

Treatment of local effects induced by *Bothrops pauloensis* snake venom by *Schizolobium parahyba* extract and Antivenins

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Local tissue damage of snake bite is the major problem of accidents of *Bothrops* snake venoms. Antivenins are used to treat the snake bites; however they are limited in the neutralization of local tissue damage. The present study compares the efficacy of aqueous extract from *Schizolobium parahyba* (S.p) and antivenins to neutralize biological activities induced by the *Bothrops pauloensis* (B.p) venom. The neutralization of the lethality, myotoxicity and hemorrhage was evaluated by inoculation to S.p and Antivenins by different routes after 15 or 30 min of B. p injection. Swiss male mice were distributed in 10 groups: G1- B.p; G2- S.p; G3- PBS; G4- antivenins; G5- B.p + antivenins (1:1.8, w/w, after 15 min), G6- B.p + antivenins (1:1.8, w/w, after 30 min); G7 - B.p + antivenins + S.p (1:1.8:50, w/w/w, 15 min), G8- B.p + antivenins + S.p (1:1.8:50, w/w/w, after 30 min), G9- B.p + antivenins + S.p (1:1.8:100 w/w/w, after 15 min); G10- B.p + antivenins + S.p (1:1.8:100, w/w/w, after 30min). The myotoxic and hemorrhagic activities were significantly inhibited by S.p when it was associated with antivenins at ratio 1:1.8:100 after 15 minutes (w/w/w). The Sp was not able to improve the efficacy of antivenins over the lethality induced by B.p venom. The aqueous extract from *S. parahyba* contains compounds capable to neutralize the local effects induced by *Bothrops* venoms suggesting their potential use to complement the serum therapy.

KEY WORDS: Inhibition, *Schizolobium parahyba*, snake venoms, *Bothrops pauloensis*, antivenins.

Supported by: CAPES, CNPq