

Comparations of phytochemical screening of leaves and stem-bark of *Caryocar brasiliense* Camb. collected in Cantão State Park, Tocantins, Brazil.

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Introduction: Cantão State Park is an ambiental protection area localized in Tocantins, Brazil (9°S, 50°W) presenting an extensive biodiversity (PINHEIRO; DORNAS, 2009; MAROUELLI, 2003). *Caryocar brasiliense* Camb. (Caryocaraceae), folkloric known as pequi, is a typical species of the Cerrado region (LOPES et al., 2011) with a considered economic importance in cooking, biofuel production, cosmetics manufacture and pharmacological activities (ANTUNES et al. 2006; LOPES, 2011; PIANOVSKI et al., 2008; PASSOS et al. 2002). Phytochemical screening allows the identification of phytochemical compounds present in the medicinal plant, predicting pharmacological activities. **Objective:** The aim of this work was to compare phytochemical compounds found in both leaves and stem-bark of *Caryocar brasiliense* Camb. collected in Cantão State Park, Tocantins, Brazil. **Methods:** The fresh collected material were air-dried to constant weight, pulverized in a mill and stored in amber glass bottle for further use. Phytochemical screening was performed according to methodology proposed by Costa (2001) for alkaloids (Wagner's reagent, Dragendorff's reagent and Mayer's reagent), flavonoids (Shinoda reaction and iron salts reaction), saponins (foam test and Salkowski reaction) tannins (gelatin test, iron salts reaction and lead acetate reaction) and anthraquinone (Bronsträger reaction and sublimation test). Positive control species used were medicinal plants with high content of chemical classes studied as *Calendula officinalis* L. (flavonoids), *Uncaria tomentosa* (alkaloids), *Centella asiatica* (saponins), *Rhamnus purshiana* (anthraquinone), *Stryphnodendron astringent* (tannins). **Results:** The phytochemical screening of the steam-bark of *Caryocar brasiliense* Camb. indicated the presence of esteroidal saponins, anthraquinone, hydrolysable tannins, flavonol and alkaloids. The *Caryocar brasiliense* Camb. leaves presented the same phytochemical profile except for alkaloids. **Conclusion:** The results suggested pharmacological potential for both leaves and steam-bark due variability of secondary methabolits presented in these vegetables structures.

Keywords: Pequi, phytochemical screening, biodiversity