113. LEISHMANICIDAL ACTIVITY OF ANIBA CANELILLA (LAURACEAE) IN BALB/C MICE INFECTED WITH LEISHMANIA AMAZONENSIS STRUCTURAL ELUCIDATION OF MAIN ALKALOIDS.


* Faculté de Pharmacie, 76, Bd Daviers, 19000 Angers, France.
** IBBA, casilla 717, La Paz, Bolivia.
*** ORSTOM, casilla 9214, La Paz, Bolivia

An extract of stem bark of Aniba canelilla, a plant used in folk medicine by Chimanes as treatment of diarrhea, was found to inhibit in vitro the growth of promastigote forms of Leishmania ssp. and epimastigote forms of Trypanosoma cruzi at 50 µg ml\(^{-1}\). A chemical study of this extract afforded the isolation of a major compound, nitro-phenylethane (1), and seventeen alkaloids nine of then are new (four benzylisoquinolines and five protoberberines): they represent a new biogenetic type, norcanelilline (2) and anibacanine (3) are representative of the structural-types elaborated by this species. BALB/C mice were infected with Leishmania amazonensis and treated 24 hr after the parasitic infection with an extract of A. canelilla at 200 mg kg\(^{-1}\) d\(^{-1}\) and with Glucantime (100 mg kg\(^{-1}\) d\(^{-1}\)). This extract did not show any effect against the parasites.