Antinociceptive action of *Cissus gongylodes* (Baker) Planch in mice
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The cupá - *Cissus gongylodes* (Baker) Planch - is a cosmopolitan vine in South America. It is used by the Kayapó indigenous, mainly as food, and there are records of medicinal use of its leaves and branches, because of its analgesic properties. The cupá’s branches ethanolic extract 80% (EE) was subjected to reverse phase silica filtration to obtain 4 fractions of different polarities. The fraction eluted with 100% water was fractionated on Sephadex LH-20, yielding 9 groups. 5 of them were selected, according to their purity and/or complexity as well as the mass obtained, and sent for pharmacological tests. For those, Swiss male mice were used (30g – 40g / n=5). Analgesic action of EE was evaluated with the formalin test (FT). Oral pre-treatment was made with diluted EE at concentrations 0 (control with 0,9% saline solution), 10, 30, 100, 300 and 1000 mg/kg (extract/animal weight). 30 min later the hyperalgesic agent (formalin 2%) was administrated by footpad injection on the animal’s right hind paw and the paw licking time were recorded in the periods of nociceptive pain (NP), 0-5 min after formalin, and inflammatory pain, 15-30 min. Fractions F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5 were tested with the paw withdrawal test (PWT) submitted to compression in the analgesimeter, which has the purpose of measuring the nociceptive threshold to mechanical stimulus. The analgesic action peaks of each fractions were evaluated with the hyperalgesic prostaglandin agent (PGE\(_2\)), administered as formalin, at a dose of 2μg. EE had its analgesic action corroborated with the FT, showing to be dose-dependent. With the PWT, we found that of the 5 fractions, those that resulted in better analgesic potential were F1 (with action peak around 40 min, at the dose of 400μg) and F4 (with action peak around 25 min, at the dose of 600μg). These results suggest that F1 and F4 fractions have, at least, one substance each that has analgesic potential for NP. Next step is to test each one separately in the endogenous pathways to discover which one is more effective. Financial Support: CNPq, CAPES, FAPEMIG.