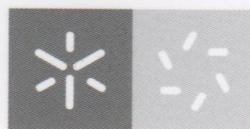
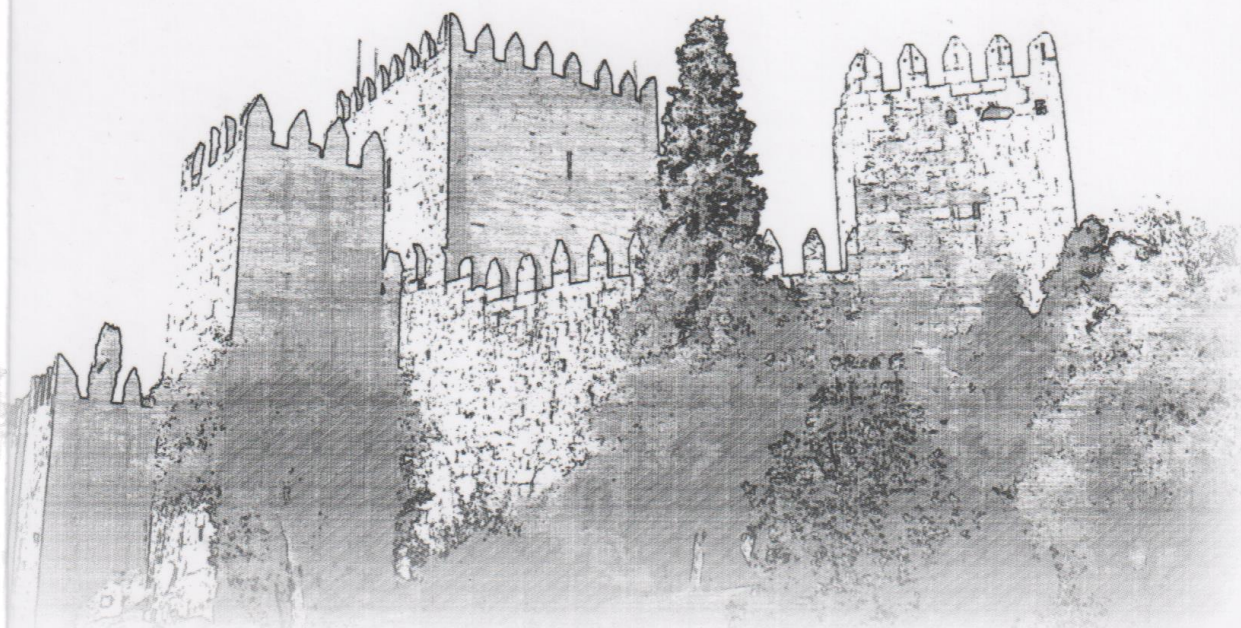


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Keywords: *Passiflora setacea*, *Passiflora edulis*, wound healing, morphoanatomical features, Luteoline 8-C-rhamnosyl glucoside

References:

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P2O52 Determination of structural phenolic compounds of *Acacia dealbata* pollen by HPLC/DAD

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There are almost 1 380 species of *Acacia* found throughout the world. In Portugal the most common *Acacia* is *Acacia dealbata* Link and is an invasive species that occupy surrounding area gradually. Several studies were made in order to evaluate some potential uses for these species in order to try delaying their territorial expanding [1]. The aim of this study was to evaluate the source of flavonoids in *A. dealbata* pollen for use in research of new active molecules using a prior screening by HPLC/DAD. *A. dealbata* pollen samples were collected directly from the flower stamens and were used for the large scale extraction and isolation of flavonoids [2]. Approximately 10 mg of pollen sample was dried and extracted with 50% ethanol (1:1, v/v) assisted by ultrasonication (30 min), centrifuged at 5000 rpm during 10 min and the supernatant used for HPLC/DAD analysis in a Gilson 170 system with a Waters Spherisorb ODS2 (5 mm) (4.6 x 250 mm) column stabilized at 25° C by using an eluent mixture of water-acetonitrile gradient with a flow rate of 0.8 ml/min. The standard chromatograms at 260 and 340 nm [3,4] and spectral data between 220 and 400 nm were collected (spectral zone of the phenolic acids and flavonoids in this study). The compounds' structures were determined by UV absorption spectroscopy according to Campos and Markham [4]. The most common flavonoids structures observed in *A. dealbata* pollen samples were naringenin-chalcone derivatives with different retention times. The other relevant compounds present in *A. dealbata* pollen were luteolin derivatives (with 6- or 8-O-substitutions), a dihydroflavonol, quercetin derivatives with 3-O-substitutions and a phenolic acid derivative and two unknown compounds (Figure 1). The two compounds not identified will be the focus of the further research. From the data collected it will be done the biological approach in order to validate some bioactivities.

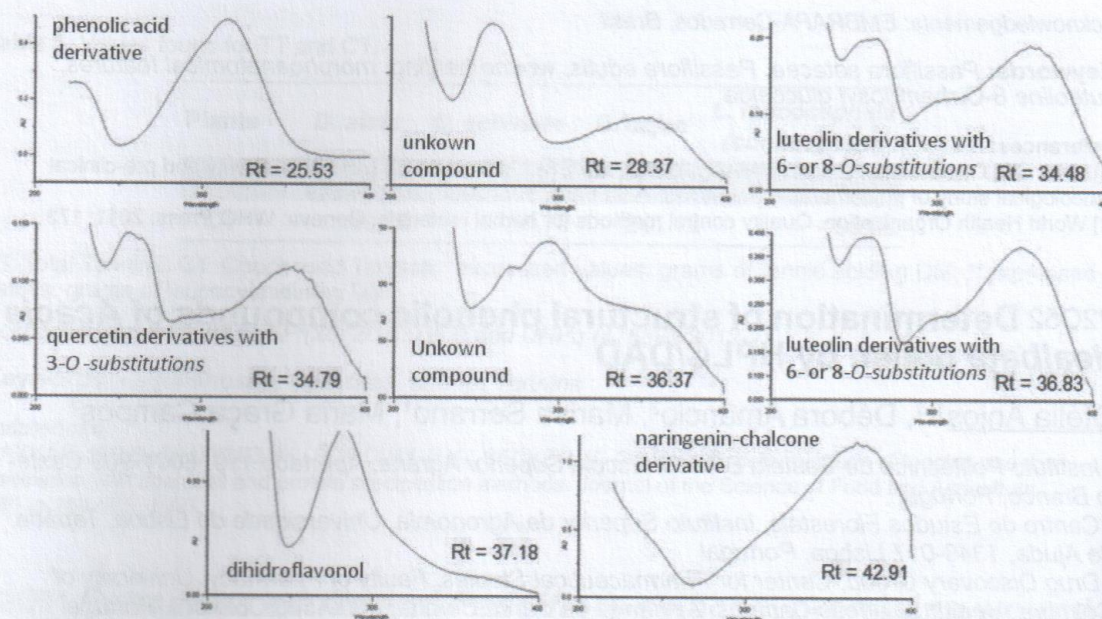


Figure 1. Spectra for the structures identification.

Keywords: *Acacia dealbata*, pollen, flavonoids, HPLC/DAD

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P2O53 Protective effects of the roots of *Angelica decursiva* and its active compound, columbianadin in lung inflammation

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The roots of *Angelica decursiva* Fr. Et Sav (Umbelliferae) have been frequently used in traditional medicine as anti-inflammatory, antitussive, analgesic agents and expectorant, especially for treating cough, asthma, bronchitis and upper respiratory tract infections [1, 2]. To establish the scientific rationale for the clinical use of *Angelica decursiva* and to identify new agents for treating inflammatory lung disorders, pharmacological evaluation of the roots of *A. decursiva* and the isolated constituents was performed. *In vitro* study was carried out using two lung cells, lung epithelial cells (A549) and alveolar macrophages (MH-S). The inflammatory markers such as IL-6 and nitric oxide (NO) for each cell line were examined. For *in vivo* study, a mouse model of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced acute lung injury was used and the effects on lung inflammation were

