



## EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE AND PH ON ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF PLANT EXTRACT (MURRAYA KOENGII) IN SOME SELECTED SOLVENT FOR SOME SELECTED BACTERIA

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**ABSTRACT** The basic aim of the present study to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of *Murraya koengii* plant extract (root, leave, bark) at different pH and temperature for bacterial species *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae* and *Rizobium*. Antibacterial activity of acetone extract expressed a slight increment with increment in PH (basic medium) for *E.coli*, while in case of *K. pneumoniae* and *Rhizobium*, increment in antibacterial activity found at low pH (acidic medium). In ethanol extract as the acidity increased, there was a slight increase in zone of inhibition for all three species. Water extract did not give more specific result, antibacterial activity of water, ethanol, and acetone extracts were stable at high temperature [70°C, 100°C].

**KEYWORDS :** *Murraya Koengii*, antibacterial activity, pH, plant extract.

**Introduction-** The plant *Murraya Koengii* also called as “Meethi Neem”, belongs to family Rutaceae. In India it is found everywhere in its territory but very common in states of south India and northern states, including Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. *Murraya koengii* plant traditionally used as tonic, anthelmintic, analgesic, piles reduces inflammation, itching, diarrhea, dysentery and insects bites. The green leaves used in making curry and other dishes numerous aromatic spicy and medicinal plants have been examined for their antioxidant potential (Chan, et.al, 2007). Many plant components are now isolated which show antibacterial activity. It is estimated that 70-80% of people meet their primary health care needs mostly by using herbal medicine. [1] In ayurvedic, unani and homeopathic drugs field are primarily covered by medicinal plant in Indian sub continent.

The antibacterial activity of aqueous and Ethanolic extract of *Murraya koengii* against urinary tract infection causative pathogens *p. areuginosa*, *K. pneumoniae* and *e. coli* by disc diffusion method is well known [2]. *M. koengii* leaves shows antibacterial effect against *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptococcus aureus*, *Corynebacterium pyogenes*, and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [3].

Medicinal plant have some as a models for many clinically proven drugs, and are now being reassessed as antimicrobial agent [20]. Mature leaves contains 63.2% moisture, 1.5% total nitrogen, 6.15% fat, 18.92% total sugar, 14.62% starch, 6.8% crude fiber ash 13.06%, acid insoluble ash 1.35%, alcohol soluble extractive 1.82%, cold water extractive 27.33% and maximum of hot water extractive 33.45% constituents.

The aim of this work to find out the optimum condition of temperature and pH at which *Murraya Koengii* extract is more effective against *Rhizobium K. pneumoniae* and *e. coli*.

### EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

**Material and methods-** The *Murraya koengii* leaves, root, bark are collected from the herbal garden of AKS university satna [M.P.] and authenticated in department of biotechnology of AKS university satna.

**Selected bacterial species** – *Rhizobium*, *K. pneumoniae* and *e. coli*. Obtained from the department of biotechnology of AKS university satna [M.P.].

**Preparation of extract-** The fresh leaves, roots, bark were washed with distilled water and air dried to constant weight for six days. The dried material was grinded and the bioactive components were extracted by soaking 12gm of leaf powder in 100ml of each selected solvent at 25°C. After three days extracts were filtered and filtrate were concentrated in vacuo at 35°C (Akerle et al, 2008).

**Test for phytochemical constituents** – The extracts were subjected to standard phytochemical analysis for different constituents such as

tannins, alkaloids, flavonoids, quinones, glucosides, Saponins, sugars, as described by [Jigna, et al, 2006].

**Effect of Ph on antibacterial activity of extracts of *Murraya koengii*-** To find out the effect of pH the extracts [water, ethanol, acetone] having concentration 250µg/ml were taken in three set of test tubes and 1N HCl added drop wise until the pH of extract is 2 and 5 [pH is determined by systronic digital pH meter 802] increment in pH in every extract is done by using 1N NaOH in three separate test tubes and extracts were then allowed to soak for one 1 hr. after that period of acid base treatment the extracts were again neutralized with using 1N HCl and 1N NaOH and then every extracts were tested for antibacterial activity by using agar disc diffusion method. [Doughari, et al, 2007].

### Effect of temperature-

The antibacterial activity of extract of *Murraya koengii* 10 ml of 250mg/ml concentration of water, ethanol and acetone extracts were taken in test tubes and treated at 70°C and 100°C in a water bath for 1 hr. and then tested for antibacterial activity.

**Table 1 – Table for antibacterial activity of water extract at different pH and temperature.**

Test for phytochemical	WATER EXTRACT								
	protein	glycoside	tannin	Steroid	Alkaloids	flavonoids	Saponins	sugar	quinone
	+	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	-
Bacterial strain	INHIBITION ZONE (m.m.)								
	Effect of PH				Effect of temperature				
	Original PH=6.3	PH=2.0	PH=5.0	PH=8.0	Original temperature 25°C	70°C	100°C		
<i>E. coli</i>	6mm	6.5mm	6mm	6mm	6mm	6mm	6.5mm		
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	9mm	10mm	10mm	9mm	9mm	10mm	9mm		
<i>Rhizobium</i>	12mm	12mm	13mm	11mm	12mm	12mm	13mm		

**Table 2 – Table for antibacterial activity of ethanol extract at different pH and temperature.**

Test for phytochemical	ETHANOL EXTRACT								
	protein	glycoside	tannin	Steroid	Alkaloids	flavonoids	Saponins	sugar	quinone
	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	-
Bacterial strain	INHIBITION ZONE (m.m.)								
	Effect of PH				Effect of temperature				
	Original PH=6.0	PH=2.0	PH=5.0	PH=8.0	Original temperature 25°C	70°C	100°C		
<i>E. coli</i>	9mm	11mm	10mm	7mm	9	10	11		
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	17mm	13mm	17mm	15mm	17	19	20		
<i>Rhizobium</i>	12mm	14mm	13.5mm	10mm	12	12	13.5		

**Table 3– Table for antibacterial activity o acetone extract at different pH and temperature.**

ACETONE EXTRACT									
Test for phytochemical	protei n	glycos ide	tannin	Steroi d	Alkaloi ds	flavon oids	Saponin s	suga r	quino ne
	+	-	+	+	++	-	-	+	++
Bacterial strain	INHIBITION ZONE (m.m.)								
	Effect of PH					Effect of temperature			
	Original PH=4.8	PH=2.0	PH=5.0	PH=8.0	Original tempera ture 25°c	70°c	100°c		
E.coli	13mm	13mm	14mm	15mm	13	13.5	13.5		
K.pneumoniae	14mm	17mm	15mm	13mm	14	15	16		
Rhizobium	12mm	15mm	13mm	10mm	12	13	13		

**Result and discussion-** The plant extract [root, bark, leaves] of *Murraya koengii* in water, ethanol and acetone gave pronounced antibacterial activity. It was due to presence of, phyto constituent’s like tannins, glycosides, Saponins, quinines etc. The high antibacterial activity against selected bacterial species found in ethanol and acetone extracts. This result was not changed when extracts were treated in different pH and temperature condition.

**Conclusion-** *Murraya koengii* extracts showed antibacterial study in different condition of pH[acidic and basic] and temperature [70°c,100°c].In acetone extract antibacterial activity was increased in basic media for *E.coli* while for *k. pneumonia* and *Rhizobium* increased in acidic media [low pH]. Antibacterial activity of ethanol extract was more at low pH [acidic] while water extract did not give specific result. In all the extracts antibacterial activity were maintained after treating them at higher temperature [70°c, 100°c].and expressed a slight increment in activity at higher temperature.

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