

## ASSESSMENT AND ANTIMICROBIAL MODULATING ACTIVITY OF THE EXTRACT OF *Baccharis cinerea* DC. FROM CARIRI CEARENSE

### AVALIAÇÃO DA ATIVIDADE ANTIMICROBIANA E MODULADORA DO EXTRATO DE *Baccharis cinerea* DC. ORIUNDA DO CARIRI CEARENSE

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**ABSTRACT:** *Baccharis cinerea* belongs to the Asteraceae family, in Brazil is found in the Northeast and Southeast, occurring in the Caatinga and Mata Atlântica biomes, on the edges of the seasonal forests, board and altitude forests in both regenerating primary and secondary areas. Has proven antimicrobial and antiviral activity and is widely used in folk medicine for its various therapeutic effects and is used as an antiseptic for skin and wound infections, inflammation, diarrhea as well as being used as a purgative. The plants used in the traditional medicine are more and more explored scientifically because they are possible resources of substances with antimicrobial activity in front damage man's health microorganism. In this context the objective of the study was to investigate the antimicrobial activity, modulator activity of antibiotic and in vitro phytochemical prospection of leaf ethanol extracts. Tests were performed on the bacterial strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 25923), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 15442) and *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 10536). The antibacterial activity was analyzed by means determining the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC). For the evaluation of the modulating activity, the microdilution method of the diluted extract samples with the antibiotic's amikacin, clindamycin and gentamicin was used. The MIC results were  $\geq 1024 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  by the bacterial strains. There was a relevance of concentrations in modulation with the antimicrobials tested such as amikacin and gentamicin, there were no discrepancy of clindamycin results in association with the extract. The chemical constituents found were leucoanthocyanidins, flabobenic tannins, flavanones, flavones, flavonoids, xanthonenes, chalcones, auronenes. It is important to note that is necessary to do other studies to evaluate the potential of this species because it has important chemical compounds in reducing antimicrobial resistance.

**KEYWORDS:** Antibacterial activity. Modulation. Medicinal plants. Phytochemical.

## INTRODUCTION

The use of medicinal plants with intention of upkeep and health recovery is related to the emergence of the human beings. (VARELA; AZEVEDO, 2014)

The plants used in the traditional medicine

they are possible resources of substances with antimicrobial activity in front damage man's health microorganism (BARBOSA et al., 2017).

Because Brazil has ample ethnobotanical knowledge and ample natural biodiversity it has received incentives from World Health Organization for practices in Science research about medicinal plants with therapeutic purpose (SANTANA et al., 2016).

The *Baccharis* genus has species distributed widely in Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Chile and

Mexico. They were described about 120 species in Brazil with greater incidence in the southeast of the country. The species of the genus *Baccharis* are, in general, shrubs with 0,4 to 4,0m like carqueja and vassourinha or vassoura (VERDI; BRIGHENTE; PIZZOLATTI, 2005).

*Baccharis cinerea* in Brazil is found in the (ES, MG, RJ, SP), occurring in the Caatinga and Mata Atlântica biomes, on the edges of the seasonal forests, board and altitude forests in both regenerating primary and secondary areas (HEIDEN; BAUMGRATZ; ESTEVES, 2012).

*Baccharis trinervis* (Lam) Pers., Is considered synonymous with *B. cinerea*. Abad et al. (1999) described the antiviral activity of *B. cinerea* extract, inhibiting 100% replication of herpes simplex virus type I (HVS-1).

According to Morton (1981) and Torres (1995) the species is also cited for the treatment of snake bites, stomach pain, as an antiseptic in skin and wound infections, muscle cramps, edema, lactogen, kidney pain, inflammation, diarrhea, rheumatism, body aches, liver disease, fighting typhoid fever, hemorrhoids, as well as sexual impotence and female sterility, as well as allowing gallstones to evacuate and is used as a purgative.

Plants produce chemical substances that can exhibit various biological activities, thus still constitute a relevant therapeutic resource for a significant portion of the world's population who do not have access to industrialized medicines (TÔRRES et al., 2005). Plant properties are used both in the well-known "home medicine" as well as raw material for the preparation of herbal medicines (CORDEIRO et al., 2006; ZAGO et al., 2009).

Phytochemical studies of genus *Baccharis* show the emergence of flavonoids, diterpenes and triterpenes, it is found in greater proportions the flavones, flavonols and diterpenes, labdanes and clerodans (VERDI; BRIGHENTE; PIZZOLATTI, 2005).

Secondary metabolites have efficient bioactive properties to control the growth of many microorganisms, such as bacterial yeast and filamentous fungi, proving that plants have a potential effect on combating these pathogenic organisms (BARBOSA et al., 2017).

The sensitivity of bacteria to antibiotics is high at first exposure, but the tendency is to decrease with subsequent exposures. Resistance is guaranteed by genetic factors, such as mutations, being transmitted by reproduction progenies and is related to indiscriminate, empirical and routine use of antibiotics (GRILLO, 2013). In addition, the ability to display rapidly causes a large number of resistant bacteria to occur in a short time (TORTORA; FUNKE; CASE, 2012).

Such plants contribute as a source of compounds of wide biological activity and their use, especially in the treatment of infectious diseases, represents a great reinforcement for the discovery of new therapeutic agents that can be used in the treatment of diseases caused by multiresistant microorganisms (PORFÍRIO et al., 2009).

Ramos Campos et al. (2016) conducted research providing an overview of chemical and pharmacological studies of essential oil, extracts, fractions and pure compounds of *Baccharis* species. The research concludes that most of these substances or extracts have some biological characteristics, especially antioxidant activity, which may be impaired by their anti-inflammatory

and gastroprotective activities, corroborating the popular uses used for the genus *Baccharis*. In addition, important activities such as antimicrobial and antiprotozoal show that *Baccharis* species can be a promising source of active biological compounds for these diseases.

So, this research had as goal purpose of highlighting from the *Baccharis cinerea's* extract in isolation or in modulation process the contribution to the inhibition of growth of bacterial strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* e *Escherichia coli*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Vegetable Material

It was determined the species during a literature review. The species was collected in the region of Cariri Cearense in district of Crato-CE, Arajara town. The exsiccates are found in the Caririense Dárdano de Andrade-Lima Herbarium - HCDAL, identified by Ana Cleide Alcântara Moraes Mendonça and deposited under registration 13.961.

The leaves were selected and crushed to increase the contact surface and then they were weighed using an analytical balance obtaining a weight of 485g. Later they were immersed in approximately 2,900mL of ethanol for prolonged cold extraction for 72 hours. After this time the extract was filtered with the aid of gases and a glass funnel and subjected to the distillation of the solvent on a rotary evaporator for about three days.

It was taken to the water bath at a temperature of 50°C inside a glass container weighing around 152.79g remaining for 10 days so that all ethanol evaporated and only the crude extract remained.

Then 0.01g of the extract was weighed into an analytical balance in an eppendorf of 2mL. Adding 1mL of Dimethylsulfoxide or dimethyl sulfoxide (DMDS) and it was taken to solution to VORTEX for complete homogenization. The mixture was transferred to a falcon tube and 8.8 mL of distilled water was added.

### Microorganisms

The bacteria used: *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 25923), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 15442) and *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 10536).

The following culture medium was used: Brain Heart Infusion - BHI (Sigma®) at the concentration indicated by the maker and sterilized in steam autoclave.

Bacteria were replicated in triplicate. Test tubes were then used with a solution containing

100,000 $\mu$ L BHI and 100  $\mu$ L of inoculum added. Being organized as follows: 3 tubes of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 3 tubes of *Staphylococcus aureus* and 3 tubes of *Escherichia coli*.

### Phytochemical Prospecting

Phytochemical tests to detect the presence of secondary metabolites Leucoanthocyanidins, flabobenic tannins, flavanones, flavones, flavonoids, xanthonones, chalcones, aurones. They were done following the method described by Matos (1997) and reviewed by (MATOS, 2009). These tests are based on the visual observation of the color change or precipitate formation after the addition of specific reagents.

Two 300 g portions of extract were weighed. In one portion ethanol with 30% water was added and in the other portion ethyl ether was added. They were separated from 3 ml in enumerated flasks. Stir frequently for material extraction, soon after the mixture was heated in a water bath and filtered.

Seven 3-4 mL portions were separated into enumerated test tubes and two 10mL portions into labeled beakers, one of which was tared. The beers were left in a water bath until dry. The remainder of the extract was concentrated in a water bath to obtain half volume. The pH was adjusted to 4 and filtered.

The test for phenols and tannins was used vial 1 by adding 3 drops of FeCl<sub>3</sub> alcohol solution. It was shaken well and observing any color variation or formation of abundant dark precipitate. Then compared to the blank test, that is, using only water and ferric chloride.

For anthocyanins, anthocyanidins and flavonoids the tubes number 2,3 and 4 respectively were used. One was acidified at pH 3 with HCl, the tube 2 alkalized with NaOH at pH 8.5 and the third at pH 11. Then the color change was observed.

The tubes numbered 5 and 6 were used for the determination of leucoanthocyanidins, catechins and flavonones. Tube 5 was acidulated with the addition of HCl to pH 1-3 and vial 6 alkalized with NaOH to pH 11. The tubes were heated with an alcohol lamp for 2-3 minutes. The color change was observed compared to the tubes used in the previous test.

In the test for flavonols, flavanones, flavononols and xanthonones, tube 7 was used. An amount 0.07 g of magnesium and 0.5 mL of concentrated HCl were added to the tube. At the end of the reaction, the color change of the reaction mixture of the tubes in tubes 5 and 7 was compared.

For the alkaloid test, the methodology of Bilbao (1997) was used. Solutions of the crude extract of 300mg diluted in 30mL of 5% acetic acid were initially prepared and heated and then transferred to a separatory funnel. Then with 10% ammonium Hydroxide in a 10mL sample the pH variation was watched using indicator paper. We added 15 ml of chloroform in the solutions where they were homogenized and allowed to stand, in case of occurrence of alkaloids, the chloroform phase was carried out with Dragendorff reagent and drops of 1% HCl.

### Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)

Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) is defined as the lowest concentration is can inhibit bacterial growth in the cavities of the microdilution plate as detected macroscopically (NCCLS, 2003).

MIC was performed by broth microdilution method. The inoculum deposited in saline solution to form a suspension of 10<sup>5</sup> CFU/mL; the extracts concentrations ranged from 1024 to 8  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>.

Then, 100  $\mu$ L of this solution was distributed into each cavity of the microdilution plate, and after that, 100  $\mu$ L of the extract was added in the first cavity and passed to the others through successive dilutions in the ratio of 1:1 to the penultimate cavity. The last cavity was reserved for the growth of microorganisms without interference from the evaluated substances. The plate will be placed in the oven at a temperature of approximately 37°C for a period of 24 hours, the plates containing bacteria developed with specific dye, resazurin, a calorimetric oxide-reduction indicator. To perform the test reading it was necessary to add 20  $\mu$ L of the solution in each cavity of the plates and to incubate them for 1h at room temperature (SALVAT et al., 2001).

The disclosure of MIC considered as inhibition of growth for cavities that remained with blue staining and non-inhibition were those that obtained red staining.

### Modulation of antibiotic activity by microdilution

The extract was tested in subinhibitory concentration (MIC/8). 1163  $\mu$ L of a solution containing BHI, 150  $\mu$ L of inoculum and 187  $\mu$ L of the extract were distributed in each cavity identified as MIC. In the cavities identified as CONTROL, 1350  $\mu$ L of BHI and 150  $\mu$ L of inoculum were distributed. All distribution done in the alphabetical order of the plate. Subsequently, 100  $\mu$ L of the antibiotic, in concentration of 5000  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup> were mixed into the first cavity, acting the microdiluted

in serie at a ratio of 1:1 to the penultimate cavity. Antimicrobial concentrations varied gradually from 5000 to 2,44  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Secondary metabolites found in *Baccharis cinerea* extract were revealed by qualitative phytochemical analysis. In phytochemical prospecting a variety of secondary metabolites was identified: Leucoantocyanidins, flabobenic tannins, flavanones, flavones, flavonoids, xanthonas, chalcones, auronas.

The absence of other components may be related to seasonal variations, collection time, genetic differences, storage conditions, among other factors (BARBOSA et al., 2017).

Described as phenolic polymers, tannins are plant secondary metabolites that precipitate proteins acting as a mechanism against microbial infections. Leucoantocyanidins and flavones have anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antifungal activities besides antibacterial action (BATTESTIN; MATSUDA; MACEDO, 2008; ARAÚJO, 2008).

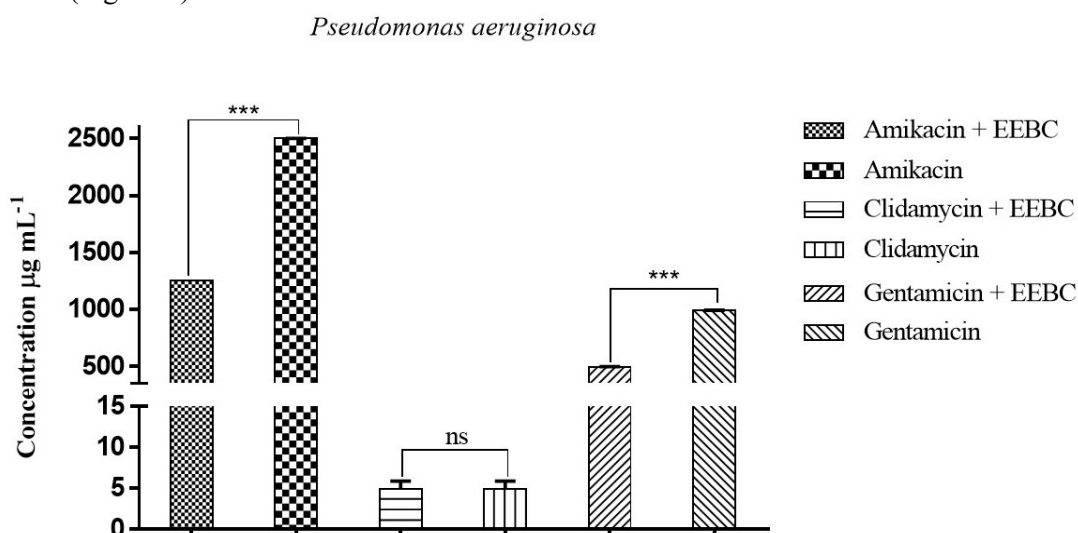
The Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) test with the bacteria (*E. coli*, *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa*) resulted in a concentration of  $\geq 1024 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  in all strains.

Inhibition of growth of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strains (Figure 1) with the antimicrobial

Amikacin was more significant when it was associated with the *Baccharis cinerea* extract compared to its isolated use, where the inhibitory concentration of Amikacin was  $2.500 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  and concomitant use with the extract was  $1.250 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ . In case of clindamycin there was no difference in concentrations for inhibition of growth of the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain, where the concentrations of modulation and control were  $4.882 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ . Gentamicin showed greater relevance in the modulation where its inhibition concentration was  $496.063 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  and in the control was  $992,126 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .

It is possible the effect of growth inhibition is related to the presence of secondary metabolites such as it was shown in the work of (PROENÇA et al., 2014), xanthonas, oxygen-containing heterocyclic compounds with base structure a dibenzo-y pyrone, arouse great interest due to biological activities such as antimicrobial.

Another work presenting xanthonas, catechins, flavones, flavonols, flavanones and thannins as secondary metabolites in common with the research performed showed great antimicrobial activity. The hydroalcoholic extracts of aroeira, barbatimão and barberry leaves belonging to the Asteraceae present antibacterial activity (PINHO et al., 2012).



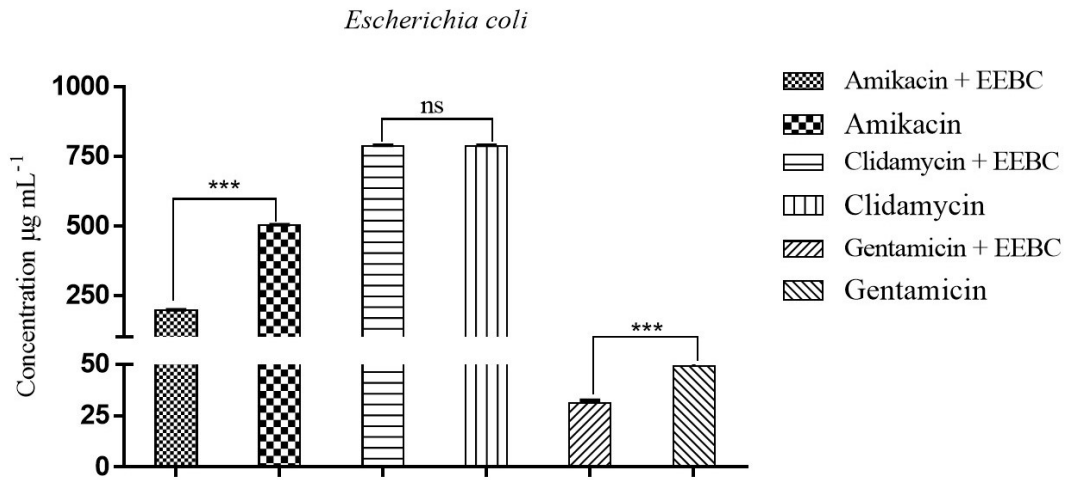
**Figure 1.** Antibiotic modulating activity of the ethanolic extract of *Baccharis cinerea* leaves – EEBC against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. \*\*\* Statistically significant value with  $p < 0.0001$ . ns - not statistically significant.

The strains of *Escherichia coli* (Figure 2) obtained a concentration of inhibition of growth with greater importance in the use of the association of Amikacin with the extract of *Baccharis cinerea*

where its concentration was of  $196.842 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , and of  $502,591 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  for the control. However, there was no distinction between modulation and control of Clindamycin, concentrations were  $787.451 \mu\text{g}$

mL<sup>-1</sup>. On The other hand the use of Gentamicin in association to *Baccharis cinerea* extract showed a better inhibition of *Escherichia coli* strains when it

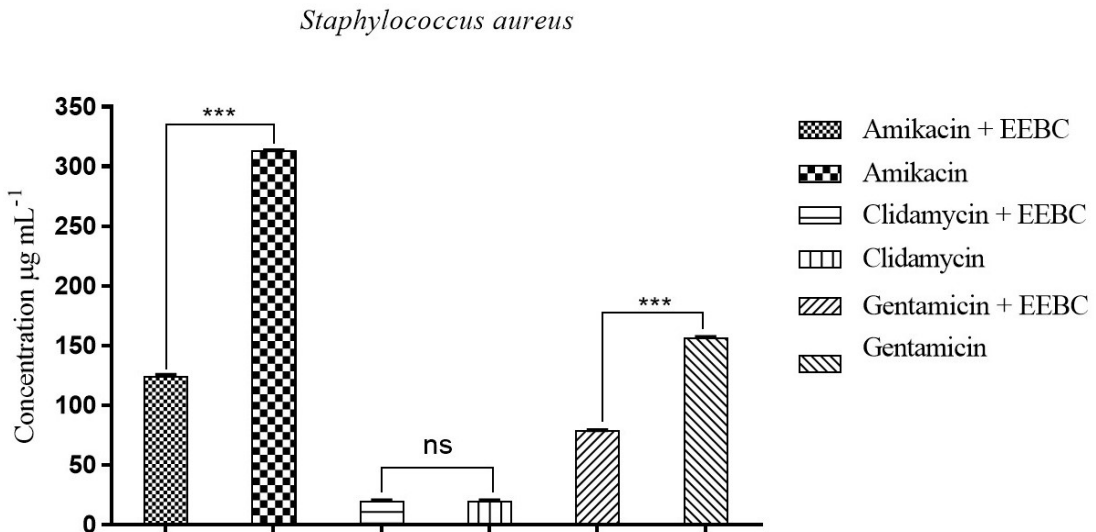
was compared to the antimicrobial use alone, where their respective concentrations were 31.004 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> and 49.215 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure 2.** Antibiotic modulating activity of the ethanolic extract of *Baccharis cinerea* leaves – EEBC against *Escherichia coli*. \*\*\* Statistically significant value with  $p < 0.0001$ . ns - not statistically significant.

Inhibition of the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* strains in association to the ethanolic extract of *Baccharis cinerea* leaves and with the antimicrobial Amikacin showed important results where in the modulation a concentration of 124.016 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> and a control of 312,500 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> was necessary (Figure 3). There were no divergence in

concentrations at the modulation and isolated use of Clindamycin where the concentrations were of 19.531 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>. The association of the extract with Gentamicin where its inhibitory concentration was 78.125 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> and the control 156.250 µg mL<sup>-1</sup> was effective.



**Figure 3.** Antibiotic modulating activity of the ethanolic extract of *Baccharis cinerea* leaves – EEBC against *Staphylococcus aureus*. \*\*\* Statistically significant value with  $p < 0.0001$ . ns - not statistically significant.

Other works with *Baccharis* species showed antimicrobial activity. In *Baccharis dracunculifolia* D.C. and *Baccharis uncinella* D.C. (FERRONATTO et al., 2007) verified antimicrobial

activity in relation to *S. aureus*, *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*.

Evaluation of antimicrobial activity and ethanolic extract of *B. trinervis* showed inhibitory

ability on growth of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Staphylococcus aureus* at a minimum inhibitory dose (MIC) of 250 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>; *Candida albicans* 125 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> and *Cryptococcus neoformans* 250 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>.

The family Asteraceae already known for its therapeutic, aromatic and cosmetic properties. There is already in the literature its medicinal use as antimicrobial, anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, astringent, diuretic, analgesic, cholesteric and antispasmodic. In the study of Fabri et al. (2011) the antimicrobial activity was verified in a study of the extract of *Baccharis dracunculifolia* for *P. aeruginosa*, *B. cereus* and *C. neoformans* with (MIC 0.005, 0.005, 0.039 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>, respectively). *Baccharis trimera* also demonstrated significant activity for *C. neoformans* (MIC 0.039 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).

The results obtained in the modulation may be relation to the interaction of the drug with the secondary metabolites present in the extract of leaves of *Baccharis cinerea*.

From the preliminary phytochemical prospection, secondary metabolites like flobabenic tannin and flavanones (condensed) with antimicrobial and antioxidant action were found containing some mechanisms of action are able to inhibit bacterial growth and potentiating antimicrobials, reducing the concentration of these

drugs by the modulating action (SIMÕES et al, 2010).

The antimicrobial activity of the genus *Baccharis* is confirmed in another study, (ABREU; ONOFRE, 2010). The tests were carried out using the hydroalcoholic extract of *Baccharis dracunculifolia* D.C, where it showed inhibition of growth of two strains tested on *S. aureus* and *E. coli*.

## CONCLUSION

According to the results obtained and through use the methodology we can conclude that the ethanolic extract of *Baccharis cinerea* DC. evaluated in relation to the pathogenic bacteria *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were efficient against modulation with the antimicrobials Amikacin and Clindamycin by inhibiting the microorganisms tested.

Later studies are needed to test cell cytotoxicity and fractionation of extracts for the identification of antimicrobial compounds.

According to the results obtained *Baccharis cinerea* of Cariri Cearense can be considered a promising species for the development of new antimicrobial drugs.

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**RESUMO:** *Baccharis cinerea* pertence à família Asteraceae, no Brasil é encontrada nas regiões Nordeste e Sudeste, ocorrendo nos biomas Caatinga e Mata Atlântica, nas bordas das florestas estacionais, tabuleiro e de altitude em áreas primárias e secundárias em regeneração. Tem atividade antimicrobiana e antiviral comprovada e é amplamente utilizado na medicina popular por seus diversos efeitos terapêuticos, sendo utilizado como antisséptico para infecções de pele e feridas, inflamação, diarreia e também como purgante. As plantas utilizadas na medicina tradicional são cada vez mais exploradas cientificamente, pois são possíveis recursos de substâncias com atividade antimicrobiana que prejudicam a saúde do homem. Neste contexto o objetivo do estudo foi investigar a atividade antimicrobiana, atividade moduladora de antibióticos e prospecção fitoquímica in vitro de extratos etanólicos de folhas. Os testes foram realizados nas cepas bacterianas de *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 25923), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 15442) e *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 10536). A atividade antibacteriana foi analisada por meio da determinação da Concentração Inibitória Mínima (CIM). Para avaliação da atividade moduladora, foi utilizado o método de microdiluição das amostras do extrato diluído com os antibióticos amicacina, clindamicina e gentamicina. Os resultados da MIC foram  $\geq 1024 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  pelas cepas bacterianas. Houve relevância das concentrações na modulação com os antimicrobianos testados como amicacina e gentamicina, não havendo discrepância nos resultados da clindamicina em associação com o extrato. Os constituintes químicos encontrados foram leucoantocianidinas, taninos flabobênicos, flavanonas, flavonas, flavonóides, xantonas, chalconas, auronas. É importante ressaltar que é necessária a realização de outros estudos para avaliar o potencial desta espécie, pois possui compostos químicos importantes na redução da resistência aos antimicrobianos.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Atividade antibacteriana. Fitoquímico. Modulação. Plantas medicinais.

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