Antimicrobial Activity and Phytochemical Evaluation of Clitoria Ternatea

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Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate the antibacterial properties and phytochemical evaluation of Clitoria ternatea. The organic solvents (Ethanol, Methanol, Hexane) and water extracts from the whole plant of Clitoria ternatea (Fabaceae) were tested against Salmonella typhimurium, Proteus vulgaris, Shigella dysenteriae and a fungal pathogen Candida albicans by agar disc diffusion method. The results showed prominent antibacterial activity against the tested microbial pathogens. Of all those, methanol extract was found to give a strong antimicrobial effect when compared to the other extracts (Ethanol, Hexane and water). Phytochemicals like tannins, flavonoids, alkaloids, steroids and terpenoids are found. The anthraquinones and saponins were found to be absent in plant material observed.

Keywords: Clitoria ternatea, Agar Disc Diffusion Method, Phytochemicals, Antimicrobial Properties

1. Introduction

Traditional medicines derived from medicinal plants are used by about 60% of the world’s population. Though there are various approaches to control diseases and their secondary complications, herbal formulations are preferred due to lesser side effects and low cost. The use of and search for drugs and dietary supplements derived from plants has been increased in recent years. Botanists, Ethno pharmacologists, microbiologists, and chemists are combing the earth for phytochemicals and drugs which could be developed for treatment of highly infectious diseases in a natural way. While 30 to 50% of current pharmaceuticals are derived from plants, only few of them are used as antimicrobials. Traditional healers have long used plants to prevent or cure infectious conditions. Plants are rich in a wide variety of secondary metabolites, such as Terpenoids, Tannins, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, saponins and Anthraquinones which have been found in vitro to have antimicrobial properties. Clitoria ternatea (Family-Leguminosae OR Papillionaceae), a perennial herbaceous twiner, stems terete, more or less pubescent. Leaves imparipinnate, petioles 2.1-2.6 cm long; stipules 4 mm long, linear, acute. Leaflets 5-7, sub coriaceous, 2.5-5 by 2-3.2 cm, elliptic-oblong, obtuse, stipules filiform. Flowers axillary, solitary, standard bright or blue or sometimes white, with an orange centre, seed- 6-10, yellowish brown, smooth. Two types- white variety and blue flowered variety; widely distributed throughout India, used as an ornamental plant. In Southeast Asia the flowers are used to colour food. In Malay cooking, an aqueous extract is used to colour glutinous rice. In Kelantan it is used to colour white rice for Nasi kerabu. In Thailand, a syrupy blue drink is made called nam dok anchan. It is sometimes consumed with a drop of sweet lime juice to increase acidity and turn the juice into pink-purple. In Burmese and Thai cuisine the flowers are also dipped in batter and fried. In traditional Ayurvedic medicine, it has been used for centuries as a memory enhancer, antistress, anxiolytic, antidepressant, anticonvulsant, tranquilizing and sedative agent. In traditional Chinese medicine, owing to its similarity to the female reproductive organ, this plant has been ascribed properties affecting the same. It was used traditionally in an attempt to treat sexual ailments, like infertility and gonorrhoea, to control menstrual discharge, and also as an aphrodisiac. This practice aligns with an ancient belief recorded in the Doctrine of Signatures. Various parts of C. ternatea have been reported to have tranquilizing property, anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity and antipyretic activities. Recently, several biologically active peptides called cliotides have been isolated from the heat-stable fraction of Clitoria ternatea extract. Cliotides belong to the cyclotides family and activities studies show that cliotides display potent antimicrobial activity against E. coli, K. pneumonia, P. aeruginosa. These peptides may have potential to be developed as antimicrobial and anti-cancer agents. Recently, several biologically active peptides called cliotides have been isolated from the heat-stable fraction of Clitoria ternatea extract. Cliotides belong to the cyclotides family and activities studies show that cliotides display potent antimicrobial activity against E. coli, K. pneumonia, P. Aeruginosa. These peptides may have potential to be developed as antimicrobial and anti-cancer agents. In animal tests the methanolic extracts of C. ternatea demonstrated anxiolytic, antidepressant, anticonvulsant and antistress activity. The active constituents include tannins, resins, starch, taxaraxol, and taraxerone. This work attempts to find out the anti microbial properties of Clitoria ternatea, against select list of microbes and extraction, isolation and characterization of compounds that give these properties to these plants.
2. Materials and Methods

Clitoria ternatea plants were collected from various places in and around the areas of Kurnool. Whole Plants of both the species were collected from mature plants and identified by comparing with herbarium specimens. The plants were air-dried and powdered. The dry powder was extracted by refluxed in 100 mL methanol for 24 h, using a Soxhlet apparatus (Khan et al., 1988). The extract was filtered using Whatman filter paper, No. 1. The filtrate was then evaporated using rotatory evaporator and dried at 55°C. Ethanol, methanol, hexane and distilled water extracts are obtained and all the extracts are preserved. Dried extract was stored at 20°C in labeled, sterile capped bottles. Stock cultures of microbes are maintained at a temperature of 4 degrees centigrade, active cultures are prepared by growing cultures of microbes are maintained at a temperature of 4°C, and around the areas of Kurnool. Whole Plants of both the species were collected from various places in and around the areas of Kurnool. Their pure cultures were maintained in nutrient agar at Kurnool, their pure cultures were maintained in nutrient agar and stored at 4°C. Three gram negative bacterial species were grown, namely Salmonella typhimurium, Proteus vulgaris, Shigella dysenteriae and the fungus Candida albicans.

2.2 Antimicrobial assay

Sensitivity tests were performed by disc diffusion with standard antibiotics, following Kirby-Bauer method (Bauer et al., 1966). The assessment of antimicrobial activity was done based on measurements of the diameter of inhibition zones (NCCLS, 1998). Of the four extracts, methanolic extract has given interesting results and the aqueous extract showed no killing.

2.3 Phytochemical screening

Phytochemical testing is done for the promising extract of all the four types of extracts as it has shown the interesting activity.

- Braemer’s test for Tannins
- Liebermann-burchardt test for Steroids
- Liebermann-burchardt test and Salkowski test for Terpenoids
- Dragendorff’s reagent test for Alkaloids
- Shinoda test for Flavanoids
- KOH test FOR Anthraquinones
- Keller-Kiliann test for Cardiac glycosides
- Frothing test for saponins

2.4 Antimicrobial disc diffusion assay

Antibacterial and antifungal activities of the four plant extracts were investigated by the disc diffusion method [6]. The MHA plates, containing an inoculum size of 106 colony-forming units (CFU)/mL of bacteria or 2x105 CFU/mL yeast cells on SDA were spread on the solid plates with a glass rod. Then discs (4.0-mm diam.) impregnated with 20 µL of each extract at a concentration of 100.0mg/mL were placed on the inoculated plates. Similarly, each plate carried a blank disk by adding solvent control alone in the centre, and antibiotic discs (6.0-mm diam.) of (20 µg/ml, Streptomycin sulphate for bacteria) and Nystatin (20 µg/ml, for fungal) were also used as a positive control. All of the plates were incubated at 37°C for 18 hours for bacteria and at 28°C for 48 hours for fungi. The zones of growth inhibition around the discs were measured after 18 hours of incubation at 37°C for bacteria and 48 hours for fungi at 28°C, respectively. The sensitivity of the microorganism species to the plant extracts was determined by measuring the sizes of inhibitory zones on the agar surface around the discs.

3. Results and Discussion

The aqueous and hexane extracts of plant has shown negligible antimicrobial activity on tested pathogens, whereas the methanolic extract of plant has shown maximum inhibition on Shigella dysenteriae (14±0.9) and minimum on Candida albicans. Ethanol extract of plant has shown maximum inhibition on Shigella dysenteriae (13.06), and minimum on Proteus vulgaris (10±0.8). Of all the extracts methanolic extracts have shown maximum inhibition.

The results of the phytochemical screening to test the presence of tannin, antharaquinone, alkaloid, saponin, phlobatannin, flavonoid, cardiac glycosides, volatile oils, terpenoids and steroids in the metanolic extracts from various parts of C. ternatea are shown in Table I. The preliminary phytochemical screening study revealed that the leaf of C. ternatea contains intermediate amounts of tannin, cardiac glycosides and steroids and small amounts of alkaloids. There were no secondary metabolites noted in the stem. Both the flowers of C. ternatea contain phlobatannin, flavonoid, terpenoid in moderate amounts. The roots contain small amount of flavonoid, volatile oil and terpenoids. Antharaquinone and saponin were found to be absent in the entire plant.

Treating Gram-negative bacterial infections can be difficult because of several unique features of these bacteria. For example, the unique nature of their cell wall makes them resistant to several classes of antibiotics. Infections have typically been treated with broad-spectrum antibiotics, such as beta-lactams followed by carbapenems. However, even these drugs have become ineffective against some bacteria, leaving researchers to go for natural resources, which are
medicinal plants. New drugs to combat Gram-negative bacterial infections are needed. In addition, researchers are unraveling the molecular mechanisms of drug resistance in Gram-negative bacteria to identify novel strategies to combat these pathogens. This paper helps in formulating natural principles to combat drug resistance of certain gram negative bacteria.

Acknowledgement:
Commission, SERO, Hyderabad to carry out this work is acknowledged.

5. Acknowledgements

Financial assistance from the University Grants Commission, SERO, Hyderabad to carry out this work is acknowledged (MRP4819/14/SERO/UGC).

References


Table 1: Antimicrobial activity of Clitoria ternatea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solvent extracts</th>
<th>µL</th>
<th>Zone of inhibition in mm (Microbes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aqueous</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-N-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14±0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexane</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-N-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptomycin sulphate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26±0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nystatin</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-N-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-N- No Action

In conclusion, all the extracts investigated possessed activity against at least one strain of bacteria and/or fungi. Further studies aimed at the isolation and identification of active substances from the methanol extracts of C. ternatea could also evolve compounds with effective natural medicinal values for the cure of microbial diseases.

4. Conclusion

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References


Table 2: Phytochemical Screening of Secondary Metabolites from Clitoria ternatea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Secondary metabolites</th>
<th>Name of the test</th>
<th>Leaf</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Flower</th>
<th>Root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tannins</td>
<td>Braemer’s test</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Flavonoids</td>
<td>Shinoda test</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anthraquinone</td>
<td>KOH test</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Saponins</td>
<td>Frothing test</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cardiac glycosides</td>
<td>Keller-Kilian test</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Alkaloids</td>
<td>Dragendorff test</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Steroids</td>
<td>Lieberman</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burchardt test</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steroids test</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Terpenoids</td>
<td>LiebermannBurchardt test</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>2+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Salkowski test</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>2+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"2+" Moderate, ‘+’ Small amounts, ‘-’ Absent

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, all the extracts investigated possessed activity against at least one strain of bacteria and/or fungi. Further studies aimed at the isolation and identification of active substances from the methanol extracts of *C. ternatea* could also evolve compounds with effective natural medicinal values for the cure of microbial diseases.

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References


Author Profile

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