

## **ANALYZIS QUALITATIVE OF PHASE IV OF THE SAP OF MANGIFERA INDICA**

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One of the characteristics of the Anacardiaceae family is the presence of cavities of gum-resin, generally associate to floema. A *Mangifera indica* L. (manga) was known already 2000 years b. C. in India, and this time cited as traditional culture since imemoráveis times, having itself of there spread out for China and the Indochina. Much more late, between 1500 and 1600, the sleeve was introduced by the Portuguese navigators in the South of Africa and little they had later taken it for Brazil. The aim of this study was identify the presence of monossacarídeos in sap of fruit. The sap was collected of the fruits in development from mango tree of the Campus of the Universidade Federal Rural of Pernambuco. The sap was collected in glasses tubes of the join between the fruit and the pedunculo. It was observed that after the collect the sap formed four distinct phases possibly due to density its components. 1 mL from phase IV, the very density, was withdraw and hydrolyzed with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 1M, neutralized with saturated solution of Barium Carbonate and deionized in a column DOWEX. The hydrolyzed was submitted to chromatography in paper, using glucose, fructose, arabinose and xylose as standard. The results of revelation of chromatograma showed only the presence of glucose.

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