

Inhibition of *Bothrops pauloensis* Venom by the Aqueous Extract from Root of the *Jarthopha elliptica*

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Bothropic accidents are very common in Triângulo Mineiro-MG/Brazil and are responsible for necrosis, hemorrhage, among other effects. Due to the severity of these effects and lack of serum in some regions, many people use medicinal plants. The *Jarthopha elliptica*, popularly known as “Potatoes Teiu” is used against ophidian venoms. The objective of this study was to evaluate the antiophidian proprieties of *Elliptica jarthopha* root over some toxic effects of *Bothrops pauloensis* snake venom (Bp). The root extract (Ej) was prepared with deionized water at ratio 3:1 (water/root; v/w) lyophilized and incubated with Bp at the ratio 1:5, 1:10 and 1:50 (extract/venom; w/w) during 30 min at 37°C. The clotting activity was inhibited 70%, 85% and 100% when the crude venom was incubated with the root extract at ratios 1:1, 1:10 and 1:100 (w/w; extract/venom), respectively. The Ej root extract was not efficient to inhibit the phospholipasic activity, on the other hand, the hemorrhagic activity induced by Bp snake venom was inhibited 70% at ratio 1:5 and 100% at ratios 1:10 and 1:50 (extract/venom; w/w). Taken together, ours results showed that *Jarthopha elliptica* extract of root was able to inhibit some enzymatic and biological activities induced by *B. pauloensis* snake venom, suggesting its application as new complementary treatment of ophidian envenomations.

Keywords: *Elliptica jarthopha*, Inhibition, *Bothrops pauloensis*

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