elicitors demonstrated the correlation between the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and cell wall degradation. Here, we characterized the extracellular components released and the modifications of the monosaccharide composition in cell wall during a hypersensitive response in *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry-black). Cells were elicited with 1 µmol/L salicylic acid (SA), methyl jasmonate (MeJA) or acid polysaccharide (rhamnoglucuronogalactan, F-I). After 1 h, they were decanted with Tris-HCl buffer. The supernatant was withdrawn (fraction E) for the quantification of phenolic compounds and total protein, as well as β-D-galactosidase and β-D-glucosidase enzymatic activities. They were subsequently disrupted releasing the intracellular components (fraction I) and the cell wall fraction was hydrolysed, reduced and acetylated; a liquid-gas chromatography analysis was carried out on an OV225 column. The main constituents of neutral sugars in the cell wall of *R. fruticosus* were glucose (55-61%), arabinose (22-28%) and xylose (19-21%). Minor constituents were fucose (0.55-1.2%), galactose (0.5-0.8%), xylose (0.5-0.8%) and rhamnose (~0.5%). AS decreased the rhamnose and fucose concentrations; F-I both decreased the percentage of mannose and glucose and increased rhamnose and fucose. MeJA, in turn, increased the percentage of rhamnose, xylose, and galactose. The time-course curves for β-D-galactosidase and β-D-glucosidase activations in fraction E were most effective for MeJA (300 and 230%), while F-I and AS inhibited β-D-galactosidase. The total protein increased in the presence of F-I and MeJA. F-I and AS increased extracellular phenolic compounds, although they decreased them in the fraction I. MeJA was unable to change the synthesis of either intracellular or extracellular phenolic compounds. The data suggest that F-I and AS modulate the defense responses of plants through a via different that of MeJA.

**Keywords:** Rubus fruticosus; β-D-galactosidase; β-D-glucosidase; hypersensitive response.

**Financial support:** CNPq.

**PN 06 - ESTABLISHMENT OF CELL SUSPENSION CULTURE OF Bauhinia forficata LINK FOR PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS AND PROTEIN BIOACTIVE PRODUCTION**

Lima JF; Polisello ACM; Vargas-Rechia CG.
Departamento de Física e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil.

The medicinal plants have been used as a major source of prevention and treatment of diseases for the poor population in the developing countries. The bioactive compounds have been found in leaves of *Bauhinia forficata* for diabetes. The aim for this work was to establish a protocol to obtain the *B. forficata* cell culture and to produce the phenolic compounds and proteins with hypoglycaemic activities. Maximum response to callus induction (77%) was developed using leaves as explants on MS medium, supplemented with 1mg/L 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and 1mg/L Kinetin plus sucrose at 3% (w/v). The cell suspension culture was established by transferring an inoculum of fresh callus (2g) to 40 mL liquid MS medium. The effect of methyl jasmonate (MeJA) and salicylic acid (AS), at 1 µmol/L, in the cell culture was evaluated by monitoring the proteins and phenolic compounds, to colormetric methods, in the extra and the intra cellular medium at 0, 3, 6, 9 and 12 days. In the extracellular fractions, the best time of protein and phenolic compounds induction, with MeJA and AS, was at 6 and 9 days, the values were increased to 105 and 106.5%, respectively. The soy enzymatic biotransformation wasn’t able to promote a proportional improve in free polyphenols and antioxidant activity compared with the biotransformation by fermentation, however, was noted a more significant improve of aglycones isoflavonoids. The results demonstrate that the two alternatives for say biotransformation are efficient to improve the aglycones isoflavonoids amounts, but they distinguish one from the other about the rise of the antioxidant activity and free polyphenols.

**Keywords:** Glycine max; Aspergillus awamori; biotransformation; isoflavonoid; antioxidant.

**Financial support:** CNPq.
PN 08 - EVALUATION OF THE ANTIULCEROGENIC POTENTIAL OF THE AQUEOUS PORTION OF *Byrsonima intermedia* A. JUSS

Santos RC1; Sannomiya M2; Viegas W2; Hiruma-Lima CA1

1Instituto de Biociências, UNESP/Botucatu, SP, Brasil. 2Instituto de Química, UNESP, Araraquara, SP, Brasil

**Introduction and Objectives:** The specie *B. intermedia* (Malpighiaceae), known popularly as muni-ci-small, is a bush of the Cerrado considered medicinal for property antiloguer and astrigent in the diarrheas and dysenteries. This work seeks to evaluate the potential antiulcerogenic of the aqueous portion (AcoAq) obtained starting from the leaves of *B. intermedia* in different experimental models in vivo and the possible mechanisms of gastroprotector action of this portion. **Materials and Methods:** Male rats (Wistar) were used with corporal weight of 150-200g (n=7-8). The gastroprotector effect was evaluated in groups of animals submitted to the previous treatment with: AcoAq (50, 100 or 200 mg/kg, p.o.), Salina 0.9% (it controls negative) and Carbomexonoxolone (100 mg/kg) as positive control. The gastric lesions were induced by absolute ethanol (1mL/animal). The action mechanisms of gastroprotector of AcoAq (100 mg/kg) were evaluated as: the participation of the compounds sulfhydryl in the gastroprotection (NEM-blocking of the formation of the compounds sulfhydryl - 10 mg/kg), involvement of the nitric oxide (L-Name - inhibitor of the nitric oxide sintase enzyme - 70 mg/kg) and quantification of the total glutathione in the gastric mucous membrane (nmol/g). One hour after oral administration (absolute ethanol), all the animals were died and the stomachs examined for counting of the index of lesion ulcerative (ILL) or for the quantification of the glutathione levels that were expressed in the form of standard meanerror and submitted to the analysis of variance (ANOVA). **Results:** AcoAq presented effective gastroprotection in the doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg (41.0 ± 6.3 and 38.8 ± 5.9, respectively) reducing from a significant way to the lesions ulcerative when compared to the animals treated with the vehicle Salina (147.0 ± 5.7). The effect gastroprotective of AcoAq was completely reverted by the previous administration of the inhibitor of the synthesis of nitric oxide (L-NAME - inhibitor of the nitric oxide sintase enzyme - 70 mg/kg) and of the formation of the compounds sulfhydryl (166.2 ± 24.7) indicating therefore that AcoAq exert influence on gastroprotection for the invigoration of the compounds sulfhydryl as well as for nitric oxide activation in the gastric mucous membrane. The portion is also responsible for stimulate the expression of the glutathione antioxidante levels in the gastric mucous membrane of animals provoked with AcoAq (559.7 ± 64.3) when compared to the negative control (371.4 ± 27.4) indicating therefore the action multifactorial of AcoAq. **Conclusion:** The aqueous portion of *B. intermedia* presented potent-gastroprotective effect, corroborating with popular indication. The gastroprotective action feels for the activation of the compounds sulfhydryl, nitric oxide and glutathione that exert influence the protection together of the barrier mucous front to severe harmful agents.

**Keywords:** antulcer; *Byrsonima intermedia*; ethnopharmacology.

**Financial support:** BIOTA/FAPESP.

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PN 09 - EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF NEEM (*Azadirachta indica*) SEEDS EXTRACT IN CELL CULTURE OF *Rubus fruticosus*

Guniero VC; Paviani V; Deboni HM; Tomaz JC; Vargas-Rech CIG

Departamento de Física e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil

A wide variety of properties has been attributed to the neem (*Azadirachta indica*) extracts such as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and insecticide. But, there are only few studies regarding the changes in plants by using neem extracts. The plants protect themselves against pathogen attacks. One of these reactions is the hypersensitive response (RH), which is characterized by formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and cell walls reinforcement. The present study evaluated the neem seed extract actions on the hypersensitive response in *Rubus fruticosus* cell culture. The powdered seeds were submitted to two consecutive extractions with ethanol:water (1:1, v/v) at room temperature for 10 minutes, yielding E1 and E2 fractions. The solvent was evaporated and the aqueous extracts were concentrated and lyophilized, resulting in two samples, LE1 and LE2. The latter was used for analyses by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), in a C-18 column (4 x 250 mm), with acetonitrile-water (4:6 v/v) as mobile phase, flow rate 1 mL/min, monitored at 214 nm. The principal compound of this fraction is azadirachtin, 1.1 µg/mL. This is the main secondary metabolite in the neem seeds. The *Rubus fruticosus* cells (1.8g) were incubated in sodium citrate buffer containing LE2, up to 10 mg/mL, 1h, at room temperature. After this period of time, the phenolic compounds and reducing sugar were determined in the extracellular and intracellular medium by colorimetric methods. Also, the effect of this fraction on the production of ROS, in intact cell of *R. fruticosus*, was analyzed using 2,7-dichloro-fluorescein diacetate probe (LEF et al., 1999; MURATA et al., 2001). The treatments with LE2 fraction increase phenolic compounds and reduce ROS, in the intracellular medium, while increase its concentration. Conversely, phenolic compounds and reducing sugars decrease, in the extracellular medium, in these conditions. The data showed the protector effect of LE2 at the concentrations used here, in *R. fruticosus* culture cell. Therefore, these results suggest that the neem extract contributes to the ability to self-defense in the plant, in parallel with its repellent action, on the insect.

**Keywords:** Neem; *Azadirachta indica*; *Rubus fruticosus*; Elitcitors; Hypersensitive response.

**Financial support:** CAPES.

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PN 10 - EVALUATION OF THE PERIPHERAL ANALGESIC ACTIVITY OF THE CRUDE ETHANOL EXTRACT OF *Proptium spruceanum* (BENTH.) ENGLER

Pinto IV1; Celeio FF2; Guimarães AP2; Souza GH21

1Laboratório de Farmacognosia da Escola de Farmácia da Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto. 2Laboratório de Farmacognosia da Escola de Farmácia da Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto.

The family Burseraceae is composed of 16 varieties and more than 800 species distributed over tropical and subtropical areas of the planet. The genus *Proptium* is the principal genera of the family Burseraceae and one of the most common in Latin America. It includes approximately 135 species bringing together from herbal to arboreal species. Most of the species of *Proptium* are found in the amazon region and have, as exudates of the leaves and stem, a resin or aromatic gum used in the incense production, known as "breus". In folk medicine it's used as analgesic, expectorant, healing agent and anti-inflammatory. Some studies confirmed, in part, some pharmacologic activities described in folk therapy, like anti itching, gastric protective, acenicidal activity and, principally, anti-inflammatory and analgesic. In the present study, it was evaluated the peripheral analgesic activity of the brutish aqueous and crude hidroalcoolic extract (EEB) of *Proptium spruceanum* (Benth.) Engler, by the abdominal writhes test in mice, according to the protocol of Collier, et al., modified. This experiment is based in the counting of the number of abdominal writhes induced by acetic acid (0.6%, 0.1mL/10g), in determined interval of time. The plant material was collected in the local authority of Lavras - MG, Brasil, and identified by investigators of Universidade Federal de Lavras. The EEB was obtained by exhaustive maceration/percolation in ethanol 92.8%GL, and the solvent was removed in a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure at temperature of 45ºC, subsequently this EEB was resuspended in aqueous solution with Tween 80 for animals' administration. For the realization of the writhes test, were utilized Wistar mice, with approximately weight of 30g (±5g), supplied for the *Biotério* of UFP. The mice were maintained in boxes with food and water ad libitum. The doses of 200, 300 and 400 mg/kg were administered into the peritoneal cavity 30 minutes before the injection of the nociceptive agent. To the negative control group was administrated the vehicle solution in what EEB was solubilized. After the administration, by intraperitoneal injection, of 200, 300 and 400 mg/kg doses, it was possible to evaluate the percentage inhibition of the writhes test, comparing with the control negative group (371.4 ± 27.4). It was observed a significant inhibition of the writhes test in the animals treated with EEB, dose of 200 mg/kg, when compared to the negative control (371.4 ± 27.4). The inhibitory effect was not completely reverted by the previous administration of the blocking of formation of the compounds sulfhydryl (166.2 ± 24.7) and of the inhibitor of the synthesis of nítric oxide (99.86 ± 10.5) in comparison with the animals that received only EEB (24.28 ± 4.3). The gastroprotective action feels for the activation of the compounds sulfhydryl, nitric oxide and glutathione that exert influence the protection together of the barrier mucous front to severe harmful agents.

**Keywords:** Neem; *Azadirachta indica*; *Rubus fruticosus*; Elicitors; Hypersensitive response.

**Financial support:** CAPES.
Almost 350 million people live in areas of active transmission of Leishmania occuring two million of new cases per year, among which are reported 1.5 million of the cutaneous form of the disease. Cutaneous leishmaniasis can be spontaneously cured after few months or can evolve to diffuse cutaneous or mucocutaneous relapsing cutaneous forms according to the agent. L. amazonensis is one of the main agents of the diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis, which is usually unresponsive to all usual treatments. Therefore, new drugs are urgently needed. In last decades, a great number of crude drugs and natural compounds showed to be a promising source of antiprotozoal metabolites. The tea of Artemisia annua L. has been used for centuries, in China, to treat malaria. The bioactive component formerly has been deeply studied. In our investigation, two traditional preparations from this plant, ethanolic infusion and ethanol extract, were tested in vitro against L. amazonensis for evaluation of the potencial of A. annua as an antileishmanial agent. The inhibitory concentrations of 50% of the parasites (IC50) were determined as well as the cytotoxic concentrations of 50% on human epithelial cells HEP-2 (CC50) for further Selective Index calculation. Flowering tops (full flower) of the Silvestres-A. annua hybrid were collected in CPQBA-UNICAMP, SP. Infusion from dried and powdered parts was lyophilized. The promastigotes of L. amazonensis (MHOM/BR/73/M2269) were cultured at 25 °C, in M199, incubated 48h, with MTT testing for viability. In the preliminary screening, extracts were tested at 1,600 µg/mL and fractions, at 300 µg/mL per well (96 microplate). For IC50, fractions and artemisinin were assayed, respectively, at 3-300 and 30-120 µg/mL. Assays on HEP-2 (ATCC CCL 23) were performed with 3,000,000 µ fraction/mL. Results indicated that the infusion was inactive, while ethanol extract killed 80% of the parasites. Among the most effective EE fractions, the ethyl acetate was more active (IC50: 8.9 µg/mL) than artemisinic fraction (IC50: 13.5 µg/mL). All the fractions showed low cytotoxicity (CC50 > 1,100 µg/mL) (artemisinin CC50 > 100 µg/mL). In conclusion, although artemisinic was active against promastigotes, the activity of EE fractions should not only be due to this metabolite, still its content was around 1.2 % (w/w). Furthermore, the low toxicity presented by the active fractions is a good sign of a promising continuation in search for the compounds responsible for the antileishmanial activity.

Keywords: Artemisia annua, artemisin; Leishmania amazonensis; ethanol extract; infuse.

Financial support: CNPq; CAPES/PRDAP; Dr. Pedro Mellilo de Magalhães (CPQBA-UNICAMP) for providing the studied specimen.

PN 12 - ISOQUINOLINE ALKALOIDS BIOGUIDED FRACTIONATION FROM TWO Annona SPECIES (ANNONACEAE) FOR in vitro ANTIPROTOZOAAL ACTIVITY

Siqueira CAT1; Santo E2; Galiani J1; Takahashi ET1; Goncalves MIA1; Reimão J2; Tempone AP2; Yoshida M2; Fischer DCH1

1Departamento de Farmácia, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, São Paulo, SP, Brazil. 2Instituto de Química - USP, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

Neglected tropical diseases still remain a severe Public health problem that affects about one billion people, killing or disabling almost one sixth of the world’s population. Limited access to drugs, resistance and low safety of the existing drugs are the main limitations for the treatment and control of leishmaniasis and Chagas disease. Our previous works signalized the promising antiprotozoal potential of the total alkaloid fraction from two Annonaceae species: Annona coriacea Mart. and A. squamosa L. In search for new antiprotozoal compounds, the aim of this research was to identify bioactive fractions and compounds from these species. Leaves of A. coriacea (AC) and A. squamosa (AS) were collected at Águas de Santa Bárbara in the Ecological Reserve of the Instituto Florestal de São Paulo (W: 45°14' 407", S: 22°46' 915") and in a cultivated field at Sabino (W: 21°33' 752", S: 49°34' 953"), respectively, at 345 and 450 Km from São Paulo, in the São Paulo State. Voucher specimens were deposited in the Herbarium of Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo. Dried and powdered leaves (1000 g) were exhaustively extracted, with ethanol (conc.) by cold percolation and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The total alkaloid (TA) fractions were obtained from the ETOH residues (250g AC, 96g AS), following the usual acid-base partition methods. TA (7g AC, 1.8g AS) were fractionated by column chromatography on silica gel 60 with a CH2Cl2/MOH gradient. Fractions were tested in the in vitro activity on promastigote forms of Leishmania (L.) chagasi. For TA, a strain at 200µg/mL, according to the technique described by Tempone et al (Phytomedicine 12, 382, 2005). Chromatographic analysis of the fractions was done and successive fractionation steps are in progress, similarly bio-monitored. Assays indicated that six among 15 and eight of the 14 fractions, respectively, from AC and AS, ranged from 2 to 50% MeOH, are highly active, causing 100% death at the tested concentration. Results are in agreement with the TA antiprotozoal activity found on previous screening. Furthermore it was seen that the high level of activity remained with fractionation, stimulating isolation of the bioactive components with further tests on the parasite amastigotes and also for trypanocidal activity.

Keywords: isoquinoline alkaloids; bioguided fractionation; Annona coriacea Mart.; Annona squamosa L.; Leishmania (L.) chagasi.

Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq.

PN 13 - MODULATORY ACTIVITY OF FLAVONOIDS IN THE HUMAN NEUTROPHIL OXIDATIVE METABOLISM AND PHAGOCYTOSIS STIMULATED VIA FC-GAMMA AND COMPLEMENT RECEPTORS

Santos EOL1; Azzolino AESC1; Santos MF1; Oliveira CA2; Lucisano-Valim VM1

1Departamento de Física e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto/SP - USP. 2Instituto de Química, Universidade Federal de Uberlândia/MG - UFU

Introduction: Tissue damage found in some inflammatory and autoimmune diseases involves excessive neutrophil ROS production, triggered by immune complexes (ICs) via Fc-gamma (FcγR) and complement receptors (CR). Natural products are being investigated in the treatment of diseases caused by over-ROS. The flavonoids is the most important group from the phenolics and diverse among the natural products. So, modulation of both the effector potential of these receptors and ROS generation are important to the maintenance of body homeostasis. Objectives: Evaluation of the modulatory effect of the flavonoids quercetin, galangin, myricetin and kaempferol in the oxidative metabolism and phagocytosis the human neutrophil stimulated via FcγR and CR classes of membrane receptors. Methods and Results: Human neutrophils were isolated by the gelatin method. The tested flavonoids inhibited the neutrophil ROS production, measured by the luminol- and lucigenin-enhanced chemiluminescence assays, in a concentration-dependent manner. Such negative modulatory effect was not dependent on the class of membrane receptor stimulated but it was dependent on their chemical structure and the inhibitory potency of the compounds decreased in the following order: galangin> kaempferol> quercetin> myricetin. At concentrations near the IC50, the flavonoids did not interfere with the neutrophils phagocytosis of IgG-ovalbumin ICs (evaluated by transmission electron microscopy). Conclusion: The flavonoids tested...
herein had a selective and structure dependent negative modulatory effect in the ROS generation process, without impairing the phagocytic processes. These results provide a possible application of flavonoids studied as a drug of natural origin in diseases that focuses on the neutrophils with, for example, rheumatoid arthritis. Simultaneously targeting the selection of new therapeutic targets for a more appropriate treatment of these diseases.

Keywords: Neutrophil; Phagocytosis; Immunocomplexes; Flavonoids; ROS.
Financial support: FAPESP.

PN 14 - PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF LIPOSOMES CONTAINING FLAVONOID - EFFECT OF LIPID COMPOSITION ON THE ENTRAPMENT EFFICIENCY

Librandi APL1; Azzolini AEGS1; Ciampo JGD1; Bentley MVLB2; Oliveira CA2; Valim YML1
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP. 2Faculdade de Agronomia - UFMS.

Flavonoids are a group of polyphenols found in fruits, vegetables, seeds, flowers and red wine. A variety of pharmacological properties have been attributed to these phenolic compounds, such as anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antibacterial and in many cases, they are able to act as antioxidant. Due to their low solubility in water, administration of flavonoids through the systemic route is impractical and therefore, development of an appropriate flavonoid-carrier is of great importance in the clinic. Due to specific structural properties, liposomes have been known to have appreciable potential as drug carrier for a variety of compounds, incorporating hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs into aqueous phase and phospholipid layer, respectively, offering a powerful tool to improve therapeutic effects and to reduce toxicity. For these reasons, the aim of the present study is (1) prepare large unilamellar liposomes (LUVs) containing flavonoids, (2) evaluate the effect of lipid composition (content and type of cholesterol) on the entrapment efficiency of compounds and (3) to characterize the vesicles based on size and zeta potential measurements. The ethanol injection method was used for preparing the LUVs containing or not flavonoids (quercetin, myricetin, kaempferol and galangin). Vesicles are prepared using different lipid composition, including hydrogenated soybean phosphatidylcholine and cholesterol (SPC/chol) or SPC and cholesteryl ethyl ether (SPC/chol-OET) system. The unentrapped flavonoid was separated from LUVs by ultracentrifugation or dialysis. The flavonoid incorporation in LUVs was determined by UV-vis spectrophotometry at specific lnm for each compound, using a calibration curve. The physicochemical characterization of vesicles was performed by laser diffraction using the Zeta Sizer Nano-ZS equipment (Malvern Instruments). The best performance concerning flavonoid incorporation was achieved with the SPC/chol-OET system, considering the encapsulation efficiencies up to 70-90% for all compounds while for SPC/chol, the entrapment was about 35 and 71% for myricetin and galangin, respectively, showing a relation between structure of flavonoid and its incorporation in LUVs. The content of chol or chol-OET also affected the incorporation of flavonoids, which is higher for galangin and kaempferol when low proportions of cholesterol were used. All LUVs obtained have a mean vesicle diameter varied from 150 to 250nm. Considering our results, flavonoid-containing LUVs can be easily prepared by ethanol injection method, which is simple, of low cost and produce vesicles with high incorporation efficiency of all compounds tested. Moreover, the lipid composition can affect the flavonoid incorporation by vesicles, an important point to be considered on selecting a suitable preparation in further investigations.

Keywords: Liposome; Flavonoid; Preparation; Characterization.
Financial support: FAPESP.

PN 15 - RAPID DIFFERENTIATION OF THE SPECIES OF “GUACO” - Mikania laevigata AND Mikania glomerata, BY GC-MS

Mikania glomerata Sprengel and Mikania laevigata Schultz Bip. (Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, Mikaniineae) popularly known as “guaco”, they have been a lot studied due to the medicinal activities of the same species. They are used for the treatment of the fever, rheumatism, flu and respiratory tract diseases. The monographs of both species are in Brazilian Pharmacopoeia. M. laevigata a lot of times it is confused with M. glomerata, and it has been sold as the last. The species mainly of the south of Brazil, where this vegetable has its largest dispersion area. The chemical evaluations of the leaves rinse extracts of M. glomerata and M. laevigata were realized. The dried and undamaged leaves were extracted by 30 seconds with dichloromethane. Aliquots these extracts were filtered and concentrated, for later analysis by GC-MS. This method is advantageous due to the small time spent in the process of extraction, and also due to obtain extracts with little complex mixtures. The flavonoid content of these compounds was analyzed for identify as major substances, coumarin and lupeol when they were cultured in single and mixed cultures. One compound was produced only in the mixed culture of A. tenuissima and N. sphaerica. Interestingly, this fungal combination also showed higher cytotoxic activity against MDAMB-453 cells than individual cultures. In addition, the production of the cytotoxic diterpene aphidicolin by N. sphaerica has not been changed either by P. immersa or by P. betae. However, aphidicolin production was decreased when N. sphaerica was cultured together with A. tenuissima. Finally, P. betae appears to decrease cytotoxic activity produced by A. tenuissima against SF295 and HCT-8, since the mixed culture extract showed lower cytotoxicity compared to the single A. tenuissima culture. These results provide a possible application of flavonoids studied as a drug of natural origin in diseases that focuses on the neutrophils with, for example, rheumatoid arthritis. Simultaneously targeting the selection of new therapeutic targets for a more appropriate treatment of these diseases.

Keywords: Endophytic fungi; mixed cultures; cytotoxicity.
Financial support: FAPESP.
PN 17 - THE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF _Lychnophora mart_ (BRAZILIAN ARNICA) IN 1,2-DIMETHYLHYDRAZINE INDUCED EXPERIMENTAL COLON CARCINOGENESIS

Fernandes CFR1; Lopes NP2; Tunatti A1; Silva API; Garcia SB1
1Departamento de Patologia, Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto; 2Departamento de Física e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo.

**Introduction:** Aberrant crypt foci (ACF) and colon rectal mucosal epithelial cell proliferation (PONAA) have been shown to be increased in patients with colon cancer and have been largely used for early detection of factors that influence colorectal carcinogenesis in rats. It is known that the colon cancer is associated to an increased CDX-2 expression, which leads to the excessive production of prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) that in turn forms a stimulatory loop with many biologic functions, including that of increasing cell proliferation. **Objective:** As vast amount of the native Brazilian plant species have not yet been chemically or biologically evaluated. The present study was aimed in collaborating with the search for medical properties of the native Brazilian flora, and designed specifically to evaluate _Lychnophora ericoides_ (LE) for its potential inhibitory properties against the formation in the colon of putative preneoplastic lesions. **Materials and Methods:** Fifty male Wistar rats were randomly divided into five groups. The groups G1 to G4 were given four injections of the carcinogen 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH). The group G2 received _Lychnophora ericoides_ (LE) extracts for 6 weeks. The groups G3 and G4 received LE for 4 weeks and 2 weeks respectively, at the post initiation and initiation phases of colon carcinogenesis. The group G5 was the control. **Results:** Forty-two days after the first injections of DMH for the neoplastic induction, we observed a statistically significant decrease in number of aberrant crypt foci (ACF), CDX-2 expression and an attenuation of the increase in cell proliferation (PONAA) induced by DMH in all the LE-treated groups. **Conclusion:** Thus, we concluded that _Lychnophora ericoides_ extracts were effective against the development of cancer. These data suggest that LE has a protective influence on the process of colon carcinogenesis, suppressing both the initiation and the promotion of colon carcinogenesis.

**Keywords:** Aberrant crypt foci; cell proliferation; CDX-2; 1,2-dimethylhydrazine; _Lychnophora ericoides_.

PN 18 - TYROSOL QUANTIFICATION IN _Glomerella cingulata_ EXTRACTS AFTER DIFFERENT CULTURE CONDITIONS

Guinardes DD1; Borges KB1; Bonato PS1; Pupo MT1
1Departamento de Ciências Farmacêuticas, 2Departamento de Física e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - SP, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Tyrosol has been identified as an auto regulatory molecule that presents important implications on the dynamics of growth and morphogenesis in Candida albicans. Interestingly, we have isolated tyrosol from several bioactive endophytic fungi cultures. So, we hypothesized it might have some quorum-sensing role in those microorganisms. **Objective:** To verify the applicability of a validated HPLC method quantification of tyrosol in liquid Czapem medium. **Materials and Methods:** Analytical HPLC analyses were carried out using gradient mobile phase, starting with acetonitrile:water (1:9) and increasing up to acetonitrile (100%) in 30 minutes, 1 mL min-1 flow rate, in a ZORBAX column of putative preneoplastic lesions. **Results:** Correlation between tyrosol production in µg/ml with different culture conditions was satisfactorily obtained. Cultivation at pH 5.0, 30°C, 120 rpm for 6 days was shown to be the most promising culture condition for tyrosol production. **Conclusion:** Tyrosol quantitative method validation previously established showed to be applicable for the analysis of tyrosol in liquid Czapem medium.

**Keywords:** Tyrosol; _Glomerella cingulata_; endophytic fungi; HPLC.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

PN 19 - EVALUATION OF THE ANTI-ALLERGIC ACTIVITY OF FLAVONOIDS FROM _Bidens sulphurea_ USING RBL-2H3 CELLS BASED BIOSENSOR

Valeri FCB; Lama MIPFM; Silva DB; Oliveira DCP; Naal RMZG
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Mast cells participate in many biological processes responsible for allergic diseases such as asthma and rhinitis. The RBL-2H3 cells line has been used as a model to study the regulated secretion in mast cells. These cells, stimulated by an antigen, release chemical mediators of allergic response as b-hexosaminidase enzyme [b-hex] which is used as a biological signal in this cell-based biosensor model. The biological assay to quantify b-hex can be used to monitor the potentiality of organic molecules, as flavonoids, to inhibit degranulation and allergic processes. **Objective:** The goal of this work is to study the antiallergic activity of flavonoids isolated from _Bidens sulphurea_ (Asteraceae), a plant very common in Brazilian territory. **Methodology:** Cells were sensitized overnight with anti-DNP-IgE in a 96 well plate. In the next day, they were washed using Tyrode’s buffer and stimulated by the specific antigen, DNP-BSA, in the presence of flavonoids. The b-hex were quantified using a fluorometric substrate, named methylumbelliferyne, measured in a fluorescence microplate reader, at wavelengths equal to 360 and 450 nm for excitation and emission, respectively. **Results and Discussion:** Quercetin ([Cg]c=4.6µM) has shown potent inhibitory activity. However, when glycosides are substituted on C-3 position of the flavonoid, it can be observed a reduced activity as found to 3-O-d-galactopyranosylquercetin ([Cg]c=8.6µM), 3-O-b-d-glucopyranosylquercetin ([Cg]c=7.5µM), 3-(O6-transcaffeil) b-D-galactopyranosylquercetin ([Cg]c=10.4µM) and 3-O-b-D-glucopyranosylquercetin ([Cg]c=23.5µM). Comparison of the last one and structures containing -NGor group on C-2 position of the glycosides revealed that the activities can be improved, but it is still smaller than quercetin. The same behavior was observed for luteolin ([Cg]c=12.5µM) when compared to 6-C-D-glucopyranosyluteolin ([Cg]c=22.3µM - 40% inhibition) and 8-b-D-glucopyranosyluteolin ([Cg]c=22.3µM - 40% inhibition). Besides, it was also observed, for glycosilated quercetin, the stereochemy of hydroxyl group on C-4 position of the glycoside doesn’t cause a significant change on antiiallergic activity of the flavonoid. **Conclusion:** Flavonoids isolated from _Bidens sulphurea_ can inhibit b-hexosaminidase release and allergic response.

**Keywords:** b-hexosaminidase; Flavonoids; Mast cells; Biosensor; _Bidens sulphurea_.

QM 01 - SOLUTION-PHASE SYNTHESIS AND CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY OF PROLINE-CONTAINING DIKETOPIPERAZINE

Martins MB, Campo VL, Carvalho I
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo.

Diketopiperazines (DKPs) are peculiar heterocyclic systems presenting spatially defined amino acid side chains around a proteolysis-resistant peptide-mimicking scaffold, thus constituting a rich source of new biologically active compounds. Despite many naturally occurring analogs, additional chemical variety can be assessed by combinatorial chemistry, through a number of conventional procedures that lead to intramolecular cyclization of selected dipeptides. Proline-containing amide bonds adopt a cis conformation, which favours head-to-tail ring closure, contributing for the study of DKP formation reactions. In addition, proline amino acid is extensively present in DKPs isolated from natural products which show a wide spectrum of biological properties. The aim of this work was to synthesize cyclo(L-Pro-L-Ser) from conveniently protected amino acid building blocks by solution-phase protocols and to evaluate the cytotoxic activity over tumoral cell lines. The synthesis of the DKP of interest involved the amino deprotection of FAP moc-L-
Ser benzyl ester with 20% piperdine in DMP, followed by coupling reactions of the resultant L-Ser-OBn (94%) with the amino acid Afmoc-L-Pro in the presence of the coupling reagents PyBOP, HOBt and the base DIEA, dissolved in acetonitrile, being obtained the dipeptide Afmoc-L-Pro-L-Ser-OBn in 80% yield. In the final step, the dipeptide was cyclized in the presence of 20% piperdine in DMP, given that after the well known Afmoc cleavage, the dipeptide presumably reacts intramolecularly by nucleophilic attack of its free amino group towards its terminal carboxyl with displacement of OBn. Stirring the mixture at room temperature for 2.5 h furnished cyclo(L-Pro-L-Ser) in 88% yield, whilst the cyclization reaction carried out in open vessels under microwave conditions in a microwave oven [200 W] at 163°C led to the total consumption of the starting material after 4 min and to the generation of the correspondent DKP as the major product in higher and satisfactory yield of 82%. Structures were assigned by 1H and 13C NMR and confirmed by HRMS. Cyclo[L-Pro-L-Ser] was subjected to in vitro cytotoxicity assays against the following human tumor cell lines: MDA-MB435 (breast), SF-295 (glioblastoma) and HCT-8 (colon), showing respectively 15.2 ± 11.3%, 28.7 ± 4.2% and 62.8 ± 1.3% cell growth inhibition at 5µg/mL, as judged by the classical MTT method. In conclusion, compared to the conventional procedure, microwave-assisted synthesis provided cyclo[L-Pro-L-Ser] in higher yields and in shorter reaction times, although both methods have successfully furnished the desired product. The proline-containing DKP showed low cytotoxicity for human breast cancer and glioblastoma, but a high level of cell growth inhibition was observed for HCT-8 human colon tumoral cells.

**Keywords**: diketopiperazine; proline; intramolecular cyclization; microwave-assisted chemistry; cytotoxicity.

**Financial support**: Laboratório de Oncologia Experimental research group from Universidade Federal do Ceará and FAPESP.

**QM 02 - SYNTHESIS AND ANTI-Mycobacterium Tuberculosis ACTIVITY OF RUTHENIUM COMPLEXES**

Pavan FR1, Poehlholz GV2, Santos ACB1, Miyata MA1, Batista AA1, Seto CV1, Leite CQ1

1Departamento Ciências Biológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, UNESP - Araraquara, SP, Brazil. 2Departamento de Química, UFSCar -São Carlos, SP, Brazil. 3Instituto Adolfo Lutz, Laboratório de Riboneto Preto, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

**Introduction**: WHO estimates that 5% of the 9 million new cases of tuberculosis notified each year are resistant to the standard treatment: a 6-month course of the first-line drugs isoniazid and rifampicin. Eastern Europe and parts of China were hard struck by such multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). Baku, Azerbaijan, held the record with a hair-raising 22.3% of new tuberculosis cases being MDR-TB (WHO, 2008). Objective: Screening the Ruthenium complexes to discover new drugs that can be used to treat disease caused by M. Tuberculosis (MDR-TB). Material and Methods: According to the methodology of Collins & Franzblau (Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 41, 1004-1009, 1997), the anti-M. Tuberculosis activity of the tested compound and standard drug isoniazid were determined in triplicate by using of the Microplate Alamar Blue Assay (MABA). Complexes cis-[RuL2(P-P)2], P-P = dppe or dppe, and (Ru[pic]$_2$(PF$_6$)$_2$) were synthesized following the literature procedures (Bautista et al 1991). Characterization data for these complexes were in agreement with the previously published data. dppm: yield: 91 mg (78%); IR: 1654 (ν$_C=O$); 1341 (ν$_C=O$); UV-Vis (CH$_2$Cl$_2$); λ$_{max}$ nm (ε): 250 sh (47000), 337 (5500). Calcd for C$_{41}$H$_{34}$P$_2$NO$_4$F$_2$Ru; C = 59.16; H = 4.25; N = 1.23. Found: C = 58.78; H = 4.15; N = 1.00%. 31P($^1$H) NMR: (ppm) P$_a$ = -15.5; P$_b$ = 1.8; P$_c$ = -7.7. E$_{el}$ (Ru/Ru$^+$): 1.49 V. dppp: yield: 96 mg (80%); IR: 1666 (ν$_C=O$); 1337 (ν$_C=O$); UV-Vis (CH$_2$Cl$_2$); λ$_{max}$ nm (ε): 250 sh (47000), 337 (5500). Calcd for C$_{43}$H$_{34}$P$_2$NO$_4$Ru; C = 59.80; H = 4.50; N = 1.20. Found: C = 59.60; H = 4.50; N = 1.13%. 31P($^1$H) NMR: δ (ppm) PA = 58.1; P$_a$ = 52.1; P$_b$ = 46.3 and P$_c$ = 46.3. E$_{el}$ (Ru/Ru$^+$): 1.51 V. Results: The complexes presented MIC values, 0.78 µg/mL for the dppm; 0.26 µg/mL for the dppe and >50 µg/mL for the [Ru[pic]$_2$(PF$_6$)$_2$]. Conclusion: Some of the complexes presented MIC values better than those observed for some compounds in treatment disease caused by M. tuberculosis.

**Keywords**: Antimycobacterial agents; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; MABA; Ruthenium (II) complexes.

**Financial support**: CNPq, CAPES, FINEP, PRONEX and FAPESP.

**QM 03 - SYNTHESIS OF NEW ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS DESIGNED BY MOLECULAR HYBRIDIZATION**

Campos HC, Spuri DAF, Veloso MP, Viegas-Junior C

Laboratório de Fitocinética e Química Medicinal, Universidade Federal de Alfenas, Alfenas-MG.

**Introduction**: Alzheimer disease (AD) is a severe and incurable neuropathology characterized for progressive disturb in memory and other cognitive functions, affecting social and occupational behavior. Hitting 25 millions of people in the world, AD is considered the main cause of degenerative demency in individuals over 60 years old. With life expectancy increase of worldwide population, illnesses associate to longevi ty such as AD and Parkinson, perform a big challenge where the development of more efficient and safe therapeutic action becomes the main target for the scientific staff. Based on evidences that AD occurs with decrease of central cholinergic function, effective new drugs have been planned as acetylcholinesterase inhibitors, designed to act as symbiotic compounds, showing both anti-inflammatory and acethylcholinesterase inhibitors. Methods and results: A convergent approach was proposed to the synthesis of the target compounds, using 3-hydroxybenzoic acid (1) and 4-piperidine methanol (2) as starting materials. In the first stage of the synthetic sequence, carboxylic acid 1 was converted into the correspondent methyl ester (3), by reaction with MeOH/ H$_2$SO$_4$ in 95% yield. The ester 3 was then reacted with hydrazine hydrate to furnish the key-intermediate 3-hydroxy-benzohydrazide (4). In a second synthetic sequence, 4-piperidine methanol (2) was used as starting material to the preparation of the key N-benzylpiperidine-4-carbaldehyde (5) by reductive amination of 2 with benzaldehyde, followed by oxidation with PCC/DMSO, in 45% yield, after two steps. The convergent synthetic sequence was completed by the condensation of aldehyde 5 and hydrazide 4, to furnish N-(1-benzylpiperidin-4-yl) methylene)3-hydroxybenzohydrazide (6). In a final step, compound 6 could be converted in the target carbamate-hydrate compounds by reaction with various substituted isocyanides. Conclusion: The synthetic route planned to the preparation of the target compounds was optimized and led to the advanced key-intermediate 6 by a convergent manner, in good global yield. At the moment, we are concluding the synthesis of the desired carbamate series to evaluate the anti-inflammatory and anti-cholinesterase profile, and possible pharmacophoric contributions of the carbamoyl moiety in the acetylcholinesterase inhibition.

**Keywords**: Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors; Alzheimer Disease; Medicinal Chemistry; Molecular Hybridization.

**TF 01 - A HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHIC ASSAY FOR CIPROFLOXACIN HYDROCHLORIDE OPH-OHLAMIC SOLUTION**

Cazedey ECL1, Perez DP2, Salgado HRN1,2

1Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciências Farmacêuticas. 2Departamento de Fármacos e Medicamentos, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP, Araraquara (SP), Brasil.

**Introduction**: Ciprofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic with a broad spectrum of activity used in the prophylaxis and treatment of a wide range of bacterial infection. Ciprofloxacin is the most widely prescribed fluoroquinolones in the world, followed by ofloxacin. The objective of the current study
Ultraviolet detection was developed and validated. The method is highly sensitive, simple, precise, accurate and selective in pharmaceutical preparations.

The mobile phase consisted of acetic acid 2.5%, methanol and acetonitrile (70:15:15, v/v/v). High purity water Milli-Q was used as solvent. The liquid chromatographic system, used in the present study, consisted of a Waters chromatograph equipped with Waters 1525 pump binary grade, Rheodyne Breeze 7725i injection valve with a 20 µL loop and UV-Vis Waters 2487 detector. The separation was performed at temperature of 21 ± 2°C, on a reversed phase Symmetry Waters C18 column (250 mm x 4.6 mm i.d., 5 µm particle size). UV detection of the analyte was carried out at 275 nm. The flow rate of 1.5 mL min⁻¹ was maintained.

Results and Discussion: Linear calibration plots for the ciprofloxacin hydrochloride assay method were obtained over the calibration range of 1.06-0.1 µg mL⁻¹. The correlation coefficient obtained was 0.9994 (n = 6), with slope and intercept were 119062 and 38613, respectively. The results exhibited an excellent correlation existed between the peak area and concentration of the analyte. The precision and robustness were assessed as repeatability, intermediate precision and varying the conditions room temperature and analyst. The RSD% values of the measurements was 3.39 and 3.77% for precision and intermediate precision, respectively, and 2.02% for robustness, confirming good precision and robustness of the proposed method.

The accuracy of the method was established by recovery experiments. This study was employed by addition of known amounts of ciprofloxacin hydrochloride to the samples. The recovery experiments for ciprofloxacin hydrochloride showed medium recovery of 100.11%.

The mobile phase consisted of acetic acid 2.5%, methanol and acetonitrile (70:15:15, v/v/v). High purity water Milli-Q was used as solvent. The liquid chromatographic system, used in the present study, consisted of a Waters chromatograph equipped with Waters 1525 pump binary grade, Rheodyne Breeze 7725i injection valve with a 20 µL loop and UV-Vis Waters 2487 detector. The separation was performed at temperature of 21 ± 2°C, on a reversed phase Symmetry Waters C18 column (250 mm x 4.6 mm i.d., 5 µm particle size). UV detection of the analyte was carried out at 275 nm. The flow rate of 1.5 mL min⁻¹ was maintained. Results and Discussion: Linear calibration plots for the ciprofloxacin hydrochloride assay method were obtained over the calibration range of 1.06-0.1 µg mL⁻¹. The correlation coefficient obtained was 0.9994 (n = 6), with slope and intercept were 119062 and 38613, respectively. The results exhibited an excellent correlation existed between the peak area and concentration of the analyte. The precision and robustness were assessed as repeatability, intermediate precision and varying the conditions room temperature and analyst. The RSD% values of the measurements was 3.39 and 3.77% for precision and intermediate precision, respectively, and 2.02% for robustness, confirming good precision and robustness of the proposed method.

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TF 04 - CHARACTERIZATION OF SOLID DISPERSION Piroxicam WITH Polyethylene GLYCOL

Vieira MMS, Silva AA, Luis Freitas LAP
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP

Introduction: One of the most effective methods to improve the solubility of poorly water-soluble drugs is their incorporation into solid dispersions. Piroxicam, PX, is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug and it is a poorly water-soluble drug, classified as class 2 in the Biopharmaceutical Classification System. PX association with hydrophilic materials to improve solubility has been extensively studied and a recent alternative is the hot melt technique, where drug is melted together with soluble carriers. Objective: The aim of this work was to evaluate solid dispersions and physical mixtures of PX and polyethylene glycol 4000 (PEG 4000) or polyethylene glycol 6000 (PEG 6000), and to evaluate the physical and chemical interactions and drug polymorphism. Materials and Methodology: Solid dispersion (SD) and physical mixtures (PM) containing piroxicam and PEG 4000 or 6000 were prepared at the ratios of 1:1, 1:4 and 4:1. SD where prepared by the melting method. A calorimeter DSC 50 Shimadzu was used to obtain thermograms at the temperature range of 0-30ºC, at a heating rate of 10ºC/min and under nitrogen atmosphere with flow rate of 50ml/min. The infrared spectra where obtained in a FTIR Nicolet Protege 460 the samples where prepared in KBr discs. X-ray diffraction studies where taken in X-ray diffractometer D500S Siemens, between 2 to 50º. Results: Infrared spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction analysis did not indicate interactions among PX and PEGs 4000 and 6000 in SD and PM, neither an evidence of drug polymorphism. The peaks size changed proportionally to the contents of drug and carrier in the solid dispersion, e.g., when drug ratio was higher (4:1), the curves showed a shape similar to the profile of pure drug. DSC thermograms showed a possible interaction among PX and PEGs 4000 and 6000 at the 1:1 ratio in SD and PM, because changes occurred in melting points and fusion enthalpy occurred when compared to values for drug and carriers alone. Conclusion: The carriers PEGs 4000 and 6000 are useful to prepare solid dispersions containing PX, as demonstrated by the results in the analysis of the DSC, infrared spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction. No interactions occurred, neither an evidence of drug polymorphism. The possible interaction showed in the DSC 1:1 ratio was not confirmed by other analysis.

Keywords: piroxicam; solid dispersion; DSC; infrared spectroscopy; X-ray diffraction.

Financial support: CNPq; FAPESP.

TF 05 - COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ACID-BASE TITRATION AND FLAME PHOTOMETRY FOR DETERMINATION OF Li2CO3 WITH AS RAW MATERIAL AND PRODUCT DONE

Carneiro ZA1, Pereira MB2, Pires NL3
1Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto. 2Universidade de Uberaba, MG. 3Centro Federal de Formação Tecnológica de Minas Gerais - Campus Araxá.

The lithium carbonate (Li2CO3) is often referred to as drug "antimanic" but in many parts of the world is regarded as a drug "stabilizing of the metal condition" because of its action in the primary prevention of the mood swings in patients with bipolar affective disorder (manic-depressive). Commercially can be found with the name of CARBOLITIUM® (300 mg) or CARBOLITIM CR® (450 mg), the latter being prolonged action. However, this procedure spends large amounts of reagents and is more subject to error. It is necessary to seek simple techniques that allow smaller generation of waste and decrease the amount of material and spent determinations that are as effective as the methodologies that already exist. Under these conditions, we propose to evaluate the use of a flame photometry as alternative technique for determining the lithium carbonate in raw material, as well as finished product. For comparison performed all analyses (n = 4) using the official method recommended (USP) and then comparing the results obtained with the method proposed for this. For this, use the Student's t test. For a significance level of 5% and 3 degrees of freedom, the critical value (tabled) from t is 2.35. Obtained a value of tcalculated equal to 2.08 for raw material. For the finished product this value was 0.95. Thus, in both situations have tcalculated < ttabled so that the results using both methods are statistically equal. The main advantages, the photometry of flame generates little amount of waste, is faster and simpler than the method recommended. So it appears that it is feasible the use of a flame photometry for determination of Li2CO3 in both types of samples.

Keywords: lithium carbonate; flame photometry.

TF 06 - DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF ZINC PHTHALOCYANINE LOADED PCL NANOPARTICLES FOR PHOTO-DYNAMIC THERAPY USE

Soares MV, Ramos Junior PRS, Oliveira MR, Ricci-Junior E
Departamento de Medicamentos, Faculdade de Farmácia, UFRJ.

Nanocarriers as polymeric nanoparticles (Nps) have been used to overcome drugs insolubility problems and improve bioavailability and target. Zinc phthalocyanine (ZnPc) is a second generation of photosensitizer used in cancer photodynamic therapy. However, it is hydrophobic and insoluble in acceptable physiologically soluble. The objective of this work is the development and characterization of poly-4-caprolactone (PCL) nanoparticles to load ZnPc for photodynamic therapy use. Nps were prepared using nanoprecipitation method. Nanoprecipitation involves the dispersion of the polymer and the photosensitizer in acetone, which is added into an aqueous phase containing a surfactant under moderate stirring. The acetone was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure and the suspension of Nps was centrifugated and freeze-dried. Nps were prepared with different amounts of polymer, surfactant, organic solvent and aqueous phase to modify the particle size. Size distribution and morphology were analyzed by laser light scattering and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Encapsulation efficiency was determined by a fluorescence emission method. The fluorescence emission intensity was correlated with the ZnPc concentration in acetone (µg/ml) to obtain the standard curve. The standard solutions were excited at 602 nm and the fluorescence emission spectra recorded between 630 to 730 nm using a spectrofluorimeter. ZnPc standard solution and ZnPc loaded Nps were also analyzed for fluorescence emission for spectroscopic characterization. The smallest nanoparticles were obtained from two samples prepared in triplate containing 50 mg (A) or 100 mg PCL (B), 25 ml acetone, 0.3 mg ZnPc and 50 ml aqueous phase (1% surfactant). The Nps have a mean diameter of 259.1 ± 2.1 nm (A) and 341.2 ± 4.5 nm (B), a narrow size distribution with a polydispersity index of 0.11 ± 0.03 (A) and 0.11 ± 0.02 (B), smooth surface and spherical shape. The process yield was 33.5 ± 1.8% (A) and 62.3 ± 4.5% (B). The intensity of fluorescence emission of ZnPc correlated linearly with the concentration over the 0.02 - 0.1 µg/ml ZnPc range. The precision of the standard curve was below 5%. The correlation coefficient was 0.9999, with excellent linearity. The encapsulation efficiency was 45 ± 3.7% (A) and 57 ± 1.9% (B). ZnPc loaded Nps maintains its spectroscopic behavior after encapsulation. Nanoprecipitation is an adequate method to encapsulate ZnPc in PCL nanoparticles with nanometric size and satisfactory encapsulation efficiency.

Keywords: nanoparticle; zinc phthalocyanine; PCL; photodynamic therapy; cancer.
TF 07 - DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF DICLOFENAC SODIUM IN PLASMA BY HPLC
Aguir AF, Galtani CM
Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil.

Diclofenac sodium is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with pronounced analgesic and antipyretic properties. It is widely used in the long-term treatment such as rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis. Nevertheless, it produces a relatively high incidence of gastrointestinal side effects such as irritation, ulceration and eventually perforation in the gastric wall. Several analytical methods have been described for the quantification of diclofenac sodium in plasma based on different extraction procedure. In this study, the development and validation of a high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method for determination of diclofenac sodium concentration in plasma for pharmacokinetic studies is described. The procedure used for sample preparation was based on the liquid-liquid extraction by using a mixture of hexane:diethyl ether (1:1, v/v) as extracting solvent and the analysis of diclofenac sodium was carried out on a C18 analytical column (125 mm × 4.6mm i.d.; 5 μm particle size, LinchoCrAIB) using a mobile phase consisting of acetic acid (pH 2.5, 0.7 mol/l):acetonitrile (1:1, v/v), at a flow-rate of 1 ml/min. The method showed a recovery of 100.3% and the coefficients of variation in the precision and accuracy studies were below 12%. The proposed method presented quantitation limit of the 0.1 μg/ml and was linear up to a concentration of the 80 μg/ml and it is enough for application to pharmacokinetic studies.

Keywords: Diclofenac sodium; HPLC; Validation.

TF 08 - EFFECT OF CATIONIC POLYMER FORMULATION ON THE IONTOPHORETIC DELIVERY OF DOXORUBICIN
Taveira ST, Nomizo A, Lopez RFV
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-USP

Introduction: Doxorubicin (DOX) and its bioactive derivatives are among the most widely used anticancer drugs in chemotherapy treatment. Due to the various side effects, topical chemotherapy could be an interesting alternative to treat skin cancer with reduced toxicity. Nevertheless, the superficial lipophilic layer of the skin, the stratum corneum, constitutes a major barrier to the cutaneous delivery of hydrophilic and charged molecules such as DOX. The application of iontophoresis, to drive molecules into the skin, can improve DOX skin penetration. Objectives: The aim of this work was to investigate DOX percutaneous absorption and retention in the skin with the application of iontophoresis. The convective flow contribution to the overall electrotransport of DOX was also elucidated for non-ionic gel of hydroxyethylcellulose (HEC) and cationic gel of chitosan. Materials and Methods: DOX 0.5% was dispersed in water, HEC and Chitosan gel. All formulations contained 119 mM of NaCl and pH 5.5. Experiments were performed in vitro using vertical, flow-through diffusion cells, dermatomed porcine skin and Ag/AgCl electrodes. DOX transport from anode compartment was followed over a period of 6h at a constant current of 0.5mA/cm². In addition, so that electroosmotic and electrorepulsive contributions of DOX delivery could be distinguished, the DOX formulations also contained the electroosmotic marker acetaminophen, at the same molar concentration as DOX. Results: It was observed that iontophoresis of DOX increased significantly the skin permeation and skin retention of the drug. The electroosmotic flow was dramatically reduced when DOX was added to the non-ionic gel indicating that the drug interacts with negative charges of the skin. Interestingly, electroosmosis was also significantly reduced when the iontophoresis of the chitosan gel, in the absence of DOX, was performed. Consequently, electroosmotic marker transport from this gel almost disappeared when the positively charged drug was added to the cationic gel. Chitosan seems to interact with negative charges of the skin, hence, reducing electroosmotic flow but also releasing DOX from interactions with these sites and thus improving its diffusion to deeper skin layers. Conclusions: Iontophoresis increased significantly not only the permeation, but also the skin retention of DOX. Despite the fact that iontophoresis of chitosan gels decreased significantly the electroosmotic flow, it improved DOX diffusion through deeper layers of the skin, probably by competing with the drug for stratum corneum negative charge sites.

Keywords: Doxorubicin; Iontophoresis; electroosmotic flow.

TF 09 - EFFICACY OF DERMOCOSMETIC FORMULATIONS CONTAINING DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL (DMAE) AND ACETIL HEXAPEPTIDE-3
Tadini KA, Gianeti MD, Maia-Campos PMBG
Departamento de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP

Amongst the many active substances launched in the cosmetic market to treat and prevent skin ageing, dimetilaminoetanol (DMAE) and acetyl hexapeptide-3 should be emphasized, since these substances have been widely used in cosmetic formulations for that purpose. However, there are few studies in scientific literature that have conclusive data about the effectiveness and mechanism of action of these substances in the skin ageing. So, the aim of the present study was the clinical efficacy evaluation of dermocosmetic formulations containing DMAE or acetyl hexapeptide-3 by using Skin Biophysical Techniques. For this purpose, four formulations containing batyl alcohol and lecithin or C12-20 acid PEG-8 ester stabilized by different polymers (hydroxyethylcellulose or acrylate copolymer) were prepared. They were supplemented or not (vehicle) with 10% of a solution containing 0.05% acetyl hexapeptide-3 or 5% DMAE acedamidobenzoate and submitted to stability tests and sensorial analysis. For clinical efficacy studies, formulations were applied to the volar forearm and face of 40 female volunteers. Skin conditions in terms of skin moisture and skin mechanical properties [skin viscoelasticity and anisotropy] were evaluated by using Skin Biophysical Techniques [Corneometer® CM 825, Cutometer® SEM 575 and Reviscorner® RV80C, respectively] before and after a 14 and 28-day period of daily application. In the stability tests and sensorial analysis, it could be observed that the formulation containing C12-20 acid PEG-8 ester and acrylate copolymer was the most stable and showed the best sensorial attributes, and consequently was chosen as the vehicle for efficacy studies. The skin moisture evaluation showed that all formulations, containing or not the active substances under study provoked an enhancement in face skin water content of the stratum corneum. On the other hand, the formulations containing acetyl hexapeptide-3 altered skin anisotropy because they reduced the coefficient of variation (CV) of multidirectional RRTM (resonance running time measurements taken in 4 different directions 0°, 45°, 90° and 135°), which is a parameter inversely proportional to the speed of propagation of the emitted ultrasound wave at the skin surface and can suggest an increase of the skin firmness. The formulations under study did not provoke any significant alteration in skin viscoelasticity. Under the present experimental conditions it was possible to conclude that acetyl hexapeptide-3 can be used in cosmetic formulations in order to enhance anti-ageing effects of cosmetic formulations, since this substance reduced CV values of multidirectional RRTM, improving skin anisotropy.

Keywords: dimetilaminoetanol; acetyl hexapeptide-3; skin; Skin Biophysical Techniques.
The harmful effects of sunlight ultraviolet radiation, have led to the widespread use of topical sunscreens preparations. However, recent in vitro and animal studies have reported estrogen-like activity for some sunscreens, showing systemic absorption for these molecules. Thus, to reduce the toxic effects of sunscreens, it has been used the inclusion of sunscreen in different release systems like cyclodextrins (CD) and liposomes (Lipo). The main purpose of this work consists of including the sunscreen agent octylmethoxycinnamate (OMC) in release systems CD and Lipo; the development of Structure XL ®gel cream formulations containing the release systems; and the assessment of the effectiveness of four formulations developed (formulation with 8% w/w of free OMC, formulation with β-CD/OMC complex, formulation with Lipo/OMC complex and formulation with 50% of β-CD/OMC + 50% of Lipo/OMC). The method used to include OMC in the β-cyclodextrin cavity was the Kneading method. The sunscreen liposomal preparation was obtained by swelling the dry phospholipids/OMC film. In vitro SPF was measured using the methodology of Mansur (1986). Where, absorbance values of each preparation were determined from 290 to 320 nm, using a Shimadzu UV-1601 UV-visible spectrophotometer. In vivo SPF and water resistance were carried out using the methodology of COLIPA (2006). The test products were applied in the amount of 2 mg/cm² in the back of the volunteer’s. UV Simulator Model 601 was used as the source of radiation. Each sample was tested in 10 human volunteers (age 18-42, gender: female) of skin phototypes I, II and III. The water resistance has been determined applying the subject for two 20-min immersions with moderate activity in water. In vitro SPF values: formulation with free OMC = 14.65 ± 0.09, with β-CD/OMC complex = 14.80 ± 0.510, with Lipo/OMC complex = 15.05 ± 0.53 and with both complexes = 14.67 ± 0.26. There is no significant statistical difference between in vitro SPF values for all formulations developed (P = 0.600). In vivo SPF values: same formulation with free OMC = 8.4 ± 1.7, with β-CD/OMC complex = 8.5 ± 1.5, with Lipo/OMC complex = 11.0 ± 1.3 and with both complexes = 11.6 ± 1.6. After immersions in vivo SPF values: formulation with free OMC = 7.3 ± 1.6, with β-CD/OMC complex = 6.5 ± 0.9, with Lipo/OMC complex = 10.3 ± 2.2 and with both complexes = 9.5 ± 1.4. There is no significant statistical difference among the formulation with both complexes (β-CD/OMC + Lipo/OMC) and with Lipo/OMC complex and between formulation with free OMC and with β-CD/OMC complex (P > 0.05). The formulation containing the complex Lipo/OMC had higher SPF in vivo and resistance to water, due to the ability of liposome to interact and penetrate in the stratum corneum.

Keywords: octylmethoxycinnamate; cyclodextrins; liposomes; SPF; water resistance.

Financial support: Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES), Farmácia Universitária/UFRJ; LabCQ/UFRJ.

TF 11 - EVALUATION OF LIQUID CRYSTAL FORMULATION FOR PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY: STABILITY AND TESTS

Petrilli R1, Carollo ARH1, Rossetti FC2, Oliveira KT3, Lamamorta YO, Bentley MVLB1

1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, 2Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto-USP

Photodynamic Therapy (PDT) is a medical treatment which employs the combination of light and a drug (photosensitizer) to bring about a cytoxic effect to cancerous or otherwise unwanted tissue. It is a great promise thanks to its dual-selective mode of action. Firstly, a photosensitizer of negligible dark toxicity is introduced into the body and accumulates preferentially in rapidly dividing cells. When the drug reaches an appropriate ratio of accumulation in diseased versus healthy tissue, a carefully regulated light dose is shone onto the diseased tissue. Light activates the drug and elicits the toxic action. The amount of light needed to be large enough to cause the desired response in the tissue, but small enough to spare the surrounding (and incidentally illuminated) healthy tissue from extensive damage. Shortly after treatment, the damaged cells become necrotic, or su.bsequently modified. The aim of this work was the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic studies of liquid crystal formulations containing octylmethoxycinnamate (OMC), oleic acid and water, seeking the increase of the cutaneous penetration of the chlorin in the skin, for skin cancer PDT. Studies of formulation for application in PDT with desirable characteristics of permeation and retention on skin were carried out through ternary diagrams monoolein/oleic acid/water, on different temperatures and times. One formulation was then chosen and turbidimetry of the sample was monitored through 72 hours. Permeation and retention in vitro tests were also conducted for the formulation associated with a chlorin, using fluorescence intensity to quantify the chlorin. It was observed through ternary diagrams that most of the formulations tested showed up to be stable over time tracked (2 weeks). Was then chosen a formulation of hexagonal phase, which also showed good stability through turbidimetry during monitored time (72 hours). Permeation and retention in vitro tests showed that the drug remained trapped in the stratum corneum (SC) and [epidermis + dermis] and was not detected in the permeation solution. The formulation tested presented good characteristics for application on photodynamic therapy, using the chlorin as photosensitizer.

Keywords: Photodynamic Therapy; liquid crystal; ternary diagram and photosensitizer.

Financial support: CNPq; FAPESP.
incorporated in w/o ME are mediated mainly by inhibition of MMPs activity once no effect of this flavonoid was observed against the UV-induced AP-1.

Keywords: Quercetin; W/O microemulsion; UV irradiation; Metalloproteinases.

Financial support: CAPES; FAPESP; NIH.

**TF 13 - INFLUENCE OF EMULSIFICATION TEMPERATURE IN THE FORMATION OF NANO-EMULSIONS CONTAINING ANDIROBA SEED OIL**

Oliveira BR, Oliveira ECV, Rocha-Filho PA.

Department of Pharmaceutical Science, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Brazil.

**Purpose:** To determine the influence of emulsification temperature in the formation of nano-emulsions by low energy method in the system containing Andiroba seed oil (Carapa guianensis), PEG-40 castor oil and sorbitan monoleate. **Methods:** Emulsions were yielded by low energy emulsification method. Blends of surfactants PEG-40 castor oil 3.85% (w/w) and sorbitan monoleate 1.50% (w/w) were dissolved in the oil phase (andiroba seed oil 15% w/w). Oil and aqueous phases were separately heated to the temperatures: 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, and 85ºC. Water phase (80.0% w/w) was slowly added into oil phase. The mixer phase was set at 600 rpm by 20 minutes. After 24 hours emulsions were submitted to macro and microscopic analyses and droplet size were measured by photon correlation spectroscopy using Coulter Delta 440 SX. Those analyses were repeated after 15 days. **Results:** After 24 hours the emulsions prepared at 25ºC showed creaming and light phase separation, and mean droplet size of 1800±155 nm. Emulsions prepared at 35 and 45ºC showed milky aspect, multiple globules, mean droplet size of 918±84 nm and 1990±255 nm respectively, while those prepared at 55 to 75ºC, presented macroscopic characteristics of nano-emulsions such as bluish reflection and low viscosity. In microscopic analyze these emulsions showed small and uniform droplets with mean around of 264±32, 262±29, and 272±30 nm respectively. Emulsion prepared at 85ºC presented the same characteristics, but demonstrated instability (flocculation) in microscopic analyses, the mean droplet size was 237±45 nm. After 15 days at room temperature (25ºC) there was a not significant change in the droplet sizes, but macroscopically it was observed creaming in emulsions prepared at 25, 35 and 45ºC, and phase separation can be concluded that temperature of emulsification plays an important role in the shape and size of droplets, considering that there is an optimum temperature to the formation of nano-emulsions in the studied system.

**Keywords:** nano-emulsion; andiroba seed oil; Carapa guianensis; low energy method.

**TF 14 - LEUKOTRIENE B4-LOADED MICROSPHERES: A NEW THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY TO MODULATE CELL ACTIVATION**

Nicolete R1, Rius C2, Piqueras L2, Jose PU2, Sanz MP2,3, Facciolli LH1

1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil. 2University of Valencia-EG, Valencia, Spain. 3“Respiratory Diseases” Carlos III Health Institute, Spanish Ministry of Health, Madrid, Spain.

**Introduction:** Leukotriene B4 (LTB4) is a potent inflammatory mediator that also stimulates the immune response. In addition, it promotes polymorphonuclear leukocyte phagocytosis, chemotaxis, chemokinesis and modulates cytokines/chemokines release. Regarding chemical instability of the leukotriene molecule, in the present study we assessed the immunomodulatory activities conferred by LTB4 released from biodegradable poly-lactic coglycolic acid (PLGA) microspheres (MS). A previous oil-in-water emulsion solvent extraction-evaporation method was chosen to prepare LTB4-loaded MS. **Objective:** To assess the activity of microencapsulated LTB4 during in vitro and in vivo assays. **Materials and Methods:** Previously characterized LTB4-MSs were employed to assess the immunomodulatory effects of microencapsulated LTB4 within the mice cromestanic microcirculation by the use of intravital microscopy (IM). To extend these events to human, human umbilical vein and artery endothelial cells (HUVECs and HUAECs, respectively) were stimulated with LTB4-MS or LTB4 in solution. Nitrites and MCP-1 production were measured by Griess reaction and ELISA, respectively. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-α (PPAR-α) expression was detected by Western Blot. **Results:** IM within the mice cromestanic microcirculation showed that after 4 h intraesrotal injection of 0.1 ml of LTB4-MS, significant increases in leukocyte flux (72.0 ± 5.2 vs. 46.0 ± 1.7 cells/min), adhesion (4.0 ± 1.0 vs. 1.2 ± 0.5 cells per 100 mm vessel) and emigration (7.3 ± 0.6 vs. 1.3 ± 1.0 cells per field) followed by significant decreases in the leukocyte rolling velocity (14.1 ± 0.9 vs. 25.9 ± 3.3 mm/s) were detected vs. values obtained in the control group (saline). HUVECs stimulation with LTB4-MS for 4h provoked a significant increase in nitrites and MCP-1 levels when compared with those obtained with medium or unloaded MS. Similar results were obtained after 4 and 24h HUAECs stimulation. LTB4-MS also activated PPAR-α receptor in a different manner when compared to unloaded MS or LTB4, in solution, especially when a specific antagonist of the membrane receptor was used. **Conclusion:** LTB4-loaded MS preserve the biological activity of the encapsulated mediator indicating their use as a new strategy to modulate cell activation, especially in the innate immune response.

**Keywords:** Leukotriene B4; Biodegradable microspheres; Inflammatory mediators; Cell activation.

**Financial support:** FAPESP; CNPq and Banco Santander (Brazil); Spanish Ministry of Education and Science, Conselleria de Cultura y Educacion Generalitat Valenciana (Spain).

**TF 15 - MAGNETIC TABLET DISINTEGRATION: COMPARISON OF BIOSUSCEPTOMETRY, WATER UPTAKE AND DISINTEGRATION FORCE**

Evangelista GS, Fonseca-Filho PR, Melo CS, Corá LA, Miranda JRA

Departamento de Fisica e Biofisica · Instituto de Biociências de Botucatu - UNESP

**Introduction:** Despite increasing interest on modified release systems, conventional tablets are still the most popular solid dosage forms due to ease of manufacture, convenience of dosing and stability. Disintegration of compressed tablets is an important parameter and is influenced by the properties of the excipients, such as particle size distributions and compression force. In experimental determination of tablet disintegration an official apparatus is used, however it does not describe satisfactorily the disintegration properties. Alternate Current Biosusceptometry (ACB) has become an alternative method for pharmaceutical research and has demonstrated the capability to be used as a tool in quality control for pharmaceutical products. **Objectives:** The aim of this study was to quantify the tablet disintegration process by Biosusceptometry ACB associated with an apparatus to measure water uptake (WU) and disintegration force (DF). **Materials and Methods:** ACB bases its functioning on induction coils for recording the magnetic flux variation obtained from the response of a magnetic material when an alternating magnetic field is applied; the data is processed to generate images which are segmented to quantify the disintegration. The apparatus for WU and DF measurements consists in a precision balance coupled to a force transducer which registers the amount of water that leaves a recipient placed on the balance and the DF produced due the water penetration. Tablets (0.5g ferrite and 0.375g excipients) were produced by direct compression (10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 kN) on a single punch tablet machine. To
investigate the relationship among the data, the graphic profiles from ACB images, DF and WU were analyzed using a modified Weibull distribution to evaluate the curve shape (7) and the time needed to reach 63.2% of the maximal value (\(t_{63.2}\)).

**Results and Discussion:** Compression force plays an important role in tablet manufacturing process and it is a parameter that influences the disintegration process. In this study, the presence of QDs in a solution of \([\text{Ru}(\text{terpy})(\text{Bdq})\text{NO}]\)(PF$_6$)$_3$ increased the NO release after light irradiation. The preliminary results showed that the disintegration time is highly influenced by the compression force, which results on a time delay on the evaluated parameters as the compression force increases. **Conclusion:** All the data presented a high level of correlation among the three techniques, i.e., the evaluation of the disintegration process using ACB has an advantage of being radiation-free and low cost. Besides, this preliminary study demonstrated that ACB has enough sensitivity to perform quality control of solid dosage forms. This methodology might be able to assess in vivo studies for pharmaceutical parameters.

**Keywords:** AC Biosusceptometry; compression force; tablet disintegration.

**Financial support:** CAPES, FAPESP, Blanver Farmacêutica Ltda.

**TF 18 - METHOD VALIDATION FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RACTOPAMINE CHLORIDE IN RAW MATERIAL BY HPLC/UV**

Freire EF$^1$, Borges KB$^2$, Tanimoto H$^3$, Gaitani CM$^1$

$^1$Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, $^2$Department of Physics and Chemistry; Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil. $^3$Department of Research and Analytical Development, Ouro Fino Saúde Animal, Cravinhos, Brazil.

The quantity of drugs used in animal production has grown exponentially, mainly due to new forms of intensive livestock. In special, the use of \(\beta\)-adrenergic agonists as growth promoters has grown considerably in recent years. Among the \(\beta\)-adrenergic agonists, ractopamine (RAC) is the most used as a nutrient repressing agent by diverting nutrients from fat deposition in animals to the production of muscle tissues. It promotes reduction of fat, increased muscle mass, and improved feed utilization efficiency in swine, cattle, and turkeys. The goal of this research was to optimize and validate a method for determination of RAC chloride in raw material by HPLC/UV for use in quality control in veterinary industries. The best optimized HPLC conditions obtained were: Gemini C18 column Phenomenex® (250 mm x 4.6 mm i.D., 5.0 mm particle size) at room temperature under isocratic conditions, acetonitrile/sodium acetate buffer (25:75, \(\sqrt{V}\)) as mobile phase at a flow rate of 1.0 mL min$^{-1}$, UV detector at 275nm. Before starting the study for method validation, it is necessary to realize System Suitability through a series of tests to ensure that equipment used is able to generate results of precision and accuracy acceptable. The method shows theoretical plates (\(N > 6290\), retention time (\(Tr = 5.2\) min.) with CV = 0.03%, area with CV = 0.18% and tailing factor (\(T_f\)) 10% < 1.16. After verifying that the system was in compliance, the method validation was performed. Some validations parameters obtained were: linearity 150-240 µg mL$^{-1}$ (\(r > 0.99\)), limit of detection of 2.2 µg mL$^{-1}$, limit of quantification of 7.5 µg mL$^{-1}$, coefficients of variation and relative errors in precision and accuracy studies (within-day and between-day) were below 2%. In addition, the stability study showed that the sample were stable (CV < 0.2%), the robustness (flow rate, column and temperature) presented CVs < 2.0%. A simple and rapid high-performance liquid chromatography method using UV detection was developed and validated for the determination of RAC in raw material.

**Keywords:** ractopamine chloride; HPLC.

**Financial support:** Ouro Fino Saúde Animal; FAPESP; CNPq and CAPES.

**TF 17 - NITRIC OXIDE RELEASE BY VISIBLE LIGHT IRRADIATION OF AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF A NITROSYL RUTHENIUM COMPLEX IN THE PRESENCE OF QUANTUM DOTS**

Vermeulen DM, Santana DCAS, Silva RS, Biazzotto JC, Lopez RFV, Oliveira FM.

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto - University of São Paulo.

**Introduction:** Nitric oxide (NO) is a radical molecule which presents fundamental roles in biochemical processes, including cardiovascular control, neuronal signaling and as an agent for defense mechanisms against microorganisms and tumors. Therefore efforts have been employed in the development of metallic complexes, such as \([\text{Ru}(\text{terpy})(\text{Bdq})\text{NO}]\)(PF$_6$)$_3$, which are able to release NO after light irradiation. Quantum Dots (QDs) have recently garnered the spotlight as imaging agents and diagnostics. But, knowing that QDs are non-racemic which present energy-transfer properties, papers have reported their potential therapeutic effect mainly as cytotoxic agents mediated by UV irradiation. Therefore, as energy donors, QDs could even improve the nitrosyl ruthenium NO release after light stimuli. **Objectives:** The objective of this work was to assess the release of NO by visible light irradiation of an \([\text{Ru}(\text{terpy})(\text{Bdq})\text{NO}]\)(PF$_6$)$_3$ aqueous solution in the presence of QDs. **Materials and Methods:** 20 mL of \([\text{Ru}(\text{terpy})(\text{Bdq})\text{NO}]\)(PF$_6$)$_3$ aqueous solutions at 4µg mL$^{-1}$ containing 0.05 M of NaOH was irradiated in a glass flask using mercury lamp for 180 minutes. NO release was assessed by a NO sensor electrode (\(\text{NO}\)meter) immersed in the solutions. In addition, samples were withdrawn and submitted to HPLC analysis in order to determine \([\text{Ru}(\text{terpy})(\text{Bdq})\text{NO}]\)(PF$_6$)$_3$ content. **Results:** It was observed that the light irradiation did lead to NO release from the Nitrosyl Ruthenium complex alone or associated with QDs during the assessment by \(\text{NO}\)meter. In the HPLC analysis, in both experiments it was observed a gradual decrease in the \([\text{Ru}(\text{terpy})(\text{Bdq})\text{NO}]\)(PF$_6$)$_3$ content, inferring the NO release, since the NO release from this ruthenium complex leads to the formation of another complex. In the absence of QDs, it was observed that after SO and 180 min of light irradiation, the Nitrosyl Ruthenium complex released around 6,413 mmol and 43,857 mmol of NO, respectively. In contrast, when QDs were present, the Nitrosyl Ruthenium complex had already released around 28,217 mmol already in the first 60 min of irradiation and 53,332 mmol of NO after the 180 min. Therefore, the QDs presence, induced a burst of NO release from the Nitrosyl Ruthenium complex of around 5-fold after 60 min of light irradiation. However, after 180 min the increase in NO release was around 1.5-fold. **Conclusion:** The presence of QDs in an aqueous solution of \([\text{Ru}(\text{terpy})(\text{Bdq})\text{NO}]\)(PF$_6$)$_3$ did improve the NO release after light-irradiation, inferring that this system may be suitably employed in pharmacological therapies, such as in the Photodynamic Therapy (PDT).

**Keywords:** Nitric Oxide; Nitrosyl Ruthenium complex; Quantum Dots.

**Financial support:** CNPq

**TF 18 - OBTENITION OF PROPOLIS EXTRACT AND in vitro EVALUATION OF ITS ANTIOXIDANT EFFECT IN ASSOCIATION OR NOT WITH VITAMIN E ACETATE**

Bezerra ACA, Gonçalves GMS

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto - University of São Paulo.

The skin, after intense exposure to the sun, shows immediate signs, as well as chronic and permanent damage, from aging to the incident of cancer. To protect the skin of elderly aging there are several classes of active substances and products to be used during or after exposure, as the sunscreens, and antioxidant substances. Propolis is a resin obtained mainly from the bee Apis mellifera, and its chemical composition varies due to biodiversity, where more than 300 constitutes have been identified, such as phenols and flavonoids, which have antioxidant potential, among others, and that make the propolis an important object of study for many different pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications, including antiaging purpose. A substance proposed for association with propolis is the vitamin E acetate, once it is known for its antioxidant potential against the free radicals. The
objectives of the present study were to obtain the extract of propolis and to evaluate the antioxidant effect of propolis in association or not with the vitamin E acetate. Green propolis obtained from the south of Minas Gerais (Brazil) was macerated in absolute ethanol. The extract obtained was hydrolysed and analyzed by thin-layer chromatography (stationary phase: methanol: distilled water: formic acid (40:57:3); spray solution: ethanolic solution of 5% aluminum chloride and 5% ferric chloride: pattern: quercetin). The antioxidant capacity was evaluated by the method of ferric thiocyanate of four different solutions in ethanol: butylhydroxytoluene 0.01%; extract of propolis 5%; vitamin E acetate 2%; mixture of propolis extract 5% and vitamin E acetate 2%. The presence of quercetin in the propolis extract was confirmed. All samples showed antioxidant potential. The propolis extract provided an inhibition higher when compared with the control, the vitamin E acetate higher and the mixture of propolis extract with vitamin E acetate provided an inhibition of oxidation higher compared with the control, in other words, both propolis and acetate tocopherol have antioxidant effect and these substances in association were more effective. Under the present experimental conditions, we observed that the obtained extract showed quercetin in its composition. Both propolis extract and vitamin E acetate presented antioxidant effect, and the association had the best antioxidant potential. Thus, this result can be regarded as very favourable in terms of prevention of premature ageing of the skin when these compounds are added in a topical formulation, because it indicates the possibility of protecting the skin from the reactive oxygen species and other factors, such as environmental pollution.

**Keywords:** propolis; vitamin E acetate; antioxidant.

**TF 19 - OPPORTUNITY RECOGNITION IN THE VETERINARY PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY**

Silva NTR, Takahashi VP
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - FCFRP/USP

Brazil is one of the five largest veterinary markets throughout the world and a major exporter of beef and chicken. The country concentrates the second largest population of pets in the world. It is increasingly expanding the market for animal health because the growing population of pets as "family members", health and careful monitoring particularly for vaccination and reducing the use of antibiotics to promote growth. So a growing demand for veterinary pharmaceuticals has driven the development of new products and technologies in the industry, making the ability to innovate a fundamental requirement for the competitive edge of enterprises. The need for introduction of new drugs and/or drugs to a multitude of diseases/emerging zoonoses, control of pests and diseases as cancer; mainly in the pet segment, coupled with the need for innovation to support businesses in the market highlight the importance of identifying opportunities. As a result, the goal of work is to identify the factors that influence the link technology-market in the veterinary pharmaceutical industry, identifying the market conditions governing the effect of these factors and analyzing the external environment of the company. Data collection through Research Desk, i.e., bibliographic searches in magazines, publications and technical expertise, dissertations and theses, information from national government, laws, unions, professional associations, etc. Also theoretical concepts were explored in academic books and scientific papers that formed the theoretical basis for the grounds and construction of the project, and for setting goals. **Results:** The trends in technological innovations in products and processes are similar to those of human therapeutic as verified by newer drugs launched as: the Reconcile (fluoxetine hydrochloride) launched by Eli Lilly for dogs suffering from separation anxiety, and Slentrol (dirlotapide), of Pfizer Inc, to reduce canine obesity. The regulatory framework in the country, set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA), is in the process of improvement verified by the constant meetings between representatives of the National Association of Pharmaceutical Laboratories (ALANAC) and MAPA. These changes in legislation may be sources of opportunities. Also there was a trend in the use of phytomedicines in the treatment of cattle in the management of the so-called organic beef. The objective was achieved with the development of a range of pharmaceutical and veterinary source identification of opportunities for new products and business. The main sources are: converging technologies, changes in the industry; customers; demographic changes; technological change; legislative and regulatory environment; competitors; economic environment; patents, scientific articles; fairs, exhibitions and conferences. **Keywords:** Opportunities recognition; veterinary pharmaceutical industry; product innovation; entrepreneurship.

**Financial support:** CNPq.

**TF 20 - PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY IN THE Schistosoma**

Lima AC1, Souto PFC2, Chaud MVP2,3, Gremião MPO1
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Araraquara, Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP); 2Universidade Metodista de Piracicaba (UNIMEP); 3Universidade de Sorocaba (UNISO).

**Introduction:** The number of carriers of Schistosoma mansoni infection in Brazil was estimated based on the results of parasitological examinations of feces carried out by the FNS (National Health Foundation) in 2006, as well as population data from 18 states collected by the IBGE - Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. This information allowed the true number of Brazilian schistosomiasis carriers to be estimated at 7.1 million in 2006 and 6.9 million in 2007. These figures may not reflect the true situation since the samples used was not originally selected for this purpose. The absence of precise data indicates the need for an adequate national survey of the prevalence of schistosomiasis, which continues to be an important endemic parasitic disease. Praziquantel (class II drug) has been shown to be highly effective against all known species of Schistosoma infecting humans. The pharmaceutical technology, e.g. formulation of solid dispersions is a promising approach to enhance the dissolution rate and solubility of drugs belonging to class II of the Biopharmaceutical Classification System. Often the amorphous state of the drug is preferred in solid dispersions, since it shows improved solubility and dissolution rate in comparison to the crystalline material. A relatively recent approach for obtaining pharmaceutical materials in pure physical forms is represented by technologies based on supercritical fluids (SCF). By proper adjustment of the operating conditions as well as physical and chemical parameters (pressure, temperature, drug concentration, flow and nature of supercritical fluid and organic solvent) materials of a desired crystal form can be generated. Advantages for the use of SCF technology are its high versatility, the flexibility in offering alternative processing approaches, the possibility to avoid or minimize the use of organic solvents, and the ability to reach peculiar processing conditions (i.e., materials of a desired crystal form can be generated. The original concept of SCF as a "green" alternative has become very important as the regulatory requirements for the use and residual contents of volatile organic compounds in the drug product become more and more restrictive. The aim of the present study was, therefore, to increased the solubility of solid dispersions of praziquantel in pharmaceutical carriers using SCF pharmaceutical technology. **Materials and Methods:** To evaluate the SCF pharmaceutical technology were carried solid dispersion using SCF pharmaceutical technology of the drug and pharmaceutical carriers. **Results:** The solid dispersions of praziquantel in pharmaceutical carriers using SCF pharmaceutical technology were useful for the solubility of the drug. **Conclusion:** The SCF pharmaceutical technology solid dispersion employing supercritical fluid is important for increase the solubility of insoluble drugs.

**Keywords:** Pharmaceutical Technology; Schistosoma.

**TF 21 - POTENTIAL OF POLYAMIDOAMINE DENDRIMER AS A DRUG CARRIER FOR PROTOPORPHYRIN IX: SOLUBILITY STUDIES**

Araujo LMPC, Lopez RFV
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, BRAZIL.

**Introduction:** Polyamidoamine dendrimers (PAMAM) are hyperbranched, ordered, monodispersed polymers. Above the fourth generation, dendrimers show improved solubility and dissolution rate in comparison to the crystalline material. A relatively recent approach for obtaining pharmaceutical materials in pure physical forms is represented by technologies based on supercritical fluids (SCF). By proper adjustment of the operating conditions as well as physical and chemical parameters (pressure, temperature, drug concentration, flow and nature of supercritical fluid and organic solvent) materials of a desired crystal form can be generated. Advantages for the use of SCF technology are its high versatility, the flexibility in offering alternative processing approaches, the possibility to avoid or minimize the use of organic solvents, and the ability to reach peculiar processing conditions (i.e., changes in pressure and in the rate of solvent evaporation) which would otherwise be difficult to obtain with traditional processes. Furthermore, the original concept of SCF as a "green" alternative has become very important as the regulatory requirements for the use and residual contents of volatile organic compounds in the drug product become more and more restrictive. The aim of the present study was, therefore, to increased the solubility of solid dispersions of praziquantel in pharmaceutical carriers using SCF pharmaceutical technology. **Materials and Methods:** To evaluate the SCF pharmaceutical technology were carried solid dispersion using SCF pharmaceutical technology of the drug and pharmaceutical carriers. **Results:** The solid dispersions of praziquantel in pharmaceutical carriers using SCF pharmaceutical technology were useful for the solubility of the drug. **Conclusion:** The SCF pharmaceutical technology solid dispersion employing supercritical fluid is important for increase the solubility of insoluble drugs.

**Keywords:** Pharmaceutical Technology; Schistosoma.
complexes via molecular encapsulation, covalent and non-covalent interactions. PAMAM dendrimer have high surface charge density that make possible that each macromolecule attach the entire drug molecule. Furthermore, their hydrophobic interior can bind hydrophobic drugs, increasing in this way their water solubility. Photoporphyrin IX (PpIX) is an efficient photosensitizer for Photodynamic Therapy (PDT). However, it is highly hydrophobic and forms aggregates in water environment. Therefore, PpIX has a limited skin penetration for the treatment of topical skin tumours by PDT. The present study evaluates the efficacy of dendrimer PAMAM G4.5 to form complexes with PpIX and increase its solubility for further skin penetration studies. **Materials and Methods:** Solubility studies were carried out using the Higuchi rotating bottle method. Solubility of PpIX in the presence of 0.2% of PAMAM G4.5 was first studied in function of time and pH (7 and 4). Then the solubility profile of PpIX as function of PAMAM G4.5 concentration was obtained adding an excess of PpIX to HEPES buffer solutions at pH 7 in vials containing increasing amounts of the dendrimer. The vials were rotated at 37ºC for 4 days. After equilibration, the samples were filtered and analyzed by HPLC. **Results:** Solubility studies of PpIX in the presence of PAMAM G 4.5 0.2% in function of time showed that the complex reaction attain its equilibrium in 4 days. After this time, PAMAM G4.5 increased around 32 times the aqueous solubility of PpIX at pH 7. At this pH, PAMAM G4.5 has its carbonylic groups at the surface negatively ionized but the tertiary amines inside its cavity are positively charged. Therefore, it probably that the negative charge electrostatically interacts with the positive groups inside the dendrimer. At pH 4 a slight, but not statistically significant, increase in the PpIX solubility was observed. This may occurs because the internal and central amine groups are protonated, favourung electrostatic interactions between PpIX and the amine groups. The solubility profile of PpIX as a function of increasing concentration of the G4.5 PAMAM dendrimer in aqueous vehicle at pH 7.0. The phase-solubility profile showed a trend similar to the relatively infrequent Higuchi’s AN-type curve (negative deviation from the linearity). The solubility of PpIX at pH 4 and 7 of the G4.5 PAMAM dendrimer was stable after 6 h of the current passage. NO release from nitrosyl ruthenium complex formulations (solution and hydrophilic gel at 40µg.mL-1) under laser irradiation at 355nm and at 532nm was also evaluated by UV-Vis spectrum variation analysis and by an amperometric technique that detects directly the NO released. **Results:** Stability studies showed that [Ru(terpy)(Bdq)(NO)](PF6)3 solutions at pH 7.4 are electrically stable for at least 5h. Nevertheless, a decrease of ~10% in the drug remained concentration was observed in pH 4 and in pH 5 solutions. The UV-vis absorption spectral change after different doses of irradiation of the complex solution with a laser at 355 nm is concerning to the aqua complex [Ru(H2O)(bdq)(terpy)] formed after NO release. **Conclusion:** The NO sensor rose quickly when photolysis was initiated, then decreased when the light was turned off. The signal recorded by the NO sensor rose quickly when photolysis was initiated, then decreased when the light was turned off.

**Keywords:** Photoporphyrin IX; PAMAM; polyamidoamine dendrimer; solubility studies.

Financial support: FAPESP.

**TF 22 - PREFORMULATION STUDIES FOR TOPICAL ADMINISTRATION OF A NITROSYL RUTHENIUM COMPLEX BY IONTOPHORESIS**

Santana DCAS, Wt T, Lima RG, Tedesco AC, Silva RS, Lopez RFV
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil

**Introduction:** The use of compounds capable of releasing NO, as the nitrosyl ruthenium complex [Ru(terpy)(Bdq)(NO)](PF6)3 [Bdq = 1,2 benzoguaninodiamine; terpy = terpyridine], has recently become a very active area of research. This ruthenium complex is able to release NO under light or electrochemical stimulation, and its topical application is an alternative for skin cancer treatment. However, the physical chemical characteristics of this compound, as high molecular weight (947g.mol^-1) and positive charge, limits its skin passive diffusion, but the iontophoresis technique may improve its skin penetration. Therefore, the purpose of this work was to verify the drug stability in the presence of a weak electrical current as used in iontophoresis experiments and to evaluate NO delivery from a solution (pH 7.4) and from a hydrophilic gel containing this complex. **Materials and Methods:** The nitrosyl ruthenium complex of (Ru(bipy)(terpy)(NO)](PF6)3, at 200µg.mL-1 in aqueous solution at different pHs (7.4, 5.0 and 4.0) was evaluated in the presence of an electrical current of 0.4 mA and Ag/AgCl electrodes. The drug was put in contact with the positive electrode and its remaining concentration was analyzed after 6 h of the current passage. NO release from nitrosyl ruthenium complex formulations (solution and hydrophilic gel at 40µg.mL-1) under laser irradiation at 355nm and at 532nm was also evaluated by UV-Vis spectrum variation analysis and by an amperometric technique that detects directly the NO released. **Results:** Stability studies showed that [Ru(terpy)(Bdq)(NO)](PF6)3 solutions at pH 7.4 are electrically stable for at least 5h. Nevertheless, a decrease of ~10% in the drug remained concentration was observed in pH 4 and in pH 5 solutions. The UV-vis absorption spectral change after different doses of irradiation of the complex solution with a laser at 355nm or 532nm showed a decrease on the shoulder at 360nm and an increase in 510nm peak with the improvement of dose irradiation. This peak is concerning to the aqua complex [Ru(H2O)(Bdq)(terpy)] formed after NO release. Therefore, NO release from the complex with light irradiation was demonstrated. Its also shows that NO is released earlier [with low irradiation doses] when the complex solution is irradiated at 355 nm. In situ NO formation after nitrosyl ruthenium complex formulations irradiation is showed by the NO sensor. The signal recorded by the NO sensor rose quickly when photolysis was initiated, then decreased when the light was turned off.

**Conclusion:** The NO sensor rose quickly when photolysis was initiated, then decreased when the light was turned off.

**Keywords:** Nitric Oxide; Nitrosyl Ruthenium Complex; NO delivery.

Financial support: FAPESP.

**TF 23 - PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SOLID DISPERSIONS OF PRAZIQUANTEL BY HOT MELT**

Silva AA, Vieira MMS, Freitas LAP
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo

**Introduction:** Praziquantel (PZQ) is the first choice in the treatment of schistosomiasis, a serious health problem in Brazil and other developing countries. However, due to its very low water solubility, high doses are required for a proper therapeutical result. PZQ is classified in Class II in the Biopharmaceutics Classification Systems; which means that PZQ also has high permeability, and its dissolution is the absorption rate-limiting factor. Solid dispersions have shown to be a simple method to improve drug solubility, and are usually prepared by solvent evaporation, spray drying or hot melt techniques. **Objective:** The aim of this work was to evaluate solid dispersions of PZQ prepared by the hot melt method using polyethylene glycol (PEG) 4000 and 6000 as hydrophilic carriers for enhancing the solubility and dissolution rates of PZQ. **Materials and Methods:** Solid dispersions of PZQ were prepared using the hot melt method by using polyethylene glycol (PEG) 4000 and 6000 as hydrophilic carriers for enhancing the solubility and dissolution rates of PZQ. The main result of dissolution studies showed that PEG 6000 SD at the ratio 1:10 provided an increase of 100% in PZQ solubility compared to pure drug. The IR-FT results showed that the PZQ and PEG functional groups were maintained, however, significant interactions were evidenced between the drug and the carrier. Also, the DSC confirmed that there is interaction between PZQ and PEG. Nevertheless, a decrease of ~10% in the drug remained concentration was observed in pH 4 and in pH 5 solutions. The UV-vis absorption spectral change after different doses of irradiation of the complex solution with a laser at 355nm or 532nm showed a decrease on the shoulder at 360nm and an increase in 510nm peak with the improvement of dose irradiation. This peak is concerning to the aqua complex [Ru(H2O)(Bdq)(terpy)] formed after NO release. Therefore, NO release from the complex with light irradiation was demonstrated. Its also shows that NO is released earlier [with low irradiation doses] when the complex solution is irradiated at 355 nm. In situ NO formation after nitrosyl ruthenium complex formulations irradiation is showed by the NO sensor. The signal recorded by the NO sensor rose quickly when photolysis was initiated, then decreased when the light was turned off.

**Conclusion:** The NO sensor rose quickly when photolysis was initiated, then decreased when the light was turned off.

**Keywords:** Praziquantel, solid dispersion, peg, hot melt, schistosomiasis

Financial support: FAPESP, CNPq.
TF 24 - SENSORY AND STABILITY OF COSMETIC FORMULATIONS CONTAINING POLYSACCHARIDES OF PLANT OR BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ORIGIN
Bertucci SM, Gaspar LR, Maia-Campos PMBG
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP

A new tendency in cosmetic formulations is the use of biotechnological raw materials like polysaccharides, and among them the ones produced by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* as well as their derivatives can be pointed out due to their proposed effects on cell renewal, skin moisture and micro-relief. In addition, *Myrtus communis* leaves are rich in flavonoids, and its hydrolyzed extract contains different polysaccharides, which can also act in skin barrier function. On the other hand, in the development of cosmetic products, rheological studies have been largely used due to the possibility to obtain a correct profile of physical stability and to predict an instability process "accelerated" conditions. The objective of this study was to evaluate the physical stability and to perform sensory analysis of cosmetic formulations containing polysaccharides produced by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and/or polysaccharides from *Myrtus communis* hydrolyzed extract. The following formulations were developed: F1: hydroxyethylcellulose (HEC), methylphenyl polysiloxane (MPPS), butyl alcohol and lecithin; F2: HEC, MPPS and behenyl alcohol, sodium stearyl lactylate; F3: HEC, MPPS and C12-20 acid PEG-8 ester; F4: HEC and MPPS, F5: acylate polymer and MPPS. These formulations were supplemented or not (vehicle) with 10% of polysaccharides produced by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and/or 3% of polysaccharides from *Myrtus communis* hydrolyzed extract. These formulations were submitted to preliminary stability studies (centrifugation, pH and visual analysis) when stored at room temperature and at 37 and 45°C for a week. In the study of the physical stability by the determination of rheological behavior, the formulations were stored at room temperature, 37 and 45°C, for 28 days. Viscosity, consistency and flow index and thixotropy of the formulations were determined using a Brookfield cone and plate rheometer. The 2 most stable formulations were applied on the volunteers forearm skin, who answered a questionnaire about their perception concerning the cosmetic properties, as well sense of touch, spreadability, skin feeling just after the application (sensorial analysis). Formulations F1, F4 and F5 were considered more stable in preliminary stability tests and were submitted to the determination of rheological behavior. F4 presented more pronounced alterations in all analyzed rheological parameters than F1 and F5, thus, formulations F1 and F5 were considered more stable and were selected for the subjective analysis. F5 presented the higher degree of acceptance, showing the best sensorial. In addition, the presence of polysaccharides produced by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in both formulations under study reduced their degree of acceptance. In the experimental conditions of this study, it can be concluded that F1 (containing HEC, MPPS, butyl alcohol and lecithin) and F5 (containing acylate polymer and MPPS) were considered stable, however F5 presented a higher degree of acceptance in subjective analysis, showing the best sensorial properties.

**Keywords:** Cosmetics; Sensory analysis; Rheology; *Myrtus communis*; *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

**Financial support:** CNPq; FAPESP.

TF 25 - SENSORY AND STABILITY OF COSMETIC FORMULATIONS CONTAINING UV FILTER
Freitas LS, Gaspar LR, Camargo-Junior FB, Maia-Campos PMBG
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo

Rheological behavior has a fundamental importance in the formulation of sunscreens, because the formation of an evenly distributed film is critically influenced by the flowing properties and in the performance of the formulations, as well, since sunscreen products need to be applied as a thicker film, which must stay on the skin surface. On the other hand, sensorial properties of cosmetic products are key characteristics and many of these properties are often related with rheological properties. Thus, the aim of this work is to evaluate the physical stability (rheology) and to perform sensory analysis of different sunscreen formulations. Four formulations containing two different polymers and three different types of self-emulsifying bases were developed: Acrylates/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosspolymer and Cetearyl alcohol ceteth-10 phosphate dicetyl phosphate (F1), HEC and Butyl Alcohol, Stearic Acid, Lecithin (F2), HEC and Behenyl Alcohol, Polyglyceryl-10 Pentastearate, Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate (F3) and HEC with Cetearyl alcohol ceteth-10 phosphate dicetyl phosphate (F4). These formulations were supplemented with the following UV filters: octocylene, benzophenone-3, octyl methoxycinnamate and submitted to preliminary stability studies (centrifugation, pH and visual analysis) when stored at room temperature and at 37°C and 45°C for a week. In the study of the physical stability by the determination of rheological behavior, the formulations were stored at room temperature, 37°C and 45°C, for 28 days. Viscosity, consistency, flow index and thixotropy of the formulations were determined using a Brookfield rheometer. These 4 formulations were applied on the volunteers forearm skin, who answered a questionnaire about their perception concerning the cosmetic properties, as well sense of touch, spreadability, skin feeling just after the application, skin appearance of the formulations (sensorial analysis) and purchase intention. All formulations under study were considered stable in preliminary stability tests and were submitted to the determination of rheological behavior: All formulations under study had pseudoplastic behavior, with a flow index below 1 and lower thixotropy values, which are important characteristics for sunscreen products. Formulation F3 presented more pronounced alterations in all analyzed rheological parameters and showed a pronounced reduction of viscosity after 7 days stored at 45°C. Formulations F1 and F3 presented the higher degree of acceptance, showing the best sensorial attributes, when compared to F2 and F4. In the experimental conditions of this study, it can be concluded that F1 and F3 presented the higher degree of acceptance in subjective analysis, showing the best sensorial properties, however F1 were considered more stable in rheological analysis.

**Keywords:** Physical stability; sunscreens; cosmetics.

TF 26 - VALIDATION OF ALTERNATIVE APPARATUS for in vitro DISSOLUTION TEST OF SEMISOLIDS DOSAGE FORMS
Praca FSG (fgarcia@fcrf.usp.br), Ciampo JOD, Marchetti JM, Bentley MVLB
Departamento de Ciências Farmacêuticas da Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas da USP de Ribeirão Preto FCFRP-USP

Two factors are accepted by FDA to compare dissolution profiles of solid oral forms (F1: differences f1<15 and F2: similarities f2 = 50) because it has the advantage of characterizing with more precision, the dissolution than those tests based on just one point according to U.S. department of health and human services F.D.A CDER Guidance for industry dissolution testing of immediate release solid dosage forms 1997 and V. Shah et al. 1998. The goal of this work is validation of alternative apparatus for in vitro dissolution test using as reference, Varik® enhancer cell meets SJAPAC SS Guidelines (patent 5.408.865). Hence, semisolid forms containing 1% of caffeine were prepared in order to study the profiles of the drug from the topical dosage forms. The caffeine release studies (n=3) were done by using a SRR Dissolution Test System - Hanson Research, 500 ml of medium with buffer saline pH 7.4 at 37°C with rotation speed at 50 rpm and synthetic membrane for both apparatus. The alternative apparatus was a PVC tube with 4cm² surface area used together with apparatus 1 (basket shaft) without basket, and apparatus reference was apparatus 2 (paddle) over vankel enhancer cell. After finishing the assay, the percentage of the caffeine released across synthetic membrane was calculated following the equations proposed by MOQFE & FLANNER and the difference (F1) and similarity (F2) value factors obtained were 2.67 and 86.6, respectively. Those results indicate that there is no different significant relevance between the profiles of caffeine release through membrane by different apparatus, suggesting that both apparatus can be equivalents to be used in vitro release studies of semisolids dosage forms.

**Keywords:** dissolution; apparatus; semisolid dosage forms; caffeine.
TF 27 - DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF METHODOLOGY FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENOXAPARIN SOLIDIUM
Oliveira SSAM, Gaianí CM, Marchetti JM
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo - USP

Heparin is the most used anticoagulant worldwide for the treatment of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and its major complications such as pulmonary embolism and chronic venous insufficiency. Enoxaparin sodium is a fractionated heparin (FH) obtained from unfractionated heparin (UH) (extracted from porcine intestinal mucosa) through benzylation followed by alkaline depolymerization. Its molecular weight is more homogeneous, ranging from 2,000 to 8,000 Da (average 4,500). Its anticoagulant effect is more predictable than UH with less risk of bleeding. Its therapy does not require constant laboratory monitoring for most patients. There is a great shortage of studies published about methodology of quantitative analysis of both intact FH and UF by HPLC.

The analysis is complicated because it is a macromolecule sulphated, acidic, negatively charged and it has variable molecular weight. In this work, a method for the analysis of enoxaparin sodium based on turbidimetry was developed and validated. The methodology consists of a reaction of sulphated groups existing in the enoxaparin molecule with the quaternary ammonium groups of the cetlypyridinium chloride after heating at 37°C for one hour, resulting in an insoluble precipitate in water and turbidity of the reaction environment. This turbidity is directly proportional to concentration of enoxaparin present in the sample. The samples were analyzed using a spectrophotometer in several wavelengths to achieve greater sensitivity and range of application. The method was linear in the range 0.10 to 0.300 µg mL⁻¹, 0.10 to 0.300 µg mL⁻¹ and 0.50 to 7.50 µg mL⁻¹ with wavelengths 500, 340 and 290 nm, respectively. The line correlation coefficient was higher than 0.99. The values found showed maximum deviation of 2% on the nominal value and precision intra and inter-assays showed coefficient of variation below 3% and 5% respectively. The proposed method was validated for linearity, specificity, precision, accuracy and robustness and it was shown to be useful for the analysis of quantitative enoxaparin sodium for the wavelengths studied.

Keywords: Enoxaparin sodium; quantitative analysis; turbidimetry.

Financial support: CAPES; FAPESP.

TF 28 - DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A METHOD TO ANALYSE THE PRODRUG HYDROXYMETHYLNITROFURAFZONE (NFOH) IN HUMAN PLASMA BY HIGH-PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC-LLE)
1Serafin, EOP, 2Peccinni RGF, 3Ribeiro ML, 4Chung MC
1Department of Drugs and Medicines - School of Pharmaceutical Sciences - University of São Paulo State - UNESP, Araçarari, SP, Brazil. 2Department of Natural Drugs and Toxicology - School of Pharmaceutical Sciences - University of São Paulo State - UNESP, Araçari, SP, Brazil. 3Department of Organic Chemistry - Chemical Institute - University of São Paulo State - UNESP, Araçarari, SP, Brazil.

Chagas disease is a serious health problem due to its high prevalence in developing countries. Benznidazol (Rochagan, Roche) is the only drug available in the Brazilian market. Among the potentially anti-Chagas compounds under study, the prodrug hydroxymethylnitrofural (NFOH) has shown lower toxicity and higher tripanomicidal activity than nitrofural (NF, active compound) in all stages of development of the parasite. In 2006, preclinical toxicity studies showed that NFOH presented an LD50 higher than 2000 mg in rats. This value is considered safe by the World Health Organization (WHO) and promising for continued testing. In this context, the purpose of this work was to investigate the in vitro stability of NF and NFOH. To this end, an analytical methodology, not yet described in literature, was developed and validated for the determination of NF and NFOH in human plasma by LLE-HPLC-UV. NF and NFOH were extracted from samples of human plasma at pH 11 with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was filtered with anhydrous sodium sulfate and dried under nitrogen. The extracts were re-dissolved in sodium carbonate : acetonitrile (75:25) as mobile phase and detection at 365 nm. The response of the LLE-HPLC-UV method for NF and NFOH was linear over a dynamic range from 0.20-10.0 µg/mL, with correlation coefficients of NF: 0.9978, NFOH: 0.9942. The accuracy and precision of the extraction procedure was evaluated by means of the recovery of five replicates (inter-day) and ten replicates (intra-day) of fortified plasma samples. Mean recoveries for NF ranged from 86 to 96% on the same day and 90 to 96% intra-days with coefficients of variation being ≤ 13.0% on the same day and ≤ 11.0% between days. The quantification limits of the method were: 0.19 and 0.12 µg/mL for NF and NFOH, respectively. The stability assays in frozen plasma indicated that NF remains stable for up to 22 days (limit of the test) and NFOH begins to convert on the second day.

Keywords: Trypanosoma cruzi; hydroxymethylnitrofural, analytical methodology, human plasma.

Financial support: CAPES.

TF 29 - METHOD VALIDATION FOR THE ANALYSIS OF NITRENDIPINE ENANTIOMERS IN STANDARD SOLUTION
Galvão AF, Gaianí CM
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-USP

Nitrendipine is a potent vasodilator with antihypertensive activity whose effects are related to calcium channel inhibiting properties. This drug has one asymmetric center and is administered as a racemate (equimolar enantiomers mixture). Considering the interests in studying the pharmacokinetic activity of chiral drugs because of differences in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics properties observed between enantiomers, a method was developed and validated for the analysis of nitrendipine enantiomers by HPLC. The resolution of the nitrendipine enantiomers was achieved with a Chiral AGP column (150 x 4 mm I.D., 5 µm particle size), and the mobile phase used was sodium phosphate buffer:isopropanol:acetonitrile (85:7:8, v/v/v), at a flow rate of 0.65 mL/min and detection wavelength of 227 nm. Some validation parameters were studied. Linearity was assessed with concentration of both enantiomers in the range of 2-100 µg/mL (correlation coefficient of 0.993 and 0.9909 for each enantiomer). The precision and accuracy of the method were tested in within-day and between-day studies. The within-day precision and accuracy of the assay were determined by analysis of standard solution (n=3) at concentrations of 10.0, 40.0 and 100.0 µg/mL of each enantiomer. For the evaluation of between-day precision and accuracy the same concentrations were analysed, in triplicate, on five consecutive days. The coefficients of variation for precision studies, as well as the accuracy values, were below 10% at the three concentration levels tested. The quantification limit was 2 mg/mL for both nitrendipine enantiomers.

Keywords: Nitrendipine; validation; enantiomers; HPLC; chiral.
TX 01 - ANTITUMOURAL, ANTIPARASITE AND BACTERICIDAL EFFECTS OF AN L-AMINO ACID OXIDASE FROM Bothrops abrox SNAKE VENOM


1. Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP, 2. Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto-USP, 3. Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - UNESP.

Introduction: BatroxLAAO is an L-amino acid oxidase enzyme isolated from Bothrops abrox snake venom, which presents multifunctional activity. It is an acid glycoprotein (approximate Mr and pI of 67,000 and 4.4, respectively) and displays high specificity toward hydrofobic amino acids. LAADs from snake venom catalyze oxidative deamination of L-amino acids, producing the corresponding α-keto acids, hydrogen peroxide and ammonia, which are responsible for their toxic effects. These enzymes present antiprotozoal activities in Trypanosoma cruzi and in different species of Leishmania (Leishmania amazonensis, Leishmania braziliensis, Leishmania donovani and Leishmania major). Leishmania causes a spectrum of diseases ranging from self-healing ulcers to disseminated and often fatal infections, depending on the species involved and host's immune response. These enzymes also display bactericidal activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. LAADs from snake venom can induce apoptosis in different cell lines.

Methods and Results: The cell viability of Trypanosoma cruzi and Leishmania sp. was investigated after treatment with BatroxLAAO performed by MTT assay. The addition of BatroxLAAO directly to T. cruzi as well as to promastigotes of different Leishmania species resulted in a dose-dependent parasite death. This effect was almost completely abolished by the addition of catalase, suggesting that the release of H2O2 is directly involved with the parasiticidal effect of the enzyme. Leishmania species were more sensitive to the action of this LAAD than T. cruzi. BatroxLAAO displays bactericidal activity against E. coli and S. aureus. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was visually determined through the macrodilution method using 4x10^5 CFU (colony-forming units)/mL incubated with 24 and 48 µg of purified enzyme for 3D and 60 min. This protein also promotes apoptosis in HL-60 (human promyelocytic leukemia), B16F10 (murine melanoma) and PC12 (murine adrenal gland pheochromocytoma) cells. These observations suggest that cancer cells lines respond differentially to BatroxLAAO exposure when compared with their normal counterparts. The apoptotic effects were inhibited by catalase, suggesting that they are mediated by H2O2 production. Conclusion: One of the priorities in tropical medicine research has been the development of efficient drugs for treatment. The understanding of LAAD mode of action on parasites may trigger the design of new drugs or therapeutic approaches. Additional protocols need to be developed to study the mechanisms of BatroxLAAO on lymphoid cells and on the inhibition of cancer cell proliferation. BatroxLAAO is an interesting enzyme that provides a better understanding of the ophidian envenomation mechanism, and has a biotechnological potential as a model for therapeutic agents.

Keywords: L-amino acid oxidase; snake venom; antiparasite; bactericidal; apoptosis.

Financial support: FAPESP.

TX 02 - BIOCHEMICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF EXTRACTS FROM SEA ANEMONES


1. Departamento de Bioquímica, Centro de Estudos de Proteínas, Faculdade de Biologia, Universidade de Havana, Cuba, 2. Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil.

Introduction and Objective: Sea anemones are sessile coelenterates that protect themselves against predators by releasing different types of polypeptide toxins. So far, only a few studies analyzed the composition of extracts from these marine animals. Therefore, this work had as objective the biochemical and pharmacological characterization of the extracts from sea anemones. Materials and Methods: The protein profile of sea anemone extracts was evaluated by SDS-PAGE. The PLA2 activity was analyzed using indirect hemolytic assay on agar gel containing egg yolk as phospholipidic substrate. So far, only a few studies analyzed the composition of extracts from these marine animals. Therefore, this work had as objective the biochemical and pharmacological characterization of the extracts from sea anemones. Materials and Methods: The protein profile of sea anemone extracts was evaluated by SDS-PAGE. The PLA2 activity was analyzed using indirect hemolytic assay on agar gel containing egg yolk as phospholipidic substrate. The PLA2 activity was evaluated by injection of marine anemone extracts in paw of mice and measured with a low-pressure pachymeter. The myotoxic assay was carried out with intramuscular injection of different doses of marine anemone extracts in mice, collecting blood from their tail to determine the CK levels. Hemorrhagic activity was quantitatively estimated by intradermic (i.d.) injection of different doses of the extracts in mice. After 2h, the animals were euthanized and had their skins removed for the measurement of the hemorrhagic halos. The casodiocytolytic activity was tested incubating anemone extracts for 30min in solution of 1.3 M Tris-HCl pH 9.0 containing 1% casein, followed by addition of TCA for the precipitation of intact proteins and analysis in spectrophotometer (280nm).

Results and Conclusion: The electrophoretic profile of several extracts showed significant differences in protein compo- sition; but all showed a high concentration of low molecular weight proteins, possibly phospholipases A2 and peptidase, mainly because all the extracts showed to be active in lysing phospholipid substrates in in vitro test. The anemone extracts demonstrated similar PLA2 activity, but the extracts of S. helianthus, P. homomalla and B. annulata showed to be 10% more active. Regarding edema, only the extracts of P. homomalla and S. helianthus were able to induce this effect. The proteolytic activity on casein was higher for the extracts of B. granulifera and B. annulata. The direct hemolytic activity was dose-dependently induced by all the tested extracts and hemorrhage was only induced by extracts of B. granulifera, M. alcaicola and P. homomalla. The extracts of C. gigantea and S. helianthus showed promoted myotoxicity, while B. annulata and B. granulifera showed no myotoxic effect. The study of animal venoms is very important for the discovery of novel molecules that can be used, in the future, in medical clinic.

Keywords: Toxins; sea anemones extracts; biochemical characterization.

Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq; FCFR-USP.

TX 03 - BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF A PHOSPHOLIPASE A2 INHIBITOR FROM Bothrops jararacussu SNAKE PLASMA


1. Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil.

Introduction and Objective: The objective of this work was to isolate and characterize a myotxin inhibitory protein of the α-type that neutralizes the enzymatic, toxic and pharmacological activities of phospholipase A2 snake venoms. Materials and Methods: The myotoxin inhibitor, denominated αBuSSuMIP, was isolated from plasma of the Bothrops jararacussu by affinity chromatography using the myotoxin Lyse49Bh8TX1 connected to Sepharose 4B CNBr-activated. Toxins and different proportions of αBuSSuMIP were previously incubated to analyze its inhibitory effect. Phospholipase activity was tested by indirect hemolytic method. Edema and myotoxicity were evaluated by subplantar and intramuscular injections, respectively, in Swiss mice. The inhibitory activity on the effects of toxins was also analyzed with supplementation of αBuSSuMIP. Results and Conclusions: αBuSSuMIP showed to be an acid glycoprotein with a Mr of 24.500 for the monomer and 120.000 for the oligomer, determined by SDS-PAGE and gel filtration, respectively. The α-type inhibitor did not lose its ability to neutralize the enzymatic activity of the PLA2s after incubation at different temperatures and pH values. The analysis of the circular dichroism spectra indicated that no significant alterations in the secondary structure of αBuSSuMIP complexed with
the BmooTX-I occurred. αBuussuMIP presented inhibited property inhibitions against basic snake venom PLA2s. The myotoxic effect induced by Lys49 and Asp49 myotoxins was inhibited by αBuussuMIP in 70% and the edema induced by Lys49-PLA2 was also inhibited. Additionally, αBuussuMIP was able to supplement the antivenom in in vivo tests. Therefore, this α-type inhibitor of PLA2s showed in vivo to be effective against toxic and pharmacological effects induced by snake venom PLA2s, suggesting that these PLAs can be useful in the treatment of snake envenomations or human illnesses in which these enzymes are involved.

**Keywords:** Bothrops jararacussu; inhibition; phospholipase A2; αBuussuMIP; snake plasma.

**Financial support:** FAPESP; CNPq; FCFRP-USP.

**TX 04 - BMOOTX-I, A NEW ACIDIC MYOTOXIC AND ANTI-PLATELET PLA2 ISOLATED FROM Bothrops moojeni SNAKE VENOM**

Santos-Filho NA1, Oliveira G2, Silveira LB1, Marcussi S1, Manakad LO1, Bernardes CP1, Fernandes RS1, de Oliveira F2, Soares AM1

1Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brasil. 2Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas, Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, UFU, Uberlândia-MG, Brasil.

**Introduction and Objectives:** Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) is a major component of snake venoms, specifically catalyzes the hydrolysis of fatty acid ester bonds at position 2 of 1,2-diacyl-sn-3-phosphoglycerides in the presence of calcium. This study reports the purification and biochemical characterization of BmooTX-I, a new myotoxic acidic phospholipase A2 from Bothrops moojeni snake venom. **Materials and Methods:** The purification of this enzyme was carried out through one chromatographic step (ion-exchange on DEAE-Sepharose, gel filtration on Sephadex G-75 and hydrophobic interaction on Phenyl-Sepharose). The degree of purity was determined in the presence and absence of β-mercaptoethanol by Sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) stained with coomassie blue and isoelectric focusing assayed with pH gradient. PLA2 activity was determined by indirect hemolytic activity assayed in agarose gel, using egg yolk emulsion as substrate supplemented with human erythrocytes and the myotoxic activity was assayed using the CK-UV kinetic kit. Platelet aggregation was triggered with collagen or ADP after pre-incubation of platelets with isolated BmooTX-I for 2 minutes by an aggregometer. The myotoxicity was induced by BmooTX-I, suggesting that these PLAs can be useful in the treatment of snake envenomations or human illnesses in which these enzymes are involved.

**Results:** The purification of BmooTX-I was found to be a single-chain protein of 15,000 Da and pl 4.2. It displayed a high phospholipase activity and platelet aggregation inhibition induced by collagen or ADP. Myotoxicity was also induced by BmooTX-I. Acidic myotoxic PLA2s from Bothrops snake venoms haven't been much explored and the knowledge of its structural and functional features will be able to contribute for a better understanding of their action mechanism regarding enzymatic, pharmacological and toxic activities.

**Keywords:** acidic phospholipase A2; Bothrops moojeni; myotoxic; platelet aggregation inhibitor.

**Financial support:** FAPESP; CNPq.

**TX 05 - Bufo paracnemis - ISOLATED ALKALOID INDUCES SWELLING IN RAT BRAIN MITOCHONDRIA**

Martins NM, Silva CB, Santos NAG, Rodrigues MAC, Ferreira DAS, Mazzi MV, Braga ECA, Santos AC

Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto - USP

Neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson’s or Alzheimer’s diseases are disorders with no known cure. Recent genetic advances suggest that mitochondrial dysfunction may be an early event involved in such disorders. Mitochondrial dysfunction and associated bioenergetic failure can lead to abnormal cellular ion homeostasis, as a result of which cells undergo swelling and cellular disruption, eventually leading to cell death. Drugs that target the mitochondria may therefore represent the best hope. The venoms/toxins of different animals have been shown to possess neuroprotective effects. Amphibian skin secretions have provided a wide range of biologically active compounds, such as biogenic amines, steroids, alkaloids, peptides and proteins. In order to investigate the action of partially purified Bufo paracnemis toxin (Bp1) on mitochondrial permeability, we isolated brain mitochondria from Wistar rats (n=3, 200g). For this purpose, it was used a procedure that combine differential centrifugation and discontinuous Percoll density gradient centrifugation. Changes in mitochondrial volume were measured by absorbance at 540 nm. Our results indicate that low concentrations (0,005 - 0,05) of Bp1 induce, in vitro, swelling and alteration of the membrane potential in rat brain mitochondria.

**Keywords:** Neurodegenerative diseases; mitochondria; neurotoxin; bioenergetic; swelling.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

**TX 06 - CARVEDILOL EXHIBITS PROTETOR EFFECT AGAINST RENAL MITOCONDRIAL INJURY CAUSED BY CISPLATIN IN RATS**

Rodrigues MAC, Martins NM, Santos NAG, Santos AC

Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil

**Introduction and Objectives:** Cisplatin is one of the most widely used anticancer agents; however, it has many adverse reactions, mainly nephrotoxicity. Mitochondria are the main targets of the platinum compounds; therefore studies on antioxidant agents that reduce these adverse effects are necessary. Carvedilol (CV) is a drug widely used in the clinical practice because of its anti-hypertensive properties, but it also has antioxidant activity. There are reports of its protective action against the heart damage induced by doxorubicin. In the present study we will evaluate the protective effect of carvedilol against the renal mitochondrial damage induced by cisplatin.

**Materials and Methods:** Male rats (200 to 250g) were divided into 4 groups of animals (n = 6). Group 1 (Control) received injections of saline and DMBO, group 2 (CV + CISP) was treated with carvedilol (1 mg / kg, ip) immediately before the injection of cisplatin (10 mg / kg, ip), group 3 (CV) was treated with carvedilol (1mg/kg, ip) for 3 days, group 4 (CISP) received only one injection of cisplatin (10 mg / kg, ip). After 72 hours the animals were sacrificed. The mitochondrial fraction was obtained through differential centrifugation. The mitochondrial function was evaluated by oxygen consumption, formation of the mitochondrial membrane potential and calcium uptake. Results: The ratio of respiratory control (RCR) in the CV + CISP group was 4.3 ± 0.51, which was significantly different from the CISP group (3.0 ± 0.15), but similar to the control group (4.4 ± 0.8). Results of both tests were significantly different from those of control groups (data shown in representative tracings). Renal function was assessed by plasma urea and creatinine levels. Our results showed reduced levels of creatinine and urea in the CV + CISP group (0.33 ± 0.11 mg / dl and 38.8 ± 6.1 mg / dl, respectively) as compared to the CISP group (3.0 ± 0.2 mg / dl and 291.6 ± 10.2 mg / dl, respectively), but similar to control (0.47 ± 0.1 mg / dl and 57.8 ± 1.9 mg / dl, respectively). The results of the CV group were similar to control. All results were statistically evaluated by t non-parametric Student t test, with level of significance p < 0.05.

**Conclusions:** Based on the partial results presented, it was concluded that the treatment with carvedilol was able to protect against the renal mitochondrial damage of rats treated with cisplatin, therefore, reducing the kidney damage, as showed by the significantly decreased levels of plasma urea and creatinine.

**Keywords:** mitochondria; cisplatin; carvedilol; nephrotoxicity.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.
TX 07 - COMPARATIVE FUNCTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THREE L-AMINO ACID OXIDASES FROM Bothrops SNAKE VENOMS

Sant’Ana CD1, Menaldo DL1, Marcusci S1, Oliveira CZ1, Izidoro LF1, Stábilei RG2, Sellistre-de-Araújo HS3, Nomizo A1, Albuquerque S1, Monteiro MC1, Soares AM1

1Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto - SP, Brasil. 2Laboratório de Bioquímica e Biotecnologia, Instituto de Pesquisas em Patologias Tropicais, Universidade de Rondônia, Porto Velho-RO, Brasil. 3Departamento de Ciências Fisiológicas, UFSCar, São Carlos-SP, Brasil. 4Departamento de Farmácia, Campus CEDETEG, UNICENTRO, Guarapuava-PR, Brasil.

Introduction and Objectives: L-Amino acid oxidases (LAO, EC 1.4.3.2) are flavoenzymes that catalyze the stereospecific oxidative deamination of L-amino acids to the corresponding α-ketoacid with the production of hydrogen peroxide and ammonia. The present work describes a comparative analysis of three LAOs isolated from the venoms of different Bothrops snakes: BmooLAAD-I from B. jararaca, BmooLAAD-II from B. jararari and BpirLAAD-I from B. pirajai. Materials and Methods: BmooLAAD-I and BpirLAAD-I were isolated by three chromatographic steps (Sephadex G-75, Benzamidine Sepharose and Phenyl-Sepharose), while BmoLAAD-I was isolated by only two steps (OM-Sepharose and Phenyl-Sepharose). The purity level of the enzymes was then verified in reverse phase HPLC and SDS-PAGE in both denaturing and non-denaturing conditions. Additionally, deglycosylation and activity of the LAOs were monitored after treatment with PNGase F. The isoelectric focusing and Edman degradation methods were carried out to determine the pl and N-terminal amino acid sequences, respectively. The stability of the enzymes at different temperatures and pH values was analyzed using L-Leu as substrate. Bactericide activity on Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus, antiparasite effects on Trypanosoma cruzi and Leishmania species and cytotoxic effects on tumor (JURKAT and SK-BR-3) and normal cell lines (macrophages) were also assessed. Results: The three LAOs are dimeric, acidic glycoproteins and were isolated with high purity levels. BjarLAAD-I showed pI 5.7, Mr of 55,000 for the monomer and 110,000 for the dimer, while BmoLAAD-I and BpirLAAD-I showed similar pl values (4.7 and 4.9) and Mr of approximately 65,000 for the monomers and 130,000 for the dimers. These enzymes showed to be more stable at pH values of 7-8 and temperatures of 4-37°C, and after N-deglycosylation, differences in their Mr, but not in their enzymatic activities, were observed. Also, a high N-terminal sequence homology was observed among them. The LAOs were able to promote dose-dependent cytotoxicity on the analyzed bacteria, parasites and tumor cell lines, and all these effects showed to be partially related to the production of hydrogen peroxide, as they were diminished in the presence of catalase. Conclusions: Snake venom LAOs are interesting multifunctional enzymes, not only for a better understanding of the ophidian envenomation mechanism, but also as models for potentially novel therapeutic agents.

Keywords: L-amino acid oxidases; Bothrops snake venoms; bactericide; antiparasite; antitumor.

Financial support: CAPES; FAPESP; CNPq.

TX 08 - DETERMINATION OF LEAD CONTENTS IN MEDICINAL PLANTS BY USING A PRE-CONCENTRATION FLOW INJECTION THERMOSPRAY FLAME FRAME ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROMETRY SYSTEM

Chiaroti R1, Atzei BS1, Pereira AMS2, Bertoni BW2, França SC2, Miranda CES1

1Laboratório de Biofarmacotoxicologia, UNAERP. 2Unidade de Biotecnologia, UNAERP. Ribeirão Preto - SP, Brasil

Lead contents in soils are critically influenced by anthropogenic activities and also by the transportation of this metal by the air. Both dry and moist depositions can be considered important vials of contamination. Despite the fact lead is naturally found in plants as a result of capitation and incorporation processes, it is very difficult to establish its original concentration levels. This is a consequence of the generalized contamination in the different terrestrial biomes throughout the centuries by lead. Chemical products and fertilizers used in agriculture are among the main sources of lead contamination. Regardless its concentration, this metal is seriously dangerous since lead presents cumulative effect in the living organisms. Atomic absorption spectrometry is traditionally used for metal analysis and it is a technique characterized by speediness, operational simplicity, low level of interferences and low cost. However, its sensitivity is many times limited due to the low nebulization efficiency considering only 5 to 10 % of the produced aerosol reaches the flame. The goal of this work is to establish lead contents in medicinal plants largely consumed by the population by using a pre-concentration flow injection thermospray flame furnace atomic absorption spectrometry system (FI-TS-FFAAS). The proposed system allowed overcoming low sensitivity by increasing nebulization efficiency since the whole solution sample was introduced into the flame and also by increasing the residence time in the flame. To optimize the system, the eluent flow rate, distance between pre-concentration column and ceramic capillary from the thermospray device and signal integration time were evaluated. FI-TS-FFAAS system allowed achieving an increase of 500 fold in terms of sensitivity compared to the conventional FAAS system (flame atomic absorption spectrometry). The obtained results also demonstrated the system presents good stability and robustness. Good analytical features such as r.s.d. ≤ 4.95% and analytical throughput of 48 h⁻¹ were attained. Finally it should be emphasized the analyte could be determined at ng mL⁻¹ level, such achievement could not be obtained in the conventional FAAS system.

Keywords: lead; medicinal plants; pre-concentration; FI-TS-FFAAS.

TX 09 - EVALUATION OF THE MUTAGENIC AND ANTIMUTAGENIC POTENTIAL OF AÇAI (Euterpe oleareacea MART) PULP ON Swiss albinus MICE RETICULOCYTES BY THE MICRONUCLEUS TEST

Ribeiro JC1, Darin JDC1, Antunes LMG1, Mercadante AZ2, Bianchi MLP1

1Laboratório de Bromatologia e Nutrição, Departamento de Análises Clínicas Bromatológicas e Toxicológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil. 2Departamento de Ciência de Alimentos, Faculdade de Engenharia de Alimentos, UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, Brasil.

Açai (Euterpe oleareacea Mart.) is a native fruit from Amazonian region widely consumed by the local population in the form of juice, candy, ice cream or in nature. It is a fruit with great energy values, rich in fat, vitamin E, iron and fiber. It has an elevated antioxidant capacity due to its high content of anthocyanins and tocopherols, with protective effect against the development of coronary disease and suggests protection against the development of cancer. The aim of this study is to evaluate the mutagenic and antimutagenic potential of açai pulp by the micronucleus test in peripheral blood cells from Swiss albino mice. A toxicogenetic test widely recognized by regulatory agencies. The animals were divided into eight treatment groups, being a negative control, three different concentrations of the pulp by gavage (3.33: 10.00 and 16.67 mg/kg body weight), a positive control (doxorubicin 90 mg/kg body weight, intraperitoneally) and 3 groups receive the açai pulp by gavage (3.33: 10.00 and 16.67 mg/kg body weight) and doxorubicin (90 mg/kg body weight, intraperitoneally). We collected the blood from caudal vein, 24 hours after the treatment, and the animals were submitted to euthanasia. Micronuclei were scored on Feulgen/fast-green stained. The frequency of micronucleus was verified in 2,000 reticulocytes per animal. The results showed that açai pulp itself was not mutagenic. In animals treated with açai pulp and doxorubicin, the number of micronuclei was significantly decreased compared to animals receiving doxorubicin alone. In conclusion, the açai pulp demonstrated a protective effect against the chromosomal damages caused by doxorubicin at all concentrations tested in these conditions. The antimutagenic potential must be better investigated by other assays and using other conditions and we suggest the identification of anthocyanins compounds and other polyphenols in açai pulp.

Keywords: Açai; Euterpe oleareacea Mart; Micronucleus test.

Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq; Ricaeli Indústria e Comércio de Polpas Ltda.
TX 10 - EVALUATION OF THE USE OF HUMAN HAIR FOR BIOMONITORING THE DEFICIENCY OF ESSENTIAL AND EXPOSURE TO TOXIC ELEMENTS

Rodrigues JL, Batista BL, Nunes JA, Passos CJ,S, Barbosa Junior F.
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Laboratório de Toxicologia e Essencialidade de Metais

Introduction: Monitoring the nutritional status of essential elements and assessing exposure to individuals to toxic elements is of great importance for human health. Thus, the appropriate selection and measurement of biomarkers of internal dose is of critical importance. Due to their many advantages, hair samples have been widely used to assess human exposure to different contaminants. However, the validity of this biomarker in evaluating the level of trace elements in the human body is debatable. The aim of this paper was to evaluate the use of hair as a biomarker of Sr, Zn and Cu deficiency and/or Pb exposure. Thus, the relationship between the level of these elements in hair with their levels in whole blood or plasma was obtained in an adult Brazilian population.

Materials and Methods: Hair, blood and plasma were collected from 280 adult volunteers (São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Pará) for metal determination. 4-mL blood sample from each participant. Blood samples were collected in trace-metal-free evacuated tubes. On the same day as blood collection, hair samples were taken from the occipital area of the head, close to the scalp. The lock of hair was stapled at the base and stored in labeled zip-lock bags. Hair samples were cut into 1 cm lengths and washed before analysis. The plasma fraction was then isolated from the sample and subjected to an eppendorf tube (2 mL volume) previously cleaned in a 100C clean room and was immediately frozen at 20C before analysis. Trace elements levels were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. Results: Manganese, copper, lead and strontium levels in blood varied from 5.1 to 14.7, from 494.8 to 2383.8, from 5.9 to 330.1 and from 11.6 to 87.3 µg/L, respectively. Corresponding levels in hair varied from 0.05 to 6.71, from 0.9 to 32.36 and from 0.3 to 12.6 µg/g. Trace element levels in plasma varied from 0.07 to 8.62, from 118.2 to 1577.7, and from 2.31 to 34.2 µg/L for Mn, Cu and Sr, respectively. There was a weak correlation (r=0.22, p<0.001) between lead levels in hair and blood. Moreover, copper and strontium levels in blood correlate with those levels in plasma (n=0.64, p<0.001 for Cu) and (r=0.22, p<0.05 for Sr). However, for Cu, Mn and Sr there was no correlation between levels in hair and blood. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that while the idea of measuring trace elements in hair is attractive, hair is not an appropriate biomarker for evaluating Cu, Mn and Sr deficiency or Pb exposure.

Keywords: Hair; metals; Biomarkers; Toxic; Exposure.

Financial support: FAPESP.

TX 11 - EVALUATION OF THE PRESENCE OF BARIUM, LEAD AND CHROMIUM IN THE GROUNDWATER COLLECTED IN THE AQUIFER BAURU

Savazzi EA1, Oliveira DP2
1Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental - CETESB. 2Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP - Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil.

Introduction: The occurrence of metals in groundwater is a great concern all over the world because of the diversity of toxic effects and wide distribution in the environment. Between these compounds, we can cite barium, lead and chromium that can induce diverse effects such as neurotoxicity and carcinogenicity. The Bauru aquifer has great importance for economic aspects for the State of São Paulo due to its long occupation, is approximately 42% of the area of the state (western region). Its average thickness is about 75 meters, which reaches its maximum thickness of 300 meters on the plateau at Marília city. It has been considered that the aquifer Bauru has high vulnerability. Therefore the contamination may occur due to the presence of these elements in the surface and related sources.

Objective: So, the objective of this project was: the validation the method of atomic spectrometry by inductively coupled plasma ICP-OES; and the evaluation of presence of these compounds in samples of groundwater collected in aquifer Bauru.

Materials and Methods: The methods of analyses were based on 21st Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. The readings were made in following a wavelength: Ba (455, 400nm), Cr (257.7nm) and Lead (260,355nm). We collected samples in 56 sites located in 55 municipalities in the western region of the state of São Paulo. Almost all the samples analyzed were in accordance with the Brazilian law (Portaria 518-MS) in relation to metals. Only 10 sites showed values above the established in the legislation: for Barium and nine for Chromium. The threshold Levels allowed for these metals are respectively, of 0.7mgBa.L-1 and 0.05 gCR.L-1.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that while the idea of measuring trace elements in hair is attractive, hair is not an appropriate biomarker for evaluating Cu, Mn and Sr deficiency or Pb exposure.

Keywords: aquifer Bauru; barium; chromium; lead.

TX 12 - GENOTOXIC AND ANTIGENOTOXIC EFFECT OF CURCUMIN AGAINST CISPLATIN TOXICITY IN PC12 CELLS EVALUATED ON COMET ASSAY PARAMETERS

Mendonça LM1, Santos GC2, Antonucci GA1, Bianchi MLP1, Antunes LMG1
1Departamento de Alimentos e Nutrição - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - UNESP, Araraquara, SP, Brasil. 2Departamento de Alimentos e Nutrição - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - UNESP, Araraquara, SP, Brasil.

Cisplatin is an antineoplastic drug used on the treatment of many cancer types. However, it is intrinsic the development of various side effects, including neurotoxicity, resulting from its toxicity to healthy cells. Numerous efforts are being made in attempt to prevent or even control the toxic effects induced by cisplatin with special attention being given to the supplementation during chemotherapy treatment with antioxidant compounds. The curcumin is a polyphenolic compound with a broad spectrum of biological activities and neuroprotective properties, demonstrated in several models, strongly related to its antioxidant potential. The multiple mechanisms of action of the phenolic compounds and their neuroprotective properties, credited to its reactive oxygen species inhibition, indicate a potential inhibition of neurotoxicity that develops during the chemotherapy treatment with cisplatin, given its well known ability to generate reactive oxygen species. Since the generation of reactive oxygen species intracellular can result in DNA damage by direct action of reactive species or indirect, through degradation products of the lipid peroxidation, our studies evaluated the potential protection of curcumin against the genotoxicity induced by cisplatin in PC12 cell cultures, analyzing DNA single strand breaks, double strand breaks, and alkaline-labelling sites by the comet assay. Before the antigenotoxic evaluation of the curcumin, a cytotoxicogenetical test were conducted where it was observed that when in high concentrations (above 16 µg/ml) curcumin is cytotoxic to the PC12 cells. The protective effect of curcumin was evaluated at the pre-treatment of PC12 cells with non-toxic levels (1.0, 2.5 and 5.0 µg/ml). Although there was not obtained statistical differences in the results, the data indicates a protective effect of the curcumin against the DNA damage caused to the DNA of cells PC12 by cisplatin. The positive results obtained in this study combined with the pre-existing data about the protective effects of the curcumin encourage some more new research on possible benefits of using curcumin in combination to chemotherapy.

Keywords: curcumin; cisplatin; genotoxicity; antigenotoxicity.

Financial support: CAPES, CNPq.
with deltamethrin and many intercellular spaces. The gonad in the T2 were similar to the control. In T1 than in the T4. The females had immature ovaries and cysts. The tunica propria in the T2 had homogeneous thickness but it increased in the organized, atypical, round and non differentiated espermatogonias, without scourge, varied sizes, retarded development and maturation area were larger during 48 hours, and joined, per treatment, in organza bags identified and fixed on eucalyptus plant until the emergence of its adults when their individualized, during 24 hours, in Petri dishes identified and lined, with ten nymphs of in this concentration with this predator. Developed gonads, different stages of cellular maturation and matured spermatozoids, besides resistance levels to this insecticide. The tunica propria of the follicles were thicker at the center than in the extremities with decreasing values from T4>T1>T2>T3. The cysts, germarium and maturation areas, besides the follicle were less organized, atypical, round and non differentiated espermatogonias, without scourge, varied sizes, retarded development and maturation area were larger in T1 than in the T4. The females had immature ovaries and cysts. The tunica propria in the T2 had homogeneous thickness but it increased in the germarium and in the tunica externa that presented a vast net of associated windpipes. Germarium and tropharium had less dense areas in the treatments with deltamethrin and many intercellular spaces. The gonad in the T2 were similar to the control. Discussion: The diethylthrin affected the testicles and ovaries of B. tabidis, what could reduce its reproduction and use in the biological control. Males were more affected, probably because they have developed gonads, different stages of cellular maturation and matured spermatocytes, besides resistance levels to this insecticide. The tunica propria was most affected with varied thicknesses and discontinuity. Histology in the T2 was similar to the control, indicating that this insecticide can be applied in this concentration with this predator.

Keywords: Impact; Insecticide; Histology; Heteroptera; Reproduction.

Financial support: National Council of Technological and Scientific Development (CNPq), Coordination for Improvement of Higher-Level Manpower (CAPES), and Foundation for the Support of Research in the State of Minas Gerais (FAPEMIG).

TX 14 - INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF A NOVEL SYNTHEtIC QUINOLINEONE AGAINST SNAKE VENOMs AND ISOLATED TOXINS

Baraldi PT1, Fernandes RS2, Menaldo DL2, Oliveira CZ2, Marcussi SP2, Silveira LB2, Santos-Filho NA2, Bernardes CP2, Soares AM2, Corrêa AG2.

Introduction and Objective: Snake venoms are complex mixtures of proteins, which exert a wide variety of pharmacological effects. Important classes of natural compounds like the quinolinones, found in medicinal plants, are widely used as antibacterial and antinociceptor drugs to treat various infectious diseases and possess low toxicity. In this study, we describe the inhibitory potential of a novel synthetic quinolinone, 2-hydroxyethyl-3-methoxy-1,4-dihydro-4-quinolinone (C2), against snake venoms and isolated toxins. C2 was synthesized from commercially available anilines. Materials and Methods: Hemorrhagic activity - Male Swiss mice (18-22g) were injected i.d. in the back with inhibitor/venom or metalloprotease (w/w). Mice were killed 5hr after injection, and the diameter of the skin hemorrhoage zone was measured. Proteolytic activity on casein - Snake venom or isolated metalloprotease with the inhibitor were incubated with casein for 30 min at 37ºC. The reaction was stopped with trichloroacetic acid and then centrifuged (2,000g) for 5 min at 25ºC. Proteolytic activity was estimated spectrophotometrically at 280 nm. Coagulant activity - Plasma (0,2mL) was incubated for 30 min at 37°C with venom/inhibitor, and the clotting times determined. Fibrinogenolytic activity - Evaluated through polycrylamide gel electrophoresis using bovine fibrinogen (80µg) preincubated with different doses of inhibitor and venom/toxin. Myotoxic activity - Male Swiss mice (18-22g) were injected i.m. in the right gastrocnemius with preincubated inhibitor and venom/toxin. Blood was collected 3hr after the injections. Plasma creatine kinase activity was determined using the Bioclin Kit (Bioclin, Brazil). Edema-inducing activity - Edema was induced by subplantar injection of venom or toxins incubated with inhibitor at different ratios (w/w) in the right paw of male Swiss mice (18-22g). The progression of edema was evaluated after injection with a low pressure pachymeter. PLA2 activity - Determined by indirect hemolytic activity assayed in agar gel, using egg yolk emulsion as substrate supplemented with human erythrocytes. C2 was tested after incubation with venom or toxins at different ratios (w/w). All control groups received PBS, DMSO, venom/toxins or inhibitor alone. Results and Conclusion: C2 was able to inhibit the hemorrhage induced by different bothropic venoms and P-III metalloprotease. The fibrinogenolytic activity induced by B. jararacussus venom and two isolated proteases (BjussuSP-I and BjussuMP-III) and the caseinolytic activity of class P-I and III metalloproteases (neuwiedase and BjussuMP-II) isolated from Bothrops neuwiedi and B. jararacussus venom, respectively, were also inhibited by C2. Clotting activity induced by isolated thrombin-like enzymes from B. jararacussus and Crotalus d. terrificus venoms (BjussuSP-I and GiroVen) were totally inhibited after incubation at different ratios. Myotoxic, edema and phospholipolytic activities were also partially inhibited. Thus, further studies with C2 could lead to its use as complement in the treatment of snakebite envenomations.

Keywords: 4-quinolinone; anti-snake venom; proteases; myotoxins; antiserum.

Financial support: FAPESP; CNPq.

TX 15 - ISOLATION AND PARTIAL CHARACTERIZATION OF A NEW SCORPION TOXIN FROM Tityus serrulatus VENOM

Cremonez CM, Bordon KCP, Arantes EC.

Departamento de Farmácia e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas -USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil.

Tityus serrulatus scorpion venom (Tsv) is a complex mixture composed of a wide array of substances. It is a rich source of small neurotoxic proteins, interacting specifically with various ionic channels in excitable membranes. The symptomatology of Tityus serrulatus envenomation is the result of primary effects of neurotoxins on ion channels, causing a massive release of neurotransmitters [catecholamines, acetylcholine and others], and leading to the stimulation of the autonomic nervous system. Many Tsv constituent toxins have been described, however, the venom displays in addition, several compounds which were not isolated or studied so far, what makes it a yet poorly explored source of several compounds showing important pharmacological actions. The aim of the present study was the isolation and partial characterization of a new toxin of the fraction XII-A from Tsv. The venom was extracted and fractionated by ion exchange chromatography on a column of CM-cellulose-S2, which was equilibrated and eluted with ammonium bicarbonate buffer (pH 7.8), furnishing 13 main fractions. Fraction XIX-A was submitted to a reverse-phase [C18] high performance liquid
chromatography (RP-HPLC) and the isolated protein, named XII-A 2, is a new toxin. Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) showed that XII-A 2 is a basic protein and confirmed its purity. The N-terminal amino acid sequence was obtained by automated Edman degradation in a protein sequence. Partial N-terminal sequence (15 amino acid residues) showed that XII-A 2 is different from the previously deposited sequences in NCBI, but it is homologous to TaKappa (85% of identity among the residues 5 to 11), a very high potent ligand for small-conductance potassium channels. The chromatographic profile in RP-HPLC, a single band by PAGE and the N-terminal sequence of XII-A 2 confirmed its high purity level. In conclusion, XII-A 2 is a new basic scorpion toxin, probably selective for K+ channels. Scorpion toxins selective for K+ channels represent excellent tools for investigating the physiological contribution of ion channels to cell and organ behavior and for probing and correlating ion channel structure and function.

**Keywords:** scorpion venom; *Tityus serrulatus*; neurotoxins; ion channels; protein structure.

**Financial support:** FAPESP, CNPq.

**TX 16 - LIPID PEROXIDATION AND DNA DAMAGE IN RATS EXPOSED TO METHYLMERCURY AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH SELENIUM**

Grotto D1, Barcelos GRM1, Garcia SC2, Barbosa F1.
1Programa de Pós Graduação em Toxicologia, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas -USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil. 2Programa de Pós Graduação em Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, RS.

Methylmercury (MeHg) is the most malignant form of the Hg, and the exposure to this element may cause damage to nervous, immune, kidney and cardiovascular system, besides induces genetic damage. Oxidative stress has been proposed as the main mechanism to explain the toxicity of MeHg. Selenium (Se), an essential trace metal, participates as an antagonist under the toxic effects of many heavy metals, including Hg, and has antioxidants properties. Thus, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of MeHg on lipid peroxidation (MDA evaluation) and DNA damage, in rats chronically exposed to low doses of this metal. Moreover it was observed the effects of the co-administration of Se. Animals were divided in groups as following: (I) control; (II) MeHg (100 µg/day); (III) MeHg (100 µg/day) + Se (2 mg/L) and (IV) Se (2 mg/L), with 8 rats/group, treated during 100 days. MDA levels were determined by High Performance Liquid Chromatography technique and DNA lesion by Comet Assay. Mean MDA levels in groups I, II, III and IV were, respectively: 22.8 ± 2.0; 26.8 ± 4.1; 22.6 ± 5.6 and 17.8 ± 2.9 µM. DNA damage was represented by a mean score, from 0 to 300; the results to the groups I, II, III and IV were, respectively: 7.4 ± 3.1; 126.4 ± 13.1; 86.7 ± 13.1 and 9.7 ± 2.9. In relation to the lipid peroxidation biomarker, MDA, there was not a significative difference between control and MeHg treated group, neither between control and MeHg + Se treated group however a significative difference was found in Se treated group when compared with all others groups (p<0.05), showing that Se could indirectly minimized the lipid oxidation. The results of Comet assay presented a significative difference in DNA migration in MeHg group when compared with the control group (p<0.001). Besides, the association of Se with MeHg has also promoted a DNA injury when compared with control group, however this lesion was approximately 30% lower when compared with MeHg treated group, evidencing a significative protective effect of Se on DNA damage (p<0.001). No difference was found between control group and Se treated group. Thus, these findings can provide the oxidative and genotoxic properties of low doses of MeHg, although we did not found significative difference in MDA levels. It could occur by an adaptive mechanism of the organism, since it was a chronic treatment. On the other hand, DNA damage was well-defined and the Se co-association exposure reduces the DNA injury.

**Keywords:** methylmercury; selenium; oxidative stress; DNA damage.

**Financial support:** Sao Paulo State Foundation for Scientific Research (FAPESP, Brazil) and the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technologic Development (CNPq).

**TX 17 - MANGANESE SPECIATION AS DETERMINANT OF ITS GEOCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR AND TOXICITY: ALTO DO PARANAPANEMA BASIN AS A CASE STUDY**

Hernández RB1,2, Farina M1,3, Oliveira E1, Sufiol CF1, Esposito BP1.
1Institute of Chemistry, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, SP, Brasil. 2Barcelona Institute of Biomedical Research, Spain. 3Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Manganese (Mn) is an essential nutrient, but previous reports indicate that this metal is neurotoxic for humans and toxic to aquatic organisms. Several hypotheses have been offered to explain such activity, however no precise toxicological mechanisms have been established. Therefore, the effects of metal speciation on the mechanisms of toxicity are relevant in the case of Mn. During the last decade, levels of Mn in the Alto do Paranapanema (ALPA) basin (Sao Paulo State, Brazil) have been much higher than that allowed by Brazilian environmental regulations. For that reason, the present work aimed to study Mn speciation as determinant of both its geochemical behaviour and toxicity. Field experiments conducted at ALPA between August 2006 and April 2007 suggest that most Mn present is of natural origin, however, it poses a moderate to high environmental risk. Sediment samples contained Mn in five fractions: exchangeable Mn > iron and manganese hydroxides) > Mn bound to carbonates > Mn bound to silicates > Mn bound to organic matter. In the water column, particulate Mn (oxides, hydroxides and/or adsorbed on clays) was the main physical form found, followed by labile organic and inorganic species (e.g., H2O, OH–, Cl–, SO42–; citrate; pyrophosphate) and non-labile species. In addition, moderated and high relationship between Mn species of the sediments and the waters suggests the release to the water column of Mn from the sediment and/or particulate by different mechanisms. These data can provide a basis for the management of Mn at ALPA. The simultaneous analysis of Mn concentrations in the sediments and the waters allowed the authors to establish a correlation between Mn species and the release of Mn to the water column. In addition, this study is an important tool for understanding the effects of Mn speciation on the mechanisms of toxicity. Mn species at concentrations above essentiality are neurotoxic, as a consequence of imbalances in cell energy metabolism and/or induction of oxidative stress. Both phenomena can be partially controlled with ascorbic acid and d-HaCate. Additionally, these results imply that the oxidation state of manganese plays an important role in modulating its cytotoxicity.

**Keywords:** Manganese; Geochemical; Speciation; Neurotoxicity; Neuroprotection.

**Financial support:** FAPESP, CNPq.

**TX 18 - MITRAGYLINE ANALYSIS IN RAT PLASMA BY LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY TANDEM MASS SPECTROMETRY**

Moraes NV1, Moretti RAC1, McCurdy CR2, Lanchote VL1.
1Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxiológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas -USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil. 2Department of Medicinal Chemistry, School of Pharmacy, University of Mississippi, USA.

Mitragyline is an indole alkaloid extracted from *Mitragyna speciosa* Korth (Rubiaceae) (known as Kratom in Thailand) which presents analgesic and antitussive properties comparable to codeine. Unlike codeine, mitragynine did not produce emesis or dyspnea, was not blocked by nalorphine, and had much less respiratory depression. Interestingly, it could suppress the opioid withdrawal syndrome. *Mitragyna speciosa* Korth, has been wide available as an economical alternative to other opioid-replacement medications which can be obtained without a prescription. In this way, studies are required to understand the efficacy and adverse effects related to this emerging psychoactive supplement and also to investigate the potential use of
mitragynine to treat opioid addiction or as an analgesic. A selective and highly sensitive high-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS-MS) was developed and validated to quantify mitragynine in rat plasma. Plasma samples were extracted with hexane-isomyl alcohol (99.1 v/v%) and the recoveries were about 95% and 90% for mitragynine and arnizopine (internal standard), respectively. Mitragynine and the internal standard were resolved on a Lichrospher® RP-18 SelectB column using 20mmol L⁻¹ ammonium acetate-acetonitrile-formic acid (70:30:0.5 v/v/v) at a flow rate of 1.2mL/min as mobile phase. Multi reaction monitoring detection was performed by electrospray ionization in positive ion mode. Protonated ions [M+H]⁺ and their respective ion products were monitored at the following transitions: 398→174 for mitragynine and 278.4→90.8 for internal standard. Method validation showed relative standard deviation (precision) and relative errors (accuracy) lower than 15%. The quantification limit was 0.2ngmL⁻¹ and the linear range was 0.2-1000ngmL⁻¹. The method was successfully applied to pharmacokinetic studies of mitragynine after oral administration to rats.

**Keywords:** mitragynine; *Mitragyna speciosa*; rats; pharmacokinetics; LC-MS/MS.

TX 19 - MUTAGENIC EFFECT EVALUATION OF SNAKE VENOM PROTEINS ON HUMAN LYMPHOCYTES
Marcussi S, Santos PRS, Santos Filho NA, Silveira LB, Menaldo DL, Oliveira CZ, Antunes LMG, Soares AM.
Departamento de Análises Clínicas Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas -USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil

**Introduction and Objective:** Snake venom proteins show high potential as tools for study of diseases as Cancer, Alzheimer, Parkinson and blood clotting disturbances and represent models for the elaboration of new medicines (Captopril and Ancred, anti-hypertensive and fibrinolytic agents, respectively). These toxins can induce effects involved in several cell processes. The micronucleus assay has been used as a marker for mutagenic potential evaluation of chemical and natural agents. The objective of this work was to evaluate the frequency of micronuclei in binuclear lymphocytes after treatment for 24h with different isolated snake venom toxins. **Materials and Methods:** Human peripheral blood was collected from healthy subjects (18-35 years) and cultivated in RPMI medium with 20% fetal bovine serum and 2% phytohemagglutinin A at 37°C in stive with 5% CO₂. After 24h, the treatment was carried out with different times in 3 pre-determined non-cytotoxic concentrations. Cytochalasin B (6 µg/mL) was added 4h after the beginning of the cultivation. After 72 h of culture, the cells were washed under appropriate conditions for the isolation of lymphocytes, the slides were prepared and stained (5% Giemsa), being analyzed by light microscope counting 1000 binuclear cells/individual/treatment. **Results and Conclusions:** Isolated PLA₂s from Crotalus durissus terrificus, Bothrops jararacussu and Apis mellifera venom (CB PLA₂s, BthTX-I, BthTX-II and PLA₂ of Apis mellifera) were assayed at 5, 15 and 30µg/mL. Increase in the number of micronuclei in 1000 binuclear cells was detected only with BthTX-II, with 6 cells presenting micronuclei. The culture treated with ciplatin, an antibumor drug used as positive control, presented 13 binuclear lymphocytes with micronuclei in 1000. Although these proteins belong to the class of venom PLA₂s and present similar structures, their toxic and pharmacological activities are different. As a conclusion, only BthTX-II from *B. jararacussu* is able to induce mutagenicity in the treated concentrations, and may present distinct mechanisms of action when compared to the other tested toxins. Thus, BthTX-II may be used as a promising tool for further studies in the genetic toxicity area.

**Keywords:** Toxins; snake venoms; micronucleus assay; mutagenicity.

**Financial support:** FAPESP; CNPq; FCFRP-USP.

TX 20 - NANDROLONE DECANOATE EFFECTS ON AGGRESSION OF THE RATS NICOTINE EXPOSED
Milhan KR1, Godinho AF1, Pereira OCM2
1Toxicological Assistance Center (CEATOX), Institute of Biosciences, São Paulo State University (UNESP), Botucatu, São Paulo State, Brazil. 2Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Biosciences, São Paulo State University (UNESP), Botucatu, São Paulo State, Brazil.

Anabolic-androgenic steroids are abuse drugs commonly used by athletes and young population with the goal of increased performance, appearance, or muscle mass, and their use have been reported to cause aggressive tendencies in both laboratory-based animal models and in human clinical situations. In worldwide is estimated that 1.2 billion people currently smoke tobacco, and nicotine is the main addictive component of tobacco that motivates its continued use in spite of its harmful characteristics and anxiety effects provoked by use cessation. Both substances are consumed mainly for man in seemed aged group. This project, using a resident-intruder paradigm model examined the concomitant effects of nicotine (NIC) and a typical anabolic-androgenic steroid, nandrolone decanoate (NAN) on the rat aggression. Wistar male rats, 90 days old received one of the following treatments: canole oil (control), nandrolone decanoate (5mg/kg, im., two times week), nicotine (2mg/kg, sc., five times week) and nandrolone + nicotine. After 24 hours the last nicotine administration, aggressive behavior was evaluated using the resident-intruder paradigm, measuring latency of the first bite (T1B), frequency of attacks (TNA) and duration of time spent in attacks (TTA). Both, animals treated with NIC, NAN and NIC + NAN showed reduction in T1B compared with the control group. The TNA was not altered significantly however was observed an increased TTA in animals treated with NIC, NAN and NIC + NAN. The findings together suggest that both animals treated with NIC or NAN had aggressive behavior enhanced. The anabolic-androgenic hormone effect can be linked to a increase in aggressive behavior in the NAN animals. As animals were available during nicotine withdrawal by a 24 h period, anxiety and irritability originated could have contributed to increase aggressive behavior. The group exposed to nicotine plus nandrolone co-administration had no significant difference when compared to NIC or NAN. The results were suggestive that the abnormal aggression it may be by different ways to nicotine and nandrolone decanoate.

**Keywords:** aggression; nandrolone decanoate; nicotine; rats; resident-intruder paradigm.

TX 21 - ORGANOPHOSPHORUS-INDUCED DELAYED NEUROPATHY: A STUDY WITH TOCP IN HENS
Emerick GL, Oliveira GH
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Araçatuba - FCFAR

Organophosphorus-induced delayed neuropathy (OPIDN) has been known since 1930s when tuberculosis patients were treated with phosphocereosiate. OPIDN is caused by single doses of certain esters organophosphorus compound including phosphates, phosphonates and phosphoramidates. It is characterized by degeneration of long and large diameter axons in central and peripheral nervous system that develops 8-14 days after exposure. Neuropathy target esterase (NTE), a neural protein with an esteratic activity, is believed to be the molecular target for OPIDN. The animal model for neuropathy studies is hen due to its sensitivity and the development of clinical signs similar to those seen in man. Tri-ortho-creosyl phosphate (TOCP) is an organophosphorus ester capable of producing OPIDN in hens without to produce severe acute effects. It's the prototype of studying this kind of neurodegeneration. Some diseases states, caused by chemicals agents, are thought to occur through a similar sequence of events, it is often referred to as Wallenian-like axonal degeneration. Digestion of the axon appears to be an all-or-none event effected through endogenous proteases that appear to be activated through increased levels of intracellular free calcium. The aim of this study was to investigate the mechanism of toxic action of
organophosphorus esters compounds after a single dose of 500 mg/kg of TCP administrated orally by gavage. To reach this aim we used the following strategy: monitoring the levels of calcium in plasma and sciatic nerve of hens at six, 12, 24, 48 hours and eight, 14, and 28 days after TCP; monitoring the activity of lymphocytes NTE at six, 12, 24, 48 hours and eight, 14, 28 days after TCP. Chickens were purchased from the poultry farming co-operative of Guatapará. Twenty four isabrown leghorn chickens were divided into six groups with four hens in each group, weighed from 1.4 to 2.3 kg, were bred for eggs and were more than 18 months old. They were acclimated at least one week prior to the start of the experiment (24 ± 2 °C, light and dark cycles; food and water ad libitum). The toxicant was administrated orally by gavage after fasting for 10 - 12 h. To evaluate enzymatic activity in the lymphocytes it has been necessary 10 milliliters of blood and to evaluate the levels plasmatic and sciatic nerve of calcium both were necessary 40 µl of plasma or a mix of nervous tissue in saline how to describe on liquiform lastest kit. After twenty four hours TCP inhibited 85 % lymphocytes NTE activity and has caused severe ataxia in isabrown chickens. After 12 hours TCP, has occurred a decrease in the plasmatic calcium. These results have shown that certain organophosphorus esters produce OPIDN after single doses and have caused imbalance in calcium homeostasis. The authors are deeply grateful to cnpq and unesp.

Keywords: OPIDN; NTE; TCP; calcium.

TX 22 - PHENOBARBITAL AND MITOCHONDRIAL TOXICITY: EFFECTS ON MITOCHONDRIA ISOLATED FROM RAT LIVER
Medina WSG1, Santos NAG1, Rodrigues T1, Mingatto F2, Curti C3, Santos AC1
1Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto-USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil. 2Faculdade de Física e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil. 3Universidade de Mogi das Cruzes, Centro de Ciências Biomédicas, Centro Interdisciplinar de Investigação Bioquímica, Mogi das Cruzes, SP - Brasil.

Classical antiepileptic drugs have been extensively used for the treatment of epilepsy, one of the most prevalent disorders of the central nervous system which affects nearly 1.5% of the world population. Idiosyncratic hepatotoxicity is a well-known complication associated with anticonvulsants treatment. It may occur as an isolated event or as a part of the spectrum of a multisystem disorder. Therefore, one possible mechanism for the idiosyncratic reaction is the accumulation of toxic arene oxide metabolites due to a defect in the epoxide hydrolase-mediated detoxification. They can also directly affect mitochondrial cell longevity, causing cell death. Little is known about the cause of delayed, non-immune forms of idiosyncratic hepatotoxicity. The direct toxicity of reactive metabolites may involve mitochondrial dysfunction, one of the most important mechanisms of drug-induced liver injury. Mitochondria are the central point where the different signals responsible for initiating hepatocyte cell death converge, irrespective of whether the cells ultimately die by apoptosis, necrosis or autophagy. Therefore, we investigated, in vitro, the cytotoxic mechanism of phenobarbital, unaltered and bioactivated, in the hepatic mitochondrial function. The murine hepatic microsomal system was used to produce the anticonvulsant metabolites. The bioactivated drug affected mitochondrial function causing decrease in state 3 respiration, started at 200 µM and the IC50 was of approximately 750 µM; phenobarbital-bioactivated also presented an uncoupling effect characterized by increased oxygen consumption during state 4 respiration. Such effect was observed from 50 µM (p < 0.01) and reached the maximum value at 500 µM, OCR, markedly decreased from 500 µM to 500 µM, was 95% lower as compared to control; ATP synthesis, was able to decrease IC50 for this effect was 750 µM and membrane potential, increase in state 4 respiration as well as impairment of Ca+2 uptake /release and inhibition of calcium-induced swelling. As an unaltered drug, was able to affect mitochondrial respiration (except state 4 respiration) ATP synthesis and membrane potential, the bioactivated drug assayed in the same concentration caused a more potent effect, leading to mitochondrial inability to phosphorylate and to resume to the pre-ADP potential; however, Ca+2 uptake /release as well as swelling induction were not affected. Our results strongly suggest that mitochondrial toxicity is one of the mechanisms involved in idiosyncratic hepatic damage associated with phenobarbital. In fact, hepatic mitochondrial toxicity induced by phenobarbital has not been previously demonstrated. The knowledge of potential hepatotoxicity as well as the delineation of possible mechanisms involved can provide important tools for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of idiosyncratic hepatic damage, a real challenge in optimizing AED therapy.

Keywords: Mitochondria; Aromatic antiepileptic drugs; Hepatotoxicity; Phenobarbital; Arene oxides.

TX 23 - RELATION BETWEEN STEREOCHEMICAL OF AMINO ACID RESIDUES IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES OF TOXINS AND NON-TOXINS PROTEINS
Rocha LFO
Departamento de Fisica e Química, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil.

Secondary structural patterns are very common in proteins and consist of local inter-residues interactions. The most common secondary structural patterns are helices and β-sheets (formed by strands). Here we are analysed the composition stereochemical of the a.a. (by a steric pattern simplified (Small/Big) and pattern simplified to polarity (Hydrophobic/Hydrophilic)) to helices and strands with the composition stereochemical of the a.a. at the primary structure of two groups of proteins both comprises 35 amino acid residues (a.a.), the toxins and the non-toxins. The first group (with eight toxins) is much structurally different of second (with thirty-one proteins) due to its high compactation, many disulfide bridges and strands. Toxins have been studying mainly owing to they have become a serious problem of Public Health in many countries besides by its potential to development of new medicines. Due to major as minor structural differences are analyzed the non-toxins being possible observed that helices utilize very well (of linear form) both steric and hydrophobic ingredients, on the other hand strands utilize well only its steric component. The linear behavior show that as more a.a., for example Big, are disposable and pattern simplified to polarity (Hydrophobic/Polar) to helices and strands with the composition stereochemical of the a.a. at the primary structure of two groups of proteins both comprises 35 amino acid residues (a.a.), the toxins and the non-toxins. The first group (with eight toxins) is much structurally different of second (with thirty-one proteins) due to its high compactation, many disulfide bridges and strands. Toxins have been studying mainly owing to they have become a serious problem of Public Health in many countries besides by its potential to development of new medicines. Due to major as minor structural differences are analyzed the non-toxins being possible observed that helices utilize very well (of linear form) both steric and hydrophobic ingredients, on the other hand strands utilize well only its steric component. The linear behavior show that as more a.a., for example Big, are disposable

Keywords: toxins; secondary structures; steric constraints; hydrophobicity.

TX 24 - RENAL GENOTOXICITY AND METHYLMETHYLATION PATTERN OF TP53 GENE IN RATS EXPOSED TO METHIONINE-RICH DIET
Amaral CL1, Konta EM2, Darin JDC1, Bianchi MLP1, Antunes LMG1
1Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brasil. 2Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - UNESP, Araraquara, SP, Brasil.

Introduction: To understand the interaction between nutrient and genome, it is necessary to consider epigenetic mechanisms which are responsible for regulating genes expression and they do not involve changes in DNA sequence. Methionine (Met) is a diet donor of methyl groups. Excessive intake of Met could result in changes on metabolism and methylation reactions. DNA methylation occurs specifically in the C5 position of

Keywords: OPIDN; NTE; TCP; calcium.
cysteines lying 5' to guanines in so-called CpG dinucleotides. Global hypomethylation and gene-specific hypermethylation are involved in genomic instability and could result in genotoxicity. **Objective:** This study intends to evaluate if Met on diet results on changes in DNA methylation and genotoxicity in rat kidney. **Materials and Methods:** Wistar rats (n = 20) received commercial diet (Control) or commercial diet plus Met 2% (Met) during six weeks. Kidney was excised and used to determine genotoxicity by comet assay. DNA methylation pattern of the promoter region of TP53 gene was assessed by COBRA method. This method is based on differential conversion of cytosine to uracil in single-stranded DNA by treatment with sodium bisulfite, leaving 5-methyl cytosine unmodified. After PCR amplification, promoter region of TP53 fragment was digested with restriction enzymes: HpaII/HhaI was used to determine methylation pattern and Tas I was used to validate sodium bisulfite conversion. **Results:** TP53 gene was hypomethylated in Control group, and diet Met exposure did not change renal methylation pattern. Met treatment decreased DNA damage on kidney. It was observed reduction of 34.2%, determine methylation pattern and Tas I was used to validate sodium bisulfite conversion. **Conclusions:** Our results showed that diet Met does not induce genomic instability and it does not alter TP53 methylation pattern in rat kidney. **Keywords:** DNA Methylation; Methionine; TP53; Comet Assay; Rat.

**TX 25 - SIMULATION OF THE in vivo OXIDATION OF AZO DYE SUDAN III USING A SPECTROELECTROCHEMICAL METHOD**
Zanoni TB1, Ferraz ERA1, Zanoni MVB2, Oliveira DP1
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. 2Instituto de Química, UNESP, Araraquara SP, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Azo dyes (N=N) represent the largest group of synthesized organic compounds. Sudan dyes are azo-dyes that are widely used in industrial applications, research and in the past these compounds were used as a food colorant in several countries but it has been recommended as unsafe, because it causes tumors in the liver or urinary bladder in rats, mice, and rabbits, and is considered a possible carcinogen and mutagen for humans. Sudan III is a suspected human carcinogen and have been classified as group 3 by International Agency of Research on Cancer (IARC) and are thus banned from use in food in the EU. Despite its danger, there are no studies in the literature relating Sudan III carcinogenicity or mutagenicity of the dye itself or its metabolites. Azo colorants are biologically active through their metabolites. Cytochrome P450 (CYP) play a critical role in the metabolism of numerous carcinogenic, the activity of this system can occasionally result in their activation into a reactive species generating DNA adducts, which is believed to be one of the primary steps in the initiation of chemical carcinogenesis. CYPs were assumed to play a role in the oxidative metabolism of the Sudan I, but no information were found about the role of CYP isoforms for Sudan III. **Objective:** Investigate the importance of the oxidation reactions for the mutagenicity of the Sudan III metabolites using spectroelectrochemical method and metabolic activation (S9) in the same conditions applied for Ames test. **Materials and Methods:** In this work, a spectroelectrochemical method was developed in vitro to simulate the cleavage of the azo bond (N=N) by reaction oxidation. The chemical splitting of the dye was performed by oxidation using chemical electrodes in solution and with S9. The equipment was capable of donating electrons from the solution, causing oxidation reactions on the dye. The mutagenicity of the Sudan III will be evaluated with the Salomonella/microsome using the strains TA98 and TA100, with and without S9. For the Sudan III metabolites, the test will be performed just in the absence of S9. **Results:** The experiment involving the electrochemical oxidation of the Sudan III dye showed that the dye was oxidized at 5,5X10-5 mol L-1 at oxidative potential + 1,5 V for 40 minutes, DMNO was used as solvents. The oxidation was characterized by the reduction of colour intensity and by the modification of the spectrophotometric profile. The Ames test is still being performed. **Conclusion:** During the electrochemical oxidation of Sudan III a radical was probably formed, assuming that the mutagenicity may vary when compared to the original dye. On the obtained solutions, the colour became lighter as the dye was oxidized, this may indicate that the bond (N=N) was cleaved, and possibly aromatic amines were formed. **Keywords:** Sudan III; mutagenicity; electrochemical oxidation; CYP-450.

**TX 26 - THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OXIDATION IN THE BIOTRANSFORMATION OF AZO DYES DISPERSE RED 1, DISPERSE RED 13 AND DISPERSE ORANGE 1**
Chequer FMD1, Zanoni MVB2, Oliveira DP1
1Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. 2Instituto de Química, UNESP, Araraquara SP, Brazil.

**Introduction:** Azo dyes are aromatic compounds with one or more N=N groups, represent the largest class of dyes applied in the textile, food and cosmetic industry. The release of these compounds into the environment is undesirable, not only because of their color but also because many azo dyes and their breakdown products are toxic and/or mutagenic to life. Mannichian enzymes in the liver and other organs can catalyze the reaction of azo bond and the nitroreduction of the nitro group; however, it has been shown that the intestinal microbial azoreductase and nitroreductase play a more important role in this type of metabolism. In both cases, if N-hydroxylamines are formed they are capable of causing DNA damage. The dyes can be oxidized also to N-hydroxyderivatives by P450 enzymes. The N-hydroxyl radicals can be further acetylated by enzymes such as the O-acetyltransferase generating electrophilic nitrenium ions capable of reacting with DNA to form adducts. However, little is known about the direct oxidation of the azo dyes by the CYP isoforms. The azo dyes Disperse Red 1, Disperse Red 13 and Disperse Orange tested positive for the Micronucleus Test (with HepG2 and lymphocytes) and Salomonella mutagen assay. However, for the Ames test in the presence of S9, a reduction in the mutagenic activity of the dyes was observed. **Objectives:** To elucidate oxidation mechanism by S9 of the dyes Disperse Red 1, Disperse Red 13 and Disperse Orange tested positive for the Micronucleus Test (with HepG2 and lymphocytes) and Salomonella mutagen assay. However, for the Ames test in the presence of S9, a reduction in the mutagenic activity of the dyes was observed. **Material and Methods:** The oxidation by S9 of Disperse Red 1, Disperse Orange 1 and Disperse Red 13 dyes in solution was monitored by measurement of the absorbance changes at specified time intervals using a Hewlett Packard 4543 diode array spectrophotometer operated in the 200-1000 nm wave-lengths, after the electrochemical oxidation and S9 reaction. The Salomonella/microsome assay with the strain TA98 and YG1041 with and without S9 is in progress for the evaluation of the mutagenic activity of oxidation products. **Results:** The obtained solutions incubated with S9 showed that the colour of the dyes became lighter as the dye was oxidized by S9, also it may indicate that the bond (N=N) was cleaved, because of the reduction on the spectral absorbance. Partial Conclusions: The chemical studies showed that the azo bond was cleaved after oxidation by S9. **Keywords:** Disperse Red 1; Disperse Red 13; Disperse Orange 1; mutation; Ames test.

**TX 27 - TRACE ELEMENTS DETERMINATION IN BLOOD BY DYNAMIC REACTION CELL INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA MASS SPECTROMETRY (DRC-ICP-MS)**
Batista BL, Rodrigues JL, Souza SS, Nunes JA, Barbosa F
Laboratório de Toxicologia e Especialidades de Metais, Depto. de Análises Clínicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

**Introduction:** The increased interest in the role of trace elements content in biological fluids has influenced the research of analytical techniques particularly suitable to this purpose. The low levels of many of such elements in the human fluids and the complexity of the matrix created physical and
spectral (polyatomic) interferences. The Dynamic Reaction Cell™ (DRC) technology applied to the inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) proposes another opportunity for the resolution of the interferences without loss of sensitivity. A fast biomonitoring method for the determination of Cr, V, Ti, Pb, Cu, Al, Zn and Co in whole blood by using a direct injection of the diluted samples in DRC-ICP-MS is presented. **Objective:** Provide a fast, sensitive and reliable method for the quantification of trace elements in blood by using a DRC-ICP-MS. **Materials and Methods:** Before analysis by matrix-matched calibration, samples were diluted 1:50 v/v in a solution containing HNO₃ 0.5% and Triton X-100® 0.01%. **Results:** Due to spectroscopic interferences on the determination of ⁵²Cr and ⁵¹V, the use of DRC-ICP-MS was fundamental. The reaction cell conditions (RPq and gas reaction flow), using ammonia (NH₃(g)) as reaction gas, were evaluated for the elimination of ArC⁺ and ClOH⁺ interferences on chromium at mass 52 and OCl⁺ on vanadium at mass 51. Rhodium, indium and yttrium were evaluated as possible internal standards. **Conclusion:** Need the use of DRC for the direct determination of chromium and vanadium in blood. For Ti, Pb, Cu, Co, Al and Zn determination was necessary the ICP-MS mode only.

**Keywords:** DRC-ICP-MS; interferences; blood samples; trace elements; rapid determination.

**Financial support:** FAPESP.

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**TX 28 - ZINC PHTHALOCYANINE TETRASULFONATED AND PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY: EFFECTS ON MITOCHONDRIA AND SYNAPTOSONES ISOLATED FROM RAT’S BRAIN CORTEX**

Andaya PSG, Medina WSG, Santos AC

Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - USP, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

In this study was investigated the phototoxic effect of Zinc Phthalocyanine Tetrasulfonated (ZnPcS₄) in isolated brain cortex mitochondrial and synaptosomes from male Wistar rats. ZnPcS₄ has been used in treatment of tumors of brain in photodynamic therapy. In the dark study (with the dye and without irradiation), the ZnPcS₄ did not change mitochondrial parameters evaluated (state 3 and 4, of respiratory control ratio (RCR) and mitochondrial membrane potential) at concentrations until 10 µmoles/L. At 15 and 25 µmoles/L, it was observed that the dye showed a dose dependent: inhibitory effect on state 3 of respiration and RCR. The state 4 and mitochondrial membrane potential were not altered for the dye in this concentrations. When the mitochondria was incorporated with 5 µmoles/L of ZnPcS₄ and irradiated in the 600 and 1800 mJ of potency it was observed and inhibitory effect on state 3 of respiration, reaching the maximum effect with 1800 mJ of potency. On 200 mJ irradiation was unable to promote any effect. The similar conduct was observed when was analyzed the state 4 of respiration. The mitochondrial irradiation in the presence of dye on the potency 600 and 1800 mJ, provoked significant increase in the oxygen consumption by mitochondria, this effect can be considered like one uncoupled (oxygen consumption enlarging without ADP). It was observed with appreciation on the mitochondrial RCR, leading to values very close to 1, is important to say that in this conditions the mitochondrial are uncoupled. Similar to respiratory parameters, the membrane potential was affected since to irradiation of 600 mJ, that was enough to inhibit formation of potential. One of the possibilities for occurring the membrane potential collapsed, is that this fact occurs by the mitochondrial membrane potential (MPT). It is can be inhibit by cyclosporin A an immunomodulator. Our results demonstrated that the cyclosporin A showed be effective to inhibit the mitochondrial membrane potential collapsed demonstrating that on our experimental conditions, the effects phototoxic over membrane potential can be mediated, at least specifically, by the MPT induction. **Concluding,** our resulted demonstrated that in the brain cortex mitochondrial and synaptosomes isolated are intensively affected when was submitted by the ZnPcS₄ photodynamic effect in vitro, with inhibition of the energetic metabolism.

**Keywords:** Photodynamic therapy; mitochondria; synaptosome; Mitochondrial Membrane Potential.

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