

Parkia pendula LECTIN IN ISCHEMICS WOUNDS: CLINICAL AND BACTERIAL ASPECTS

Camila Souza Porto; Cristiane Moutinho de Lagos Melo; Marilia Cavalcante Coreiolano; José Luiz de Lima Filho; Luana Cassandra Breitenbach Barroso Coelho; Maria Tereza dos Santos Correia; Ana Lúcia Figueiredo Porto; Ana Maria dos Anjos Carneiro Leão

Rede Nordestina de Biotecnologia, RENORBIO-Pernambuco-PE- Brasil

The utilization of natural products can help the healing process that have been widely research. In this context, was analyzed the effect of treatment the ischemic cutaneous wounds in mice with the *Parkea pendula* lectin (Ppel). Each experimental wound was treated topically and daily as follow: 0.15mM of NaCl on the Control wounds (C group) and 100µg/ml of Ppel on the Treated wounds (T group). Were analyzed, during seven days, clinical parameters and wounds areas. Concomitantly, were realized bacterial tests “*in vivo*” and “*in vitro*”. The first inflammatory signals and the healing showed less intensity and continue in minor time on T group. The bacterial analysis of lesions T and C allowed isolate only *Staphylococcus* genre. On the second day after surgery, were observed 83% and 52.3% of bacteria on C and T groups respectively. On the seven day, appear 70% on C wounds and 36% de bacteria on T wounds. However, on the “*in vitro*” tests the lectin didn’t show bacterial activity. The results suggest that the Ppel lectin can be utilized as a therapeutic agent on cutaneous wound healing.

Key words: Lectins; *Parkia pendula*; Bacterial activity; healing, ischemics wounds.