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## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYPHENATED MASS SPECTROMETRY METHODOLOGIES IN BRAZILIAN NATURAL PRODUCTS

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Brazil hosts the largest proportion of global biodiversity<sup>1</sup>, and has demonstrated its commitment in conservation and sustainable use being a key negotiator of the Nagoya Protocol. The CBD calls for actions to reduce extinction rates, something that according with different theories<sup>2,3</sup> is of fundamental importance for the survival of life on Earth. Contrary to its position in the CBD meetings, Brazil is on the verge of approving a new Forest Code that will result in escalating deforestation<sup>4</sup>, increasing the urgency to demonstrate the value of native species.

For centuries extractive-based activities of forest inhabitants resulted in low profits, triggering a perverse logic that profit increase is necessarily linked to extraction increase<sup>5</sup>. In the last decades new strategies, as for instance the Sustainable Development Reserve Mamiraua<sup>6</sup>, are showing that forest preservation can also be profitable.

Considering the new paradigm of green economy<sup>7</sup>, that now surrounds all this tensioned discussion, we are bringing to the eyesight of policy-makers results on biodiversity conservation research: combining floristic<sup>8</sup> and chemodiversity surveys, using fast High Throughput Mass Spectrometry Screening, to screen forest leaves for economically valued natural products.

One of the aims of a long term ongoing BIOTA/FAPESP<sup>9</sup> research project at the Serra do Mar State Park is to understand ecophysiological traits of leaves, and LC-MS/MS and HT-MALDI-MS was used to identify alkaloids as one of the nitrogen sink. Also the metabolomics protocol can be applied to understand xenobiotic natural products in pré-clinical trials. Here we provide an integrative overview of









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spectrometry strategies helping integrative metabolomics analysis for the Brazilian Biodiversity.

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