

## ANALYSIS OF TOXICITY OF FOUR VEGETAL EXTRACTS IN HUMAN GLIOBLASTOMA GL-15 CELLS

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It is important to know the pharmacological and toxicological effects of plant extracts in different biologic systems. In this work, we showed the toxicity of methanolic root extracts of three plants (*Dictyoloma incanensis*, *Zanthoxylum tingoassuiba* and *Metrodorea nigra*) found in the Northeast of Brazil to human glioblastoma GL-15 cells. Root rind extract of *Metrodorea* was also tested. Extracts were dissolved in DMSO to obtain a final concentration of this diluent in the medium of 0.05 %. Cell cultures were treated with increasing concentrations of the extracts. The cell viability was measured by the MTT assay. Data were fitted to nonlinear regression plots to determine the IC<sub>50</sub> for each extract. IC<sub>50</sub> values were 180; 161 and 227 µg/mL and minimal toxic concentration were 2; 200 and 20 µg/mL for root extracts of *Dictyoloma*, *Zanthoxylum* and *Metrodorea* (root rind), respectively. The root extract of *Metrodorea* did not kill 50% of cells even at the maximal concentration (2 mg/mL). Its minimal toxic concentration was 600 µg/mL; concentrations below 100 µg/mL seem to promote cell proliferation. These data will be used in future works to direction the isolation of natural products with potential antitumoral properties.