

Comparative study of antimicrobial activities of three tropical fruits in Southern India

Abstract

An antibiotic is an agent that can either kill or inhibit the growth of a microorganism. Antibiotics are key defence against disease causing microbes. Simultaneously pathogenic microbes develop resistance against antibiotics along with their side effects on target organisms. Plant-based chemical microbial compounds will be safer than synthetic chemical compounds. So finding new sources for antimicrobial activity is inevitable. Three plants in the southern parts of India, *Ficus racemosa* Linn., *Passiflora edulis* Sims and *Morus alba* Linn were selected for the present study. The leaves, barks and fruits were used for treating various ailments in folk remedies. In this study, ripe fruits of the selected plants were collected from Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala state. Ethanolic extracts of fruits of these plants were used to study their potency against *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. The fruits of all the studied plants showed microbial growth inhibition at higher concentrations. Inhibitory action of the fruit extracts also varied. The study revealed that *Morus alba* extract is more effective against different microbes. The antimicrobial activities of the extracts were also compared with standard antibiotics. A concentration of 100µl *Morus alba* extract inhibited growth of *Ca* by 1.2cm, *Ec* by 1.1cm and *Sa* by 1.3cm. *Pedulis* also inhibited growth of *Ec* by 1.2cm, *Pa* by 1.2cm, *Sa* by 1.0cm and *Sm* by 1.2cm at 50µl and the rate of inhibition is observed to be increasing with concentration. *F.Racemosa* inhibited the growth of *Ec* by 1.3cm, *Pa* by 0.5cm and *Sm* by 1.5cm at 100µl concentration. The studied plants can be used for developing antibiotics, since plant-based antibiotics will be a blessing for the society.

Keywords: *Ficus racemosa*, *Passiflora edulis*, *Morus alba*, antimicrobial activity, zone of inhibition

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TG Madhuri, Jaya Divakaran Sarasamma

Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Kerala, Karyavattom Campus, Thiruvananthapuram. PIN-695581, India

Correspondence: Jaya Divakaran Sarasamma, Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Kerala, Karyavattom Campus, Thiruvananthapuram. PIN-695581, India, Email jayvijayds@gmail.com

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Introduction

After the invention of the first antibiotic by Alexander Fleming, innumerable antimicrobial compounds have been developed from different sources. Unfortunately these can even act against non target organisms and kill normal defence bacteria in the bowel and vagina. This present scenario emphasizes the need for finding new sources, which are more effective, and with less side effects. *Ficus racemosa*, *Passiflora edulis* and *Morus alba* are tropical fruits with so many medicinal properties. It is doubtful whether the phytochemical potential of these plants were being properly exploited. *Ficus racemosa* Linn is included under the family *Moraceae* and has been extensively used in traditional medicine for a wide range of ailments.¹ Its fruits are anti-diuretic, refrigerant, gastroprotective and used against cancer, scabies, leprosy etc.² *Passiflora edulis* is a woody climber belonging to *Passifloraceae* and is used in homeopathic medicine for the treatment of insomnia, epilepsy, tetanus, muscle spasms etc. Nicolls³ extracted a compound with antimicrobial activity from different species of *Passiflora* and named it 'passicol'. *Morus alba* belongs to *Moraceae* family, its leaves and fruits are pharmaceutical and nutraceutical. Leaves are feedstock for silkworms. In traditional Chinese medicine, the fruits, leaves and bark are used against various ailments.

The aim of the present study is to assess the antifungal activity and antibacterial activity of the fruit extracts of *Passiflora edulis* Sims⁴ (*P. edulis*), *Morus alba* Linn. (*M. alba*) and *Ficus racemosa* Linn. (*F. Racemosa*). Antimicrobial activity (antibacterial and antifungal activity) is evaluated to find out more safe, more effective and new sources of antibiotics to improve the health status of humanity. The

study may help to popularize the use of such neglected fruits, the nature's blessings.

Materials and methods

Sample collection

The selected plants *Passiflora edulis*, *Morus alba* and *Ficus racemosa* were identified and the ripe fruits were collected from the homesteads of Thiruvananthapuram district, washed in distilled water, and brought to the laboratory in separate labelled polythene bags. Taxonomic identification was confirmed using registers in the library of Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanical Gardens & Research Institute, Palode and with accession No:15221 *Passiflora edulis*, 19582 *Morus alba* and 9881: *Ficus racemosa*.

Preparation of fruit extracts

Ethanolic extracts were prepared from air dried and crushed fruit samples using soxhlet apparatus. The extracts were filtered using Whatman filter paper (No.1) and concentrated in vacuum under atmospheric pressure using rotary flask evaporator, and then dried in a dessicator.

Test organism

The antifungal activity against *Candida albicans* (Ca), *Aspergillus niger* (An) and antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus mutans* (Sm), *Staphylococcus aureus* (Sa), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Pa) and *Escherichia coli* (Ec) were determined following the standard procedures⁴.

Assessment of antibacterial and antifungal activity

In order to assess the biological significance and antifungal ability of the fruits of selected plants, the minimum inhibitory activity was determined by Agar Well Diffusion method⁴. Potato Dextrose Agar plates were prepared and selected test organisms [*Candida albicans* (Ca) and *Aspergillus niger* (An)] were seeded in the medium in petriplates. Wells of approximately 10 mm were bored using a well cutter and samples were added in three different concentrations ie. 25µl, 50µl and 100µl. The petriplates were then incubated at 37°C for 24 hrs. The antifungal activity was assayed by measuring the diameter of the inhibition zone formed around the well. The zone of inhibition was measured in centimetres after overnight incubation and compared with clotrimazole, a standard antibiotic. Clotrimazole is used to treat skin infections such as athlete's foot, jock itch, ringworm, and other fungal skin infections.

Table 1 Antifungal activities of ethanolic extracts of selected fruits

Organisms	Concentration of extract (µl)									Clotrimazole (Zone of inhibition in cm)
	<i>Morus alba</i>			<i>Passiflora edulis</i>			<i>Ficus recemosa</i>			
	25	50	100	25	50	100	25	50	100	
<i>Candida albicans</i> (Ca)	-	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	4
<i>Asperigillus niger</i> (An)	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

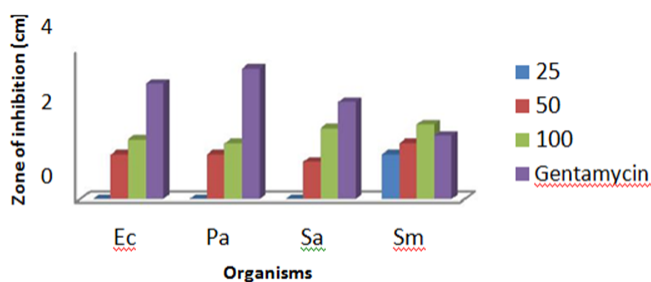


Figure 1 Antibacterial activities of ethanolic fruit extracts of *Morus alba*.

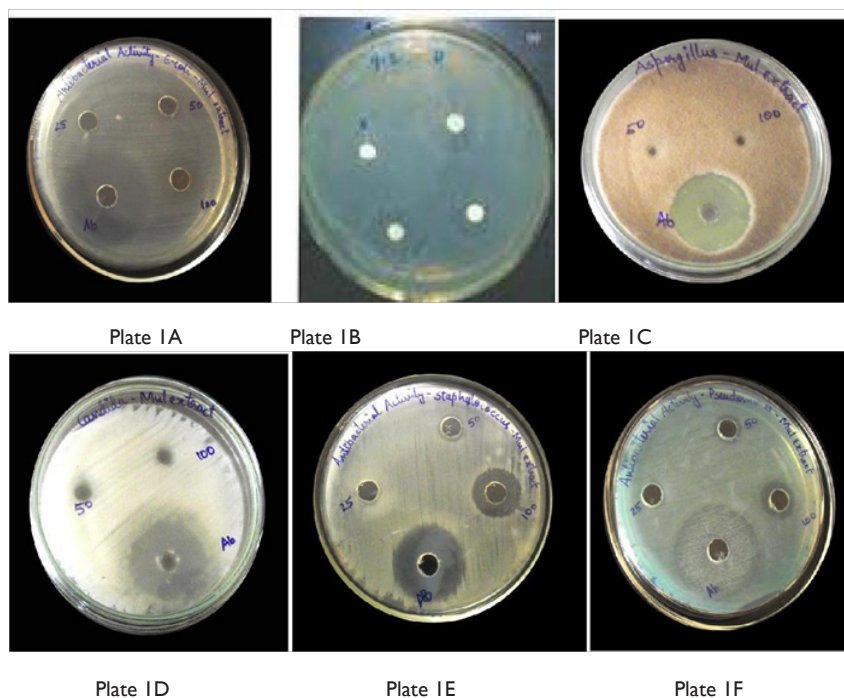


Plate 1 Antibacterial and antifungal activities of *Morus alba* fruits.

Activity against selected bacteria, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Escherichia coli* were determined following the same method using Muller Hinton medium and compared with gentamycin (control). All the chemicals used for the present study were of analytical grade.

Results

Antimicrobial (antibacterial and antifungal) assays were carried out using the ethanolic extracts of the fruits of *M.alba*, *P.edulis* and *Fracemosa* using selected bacteria and fungus. The results showed that among the tested fruits, the fruit extracts of *M.alba* inhibited the growth of all the studied fungi (Table 1) and bacteria (Figure 1) which reveals that these fruits have significant antimicrobial activity (Plate 1).

Morus alba inhibited the growth of *Ca* and *An* even though the rate of inhibition was lesser than the control clotrimazole. *P.edulis* did not inhibit the growth of any studied fungi at lower concentrations. *Frecemosa* inhibited the growth of only *Ca* at 100µl. *Morus alba* inhibited the growth of *Ec* and *Sa* at 100µl (Figure 2). *Frecemosa* does not have any effect on *Sa* but it inhibited the growth of *Ec*, *Pa* and *Sm* at 100µl (Figure 3). *P.edulis* inhibited the growth of all the studied organisms even though the inhibition rate was lesser than gentamycin but the rate of inhibition was found to be increasing with concentration.

It was also found that antifungal activity of fruit extracts were lesser than the antibacterial activity. Inhibitory action was lesser than

the control drugs. From the results it is clear that the ethanolic extracts of the studied fruits possess bacterial and fungal growth inhibition potential only at higher concentration ie., 100µl. *Fracemosa* (Plate 3B) and *M.alba* (Plate 1D) inhibited growth of *Candida albicans* whereas *P.edulis* did not showed the property (Plate 2B). *Aspergillus niger* was resistant to *P.edulis* (Plate 2B). *Fracemosa* fruit extract showed lesser inhibition for the growth of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Plate 3(A&C)) but *P.edulis* inhibited the growth of *Streptococcus mutans* considerably (Plate 2C). From the results, *M. alba* was found to be more effective against *Streptococcus mutans* than Gentamycin, the control drug (Plate 1B). All the three fruit extracts inhibited the growth of *Escheritia coli*, the gram negative bacteria.

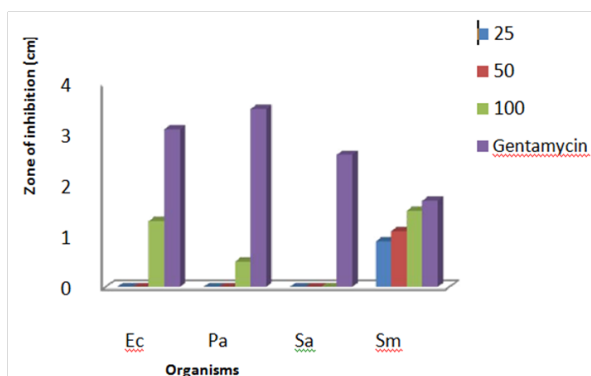


Figure 2 Antibacterial activity by Ficus recemosa.

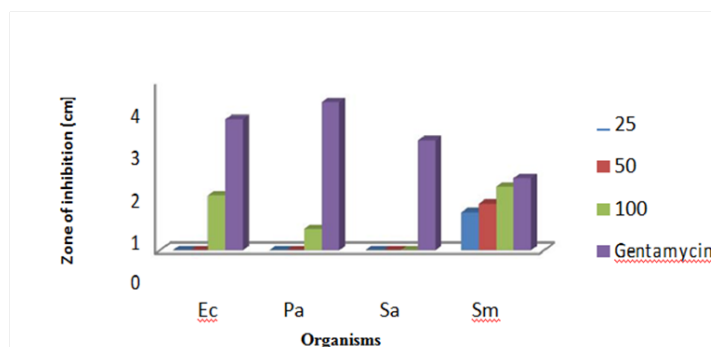


Figure 3 Antibacterial activity by Passiflora edulis.

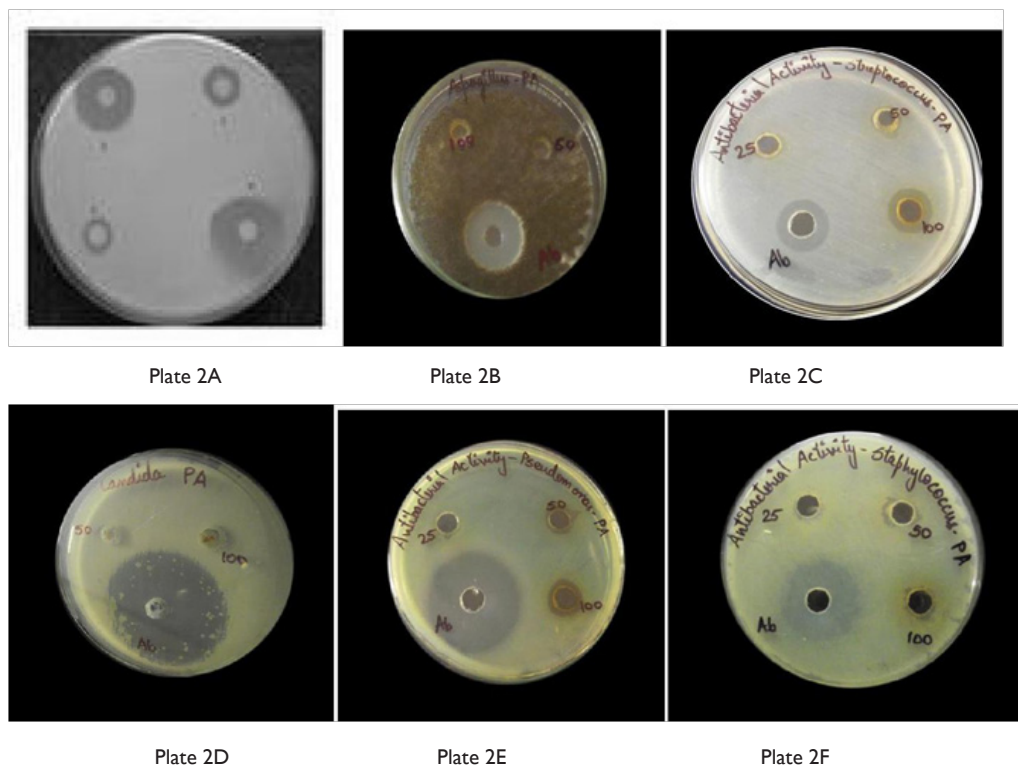


Plate 2 Antibacterial and antifungal activities of Passiflora edulis fruits.

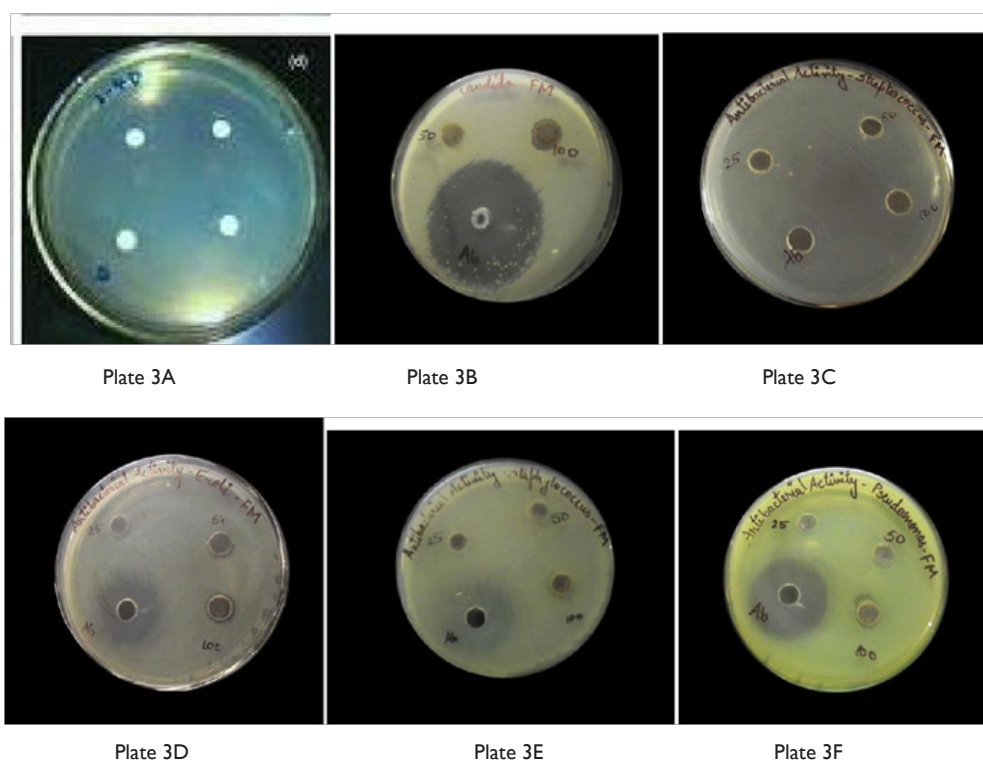


Plate 3 Antibacterial and antifungal activities of *Ficus racemosa* fruits.

Discussion

Studies by Vonshak et al.,⁵ reported inhibitory action of *F. racemosa* and *M. alba* against *Ca. Kumar et al.*,⁶ which agrees with the results of the present study. JagtapSupriya⁷ also reported that methanolic extract of *F. racemosa* bark exhibited antimicrobial activity against *Bacillus subtilis*. Johnson et al.,⁸ also reported varied effect of *P. edulis* to different microbes which was related to the results of present study. Ofentse et al.,⁹ reported antibacterial activity for the stem of *Morus nigra*. Studies by Ayoolal et al.,¹⁰ showed that ethanolic extract of *M. alba* leaves have antimicrobial potency against nosocomial infection.

Prustiet al.,¹¹ reported that, *in-vitro* antimicrobial activity of three plants, *Litsea glutinosa*, *Vitex quadrilaris*, *Elephantopus scabra* against urinary tract infection caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas* spp. and *Proteus mirabilis*. According to Girijashankar and Thayumanavan¹² the cold water extract (10%) of *Lawsonia inermis* leaf showed 70% inhibition of *Rhizodonia solani*, and methanolic extract (2.5%) completely inhibited the growth of *Pythium aphanidermatum*. Yogisha et al.,¹³ studied antibacterial activity of five plant species and observed that methanolic extracts of all the studied plants have significant activity against all the tested bacteria followed by ethyl acetate and chloroform extracts.

Antibacterial evaluation of *Betula utilis* by Kumaraswamy et al.,¹⁴ revealed that methanolic extract showed significant activity against studied organisms followed by ethanolic extract whereas chloroform and petroleum ether extracts did not show any activity. Studies by Sermakkani et al.,¹⁵ showed that methanolic extracts of leaves of *Martynia annua* L. possessed more antibacterial activity than chloroform and ethyl acetate extract. Pandal et al.,¹⁶ evaluated the antimicrobial activity of leaves and bark of *Vitex negundo* L. against

gram positive and gram negative bacteria and reported that ethanolic and methanolic extracts of the leaves showed inhibition activity against both gram positive and gram negative bacteria whereas petroleum ether and chloroform extracts of bark had better activity against gram negative bacteria.

Conclusions

Antimicrobial activity of plant extracts are due to different bioactive chemical agents which were classified as active microbial compound. In search of safe and new antimicrobial sources, *Morus alba*, *Passiflora edulis* and *Ficus racemosa* were screened for their antimicrobial potency. This comparative study on selected tropical fruit extracts showed that among the tested fruits, the fruit extracts of *Morus alba* inhibited the growth of all the studied fungi and bacteria, proving that these fruits have significant antimicrobial activity. Microbial infections as well as resistance to antibiotics are increasing day-by-day leading to the need of new and safe sources of antibiotics. Plant based antibiotics, which are eco-friendly will be safer than synthetic antibiotics. Thus the result provides a relevant data for the society.

Acknowledgments

None.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares there is no conflicts of interest.

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