International Journal of Engineering, Science and Mathematics
Vol. 11 Issue 03, March 2022,
ISSN: 2320-0294 Impact Factor: 6.765

PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE AND GC-MS ANALYSIS OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANTCOMPOUNDS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

Vipin Kumar Singh[1], Dr. Chandra Prakash Kushwaha[2]
Ph.D. Scholar[1], Professor[2]
Venkateshwara Open University, Arunachal Pradesh[1]
Venkateshwara Open University, Arunachal Pradesh[2]

Abstract

It's crucial to comprehend the mechanics of resistance while developing problem-solving solutions. Salmonella microorganisms acquire or build intrinsic immunity to antibiotics by active efflux of medicines, modification of d2 receptors, and enzymatic damage. Since then, multiple drug interference (MDR) pumps have been identified in a variety of gramme positive and gramme negative harmful bacteria, including Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Enterococcus faecalis, and, more briefly, different blade. These pumps are intelligent enough to recognize and dismissing a multitude of proteinaceous biomolecules from the microorganism and granting rigidity to a range of antibiotics. Since then, it has been noted that some chemical substances, also known as MDR inhibitors or resist modulating molecules, have the capacity to alter the resilience phenotypes in bacterial by collaborating with antibiotics in vitro. A potential solution to the issue of resistant microorganisms is to look for such chemicals that may be used in combination with antibiotics to cure substance illnesses. Because of the great diverse range of plant species found within the biotic, phytochemical constituents of plant extracts stand out as feedback connections of possible resistance changing agents. The global health of people is seriously endangered by drug-resistant microorganisms. Antifungal agents medicines are desperately required since existing antibiotics are rapidly losing their effectiveness. Antimicrobial substances are very useful and may be found in living things. The study's primary goals are to analyse antimicrobial-resistant chemicals from herbal medicines using a GC-MS and ergot alkaloids profiles. The most effective approach for assessing antimicrobial effects is polyphenol sequencing and GC-MS profiling. The issue of resistant microbes may be resolved using the solutions of therapeutic plants. Given that they may be made up of hundreds of distinct chemistries with various methods of action, this concept

might justify the usage of herb essences and extracts in conventional healers, which has been practised for generations. These compounds' combined effects would prevent bacterial adaptability and increase the clinical shelf life using selected plant that are antibacterial.

Keywords*: Antimicrobial resistant Compounds, medicinal plants, GC-MS, Plant extract*

INTRODUCTION

The global danger to human wellbeing posed by antimicrobial agents (AMR) and the unstoppable spread of superbacteria is significant. If this issue is not resolved, the medications we have been using with varied success in the past may no longer be able to protect us from bacterial diseases, returning us to the unsettling also before the age. By 2050, overuse of antibiotics might causes ten millions of deaths yearly, ranking among the country's primary causes of death, so according estimates from the British authorities (IHME, 2020).

The act of destroying or preventing the development of bacteria is referred that throughout this text as "antibacterial activity." Typically, the MIC (minimal inhibitory) measurements for a particular medication are used to represent this activity. The techniques to test microorganism exposure outlined in this article are in compliance with the recommendations of the Bureau of Indian Standards and thus the European Committees on Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) (CLSI). Beta diluted or microtiter plate techniques should be applied to determine the responsiveness of microorganisms in accordance with the EUCAST criteria for the accuracy and repeatability of microbiological tests (EUCAST, 2003).

Utilization of organic materials as antibacterials

Herbal compounds are a broad group of synthetic chemicals with a range of biological events and applications in animals and in humans, cattle ranching, and market. NPs are particles out from carbohydrate metabolites of animals, plants, microorganisms, and fungi. They are not necessary for the production company to survive in a lab setting, but they provide him a distinct edge over rivals in his natural environment (Katz and Baltz,2016). Well over 23,000 novel NPs have been described since advent of antibiotics, which also have proved to be useful tools in the fields of medicine, pesticides, insects, and other fields (Berdy, 2012).

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Plant Origin

Thanks given their huge diversity and established protection for human and animal health, plants are a rich source of polysaccharides with a variety of intriguing features for humans. Since sessile creatures cannot run or protect themselves, evolution has designed their metabolism to create specific chemicals to deal with external provocations and illnesses. About 200,000 industrially important metabolites are included in the Directory of Natural Products, 170,000 of which have distinctive chemical compositions. Flavonoids, sesquiterpenes, and phenol are a few of the families of chemicals that plants may create that have antibacterial properties (Chandra et al., 2017).

Literature Review

Development of resistance to natural products

In the past, pathogens have also been able to evolve some level of resistance to the majority of antifungal agents used throughout medical. However, there is little evidence that bacteria can evolve a defence system over natural compounds (Vadhana et al., 2015). Conversely, several recent research show that bacteria, particularly intestinal bacteria, may acquire varying degrees of susceptibility to plant chemicals (Singh et al., 2013). These findings' underlying reasons for resistance are yet unclear, and there is little available scholarship on the issue.

DISCOVERING NEW BIOACTIVE METABOLITES REGARDING AMR INFECTION

Many approaches are now available that may have a significant influence on the search for novel natural compounds that are resistant to AMR bacteria. Utilizing -omics technology, system pharmacy, synergistic studies, and even in virtual trials are merely a few of these techniques (Baltz et. al, 2016).

Materials and method

Extraction methods

The extraction of plant parts for medical and therapeutic purposes is one of the critical steps that need experience, patience, and extensive knowledge of plant products. Scientifically extraction involves the separation of pharmacologically efficacious plants from other various plant parts using standard traditional and methodical processes. The final extract is used as a therapeutic compound in liquid

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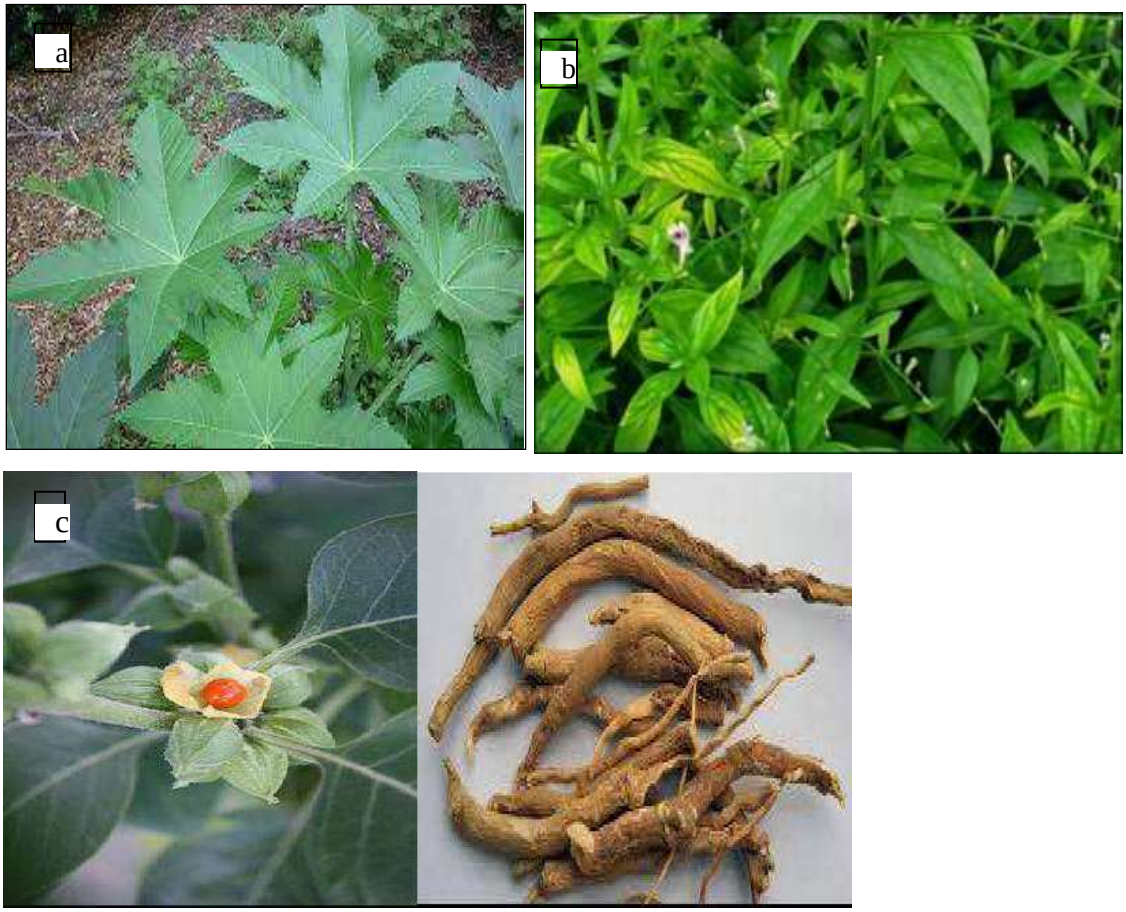
medicines or in the state of powdered products. Thus, the extraction of plant material is an age-old process with different traditions in different nations.

Fig. Photograph of a) Ricinus Communis b) Andrographis Paniculata and c) WithaniaSomnifera - ASHWAGANDHA



QUANTIFICATION OF PHYTOCHEMICALS IN PLANTS

GC-MS is a strong spectrometric method. The preferred method for separating and measuring polyphenols in plant materials is tracking.

STANDARDISATION OF EXTRACTS AND PRE-FORMULATION STUDIES

Today, the plant-primarily based drug treatments are getting used globally as home remedies offer a vast

spectrum of pastime for the reason that ancient instances. However, due to insufficient best requirements, Indian herbal capsules nonetheless have low acceptability within the global market. International agencies, in particular WHO, emphasized on quality requirements of complicated herbal formulations through clinical validation of unmarried raw drugs.

Analysis Of Phytochemicals From The Plant – Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

Plants are endless reservoirs of novel phytochemicals that are of medical and pharmacological significance. Chromatographical techniques have gained much significance in profile of active compounds from both vegetable and – anti sources. A dual instrument called column chromatography spectrum (GC-MS) is applied to examine plant extracts that include a variety of polyphenols. GC-MS is used to assess bioactive molecules ingredients utilised in the veterinarians, esthetic, food, and medicinal sectors.

VIRTUAL SCREENING (VS) METHODS

The advancement of the field of bioinformatics has led to the rapid growth of essential plant and drug research. The development of computational techniques enables Virtual screening (VS) methods to make an extensive effect on the drug discovery system.

Pharmacophore Modeling in Drug Designing

For the current long time, Virtual screening (VS) to an enormous impact on the drug discovery technique due to the fact This is an efficient and cost-effective way to identify lead contaminants. Based entirely upon that spread of information on transcription factors, there are multiple tools and procedures that may be used to do drug candidates (VS) of pharmacological databases. Sequencing (VS) initially employed the ligand - based modelling tool to create lead compounds, but it is now being used for finalizing the design. For processes developed, lead optimization, and comparing and contrasting different types of compounds using ligand - based signatures, compound may be used as questions to retrieve possible leads from structured datasets.

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Phytochemical profile of the extracts of R. communis L. (leaf)

Constituents	Methanol	Ethanol	Acetone	Chloroform
Steroids	+	+	+	+
Triterpenes	+	+	+	+
Sugars	+	+	-	+
Alkaloids	+	+	+	+
Phenolic groups	+	-	+	+
Flavones	+	+	+	-
Saponins	+	-	-	+
Tannins	+	+	+	+
Anthraquinone glycosides	+	+	+	+
Amino acids	+	+	+	+

Table 4.3:States the phytochemical profile of the Ricinus communis, leaf extracts. The symbols + indicates detected, and − shows not detected.

Figure 1: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis of the methanol extract of Ricinus communis L. (leaf) 3,7,11,15-TETRAMETHYLHEXADEC-2 -EN-1-OL is the compound with the highest peak (RT = 26.470)

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Table 4.4: Compounds present in the methanol extracts of Ricinus communis (leaf), GC–MS analysis

Table 2: Phytochemical profile of the extracts of Andrographis paniculata (leaf)

Constituents	Methanol	Ethanol	Acetone	Chloroform
Steroids	+	+	+	+
Triterpenes	+	+	+	+
Sugars	+	+	-	+
Alkaloids	+	+	+	+
Phenolic groups	+	-	+	+
Flavones	+	+	+	-
Saponins	+	-	-	+
Tannins	+	+	+	+
Anthraquinone glycosides	+	+	+	+
Amino acids	+	+	+	+

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Table 4.7 displays the phytochemical profile of the Andrographis paniculata leaf extracts. The symbols + indicates, and − shows not detected.

Figure 2: Examination of something like the methanolic of Leaf extracts primary and secondary using mass spectroscopy analyzer for 1,3,7-TRIMETHYL-3,7-DIHYDRO-1H-PURINE-2,6-DIONE is the compound with the highest peak. RT = 23.150 53

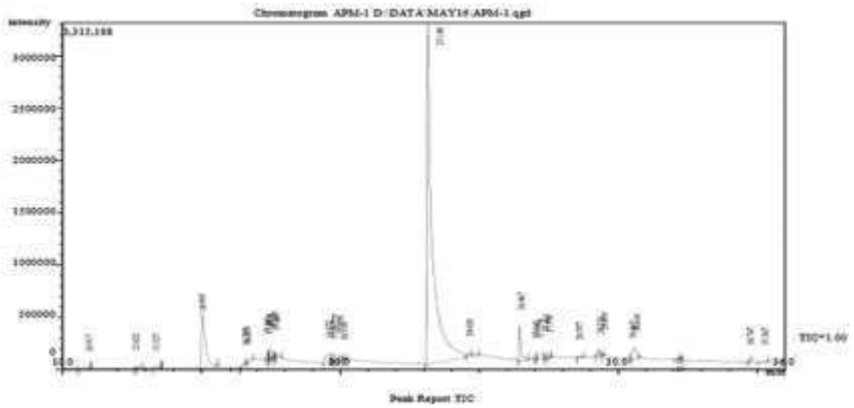

Table 3: Phytochemical profile of the extracts of Withaniasomnifera (root)

Constituents	Methanol	Ethanol	Acetone	Chloroform
Steroids	+	+	+	+
Triterpenes	+	+	+	-
Sugars	+	+	+	+
Alkaloids	-	+	+	+
Phenolic groups	+	+	+	+
Flavones	-	+	+	+
Saponins	+	+	-	+
Tannins	+	+	+	+
Anthraquinone glycosides	-	+	+	+
Amino acids	+	-	+	+

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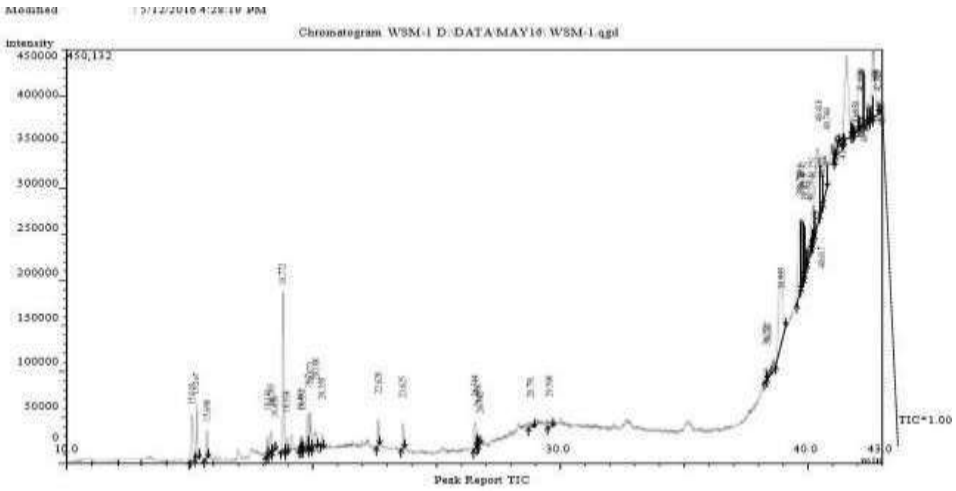
Table 3 shows the phytochemical profile of the Withaniasomnifera roots extracts. The symbols _ + ' indicates, and _ − ' shows not detected.

Figure: 3: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis of the methanol extract of Withaniasomnifera 1,1,4,7, TETRAMETHYL DECA HYDRO-1H-CYCLOPROPA(E)AZULEN-4-OL is the compound with the highest peak



Plants are endless reservoirs of novel phytochemicals that are of medical and pharmacological significance. Still, many classes of phytochemicals remain untouched and unexplored even after vast scientific progression. Right from the history of humans, medicines for deadly diseases have been of plant origin (e.g., Penicillin, Quinine, and so forth). Thus, plants have been a constant companion to a man in time of need. Numerous phytochemicals derived from plant sources have excellent antimicrobial properties and are often used as a drug or a lead to the manufacture of a new drug. Chromatographical techniques have gained much significance in profile of active compounds from both vegetable and – anti sources. A dual instrument called column chromatography spectrum (GC-MS) is applied to examine plant extracts that include a variety of polyphenols. GC-MS is used to assess bioactive molecules ingredients utilised in the veterinarians, esthetic, food, and medicinal sectors (Gomathi et al., 2015).

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Despite the general belief that it is difficult to design immunity to extensive plant extracts, several investigations support the alternative stance. It has been shown that the efficacy of several antibiotic extracts being used treat enterobacteria isolated from animals from different settings in China has decreased. The variety and shifting milieu that have influenced the isolates gathered and employed in the experiment, according to the scientists, are to blame for this susceptibility. They hypothesise that geckos' direct exposure to plant species might just have triggered a process of selection in their bacterial population, leading to strains that are more impervious to plant-based chemicals. There is no discussion of potential antibacterial drugs.

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