



PHYTOCHEMISTRY AND *in vitro* BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF BIOACTIVE
COMPOUNDS FROM MEDICIANL PLANTS - POSTER: 106

EVALUATION OF LETHALITY AND TOXICITY ON *Artemia salina* OF
METHANOL EXTRACT OBTAINED FROM *Tecoma* sp.

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Introduction: Brazil is a country with immense plant diversity, which can be used in the research of new bioactive substances [1]. The knowledge of the groups of secondary metabolites present in medicinal plants is of paramount importance, in order to determine their biological activities and possible actions, being important in the prevention of various diseases or to verify their toxicity [2]. The genus *Tecoma* belongs to the Bignoniaceae family, whose species exhibit various activities, such as antibacterial, antioxidant, antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic and larvicidal [3].

Methods: The sample was obtained by extracting the fruits in a Soxhlet apparatus using methanol as solvent, for 6 hours at 40 °C. The lethality and toxicity on *A. salina* were evaluated by incubating eggs in a solution of 34 g/L of sea salt in distilled water, under lighting for 2 hours. After 48 hours of hatching, 10 nauplii were collected and transferred to test tubes with samples and control (DMSO), at concentrations of 125, 250, 500 and 1000 µg/mL, and mortality was assessed with the aid of a magnifying glass after 24 hours of treatment. The test was performed in triplicate, totaling 30 nauplii for each concentration.

Results and discussion: No mortality was observed in the control group for *A.*

salina or for the methanol extract of *Tecoma* sp. at the concentrations tested, demonstrating that the sample is non-toxic. Literature data show that mortality greater than 50% for *A. salina* at concentrations below 1000 µg/mL indicates toxicity.

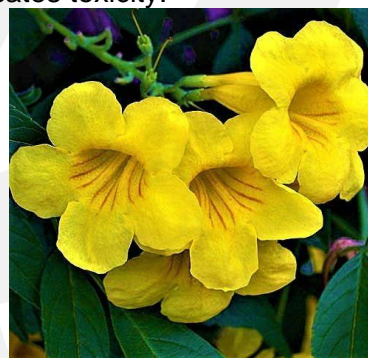


Figura 1: *Tecoma stans*

Conclusion: Thus, it is concluded that the methanol extract of the fruits of *Tecoma* sp. it has no toxicity for *A. salina*.

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