

# ANTICOAGULANT AND ANTIPLATELET PROPERTIES OF *KALANCHOE BRASILIENSIS*

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Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause for mortality and morbidity in the world. *Kalanchoe brasiliensis* (Kb) is a Brazilian medicinal plant of the Crassulaceae family, widely used in folk medicine to treat certain chronic inflammatory diseases, such as rheumatism (Ibrahim, T., *et al.*, *Int. Immunopharmacol.* 2: 875-883, 2002). In the present work we described anticoagulant and antiplatelet activity of Kb juice. The Kb (~3.0 mg/mL) provoked an increase 2.9 fold in assay recalcification time, comparing with the control values (229.12 sec); an increase 2.7 fold for activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) (control values 59.20 sec) and an increase 3.6 fold for prothrombin time (PT) (control values 16.12 sec). Kb (4.0 mg/mL) caused 100% inhibition of thrombin-induced fibrinogen clotting (4.0 mg/mL). When platelet aggregation was induced by ADP (5  $\mu$ M), Kb (3.1 mg/mL) inhibited 78.24 % with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.84 mg/mL. *Kalanchoe brasiliensis* showed to be a potential source for the discovery of bioactive compounds that may be used as antithrombotic drugs.

Key Words: anticoagulant; antiplatelet; *Kalanchoe brasiliensis*  
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