In vitro antibacterial activity of Cannabis sativa leaf extracts to some selective pathogenic bacterial strains


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Abstract

Plant materials are important for animal and human health care and also important for microbial controlling program. This present study has been attempt to determine the antibacterial activity of Cannabis sativa leaf extract to some selective pathogenic bacterial strains such as Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterococcus faecalis, Salmonella typhi and Klebsiella by using leaf Ethanol extract and Hot water extract. Antibacterial activity of Cannabis Sativa was evaluated by well diffusion methods. The highest zone of inhibition produced by Ethanol extract. The leaf of Cannabis Sativa exerted pronounced antibacterial activity (24.1mm) against Staphylococcus aureus, (10.3mm) against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, (22.2mm) against Escherichia coli, (18.1mm) against Enterococcus faecalis respectively and inactive against the two strains Salmonella typhi and Klebsiella. The minimum inhibitory effect of C. sativa leaf extract is due to certain compounds present in the C. sativa. Further research should be done to identify the compounds responsible for its activity which can be used as medicines to control a wide range of disease in the world.

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Introduction
Antimicrobial activity of therapeutic plants has turned out to be a global concern. This problem is one of great issue particularly in 3rd world countries because one of the major causes of mortality in these countries is due to these infectious diseases. There is a continuous and serious need to discover new antibacterial and anti-fungal compounds for new infectious diseases (Majid et al., 2013).

Cannabis sativa is a dioecious, annual and herbaceous plant belongs to family Cannabinaceae. Cannabis sativa grows well at low temperature, and well-adjusted to moderate climates. The most essential Cannabis sativa products in the food and drug trade are whole hemp seed, hull hemp seed, hemp seed oil, marijuana, and hashish (Adams and Martin, 1996). Cannabis sativa are commonly known as marijuana that grows freely throughout the universe. This plant most commonly is known today as a powerful psychoactive substance, but for many years it was cultured primarily for its fibers and these hemp fibers were used in the production of rope, clothes and ship sails (Maisto et al., 1999). This plant is one of the most insufferable, maligned and detested anywhere in the universe and huge sums of money and efforts are being used to thrash its production, supply, marketing and consumption (Ayenigbara, 2012).

Cannabis sativa leaves are best, astringent, tonic, aphrodisiac, alterative, intoxicating, stomachic, analgesic and abortifacient. They are used in convulsions, otalgia, abdominal disorders, malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, skin diseases, hysteria, insomnia, gonorrhoea, colic, tetanus and hydrophobia. Its extreme use causes dyspepsia, cough, impotence, melancholy, dropsy, restlessness and insanity. The bark is tonic, and is useful in inflammations, haemorrhoids and hydrocele. The resin is smoked to allay hiccough and bronchitis. It is useful in insomnia, sick headaches, neuralgia, nigrigrain, mania, whooping cough, asthma, dysuria and in relieving pain in dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia (Merzouki et al., 2000; Nath et al., 1997; Anonymous, 1996). Therapeutically, Indian hemp has been used in the treatment of diseases and health problems such as HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, eye problems, cachexia, treatment of pain, muscle spasticity, convulsion, insomnia, asthma, hypertension, depression etc. Cannabis is being used as a shampoo and for other cosmetic purposes (Maisto et al., 1999).

Marijuana (Cannabis sativa) has been known to contain antibacterial cannabinoids which are cannabidiol, cannabichromene, cannabigerol, Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabinol. All these compounds showed effective activity against a range of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) strains (Appendino et al., 2008). This plant is known throughout the globe for its good excited and medicinal properties and also its preparations have been used for its good antibacterial studies (Kreji, 1958). The leaf of this plant possess good antimicrobial activity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Gram-negative bacteria of the Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, Proteus Vulgar, Enterococcus Facalis, acid-fast bacteria, yeast like fungi, filamentous fungi and dermatophyty (Turner et al., 1981; Wasim et al., 1995). Cannabinoids havestrong antileishmanial activity and effective to killing Candida albicans (Whittakar et al., 2004). Thecontact of both herpes simplex virus type 1 and herpes simplex virus type 2 to various absorptions of delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol present a plaque assay utilizing confluent monkey cells that have possible mechanisms for antiviral activity and that this activity is modified by the presence of serum proteins (Lancez et al., 1991; Blevein et al., 1980). The antibacterial acitivity of delta9-tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol for Staphylococci and Streptococci in broth are in the range of 1-5 μg/ml (Klingeren and Ham, 1976).

The present study was conducted to investigate the antibacterial activity of Cannabis Sativa leaf extracts against gram positive ATCC (Amrican type cell Culture) bacteria S.aerious ATCC®6538, and gram negative bacteria Escherichia coli ATCC®25922,
**Pseudomonas aeruginosa** ATCC®74303 and **Enterococcus faecalis** ATCC®35824.

**Materials and methods**
This research work was conducted at the research laboratory of Microbiology Department, Hazara University Mansehra, Pakistan.

**Collection of Plant Material**
Healthy, disease free, mature **Cannabis Sativa** leaves were collected directly from the back side of vice chancellor office garden campus Hazara University Mansehra Pakistan and brought to the research laboratory of Microbiology Department, Hazara University Mansehra. The leaves were cleaned with tap water. After cutting the leaf into small pieces, they were air dried in room temperature for 5-7 days, and then dried leaves were crushed into a fine powder by blender machine.

**Preparation of Hot Water and Ethanol extracts**
Five grams powdered samples of leaf was soaked in 50ml cold water in 250ml sterile flask and rotated on shaker at 150 rpm for 24 hours at room temperature. The extract was filtered through a muslin cloth and then centrifuge at 4400 rpm for 7 minutes. The supernatant were collected and the pellet was discarded. These steps were repeated three times. The coming supernatant was considered as 100% concentration of extract. The Hot water extracts were evaporated to dryness using a rotary evaporates (Stuart, Barloworld and Model RE 300). Their crude extracts were evaporated in a water bath to give gummy solid residue.

**Media Sterilization**
All Media were sterilized by using automatic autoclave (SANYO) at 121°C for 15 minutes.

**Media Pouring and Drying**
Media was poured in pre-sterilized glass Petri plates of 90mm in Laminar Flow Hood which was sterilized by overnight exposure of UV light and disinfected with 70% ethanol solution. Media plates were kept open for half an hour in the Laminar Flow Hood for drying and solidifying media.

**Test Microorganisms**
The in-vitro activity of the extracts was assayed against the bacterial strains. All the ATCC (MicroBioLogics) against gram positive bacteria **S. aerious** ATCC®6538, and gram negative bacteria **Escherichia coli** ATCC®25922, **Pseudomonas aeruginosa** ATCC 74303 and **Enterococcus faecalis** ATCC 35824.

**Inoculation of Test Organisms**
100μl of 1McFarland bacterial suspensions were aseptically introduced and spread using pre-sterilized cotton swabs on surface of MHA plates.

**Wells Preparation by Cork Borer**
Agar well diffusion techniques as described by Adeniyi et al., (1996). Wells of 6mm diameter with sterile cork borer were aseptically punched in the 90mm MHA agar plates.

**Evaluation of Antimicrobial Activity**
Antimicrobial activity of **Cannabis Sativa** leaf extract was tested using agar well diffusion method. With the help of sterile micropipette tips **Cannabis Sativa** leaf extract (Hot water) 100μl were poured into the wells. The plates were incubated at 370°C for 24 hours. After incubation, the diameter of the resulting zone of inhibition was measured with the help of Digital Vernier Caliper (Mitutoyo) and the average values were recorded. Each antimicrobial assay was performed three times. Mean values were reported in this report.

**Data Analysis**
All data were measured average value of three replicates and standard error (±). Results were subjected to Microsoft excel 2010.

**Results**
In the present study, the antimicrobial activity of the Hot water extracts and Ethanol extracts against two gram negative and one gram positive bacterial strains and their potential activity were qualitatively and...
quantitatively assessed by the presence or absence of inhibition zones and MIC values.

**Antibacterial activity**
The extracts of the investigated plant species showed antimicrobial activities against all tested bacterial strains. Results of the antimicrobial activity obtained using the well diffusion assay is summarized in Table 1 and figure 1, 2, 3 and 4.

### Table 1. Activity of Hot water and Ethanol extract of Cannabis Sativa leaf against bacterial strains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>bacterial strains</th>
<th>1st replica</th>
<th>2nd replica</th>
<th>3rd replica</th>
<th>Average (±)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</em></td>
<td>25.7mm</td>
<td>24.9mm</td>
<td>25.3mm</td>
<td>25.3mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em></td>
<td>21.9mm</td>
<td>22.2mm</td>
<td>22.5mm</td>
<td>22.2mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>S. aerious</em></td>
<td>11.5mm</td>
<td>10.3mm</td>
<td>9.2mm</td>
<td>10.3mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**
The goal of this research was to find out the antibacterial activity of Cannabis sativa leaf extracts to some selective bacterial strains. The activity of this plant leaf extract is due the presence of phenyl moiety of cannabinoids which act as a good antimicrobial agent (Appendino, *et al.* 2008). The acidic fraction from the ethanolic extract of Cannabis sativa leaf showed activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (Wasim *et al.*, 1999; Radwan *et al.*, 2009). These reports and presence of Cannabinoid in different extract of Cannabis sativa confirm its potential against all selected pathogenic bacterial strains.

In the present study, the antimicrobial activity of the Hot water extracts and Ethanol extracts against three gram negative and one gram positive bacterial strains and their potential activity were qualitatively and quantitatively assessed by the presence or absence of inhibition zones and MIC values.
a great advancement in microbial infection therapies. Therefore, there is needed to develop new antibacterial agents which can satisfy the present demand.

Fig. 3. Activity of Hot water and Ethanol extract of Cannabis Sativa leaf against E.coli strain.

Fig. 4. Activity of Hot water and Ethanol extract of Cannabis Sativa leaf against P.aeroginosa strain.

Conclusion
The minimum inhibitory effect of C. sativa leaf extract is due to certain compounds present in the C.sativa. Further research should be done to identify the compounds responsible for its activity which can be use as medicines to control a wide range of disease in the world.

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Competing interest
The author and co-authors of this manuscript do not have any conflict and competing interest.

References


