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Antioxidant Activity of *Jacaranda decurrens* ChamCarvalho CA¹, Lourenço MV¹, Bertoní BW¹, França SC¹, Pereira PS¹, Fachin AL¹, Pereira AMS¹, Moraes RM², Cerdeira AL³¹ University of Ribeirão Preto (UNAERP), Ribeirão Preto, SP, 14096-380, Brazil² National Center for Natural Products Research, The University of Mississippi, University, MS, 38655, USA³ Brazilian Department of Agriculture, Embrapa/ Environment, C. P. 69, Jaguariúna, SP, 13820-000, Brazil.cerdeira@cnpma.embrapa.br

Many diseases and related degenerative processes including heart, cancer and Parkinson diseases are associated with reactive oxygen species (ROS). In an effort to prevent diseases, search for compounds with antioxidant activity has been a major interest of different research groups in natural products research. The objective of this research was to investigate the antioxidant activity of EtOH leaf extract of *Jacaranda decurrens* and its fractions using the 2,2-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl hydrate (DPPH) assay [1], that uses spectrometric method to determine radical scavenging activity. Rutin at the concentration of 1.0 mg·L⁻¹ was used as the standard. Our results have shown that crude extract and fractions had antioxidant activities mainly if tested at concentrations of 5.0 to 10.0 mg·L⁻¹, such activities, however, were lesser or equal to the standard (Table 1). The triterpenes, ursolic and oleanolic acids, were detected in the crude extract, Jd-1 and Jd-2. Possibly, these triterpenes are the active constituents responsible for the antioxidant activity [2]. At lower concentrations (0.6 mg·L⁻¹) than the standard, Jd-3 fraction was the most active. The presence of flavonoids and glycosilated compounds were detected in Jd-3 fraction [2]. This is the first attempt to demonstrate antioxidant activities found in *Jacaranda decurrens* leaf extracts. **Acknowledgements.** Research funded by FAPESP, The State of Sao Paulo Research Foundation, Brazil. **References:** [1] Koleva I, et al. (2002). *Phytochem Anal.* 13: 8 – 17. [2] Oh CJ, et al. (2007). *Free Radic Res.* 41(6): 638 – 44.