

Chemical composition, antibacterial and antifungal activities of essential oil from *Cordia verbenacea* DC leaves

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Cordia verbenacea* is a Brazilian coastal shrub popularly known as “erva baleeira”. The essential oil from fresh leaves was obtained by hydrodistillation and analyzed by CG/MS. The main components were identified as β -caryophyllene (25.4%), bicyclogermacrene (11.3%), δ -cadinene (9.%) and α -pinene (9.5%). In this study, the antimicrobial activity of *Cordia verbenacea* was evaluated. **Materials and Methods:** The minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of the essential oil was obtained using the broth microdilution assay (from 512 to 8 μ g/ml). **Results:** The results showed that the essential oil presented fungistatic activity against *Candida albicans* and *Candida krusei* and antibacterial activity against Gram-positive strains (*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus cereus*) and against multiresistant Gram-negative (*Escherichia coli* 27), in all tests the MIC was 64 μ g/ml. When the essential oil was associated to aminoglycosides (subinhibitory concentrations, MIC/8), a synergic and antagonic activity was verified. The synergic effect was observed to the amikacin association (MIC reduction from 256 mlto 64 μ g/ml) in all strains tested. **Conclusion:** The essential oil of *Cordia verbenacea* influences the activity of antibiotics and may be used as an adjuvant in antibiotic therapy against respiratory tract bacterial pathogens.

Key words: Aminoglycosides, antimicrobial activity, *Cordia verbenacea*, essential oil

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INTRODUCTION

Many species of plants distributed throughout Brazilian territory are used in popular medicine and pharmacology.^[1] The interest in studying these plants is regarding their biological activities that are related to the secondary metabolites. These secondary metabolites are used as active principles in drugs or as chemical models for synthesis and semi-synthesis of drugs.^[2] The volatile substances are extracted from essential oils and they are important sources used in pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industries. The majority of these essential oils present confirmed therapeutic properties, including the antimicrobial activity against a great number of bacteria and fungi, besides the resistant strains. Researches prove that 60% of the essential oils are antifungal and that 35% are

antibacterial.^[3,4] There is an alarming increase of antibiotic resistance of several pathogens and this is driving the need for new agents to combat the infections.^[5]

The Boraginaceae family comprises about 100 genera and 2.000 species, distributed throughout the tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions of the world. *Cordia* is the best represented genus of this family in Brazil.^[6] The genus *Cordia* contains approximately 250 species that are known to produce substances used as medicines and many species present medicinal use.^[7]

Cordia verbenacea DC, known as “erva baleeira”, is a shrubby species native to sandbank environments along the Brazilian coast. Its aromatic leaves are used in folk medicine as anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-ulcerogenic and healing agent, in the form of teas or infusions for internal or topical use.^[8,9] Phytochemical studies of *C. verbenacea* aerial parts identified the presence of monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes^[10] and triterpenes.^[11]

The search of new antibiotic classes with action against

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diverse bacteria strains has improved the studies with natural products adding to the fact that there was an increase in the studies of substances which could be associated to conventional antibiotics, and to enhance their action against the microorganisms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant material

Plant material of *Cordia verbenacea* DC. was collected from Horto de Plantas Mediciniais of Regional University of Cariri, Crato – CE. A voucher specimen was deposited at the Herbário Prisco Bezerra of the Federal University of Ceará, under number # 44171.

Essential oil obtention

Samples of *C. verbenacea* fresh leaves (750g) were triturated and submitted to hydrodistillation process, in a clevenger-type apparatus for 2h, resulting in essential oil yield of 1.12%. The collected essential oil (EOCv) was subsequently dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4), and stored under refrigeration at $< 4^\circ\text{C}$ until analyzed and tested.

Analysis of the essential oil

Analysis by GC/MS of EOLm was carried out on a Hewlett-Packard Model 5971 GC/MS using a non-polar DB-1 fused silica capillary column (30 m \times 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25 μm film thickness); carrier gas helium, flow rate 0.8 ml/min and with split mode. The injector temperature and detector temperature were 250°C and 200°C , respectively. The column temperature was programmed from 35°C to 180°C at $4^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ and then 180°C to 250°C at $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$. Mass spectra were recorded from 30 – 450 m/z. Individual components were identified by matching their 70 eV mass spectra with those of the spectrometer data base using the Wiley L-built library and two other computer libraries MS searches using retention indices as a pre-selection routine, as well as by visual comparison of the fragmentation pattern with those reported in the literature.^[12]

Antibacterial activity and minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC)

The antibacterial activities of the essential oils were investigated by employing a microdilution method, recommended by M7-A6 (NCCLS, 2003).^[13,14] The assay was carried out with four bacterial species obtained from Fundação Oswaldo Cruz – FIOCRUZ: *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Bacillus cereus* ATCC 33018, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 15442 and two multiresistant strains obtained from clinical material: *Escherichia coli* (Ec 27) from sputum and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Sa 358) from surgical wound. *Candida albicans* ATCC 40006

and *Candida krusei* ATCC 6538 were used as fungi. Serial dilutions were performed by the addition of the BHI broth (bacteria) and Sabouraud Dextrose (yeast) to reach a final concentration in the range of 8-512 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. The antimicrobial activity was indicated by resazurin staining (25 μL ; 0.01%).^[15]

Antibiotic modifying activity by direct contact

In order to evaluate the EOCv as a modulator of antibiotic resistance, the MICs of aminoglycosides (neomycin, canamycin, amikacin and gentamicin) against the strains *E. coli* (Ec 27), *S. aureus* (Sa 358), *P. vulgaris* (ATCC 13315) and *S. aureus* (ATCC 12692) were determined in the presence or absence of EOCv using the microdilution test. Subinhibitory concentrations (MIC 1/8) in 10% BHI were used.

The antibiotics solutions (1.024 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) were prepared in distilled water for use on the same day. 100 μL of the antibiotic solution, using serial dilutions (1:2) were added to the wells containing 10% BHI. Microplates were incubated for 24h at room temperature and the antibacterial activity was determined as described before.^[16]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The GC/MS analysis of *Cordia verbenacea* essential oil permitted the identification and quantification of nineteen constituents (93.5%), with predominance of sesquiterpenes (83.66%), as β -caryophyllene (25.4%), bicyclogermacrene (11.3%) and δ -cadinene (9.4%), besides the monoterpene α -pinene (9.5%). The chemical composition is presented in Table 1 and the results found here are consistent with previous reports.^[10]

Acheflan[®], an antiinflammatory recently launched in the market, is produced using the *Cordia verbenaceae* DC. extract. This extract contains α -humulene and it is indicated as topical antiinflammatory to treat chronic tendinitis and myofascial pain.^[17] Besides the antiinflammatory activity, *Cordia verbenaceae* possess antimicrobial properties. This activity is probably related to the major component or the association of chemical compounds found in the essential oil.^[18]

A study using the acetone extract from *Cordia verbenaceae* leaves identified the presence of triterpenes and flavonoids.^[11] An important antiinflammatory effect was attributed to artemetine, a flavone isolated from this specie.^[11]

The essential from *Cordia verbenacea* showed antibacterial activity against the Gram-positive strains *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 12692 and *Bacillus cereus* and the multiresistant Gram-negative *Escherichia coli* 27 (MICs 64 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$). Against *Staphylococcus aureus* 358 and *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922,

the essential oil presented a 512 µg/ml MIC. The results possess similarities with other studies,^[10] as the essential oil presented relevant antimicrobial activity against the most of Gram-positive strains [Table 2]. A study performed with the extract of *C. verbenacea* showed that this extract presents the same antimicrobial potential against Gram-positive strains in comparison with the results obtained for Gram-negative strains.^[19]

This difference between Gram-positive and Gram-negative sensibility can be related to chemical composition of the bacteria cell. Gram-negative cell walls contain a thin layer of peptidoglycan in comparison to Gram-positive bacteria. The lipidic content and chemical complexity of the cell wall of Gram-negative bacteria are considerably higher than Gram-positive.^[20]

The difficulty in discovering new drugs using the traditional methods has been contributed to the problem of antibiotic

resistance. These make the antibiotics more scarce and expensive.^[21] Therefore, it is important to highlight that the essential oil from *C. verbenacea* presented a considerable activity against *Escherichia coli* 27, a multiresistant bacteria which is an important public health problem.^[22,23]

The evaluation of the antifungal activity was verified by the presence of colonies ≥ 100 CFU/ml, because it is possible to affirm that the essential oil possess fungistatic activity against *Candida albicans* and *Candida krusei* (MIC 512 µg/ml).

Human infections, particularly those involving the skin and mucosal surfaces, constitute a serious problem, especially in tropical and subtropical developing countries, dermatophytes and *Candida* sp. being the most frequent pathogens.^[24] However, the information available about medicinal plants active against this specie has not resulted yet in effective formulations to use in humans and animals.^[25]

When the essential oil was associated to aminoglycosides (MIC 1/8), a synergistic effect was verified. The most expressive activity was the amikacin MIC reduction (256 to 64 µg/ml), for all strains tested [Table 3]. The association between the amikacin, neomycin or gentamicin and the essential oil presented a synergic effect against the multiresistant *E. coli* 27.

Natural products from vegetable source (extracts and

Table 1: Chemical components of the essential oil from *Cordia verbenacea* fresh leaves

Components	RT ^a (min)	KI ^b	(%)
α -pinene	5.2	933	9.5
Sabinene	6.2	972	0.9
β -myrcene	6.7	989	1.4
β -phellandrene	7.9	1027	0.4
Linalool	10.5	1099	0.5
Camphor	12.3	1141	0.5
α -terpineol	13.7	1175	0.3
α -cubebene	21.2	1348	0.6
β -elemene	23.7	1405	2.1
β -caryophyllene	24.3	1419	25.4
α -humulene	25.6	1450	4.8
β -farnesene	25.8	1455	4.2
germacrene D	26.8	1478	4.5
Bicyclogermacrene	27.5	1495	11.3
β -bisabolene	28.0	1508	3.2
δ -cadinene	28.6	1522	9.4
cadina-1,4-diene	28.9	1532	5.9
Spathulenol	30.7	1575	5.7
caryophyllene oxide	30.9	1580	2.9
Total			93.5

^aRelative retention indices experimental: n-alkanes were used as reference points in the calculation of relative retention indices, ^bRelative retention indices (literature values)

Table 2: Values of the minimal inhibitory concentration of the essential oil

Strains	MIC (µg/ml)
	<i>C. verbenacea</i>
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	512
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ATCC 15442	≤ 1024
<i>B. cereus</i> ATCC 33018	64
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 12692	64
<i>E. coli</i> 27	64
<i>S. aureus</i> 358	512
<i>C. albicans</i> ATCC 40006	512
<i>C. krusei</i> ATCC 6538	512

MIC: Minimal inhibitory concentration

Table 3: Minimal inhibitory concentration values of aminoglycosides in the absence and presence of *Cordia verbenacea* fresh leaves essential oil. The results are expressed as mean \pm DP (n=3)

Antibiotics	<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 12692		<i>B. cereus</i> ATCC 33018		<i>E. coli</i> Ec 27	
	MIC	EOCv (8 µg/ml)	MIC	EOCv (8 µg/ml)	MIC	EOCv (8 µg/ml)
Neomycin	128 \pm 0.01	64 \pm 0.01	128 \pm 0.01	64 \pm 0.54	256 \pm 0.01	128 \pm 0.11
Amikacin	256 \pm 0.01	64 \pm 0.00	256 \pm 0.01	64 \pm 0.63	256 \pm 0.01	64 \pm 0.76
Kanamycin	64 \pm 0.12	64 \pm 0.02	64 \pm 0.02	64 \pm 0.11	64 \pm 0.02	32 \pm 0.12
Gentamicin	128 \pm 0.03	256 \pm 0.00	128 \pm 0.01	256 \pm 0.12	256 \pm 0.01	256 \pm 0.11

EOCv: Essential oil from *Cordia verbenacea*, MIC: Minimal inhibitory concentration

phytoconstituents) can modify the antibiotic activity by the modulation or reversion of bacterial resistance. Besides this, natural products can interfere with the expected result of antibiotics through alteration of the susceptibility of microbes to these drugs.^[26] Although the antibiotics of microbial origin have been used in medical practice since 1940s, the use of antimicrobials of plant source is still incipient. Therefore, there are many reasons that stimulate the studies about new molecules, from phytochemicals, with antimicrobial properties. Between these properties, it is important to emphasize the growth of microorganisms resistance to traditional antimicrobials and the major sensitivity of patients treated with immunosuppressive drugs to get infected.^[27]

The ability of essential oils to inhibit the bacterial growth of Gram-negative strains demonstrate a relevant result, once that is commonly described at literature that essential oils are active against Gram-positive because they are more sensitive to antibiotics. Gram-negative bacteria present structural particularities that make the penetration of aminoglycosides difficult, as the external layer of lipopolysaccharides that determines the surface properties, such as permeability and susceptibility to antibiotics.^[28]

In conclusion, the results obtained in this investigation suggest that the volatile compounds of *C. verbenacea* essential oil may suppress the growth of bacterial pathogens and could be a source of secondary metabolites with antibacterial-modifying activity to be used as adjuvant in antibiotic therapy against pathogens. While there is scientific evidence on anti-inflammatory activity of essential oil, match any account of this antimicrobial activity reported. Therefore, further research should be encouraged to identify more natural compounds with synergistic behavior.

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