## BIOACTIVITY ASSESSMENT OF ESSENTIAL OILS FROM PIPER AND CROTON IN CRYPTOCOCCUS NEOFORMANS

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## RESUMO

Cryptococcus neoformans is a yeast fungus that infects immunocompromised people such as AIDS patients, and lower incidence, patients with sarcoidosis, lymphoproliferative disorders, and those undergoing immunosuppressive therapies. The spectrum of cryptococcal disease ranges from self-limiting cutaneous infections to fatal systemic ones. Considering the clinical relevance of Cryptococcus neoformans, experimental studies have been conducted to control, reduce or inhibit its activity. In this context, the aim of this study was to evaluate the inhibitory activity of essential oils (EO) against C. neoformans, obtained by hydrodistillation of genus Croton: Croton three species of plants from the tricolor (sacatinga), Croton pulegioides (velandinho), Croton blanchetianus (marmeleiro); and four species of plants from the genus Piper: Piper marginatum (capeba-cheirosa), Piper tuberculatum (pimenta darta), Piper hispidum (matico-falso) and Piper sp. The in vitro antifungal activities of Croton and Piper EOs against C. neoformans were analyzed by determining the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) based on the international standard methodology of CLSI, M27-A2, and as proteolytic inhibitor of supernatant secreted proteases according Buroker- Kilgore & Wang (1993). None of the EOs tested was efficient against the growth of C. neoformans because the MICs obtained were >625  $\mu$ g/mL. However, the results obtained of supernatant secreted proteases showed higher activity at pH 5, and this activity was reduced by 38% with C. tricolor, 67% with C. pulegioides, 65% with C. blanchetianus, 95% with P. tuberculatum, 81% with P. hispidum, 41% with Piper sp. and stimulated 36% with EO of P. marginatum when used at concentrations of 48 µg/mL. These results suggest a possible anti-Cryptococcus therapeutic potential of Piper and Croton EOs tested, which influenced the peptidase activity of this fungus.

## APOIO

Financial support: FAPERJ, CNPq and CAPES.