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TECHNICAL REPORT

The effects of different concentrations of the immunomodulator compound named Canova* were assessed concerning its cytotoxicity and genotoxicity using *in vitro* models and peripheral human lymphocytes. Our results showed that this compound does not alter the mitotic index nor induces chromosomal aberrations in mammalian cells. Additional studies were performed *in vivo* in *Cebus apella* lymphocytes treated with the mutagenic/carcinogenic agent NMU (N-Nethyl-Nitrosourea). Those results showed that Canova increases cellular viability and reduces the DNA damage induced by NMU in the lymphocytes of those animals. We conclude that Canova does not present cytotoxic or mutagenic effects according to the methodologies used in our studies. Besides that, this compound reduced the frequency of DNA damage induced in several experimental models, presenting anti-mutagenic properties.

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*Canova final dilutions: Aconitum napellus DH20; Apis mellifica DH19; Arsenicum album DH17; Asa foetida DH20; Barita carbônica DH20; Bryonia alba DH14; Calcarea carbônica DH20; Conium maculatum DH16; Ipecacuanha DH13; Lachesis muta DH18; Lycopodium clavatum DH20; Pulsatilla nigricans DH13; Rhus toxicodendrum DH17; Ricinus communis DH14; Silicea DH18; Thuya occidentalis DH16; Veratrum album DH20.