Phytochemical Screening and Antibacterial Activity of *Mangifera indica* Extracts

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**INTRODUCTION**

Plants have for generations been a source of various kinds of remedies and been used for medicinal purpose to cure different types of ailments and will continue to provide remedies for these ailments, especially in rural areas of developing countries. Consumption of medicinal herbs is tremendously increasing over past decades as an alternative approaches to improve the quality of life and to maintain good health (Pintu and Arna, 2014). Nearly 80% of the world’s population relies on traditional medicines for primary health care, most of which involve the use of plant extracts (Sandhya et al. 2006).

*Mangifera indica* is a large evergreen tree, with a heavy, dome-shaped crown. It belongs to the family Anacardiaceae. It is found all over the tropical regions of the world where it is used as a horticultural and medicinal plant. Fruits contain protein, fat, carbohydrate, minerals, vitamins A, B and C and amino acids. The fruits also yield a resin that is said to contain mangiferene, mangiferic acid, resinol and maniferol and others (Wauters, et al., 1995; Dweck, 2001). Various parts of Mango plant are used as a dentifrice, antiseptic, astringent, diaphoretic, stomachic, vermifuge, tonic, laxative and diuretic and to treat diarrhea, dysentery, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cough, and other ailments.

Abstract

*Mangifera indica* leaves are used for the treatments of various ailments in folklore medicine. This research was aimed to determine phytochemical composition and antibacterial activity of leaves extracts of *Mangifera indica*. Powdered leaves of *Mangifera indica* were extracted with water, ethanol and chloroform solvents via percolation method. The extracts were tested for antibacterial activity against clinical isolates of *Salmonella* Typhi, *Salmonella* Paratyphi A and *Salmonella* Paratyphi B using agarwell diffusion method. The extracts were further subjected to phytochemical tests for the presence of secondary metabolites using standard procedures. Results of the sensitivity test showed that highest zone of inhibition was observed in ethanolic extract with 13mm for *S. Paratyphi* A, 11mm for *S. Paratyphi* B, and 10mm for *S. Typhi*, followed by aqueous extract with 11mm for *S. Paratyphi B* and 10mm for *S. Typhi*. *S. Paratyphi* A, was resistant to both aqueous and chloroform extract of *M. indica* while *S. Paratyphi* B was onlyresistant to chloroform extract. Results of phytochemical screening indicated the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, tannins and phenols.

**Key words:** Antibacterial activity, agar well diffusion, phytochemical tests, sensitivity and zone of inhibition.
hypertension, insomnia, rheumatism, toothache, leucorrhoea, haemorrhage and piles (Shah et al. 2010).

The aim of this research was to determine the phytochemical composition of the leaves extract of *M. indica* used as traditional medicine in northern Nigeria for the treatment of typhoid fever (either singly or in combination with other leaves) and also to assess its antibacterial potential against clinical isolates of *Salmonella Typhi*, *Salmonella Paratyphi A* and *Salmonella Paratyphi B*.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

(a) Collection and identification of Plant Materials

The plant leaves were collected from Bayero University, Old campus, Kano, Nigeria. Their identity was confirmed by a botanist, in the Department of Plant Biology, Bayero university, Kano and voucher specimens was deposited in the departmental herbarium. The leaves after collection were air-dried under shade. Dried leaves were then pounded to a fine powder for ease of extraction of active compounds (Aliyu, 2006).

(b) Extraction

Fifty grams (50g) each of the dried powder of the plant leaves was transferred into 3 different glass containers. The powdered leaves were sequentially extracted with 250ml each for Ethanol and chloroform. For water 500ml was used. The extraction method employed was percolation for a week, during which the bottles were undergoing shaking at regular intervals. The extracts were filtered using Whatman No. 1 filter paper. Each of the resulting filtrate was then concentrated by complete evaporation of solvent at room temperature except for aqueous extract which was evaporated in a water bath at 100°C. The filtrate was carefully labeled and stored in the refrigerator for further use (Fatope et al., 1993).

(c) Phytochemical screening

i. Test for alkaloids

Aliquots of the extracts (0.1ml) were added in test tubes and then 2 to 3 drops of Dragendoff’s reagent were added. An orange red precipitate indicated the presence of alkaloids (Ciulci, 1994).

ii. Test for flavonoids

To 4 mg/ml of each of the extracts, a piece of magnesium ribbon was added this was followed by concentrated HCl drop wise. A colour change ranging from orange to red indicated flavones while red to crimson indicated flavonoids (Sofowora, 1993).

iii. Test for saponins

Half gram of the extract was dispensed in a test tube. Five milliliters of distilled water was added to the tubes and it was stirred vigorously. A persistent froth that lasts for about 15 min indicated the presence of saponins (Sofowora, 1993).

iv. Test for steroids

Two milliliters of the extracts were taken into separate test tubes. The residues were dissolved in acetic anhydride and chloroform was then added. This was followed by the addition of concentrated sulfuric acid by the side of the test tubes using a pipette. A brown ring at the interface of the two liquids and a violet colour in the supernatant layer denoted the presence of steroids (Ciulci, 1994).

v. Test for tannins

Two milliliters of each aliquots of the extract was diluted with distilled water in separate test tube and 2 to 3 drops of 5% ferric chloride (FeCl₃) solution was added. A green – black or blue colouration indicated the presence of tannins (Ciulci, 1994).

vi. Test for glycosides

Ten milliliters of sulfuric acid (50% v/v) was added to 1 ml each of the *M. indica* leaf extracts in separate test tubes. The mixtures were heated for 15 min.
Ten milliliters of Fehling’s solution was added to tubes and the mixture boiled. A brick red precipitate indicated presence of glycosides (Sofowora, 1993).

vii. Test for Terpenoids

To 0.5g of the plant extracts 2mL of chloroform was added. Then 2mL of concentrated sulfuric acid was added carefully and shaken gently. A reddish brown coloration of the interphase formation show positive results for the presence of terpenoids (Ayoola et al., 2008).

viii. Test for phenols

Extracts were treated with few drops of ferric chloride solution. Formation of bluish-black colour indicates the presence of phenols (Sowofora, 1993).

BIOASSAY STUDIES

(a). Isolates collection and Biochemical tests

Clinical bacterial isolates comprising of S.Typhi, S. Paratyphi A and S.Paratyphi B were obtained from Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano, Nigeria and their identity was confirmed using biochemical tests for identification of catalase, oxidase, indole, motility, citrate utilization, urease production, hydrogen sulfide production as well as acid and gas production (Cheesbrough, 2006).

(b). Media preparation

Mueller Hilton Agar and Nutrient broth were prepared according to manufacturer’s specifications.

(c). Standardization of Inoculum

Using sterile inoculation wire loop, 3-4 colonies from an overnight culture of the test organism was transferred into a tube of saline until the turbidity of the suspension matched the turbidity of the 0.5 McFarland Standard as described by the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standard (NCCLS, 2008).

(d). Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test

The agar well diffusion method was used for the antimicrobial susceptibility test. Mueller Hilton agar was prepared according to manufacturer’s specification. The media were autoclaved and dispensed into sterile petri-dishes and allowed to gel. Standardized inocula of each bacterial isolates were streaked on the agar plate. Four wells of 6mm each was made in each plate with a central well for control using a sterile cork borer. The wells were filled with 0.1ml of different concentrations (400µ/ml, 200µ/ml, 100µ/ml and 50µ/ml) of the extract with the aid of sterile pipettes per well. Likewise, 400µ/ml, 200µ/ml, 100µ/ml and 50µ/ml of the standard antibiotic (amoxicillin) were used in separate plates to serve as positive control. While sterile distilled water was used as negative control on separate plates. The plates were allowed to stand for 15 minutes on a table to allow free diffusion of the extracts. Diameters of zones of inhibition were measured using transparent plastic metre rule after 24 hours of incubation at 37°C (Dahiruet al., 2013).

(e). Minimum Inhibitory concentration

MIC was determined by preparing various concentrations of the extracts by serial doubling dilution and incorporated into test tubes containing 2 ml nutrient broth. Standardized inocula of 0.1 ml of the isolates were inoculated and the tubes were incubated at 37°C for 24 h (NCCLS, 2008).

(f). Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC)

Nutrient agar plates were inoculated with sample from each of the tubes that show no turbidity and the plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 h to determine the MBC. MBC was determined by inoculating samples from the MIC tubes that showed no bacterial growth on Mueller Hilton agar plates separately and then incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. After the incubation the plates were observed for presence or absence of growth. The least concentration of the extract that showed no bacterial growth was considered as the MBC (NCCLS, 2008).
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The physical properties and percentage yield of the aqueous, ethanolic and chloroform extracts of *M. indica* is shown in (Table 1). The highest percentage yield of the extract was observed in aqueous extract which was 13.24% w/w of the total sample extracted, followed by ethanolic extract with 6.76% w/w and lastly chloroform extract with the least of 2.46% w/w. This indicates that the plants components are more soluble in high polar solvents. It can therefore, be deduced that the amount of extracts recovery is polarity dependent.

This research work corroborates with similar findings including that of Pintu and Arna (2014) who reported that water extract of *Mangifera indica* young leaves contain tannins, alkaloids, steroid, carbohydrate, glycoside and flavonoid that may be responsible for the anti-diarrheal properties of the crude extract. Also Pritesh and Zara (2015) reported that saponins may help to prevent colon cancer. Flavonoids possess antiallergic, anti-inflammatory, antiviral and antioxidant activities and steroids are used to suppress various allergic, inflammatory and autoimmune disorders. Therefore the antimicrobial activity observed in *M. indica* extracts may be attributable to the presence of the above phytochemicals. Similarly, Harborne and Williams (2000) revealed that, Terpenoids are attributed for analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities and flavonoids have been reported to possess many useful properties, including anti-inflammatory, estrogenic, enzyme inhibition, antimicrobial, antiallergic, antioxidant, vascular and cytotoxic antitumour activity. Flavonoids have been referred to as nature’s biological response modifiers, because of inherent ability to modify the body’s reaction to allergies. It possesses various pharmacological roles including anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, cardio-protective, anti-microbial and anticancer activities (Duraipandiyan *et al.*, 2006).

The result of the antibacterial activity of *M. indica* is shown (Table 3). From the result both aqueous, ethanolic and chloroform extracts indicated an MIC range of (12.5µg/ml - 50µg/ml) and MBC range of (50µg/ml -25µg/ml) for aqueous, ethanolic and chloroform extracts respectively. While the standard antibiotic (amoxicillin) had MIC and MBC ranges of (6.25µg/m-25µg/m). However, from the finding of this study it is enough to state that ethanolic extracts had the lowest MIC values when compared to the other extracts. Ethanolic extracts similarly had the least MBC values.
RESULTS

Table 1: Physical Properties of the Extract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Odor</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Weight of sample (g)</th>
<th>Quantity Recovered (g)</th>
<th>% Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>Odorless</td>
<td>Slightly sticky</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>Dirty green</td>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>Slightly sticky</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Phytochemical composition of M. indica Extracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTRACT</th>
<th>Alkds</th>
<th>Sap</th>
<th>Tan</th>
<th>Flavonoids</th>
<th>Steroids</th>
<th>Glycosides</th>
<th>Terpenoids</th>
<th>Phenols</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aqueous</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanolic</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: + = present, - = absence, Alk = alkaloids, Sap = saponins, Tan = tannins

Table 3: Antibacterial Activity of M. indica Extracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacteria</th>
<th>AE (µg/ml)</th>
<th>EE (µg/ml)</th>
<th>CE (µg/ml)</th>
<th>Amx (µg/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STA</td>
<td>50 100 200</td>
<td>50 100 200</td>
<td>50 100 200</td>
<td>50 100 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPA</td>
<td>0 0 0 10 13 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 10 13 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 10 13 0</td>
<td>10 13 15 18 11 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPB</td>
<td>0 7 11 0 0 8 11 0 0 0</td>
<td>8 9 14 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: AE = Aqueous Extract, EE = Ethanolic Extract, CE = Chloroform Extract, Amx = Amoxicillin, STA = S. Typhi, SPA = S. Paratyphi A, SPB = S. Paratyphi B

Table 4: MIC and MBC of M. indica Against the TestBacteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Organisms</th>
<th>Aqueous Extract</th>
<th>Ethanolic Extract</th>
<th>Chloroform Extract</th>
<th>Amoxicillin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIC µg/ml</td>
<td>MBC µg/ml</td>
<td>MIC µg/ml</td>
<td>MBC µg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Typhi</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Paratyphi A</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Paratyphi B</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES


