Characterization of Sesquiterpenes and Antibacterial Activities of Extracts from *Piliostigma reticulatum* (DL.) Hochst and *Cleistopholis patens* (Benth.) Engl & Diels against *Shigella dysenteriae* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*

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Authors’ contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author AOD designed the study, wrote the protocol and first draft of the manuscript. Authors OOO, OF and JOO managed the analyses of the study. Authors AOD and OOO managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The study characterized sesquiterpenes from the bark extracts of *Piliostigma reticulatum* and *Cleistopholis patens* and subsequently tested the extracts for their antibacterial activities.

Methodology: Ground stem barks of *P. reticulatum* and *C. patens* were obtained and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract from both plants were screened for antibacterial activities against...
Keywords: Sesquiterpenes; fatty acids; purification; antibacterial; GC-MS; NMR; Shigella dysenteriae and Streptococcus pyogenes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants are known to produce phytochemicals that are responsible for their pharmaceutical activities. Sesquiterpenes C15 terpenoid is built from their isoprene units and are phytochemicals abundant in higher plants [1]. They are essential oils, act as irritant when applied topically and when consumed and irritate the gastrointestinal tract [2]. In nature, sesquiterpenes plays an important role in plant defense, as antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal and insecticides. The biological activity of sesquiterpenes is connected to the presence of α-β- unsaturated γ- lacton ring [3].

The infusion of Cleistophis patens leaves is used as febrifuge and vermifuge [4]. C. patens (Benth) Engl and Diels belongs to the family Annonaceae. It is sometimes used as food preservatives [5]. The long narrow leaves held in one plane on slightly drooping branches give this tree a distinctive appearance. The leaves are shiny on their upper surface when fresh. This species can grow to a diameter of 50 cm. In Nigeria, the bark is used to treat typhoid fever and menstrual irregularities [6]. The root bark is used as vermifuge, leaf infusion or decoction is administered against hepatitis, fever, trypanosomiasis, and rheumatic arthritis [5].

Piliostigma reticulatum (DL.) Hochst. (common name; Yoruba: ‘abafin’, Hausa: ‘kalgo’, Igbo: okpoatu’) belongs to the family Leguminosae - Caesalpiniaceae and is found in the savannah region of Nigeria. It is a tree, occurring up to 30ft in height with an evergreen, dense spreading crown [7]. It is used traditionally in the treatment of diarrhea. Tea from the leaves to treat colds, bark is astringent and used against diarrhoea and dysentery; leaves and bark have haemostatic and antiseptic properties. It is also used to cure ulcers, boils, wounds and syphilitic cancer. Other medical uses are against coughs, bronchitis, malaria, hepato-biliary ailments, hydropsy, sterility, rachitis and kwashiorkor. This study investigates the presence of sesquiterpenes in in the plants (P. reticulatum and C. patens).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Plant Collection, Preparation and Extraction

The stem bark of both plants were collected from Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. They were washed with tap water, air-dried at room temperature, pulverized into powder with the aid of grinding machine (type N model) and subsequently subjected to extraction procedures using Ethyl acetate as described by Owoyemi and Oladumoye [8]. The extracts were evaporated to dryness and the percentage yield calculated. The extracts were reconstituted in 30% DMSO before being used to assay for antibacterial activities on test organisms.

Shigella dysenteriae and Streptococcus pyogenes using the agar well diffusion method. Furthermore, fractions obtained from the crude extracts were also assayed for antibacterial efficacy using the disc diffusion method. The phyto-constituents of the extracts were identified using Gas chromatography and mass spectra (GC-MS) and subsequent characterization was achieved via Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (NMR).

Results: The results showed that P. reticulatum extract had more antibacterial activities on S. dysenteriae with zones of inhibition ranging from 6 mm – 14 mm while it had lesser inhibitory effect against S. pyogenes with zones of inhibition of 10 mm and 8 mm at concentrations of 100 mg/mL and 80 mg/mL respectively. However, C. patens was effective against S. pyogenes with zones of inhibition of 18 mm, 16 mm, 14 mm, 13 mm, and 8 mm at concentrations of 100, 60, 40, 20 and 10 mg/mL respectively. Crude extracts from both plants exhibited higher antibacterial activity compared to purified fractions against test organisms. A number of five (5) Sesquiterpenes (azulenes, alpha and beta pinene, Germacrene D, Limonene, and Farnesol) were identified from the extracts of both plants.

Conclusion: The presence of sesquiterpenes in P. reticulatum and C. patens could be responsible for the antibacterial activities on the test organisms (S. dysenteriae and S. pyogenes) evaluated in this study and subsequently justify their use in folkloric medicine. Hence, the extracts obtained from P. reticulatum and C. patens could be considered as a potential and rich source of antibacterial agent to control infections posed by the test organisms (S. dysenteriae and S. pyogenes).
2.2 Standardization of Test Organisms (Shigella dysenteriae and Streptococcus pyogenes) for Antibacterial Analysis

A 0.5 McFarland standard was prepared by the addition of 0.5mL of 1% Barium chloride (BaCl₂) to 99.5mL of 1% Sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄) solution. The turbidity of the 0.5 McFarland standard was used to calculate bacterial counts in broth culture after 24 hours of incubation at 37°C in order to obtain a standard bacterial suspension of 1x10⁶ bacterial cells that was used for the antibacterial assay [9,10].

2.3 Antibacterial Activities of Plant (Bark) Extracts

The agar well diffusion method described by Perez [11] was employed in evaluating the antibacterial activities of the crude extracts of P. reticulatum and C. patens extracts against Shigella dysenteriae and Streptococcus pyogenes, while the purified extracts were evaluated against the test bacteria using the disk diffusion method as described by Zaidan [12]. Sterile Blank discs were impregnated with 0.5 mL of the purified extracts and placed on the surface of inoculated agar plate containing the test inoculum and incubated at 37°C for 24 h.

The extracts were also allowed to pass through purification procedures using column chromatography; fractions obtained were subjected to spectra analysis using Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) and Gas Chromatography and Mass spectra (GC-MS).

2.4 Evaluation of the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) of Purified Fractions

The purified sample was placed in an inert solvent (deuterochloroform (CDCl₃), deuterium oxide (D₂O), carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) or deuterated dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO)] and the solution was placed between the poles of a powerful magnet. The different chemical shifts of the proton according to their molecular environments within the molecule were measured in the NMR apparatus relative to a standard, usually tetramethylsilane (TMS). Chemical shifts were measured in ppm units, where

\[ \delta = \Delta \nu X 10^6 / \nu_{op} \]

\( \Delta \nu \) being the difference in absorption frequency of the sample and the reference compound (TMS) in Hertz units and \( \nu_{op} \) in the operating frequency. The intensity of the signals may be integrated to show the number of protons resonating at any one frequency. Each chemical shift value corresponds to a set of protons in a particular environment. The intensity of each signal signifies the number of protons of each type.

2.5 Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectra (GC-MS) Analysis of Purified Fractions

Ethyl acetate extracts of Stem bark of Pliostigma reticulatum and Cleistopholis patens were analyzed with the aid of GC-MS analyzer (Perkin Elmer Gas Chromatography- Mass Spectrum). On Elite-1 column the date was generated. The carrier gas helium (99.999%) was used at flow rate of 1 ml per min in split mode (10:1). An 8 μL of sample was injected to column at 250°C injector temperature. Temperature of oven starts at 60°C and hold for 6min and then it was raised at rate of 10°C per min to 300°C without holding. Holding was allowed for 6 min at program rate of 5°C per min. Temperature of ion sources was maintained at 240°C. The injector temperature was set at 250°C and detector temperature was set at 260°C. The mass Spectrum of compounds present in samples was obtained by electron ionization at 70eV and detector operates in scan mode 50 to 600Da atomic units. A 0.5 seconds of scan interval and fragments from 50 to 600Da was maintained.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Antibacterial Activities of Crude Extract

The result of the antibacterial test revealed that P. reticulatum exhibited considerably high antibacterial activities against S. dysenteria with zones of inhibition of 14, 12, 08 and 06 mm at concentrations of 100, 60, 40, and 20 mg/mL of extracts respectively. C. patens had no antibacterial activity against S. dysenteriae. P. reticulatum showed a lesser activity against S. pyogenes with zones of inhibition of 10 mm and 8 mm at concentrations of 100 mg/ml and 60 mg/ml of extract respectively. However, C. patens extract had high inhibitory activities on S. pyogenes with zones of inhibition ranging from 8 to 18 mm at different concentrations that ranged from 10 mg/mL to 100 mg/mL (Table 1).
3.2 Antibacterial Activity of Purified Extracts

Two purified fractions from *P. reticulatum* and three fractions from *C. patens* were subjected to antibacterial analysis and result is presented in Table 2. The result showed a marked difference in the result of the crude extracts and the purified fractions. The extracts of *P. reticulatum* at 100 mg/mL had antibacterial activities against *Streptococcus pyogenes* with inhibitory zone of 10 mm as compared to the purified fraction (Pr3<sub>6</sub> and Pr5<sub>6</sub>) which had a zone of inhibition of 6 and 4 mm respectively. The crude extract was active against *S. dysenteriae* with a zone of inhibition of 14 mm while the fractions (Pr3<sub>6</sub> and Pr5<sub>6</sub>) showed zones of inhibition of 12 mm and 8 mm respectively. The crude extract of *C. patens* was not active against *S. dysenteriae* but had antibacterial activities on *S. pyogenes* with a zone of inhibition of 18 mm whereas the purified fractions showed inhibition zones of between 6, 8 and 4 mm respectively.

3.3 NMR Spectra of Purified Fractions of *Cleistopholis patens*

*Cp7*: Cp7 contains alkanes, amides, alkyether and alcohol overlap at peak 3.545. At peak 3.333, aromatic ketones were observed. Also, at peak 2.978, aromatic ketones and amines were discovered. Thiols, alkyether and amines were present at peak 2.469. Moreover, at peak 2.112, allylic protons and propargyl protons were observed. Epoxides were found at peak1.526 (Fig. 1).

*Cp12*: Fraction Cp7 was found to contain peak 3.490 an alkyl ether, and at peak 2.596, amines were discovered while allylic protons were observed at peak 1.733 (Fig. 2).

*Cp12<sub>3</sub>*: The fraction Cp12<sub>3</sub> was found to contain alkyl esters at peak 3.897 and at peak 2.530, epoxyde ether, amines and acetylenes were observed (Fig. 3).

3.4 NMR Spectra of Purified Fractions of *P. reticulatum*

Pr<sub>3</sub><sup>6</sup>: Akyl esters and amides were found at peaks 3.457 and 3.379. Peak 2.582 showed the presence of benzylic protons. Alkanes, alcohols and alkyl ethers were found at peak 3.288. Also, Peak 2.472 presented benzyl protons while peak 2.468 presented benzylic protons (Fig. 4).

Pr<sub>5</sub><sup>6</sup>: Fig. 5 presented the proton NMR of fraction Pr<sub>5</sub><sup>6</sup>. The peak 6.780 observed presented vinyl protons; peak 6.509 presented aromatic protons while peak 5.505 presented vinylic protons (Fig. 5).

3.5 GC-MS Spectra

Five sesquiterpenes were identified in fraction Cp7 of *Cleistopholis patens* fraction as presented in Fig. 6 and Table 3 respectively. The compounds include: 2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol, 3,7,11-trimethyl- also known as farnesol, which is the most abundant sesquiterpene accounting for 37.54% of all sesquiterpenes in fraction Cp7 of *Cleistopholis patens*. The next most abundant is Azulene, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-1,4-dimethyl-7- (1-methylethenyl)-, [1S-(1.alpha.,4.alpha.,7.alpha) accounting for 3.23% followed by alpha- Pinene Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene, 2,6,6-trimethyl accounting for 1.65% of the total fraction. This is followed by 1,6-Cyclodecadiene, 1-methyl-5-methylene-8-(1-methyl)-, [s-2(E,E) which accounts for 1.53% of the total fraction and finally Cyclohexene, 3-methyl-6- (1-methyl ethyl diene)- which accounts for 0.22% of the total fraction.

3.5.1 GCMS of Cp12 extracts of *C. patens*

The extract Cp12 contains the following compounds as shown in Fig. 7 and Table 4 respectively. Three sesquiterpenes were identified. The most abundant is 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-1,4-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethenyl) and accounts for 4.86% of the total sesquiterpenes in the fraction.1,6-cyclodecadiene,1-methyl-5-methylene-8-(1-methyl)- and Naphtalene, 1,2,3,4,4a, 5,6,8a-octahydro-7methyl-4-methylene-1- (1methyl)- have the same quantity of 2,26% but Naphtalene, 1,2,3,4,4a, 5,6,8a-octahydro-7methyl-4-methylene-1-(1methyl) is a cyclic sesquiterpene.

3.5.2 Compounds identified in fraction CP12<sub>3</sub> of *C. patens*

From the fraction Cp12<sub>3</sub> of *C. patens*, Five (5) sesquiterpenes were identified including Farnesol isomer which accounts for 57.625 of the total fraction, Benzene, 1,4- dimethyl- which accounts for 10.01% of the total fraction.1H-3a,7-Methanoazulene and Aromadendrene both account for 3.07% of the total fraction while trans-3(10)-Caren-2-ol occurred in minute quantity of 0.99% of the total fraction.
### Table 1. Antibacterial activity of the Ethyl acetate extracts of *P. reticulatum* and *C. patens*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants/ Conc (mg/mL)</th>
<th><em>P. reticulatum</em> (zones of inhibition in mm)</th>
<th><em>C. patens</em> (Zones of inhibition in mm)</th>
<th>Control (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shigella dysenteriae</td>
<td>14 60 40 20 10 10 60 40 20 10 - -</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus pyogenes</td>
<td>10 08 - - - 18 16 14 13 8 -</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Antibacterial activity of purified fractions of *C. patens* and *P. reticulatum* at 100 mg/mL concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisms</th>
<th>Plant extracts / Zones of inhibition in mm at 100 mg/mL of extracts</th>
<th><em>Piliostigma reticulatum</em></th>
<th><em>Cleistopholis patens</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crude Fraction Pr39</td>
<td>Fraction Pr59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shigella dysenteriae</td>
<td>14 12 8 - - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td>12 8 - - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus pyogenes</td>
<td>10 6 4 - - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td>6 4 - - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend; - = no activity

### Table 3. Sesquiterpenes identified in fractions CP7 of *C. patens* using GC-MS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>RT</th>
<th>Name of compound</th>
<th>Chemical formula</th>
<th>Molecular weight</th>
<th>Percentage concentration</th>
<th>Nature of compound</th>
<th>Chemical structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.992</td>
<td>Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene, 2,6,6-trimethyl (alpha.-Pinene.)</td>
<td>C_{10}H_{16}</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>sesquiterpene</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Chemical Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.663</td>
<td>Cyclohexene, 3-methyl-6-(1-methylethylidene)-Limonene</td>
<td>C_{10}H_{16}</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>sesquiterpene</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Chemical Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14.895</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-1,4-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethenyl)-, [1S-(1.alpha.,4.alpha.,7.alpha) Azulene,</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{34}</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>sesquiterpene</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Chemical Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15.140</td>
<td>1,6-Cyclodecadiene, 1-methyl-5-methylene-8-(1-methylethyl)-, [s-(E,E Germacrene D</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{34}</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>sesquiterpene</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Chemical Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>24.924</td>
<td>2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol, 3,7,11-trimethyl-(Farnesol)</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{26}O</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>37.54</td>
<td>sesquiterpene</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Chemical Structure" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 1. NMR spectra of fraction Cp7 of *Cleistopholis patens*

Fig. 2. NMR spectra of fraction Cp12 of *C. patens*
Fig. 3. NMR spectra of fraction Cp12 of *C. patens*

Fig. 4. NMR spectra of fraction Pr3 of *P. reticulatum*
Fig. 5. NMR spectra fraction of Pr₅ of *P. reticulatum*

Fig. 6. GC-MS Spectra of fraction Cp7 of *Cleistopholis patens*
3.5.3 Compounds identified in fraction Pr3 of *P. reticulatum*

Sesquiterpenes identified in fraction Pr3 of *P. reticulatum* are listed in Table 6 and Fig. 8. The most abundant sesquiterpene is 2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol, with a concentration of 91.37% followed by 2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol, 3,7,11-trimethyl-, (Z,E)- with a concentration of 5.99%. Fraction Pr5 had no sesquiterpene components.
Table 4. Sesquiterpenes identified in fraction CP_{12} of *C. patens* using GC-MS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>RT</th>
<th>Name of compound</th>
<th>Chemical formula</th>
<th>Molecular weight</th>
<th>% Conc</th>
<th>Nature of compound</th>
<th>Molecular structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.892</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-1,4-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethenyl) (Azulene) α-Guine</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{24}</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>Sesquiterpene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.142</td>
<td>1,6-cyclooctadiene, 1-methyl-5-methylene-5-(1-methylethyl). (Garmacrene D)</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{24}</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>Sesquiterpenoid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.142</td>
<td>Naphtalene, 1,2,3,4,4a, 5,6,8a-octahydro-7-methyl-4-methylene-1-(1-methylethyl) (Azulene)</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{24}</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>Cyclic Sesquiterpene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Sesquiterpenes identified in fractions CP_{12} of *C. patens* by GC-MS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>RT</th>
<th>Name of compound</th>
<th>Chemical formula</th>
<th>Molecular weight</th>
<th>% Conc</th>
<th>Nature of compound</th>
<th>Molecular structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.233</td>
<td>Benzene, 1,4-dimethyl-</td>
<td>C_{6}H_{10}</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>10.01</td>
<td>Sesquiterpene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.083</td>
<td>1H-3a,7-Methanoazulene (Azulene)</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{26}</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>Sesquiterpene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.083</td>
<td>Aromadendrene (Azulene)</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{24}</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>Sesquiterpene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.800</td>
<td>trans-3(10)-Caren-2-ol (carenol)</td>
<td>C_{10}H_{16}O</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>Sesquiterpene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.125</td>
<td>Farnesol isomer a (Farnesol)</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{26}O</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>57.62</td>
<td>Sesquiterpenoid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. Sesquiterpenes identified in fraction Pr 3 of *P. reticulatum* by GC-MS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>RT</th>
<th>Name of compound</th>
<th>Chemical formula</th>
<th>Molecular weight</th>
<th>% conc.</th>
<th>Nature of compound</th>
<th>Molecular structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.103</td>
<td>2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol, 3,7,11-trimethyl-, (E,E)- (Farnesol)</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{26}O</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>91.37</td>
<td>Sesquiterpene</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Molecular Structure" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25.883</td>
<td>2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol, 3,7,11-trimethyl-, (Z,E)- (Farnesol)</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{26}O</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>Sesquiterpene</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Molecular Structure" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. DISCUSSION

The findings from this study reveals the antibacterial activities of P. reticulatum and C. patens bark extracts on test pathogens. P. reticulatum extract was effective against Shigella dysenteriae which is implicated in multidrug resistant Shigellosis and dysentery. S. dysenteriae is known to be resistant to third generation cephalosporins, and fluoroquinones [13]. However, the extracts obtained from the two plants evaluated in this study; P. reticulatum and C. Patens exhibited antibacterial activities against Streptococcus pyogenes which is implicated in sepsis, Strept throat, toxic shock syndrome, glomerulo-nephrits amongst others causing about 600 million infections annually [14]. This organism is resistant mainly to macrolides and tetracyclines [15]. The antibacterial activities of the crude and purified fractions suggest a synergistic relationship between the components of the individual plants which is evidenced in the higher antibacterial activity of the crude extract (Table 1).

The plant P. reticulatum is a broad spectrum antibacterial agent having activities against both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria whereas C. patens is effective only against Gram- positive Streptococcus pyogenes. The broad spectrum status of P. reticulatum makes it a better specimen as a pharmacuetic as compared with C. patens. Okechukwu [16] in their study suggested that C. patens to possess more antifungal activities especially on candidasis than antibacterial, this could be the reason behind the narrow antibacterial spectrum of C. patens and this corroborates the findings of this study. However, P. reticulatum is known to be active against a broad range of bacteria, especially those implicated in enteric infections. It is also used as antiplasmodic and are usually prescribed for gastrointestinal diseases [17]. Zerbo [10] also documented the antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities of the plant extracts.

Monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes are usually the main group of compounds found in essential oils. In addition, phenylpropanoids are also very frequent. Moreover, some essential oils may also contain fatty acids and their esters and more rarely nitrogen and sulfur derivatives [18,19]. The two plants are rich in sesquiterpenes, on the qualitative basis, the major sesquiterpenes are α and β pinene, azulene, sativen, cubene and β-ocimen. Boyom [4] in their work discovered that essential oils extracted from the stem bark of C. patens was found to contain terpenoids (97%) and sesquiterpenes (93%). P. reticulatum has also been shown by researchers to be abundant in sesquiterpenes [20] and this is evidenced in this study. Sesquiterpenes account for the highest quantity of essential oils found in the plants extracts used in this study. Sesquiterpenes are known to confer antimicrobial activities, most especially; antifungal [21], antioxidant [20], anti-inflammatory [22] bacteriacidal [23] and antitumor activities [24]. The root bark of C. Patens essential oil was shown by Watermann and Mohammad (1985) in their work to contain two sesquiterpenes and five alkaloids. Quattara [25] however discovered various sesquiterpenes in C. patens. The biological activities of isolated sesquiterpenes that include: α-pinene and (+)-β-pinene found in C. patens were found to possess antifungal activities against Candida albicans [26] and anti-inflammatory effects in human chondrocytes exhibiting potential antiostearthritis activity [27]. Beneficial features of Guamanere in clinical practices are its anti-inflammatory, epithelializing, antioxidant, antiseptic, antifungal, antitumoral, antiulcer and immune modulator properties. Anti-inflammatory effect suppresses by inhibition of lipid peroxidation COX-2. It is used in conjunctival injuries, skin damage resulting from UV exposure, atopic dermatitis, gingival, mucosal diseases of mouth and after oral surgery due to its epithelializing effect.

Farnesol is a natural 15-carbon organic compound which is an acyclic sesquiterpene alcohol. Farnesol has been suggested to function as a chemopreven-tive and anti-tumor agent [28]. Recently, farnesol was described as a quorum-sensing molecule with possible antimicrobial properties [29]. Antibacterial effect of germacrene D, has been reported previously [30]. The presence of these sesquiterpenes in P. reticulatum and C. patens coupled with their corresponding biological activities could be responsible for the antibacterial activities on the test organisms (S. dysenteriae and S. pyogenes) evaluated in this study. This findings justifies their usage in traditional medicine in the treatment of various microbial infections including dysentery and sepsis.

5. CONCLUSION

Findings from this study revealed the presence of therapeutically potent antibacterial sesquiterpenes in copious quantities in the leaf
extracts of *P. reticulatum* and *C. patens* which were active against pathogenic bacteria (*S. dysenteriae* and *S. pyogenes*). The result of the crude and purified extracts showed a strong synergistic activity in the components of each plant. These plants with their rich storage of biologically active sesquiterpenes could be considered as lead candidates in drug discovery for therapeutic purposes especially against *S. dysenteriae* and *S. pyogenes*.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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