



Antifungal Activity of *Embelia Ribes* Plant Extracts

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Abstract

Aim of the present study was to investigate the antifungal activity of the *Embelia ribes* plant extracts using standard in vitro antifungal susceptibility test methods like NCCLS (The National Committee for clinical laboratory standard M27-A2 Protocol). Antifungal screening of *Embelia ribes* not studied in detail and not extended to the different spectrum of fungal which are causing human diseases. Total four different types of extracts were prepared using different solvents and TLC characterized. Petroleum ether extract, Solvent ether extract, Methanol extract and water extract. Assays were performed in 96 well plates and detection was carried out with colorimetric plate reader at 530nm. With screening for the antifungal activity using NCCLS method, MIC₅₀ were obtained with the help of the graph pad prism software. NCCLS method revealed that methanol extract and Embelin had lowest MIC₅₀ range of 120mg/L against *Candida albican* (MTCCno.183) and among four *Candida* species tested Embelin had reported MIC₅₀ values below 700mg/L. Solvent ether extract, petroleum ether extract, methanol extract and embelin reported to have MIC₅₀ in range of 300-700mg/L against *Candida albica* (MTCCno.227) and *Candida.parapsilosis*(MTCCno.1744) Petroleum ether extract shows lowest MIC₅₀ range of 250mg/L against *Candida parapsilosis*(MTCCno.1744) and 360mg/L against *Candida laurintis* (MTCC no. 2898) while Water extract required higher MIC₅₀ value for all species. Thus the result shows that the percentage growth was increased with the decrease in the concentration of the plant extracts, except for the water extract. The line for the water extract is roughly linear at all concentrations.

Key Words: Embelin, *Embelia ribes*, NCCLS method, TLC

Introduction

Fungus is a eukaryotic organism that digests its food externally and absorbs the nutrient molecules into its cells. Fungal infections remain a significant cause of disease. *Cryptococcus neoformans* is the cause of the most common life-threatening meningitis in HIV-positive patients. *Candida* is one of the non-albicans strains currently emerging in fungal infections [1, 2]. To overcome these alarming problem researchers are increasingly turning their attention to folk medicine, looking for new leads to develop better drugs against microbial infections. Traditional medicines play important role in health services around the globe. About three quarter of the world's population relies on plants and plant extracts for healthcare. Therefore, the discovery of novel active compounds against new targets is a matter of urgency [3, 4]. Thus the objective of this study was to investigate the antifungal activity of the *Embelia ribes* plant extracts using standard in vitro antifungal susceptibility test methods like NCCLS (The National Committee for clinical laboratory standard M27-A2 Protocol)

Materials and Methods

Chemicals: Methanol (Finar reagents, lot no.17122334), petroleum ether, chloroform, n-propyl alcohol (Sd Fine chem. limited, lot no.G06A/0906/2305/31), n-butyl alcohol(Sd Fine chem. limited, lot no.K06A/0506/0811/13), ammonia (Finar reagents, lot no.18766789), ethanol, RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with glutamine and phenol red without bicarbonate ,(Himedia, lot no. 0000026654), 3-(N-morpholino) propanesulfonic acid (MOPS) (Himedia lot no. 0000028915), sodium hydroxide, glucose (Himedia lot no. 06-0960), resazurin (Himedia lot no. 0000002880), Czapek yeast extract agar, yeast malt agar (Himedia lot no. XL287), potato dextrose agar (Himedia lot no. 0000027587), amphotericin B, dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) Himedia lot no. 0000027905), water for injection.

Equipments: Multiscan EX plate reader (Thermofisher Scientific), colorimeter

Glass wares / plastic wares: 96- well plates, micropipettes, reagent bottles, test tubes, flasks, Petri dishes.

Micro organisms: *Candida albicans* (MTCC no. 183), *Candida albicans* (MTCC no. 227), *Candida parapsilosis* (MTCC no. 1744), *Cryptococcus layrentii* var. *laurentii* (MTCC no. 2898), obtained from microbial type culture collection (MTCC), sector 39-A, Chandigarh-160036.

Plant material: *Embelia ribes* powder was obtained from m/s LVG, Ahmedabad and it was authenticated by Dr. Ritesh Vaidya, department of biosciences, Ganpat University, Kherva

Preparation of the different extracts of *Embelia ribes*

20 gms of powdered plant material was taken in flask with 40 ml of the solvent. (Petroleum ether, solvent ether, methanol and water) the flask was allowed to saturation of drug powder for over night. Then after 24 hrs the solvent was filtrated by percolation method using whatmann filter paper. All extractive material was collected using fresh solvent until colour of the solvent become colour less. Collected extracts were evaporated to dryness in desiccators. The % yield of every extract was calculated [5, 6].

Extractive value and description of different extract of *Embelia ribes*

In present study to investigate the antifungal activity of the *Embelia ribes*; four different extract of the *Embelia ribes* were prepared using different solvents. The extractive values of the different extracts were calculated and reported in Table 1 with their description. According to the extractive values of the different extracts of the *Embelia ribes* the highest compounds were solublized and extracted with petroleum ether. Petroleum ether extract was found to be brick red colored semisolid with 9.7 % extractive value. Water was reported lowest extractive value. The appearance of the water extract was dusty brown colored crust. The 9% and 6.3% extractive values were recorded for methanol and solvent ether extract. Methanol extract was in form of crystalline shiny powder of light brown color. Reddish orange colored semisolid extract was obtained by extraction with solvent ether. The solvent ether extract found to be more viscous than petroleum ether extract [5, 6].

Table 1: Percentage yield of different extracts of *Embelia ribes*

Extracts of <i>Embelia ribes</i>	Percentage yield
petroleum ether extract	9.7
solvent ether extract	6.3
Methanol extract	9

TLC plate of the different extract of *Embelia ribes*

To examine the different extract of *Embelia ribes*; the TLC was spotted with four different spots for the petroleum ether extract, solvent ether extract, methanol extract and isolated Embelin. Then the TLC was developed in n-propanol: n-butanol: 4N ammonia (7:1:2) solvent system. The developed TLC chromatogram was shown in figure.1 .After the development of the TLC plate, it was found that the extracts were separated in 2 different zones. The chromatogram shows that the petroleum ether extract, solvent ether extract and methanol extract found to have the thick two fractions a and b. By comparing these three bands with the band of the isolated Embelin, they have same fraction that appeared in the isolated Embelin. The fraction b was reached the end of the solvent front in all the extracts but was absent in the isolate Embelin.

Preparation of broth medium**For the NCCLS method:**

Roswell Park Memorial Institute (RPMI) broth RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with glutamine and phenol red, without bicarbonate (10.4 g) and 3-(N-morpholino) propanesulfonic acid (MOPS) (34.53 g) were dissolved in 400 ml distilled water. The pH was adjusted to 7.0 at 25 °C with 1 mol/L sodium hydroxide. The volume was made up to 0.5 L with water, which was filtered, sterilized and stored at 4°C until required [7].

Preparation of inocula:

Several colonies were transferred to sterile distilled water (5 ml) from the sub cultured organism. The suspensions were mixed for 15 s to ensure homogeneity and subsequently diluted to match the turbidity of a 0.5 McFarland standard (i.e. OD = 0.12–0.15 at $k = 530$ nm, corresponding to $1-5 \times 10^6$ CFU/ml). Then, it was diluted with sterile distilled water to obtain the required working suspensions ($1-5 \times 10^5$ CFU/ml and $1-5 \times 10^3$ CFU/ml for NCCLS assays,

respectively). 0.1ml sterilized solution of resazurin (20 mg/ml in water) was supplemented to the working suspension in NCCLS assay [7].

Preparation of samples

Stock solutions of the plant extracts and the positive control drug (amphotericin B) were prepared in dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) at the concentrations of 100 mg/ml and 1.6 mg/ml, respectively and further diluted (1:30) in broth [7, 8].

Preparation of plates

Micro dilution susceptibility test was performed in flat-bottom 96-well clear plates containing broth medium (50µl) in each well. The Sample solutions were diluted with the broth and then serially diluted two-fold in the plates starting with the final concentration of 3330 mg/L for plant extracts and 5.3 mg/L for standard drug. The working inoculum suspension (50µl) was added to give a final inoculum concentration of $0.5-2.5 \times 10^5$ and $0.5-2.5 \times 10^3$ CFU/ml for NCCLS assays, respectively. The Sterility and growth controls were also included in the presence of organic solvents employed in sample preparation. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours and 48 hours for the NCCLS assays, respectively [7, 8, 9].

Results and Discussion

Determination of MIC₅₀ values of the different Extracts

Plates were subjected at the plate reader after 24hrs, 48hrs and 72hrs at 530nm and the results of MIC₅₀ were obtained with the help of the graph pad prism software.

Table 2: Activity of different plant extracts of *Embelia Ribes* against fungal strains using NCCLS method

Fungal strains (MTCC NO)	MIC 50% (mg/L)					
	solvent ether extract	petroleum ether extract	methanol extract	water extract	Pot embelate	embelin
<i>c.albican</i> 227	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330
<i>c.albican</i> 183	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330
<i>c.tropicalis</i> 184	930	1300	540	>3330	1660	680
<i>c.parapsilosis</i> 1744	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330
<i>c.albidus</i> 2661	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330
<i>c.laurantis</i> 2898	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330	>3330

As shown in figure 2, the percentage growth was increased with the decrease in the concentration of the plant extracts, except for the water extract. The line for the water extract is roughly linear at all concentrations. Thus MIC₅₀ can be obtained easily and the values of the MIC₅₀ reported in Table 2 by NCCLS method revealed that methanol extract and Embelin had highest MIC₅₀

values against *Candida tropicalis*. Solvent ether extract, petroleum ether extract, methanol extract and embelin reported to have MIC₅₀ in range of 500-1300mg/L against *candida tropicalis*. All the extracts as well as Embelin and potassium embelin exhibited no activity (>3300 mg/L) against all other strains.

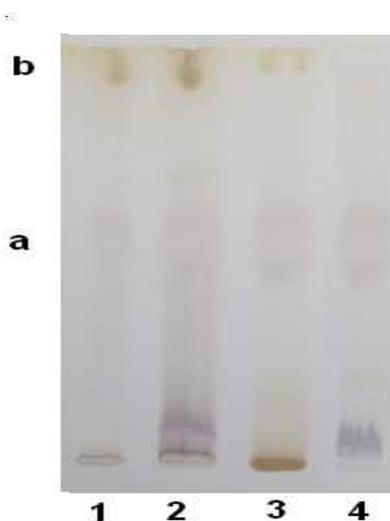


Figure 1: Image of TLC plate where 1- Petroleum ether extract 2- Solvent ether extract 3- Methanol extract 4- Isolated crude Embelin

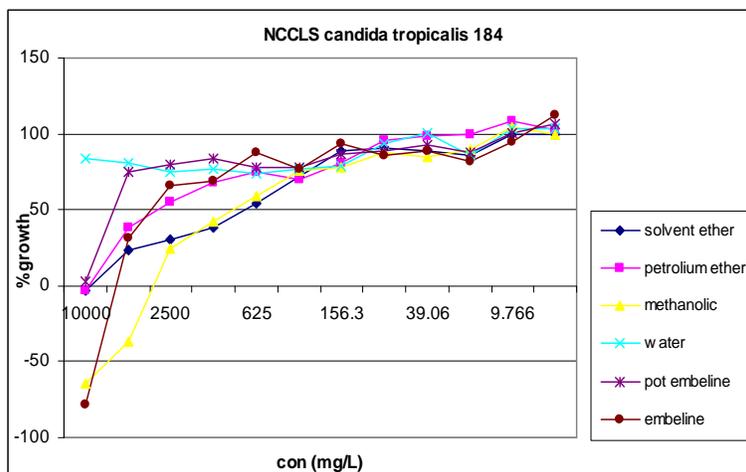


Figure2: Graphs of the extracts concentration against percentage growth of *Candida tropicalis* by NCCLS method

Conclusion

The water extract showed no activity against any fungal stains, which could have been due to the poor solubility of the components of the *Embelia ribes* in water. Embelin, which is traditionally used as anthelmintic, showed the good inhibitory activity against *c.tropicalis* Potassium embelate

which was reported good analgesic agent; showed moderate activity against all fungal species (required higher concentration). Solvent ether extract, petroleum ether extract and methanol extract showed good activity against *Candida tropicalis*; resembling the activity of Embelin and gave evidence of the presence of Embelin in these extracts.

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