

Seaweed as an inflammatory modulator

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The wide national Brazilian territory has a great diversity of marine wildlife, especially seaweed which the pharmacological potential has been studied over the decades such as anticoagulant, antioxidant, antiviral, anticancer, immunomodulator, and antiangiogenic among others. One of the seaweeds metabolites with important biological properties is the sulfated polysaccharide. These polysaccharides, in our work, had present as a modulator of Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) enzymatic activity. Accordingly, our group used PLA2 from *Crotalus durissus terrificus* snake venom as inflammatory agent and the sulfated polysaccharide as inflammation modulator. Furthermore, our group also studied the sulfated polysaccharide antibiotic and antifungal potential. In addition we already have obtained a protein crystal with sulfated polysaccharide. And posteriorly, we intend to do molecular dynamic and docking to better see how the polysaccharide and PLA2 are working together.

Biography

Camila Lehnhardt Pires started graduation in Marine Biology in 2007 at Estadual Paulista University - UNESP, where she began researches on enzymatic effect of sulfated polysaccharides extracted from algae on PLA2 purified from snake venom in the Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Peptides. In 2011 she began postgraduate in the Institute of Biosciences for UNESP – Botucatu Campus in the program of General and Applied Biology where she started research with sulfated polysaccharides as inflammation modulators induced by PLA2 from snake venom. In August 2013 she received the title of Master. She works with metabolites of the Brazilian coast macro algae and its inflammatory potential. She has already published 3 articles, 2 lectures at scientific meetings and 10 abstracts at scientific meetings, and is also involved in organization of scientific events.

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