

Study of Antibacterial and Antifungal Efficacy of Alkaloid Isolated from Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*)

Bushra A.M Abdul Azeez¹ , Fatima S. Sebah¹  and Inaam M.N. Alrubayae^{2*} 

¹Department of Chemistry, College of Science, University of Basrah, Basrah, Iraq. ²Department of Biology, College of Science, University of Basrah, Basrah, Iraq.

Abstract

The present study included the isolation of alkaloids from the nutmeg fruit (*Myristica fragrans*) where one of the alkaloid compounds in the nutmeg fruit was found, which is the existence of the aromatic and has carbonyl and phenol groups in addition to nitrogen. The isolated alkaloid showed antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*) and Gram-negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli*), while the alkaloid compound showed an antifungal effect against *Candida albicans* and *Cryptococcus neoformans*. No cytotoxicity of human blood solution in concentration (10-200 ppm) was shown in the isolated alkaloid compound. From this result, it was concluded that the alkaloid isolated from *Myristica fragrans* can be used in treatment of various disorders because of the effectiveness of the compound against bacteria and fungi.

Keywords: *Myristica fragrans*, antibacterial activity, antifungal activity, alkaloid.

*Correspondence: dr.dahmoshi83@gmail.com

(Received: 13 July 2019; accepted: 28 August 2019)

Citation: Bushra A.M Abdul Azeez, Fatima S. Sebah and Inaam M.N. Alrubayae, Study of Antibacterial and Antifungal Efficacy of Alkaloid Isolated from Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), *J Pure Appl Microbiol.*, 2019; **13**(4):2105-2110. <https://doi.org/10.22207/JPAM.13.4.22>

© The Author(s) 2019. **Open Access.** This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) which permits unrestricted use, sharing, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

INTRODUCTION

Myristica fragrans, is a tropical evergreen tree (family Myristicaceae), nutmeg was used as a sachet, and the Romans used it as incense native of the E. Moluccas. It is found only as a specimen tree in Botanical gardens. The seed of the plant is known as “nutmeg” and the spice made of its seed and the arillus of the seed is called “mace”. Both nutmeg and mace contain many volatile oils. The contents of these oils have a variety of individual pharmacological effects, some of which disagree others (Jellin et al.; 2005). The fruit contains ethereal oil-cells often with phenolic and myristicin; the seed and the aril are used for flavouring food (Pal et al., 2011).

Nutmeg is diffuse as a spice and also possesses various therapeutic properties. It has a characteristic pleasant fragrance and a slightly warm taste. It is used to flavour many kinds of baked foods, confections, confectionery, meats, sausages, vegetables and drinks. Medicinally, Nutmeg is used as an anti-diarrheal agent for patients with medullar carcinoma of the thyroid. The effectiveness of the treatment may be due to the inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis in the mucosa and sub mucosa of the colon. It is sometimes used as a stomachic, tonic, carminative as well as for intestinal colic and catarrh, to stimulate appetite, to control flatulence, it also promotes and regulates the flow of menstruation and abortion (Olaleye et al., 2006).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Materials & Chemical

The Nutmeg *Myristica fragrans* plant used in this study was obtained from the local markets. All the chemicals were buy from Sigma & Alderich Co.

The reagents were prepared in deionized distilled water to eliminate the pollution of metal ions.

Preparation of extracts

Alkaloid extract

Twelve (12 g) of plant powder defending oil was mixed with 150 ml of ethanol (10% acetic acid) and left on continuous mixing under room temperature for 4 h. The mixture was filtered by using filter paper (Whatmann No, 31) and Buchner funnel; then the filtrate was concentrated to a quarter of its size by a rotary evaporate

at 70°C. The sulfuric acid (2%) was added to the concentrated filtrate and the concentrated filtrate was treated with concentrated ammonium hydroxide until pH9, then the solution was filtered and separated by addition 20ml of chloroform. The precipitate was removed by filtration, through filter paper, then filtrates was concentrated under vacuum then dried at room temperature (Yubin et al., 2014), the weight of yellow amorphous compound was 1.935g.

Preliminary qualitative test

Preliminary tests were carried out on the alkaloid compound, as showed in the table (1).

Thin layer chromatography

TLC was transferred out on the alkaloid extract by using (Ethanol: H₂O: HAC) (5:1:1).

Solubility test

Uses several polar and nonpolar solvent to solubility test to alkaloid compound.

Active groups test

After ensuring the one alkaloid compound, then uses active groups test to do it .

FTIR and UV-Visible spectroscopy

Fourier transform Infrared using PyE-UNICAM-30300S, and UV-Visible analysis using JASCOUV, were done to alkaloid compound.

Biological activity

Two bacterial isolates, namely *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were used to establishment the antibacterial activity, in addition to two isolates of yeasts, *Candida albicans* and *Cryptococcus neoformans* that were used to discernment of antifungal activity. All clinical bacterial with yeast isolates were obtained from microbiology laboratories of Biology Department, Science College, Basrah University.

Antibacterial and Antifungal tests

The minimum inhibitory concentration, (MIC_s) for extract of alkaloid was evaluated by broth microdilution method (CLSI, 1996 and CLSI, 2002). The extract was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) with concentrations ranging from 100-0.05 µg/ml, while the suspension for each isolate was prepared and incorporated to a turbidity of 0.5 McFarland scale (1x10⁶ cfu/ml) for yeasts and (1x10⁸ cfu/ml) for bacteria, and diluted with broth microdilution technique to reach the final concentration 1-5x10³ cfu/ml for yeasts and 1-5 x10⁴ cfu/ml for bacteria.

The test was performed by using microtiter plates and each concentration was tested in duplicate with positive and negative controls (the microorganism and pure media respectively). The plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 h for bacteria and at 30°C for 48 h for yeasts.

The MIC was measured by the lowest concentration of extract that yield an 80% reduction in observable growth was compared with the control, as well as, when MIC value was 100 µg/ml or less, the antimicrobial activity was considered significant.

Cytotoxicity test

Biocompatibility test was carried out for the prepared alkaloid extract against fresh human blood according to Nair et al. (1989) method that including in briefly:- Different concentration of extract were prepared (200, 100, 50 and 10 ppm), then 100 µl of each tube of human blood solution. The tubes were left at room temperature and the

formation of turbidity of blood solution was tested after 15, 30 and 60 min. as an indication for the cytotoxicity of extract.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the existing study, alkaloids extract was separated and purified with extraction percentage equal to (16.39%). Table (1) appears the qualitative chemical analysis of alkaloids segregate from *Myristica fragrans*. The results showed the presence of alkaloid only but carbohydrate, glycosides, phenols, saponins, and amino acids were not found. It is known that alkaloids are a lot in many medicinal plants. Table (2) show the thin layer chromatography (TLC) result of an alkaloid extracted from *Myristica fragrans*. There one spot was separated have rate of flow(Rf) value equal to 0.59 was tested and developed by Dragendroff reagent as a qualitative and specific developer for alkaloid, also by using iodine vapour the alkaloid

Table 1. Preliminary qualitative test for isolated alkaloids

Test	Test Result	Notes	Conclusion
Dragendroff	+	Formation of the orange precipitate	Presence of alkaloids
Molish	-	No violet ring	No carbohydrate
Benedict	-	No red precipitate	No glycosides
FeCl ₃ (1%)	-	No blusich green colour	No phenols
HgCl ₂ (5%)	-	No white precipitate	No saponins
Ninhydrin (1%)	-	No violet colour	No amino acids
Libermann-burchard	-	No violet colour	No triterpenes and sterols

Table 2. TLC of alkaloid extracted from *myristica fragrans*

Eluent system	Reagent	Spot. NO	Flow rate (R _f)	Conclusion
(EtOH:H ₂ O:HAC)	I ₂ -Vapour	1	0.592	Presence of nitrogen organic compounds
(5:1:1)	Dragendroff	1	0.592	Presence of alkaloid
	40% H ₂ SO ₄	1	0.592	Presence sugar with alkaloid

Table 3. Statements the effective groups of alkaloid compound extracted from *myristica fragrans*

Double bond	Alcohol	Carboxylic acid	Aldehyde & ketone	Amines	Phenols
+	-	-	+	+	+
Brown solution	-	-	Yellow precipitation	yellow solution	Purple solution

separated showed brown colour and by using 40% H₂SO₄ which showed the alkaloid was attached with sugar (Harborne, 1984).

For making sure of purification alkaloid compound isolated from *Myristica fragrans* and determination of chemical groups for it, where observed the isolated compound contains aromatic structure, carbonyl group, nitrogen and phenol groups as shown in table (3), Fig.(1) and table (5) shows the full scan of IR spectrum of

alkaloid extract we deduce from the spectrum that the alkaloid extract is molecular that has an aromatic composition and contains a carbonyl group. The isolated alkaloid compound also showed solubility in ethanol, methanol and n-hexane as indicated in the table (4).

The UV-Spectrum shows maximum absorption at 298 nm due to (π - π^*) transition, which is the characteristic of the unsaturated double bond.

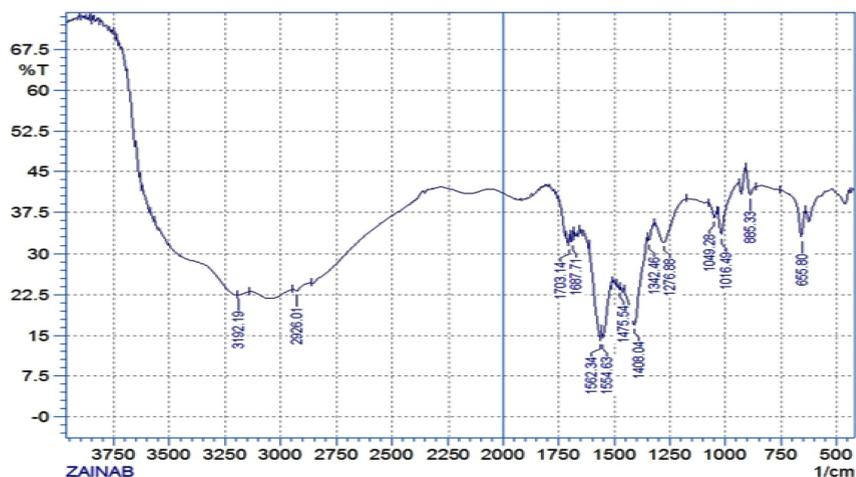


Fig. 1. A full scan of the IR spectrum of alkaloid extract

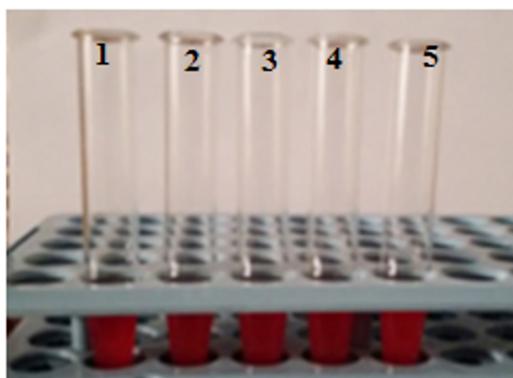


Fig. 2. Cytotoxicity assay indicated that *Myristica fragrans* alkaloid extract have no cytotoxicity effect against different concentrations of human blood solution during 15, 30 and 60 min. at room temperature (1= 200 ppm, 2=100 ppm, 3=50, 4=10 ppm and 5= control tube)

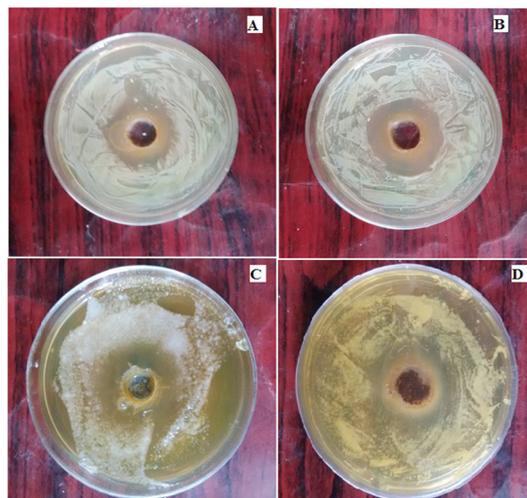


Fig. 3. Antibacterial and antifungal activity of isolated alkaloid compound
 A-*Staphylococcus aureus*
 B-*E. coli*
 C-*Candida albicans*
 D-*Cryptococcus neoformans*

Table 4. Solubility of alkaloid compound extracted from *Myristica fragrans*

	Chloroforme	n-hexane	Methanol	Ethanol	Water	Petroleum ether
Alkaloid compound	-	+	+	+	-	-

Table 5. Full scan of the IR spectrum of alkaloid extract

Band frequency cm ⁻¹	Bond	Function group
3500	O-H	Aliphatic & aromatic
3192	C-H	Aromatic (C-H)
3500	NH ₂	Amine group
1554, 1562	C=O	Carbonyl group
1276	C-O	Phenol(C-O)

Table 6. Antibacterial and antifungal activity of *Myristica fragrans* alkaloid extract against some bacterial and yeast isolates

Isolates Bacteria	MIC (µg/ml)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	100
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	50
Yeasts	
<i>Candida albicans</i>	50
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	100

The antibacterial and antifungal activities of *Myristica fragrans* alkaloid extract against two bacterial and two yeast isolates were investigated in this study. The result has reported the potency of alkaloid extract as antibacterial and antifungal activities with concentration ranging from 100-50 µg/ml (Table 6).

The current study clearly indicates that *Myristica fragrans* alkaloid extract exhibited excellent antimicrobial activity against both gram positive and gram negative bacteria in addition to significant antifungal activity against yeast isolates (Fig. 3).

The present work was revealed that no any cytotoxic effect of *Myristica fragrans* alkaloid extract against human blood solution in all its concentrations that used in cytotoxicity assay conditions (Fig. 2).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to Departments of Chemistry and Biology, College of Science, University of Basra for providing materials and instrument used in the completion of the present study.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declares that there is no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

All authors have made substantial contribution to the work and approved it for publication.

FUNDING

None.

DATA AVAILABILITY

All datasets generated or analyzed during this study are included in the manuscript.

ETHICS STATEMENT

This study does not include tests on humans or animals except cytotoxicity test which performed by using 5 ml of human blood was taken from author Dr. Inaam Alrubayae as volunteer.

REFERENCES

- Jellin, JM, Gregory, PJ, Batz, F, Hitchens, K et al. Pharmacist's Letter/ Prescriber's Letter Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database. 7th ed. Stockton, CA: *Therapeutic Research Faculty*, 2005. p 918 -919.
- Pal M, Srivastava M, Soni DK, Kumar A, Tewari SK. Composition and anti-microbial activity of essential oil of *Myristica fragrans* from Andaman Nicobar Island. *Int. J. Pharm. Life Sci.*, 2011; **2**(10): 1115-1117.
- Anon. The Wealth of India Raw Materials, Volume 6. CSIR, New Delhi, 1962, pp. 473-480.
- Jan R. Assa, Simon B. Widjanarko, Joni Kusnadi, Siegfried Berhimpon. Antioxidant Potential of Flesh, Seed anMace of Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans* Hoult) *International Journal of ChemTech Research CODEN*

- (USA): ICRGG ISSN : 0974-4290, 2014; **6**(4): pp 2460-2468.
5. Barceloux, DG, Medical. Toxicology of Natural Substances: foods, fungi, medicinal herbs, plants, and venomous animals. John Wiley and Sons Inc. U.S.A., 2008; pp: 67-70. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470330319>.
 6. DeMillo, L and Frey, RJ. In: J. L. Longe (ed.), the Gale Encyclopedia of Alternative Medicine. Farmington Hills, Mich: Thomson/Gale. 2005.
 7. Pal M, Srivastava M, Soni DK, Kumar A, Tewari SK. Composition and anti-microbial activity of essential oil of *Myristica fragrans* from Andaman Nicobar Island. *Int. J. Pharm. Life Sci.*, 2011; **2**(10): 1115-1117
 8. Olaleye, T, Afolabi C. Akinmoladun and Akindahunsi A. A. Antioxidant properties of *Myristica fragrans* (Houtt) and its effect on selected organs of albino rats African Journal of Biotechnology, 2006; **5**(13): pp. 1274-1278.
 9. Jellin, JM, Gregory, PJ, Batz, F, Hitchens, K et al. Pharmacist's Letter/ Prescriber's Letter Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database. 7th ed. Stockton, CA: Therapeutic Research Faculty, 2005.
 10. Parimala N and Amerjothy S. Histological and Histochemical Investigations of *Myristica fragrans* Houtt. *Myristicaceae*, 2013; **1**(5): Page 106.
 11. Yubin J, Yu Miao Y, WangBing and Zhang Yao (The extraction, separation and purification of alkaloids in the natural medicine) *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research*, 2014; **6**(1): 338-345.