The Antivenom Potential of novel flavonoid (BUD-7) from *Baccharis uncinella* DC, against secretory Phospholipase A2 (sPLA2) from *Crotalus durissus terrificus* venom.

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Anti-inflammatory effect of flavonoids has been evaluated since these compounds were widely found in food, medicinal herbs and other plants. Baccharis genus occurs in some parts of Brazil, and several metabolites have been obtained such as flavonoids. Thus, in the present study, the crude extract from leaves of *B. uncinella* was subjected to several chromatographic steps to afford one fraction composed by 5,7-dihydroxi-6,4'-dimethoxyflavone. The structure of this compound was elucidated by analysis of NMR and MS spectra. After chemical characterization, this flavonoidical fraction was tested against the effects provoked by phospholipase A2 from *Crotalus durissus terrificus* (PLA2-F17). Thus, this compound was incubated with PLA2-F17 for 1 h at 37º C and the product was submitted to some enzymatic and biological assay. HPLC C-18 chromatographic analysis shows a clearly change in the protein retention time, indicating an interaction of PLA2-F17 with the obtained flavonoid. The enzymatic activity was reduced in 45% in comparison to native sPLA2. Additionally, 5,7-dihydroxi-6,4'-dimethoxyflavone showed also a decrease in the edema and miotoxic effect induced by sPLA2.

Key word: *Crotalus durissus terrificus,* Phospholipase, *Baccharis Uncinella,* BUD-7, Oleanolic acid
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