AN IN VITRO ASSESSMENT OF THE ANTI-AEROMONAS PROPERTIES OF LEAF EXTRACT OBTAINED FROM FICUS LYRATA WAR. (MORACEAE)

Pękala-Safinski A., Doctor of Biological Sciences, D.V.M.
Department of Fish Diseases, National Veterinary Research Institute, Pulawy, Poland
Tkachenko H., Doctor of Biological Sciences
Osadowski Z., Doctor of Biological Sciences
Institute of Biology and Environmental Protection, Pomeranian University in Slupsk, Poland
Buyun L., Doctor of Biological Sciences
M. M. Gryshko National Botanic Garden, National Academy of Science of Ukraine,
Honcharenko V., Ph.D.
Ivan Franko Lviv National University
Prokopiv A., Ph.D.
Botanic Garden of Ivan Franko Lviv National University

The aim of the present study was to assess the antibacterial efficacy of ethanolic extracts derived from F. lyrata and its cultivar F. lyrata ‘Bambino’ against three Aeromonas strains (Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida). The leaves of plants were collected in M. M. Gryshko National Botanic Garden (NBG, Kyiv, Ukraine) and Botanic Garden of Ivan Franko Lviv National University (Lviv, Ukraine). Freshly collected leaves were weighed and homogenized in 96% ethanol (in proportion 1:10) at room temperature. Three Aeromonas strains: Aeromonas sobria (K825) and Aeromonas hydrophila (K886), as well as Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30), originated from freshwater fish species such as common carp (Cyprinus carpio L.) and rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss Walbaum), respectively, were isolated in Department of Fish Diseases, The National Veterinary Research Institute in Pulawy (Poland). Bacteria were collected from fish exhibiting clinical disorders. Our results demonstrated that three Aeromonas strains (Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida) were resistant to ethanolic extract derived from F. lyrata. The inhibition zone diameters were (9.50±0.33 mm), (9.38±0.38 mm), and (9.5±0.5 mm) for Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila and Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30), respectively. F. lyrata ‘Bambino’ extract exhibited the intermediate activity against Aeromonas sobria (inhibition zone diameter was 12±0.73 mm), while Aeromonas hydrophila and Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30) were resistant (inhibition zone diameters were 9.18±0.54 mm and 9.13±0.44 mm). These results pave the way for the possible development of natural additives to replace synthetic ones. Therefore, further investigations for the isolation of active constituents and their pharmacological evaluation as well as in vitro and in vivo study are required.

Keywords: Ficus lyrata, Ficus lyrata ‘Bambino’, Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida, antimicrobial activity, disc diffusion technique, ethanolic extracts.

The genus Aeromonas, currently with 32 recognized species [13], is constituted by facultative anaerobic, Gram-negative, rod-shaped and non-spore-forming bacteria of
approximately 1–3 μm in length [14, 26, 27]. Moreover, they are oxidase-positive, capable of fermenting glucose and characterized by tolerating increasing concentrations of NaCl varying from 0.3 to 5 % [14, 26]. *Aeromonas* are emerging pathogens capable of colonizing and infecting several hosts [1]. They are inhabitants of marine environments, so fish and other seafood are the most common sources for isolating these microorganisms. Therefore, they are widely known in aquaculture as potentially infectious organisms and can cause diseases such as septicemia and furunculosis [14, 46].

The role of *Aeromonas* spp. as a causative agent of fish diseases have been known for decades, longer than their comparable role in causing systemic illnesses in humans [15]. Nevertheless, there are contradicting suggestions on whether the microbe is a primary agent of diseases or an opportunistic one causing diseases to hosts that are immune-compromised and stressed [23].

The fish disease is one of the major threats to the sustainable development of aquaculture causing loss of millions of dollars annually [47]. Disease prevention is the key issue to maintain the sustainable development of the aquaculture sector, both environmentally and economically. Widespread use of antibiotics in aquaculture has led to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and the accumulation of antibiotics in the environment, resulting in water and soil pollution [8]. In recent years the use of antibiotics to treat and control fish diseases has been banned in the EU [4]. Prophylactic methods based on stimulation of the fish immune system (i.e., vaccination, probiotics, and immunostimulation) have been successfully used for this purpose and have become an integrated part of the management of modern aquaculture processes [20].

Plant extracts have been reported to favor various activities like anti-stress, growth promotion, appetite stimulation, enhancement of tonicity and immunostimulation, maturation of culture species, aphrodisiac and anti-pathogen properties in fish and shrimp aquaculture due to active principles such as alkaloids, terpenoids, tannins, saponins, glycosides, flavonoids, phenolics, steroids or essential oils [7, 30]. Plants belonging to *Ficus* L. genus and their constituents are used widely to prevent and treat human and animal diseases. The possible role and mode of action of these natural products are discussed with regard to the prevention and treatment of cancer, cardiovascular diseases including atherosclerosis and thrombosis, as well as their bioactivity as antibacterial, antiviral, antioxidants and antidiabetic agents [3, 6, 11, 19, 32, 49].

In our previous studies, the therapeutic potential for the use of various plants of *Ficus* genus in the control of bacterial diseases was evaluated against fish pathogens in *in vitro* study with promising results [33–44]. Most ethanolic extracts obtained from *Ficus* spp. in our previous studies proved effective against the bacterial strain of Gram-negative *A. hydrophila* tested, with 10–12 mm zones of inhibition were observed. *A. hydrophila* demonstrated the highest susceptibility to *F. pumila*. The highest antibacterial activity against *A. hydrophila* (200 μL of standardized inoculum) was displayed by *F. benghalensis*, *F. benjamina*, *F. deltoidea*, *F. hispida*, *F. lyrata* leaf extracts [39]. Among various species of *Ficus* genus exhibiting moderate activity against *A. hydrophila* (400 μL of standardized inoculum), the highest antibacterial activity was displayed by *F. benghalensis*, *F. benjamina*, *F. deltoidea*, *F. hispida*, *F. lyrata* leaf extracts [41].

We have reported already data on the antioxidant and antibacterial effects of extracts from various plant belonged to the *Ficus* genus [33–44]. Our current scientific project undertaken in the frame of cooperation programme between Institute of Biology and Environmental Protection (Pomeranian University in Slupsk, Poland), Department of Fish Diseases, National Veterinary Research Institute (Pulawy, Poland), M. M. Gryshko National Botanic Gardens of National Academy of Sciences of
Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine), and Ivan Franko Lviv National University (Lviv, Ukraine) directed to assessment of medicinal properties of tropical plants.

Therefore, the aim of the present study was to evaluate the antibacterial efficacy of ethanolic extracts derived from *F. lyrata* and its cultivar *F. lyrata ‘Bambino’* against three *Aeromonas* strains (*Aeromonas sobria*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida*).

Materials and methods. *Collection of plant material and preparing plant extract.* The leaves of *F. lyrata* and its cultivar *F. lyrata ‘Bambino’* were collected in M. M. Gryshko National Botanic Garden (NBG, Kyiv, Ukraine) and Botanic Garden of Ivan Franko National University in Lviv (Lviv, Ukraine). The whole collections of tropical and subtropical plants both at NBG and Botanical Garden of Ivan Franko National University in Lviv (including *Ficus* spp. plants) have the status of a National Heritage Collection of Ukraine. The species author abbreviations were followed by Brummitt and Powell (1992).

*Ficus lyrata* Warb., commonly known as the fiddle-leaf fig, is a monoecious evergreen tree up to 15 m tall, native to western Africa. It belongs to those species known as hemi-epiphytes, which start life as an epiphyte in the crown of another tree and then send roots down to the ground enveloping the trunk of the host tree (Fig. 1). It can also grow as a terrestrial tree or shrub, especially in cultivation. Its leaves are broadly pandurate, 20-40 cm long and 10-30 cm wide, coriaceous and glabrous, with shortly acuminate apex and cordate base. Figs are axillary, sessile or occasionally pedunculate, globose, 4-6.5 cm in diameter, wrinkled, puberulous, at maturity greenish, often with paler spots [5, 28].

The sampled leaves were brought into the laboratory for antimicrobial studies. Then, freshly collected leaves were weighed and homogenized in 96% ethanol (in proportion 1:10) at room temperature, and centrifuged at 3,000 g for 5 minutes. Supernatants were stored at -20°C in bottles protected with the laminated paper until required.

Method of culturing pathological sample and identification method of the *Aeromonas* strains. Three *Aeromonas* strains: *Aeromonas sobria* (K825) and *Aeromonas hydrophila* (K886), as well as *Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida* (St30), originated from freshwater fish species such as common carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* Walbaum), respectively, were isolated in Department of Fish Diseases, The National Veterinary Research Institute in Pulawy (Poland). Bacteria were collected from fish exhibiting clinical disorders. Each isolate was inoculated onto trypticase soy agar (TSA) (BioMérieux) and incubated at...
27±2 °C for 24 h. Pure colonies were used for biochemical identifications, according to the manufacturer’s instructions, except the temperature of incubation, which was at 27±1 °C. The following identification systems were used in the study: API 20E, API 20NE, API 50CH (BioMérieux). Presumptive Aeromonas isolates were further identified to the species level by restriction analysis of 16S rDNA genes amplified by polymerase chain reactions (PCR) [17].

**Bacterial growth inhibition test of plant extracts by the disk diffusion method.** Antimicrobial susceptibility of the tested Aeromonas isolates was performed by the Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method according to the recommendations of the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI, 2014) [9, 10]. Each inoculum of bacteria in the density of 0.5 Mc McFarland was cultured on Mueller–Hinton agar for 24 h at 28±2 °C. Seven drugs representing different antimicrobial classes as quinolones, tetracyclines, sulphonamides, and phenicols were used. After incubation, the inhibition zones were measured. Interpretation criteria have been adopted from that available for Aeromonas salmonicida [17].

**Statistical analysis.** Statistical analysis of the data obtained was performed by employing the mean ± standard error of the mean (S.E.M.). All variables were randomized according to the phytochemical activity of strains tested. The following zone diameter criteria were used to assign susceptibility or resistance of bacteria to the phytochemicals tested: Susceptible (S) ≥ 15 mm, Intermediate (I) = 10–15 mm, and Resistant (R) ≤ 10 mm [25].

**Results and discussion.** The results of antimicrobial activity of an ethanolic extract derived from F. lyrata and F. lyrata ‘Bambino’ leaves against three Aeromonas strains are presented in Fig. 2.

![Fig. 2. The inhibition zone diameters of Aeromonas strains’ growth (1000 μL inoculum) exhibited by the ethanolic extract derived from Ficus lyrata and F. lyrata ‘Bambino’ leaves (M ± m, n = 8).](image)

Our results demonstrated that three Aeromonas strains (Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida) were resistant to ethanolic extract derived from F. lyrata. The inhibition zone diameters were (9.50±0.33 mm), (9.38±0.38 mm), and (9.5±0.5 mm) for Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila and Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30), respectively. F. lyrata ‘Bambino’ extract exhibited the intermediate activity against Aeromonas sobria (inhibition zone diameter was 12±0.73 mm), while Aeromonas hydrophila and Aer-
omonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30) were resistant (inhibition zone diameters were 9.18±0.54 mm and 9.13±0.44 mm) (Fig. 2).

The same results on F. lyrata were obtained in case of other bacterial strains in our previous study. Our results showed that the ethanolic extract of F. lyrata leaves exhibited moderate activity against the Gram-positive bacteria (11.3 mm of inhibition zone diameter for Staphylococcus aureus), and the Gram-negative bacteria (10.3 mm for Escherichia coli). Klebsiella pneumonia, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, and Streptococcus pneumoniae appeared to be less sensitive to the extracts, the inhibition zone was 8.9 mm, 8.5 mm, 8.9 mm, and 8.4 mm, respectively [33].

F. lyrata showed potent antibacterial activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Shigella dysenteriae, Shigella boydii, Citrobacter freundii, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus mirabilis, Klebsiella in the study of Rizvi and co-workers (2009). The aqueous extract appeared more potent than alcoholic extract. Furthermore, the isolated compounds were more potent and showed an improved spectrum of activity as compared to the crude extract. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of aqueous extract of F. lyrata and the isolated compounds were found to be significantly low for all the tested bacterial strains. The study Rizvi and co-workers (2009) suggests that the extracts obtained from the leaves of F. lyrata possess excellent antibacterial activity [31].

Wira and co-workers (2018) have compared the potential utilization of F. lyrata fruit and leaf extract as antimicrobial agents. The predicted result of their research is a difference in the concentration of compound bioactive and antimicrobial activity between fruit and leaf extract. This research showed that extracts of F. lyrata fruit and leaf could use as antimicrobial resources. The phytochemical screening resulted in the water fruit leaf extract the presence of secondary metabolites like flavonoids, phenolic, and tannin. Antimicrobial activity was observed by the disc diffusion method against bacterial pathogens including Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Escherichia coli, and Bacillus subtilis. The result showed that the leaf extract has a higher of bioactive compounds than fruit extract, on the other side, antimicrobial activity is not a significant difference [48].

Other researchers also demonstrated the antimicrobial effects of plants belonging to the Ficus genus. For example, Valsaraj and co-workers (1997) evaluated activity of ethanolic extracts from F. benghalensis aerial roots and F. religiosa leaves, among a large number of plants, against four bacterial strains (Bacillus subtilis ATCC 6633, E. coli ATCC 11229, Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 9027, and Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538) and two fungi (Aspergillus niger IMI 076837 and Candida albicans IMI 349010), using the agar dilution method for the former and agar-well diffusion method for the latter. Of these, only F. religiosa extracts were active against P. aeruginosa, showing weak inhibition at a concentration of 25 mg/ml [45].

Namri and co-workers (1999) evaluated activity of 15 medicinal plant species ethanolic extracts against 14 bacterial strains, including Gram-positive bacteria (Bacillus cereus, Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 8095, S. epidermidis, Streptococcus pyogenes ATCC 12351, and Enterococcus faecalis) and Gram-negative bacteria (Shigella dysenteriae ATCC 49345, Yersinia enterocolitica ATCC 9610, E. coli ATCC 25922, clinical isolates E. coli B, 0111 and 2759, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus vulgaris, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa). P. aeruginosa was inhibited by most of the plant extracts, being among the most susceptible microorganisms tested. However, all bacteria appeared resistant to the fruit extract of F. carica, the only Ficus species studied [24].

Farrukh and Ahmad (2003) investigated antimicrobial activity of ethanolic extracts of 22 Indian medicinal plant species against seven bacteria (Escherichia coli,
Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Salmonella typhimurium, S. paratyphi, S. typhi, Shigella dysenteriae, and Staphylococcus aureus) and five filamentous fungi species (Alternaria alternata, Aspergillus niger, Fusarium chlamydosporum, Rhizoctonia bataticola, and Trichoderma viride). Of these, extracts from F. carica fruits and F. religiosa leaves were generally weakly effective (mostly 10 to 15 mm of inhibition zone diameter or no effect) with higher expression of antibacterial action. However, only F. carica extract was tested against P. aeruginosa, showing an inhibition zone of 11-15 mm. No inhibition of any organism tested caused the extracts from F. rumphii and F. benghalensis leaves [12].

Rajiv and Rajeshwari (2012) screened antimicrobial activity of F. religiosa bark, leaf, stem, and fruit aqueous extracts against a number of major pathogens (Aeromonas hydrophila, Enterobacter aerogenes, E. coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Aspergillus niger, and Candida albicans) and conducted their phytochemical analysis. All tested extracts appeared active against the pathogens at concentrations 25-100 mg/ml, the widest inhibition zone (15-16 mm) resulting from the highest concentration. Fruit extract showed generally the weakest activity and only the leaf extract affected the whole set of tested organisms at maximal concentration. Antibacterial properties of the extracts were generally better pronounced than antifungal ones. All extracts at all concentrations tested affected P. aeruginosa, although the strongest inhibition showed the maximal concentration extracts from leaves and stems (inhibition zone diameter 14 mm) and the slighter effect was produced by bark (13 mm) and fruit (12 mm) extracts. Qualitative phytochemical analysis showed the bark extract to have the richest chemical composition (sugar, alkaloids, phenols, and tannins present), being poorer in fruits (phenols and flavonoids), stem (sugar and tannins), and leaves (only tannins). Glycosides and terpenoids featured all extracts tested. Hence the most specific chemicals appeared to be alkaloids (found only in bark) and flavonoids (only in fruits), while tannins were common for the plant parts with the highest antimicrobial activity in general (i.e., bark, leaves, and stem). Although the authors present the results of phytochemical analysis, they do not make any inferences concerning possible contribution of particular chemical classes to the antimicrobial activity of plant extracts [29].

Nair and Chanda (2006) screened aqueous and ethanol extracts from 20 plant species, among which were four species of Ficus (F. benghalensis, F. racemosa, F. religiosa, and F. tisela), against seven Gram-negative (Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC27853, Pseudomonas testosteroni NCIM5098, Proteus mirabilis NCIM2241, Proteus vulgaris NCTC8313, Enterobacter aerogenes ATCC10240, Escherichia coli ATCC25922, and Citrobacter freundii ATCC10787) and five Gram-positive (Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC12228, Bacillus cereus ATCC11778, Streptococcus fecalis ATCC29212, Streptococcus cremoris NCIM2179, and Streptococcus agalactiae NCIM2401) bacterial strains. Aqueous extracts generally showed less activity than ethanol extracts and Gram-positive bacteria were generally more affected than Gram-negative ones. The examined Ficus species, of which bark extracts were used, showed low inhibition activity in general. Only their methanolic extracts affected P. aeruginosa with small inhibition zone diameter, namely 3 mm for F. tisela, 2,5 mm for F. racemosa, and 2 mm for F. benghalensis. Neither F. religiosa extract showed activity against P. aeruginosa [21].

Further studies (Nair and Chanda, 2007) tested aqueous and ethanol extracts from ten Indian plant species, including the same species of Ficus (F. benghalensis, F. racemosa, F. religiosa, and F. tisela), against several medically important bacterial strains (Alcaligenes faecalis ATCC 8750, Bacillus cereus ATCC 11778, Pseudomonas
Almost all Enterococcus faecalis (E. coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa), Gram-positive bacteria (Enterococcus faecalis and Staphylococcus aureus) and fungi (Candida albicans and Cladosporium cucumerinum). Among the examined plants, there were three Ficus species, namely F. exasperata, F. mucuso, and F. sur. The Gram-negative bacteria appeared unaffected by any plant extract tested, whereas the Gram-positive bacteria and fungi were inhibited by at least several plant species. Among Ficus species tested, F. exasperata and F. mucuso had no significant effect on any microorganism, while F. sur appeared among the most active plant species against Gram-positive bacteria [2].

Atindehou and co-workers (2002) tested crude ethanol extracts from 115 plant species against Gram-negative bacteria (E. coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa), Gram-positive bacteria (Enterococcus faecalis and Staphylococcus aureus) and fungi (Candida albicans and Cladosporium cucumerinum). Among the examined plants, there were three Ficus species, namely F. exasperata, F. mucuso, and F. sur. The Gram-negative bacteria appeared unaffected by any plant extract tested, whereas the Gram-positive bacteria and fungi were inhibited by at least several plant species. Among Ficus species tested, F. exasperata and F. mucuso had no significant effect on any microorganism, while F. sur appeared among the most active plant species against Gram-positive bacteria [2].

Koné and co-workers (2004) screened crude ethanol extracts from 50 plant species of 31 families, among which were F. thoningii and F. vallis-choudae, for in vitro activity against Gram-negative (Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa) and Gram-positive (Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococcus faecalis, Streptococcus pyogenes and Bacillus subtilis) bacteria. Only Gram-positive bacteria appeared inhibited by the tested extracts. Of two Ficus species examined, only F. thoningii leaf extracts showed activity against strains of E. faecalis and S. pyogenes. Furthermore, it was found one of the most active plant species against these two bacteria, showing inhibitory concentrations (IC\textsubscript{50}) of 94 μg/ml on some resistant strains of E. faecalis and of 23-47 μg/ml on hospital strains of S. pyogenes. The inhibitory concentrations (IC\textsubscript{100}) was defined as the lowest concentration of crude plant extract at which the visible growth of a strain was completely inhibited (no turbidity in wells) [16].

Kubmarawa and co-workers (2007) carried out an antimicrobial and phytochemical screening of 50 Nigerian plant species ethanolic extracts, among which were five species of Ficus (i.e., F. abutifolia (Miq.) Miq., F. platyphylla Del., F. polita Vahl, F. sycomorus L., and F. thoningii Blume). Microbial strains used in the study were Bacillus subtilis NCTC 8236, E. coli ATCC 9637, Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 27853, Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 13709, and Candida albicans ATCC 10231. Ficus stem bark extracts demonstrated comparatively low antimicrobial activity, with the broadest activity spectrum being of F. thoningii extract (active against all microorganisms except P. aeruginosa and S. aureus). Extracts from F. polita and F. sycomorus showed no activity at all. P. aeruginosa was in general moderately susceptible compared to other bacteria tested, although no Ficus extract was active against it. Phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of only saponins and volatile oil in F. thoningii extract and saponins and flavonoids in F. polita extract, while richer chemical content was found in F. abutifolia (tannins, alkaloids, and volatile oil), F. platyphylla (saponins, flavonoids, alkaloids, and volatile oil), and F. sycomorus (glycosides, tannins, flavonoids, and volatile oil) extracts. However, the authors do not make any speculations regarding the contribution of particular chemical classes to the antimicrobial activity of plant extracts tested. Authors also suggest the presence of some compound
classes (such as alkaloids) in plants to be affected by climatic and environmental factors [18].

Conclusions. The ethanolic extracts of *Ficus lyrata* and *Ficus lyrata* ‘Bambino’ were found to exhibit a mild antibacterial growth inhibitory effect against three *Aeromonas* strains. These results pave the way for the possible development of natural additives to replace synthetic ones. Therefore, further investigations for the isolation of active constituents and their pharmacological evaluation as well as *in vitro* and *in vivo* study are required.

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**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ IN VITRO АНТИМИКРОБНЫХ СВОЙСТВ ЭКСТРАКТА ЛИСТЬЕВ FICUS LYRATA WARB. (MORACEAE) В ОТНОШЕНИИ ШТАММОВ AEROMONAS**

Пенкала-Сафинская А., Национальный научно-исследовательский ветеринарный институт в Пулавах (Польша)

Tkachenko Г., Осадовский З. Институт биологии и охраны окружающей среды Поморской Академии в Слупске (Слупск, Польша)

Буюн Л., Национальный ботанический сад имени Н. Н. Гришко НАН Украины, Киев, Украина

Гончаренко В., Львовский национальный университет имени Ивана Франко, Львов, Украина
Прокопів А., Ботаніческий сад Львовського національного університету імені Івана Франка, Львів, Україна

Цель даного дослідження становила в оціненні антимікробної активності етанольного екстракта листків F. lyrata та сорту F. lyrata ‘Bambino’ в отношении трьох штаммів Aeromonas (Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida). Образи листків були собрані в Національному ботанічному саду імені Н.Н. Гришка (НБС, Київ, Україна) і Ботанічному саду Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка (Львів, Україна). Свежесобраними листя взвішували і гомогенізували в 96 %-ному етанолі (в пропорції 1:10) при комнатній температурі. Три штамми Aeromonas: Aeromonas sobria (K825), Aeromonas hydrophila (K886), а також Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30), видалені з видов пресноводних рыб, таких як карт обыкновений (Cyprinus carpio L.) і радужна форель (Oncorhynchus mykiss Walbaum), коректно, були вищені в Отделе захворювань рыб Національного науково-дослідницького інституту ветеринарної медицини в Пулавах (Польща). Матеріал для бактеріологічних досліджень був вищенний з роботи з видовим клінічними призначеннями захворювання. Наши результати свідчать, що три штамми Aeromonas (Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida) оказалися резистентними до етанольних екстрактів листків F. lyrata. Діаметр зони інгібування складав (9,50±0,33 мм), (9,38±0,38 мм) (9,5±0,50 мм) для Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila і Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30), відповідно. Екстракт листків F. lyrata ‘Bambino’ проявив проміжну активність в порівнянні з штамами Aeromonas (діаметр зони інгібування складав 12±0,73 мм), а тоді як штамм Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30) виявили резистентність (діаметр зони інгібування складав 9,18±0,54 мм та 9,13±0,44 мм). Підсумкові результати зазначають предпосильні для створення природних добавок, способних замінити синтетичні. Следовательно, дальніші дослідження, направлені на вивчення активних веществ і їх фармакологічне дослідження, як in vitro, так і in vivo, представляються нам сучасними необхідними.

Ключові слова: Ficus lyrata, Ficus lyrata ‘Bambino’, Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida, антимікробна активність, диско-диффузійний метод, етанольні екстракти.

ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ IN VITRO ВЛАСТИВОСТЕЙ ЕКСТРАКТУ ЛИСТКІВ FICUS LYRATA WARB. (MORACEAE) ПО ВІДНОШЕННЮ ДО ШТАМІВ AEROMONAS

Пенкала-Сафінська А., Національний науково-дослідний ветеринарний інститут в Пулавах (Польща)

Ткаченко Г., Осадовський З., Інститут біології та охорони навколишнього середовища Поморської Академії в Слонівці (Слонівка, Польща)

Бузон Л., Національний ботанічний сад ім. М. М. Гришка НАН України

Гончаренко В., Львівський національний університет ім. Івана Франка, Львів, Україна

Прокопів А., Ботаніческий сад Львівського національного університету ім. Івана Франка, Львів, Україна

Мета даного дослідження полягала у визначенні антимікробної активності етанольного екстракту листків F. lyrata та сорту F. lyrata ‘Bambino’ по відношенню до трьох штамів Aeromonas (Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas
Науково-технічний бюлетень ПП ІДАН - №122

Зразки листків було зібрано в Національному ботанічному саду імені М. М. Гришка (НБС, Київ, Україна) та Ботанічному саду Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка (Львів, Україна). Свіжозібрані листки зважували та гомогенізували в 96%-ному етанолі (у співвідношенні 1:10) при кімнатній температурі. Три штами Aeromonas: Aeromonas sobria (K825), Aeromonas hydrophila (K886), а також Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30); виділені з видів прісноводних риб, таких як короп звичайний Cyprinus carpio L. та райдужна форель Oncorhynchus mykiss Walbaum, відповідно, були отримані у Відділі захворювань риб Національного науково-дослідного ветеринарного інституту у Пулавах (Польща). Матеріал для бактеріологічних досліджень було виділено з риб із вираженими клінічними проявами захворювання. Наші результати свідчать про те, що три штами Aeromonas (Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida) виявили резистентність до етанольних екстрактів листків F. lyrata. Діаметр зони інгібування становив (9,50±0,33 мм), (9,38±0,38 мм) і (9,5±0,50 мм) для Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila та Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30), відповідно. Екстракт листків F. lyrata 'Bambino' виявив проміжну активність стосовно Aeromonas sobria (діаметр зони інгібування становив 12±0,73 мм); натомість штами Aeromonas hydrophila і Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida (St30) виявили резистентність до дії екстракту (діаметр зони інгібування становив 9,18±0,54 мм і 9,13±0,44 мм). Отримані результати є передумовою для створення природних добавок, здатних замінити синтетичні. Відповідно, подальші дослідження, спрямовані на виділення активних сполук та їх фармакологічне дослідження як in vitro, так і in vivo, є, на наш погляд, вкрай необхідними.

Ключові слова: Ficus lyrata, Ficus lyrata 'Bambino', Aeromonas sobria, Aeromonas hydrophila, Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida, антимікробна активність, диско-дифузійний метод, етанольні екстракти.

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EVALUATION OF OXIDATIVE STRESS BIOMARKERS LEVELS IN THE EQUINE BLOOD AFTER IN VITRO TREATMENT WITH SANSEVIERIA CAULESCENS N.E.BR. EXTRACT

Tkachenko H., Doctor of Biological Sciences
Osadowski Z., Doctor of Biological Sciences
Institute of Biology and Environmental Protection, Pomeranian University in Słupsk, Poland

Buyun L., Doctor of Biological Sciences
Maryniuk M., Post-graduate student
Kharchenko I., Ph.D.

M. M. Gryshko National Botanic Garden, National Academy of Science of Ukraine

The main goal of present study was to evaluate the level of the 2-thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) as lipid peroxidation biomarker, aldehydic and ketonic derivatives of oxidatively modified proteins, and total antioxidant capacity in the equine erythrocytes’ suspension induced by treatment of leaf extracts obtained from...