***In-vitro* antibacterial and Antifungal Activities of *Warbugia. ugadensis, Prunus africana*, and *Albizia gummifera* from Mt Kenya and Elgon Regions in Kenya**

**Abstract**

Fungal and bacterial infections pose a major global public health challenge due to rising antimicrobial resistance. Over 50% of hospital infections now involve pathogens resistant to multiple drugs, contributing to higher death rates, longer patient illness, and increased/prolonged hospital stays. While computational approaches such as molecular modeling and combinatorial chemistry have aided drug discovery efforts, such routes often face challenges in cost and feasibility. Exploration of medicinal plants' phytochemical properties provides one avenue for developing new treatment options outside the traditional drug development process to address the intensifying antimicrobial resistance crisis. The plant materials were sequentially extracted using hexane, dichloromethane (DCM), ethyl acetate, and methanol (MeOH). The disk diffusion method evaluated the antimicrobial activity of *W. ugadensis*, *P. africana,* and *A. gummifera* against *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, and *C. albicans*. The study qualitatively and quantitatively assessed antibacterial and antifungal activities by observing inhibition zones and determining minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values. Preliminary disk diffusion screening revealed that *W. ugadensis* DCM extract exhibited the strongest antimicrobial activity against *C. albicans*, *E. coli,* and *S. aureus*, with mean inhibition zones of 21.0, 10.3, and 15.7mm respectively. MIC analyses with 96-well microtitre plate assays confirmed *S. aureus* as the most susceptible and *E. coli* as the least vulnerable to the extracts. Tukey’s Multiple Comparison Test (P < 0.05) demonstrated significant differences in antimicrobial activity among *A. gummifera, W. ugandensis*, *and P. africana*. The inhibition of the various plant extracts against the tested microorganisms indicates that further study could reveal their potential use in treating infections caused by these microorganisms. Additional research is required to fully elucidate their therapeutic potential and explore practical applications for combating microbial infections.

**Keywords**: *Warbugia ugandensis, Prunus africana, Albizia gummifera*

**Introduction**

Globally, fungal and bacterial infections are the leading causes of illness and death largely due to the rise of drug-resistant microorganisms (Asmerom *et al*., 2020). The World Health Organization (WHO, 2019) estimates that by 2030, drug-resistant microorganisms will be the primary cause of hospital-acquired infections and other infectious diseases. Currently; resistant microorganisms account for more than half of nosocomial infections leading to higher mortality, morbidity, and poorer clinical outcomes. This has also significantly increased healthcare costs due to extended hospital stays and frequent readmissions. (Gupta and Birdi 2017).

For centuries, people have utilized medicinal plants for their therapeutic properties, with traditional healers leveraging natural compounds to treat various ailments. Recent studies indicate that a significant portion of the global population now relies on medicinal plants as a treatment (Ekor, 2014). This highlights plants as an alternative source of active medicinal compounds. The discovery of antimicrobial compounds with activity against drug-resistant bacteria and fungi has sparked scientific interest in exploring medicinal plants as a source of novel medicines and therapies (Vaou, 2021).

*Warbugia Ugandensis* (Canellaceae) is a growing evergreen tree between 4.5m and 35m tall. Traditional healers have used the leaves and stem bark to treat ailments such as fever, stomach pain, coughs, colds, and constipation (Maroyi, 2014). Scientific studies have shown that *Warbugia Ugandensis* possesses antileishmania, antifungal, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities (Frum *et al*.,2006; Ng’ang’a *et al*., 2009). Phytochemical tests in laboratories revealed the presence of flavonoids, sugar alcohols, phenolics, alkaloids, fatty acid derivatives, and terpenoids. *Prunus Africana* (Rosaceae) grows over 40m tall with open branches. Healers use various parts of the plant to treat prostate cancer, chest pain, fevers, mental illness, hypertension, malaria, infertility, and kidney disease (Steenkamp, 2003; Jimu, 2011; Komakech *et al*., 2019). Pharmacological investigations indicate it has antiviral, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer properties, containing pentacyclic triterpenoids like ursolic and oleanolic acids (Nyamai *et al*., 2015). *Albizia gummifera* (Mimosaceae) is a flat umbrella-like crown tree with a smooth grey bark that grows up to 25m in height. It thrives in humid and sub-humid areas, forest edges, and riverine forests. Traditionally, people have used it to treat gastric pain, sleep disorders, malaria, and diarrhoea (Thuo *et al*., 2017). Studies have shown that *Albizia gummifera* exhibits antiviral, antimalarial, antitumor, and antiplatelet aggregation activities (Kokila *et al*, 2013). It contains alkaloids, saponins, terpenes, and flavonoids (Thuo *et al*., 2017). This study investigates the phytochemicals and the *in-vitro* antibacterial and antifungal activities of these plants against two bacterial strains (*Staphylococus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*) and one fungal strain (*Candida albicans*).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Plant collection and Identification**

The stem barks of these plants were sourced from Chesikaki, Sirisia, Makhonge, and various areas around the slopes of Mt Elgon in Bungoma County as well as the Mt Kenya region in Tharaka Nithi and Meru counties. Botanical identification performed at the National Museum, and voucher specimens (AWW-JKUATBH/Ag/006/2022, AWW-JKUATBH/Pa/007/2022, and AWW-JKUATBH/Wu/008/2022) kept in the Department of Plant Sciences at Kenyatta University.

**Crude extract preparation and sequential solvent-solvent partitioning**

The stem barks were cut into small pieces and air-dried at room temperature for three weeks. The dried samples then ground using an electric mill for extraction. Sample preparation and extraction followed the procedure described by Otieno (2016) with slight modifications. The ground powder weighed, soaked in methanol, and allowed to stand for 48 hours with intermittent shaking. The mixture filtered through Whatman No. 1 paper using a Buchner funnel and concentrated with a Buchi Rotavapor R-200 to obtain the crude extract. Solvent-solvent partitioning of the crude extract performed using n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and dichloromethane in the order of increasing polarity. The fractions were stored at 4°C for further use.

**Phytochemical Analysis**

Phytochemical screening of the methanol extracts was performed qualitatively using standard procedures as described by Opinde (2018), Talmale (2014), and Siddiqui *et al* (2009). Each plant extract analyzed for saponins, alkaloids, terpenoids, tannins, flavonoids, phenols, and glycosides.

**Test microorganisms**

The organisms used for the antimicrobial activity tests were *S. aureus* ATCC 25923 (Gram-positive), *E. coli* ATTC 110 25922 (Gram-negative), and *C. albicans* ATTC 10231 (yeast). These were obtained from the Microbiology laboratory at Kenyatta University’s Department of Microbiology.

**Preparation of Extracts for Antimicrobial Activity**

Extracts for bioassay analysis were prepared following a procedure outlined by Otieno (2016). For each sample, 0.5 grams of extract was transferred to pre-labeled sterile universal bottles. 1 mL of 5% dimethyl sulfoxide (Sigma-Aldrich) added to each bottle and agitated using a mechanical vortex mixer. The concentration of each extract standardized to 500 mg/mL by dissolving 500 mg in 1 mL of the 5% dimethyl sulfoxide.

**Preparation of Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test Discs**

Whatman No. 1 filter paper was punched into 6 mm diameter paper discs, which were placed in universal bottles and sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 minutes. The discs were then impregnated with 500 mg/mL stock solutions of *W. ugadensis*, *A. gummifera*, and *P. africana* by adding 20 μl of each extract using a micropipette. After absorbing the extracts, the discs were air-dried in petri dishes for 30 minutes. These were subsequently used to assess antimicrobial activity against *S. aureus*, *E. coli,* and *C. albicans*.

**Media and Plates Preparation**

Susceptibility testing was conducted using Mueller-Hinton Agar and Potato Dextrose Agar, prepared according to a procedure described by Opinde, (2018). Mueller-Hinton Agar was prepared by dissolving 38 grams of agar in distilled water, while 39 grams of PDA powder was used for Potato Dextrose Agar. Both media were sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 minutes and cooled to room temperature before pouring into Petri dishes, which were stored at 2-8°C until needed for testing

**Preparation of Inoculum Suspensions**

Inoculum suspensions of *E. coli*, *S. aureus,* and *C. albicans* were prepared using the direct colony method. (Lalitha, 2004, Abuto *et al*., 2016). The bacterial strains were cultured on Mueller-Hinton Agar (MHA) plates, while the fungal pathogen was cultured in Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) plates. Selected colonies were suspended in 0.85% saline (NaCl) and standardized to a 0.5 McFarland turbidity. All preparations were performed under sterile conditions and compared them to McFarland standards to ensure appropriate concentrations before testing.

**Antibacterial and antifungal Analyses of plant extracts**

Antibacterial and antifungal activity tests were conducted using the disk diffusion method (Kirby-Bauer) as described by Otieno, (2016) with slight modification. The antimicrobial effects of the plant extracts on the test organisms were compared with standard drug discs: chloramphenicol (30 mcg) for bacteria and fluconazole (25 mcg) discs for fungi with DMSO as the negative control. For antibacterial efficacy testing, Mueller-Hinton agar plates were inoculated with *S. aureus* and *E. coli*, and sterile paper disks saturated with the plant extracts, ciprofloxacin, or DMSO were placed on the plates. The plates incubated at 37°C for 24 hours before measuring any inhibition zones. Similarly, the antifungal activity performed on Potato Dextrose Agar Plates inoculated with *C. albicans*. Sterile paper discs containing the plant extracts, and controls (fluconazole and DMSO) then placed on the plates, then subsequently incubated at 37°C for 48 hours. Any inhibition zones observed were measured.

**Minimum Inhibitory Concentration Analysis of Active Extracts**

Before performing minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) assays, extracts were serially diluted in two-fold. Using a micropipette, 0.1mL of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) dispensed into all wells of a 96-well microtiter plate. An initial 0.1mL of 0.5g/mL extract was transferred to the first well and mixed thoroughly, yielding a 1:1 concentration. Subsequently, 0.1mL from the first well moved to the second well containing 0.1mL DMSO. The process continued across the plate, halving concentrations with each successive well. The final 0.1mL from the last well discarded, ensuring uniform volumes. Serial dilutions, ranging from 1:1 to 1:256 were prepared for *S. aureus, E. coli*, and *C. albicans* following a procedure described by Reller *et al*., (2009). Sterile paper disks impregnated with 20μL of the diluted extracts were placed on Muller Hinton agar and PDA plates using sterile forceps. The plates then incubated at 37°C; 24 hours for *S. aureus* and *E. coli*, and 48 hours for *C. albicans*. Zones of inhibition were measured, and MIC values were determined by correlating the minimum inhibition zone diameters with the lowest concentration showing no visible microbial growth (Abuto *et.al,* 2016).

**Statistical analysis**

The antibacterial and antifungal activities of the stem hexane stem bark extract of *P. Africana*, *A. gummifera* and *W. ugadensis* were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to obtain descriptive statistics, summarized as mean ± SEM. Data analysis was performed using Minitab version 17.0 of the (Minitab Inc., 2017), ANOVA, followed by Tukey’s post hoc test, used for means separation. A 95% confidence level and statistical significance of p≤0.05 were applied. All quantitative and qualitative data presented in tables.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Percentage Yield of Crude Extracts**

The stem bark extraction results for*W. ugadensis, A. gummifera* and *P. africana* are in Table 1. The *W. ugandensis* methanol extract demonstrated the highest recovery and yield at 126.3 grams (42.1%). The *A. gummifera* methanol extract yielded 123.11 grams (41.04%). *P. africana* had the lowest recovery 17.25 grams (5.75%).

**Table 1: Yield and Percentage Yield of Crude methanol extracts**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Plant (weight in grams) | Crude methanol extracts obtained (% Yield) |
| *W. ugadensis* (300g) | 126.30g (42.1%) |
| *A. gummifera* (300g) | 123.11g (41.04%) |
| *P. africana* (300g) | 17.25g (5.75%) |

**Phytochemical Screening.**

The results (Table 2) show that the plants contained all the tested phytochemicals, except *P. africana* which was negative for glycosides. These phytochemicals probably contributed to their antibacterial activity consistent with previous studies.

**Table 2: Phytochemical results**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Methanolic extract | Sap | Flav | Terp | Tan | Alka | Phen | Glyco |
| *W.ugadensis* | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve |
| *P. Africana* | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | -ve |
| *A. gummifera* | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve | +ve |

**Key:** Sap-Saponin, Flav-Flavonoid, Terp-Terpenoid, Tan-Tannins, Alka- Alkanoids, Phen- Phenols, Glyco- Glycosides.

**Bioassay results**

The potential antimicrobial activity of the plant extracts against *E. coli, S. aureus*, and *C. albicans* was assessedusing the disc diffusion method. Testing was performed in triplicate to generate reliable and reproducible data. Results for *W. ugadensis, P. africana, and A. gummifera* are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Antimicrobial activity and MIC(50) of *W. ugadensis, P. africana, and A. gummifera* extracts against selected pathogens.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Plant extract** | | **Inhibition zones mm ± SEMean and (MIC)mg/mL** | | |
| ***S. aureus*** | ***E. coli*** | ***C. albicans*** |
| *Warbugia ugadensis* | Methanol | 11.000c **±**0.577  (500) | 6.000c **±** 0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 |
| Ethyl acetate | 6.000d **±**0.000 | 6.000c **±** 0.000 | 6.000c **±** 0.000 |
| DCM | 15.667a **±**0.333  (31.25) | 10.000a **±**0.577  (250) | 26.000a**±**0.577  (125) |
| Hexane | 12.000ab**±**1.000  (500) | 7.000b**±**0.000  **(-)** | 21.333b**±**0.577  (250) |
|  | | | | |
| *Prunus africana* | Methanol | 15.333a**±**0.333  (62.5) | 6.000c**±**0.000  (-) | 6.000c**±**0.000  (-) |
| Ethyl acetate | 14.667a**±**0.333  (250) | 6.000c**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 |
| DCM | 6.000d**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 |
| Hexane | 6.000d**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 |
|  | | | | |
| *Albizia gummifera* | Methanol | 11.667bc**±**0.333  (32.25) | 6.000c**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±** 0.000 |
| Ethyl acetate | 12.333bc**±** 0.333  (32.25) | 6.000c**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 |
| DCM | 6.333d**±** 0.33  (-) | 6.000c**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 |
| Hexane | 13.667ab**±**0.333  (31.25) | 6.667bc**±**0.333 | 6.000c**±**0.000 |
| Negative control (5% DMSO) | | 6.000d**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 | 6.000c**±**0.000 |

***Key****:*

* Values are expressed as Mean ±SEM
* Inhibition zones measured in millimeters, including the 6mm diameter.
* Means in the same column with different superscripts are significantly different (P<0.05), as determined by one-way ANOVA and Tukey HSD test.

It is observed from Table 3 that the *Warbugia ugadensis* dichloromethane (DCM) extract exhibited activity against all the tested strains, with the highest zone of inhibition of 26mm recorded against *C. albicans*. This is consistent with previous research by Otieno (2016), who reported that DCM extracts generally displayed greater potency than methanolic extracts, regardless of the plant part analyzed. The hexane extract was active against *S. aureus* and the fungus *C. albicans* but did not demonstrate any activity against other tested strains. *S. aureus* was more susceptible to the extracts, with the highest activity observed in the W. ugandensis DCM extract which had a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value of 32.15mg/mL. *E. coli was* the least susceptible. The DCM and hexane extracts showed greater differences in antibacterial activity than the MeOH extract. The DCM and hexane extracts have more pronounced antibacterial activity compared to the methanol extract, likely due to differences in the antimicrobial compounds extracted. These findings suggest that DCM and hexane are effective solvents for extracting non-polar bioactive compounds from *W.* *ugadensis*, making them valuable for antimicrobial research targeting terpenoids and related constituents (Tiwari *et al*. 2011).

The extracts of *P. africana* demonstrated antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* (Table 3). Methanol and ethyl acetate extracts exhibited significant activity against the gram-positive bacteria *S. aureus* (P<0.05). The methanol extract showed the highest potency, with a mean zone diameter of 15.3mm and a MIC value of 31.25mg/mL. The negative control showed results comparable to the dichloromethane (DCM) and hexane extracts (P>0.05). No activity observed against the gram-negative bacterium *E. coli* or the yeast *C. albicans* for any of the tested extracts. These findings align with previous research by Bii *et al*., (2010) and Madivoli *et al*., (2018). The observed antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* in methanol (MeOH) and ethyl acetate extracts could be attributed to bioactive compounds known for their antimicrobial properties, such as flavonoids, alkaloids, or phenolic compounds. The lack of activity against *E. coli* and *C. albicans* suggests that these extracts' bioactive compounds are ineffective against these microorganisms.

*A. gummifera* extracts demonstrated antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* except for the DCM extract (Table 3). The hexane extract exhibited the highest activity, with a mean zone of inhibition of 13.7mm against *S. aureus* and a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value of 31.25mg/ml. Additionally, the hexane extract also showed antibacterial activity against the gram-negative bacterium *E. coli* (P<0.05). However, no activity was observed against the fungus *C. albicans* (P>0.05). The methanol, ethyl acetate, and hexane extracts of *A. gummifera* were more effective against *S. aureus* with the hexane extract also inhibiting *E. coli* to a minor extent. These results are consistent with those reported by Yitbarek (2009) but contrast with Tesfamaryam *et al*. (2015), who observed that *E. coli* was highly sensitive to the methanol extract of *A. gummifera*. The differences in antibacterial activity among the extracts is attributed to variations in their chemical compositions with each solvent extracting bioactive compounds with differing potencies against *S. aureus* and possibly contributing to the observed activity against *E. coli.*

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Conclusions:**

Several selected plant stem bark extracts exhibited antimicrobial activity against the tested microorganisms. The antibacterial and antifungal activities of the selected plants are attributed to the presence of the important bioactive compounds present in the plants. The plant's antibacterial activity could be due to the synergistic effect of multiple compounds. These findings provide a scientific justification for the traditional use of these plants in the treatment of various diseases affecting human beings. The research therefore contributes to the scientific understanding of plant-based medicine The results also suggest the potential for developing novel antimicrobial treatments.

**Recommendations:**

Further research is needed to fully explore their therapeutic potential and practical applications, including investigating synergistic effects when combined with conventional antibiotics or antifungal agents. The study bridges the gap between traditional knowledge and contemporary research, contributing to sustainable healthcare solutions rooted in Kenya’s botanical heritage.

**Data Availability**:

The data that underlies this study are presented and accessible within this article.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare no conflicting interest that could potentially influence the objectivity or impartiality of the research.

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