Pharmacological Evaluation of 1,2,3-Triazoles Against *Bothrops jararaca* And *Lachesis muta* Snake Venom

Domingos[1], T.F.S.; Carvalho[1], C.; Moura[1], L.A.; Campos[2], V.R.; Jordão[2], A.K.; Cunha[2], A.C.; Ferreira[2], V.F.; Sanchez[3], E.F.; [1]Fuly, A.L.

Departamento de Biologia Celular e Molecular, IB, Universidade Federal Fluminense; [2] Departamento de Química Orgânica, IQ, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, RJ; [3]Fundação Ezequiel Dias, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brasil.

Snake venoms are formed by a complex mixture of substances which are responsible for several biological effects. Envenomation by Viperidae snake venom results in haemostatic and hemorrhagic disturbs, pain, necrosis, hemolysis as well as interference with platelets. This work reports the ability of six series of 1,2,3-Triazoles derivatives to counteract some pharmacological effects induced by *Bothrops jararaca* and *Lachesis muta* snake venom. All of the compounds were dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and preincubated with both crude venoms for 30 minutes at room temperature. Then, hemorrhagic, hemolytic and clotting assays were performed. *In vitro* assays showed that these diazo compounds impaired in a concentration-dependent manner, the fibrinogen clotting as well as the hemolysis induced by both snake's species. Indeed, BALB/C mice treated with these compounds were protected from hemorrhagic lesions induced by such venoms. It is important to observe that compounds inhibited those related pharmacological properties of snakes' venom with different potencies and neither DMSO nor saline alone interfere with snake venoms' activities. Nowadays, alternative treatments of snake bites are extensively studied. In this way, these 1,2,3-Triazoles compounds may be a promising source of substances to improve treatment for envenomation by *B. jararaca*, *L. muta* or other venomous snakes. In this way, these molecules may be used as a molecular model for development of new future antihemostatic or antiophidian agents.

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