

TOPICAL AND INTRAPERITONEAL ADMINISTRATION OF CRAMOLL 1,4 LECTIN IN EXPERIMENTAL CUTANEOUS WOUNDS

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Lectins are proteins that have been used as biomaterial for different biotechnology applications. In this work we analyzed the effect of *Cratylia mollis* lectin (Cramoll 1,4) on treatment of cutaneous wounds in mice in two different types of administration. Surgical wounds (1cm²) were produced aseptically in female Swiss mice and topical (T) and intraperitoneal (Ip) treated daily were carried out, as follows: Control groups – NaCl T and NaCl Ip (0,15M NaCl) and Treated groups – Cramoll T and Cramoll Ip (10µg.ml⁻¹ Cramoll 1,4 lectin). Parameters such as edema, hyperemia, granulation and cicatricial tissues and contraction of wounds were analyzed for 12 days. Edema was observed up to the seventh day for the treated wounds and up to the sixth day for the Control group. The crust, predominant fine, was meted until the tenth day and twelfth day for the Treated and Controls wounds, respectively. All the Treated wounds had their contraction at the eleventh day, however the Control wounds showed closing on twelfth day. With all these results we can say that the Cramoll 1,4 lectin have safely healing action in both types of administration.

Key-words: Cramoll 1,4, wound, lectin.