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Antibacterial and Antioxidant Activity of *Rhodomyrtus Tomentosa* and *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum* Crude Extracts

Tran Thi Quynh Lan*  Vu Manh Khiem  Nguyen Van Tin

Department of Veterinary Biosciences, Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine, Nong Lam University, HCM City, Vietnam

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the extraction method for *R. tomentosa* and *C. zeylanicum* leaves and the evaluation of antibacterial and antioxidant activities of crude extracts. The results of the study showed that the active ingredients of crude extracts were clearly separated by Thin-layer chromatography and the presence of rhodomyrtone in *R. tomentosa* crude extract and cinnamaldehyde in *C. zeylanicum* crude extract. *R. tomentosa* crude extract was antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* with 13.1 mm of inhibition zone, but is not effective against *Salmonella Typhimurium*. *C. zeylanicum* leaf extract did not show antibacterial activity on both *S. aureus* and *S. Typhimurium*. At a dilution of 1/2 of the *R. tomentosa* crude extract can completely inhibit *S. aureus* growth. This study also indicated the presence of antioxidant compounds such as flavonoids, tannins, phenols and terpenoids in *C. zeylanicum* and *R. tomentosa* crude extracts. The results showed that *R. tomentosa* and *C. zeylanicum* crude extracts should be used as a biotherapy alternative to antibiotic therapy. However, further study would be needed to investigate the antibacterial activity of crude extracts in vivo.

Keywords:
Antibacterial and antioxidant activity
Minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs)
Crude extracts

1. Introduction

The use of herbs and medicinal plants as the first medicines. In recent years, multiple drug resistance in human and animal pathogenic microorganisms has developed due to indiscriminate use and commercial antibacterial drugs commonly used in treatment. This situation encouraged scientists for searching new alternative substances from various sources like medicinal plants which are the good sources and novel antimicrobial chemotherapeutic agents. Likewise, antioxidants play an important role in protecting cellular damage by reactive oxygen species. The medical plant is the most important targets to search for natural antioxidants from the point of view of safety.

*R. tomentosa* and *C. zeylanicum* have long been used in Oriental medicine. In human medicine, *R. tomentosa* leaves have long been used to treat diarrhea, relieve pain, stop bleeding wounds, or some diseases of the urinary tract [7, 8]. Meanwhile, *C. zeylanicum* leaves are effective for flatulence, indigestion, nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhea, gastrointestinal spasm and gastrointestinal disturbances [8]. *R. tomentosa* leaf extract and *C. zeylanicum* leaf extract were reported to have good antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-fungal and antioxidant activity [7].

The present study was, therefore, aimed at evaluating the antimicrobial and antioxidant activity of *R. tomentosa*
and C. zeylanicum leaf extracts against some pathogenic microbes. The results of research should be applied to the prevention and treatment for animal diseases.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Herbal Plants Preparation and Extraction

R. tomentosa and C. zeylanicum leaves were collected from Phu Yen province – South Central Coast Vietnam. The leaves were then washed under running tap water and shade dried at 60 °C for 48 hours, then grinded into powder.

A total of 50g of powder was dissolved with 200 ml of ethanol solvent and then centrifuged (5000 rpm / 15 minutes). The supernatant was then evaporated at 60 °C for 30 minutes [8], and screened for antimicrobial and antioxidant activity.

2.2 Analysis of Active Ingredients of Crude Extracts

Crude extracts of R. tomentosa and C. zeylanicum were loaded on a thin plate of aluminum backed silica gel 60 F254 (Merck, Germany) on the semi-automatic thin plate chromatography system (Camag, Switzerland), the blasted plate was dried naturally at room temperature, then placed in a 20 x 10 cm twin trough chamber (Camag, Switzerland) containing the developing solvent which is toluene: ethyl acetate (93: 7) [10].

The interpretation of separated active compounds was observed by UV chamber (Camag, Switzerland) with 256 nm wavelength [11].

2.3 Identification of Pharmacological Active Ingredient (Rhodomyrtone for R. tomentosa and Cinnamaldehyde for C. zeylanicum)

Rhodomyrtone was determined by comparing movement coefficient (Rf) of chromatographic streak corresponding to R. tomentosa leaf extract sample with Rf of positive control rhodomyrtone (rh) (SMB00114, purity ≥ 95%, Sigma, USA).

Cinnamaldehyde was determined based on the comparison of the Rf of the chromatographic streak corresponding to the C. zeylanicum extract with the Rf of cinnamaldehyde according to the study research has been published [16].

2.4 Antibacterial Activity

The antimicrobial activities were done by using bacteria strain like Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) and Staphylococcus aureus (SA). The antimicrobial activity was determined by disc diffusion method. The Mueller Hinton agar plates were inoculated with a bacterial suspension (adjusted to 1-3 x 10^5 CFU /ml). 20 µl of extracts were loaded onto sterile paper disks and placed on the culture plates. 20 µl of amoxicillin + clavulanic acid (Nam Khoa Company) was used as control. Then the plates were kept for incubation at 37°C for 24 hours. At the end of incubation, the diameter of inhibition zones around the discs was measured.

2.5 Determination of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)

Standard bacteria suspension S. aureus at 600 nm (OD = 600) (equivalent to 10^5 CFU/ ml).

The crude extract was diluted into 3 concentration levels: undiluted (1), diluted 1/2 and 1/4. Determine the minimum inhibitory concentration of R. tomentosa extract using the 96-well microplate described by Sultanbawa et al. [15].

2.6 Determination of the Antioxidant Activity

The presence of antioxidant compounds such as flavonoids, tannins, phenols and terpenoids in C. zeylanicum and R. tomentosa crude extracts were determined by chemical reactions [6].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Analysis of Active Ingredients of Crude Extracts

The results of the separation on the thin plates of crude extract of R. tomentosa and C. zeylanicum leaves (Figure 1) showed that the number of chromatographic streaks separated from the R. tomentosa leaf extract sample was 8 streaks and the C. zeylanicum leaves were 12 streaks. Thus, the number of chromatographic streaks separated from C. zeylanicum leaf extract is higher than R. tomentosa. Furthermore, the streaks appearing in the chromatogram of the sample was C. zeylanicum darker and clearer than that of R. tomentosa leaf extract. This shows that the leaf extract of C. zeylanicum contains more active ingredients than the R. tomentosa.

3.2 Determination of the Presence of Rhodomyrtone and Cinnamaldehyde

Research results from Figure 2 show the ability to detect the presence of rhodomyrtone and cinnamaldehyde in extracts of R. tomentosa and C. zeylanicum by TLC. Rhodomyrtone in R. tomentosa leaf extract, used experimentally in many different studies, has been shown to reduce the invasion and adhesion of S. aureus in the subcutaneous tissue of bovine udders, which is an important
property in the treatment of mastitis in dairy cows in clinical and subclinical form \cite{7,8}. Meanwhile, the active ingredient cinnamaldehyde in \textit{C. zeylanicum} leaves has also been shown to be resistant to many foodborne pathogens \cite{6}.

For \textit{R. tomentosa} leaf extract, presence of rhodomyrtone was confirmed through a chromatographic streak on a thin plate with standard rhodomyrtone. For \textit{C. zeylanicum} leaf extracts, the determination of cinnamaldehyde was based on the movement coefficient Rf (= 0.40) and chromatograms of Wagner et al. \cite{16}.

From the results of separation of active ingredients and the presence of two active ingredients with pharmacological activity: rhodomyrtone and cinnamaldehyde \textit{R. tomentosa} and \textit{C. zeylanicum} leaf extracts showed the applicability of TLC in the detection of valuable active ingredients in pharmacology.

Testing the antibacterial susceptibility assay by disk diffusion test on agar showed that the inhibition zone of \textit{R. tomentosa} leaf extract against \textit{S. aureus} strain was average at 13.1 ± 0.8 mm compared with the control inhibition zone of amoxicillin + clavulanic acid (AMC) at 33 mm (Table 1). According to Mordmuang et al. \cite{4}, paper plate containing 2.5 mg crude extract of \textit{R. tomentosa} leaf extract showed an inhibition diameter of 8.7-15.5 mm for \textit{S. aureus} in the study of antibacterial activity.

However, the antimicrobial of \textit{R. tomentosa} leaf extract has not been observed when tested with \textit{Salmonella} Typhimurium. In a study by Kusuma \cite{4}, \textit{R. tomentosa} leaf extract for the inhibition zone of \textit{Salmonella} typhi is about 15 mm in diameter. However, there have not been many more clear tests on the antibacterial activity of \textit{R. tomentosa} leaf extract to \textit{Salmonella typhi}.

While \textit{R. tomentosa} leaf extract was effective against \textit{S. aureus}, in contrast, \textit{C. zeylanicum} leaf extract did not show the ability to inhibit both \textit{Staphylococcus aureus} and \textit{Salmonella typhi}. \textit{C. zeylanicum} leaf extract had no effect on \textit{Salmonella typhi}, but had good effects on \textit{Escherichia coli}, \textit{Bacillus subtilis}, \textit{Candida albicans}, \textit{Klebsiella pneumoniae} \cite{2}.

### 3.3 Determination of Antibacterial Ability from \textit{R. tomentosa} and \textit{C. zeylanicum} Leaf Extracts

**Table 1. Results of antibacterial ring diameter (mm) of \textit{R. tomentosa} and \textit{C. zeylanicum} leaf extracts for \textit{S. aureus} and \textit{S. Typhimurium}**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract (20 µl)</th>
<th>\textit{Staphylococcus aureus}</th>
<th>\textit{Salmonella Typhimurium}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\textit{R. tomentosa}</td>
<td>13.1 ± 0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{C. zeylanicum}</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMC</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Minimum inhibitory concentration of \textit{R. tomentosa} leaf extract against \textit{S. aureus}**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active elements</th>
<th>Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{R. tomentosa} extract (dilution)</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoxicillin (µg /ml)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMC (µg /ml)</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefiofur (µg /ml)</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Control:** concentration of the antibiotic is 200 µg /ml
Based on the antibacterial activity of *R. tomentosa* leaf extract against *Staphylococcus aureus*, the study continued to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of *R. tomentosa* leaf extract against *S. aureus* (Table 2). *R. tomentosa* crude extract at 1 and at 1/2 dilution gave the ability to completely inhibit *S. Aureus* according to the method of Sultanbawa et al. [15]. The use of crude extracts has advantages such as an easy access to *R. tomentosa* leaves, fast extraction process, and the extract can be used immediately after extraction. According to research by Saising et al. [11], the minimum inhibitory concentration of *R. tomentosa* leaf extract ranged from 512 µg/ml for *S. Aureus* isolated from the field. As for bacteria isolate *S. Aureus* ATCC 25923, the value is 32 µg/ml [13]. Meanwhile, according to Mordmuang et al. [8], the MIC value of *R. tomentosa* leaf extract for *S. Aureus* isolated from mastitis cows in Canada was 16 µg/ml.

MIC results of ceftiofur and amoxicillin + clavulanic acid (AMC) for *S. Aureus* were lower than amoxicillin (6.25 µg/ml versus 12.5 µg/ml) after 3 times of investigation. This shows that *S. Aureus* were more sensitive to ceftiofur and AMC than amoxicillin. *R. tomentosa* leaf extract at 1/2 dilution gave antibacterial abilities equivalent to antibiotics at a concentration of 12.5 µg/ml. The latest research by Mordmuang et al. [7, 8] was conducted to test the injection of *R. tomentosa* leaf extract on the mammary glands of the rat population with the *S. Aureus*. Results of the study showed that *R. tomentosa* leaf extract with a concentration of 300 µg/ml was injected directly into the mammary gland to help reduce the concentration of bacteria. *S. Aureus* is an important pathogenic bacteria in veterinary medicine and particularly the main cause of mastitis in cows - the most costly economic disease in dairy industry in the world.

The results of this study showed that the crude extract of *R. tomentosa* has good antibacterial activity against *S. Aureus*. Therefore, using *R. tomentosa* leaf extract can be an alternative to antibiotics in the treatment of diseases caused by *S. Aureus*. To do this, it is necessary to have follow-up studies in vivo to test the effectiveness of *R. tomentosa* leaf extract.

### 3.5 Determination of the Antioxidant Activity

The result shows the presence of flavanoids, tannins, terpenoids and phenol in both *R. tomentosa* and *C. zeylanicum* leaf extracts. The research of Hasibuan et al. [3] also showed similar results with the very high content of terpenoids and phenols in the extract of *R. tomentosa*.

According to study results of Mazimba et al. [6], in the extracts of *C. zeylanicum* leaves are rich in flavonoids, terpenoids, tannins and phenols. The presence of these active ingredients explains the medicinal properties of *R. tomentosa* and *C. zeylanicum* such as: antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, diabetes treatment, pain relief as well as central nervous system support.

### 4. Conclusions

In conclusion, the active ingredients in *R. tomentosa* and *C. zeylanicum* leaf extracts good by TLC. The antimicrobial activity against *S. Aureus* of rhodomyrtone in *R. tomentosa* leaf extract and the presence of flavanoids, tannins, terpenoids and phenol in both *R. tomentosa* and *C. zeylanicum* leaf extracts should be applied in therapy fields such as bovine mastitis, dermatis, respiratory diseases.

The future study should investigate the antimicrobial activity against *S. Aureus* of rhodomyrtone in *R. tomentosa* leaf extract in vivo and the side effects of the active ingredients in *R. tomentosa* and *C. zeylanicum* leaf extracts.

### References


