



## *Psoralea Corylifolia* L. A Potent Medicinal Plant with Broad Spectrum of Medicinal Properties

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**Abstract :** *Kindly rewrite Title & Abstract in IJFAS Format*

**Background & Objective:**

**Material & Methods**

Antifungal activity of the bioactive compound 2H-Furo[2,3-H]-1-benzopyran-2-one isolated from seeds of *Psoralea corylifolia* L. recorded complete inhibition of *Drechslera halodes* and *Trichoderma viride* at 800ppm concentration.

**Results:** *Cladosporium cladosporoides* recorded 98.0% inhibition at 1000ppm, *Curvularia lunata* recorded 71.0% inhibition at 800ppm and *Alternaria alternata* recorded 90.0% inhibition at 900ppm concentration respectively. The Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of all the test fungi was identified and all the results obtained were compared to synthetic fungicide Dithane M45 and Bavistin. **Conclusion: Needed**

**Key words:** *Psoralea corylifolia*, Bioactive compound, Antifungal, Bavistin, Dithane M45

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### 1. Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 80% of the world's population relies on traditional medicine for their primary healthcare needs<sup>1</sup>. The use of herbal medicines in Asia represents a long history of human interactions with the environment. Plants used for traditional medicine contain a wide range of substances that can be used to treat chronic as well as infectious diseases<sup>2</sup>. Plants have been a source of herbal remedies throughout the history of mankind. Various medicinal plants have been used for years in daily life to treat diseases all over the world<sup>3,4,5</sup>. Over 20,000 plants have medicinal values and many plants are yet to be explored for their potentials. In addition, many of the existing synthetic drugs cause various side effects. Hence, drug development from plant based compounds could be useful in meeting this demand for newer drugs with minimal side effects<sup>6,5</sup>. Antimicrobial compounds are a group of chemical compounds which are biosynthetically or synthetically produced which either destroy or usefully suppress the growth and metabolism of variety of microorganisms. These compounds have various functional groups to be active. Some antimicrobial agents are effective in controlling infectious diseases in plants, animals and humans<sup>7</sup>. Increasing reliance on the use of medicinal plants in the industrialized societies has been traced to the extraction and development of several drugs and

chemotherapeutics from these plants as well as from traditionally used rural herbal remedies<sup>8</sup>. In the present study, antifungal activity of bioactive compound 2H-Furo[2,3-H]-1-benzopyran-2-one isolated from seeds of *Psoralea corylifolia* L belongs to family Fabaceae were investigated in *invitro* condition compared with synthetic fungicide.

### 2. Material and Methods

#### 2.1 Plant material

Fresh and healthy seeds of *P. corylifolia* L., were washed with tap water thrice and two to three times with distilled water. The seeds were air dried at room temperature. Completely air dried seeds were powdered.

#### 2.2 Isolation of the Bioactive compound

Bioactive compound was isolated from seeds of *P. corylifolia* following the procedure of Harborne<sup>9</sup>.

#### 2.3 Antifungal activity assay of the bioactive compound

##### 2.3.1 Test Fungi

Six fungal species viz., *Cladosporium cladosporoides*, *Curvularia lunata*, *Drechslera halodes*, *Alternaria alternata* and *Trichoderma viride* isolated from soil sample served as test fungi.

##### 2.3.2 Poisoned food technique

CDA medium with different concentrations of the bioactive compound viz., 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1000ppm were prepared and poured into sterile petriplates allowed to cool and solidify. Five mm mycelium disc of seven day old cultures of *C. cladosporoides*, *C. lunata*, *D. halodes*, *A. alternata* and *T. viride* were placed at the center of the petriplates and incubated at 25 ± 1° C. The CDA medium without bioactive compound but with the same concentration of sterile distilled water served as control. The colony diameter

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was measured in mm. Similarly synthetic fungicides viz., Dithane M45 and Bavistin were also tested against all the test fungi at the recommended dose of 2000ppm concentration. For each treatment three replicates were maintained. The percent inhibition of mycelial growth if any was determined by the formula  $PI = (C-T/C) \times 100$  Where C= Diameter of control colony, T=Diameter of treated colony. Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) for each of the test fungi was also determined<sup>10,11</sup>. The data were subjected to statistical analysis by ANOVA and Tukey's HSD.

### 3. Result

#### 3.1 Isolation of the Bioactive compound

The bioactive compound 2H-Furo[2,3-H]-1-benzopyran-2-one was isolated. From the observation it was recorded 0.47 Rf value and 138<sup>o</sup> C melting point.

**Table I: Effect of bioactive compound 2H-Furo[2,3-H]-1-benzopyran-2-one isolated from the seeds of *P. corylifolia* L. on mycelial growth of different species of soil borne fungi**

Microorganisms	Inhibition (%)										Dithane M45 2000 ppm	Bavistin 2000 ppm	MIC (ppm)
	Concentration of the Bioactive Compound (ppm)												
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000			
<i>Cladosporium cladosporoides</i>	10.5 <sup>a</sup> ±0.0	17.3 <sup>b</sup> ±0.0	29.0 <sup>c</sup> ±0.2	43.2 <sup>d</sup> ±0.0	56.8 <sup>e</sup> ±0.0	69.0 <sup>f</sup> ±0.0	80.0 <sup>g</sup> ±0.0	88.3 <sup>h</sup> ±0.0	95.2 <sup>i</sup> ±0.1	98.0 <sup>j</sup> ±0.0	95.0 <sup>a</sup> ±0.0	100.0 <sup>b</sup> ±0.0	-
<i>Curvularia lunata</i>	7.5 <sup>a</sup> ±0.1	14.9 <sup>b</sup> ±0.0	21.4 <sup>c</sup> ±0.0	34.2 <sup>d</sup> ±0.0	43.9 <sup>e</sup> ±0.0	56.7 <sup>f</sup> ±0.1	68.1 <sup>g</sup> ±0.1	71.0 <sup>h</sup> ±0.1	71.0 <sup>h</sup> ±0.2	71.0 <sup>h</sup> ±0.1	98.0 <sup>a</sup> ±0.1	100.0 <sup>b</sup> ±0.1	800
<i>Drechslera halodes</i>	11.2 <sup>a</sup> ±0.0	23.5 <sup>b</sup> ±0.1	35.0 <sup>c</sup> ±0.0	49.0 <sup>d</sup> ±0.1	60.0 <sup>e</sup> ±0.1	78.0 <sup>f</sup> ±0.0	91.0 <sup>g</sup> ±0.0	100 <sup>h</sup> ±0.0	100 <sup>h</sup> ±0.0	100 <sup>h</sup> ±0.0	95.0 <sup>a</sup> ±0.0	100.0 <sup>b</sup> ±0.0	800
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	10.0 <sup>a</sup> ±0.0	17.5 <sup>b</sup> ±0.2	27.3 <sup>c</sup> ±0.1	39.0 <sup>d</sup> ±0.2	46.0 <sup>e</sup> ±0.1	57.0 <sup>f</sup> ±0.2	71.0 <sup>g</sup> ±0.2	83.2 <sup>h</sup> ±0.1	90.0 <sup>i</sup> ±0.0	90.0 <sup>i</sup> ±0.2	100.0 <sup>a</sup> ±0.0	100.0 <sup>b</sup> ±0.0	900
<i>Trichoderma viride</i>	15.0 <sup>a</sup> ±0.1	28.4 <sup>b</sup> ±0.0	39.0 <sup>c</sup> ±0.1	56.2 <sup>d</sup> ±0.0	70.0 <sup>e</sup> ±0.0	88.0 <sup>f</sup> ±0.0	97.3 <sup>g</sup> ±0.0	100 <sup>h</sup> ±0.0	100.0 <sup>h</sup> ±0.1	100.0 <sup>h</sup> ±0.0	100.0 <sup>a</sup> ±0.1	100.0 <sup>b</sup> ±0.0	800

\*Values are the mean of three replicates, ± standard error. The means followed by the same letter (S) are not significantly different at P<0.05 when subjected to Tukey's HSD. Pattern of percent Inhibition increase is not uniform for all the microorganisms.

#### 3.2 Antifungal activity assay of the bioactive compound

##### 3.2.1 Poisoned food technique

Among the five fungi tested, complete inhibition was observed in *D. halodes* and *T. viride*. In *D. halodes* complete inhibition was observed in 800ppm concentration and at 700ppm concentration the inhibition percentage was 91.0%, 78.0% at 600ppm, 60.0% in 500ppm and at 100ppm concentration, the percentage inhibition was 11.2. *T. viride* recorded 15.0% in 100ppm, 28.4% in 200ppm, 88.0% in 600ppm and 97.3% in 700ppm concentration. Complete inhibition was observed in 800ppm concentration of the bioactive compound. In *A. alternata*, maximum inhibition was observed at 900ppm and recorded 90.0% inhibition. At 800ppm concentration, it was recorded 83.2% inhibition and at 100ppm concentration it was recorded 10.0% inhibition. *C. cladosporoides* recorded maximum inhibition of 98.0% in 1000ppm concentration, 95.2% in 900ppm and 88.3% inhibition in 800ppm concentration. In *C. lunata* at 800, 900 and 1000ppm concentration, it was recorded 71.0% inhibition and at 100ppm, it was recorded 10.5% inhibition. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of four fungi was identified and recorded 800ppm in *C. lunata*, *D. halodes*, and *T. viride*. *A. alternata* recorded 900ppm as a MIC. Compared to synthetic fungicides Dithane M 45 and Bavistin, 100% inhibition was observed in all the test fungi at a recommended dosage of 2000ppm in Bavistin. In Dithane M 45, *C. cladosporoides* recorded 95.0%,

*C. lunata* recorded 98.0%, *D. halodes*, recorded 95.0%, *A. alternata* and *T. viride* recorded 100% inhibition (Table I).

### 4. Discussion

Plants have supplied over 25% of prescription drugs used in human medicine and such pharmacologically active plants have also provided leads to natural pesticides<sup>12</sup>. Many of the plant materials used in traditional medicine are readily available in rural areas at relatively cheaper than modern medicine<sup>13</sup>. Plants generally produce many secondary metabolites which constitute an important source of microbicides, pesticides and many pharmaceutical drugs. Plant products still remain the principal source of pharmaceutical agents used in traditional medicine<sup>14,15</sup>. It is estimated that approximately fifty six percent of lower income world population use herbal medicine and

supplementation for their primary health care<sup>16</sup>. In the recent years, research on medicinal plants has attracted a lot of attentions globally. Large body of evidence has accumulated to demonstrate the promising potential of Medicinal Plants used in various traditional, complementary and alternate systems of treatment of human diseases. Plants are rich in a wide variety of secondary metabolites such as tannins terpenoids, alkaloids, flavonoids, etc, which have been found in vitro to have antimicrobial properties<sup>17,18,19</sup>.

### 5. Conclusion

From the above observation it can be concluded that the bioactive compound 2H-Furo[2,3-H]-1-benzopyran-2-one isolated from the seeds of *P. corylifolia* showed a promising result in controlling the soil borne fungi and compared to synthetic fungicides, bioactive compound recorded a better result in inhibiting the fungi at lower concentration. Hence the bioactive compound 2H-Furo[2,3-H]-1-benzopyran-2-one can be exploited for different types of biological assay which is ecologically safe.

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