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PHYTOCHEMICAL AND ANTIMICRIBIAL EVALUTION OF A HEMIPARASITIC MISTIETOE PLANT *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.F) ETTINGSH PARASITIC ON *Albizzia procera* – HOST TREES.

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ABSTRACT

The preliminary phytochemical screening solvent extracts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* leaf sample collected from *Albizzia procera* host tree exhibited. Variations in the presence of phytochemicals depends upon the polarity of solvents and solubility level of phytochemicals. The results of Biochemicals content analysis in the *Dendrophthoe falcata* plants. Sample indicate the leaf sample possess of the aqueous extracts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* plant samples. Show more antibacterial activity in general compared to control moderate antibacterial activity was observed against *Escherichia coli*.

Keywords: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas auruginosia*, *Escherichia coli*.

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INTRODUCTION

Dendrophthoe falcata parasitic plants family Loranthaceae (Narayanasamy et al. 1979). *Dendrophthoe falcata* flowering parasitic plant (Ravindranth et al. 1959). The leaf extracts by comparing its effects organism with that as a standard preparation. Preliminary phytochemical investigation (Balaram et al. 1981). *Dendrophthoe falcata* phytochemical studies (Manthri et al. 2011). *Dendrophthoe falcata* some new host plants (Sampathkumar et al. 1981). *Dendrophthoe falcata* new host plants (Chavan et al. 1963). Diesel (or) powerine oil (30-50ppm), is sprayed on host plants affected by *Dendrophthoe falcata* to prevent its growth further (Ragupathy and Mahadevan et al., 1997). Singh et al. 1954 has observed the cases of autoparasitism in *Dendrophthoe falcata* resistance to these drugs by microorganisms has increased. In general bacterial have the genetic ability to transmit and acquire resistance to drugs which are utilized as therapeutic agents such a fact is cause for concern, because of the number of patients in hospitals who have suppressed immunity and due to new bacterial stains, which are multi-resistant. Consequently new infections can occur in hospitals resulting in high mortality. This fact has also have been verified in other clinics around all over world.

The problem of microbial resistance is growing and the outlook for the use of antimicrobial drugs in the future is still uncertain. Therefore actions must be taken to reduce this problem. For example to control the use of antibiotic develop research to better understand the genetic mechanisms of resistance and to continue studies to develop new drugs. Either synthetic or natural the ultimate goal is to offer appropriate and efficient antimicrobial drugs to the patient for a long period of time plants and have been a valuable source of natural products for maintaining human health. According to world health organization medicinal plants. About 80% of individuals from developed countries use traditional medicine, which has compounds derived from medicinal plants. Therefore such plants should be investigated to better understanding their properties, safety and efficiency. Even though some literature on the medicinal properties of loranthaceae plants is found.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Plant Materilas:

The leaves of *Dendrophthoe falcata* parasitic on *Albizia procera* (Fig 1) were collected from Tamil University Campus, Thanjavur District, Thanjavur. The plant specimen was authenticated from the voucher specimen is preserved in the Department of Ancient Science Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.



Fig 1 *Dendrophthoe falcata* parasitic on *Albizia procera*

Preparation of dry powder samples:

Fresh leaf samples of *Dendrophthoe falcata* were washed to remove the dust and dried separately for about two weeks at room temperature shade dry ($30^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) to get a constant weight. The dried plant materials leaf were ground to powder separately by mechanical device stored and used in this work throughout the study period.

Preparation of solvent extract for preliminary phytochemical screening:

The dry powder of *Dendrophthoe falcata* leaf samples were extracted separately with different solvents pet. ether, Benzene, Chloroform, alcohol and water at 20 % (W/V) level in a soxhlet apparatus. These extracts were concentrated and used for qualitative preliminary phytochemical analysis.

Phytochemical analysis:

The powdered leaf *Dendrophthoe falcata* was subjected to qualitative and quantitative phytochemical analysis.

Qualitative phytochemical analysis:

Preliminary phytochemical screening the different solvent extracts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* dry plant materials were subjected to preliminary phytochemical qualitative screening following the standard protocols to record the presence or absence of various primary and secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, flavoniods, carbohydrates, tannins and phenols, Gum and mucilage, Fixed oil and phytosterols were detected.

Antibacterial activity:

The required amount of Nutrient agar medium [Himedia] is prepared as per manufacture instruction. The following pathogens were collected from local hospitals and characterized based on bergery's manual of systematic bacterial classification. Pathogen Identified as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas auruginosa* were used for the antibacterial activities. A sterile cotton swab was dipped into turbid culture suspension.

Antibacterial activity:

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RESULTS

Phytochemical studies:

Qualitative Preliminary Phytochemical Screening

The results of the preliminary phytochemical screening of various solvent , [Pet-ether, Benzene, Chloroform, alcohol and water] extracts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* leaf samples was recovered and presented in the Tables 1. The results revealed that the presence of alkaloids, carbohydrates ,

Tannins and Phenols, Flavonoids, Gum and mucilage, Fixed oil and Fats, Saponins and phytosterols in the leaf sample extract were tested. However, there are variations in the presence and absence of phytochemical compounds in various solvent extracts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* leaf samples.

very less amount of saponins and Flavonoids especially. The aqueous extract presence of flavonoids, Tannins and Phenols. Alkaloids and

The leaf samples of *Dendrophthoe falcata* possesses most of the compounds analyzed. The leaf extract shows presence of Alkaloids and phytosterols, less amount of fixed oils and Fats, Tannins and phenols,

carbohydrates. The preliminary phytochemical analysis of *Dendrophthoe falcata* leaf sample reveals the presence of Alkaloids and Phyto-sterole.

Table.1: Qualitative phytochemical tests

| Compound tested | Reagent used | Pet.Ether | Benzene | Chloroform | Alcohol | Water |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------|
| Carbohydrates | Fehlings | - | - | - | + | + |
| | Molish's | - | - | - | - | + |
| Alkaloids | Dragendrafts | - | - | + | + | + |
| | Wagners | - | + | + | + | + |
| | Hagners | - | + | + | + | - |
| | Mayers | - | - | - | + | - |
| Tannins and Phenols | 10% Lead acetate | - | - | - | + | + |
| Flavonoids | NaOH + HCL | - | - | - | + | + |
| Gum and Mucilage | Alcoholic precipitation | - | - | - | - | + |
| Fixed oils and Fats | Spot test | + | - | + | - | - |
| Saponins | Foam test | - | - | - | + | - |
| Phytosterol | LB test | + | + | + | + | - |

Presence (+) Absence (-)

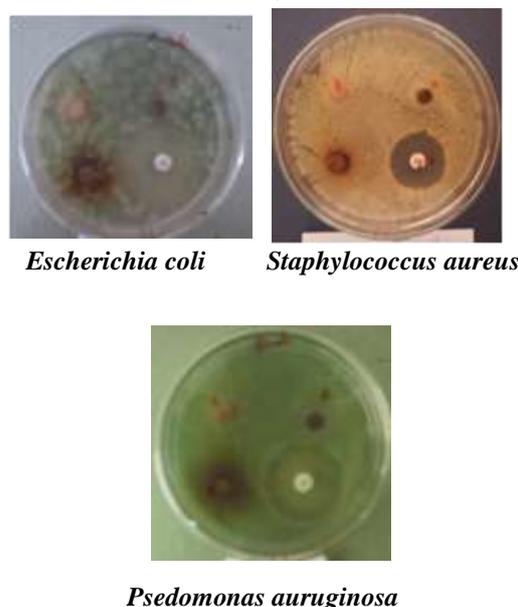
Table.2: Antimicrobial activity of *Dendrophthoe falcate*

| <i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> | Zone of inhibition in (mm) | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>Escherichia coli</i> | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> |
| Aqueous Leaf extract | 10.00 | 11.00 | 10.5 |

Antibacterial Activity

The Results of Antibacterial activity of *D. falcata* Leaves samples were recorded in the table 2. The Bacteria such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Were used for the antibacterial activity study. Antibacterial activity of *D. falcata* was determined by nutrient agar well DISC diffusion method. When compared to the Ciprofloxacin control however all the test materials showed the higher values.

Fig 2 Antimicrobial activity of *Dendrophthoe falcate*



DISCUSSION:

Preliminary photochemical screening of plant is very useful for the determination of the active constituents. Dashora et al revealed the presence of Alkaloids phytosterols. Reported that the aqueous extract of *D. falcata* had showed positive are found in the chloroform and aqueous extracts. The result of the present study also in agreement with the results of previous reports [Table -1] The Biochemical content determined in the leaf samples *Dendrophthoe falcata* reveals that the *D. falcata* leaf sample has more amounts of alkaloids and phytosterols.

According to reports the growth of parasitic plant exerts disease curing properties. The evidence of the presence of antimicrobial agents in plants. Several workers have been carried out in the past verify the folkloric use of the African mistletoe in the management of microbial infection. Earlier studies of the authors on the crude powder and some of its solvent fraction have established some significant antibacterial properties leaf extracts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas auruginosa*.

Antibacterial activity observed in *Dendrophthoe falcata* might have result of a number of phyto constituents present in the reported by UKWUEZE et al. That is the phytochemical screening results in this study also followed same trend as above.

The higher antibacterial activity might be the presence of high concentration of phytoconstituents Alkaloids, Phytosterols in the leaf extract of *Dendrophthoe falcata*. The higher antibacterial activity of leaf samples aqueous extracts.

Many authors have demonstrated the antibacterial activity of these phytochemicals. Also some Researchers devoted to substances extracted from plants have established that such metabolites like alkaloids, phytosterols etc. Significantly inhibit the growth of Bacteria [*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas auruginosa*]. Indeed metabolites like Alkaloids and phytosterols are known to be synthesized in response to microbial infection and thus have been found invitro to be effective antimicrobial substances a wide range of microorganisms

Antimicrobial activity in *Dendrophthoe falcata*. The antimicrobial activity aqueous extracts to inhibit *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas auruginosa* etc.

The antibacterial activity of *Dendrophthoe falcata* as recovered in this aqueous extracts of antibacterial activity. The all solvent the leaf extracts of *Dendrophthoe falcata* highly presence of alkaloids and phytosterols.

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