

Original Article

PRELIMINARY PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND *IN VITRO* ANTI-MICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF SEEDS OF *PUNICA GRANATUM* AGAINST STANDARD PATHOGENIC STRAINS

ADITYA JYOTI BORA*, BISWAJIT DASH, SUJATA PAUL, BIKASH GUPTA

Girijananda Chowdhury Institute of Pharmaceutical Science, Azara, Guwahati, Assam 781017

Email: adijbora99@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To estimate the anti-microbial activity of ethanolic extract of *Punica granatum* seeds (family-Punicaceae) in association with phytochemical analysis.

Methods: The ethanolic extract of the seeds of *Punica granatum* was prepared and investigate for phytochemical constituents using standard methods. Antimicrobial activities of ethanolic extract were carried out against one Gram positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*) and one Gram negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli*). The anti-fungal activity of the plant extract was evaluated on *Candida albicans*. The testing was done by the disc diffusion method. A zone of inhibition of ethanolic extract was compared with that of standard Tetracycline for anti-bacterial activities and Fluconazole for anti-fungal activity.

Results: The result of this study showed a good antibacterial effect of pomegranate juice against both Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria. The antimicrobial activity of the fruit may be due to its high content of polyphenols which causes phenolic toxicity by interfering with the sulphhydryl group of the bacterial proteins and high content of tannins which interferes with bacterial membrane stability.

Conclusion: The present study concluded that ethanolic extract of the seeds of *Punica granatum* contains the high existence of phytochemicals. The ethanolic extract of the plant was found to possess promising antimicrobial activity when compared with the standards.

Keywords: *Punica granatum*, Anti-microbial, Agar disc diffusion method, Zone of Inhibition

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INTRODUCTION

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) within a wide range of infectious agents is a growing public health threat of broad concern to countries and multiple sectors. Increasingly, governments around the world are beginning to pay attention to a problem so serious that it threatens the achievements of modern medicine. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) threatens the effective prevention and treatment of an ever-increasing range of infections caused by bacteria, parasites, viruses and fungi [1]. Plants are rich in a wide variety of secondary metabolites, such as tannins, terpenoids, alkaloids, and flavonoids, which have been found *in vitro* to have antimicrobial properties. The use of and search for drugs and dietary supplements derived from plants have accelerated in recent years [2].

Herbal drug food-A perspective

The growing acceptance of the role of diet in disease prevention and treatment has motivated product development and moved organizations, companies involved in formulating foods of health benefit into new areas of understanding like health risk, risk/benefit analysis, evaluation of efficacy and toxicity, as well as health regulations. The impact of this motivation is such that even non-food companies have started venturing into the functional food/nutraceutical area [3] *Punica granatum* which belongs to the family of Punicaceae, is commonly known as a pomegranate is a deciduous spreading shrub or small tree and has thorns with it. This plant is found all over India [6] has been used extensively as a traditional medicine in many countries [6] for the treatment of dysentery, diarrhoea, helminthiasis, acidosis, haemorrhage and respiratory pathologies. It is one of the most common and delicious fruit that has been used as a desert and condiment in several dishes from the early times [4]. The juice serves as an energy drink in several sports and other physical activities. It is considered as a 'Royal Fruit' due to its high content of minerals, vitamins, electrolytes and many other phytoconstituents that have been prove to show its pharmacological action. The anti-microbial activity of the fruit comes from its high content of phenolic compounds like gallic acid, protocatechuic acid, chlorogenic

acid, caffeic acid, ferulic acid, *o*- and *p*-coumaric acids, catechin, phloridzin and quercetin [5].

In this present study, the antimicrobial activity of two viable strains of bacteria includes *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*), *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and one fungal strain *Candida albicans* (*C. albicans*)

The healthcare costs for fighting Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* MRSA infections is in the billions of dollars per year worldwide. These particular strains have a growing diversity in the structure of the genetic element that confers resistance [6].

Escherichia coli can act as reservoirs of resistance genes in the human gut. These resistant genes might be rapidly transferred to other pathogenic organisms [7, 8]. Fecal *E. coli* is regarded as a useful indicator of the spread of acquired antibiotic resistance genes in the community [9, 10].

Resistance of *C. albicans* involves mutations in 14C-lanosterol demethylase, targeted by fluconazole (A famous Anti Fungal Drug) and brings out up-regulate efflux genes that probably efflux the Anti-fungal [11].

A sufficient quantity of phenolic compounds, including phenolic acid, flavonoid and flavonol compounds have been reported in the peel, juice and seeds of the fruit from previous studies which is corely responsible for its potent anti-oxidant and anti-microbial activity. The peel extract showed a high content of these phenolic compounds with respect to juice and seeds [12].

The potent Anti-microbial activity was also reported in the fruit due to its high tannin content up to a maximum of 2.03% depending on the varieties [13].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant materials

Fresh fruits of pomegranate were collected from the Local fruit market of Paltan bazaar, Guwahati, Assam. Plant materials were

identified by Dr IC Barua, Principal Scientist, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam. A voucher specimen (Acc-5201, Dated: 2/5/2018) was kept in, Assam Agriculture University, Department Of Agronomy for future reference and fruits were then subjected to wash in running tap water to remove dirt and insects from the surface. The seeds were separated out from the fruit arils and dried in a conventional dryer at 43°C for 5 d until the complete moisture was evaporated off. The dried seeds were then crushed into a coarse powder using a manual mortar and pestle. The powdered about 50 grams of the powdered drug was then defatted using 500 ml petroleum ether by soxhlet extraction for 72 h. The extract was filtered and the filtrate was kept in a cool place at 4°C. The defatted mark was collected and again extracted using absolute ethanol by a cold maceration technique for a period of 7 d with occasional shaking. The extract was filtered using Whatman No.1 filter paper and collected in a Petridis. The organic solvent was evaporated by heating. The dried extract was then undertaken for serial dilution technique to obtain different concentrations of 25 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml, 100 mg/ml, 150 mg/ml and 200 mg/ml respectively. The prepared concentrations were then stored in a cool place at 4°C [14, 15].

Test culture

Bacterial strains of *S. aureus* and *E. coli* and fungal strain *C. albicans* were availed from the microbiology laboratory of Girijananda Chowdhury Institute of Pharmaceutical science Guwahati, Assam. Required amount of nutrient agar media was prepared and the standard pathogenic strain suspension was spread about 150 µl spread over 20 mm thick Mueller Hinton Agar (MHA) with an L-shaped glass rod and left for 5 min to dry.

Antimicrobial activity of *P. granatum* seeds extract

The effects of *P. granatum* peel extracts on bacterial growth were measured by *in vitro* agar well diffusion assay according to the technique described [16] with slight modification. Twelve wells with 0.6 mm diameter were made on the solidified media. Each well was

filled with 50 µl of each extract of Ethanol and petroleum ether of different concentration of 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 mg/ml.

The other two empty wells were filled with 50 µl of Tetracycline (30 µg/ml) and fluconazole 50 µl(20µg/ml) as a positive control and 50 µl of absolute ethanol as a negative control. All plates were then incubated at 30°C for 24 h and were done. Measured with a ruler in millimeter (mm) the zones around the wells were will record as inhibition zone for extracts.

Phytochemical assessment of extract

All the extracts were qualitatively analyzed for various secondary metabolites. Carbohydrate presence was confirmed by Molish's test, glycoside was confirmed by Borntrager's test (Evan, 1997), alkaloids was evaluated by Mayer's test, saponins were analyzed by Froth's Test (Kokate, 1999), tannins were studied by gelatin test (Mace, 1963), flavonoid was investigated by lead acetate test, amino acid was assessed by Ninhydrin's test (Yasuma and Ichikawa, 1953), Anthraquinones was confirmed by Borntrager's test, steroids by Salkowski's test, phenols by ferric chloride test, lipids were determined by Sudan Red Test and presence of terpenoids was determined by reddish precipitate from chloroform and sulfuric acid interaction in the extract [17, 18].

RESULTS

The anti-microbial activity against both the bacterial strains *S. aureus* (Positive) and *E. coli* (negative), as well as fungal strain *C. albicans*, was evaluated by measuring the zone of inhibition using both petroleum ether as well as ethanol extract. Maximum zone of inhibition was obtained from ethanolic seeds extract against *S. aureus* at a concentration of 200 mg/ml compared to positive control followed by *E. coli* and then *C. albicans* as shown in table 1. The zone of inhibitions showed by petroleum ether was comparatively less than as showed by ethanol.

The zone of inhibition shown by the dose 200 mg/ml of ethanolic extract was comparable with the standard drug tetracycline showing the potency of our test drug able to use as anti-microbial.



Fig. 1: ZOI for *Streptococcus aureus*

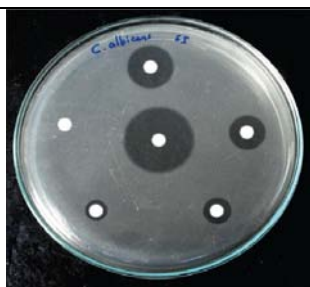


Fig. 2: ZOI for *Candida albicans*



Fig. 3: ZOI for *Escherichia coli*

Table 1: the Anti-microbial activity of *Punica granatum* determining Zone of Inhibition (ZOI) of ethanolic and petroleum ether seed extract against gram positive bacteria (*S. aureus*), gram negative bacteria (*E. coli*) and fungal strain (*C. albicans*) at various doses

Extract dose In mg/ml	Test organism	Ethanolic extract ZOI	Petroleum ether extract ZOI	Positive control	Negative control (absolute ethanol) ZOI
25	<i>S. aureus</i>	22 mm	16 mm	(Tetracycline 30µg/ml) ZOI	5 mm
50		28 mm	23 mm		48 mm
100		35.3 mm	25 mm		48 mm
150		38 mm	27 mm		48 mm
200		42 mm	34 mm		48 mm
25		<i>E. coli</i>	20 mm		15.3 mm
50	27.6 mm		22 mm	48 mm	
100	35 mm		24 mm	48.8 mm	
150	38 mm		26.5 mm	47.8 mm	
200	42 mm		27 mm	48 mm	
25	<i>C. albicans</i>		21 mm	7 mm	(Fluconazole 20µg/ml) ZOI
50		22 mm	16.6 mm	28 mm	
100		26 mm	18 mm	29 mm	
150		32 mm	21 mm	28.6 mm	
200		35 mm	25 mm	27 mm	

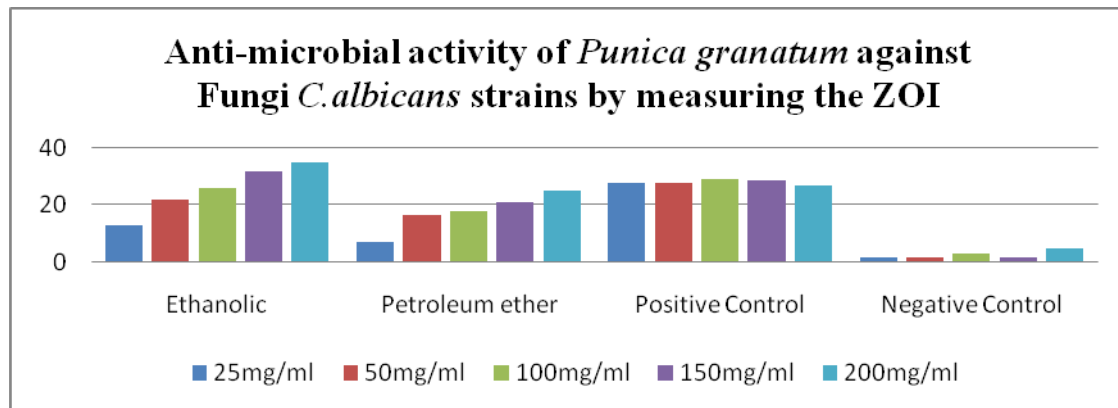
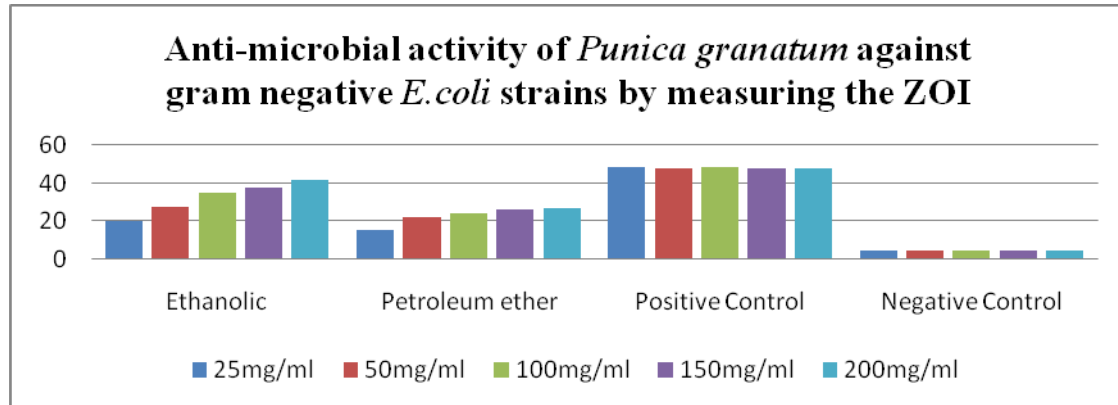
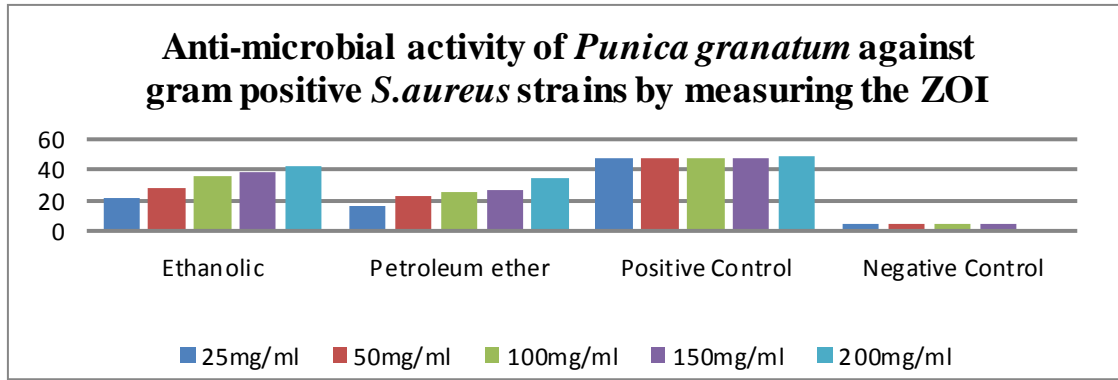


Table 2: Results for the photochemical screening of ethanolic and petroleum ether extract of *Punica granatum* seeds

Chemical Groups	Ethanolic extract	Petroleum ether extract
Alkaloids	+	+
Saponins	+	+
Terpenoids	+	+
Anthraquinones	+	+
Glycosides	-	-
Tannins	+	+
Flavonoids	+	-
Carbohydrates	+	+
Phenols	+	+
Steroids	+	+
Amino Acid	+	-
Lipids	+	+

DISCUSSION

With the pace of advancement in science and technology, there has been a spectacular public health success with regard to the control of various microbial infections. However, microbial pathogens are

still responsible for more than 14 million human deaths per annum. Antimicrobial resistant-microbes are found in people, animals, food, and the environment (in water, soil and air). They can spread between people and animals, including from food of animal origin, and from person to person. Poor infection control, inadequate

sanitary conditions and inappropriate food-handling encourage the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

From the data given above, it was found that the *Punica granatum* seed extract was active against both Gram positive and Gram negative bacterial strains as well it also showed some bacteriostatic effect on the pathogenic fungal strain. The ethanolic extract showed more potent activity than petroleum ether extract at the dose of 200 mg/ml. This dose was referring to the standard antibiotic dose of tetracycline which showed a zone of inhibition of 48 mm for both the positive and negative strains of bacteria. The zone of inhibition of test drug at its maximum dose was 42 mm for both the strains. The standard drug fluconazole showed a bactericidal effect at it given dose showing zone of inhibition of 28 mm which was acceptable for the ethanolic extract of our test drug at its maximum dose 200 mg/ml showing a zone of inhibition of 21 mm. However, the petroleum ether extract did not showed a satisfactory result in case of inhibiting the growth of fungal strain. The highest dose of Petroleum ether extract, however, inhibited the growth of fungi although slight possibilities are there for fungicidal action.

The phytochemical screening test for both the seed extract gave positive results for alkaloids, tannins, phenols, carbohydrates, lipids, anthraquinones, steroids, saponins however the ethanolic extract also showed positive results for flavonoids and amino acids which were absent in petroleum ether extract.

The *P. granatum* seeds are considered to be a rich source of polyphenolic compounds like gallotannins, ellagic acid, gallic acid, punicalins, punicalagin and. The antibacterial effect may return to phenolic compounds as well as tannins which could be increased with the presence of organic acids [19]

In a study from Sivan *et al.* Antibacterial activity of phenolic compounds followed the sequence phenolic acids>catechins>proanthocyanins [20].

CONCLUSION

On the basis of data obtained from the study, it can be concluded that the *P. granatum* seed extract has a beneficial effect against the pathogenic microbes. The ethanolic seed extract showed a sufficient inhibitory effect against all the three pathogens in a dose-dependent manner. The petroleum ether extract also slowed down the growth of the pathogens in a dose-dependent manner however the activity was far lesser than ethanolic extract. Probably due to the absence of flavonoidal compounds. The inhibitory effect of phenolic compounds in the extract could be explained by adsorption to cell membranes, interact with enzymes, substrate and metal ion deprivation [21]. These results confirmed the antibacterial potential of pomegranate and its use in traditional medicine [22].

Hence the seed extract of *Punica granatum* could be used as an alternative or adjunct therapy with other broad-spectrum antibiotics for the treatment of infectious diseases in the coming year, although further studies are required in this field to toss light on the mechanism and component behind the antimicrobial activity of *Punica Granatum*.

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTIONS

All the author have contributed equally

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The Author declared there is no conflict of interest

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