

IN VITRO VASOMOTOR EFFECTS OF CAPPARIS SPINOSA AQUEOUS EXTRACTS

**Nadia Benzidane¹, Imane Krache¹, Abderrahmane Baghiani¹,
Nouredine Charef¹, Seddik Khennouf², N. Xavier³ Et Lekhmici
Arrar¹**

¹Laboratory of Applied Biochemistry, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Nature and Life Science, University Ferhat Abbas, Algeria

²Faculte de Medecine Xavier Bichat, France

C*apparis spinosa* (Capparidaceae) dicotyledons from the class of spermatophytes, is an arbustive, enduring and woody plant, typically Mediterranean, largely used in folk medicine in the Mediterranean countries including Algeria. The aim of the present research is to assess the in vitro vasomotor effects of aqueous extract of different parts of *Capparis spinosa* (roots, leaves, stems, flowers, fruits and kernels). Rings of thoracic aorta and windpipe of rat Wistar were isolated streamlined cut and suspended by means of bath of organs containing 10 ml of Krebs physiological solution. The addition of *Capparis spinosa* extracts with different concentrations during the stage of contraction led by the phenylephrin for the thoracic arteries and acetylcholine for windpipes showed a light vasodilatation. Another protocol, by incubation 30 mn with extracts at different concentrations proves to be so efficient. Several doses (0,1 mg/ml, 1 mg/ml et 10 mg/ml) have been used. The dose of 10 mg/ml showed a significant vasodilator effect for fruits and kernels, and vasoconstrictor effect for leaves. This study is preliminary and cannot give an idea neither of the mode of action, nor of substance (s) responsible of the expressed effects.

nadia19000@hotmail.fr