Obtention and characterization of powder and liquid extract from bark of *Stryphnodendron adstringens* (MARTIUS) Coville.

J. N. SOUSA¹, M. J. M. FARIA¹, J. R. PAULA² and E. C. CONCEIÇÃO¹

¹ Laboratory de RD&I of Bioproducts- UFG.
² Laboratory of Research in Natural Products- UFG

**Keywords:** Quality control; *S. adstringens*

**Introduction:** The barks of *Stryphnodendron adstringens* (Martius) Coville are popularly used as scarring (SANTOS, Fitoterapia, v. 73, p. 292, 2002). This species is described in Brazilian Pharmacopoeia (ANVISA, ed. 5º, p. 669, 2010), in the National Relationship of Medicinal Plants of Interest in the SUS (BRASIL, 2009), and in the Herbal Form (ANVISA, ed.1º, p. 119, 2011). The rationale of this work was the characterizing and the quality control of powder and liquid extract from barks of *S. adstringens* as part of standardization for development bioprodutcs.

**Experimental Part:** The shells of *S. adstringens* were collected in Niquelândia-Go. After milled, the following experiments were conducted with the powder: particle size, total ash and sulphated, totals tannins, thin layer chromatography (TLC) to epigallocatequina gallate (EGCG). The liquid extract was obtained by percolation and was determinate: totals tannins and TLC to EGCG. The methodologies and the parameters of quality used are contained in the Brazilian Pharmacopoeia (ANVISA, ed. 5º, p. 669, 2010), except the quantification of totals tannins (MOLE, Oecologia, v. 72, p.137 e p. 148, 1987).

**Results/Discussion:** The powder was classified as moderately thick, with levels of total ash of 1.45% and sulphated of 2, 61%, total tannins of 14.92 % and the pattern and sample retention factor (Rf) of EGCG was 0.56. For the liquid extract obtained the followed results: 43.58% of totals tannins and the Rf of standard and sample to EGCG was 0.57. The results obtained contribute to future standardization, which is a major step toward giving reliability to biological activity, chemical profile and the quality assurance process for the production of medicinal herbs (CHOU DHARY, J Pharm. Educ. Res., v. 2, p. 55, 2011).

**Conclusion:** All results are in accordance with the regulations and testified the vegetable raw materials quality and rigors in driving methodologies, essential factor for obtaining inputs and final bioproducts with quality.

**Funding:** Cnpq.