

INTRODUCTION

Achyrocline satureioides
(Lam.) DC (AS)



Traditional medicinal plant

- Gastrointestinal discomfort
- Natural sedative

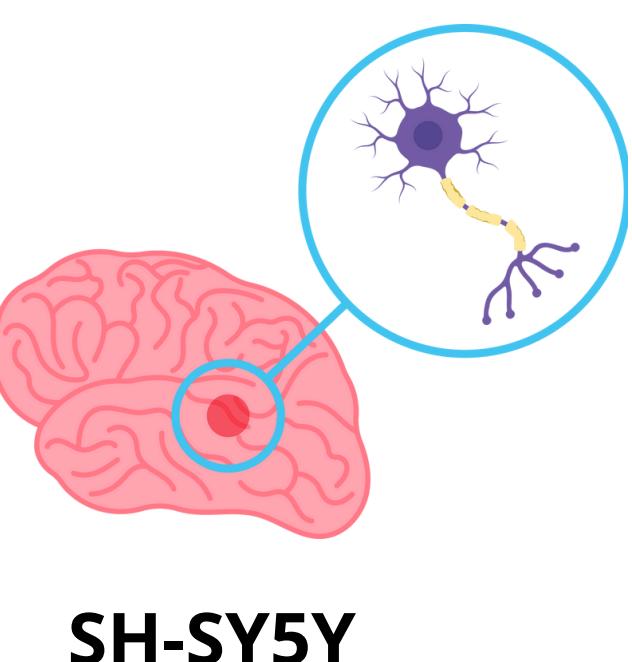
Infusion of Marcela tea



- Improved sleep quality
- reduced anxiety



Inflorescences in pillows



SH-SY5Y

Rotenone



- Pesticide
- Mitochondrial Complex I inhibitor
- Oxidative damage

Neurodegenerative diseases



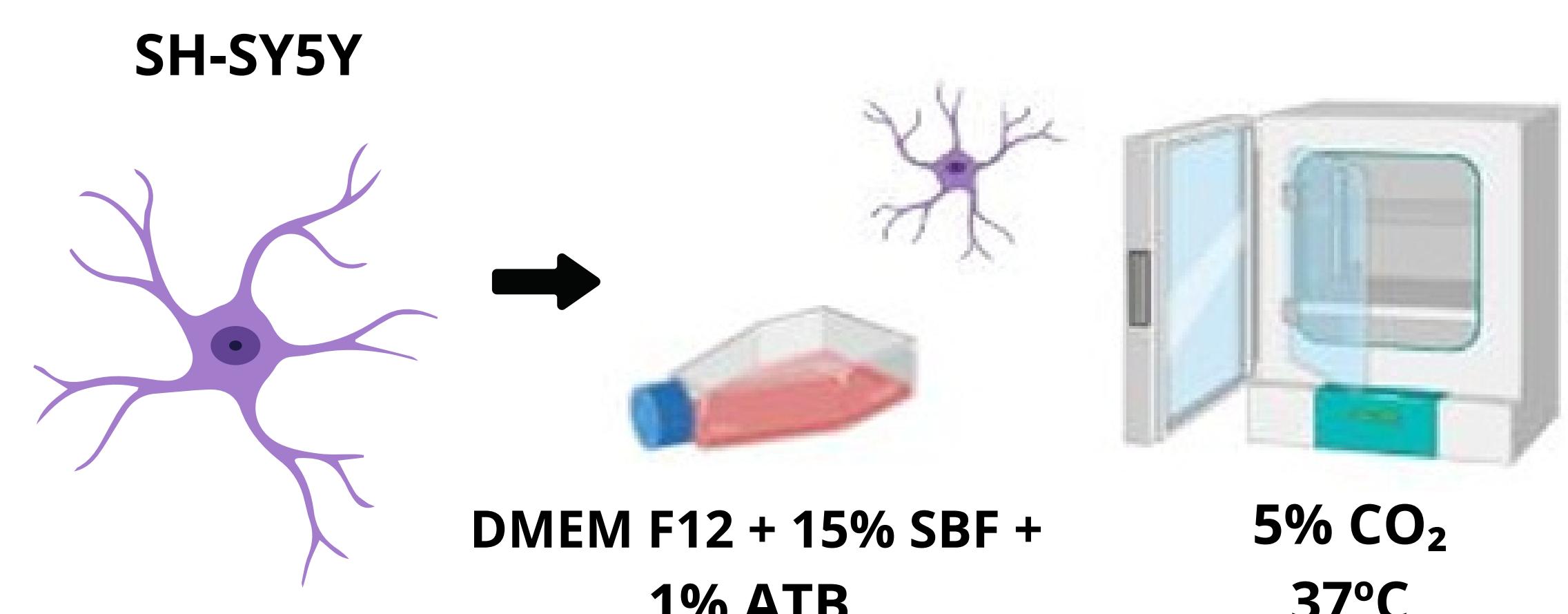
Mental disorders

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the effects of AS infusion on oxidative stress markers and genotoxicity in SH-SY5Y cells exposed to rotenone.

METHODOLOGY

Cell cultivation



Rotenone

Standardized conditions and exposed Concentration (30 nM).
24 hours

Infusion of AS



Concentrations of AS infusion (5, 100, and 300 µL/mL) for 72 hours.

Preparation of Marcela tea (infusion)

Steep 1 g of the flower in 150 mL of water at 80°C for 15 minutes.



Brazilian Pharmacopoeia

Lipid peroxidation was assessed using the TBARS assay

- Thiobarbituric acid (TBA)
- Malondialdehyde (MDA)

Protein carbonylation was quantified by spectrophotometry

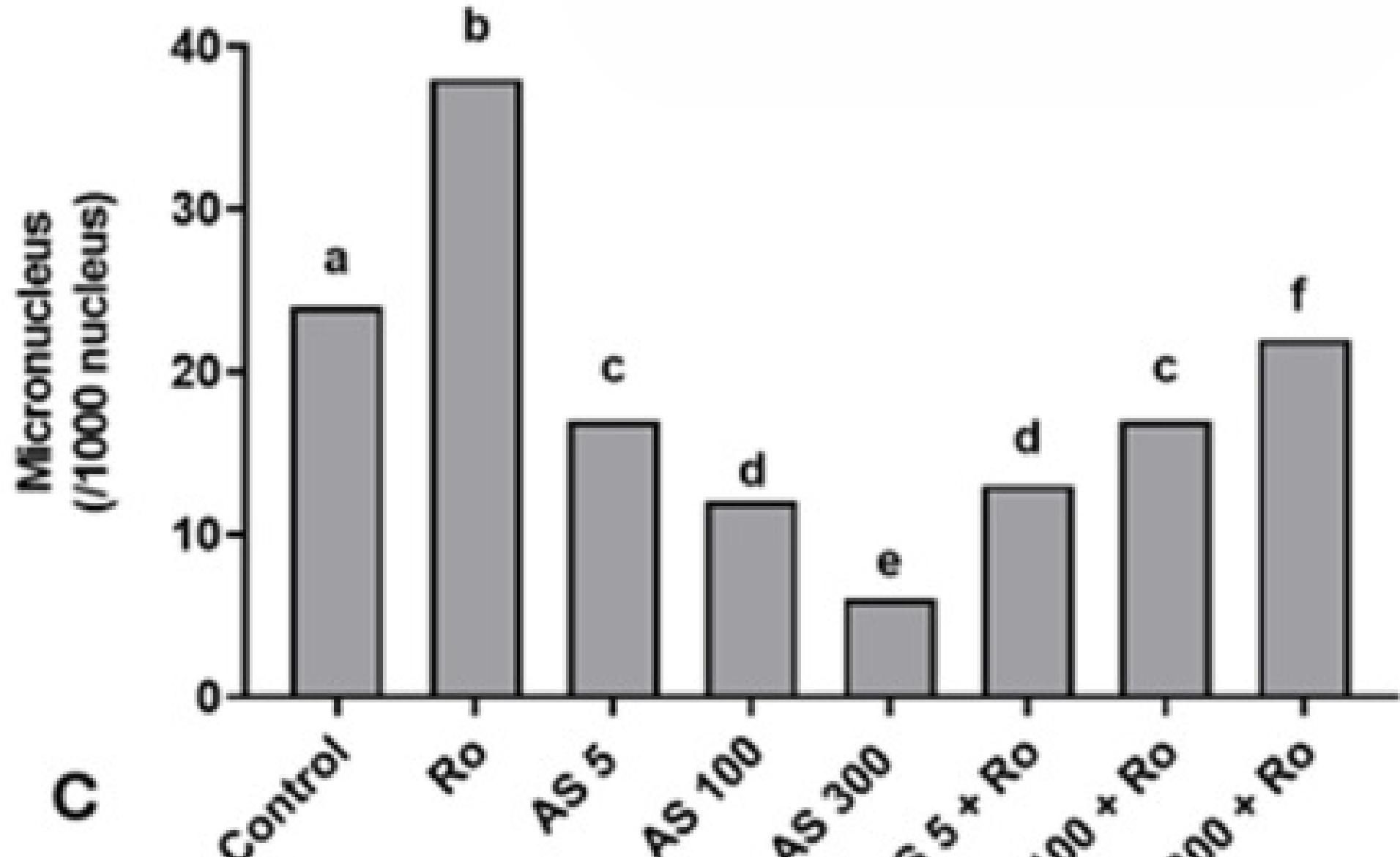
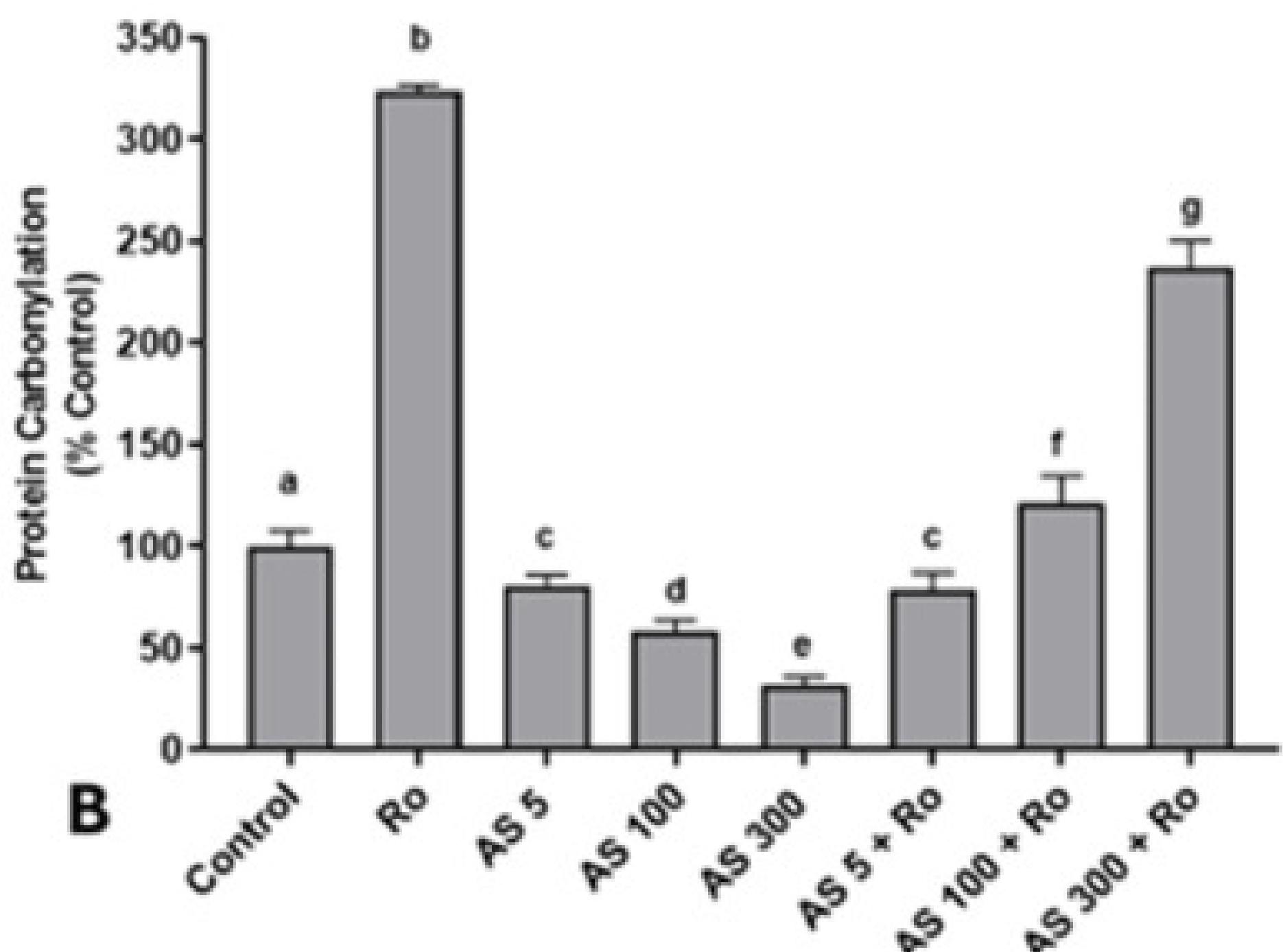
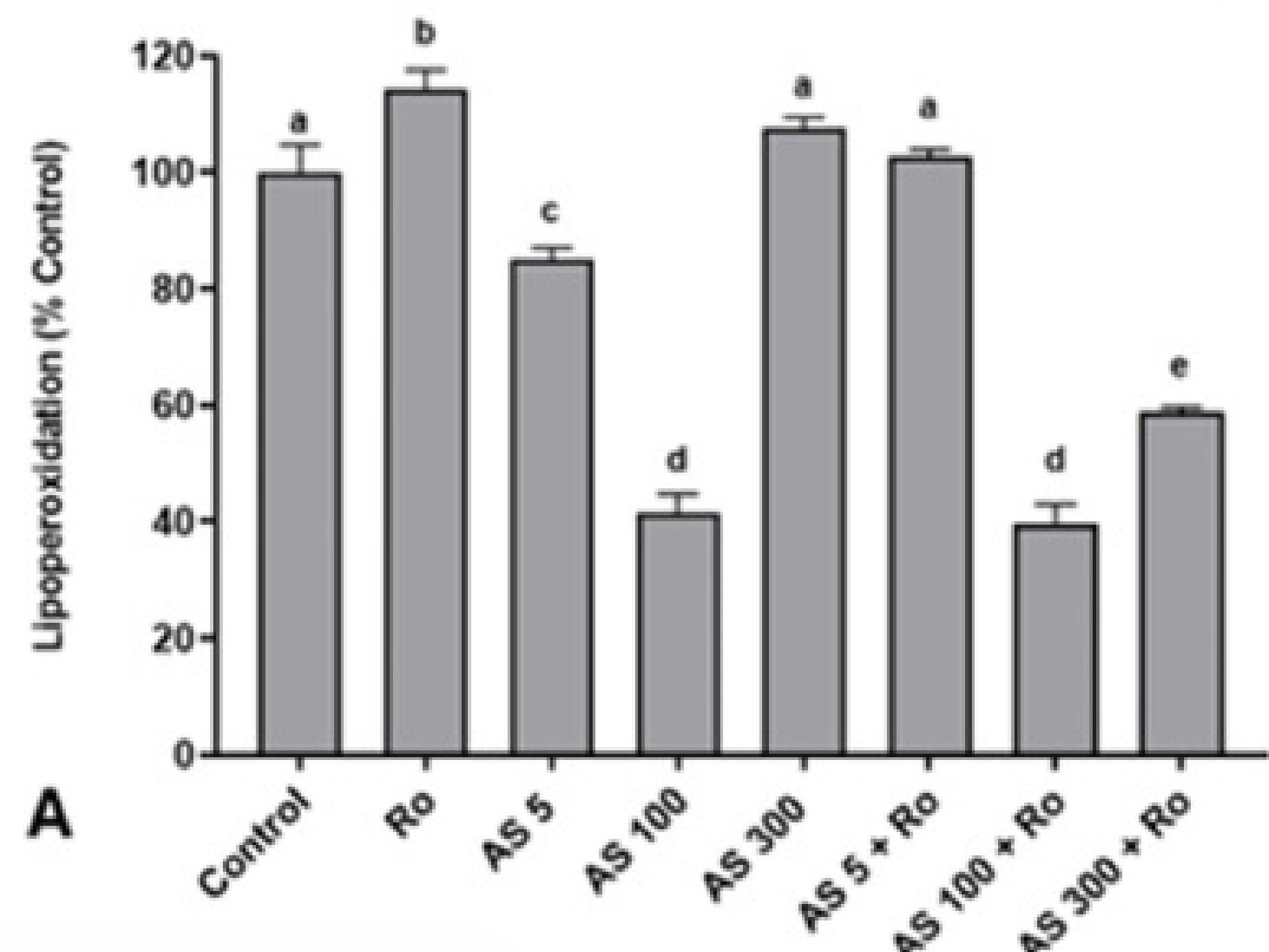
- 2,4-dinitrofenil-hidrazina (DNPH)

Genotoxicity was evaluated by micronucleus (MN) detection using DAPI staining (100 µg/mL)

- Adenine-thymine of DNA

Data analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism 8.0.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION



The infusion of *Achyrocline satureioides* demonstrated a cytoprotective effect against oxidative and genotoxic damage induced by rotenone in human neural cells. These findings support its potential as an adjuvant phytotherapeutic agent for cellular toxicity associated with oxidative stress. Further studies are required to elucidate its molecular mechanisms and to establish safety and efficacy profiles.