IN VITRO EVALUATION OF ANISOPUS MANNII AND LEPTADENIA HASTATA FOR ANTIBACTERIAL POTENTIAL AGAINST BACTERIAL ISOLATES FROM DIABETIC WOUND

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ABSTRACT

Leptadenia hastata and Anisopus mannii – are perennial plants of family Asclepiadaceae. They are widely distributed in West Africa and are locally used as anti-diabetic agents in Northern Nigeria. This study was conducted to investigate the phytochemical constituent and antibacterial activity of the crude ethanol extract of the Leptadenia hastata and Anisopus mannii against some bacterial isolates from diabetic wound. The phytochemical screening was carried out using standard protocol and antibacterial activity was determined by agar well diffusion method followed by minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) on the plant extract that showed activity. Result of phytochemical screening reveals the present of tannins, phenols, flavonols, saponins, and alkaloids in all the plants extract except in Anisopus mannii where alkaloid is absent. Also, result from antibacterial activity of leptadenia hastata demonstrated inhibition zones ranging from 11.5±0.71 to 20.0±0.00 at various concentrations (8mg/ml and 4mg/ml) against the tested organisms (Citrobacter specie, E.coli, Proteus vulgaris.) with MIC and MBC values ranging from 2mg/ml-8mg/ml. Hence, the ethanol extract of Leptadenia hastata can be considered as new therapeutic agent for the treatment of diabetic wound infection. Further studies need to be carried out to investigate toxicological effect and diabetic wound healing property of the plant.

Keywords: Antibacterial, Asclepeadeceae, Anisopus mannii, Leptadenia hastate, phytochemical, diabetic wound

INTRODUCTION

Leptadenia hastate (Pers.) Decne also known as Yadiya in Hausa language is a widely distributed tropical African herb used as vegetable. The leaves of the plant are commonly used in northern Nigeria for the treatment of diabetes mellitus (Shinkafi et al., 2015; Negbenebor et al., 2017; Sani et al., 2019). Other traditional uses include; yellow fever (Ali et al., 2017), general well-being (Kankara et al., 2015), hypertension, catarrrh and skin diseases (Dambatta and Aliyu, 2011). Local healers in Burkina Faso also used the plants for trypanosomiasis, skin diseases and wound healing (Haruna et al., 2017). Antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory and in vitro wound healing effect of the plant were also validated (Thomas, 2012).

Anisopus mannii N.E.Br. is a herbal plant native to Africa, especially prominent in the central and western tropical regions. The folkloric use of Anisopus mannii as anti-diabetic plant is common in northern Nigeria (Sani et al., 2019) hence the name ‘kashe zaki’ meaning ‘sweat killer’. Antioxidant (Aliyu et al., 2010), antibacterial (Sani et al., 2009) and hypoglycemic (Osibemhe et al., 2017) potential of the plant was also reported. The use of medicinal plants to cure various human ailments is widely practiced in the world (Kumar, 2016). For centuries, people have turned to natural remedies to cure common ailments such as colds, allergy, upset stomachs and toothaches and the trend is constantly increasing (Kumar, 2016). Herbal medicine has been recognized by WHO as essential components for primary health care and about 11% of the 252 drugs are derived from plants (Taylor, 2000).The beneficial medicinal effects of plant materials typically result from the combination of plants secondary metabolites known as phytochemicals (Kothari et al., 2012). Phytochemicals are chemical compounds that occur naturally in plants (Varma, 2016). With rich source of phytochemicals, plant kingdom provide relief against several health complications such as heart attack, cancer, diabetes, malaria, jaundice, wound healing, inflammation, bacterial and viral infections, helminthiases throughout the world (Swargiary, 2017).

According to the Wound Healing Society, wounds are physical
injuries that result in an opening or break of the skin that cause disturbance in the normal skin anatomy and function (Alam et al., 2011). They result in the loss of continuity of epithelium with or without the loss of underlying connective tissue (Agyare et al., 2016). Most chronic wounds are ulcers that are associated with ischaemia, diabetes mellitus, venous stasis disease, or pressure (Agyare et al., 2016). If the wounds are not well treated, they can be infected. Infected wounds heal more slowly, re-epithelialisation is more prolonged, and there is also the risk of systemic infection (Inngjerdingen et al., 2004). The most common pathogens associated with infected wound in diabetes are aerobic gram-positive bacteria, particularly Staphylococcus aureus and beta-hemolytic streptococci, aerobic gram-negative, particularly Escherichia coli, Proteus species, Klebsiellaspecies and anaerobic organism, Bacteroides species, Clostridium species, Peptococcus and Peptostreptococcus specie (Bader, 2008).

The use of medicinal plants in wound management and care involves disinfection, debridement, and the provision of adequate environment for natural healing process (oguntibeju, 2019). The antimicrobial compounds found in plants may prevent bacterial infections by different mechanisms than the commercial antibiotics and therefore may have clinical value in treating resistant microorganism strains (Ellof, 1998). Many researchers have reported the antibacterial activity of medicinal plants against diabetic foot infection isolates. These include Psidium guaiava, Azadirachta indica, Tridax procumbens (Lakshmi et al., 2016), Terminalia chebula, Cinnamomum zeylanicum Suresh et al., 2012). Therefore, the aim of this research was to investigate the phytochemical constituents and antibacterial activity of Leptadenia hastata(Pers.) Decne and Anisopus mannii N.E.Br. against some bacterial isolates from diabetic wound.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection and identification of plant materials for study

Fresh leaves of leptadenia hastata and whole plants Anisopus mannii were collected by herbalist from Itfan forest at kibiya local government area and identified by botanist in the herbarium of Bayero University Kano. The identified specimens were deposited in the herbarium with voucher number BUKHAN248 for leptadenia hastata and BUKHAN211 for Anisopus mannii.

Preparation of the extracts

The collected plant parts were washed under running water and shade dried at room temperature (25°C) for two weeks. The dried parts were then pulverized using electric grinder and fifty grams of each powdered plant materials was macerated with 500ml of ethanol kept on a rotary shaker at 150rpm with constant agitation for 72hrs. Thereafter, it was filtered through 8 layers muslin cloth and then re filtered through whatman No. 1 filter paper. The filtrate was then concentrated in a rotary evaporator at 40°C and dried at room temperature.

Qualitative Phytochemical screening

Detection of Alkaloids

Fifty milligram of solvent free extract was stirred with few ml of dilute hydrochloric acid and filtered. Mayer’s test : 1 or 2 drops of Mayer’s reagent (Potassium mercuric iodide)were added by the side of the test tube, to 1ml of the extract. A white or creamy precipitate indicates the presence of alkaloids.

Hager’s test: 2 drops of Hager’s reagent were added to 1ml of each extract. A reddish brown precipitate observed indicates the presence of alkaloids in each extract (Olusola et al., 2012)

Tannins

One milliliter of freshly prepared 10% KOH was added to 1ml of the extracts. A dirty white precipitate observed in each extract showed the presence of tannins.

2 drops of 5% FeCl3 were added to 1 ml of the extracts. A greenish precipitate indicates the presence of tannins in the three extracts (Olusola et al., 2012)

Saponins

Frothing test: 2ml of the extracts in a test tube was vigorously shaken for two minutes. Frothing observed in the extracts tested indicates the presence of saponins.

Emulsion test: 5 drops of olive oil were added to 3ml of the extracts in a test tube and the mixture was vigorously shaken. A stable emulsion formed indicates the presence of saponins (Olusola et al., 2012)

Detection of Flavonoids

Alkaline reagent test: 1ml of 10% NaOH was added to 3 ml of the extract. A yellow colouration showed the presence of flavonoids in each extract (Olusola et al., 2012). In 0.5 ml of filtrate of each of the plant parts extracts, 5 ml of dilute ammonia was added, followed by addition of 1 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid to it. The presence of flavonoids was detected by yellow coloration of the solution that disappears on standing (Roy et al., 2015).

To 4mg/ml of the extract a piece of magnesium ribbon was added followed by concentrated hydrochloric acid drop wise. A color change ranging from orange to red indicates flavones; red to crimson indicates flavonoids (Yusah’u, 2011)

Phenols

Ferric chloride test: Small quantities of alcoholic and aqueous extracts were dissolved in 2 ml of distilled water separately, and into it, few drops of 10% aqueous ferric chloride solution were added. A blue or green color was produced which indicating the presences of phenols (Roy et al., 2015).

Antibacterial screening of the extracts

Preparation of concentrations of the crude extracts

Eight milligram of each crude extracts was dissolved in 1ml Dimethyl- sulfoxide (DMSO) to obtained a concentration of 8mg/ml (stock solution) . This is followed by doubling dilution in DMSO to obtain another concentration of 4mg/ml.

Test organism

The test bacterial isolates(Citrobacter specie, E.coli, Proteus vulgaris) used for this analysis were pure clinical isolates from diabetic wound obtained from microbiology laboratory, Aminu
Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano state Nigeria. The isolates were maintained on nutrient agar slants and kept in a refrigerator (4°C) prior to use.

**Inocula standardization**

A loopful of the isolate was picked using sterile wire loop and emulsified in 4ml of sterile physiological saline followed by proper shaking. The turbidity of the suspension was matched with that of 0.5 McFarland Standard (Yusha’u, 2011).

**Agar well diffusion method**

This was carried out as reported by Mann et al. (2008) with some modifications. Standardized inoculum (5x10^6cfu/ml) of each test bacterium was spread on sterile Muller Hilton agar plates so as to achieve even growth. The plates were allowed to dry and a sterile cork borer of diameter 6.0mm was used to bore four wells in the agar plates. Subsequently, a 100µl volume of the different concentrations (4mg/ml and 8mg/ml) of the extracts were introduced in the wells of the Mueller-Hinton agar culture using pasteur pipette. Ciprofloxacine (30µg) was used as a positive control and DMSO was used as a negative control. The plates were incubated at 37°C over night. Zones of inhibition produced by the extracts against the test isolates were observed and measured.

**Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) method**

The MIC was carried out on the extracts that showed antibacterial activity against the isolates by the agar well diffusion method. The MIC of the extracts was determined using the tube dilution method as reported by Nuhu and Odinaka (2017) with some modification. Equal volume of the extract and Mueller-Hinton broth i.e 2ml each were dispensed into sterilized test tubes to obtain concentrations of 8mg/ml to 2mg/ml. The organism (0.1ml of standardized inoculum) was inoculated into each tube containing the broth and the extract. Tubes containing broth and plant extracts without inocula served as a negative control while tubes containing broth and inocula served as a positive control. The tubes were incubated at 37°C for 24hrs. The lowest concentration in the series without visible sign of growth was considered to be the MIC.

**Minimum Bactericidal Concentration Method**

Minimum Bactericidal concentration (MBC) was carried out as described by Lar et al. (2011) with some modifications. The MBC was determined by first selecting the tubes or the least concentrations of extracts that showed no turbidity during the MIC determination. One loopful from each of these tubes was sub-cultured onto the surface of the extract free Mueller-Hinton agar and incubated at 37°C for 24hrs. The lowest concentration at which no growth was observed on the agar was noted as the MBC.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Result from phytochemical screening as shown in table 1 reveal the presence of saponin, tannins, phenols, flavanoids and alkaloids in all the tested plant extracts except in *A.mannii* were alkaloids is absent. The presence of Tannins, phenols, flavonoids, alkaloids and saponins in the leaves of extract of *L.hastata* is in accordance to the study carried out by Haruna et al., (2017).

Flavonoids are low molecular weight polyphenolic antioxidants naturally present in fruits, vegetables (Nyamai et al., 2015). The therapeutic effect of flavonoids includes antihyperglycemic effect, anticancerous and anti-inflammatory effect (Nyamai et al., 2016). Tannins are also polyphenols that are obtained from various parts of different plants such as leaves, bark, fruit, fruit pod and root (Nyamai et al., 2016). They are reported to exhibits antimicrobial (Edeoga et al., 2005), anti-diabetic (Kang et al., 2011)) and anti-cancerous activity (Cassidy et al., 2000).

Alkaloids are phytochemicals that contain nitrogen and are derived from various amino acids. Alkaloids are known to have blood glucose lowering activity, antioxidant activity (Nyamai et al., 2016), anti-hypertensive, antimalarial activity (Dholi et al., 2011) and antimicrobial activity (Edeoga et al., 2005).

Saponins are plant compounds that occur either as steroid alkaloids, glycosides of triterpenoids or steroids. These phytochemicals are known to have hypocholesterolaemic, immunostimulant, hypoglycemic effect and anti-carcinogenic properties (Ros, 2000).

In this study, evaluation of antibacterial activity of ethanol extract of the studied plants was carried out by agar well diffusion method against both gram positive and gram negative bacterial isolates from diabetic wound. The mean zone of inhibition of the extracts are shown in table 2, it can be observed that the extract of *Leptadenia hastata* exhibited varying degrees of antibacterial activity against all the tested organisms. The mean zone of inhibition of the extract increases with increase in the concentration of the extract. The highest zone of inhibition of 20.0±0.00mm was observed by citrobacter specie at a concentration of 8mg/ml. The antibacterial effect of *Leptadenia hastata* against E.coli and Proteus specie was in conformity to the study of Ali et al. (2019) who reported the inhibitory effect of ethanol leaves extract of leptadenia hastata against some gastro-intestinal isolates. Another study by Umaru et al. (2018) also showed antibacterial activity of various extracts of *Leptadenia hastata* against Salmonella typhi. In this presence study the antibacterial effect of *Leptadenia hastata* bacterial isolates from diabetic wound could be attributed to the presence of the above phytochemicals. The ethanolic extract of *Anisopus mannii* did not show any activity against the tested organisms. But other researchers (Aliero and Wara, 2009; Sani et al, 2009; Oludare et al., 2016) reported the antibacterial activity of the plants against some isolates from other diseases. This could be due to the absent of alkaloid which is present in *Leptadenia hastata* and alkaloid has been reported by Ali et al. (2019) to inhibit bacterial growth.

The MIC and MBC of ethanolic extract of *Lepdenia hastata* was shown in table 3. The MIC values ranging from 2mg/ml-8mg/ml (table 3) and the MBC values ranges from 2mg/ml-4mg/ml. A study carried out by Ali et al. (2019) on antibacterial activity of ethanol extract of *Leptadenia hastata* against some gastro-intestinal isolates also reported MIC and MBC values ranging
between 6.25-50mg/ml. According to Agyare et al. (2014) extract exhibiting antibacterial activity where MIC values is below 8mg/ml possess very effective antibacterial activity.

Table 1: Phytochemical constituents of L.hastata and A.mannii ethanol extracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant extract</th>
<th>Saponins</th>
<th>Tannins</th>
<th>Phenols</th>
<th>Flavonoids</th>
<th>Alkaloids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.hastata</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.mannii</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: showed the antibacterial activity of L.hastata and A.mannii ethanol extracts against the test organisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant extract</th>
<th>Extract Concentration (mg/ml)</th>
<th>Mean zone of inhibition(mm) of the extract on the test organism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Citrobacter specie±SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anisopus mannii</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptadenia hastata</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20.0±0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.0±0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciprofloxacin (30µg)</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.5±2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMSO</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the crude ethanol extract of L.hastata exhibited antibacterial effect against citrobacter specie, E.coli and proteus vulgaris which are isolates from diabetic wound. This could be a baseline by pharmacologist for the development of new antibiotic for the treatment of diabetic wound infection. This also may validate the folkloric use of Leptadenia hastata in the treatment of diabetic foot infection. Further in vivo and toxicological studies need to be carried out to validate its folkloric use.

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