

Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S1319-0164(18)30079-3
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsps.2018.03.016>
Reference: SPJ 757

To appear in: *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal*

Received Date: 6 December 2017
Accepted Date: 27 March 2018

Please cite this article as: Cristóbal-Luna, J.M., Paniagua-Castro, N., Escalona-Cardoso, G.N., Pérez-Gutiérrez, M.S., Álvarez-González, I., Madrigal-Bujaidar, E., Chamorro-Cevallos, G., Evaluation of teratogenicity and genotoxicity induced by kramecyne (KACY), *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal* (2018), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsps.2018.03.016>

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Evaluation of teratogenicity and genotoxicity induced by kramecyne (KACY)

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Abstract

Kramecyne (KACY), a polymer isolated from *Krameria cytisoides Cav*, has anti-inflammatory, anti-nociceptive, anti-arthritic and anti-ulcerogenic properties. As a part of standard preclinical safety tests, the present study sought to determine potential developmental toxicity (in female rats) and genotoxicity (in male mice) of KACY. Pregnant female rats were divided into six groups: the negative control (vehicle), the positive control (250 mg/kg of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA)), and four experimental groups (50, 250, 500 and 1000 mg/kg of KACY). To evaluate genotoxicity by *in vivo* micronuclei (MN) and sister

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