BOUGANVILLEA GLABRA CHOISY FLOWERS: A POTENTIAL PHARMACOLOGY STUDY

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Bougainvillea glabra choisy species, popularly known as spring, belongs to the family Nyctaginaceae. Native to Brazil, Peru and southern Argentina, this plant is typically used to beautify gardens, but according to the literature keeps a huge therapeutic potential, leaf studies have presented promising results with respect to the treatment of diabetes, ulcer and bactericidal action, as well as the specie has demonstrated effect against free radicals. The objective of this study is to evaluate the pharmacological potential of Bougainvillea glabra choisy flowers. The flowers were collected during the period from March to June/2014, placed in a balloon with distilled water and subjected a reflux for 5 hours. With the dry extract was taken with a solution concentration of 10 mg/ml the extract was submitted by phytochemical screening analysis, according to the literature. For isolation of the constituents of the extract was made a liquid-liquid partion with hexane, butanol, chloroform and ethyl acetate. Antifungal test was carried out with Candida albicans strains, where different concentrations were tested in 2,44 µg/ml to 2500 µg/ml of each fraction of the extract. DPPH analysis was effect to 200 µg/mL, according to literature. Results showed the presence of alkaloids, glycosides, terpenoids, saponins, phenols, tannins, flavonoids and cardiac glycosides according to phytochemical screening analysis. In the antifungal assay was the inhibition of C. albicans in the fractions with butanol in the MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration) 625µg / ml MIC 312,5µg hexane/ml and ethyl acetate 156,26µg MIC / ml. In the DPPH test the inhibition percentage was 18.73% in butanol fraction, 17.21% in hexane, 16.66% and 19.69% in chloroform in ethyl acetate. The flower extracts shown to be effective against C. albicans and DPPH analysis showed similar results in differents solvent extractor.

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