# **Society for Medicinal Plant Research**



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OF ABSTRACTS

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yawning and stretching) ) and 800 mg/kg body

ed male rats as compa-). However, 800 mg/kg i.7% respectively in the ive male rats (1).

## Pharmacological effects of strictosamide on Charles River mice

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In previous publications we have reported the isolation of indole alkaloids from the stem bark and roots of Sarcocephalus latifolius (Smith) Bruce (Nauclea latifolia Sm.) (Rubiaceae) collected in Guinea-Bissau, as well as the antisplamodial activivity of its main constituent, strictosamide, which accounts for 11% of the total ethanol extract (1,2). In this communication we present the pharmacological effects of strictosamide on Charles River

Strictosamide

Acute toxicity of strictosamide was evaluated according to Pizzi (3) with an i.p. DL<sub>50</sub> = 600 mg/kg (n=5). The behaviour and physical appearance of the mice were observed immediately after injection of 50, 100 or 200 mg/kg of strictosamide for two succeeding 30 minutes time intervals and hourly until 6 hours. As main effect we observed depression of CNS, with a decrease of motor activity, ataxia and hindlegs paralysis. During the assay, body temperature was decreased with the studied doses. A crude synaptosomal preparation, obtained by homogenation of a pool of 5 animal brains in sucrose solution, was used for in vitro evaluation of the strictosamide effects on Na,K-ATPase activity. The profile of Na,K-ATPase inhibition by strictosamide allowed to graphically calculate the IC50 as 4.5 mM. These results strongly suggest that strictosamide is the active principle responsible for pharmacological effects of S. latifolius extracts, which have been previously reported (4,5).

**References: 1.** P. Abreu and A. Pereira (1998) Heterocycles, 48: 885. **2.** P. Abreu and A. Pereira (2001) Nat. Prod. Letters, 15: 43. **3.** M. Pizzi, (1950) Human Biol. 22: 151. **4.** Silva et al. (1964) Garcia da Horta, 12: 309. **5.** F.V. Udoh (1993) Phytoth. Res. 9: 239.