

**Antiophidian Properties of Triacontil *P*-Coumarate Isolated From
Bombacopsis glabra Vegetal Extract**

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The use of plant extracts as antidote against animals venoms is an old practice, mainly envenomations for snakes, besides also may used as supplemental of serum therapy. Snake venoms are a complex mixture of proteins involved in a complex series of events that depends on the synergic action of these molecules. The present study explores the ability of an active compound isolated from bark of *Bombacopsis glabra* to inhibit the harmful effects of *Bothrops pauloensis* snake venom. Triacontil *P*-Coumarate (PCT) isolated from *Bombacopsis glabra* was previously incubated with venom in the ratios 1:1 and 1:5 (w/w; venom/PCT) for 30 min at 37°C before the tests. The PCT was able to neutralize around 45% of coagulant activity induced by *B. pauloensis* venom in the ratio of 1:5 (w/w; venom/PCT). In the phospholipasic and hemorrhagic activities the PCT induce the inhibition of 16.14%, 16.7% and 50.73%, 76.35% in the ratios 1:1 and 1:5 (w/w; venom/PCT), respectively. Our results show that PCT is a compound able to antagonize the some activities induced by venom. In this way, TCP may provide new complementary alternative to treatments for ophidian envenomations.

Keyword: Triacontil *P*-Coumarate, *Bombacopsis glabra*, inhibition, venom snake, vegetal extract