

Determination of Phenolic Compounds with Antimicrobial Activity of *Byrsonima Crassifolia* and *Inga Edulis* Leaves Extracts

Determinação de Compostos Fenólicos com Atividade Antimicrobiana dos Extratos de Folhas de *Byrsonima Crassifolia* e de *Inga Edulis*

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Abstract

The aim of this work was to determine the compounds with antimicrobial capacity from crude extracts and leaf fractions of *Byrsonima crassifolia* and *Inga edulis*. A solid-liquid extraction was performed using three solvent systems (acetate, methanol and methanol: water). The extracts and fractions were submitted to antimicrobial susceptibility tests for Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria by disk diffusion and Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) methods. A solid phase extraction (SPE) was performed to identify phenolic compounds for pre-concentration and pre-purification of the extracts and fractions that presented antimicrobial potential. The methanolic fraction was able to extract the highest total phenolic content and also presented the largest halos in the disk diffusion test. The minimum inhibitory concentration ranged from 125 to 500 µg/ml mL⁻¹ and from 12.5 to 200 µg/ml mL⁻¹ for Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, respectively. After SPE, the crude extracts and fractions showed inhibition halos against all the microorganisms tested at a lower concentration when compared to the standardized antibiotics. Gallic acid, ferric acid, myricetin and quercetin showed antimicrobial activity when tested alone. Gallic acid, catechin, epicatechin, ferulic acid, quercetin, and other 4 major compounds were identified and quantified for *Byrsonima crassifolia* and 3 compounds for *Inga edulis*.

Keywords: Vegetable Matrices. Antibiotics. Bioactive Compounds. Liquid Chromatography.

Resumo

O objetivo do presente estudo foi determinar compostos com capacidade antimicrobiana de extratos brutos e frações de folhas de *Byrsonima crassifolia* e de *Inga edulis*. Foi realizado uma extração sólido-líquido utilizando três sistemas de solventes (acetato, metanol e metanol: água). Os extratos e frações foram submetidos aos testes de suscetibilidade antimicrobiana para bactérias Gram-negativas e Gram-positivas através dos métodos de disco-difusão e Concentração Inibitória Mínima-CIM. Para identificação dos compostos fenólicos foi realizada Extração em Fase Sólida (SPE), para pré-concentração e pré-purificação dos extratos e frações que apresentaram potencial antimicrobiano. A fração metanólica conseguiu extrair maior conteúdo de fenólicos totais, e apresentou os maiores halos no teste de disco-difusão. A concentração inibitória mínima variou de 125 a 500 µgES mL⁻¹ e de 12,5 a 200 µgES mL⁻¹ para bactérias Gram-negativas e Gram-positivas, respectivamente. Após SPE, os extratos brutos e frações apresentaram halos de inibição frente a todos os micro-organismos testados em uma concentração menor que a dos antibióticos padronizados. O ácido gálico, ácido ferrúlico, miricetina e quercetina apresentaram atividade antimicrobiana quando testados isoladamente. Foram identificados e quantificados nos extratos brutos e frações ácido gálico, catequina, epicatequina, ácido ferrúlico, quercetina, além de outros 4 compostos majoritários para *Byrsonima crassifolia* e 3 compostos para *Inga edulis*.

Palavras-chave: Matrizes Vegetais. Antibióticos. Compostos Bioativos. Cromatografia Líquida.

1 Introduction

The appearance of resistant antibiotic microorganisms has increased and caused economic losses in the food industry and global health systems; besides it puts at risk the consumers health due to the adaptive capacity that these microorganisms have acquired over the years with abusive use of antibiotic in the treatment of people and animals. The disorderly and excessive use of antibiotics, in addition to becoming a public health problem, increases the costs of treatments and the patients' prolonged hospitalization, increasing the rates of morbidity and mortality (LOUREIRO *et al.*, 2016; XIONG *et al.*, 2018).

According to Faruque *et al.* (2019), it is important to find

new agents with antimicrobial potential, which is an essential strategy in the objective of reducing disease loads caused by microorganisms. Natural extracts have been used to increase shelf life and improve the food sensory characteristics. These extracts and/or their active principles have shown antibacterial activity, in laboratory studies (YOSSA *et al.*, 2010; IVANOVIC *et al.*, 2012).

The Amazon region stands out for its biodiversity, with vegetable matrices that are used by native communities in the most varied forms, such as teas, infusions, baths, or mixtures of parts of these plants, in the treatment of many infections (RODRIGUES *et al.*, 2014). The study of these Amazonian plants and their bioactive compounds can contribute to the discovery of new antimicrobial compounds, thus helping the

region technological growth. Initial research has demonstrated the potential of bioactive compounds in relation to the biological activities from *Byrsonima crassifolia* and *Inga edulis* leaves (POMPEU *et al.*, 2012; TAUCHEN *et al.*, 2016; RODRIGUES *et al.*, 2018; SOBRINHO *et al.*, 2020).

Thus, the present study aimed at determining the main phenolic compounds responsible for the antimicrobial activity from murucizeiro (*Byrsonima crassifolia*) and ingazeiro (*Inga edulis*) leaves.

2 Material and Methods

2.1 Raw material

The *Byrsonima crassifolia* and *Inga edulis* leaf samples were collected in the city of Bonito, State of Pará, Brazil (01°21'45" S and 47°18'21" W). Taxonomic identification was performed by comparing exsiccates deposited in the herbarium database of Emilio Goeldi museum herbarium, which the registration number is 220955 for *Byrsonima crassifolia* and 220956 for *Inga edulis*.

2.2 Strains of microorganisms used

The microorganisms used were ATCC (American Type Culture Collection) standard strains from the National Institute of Quality Control in Health (INCQS) of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ). The microorganisms used in this work were Gram-negative bacteria: *Salmonella Typhimurium* INCQS 00150 (ATCC 14028) and *Escherichia coli* INCQS 00033 (ATCC 25922); Gram-positive bacteria: *Staphylococcus aureus* INCQS 00039 (ATCC 6538) and *Enterococcus faecalis* INCQS 00234 (ATCC 2912).

A confirmation test of the bacterial microbial species and the antibiotics susceptibility profile was carried out (from the previous sensitivity profile data, the antibiotic choices were used as a positive control for each microbial strain), by the automated method using ID cards Vitek 2® ID (bioMérieux), according to the manufacturer's instructions. From the susceptibility profile, an antibiotic, in which the bacterial species was resistant, was chosen as a positive control for the resistance phenotype.

2.3 Vegetable extracts obtaining

The leaf samples were sent to the Center of Valorization of Bioactive Compounds of the Amazon-CVACBA (UFPA) and submitted to manual selection, washing with running water, drying in an oven with air circulation (60°C for 8 hours) and ground (5 mm particle size). Then, the samples were put into plastic containers and stored (± 4 °C), until experiments use.

A solid-liquid extraction process was performed using three sequential solvent systems: ethyl acetate, methanol and methanol and water (1:1 v: v) (POMPEU; SILVA; ROGEZ, 2009). A one-hour double extraction was performed for each solvent at a temperature of 28 °C, at a ratio of 1:6 (mass: volume) of dry grinded leaf for solvent.

The crude extract was obtained by joining equal volumes of the three fractions. All of them were concentrated in rotary evaporator.

2.4 Total phenolics determination

The total phenolics content was determined by the Folin-Ciocalteu method, expressed in milligrams of quercetin equivalents per gram of dry extract (mgEQ gDE⁻¹) (SINGLETON; ORTHOFER; LAMUELA-RAVENTOS, 1999).

2.5 Antimicrobial susceptibility testing: Disk diffusion method

The crude extracts and fractions from vegetable matrices were standardized to a concentration of 200 µgEQ mL⁻¹ of dry extract diluted in ultrapure water. The antimicrobial activity was evaluated by agar-diffusion method (CLSI, 2020).

The bacterial suspensions were cultured for 18 hours at 36°C in Mueller-Hinton broth. Subsequently a new inoculation was performed under the same conditions but incubated only for 6 hours (for use of the recent inoculum). The concentration of the bacterial suspension was adjusted to a scale of 0.5 McFarland (1.5 x 10⁸ CFU mL⁻¹) and with the aid of sterile swab, the bacterial inoculum was evenly distributed on the Mueller-Hinton agar surface. The disks (6 µg of filter paper prepared in the laboratory) were uniformly distributed on the agar surface, using tweezers, and impregnated with 10 µL (2 µgEQ- micrograms of quercetin equivalents) and 20 µL (4 µgEQ-micrograms of quercetin equivalents) of the extracts and fractions of each plant matrix.

For Gram-negative bacteria, ampicillin (10 µg) and Gram-positive vancomycin (30 µg) were used as controls for the phenotype. The plates were incubated at 36 °C for 18-24 hours and the inhibition halos formed were evaluated. Only the extracts and fractions that presented the halos with diameters ≥ 8 mm were considered with antimicrobial activity (FIGUEIREDO; SÁBER, 2016).

An evaluation of the antimicrobial activity of the total phenolics was performed in an isolated and in a synergy form (mixture), using 20 µL (2 g of compound per disk), as well as the analysis by disk diffusion of the crude extracts and fractions of the vegetable matrices, after a cleaning process using Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) cartridges, using 20 µL/disk. The total phenolics concentrations after SPE impregnated on disks were: 10 µg gES⁻¹, 12.9 µg gES⁻¹ and 12.2 µg gES⁻¹ per disk of crude extract, methanol fraction and methanol: water fraction, respectively, for *Byrsonima crassifolia* and 9 µg gES⁻¹, 12.2 µg gES⁻¹ and 8 µg gES⁻¹ per disk of crude extract, methanolic fraction and methanol: water fraction, respectively for *Inga edulis*.

2.6 Minimum inhibitory concentration determination (MIC)

The determination of the minimum inhibitory concentration

was performed by the broth microdilution method, using a 96-well U-bottom plate containing 100 µL of Mueller-Hinton broth (CLSI, 2020).

Successive dilutions of the crude extracts and fractions from the two vegetables matrices were performed in order to obtain dilutions in the concentrations between 1.56 and 200 µg mL⁻¹, for Gram-negative bacteria and between 3.90 and 500 µg mL⁻¹, for tests with Gram-positive bacteria. Then, 100 µL of each dilution was added to the corresponding wells. Subsequently, 100 µL of the bacterial suspension adjusted to the 0.5 scale of McFarland (1.5 x 10⁸ CFU mL⁻¹) was added to the wells. The microplates were incubated at 36 °C, for 24 hours, and the analyzes were performed in triplicate.

After the incubation time, 10 µL of resazurin (0.1 mg mL⁻¹) was added to the wells for the microbial growth observation, and in the 4 to 6 hour period it was observed if there was staining change. Blue staining indicates absence of microbial growth and red/pink one indicates the presence of viable bacterial cells in growth. Wells were reserved where the test controls were performed: the medium sterility control, the inoculum control, the extract control and the resazurin indicator control. Levels of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration were classified as follows: inactive potential (> 100 µg mL⁻¹), low potential (between 550 and 100 µg mL⁻¹), moderate active potential (between 100 and 500 µg mL⁻¹) and active potential (<100 µg mL⁻¹).

2.7 Total phenolics identification and quantification

The crude extracts and fractions (4 µgEQ-micrograms of quercetin equivalents) which had positive results in the antimicrobial activity evaluation (halos ≥ 8 mm) were submitted to cleaning, using Strata C18-E SPE cartridge (Phenomenex) 55 µm, 200mg 3mL⁻¹, according to Dias, Souza e Rogez (2010). The SPE cartridges were preconditioned with 10 mL of methanol containing 1% of formic acid, then 200 µL of the crude extract and fractions were added to 800 µL of ultrapure water. Cleaning was performed with 5 mL of ultrapure water, and the final elution was performed with 100% methanol. The sample was dried, weighed and resuspended in 5 mL of 40% methanol with 1% of formic acid.

For the chromatographic analyzes, a UHPLC *Thermo Scientific* (USA) system equipped with a quaternary pump (LPG-3400RS) and automatic injector (WPS-3000SL Analytical) was used, using as detector a diode arrangement system (DAD-3000) (Chromoleon 7.1 SR2), flow cell (Standard Analytical) and Kinetex C18 column 2.6µm, 100x4.6 mm (Phenomenex). 20 µL of the sample was injected, filtered on 0.45 µm porosity PVDF filters and the mobile phases were ultrapure water with 1% of formic acid (solution A) and acetonitrile with 1% of formic acid (solution B). These were prepared and filtered with nylon membranes (0.22 µm porosity) and submitted to ultrasonic bath for 15 minutes. The following gradient was used: 3% B (0 to 13 minutes); 16% B (18 minutes); 16% B (24 minutes); 19% B (24.5

minutes); 22% B (26 minutes); 36% B (27 minutes); 36% B (34 minutes); 90% B (39 minutes); 90% B (40 minutes); 3% B (43 minutes) according to the methodology of Dias, Souza and Rogez (2010).

The compounds identification and quantification in the matrices were performed by the comparisons of retention times and area formed with the standards used. The choice of the major peaks was also performed, that were not identified by the standards used, which were quantified through the formed area and related to a possible class of phenolic compounds. The results were expressed in mgEM gES⁻¹ (milligrams of myricetin equivalents per gram of dry extract) to *Byrsonima crassifolia* and in mgEQ gDE⁻¹ (milligrams of quercetin equivalents per gram of dry extract) to *Inga edulis*.

2.8 Statistical analysis

The results of the means obtained in the antimicrobial activity analysis were submitted to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's test at the significance level of 5% with the aid of the program Statistica® version 7.0.

3 Results and Discussion

The *Byrsonima crassifolia* presented higher total phenolic content than *Inga edulis* (Table 1). It was observed that the polar, methanol and methanol: water fractions were able to extract higher concentrations of total phenolics. The literature reports that alcoholic extracts present higher levels of total phenolics, with ethanol and methanol as the best extractors compared to less polar and pure solvents (KUMAR *et al.*, 2018; SOBRINHO *et al.*, 2020).

Table 1 - Total phenolics of the crude extract and leaf fractions of muruci (*Byrsonima crassifolia*) and Ingá (*Inga edulis*)

Extract/ Fractions	Total phenolics (mg EQ gDE ⁻¹)	
	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	<i>Inga edulis</i>
C.E	124.39±4.11	59.49±2.55
E.A.F	43.54±2.21	35.26±2.12
M.F	341.47±5.10	183.65±7.20
F.M:A	210.80±1.56	163.92±2.88

C.E= Crude extract. E.A.F = Ethyl acetate fraction. M.F = Methanol fraction. M:W.F = Methanol:water fraction; mg EQ gDE⁻¹= (milligrams of quercetin equivalents per gram of dry extract).

Source: Sobrinho *et al.* (2020).

The results presented in table 1, were shared with the work of Sobrinho *et al.* (2020), who used the same samples. The apolar fraction (ethyl acetate) was the one that extracted the least amount of total phenolics. A satisfactory method has not been developed yet for extracting all or a specific class of total phenolics present in vegetable matrices, as the solubility of these varies according to the solvent polarity, degree of polymerization and its interactions with other constituents of the matrix (ANGELO; JORGE, 2007; DUTRA *et al.*, 2016). The literature reports lower values than those found in the present work when studying the total phenolics extraction in methanolic fraction, with values corresponding to 254.7 mg

GAE.100g⁻¹ DM (milligrams of gallic acid per 100 grams of dry matter), for *Byrsonima crassifolia*; and 6.4 mg GAE.g⁻¹ DE (milligrams of gallic acid per grams of dry extract), for methanolic extracts of *Inga edulis* (SOUZA *et al.*, 2007; GORDON *et al.*, 2011).

In order to evaluate the bacterial growth inhibition, the crude extracts and fractions were standardized at two concentrations: 2 and 4 µg EQ/disk. The highest inhibition halos were observed in the disks with the highest concentration (4 µg) in impregnated

quercetin equivalents, since these values differed statistically ($p < 0.5$) from the disks with lower concentration (Table 2). The methanol fraction presented the highest inhibition halos, followed by the hydrometanic fraction and crude extract, that may be related to higher potential of the bioactive compounds in the respective fractions. The ethyl acetate fraction did not show inhibition halos in the parameters used in this study, because its apolar characteristic extracted total phenolics that did not present inhibition for the tested microorganisms.

Table 2 - Inhibition halos diameter obtained for the crude extract and fractions of *Byrsonima crassifolia* and *Inga edulis*

Microorganisms	µg EQ/disk	Crude extract and fractions/Inhibition halos (mm)				Controls (mm)	
		C.E	E.A.F	M.F	M:W.F	AMP	VAN
<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	2	6.89±0.1 ^{cb}	N.A	10.95±0.2 ^{ab}	9.33±0.3 ^{bb}	18.60±0.1
		4	9.13±0.1 ^{ca}	N.A	13.02±0.1 ^{aa}	12.00±0.2 ^{ba}	
	<i>E. coli</i>	2	6.00±0.4 ^{cb}	N.A	10.21±0.4 ^{ab}	8.27±0.1 ^{bb}	15.22±0.1
		4	7.35±0.2 ^{ca}	N.A	14.00±0.2 ^{aa}	11.00±0.2 ^{ba}	
	<i>S. aureus</i>	2	10.81±0.2 ^{bb}	N.A	12.75±0.4 ^{ab}	7.30±0.3 ^{cb}	17.14±0.1
		4	14.55±0.3 ^{ba}	N.A	19.47±0.2 ^{aa}	10.80±0.2 ^{ca}	
<i>E. faecalis</i>	2	9.10±0.3 ^{bb}	N.A	11.4±0.3 ^{ab}	6.83±0.4 ^{cb}	16.13±0.1	
	4	12.00±0.3 ^{bb}	N.A	14.2±0.4 ^{ab}	10.38±0.3 ^{cb}		
<i>Inga edulis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	2	6.48±0.1 ^{cb}	N.A	10.55±0.2 ^{ab}	8.33±0.3 ^{bb}	18.00±0.1
		4	7.81±0.1 ^{ca}	N.A	14.04±0.1 ^{aa}	10.10±0.2 ^{ba}	
	<i>E. coli</i>	2	6.91±0.2 ^{cb}	N.A	10.21±0.4 ^{ab}	9.37±0.1 ^{bb}	16.35±0.1
		4	8.71±0.4 ^{ca}	N.A	14.00±0.2 ^{aa}	11.60±0.2 ^{ba}	
	<i>S. aureus</i>	2	6.48±0.2 ^{cb}	N.A	13.00±0.4 ^{ab}	8.60±0.3 ^{bb}	18.11±0.1
		4	10.19±0.3 ^{ca}	N.A	15.77±0.2 ^{aa}	13.00±0.2 ^{ba}	
	<i>E. faecalis</i>	2	6.12±0.2 ^{cb}	N.A	9.00±0.2 ^{bb}	7.03±0.4 ^{bb}	17.50±0.1
		4	8.10±0.3 ^{ca}	N.A	11.00±0.3 ^{aa}	9.00±0.4 ^{ba}	

Means followed by the same lowercase letter at lines (among fractions) and same capital letter at columns (among concentrations of milligrams of quercetin equivalents per disk) indicate no significant difference to the same specie by the Tukey test ($p \leq 0.05$); Extracts in 2 and 4 micrograms of quercetin equivalents per disk; C.E= Crude extract; E.A.F= Ethyl acetate fraction; M.F= Methanol fraction; M:W.F= Methanol:water fraction; N.A= No antimicrobial activity; AMP= Ampicillin (10 µg); VAN= Vancomycin (30µg).

Source: Research data.

Vegetable extracts are important sources of antimicrobial agents due to the presence of secondary plant metabolites, especially phenolic compounds. Such compounds have biological properties, and their use in human are more often preferred over synthetic drugs, since they are less harmful to human health (BHATTACHARYA *et al.*, 2016).

In general, satisfactory inhibition halos were found in both matrices, mainly by the use of quercetin equivalent concentrations (2 and 4 µg) smaller than the used standards, ampicillin and vancomycin, 10 and 30 µg per disk, respectively. This is a broad spectrum of antimicrobial action and considerable action of the bioactive components present in the two matrices. Other studies in leaves of *Byrsonima crassifolia* and *Inga edulis* observed antimicrobial action against strains of *Salmonella*, *Escherichia coli*, *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (DUTRA *et al.*, 2016).

The antimicrobial activity can be influenced by several factors, such as chemical composition of the vegetable species, harvest season, part of the plant used in the study, geographic origin and extraction form. In addition, it should be emphasized that the different resistance patterns presented by the microorganisms, their origin (isolation) and characteristics

of the bacterial genre in question may influence the inhibitory effect of the tested material (MOURA *et al.*, 2013).

The methanol fraction showed the lowest MIC, followed by the methanol: water fraction and crude extract (Table 3). This may be directly related to the fact that this fraction presented higher content of total phenolics, in the two matrices, which are directly correlated with several biological properties, including antimicrobial activity (ANGELO; JORGE, 2007; SOUZA *et al.*, 2008).

Table 3 - Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values of the crude extracts and fractions of *Byrsonima crassifolia* and *Inga edulis*

Vegetable matrices	Extracts/fractions	MIC in µgDE mL ⁻¹			
		<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>E. faecalis</i>
<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	C.E	100.00	100.00	500.00	500.00
	M.F	12.5	12.5	125.00	125.00
	M:W.F	50.00	50.00	250.00	250.00
<i>Inga edulis</i>	C.E	200.00	200.00	500.00	500.00
	M.F	12.5	12.5	125.00	125.00
	M:W.F	25.00	25.00	125.00	125.00

C.E= Crude extract; E.A.F= Ethyl acetate fraction; M.F= Methanol fraction; M:W.F= Methanol:water fraction. $\mu\text{gDE mL}^{-1}$ = micrograms of dry extract per milliliters. The MIC levels were: $> 1000 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (inactive); MIC between 500 and $1000 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (low); MIC between 100 and $500 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (moderate active); MIC $< 100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (active).

Source: Research data.

The methanol and methanol: water fractions in the two matrices showed to be active ($< 100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), for the Gram-negative (*S. Typhimurium* and *E. coli*) microorganisms and moderate active for the Gram-positive (*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Enterococcus faecalis*). The crude extracts from the two vegetable matrices showed moderate active potential (100 to $500 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), for all the tested bacteria.

The results demonstrate that the crude extracts present low values for the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) in the

main strains tested for both plants. Thus, there is a range of these compounds present in crude extracts, as observed by Sobrinho et al. (2020). It is clear that when these are fractioned, the MIC value decreased considerably, mainly for Gram-negative microorganisms (*S. Typhimurium* and *E. coli*). This inhibitory effect could be even greater from a purification of key molecules, which have greater activity against microbial strains (KUMAR et al., 2018).

The crude extracts and fractions that presented antimicrobial activity (≥ 8 mm) underwent a cleaning process, by SPE C18 cartridges. The crude extracts and fractions of the two matrices showed halos with antimicrobial activity for all the microorganisms tested (Table 4). After cleaning, the methanol fraction presented the largest halos for both Gram-negative and Gram-positive microorganisms, again.

Table 4 - Inhibition halos diameter obtained by the disk diffusion method for the crude extract and fractions of *Byrsonima crassifolia* and *Inga edulis* after prepurification by SPE

Vegetable matrices	Inhibition halos (mm)				
	Extracts/Fractions $\mu\text{g DE}^{-1}/\text{disk}$	<i>S. typhimurium</i>	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>E.faecalis</i>
<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	C.E(10.0)	9.00±0.2	9.20±0.2	12.00±0.1	11.12±0.2
	M.F(12.9)	16.00±0.1	14.50±0.2	14.75±0.1	16.01±0.3
	M:W.F(12.2)	12.00±0.2	12.88±0.2	12.60±0.1	12.54±0.2
<i>Inga edulis</i>	C.E(9.0)	9.23±0.2	8.88±0.2	12.02±0.1	10.00±0.1
	M.F(12.2)	15.56±0.2	12.89±0.3	15.89±0.1	13.95±0.1
	M:W.F(8.0)	12.01±0.4	11.01±0.3	13.00±0.1	12.00±0.2
AMP		19.11±0.1	17.00±0.1		
VAN				17.23±0.1	15.00±0.1

C.E= Crude extract. M.F= Methanol fraction. M:W.F= Methanol:water fraction. AMP= Ampicillin (10 μg). VAN= Vancomycin (30 μg).

Source: Research data.

The crude extracts and fractions of the two matrices showed a significant inhibitory effect on the tudy bacteria, in concentrations equivalent to ampicillin (10 μg) and smaller than vancomycin (30 μg), used as control.

More studies must be done to better elucidate the antimicrobial activity of vegetable extracts with more concentrated and purified compounds, for possible use as a natural antibiotic, replacing the synthetic drugs currently, that present less bactericidal effect, due to the resistance that microorganisms have acquired over the years.

The results showed that the gallic acid, ferrulic acid,

quercetin and myricetin showed antimicrobial activity against the tested strains of microorganisms, proving their potential when applied isolated (Table 5). The combination of total phenolics also showed antimicrobial activity, showing halos greater than 8 mm, for both Gram-negative and Gram-positive microorganisms. The compounds were effective in the formation of inhibitory halos, as they were in a lower concentration (2 μg) than the standards that were used as controls, ampicillin (10 μg) and vancomycin (30 μg). The antimicrobial activity of the total phenolics varies according to the tested microbial species and the molecule structure.

Table 5 - Inhibition halos diameter obtained by the disk diffusion method for isolated and mixture total phenolics

Total Phenolics Standards	Inhibition halos (mm)			
	<i>S.typhimurium</i>	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>E.faecalis</i>
Gallic acid	7.0±0.4	8.0±0.3	8.0±0.4	9.0±0.4
Ferrulic acid	10.0±0.1	10.0±0.1	12.0±0.3	10.0±0.3
Catechin	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Epicatechin	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Quercetin	9.0±0.3	9.0±0.1	8.5±0.1	8.0±0.2
Myricetin	12.0±0.2	12.4±0.3	16.0±0.3	14.0±0.2
Combination ¹	10.0±0.3	11.20±0.3	14.30±0.2	13.11±0.1
AMP	19.21±0.1	17.34±0.1		
VAN			17.00±0.1	15.45±0.1

Concentrated standards in 2 μg per disk; Combination¹ = Mixture of all standards; AMP= Ampicillin (10 μg). VAN= Vancomycin (30 μg); N.A= No antimicrobia activity.

Source: Research data.

Myricetin was the compound with the highest inhibitory capacity, with the largest halos in the bacteria tested, and close to the halos obtained by standard antibiotics when tested against *S. aureus* and *E. faecalis*. The literature reports that this compound has potent antimicrobial activity, when found in vegetable matrices (NAGA *et al.*, 2014; BHATTACHARYA *et al.*, 2016).

It was noted the presence of catechin, epicatechin, quercetin and ferrulic acid in the crude extracts and fractions, as well as gallic acid in the crude extracts of the two matrices. However, these compounds were present in low concentrations and were not within the limit of the calibration curve, performed for their quantification (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 6 - Total phenolics concentration in the crude extract and fractions of *Byrsonima crassifolia*

Extracts and fractions	Phenolic compound	Read Wavelength (nm)	Retention time (min)	Compounds quantification (mgEM gDE ⁻¹)
Crude extract	Gallic acid	280	3.20	n.q
	Catechin	280	7.87	n.q
	Epicatechin	280	10.40	n.q
	Ferrulic acid	280	14.21	n.q
	Compound B2	350	17.58	23.00±0.40
	Compound B3	350	18.70	23.00±0.45
	Compound B1	350	20.30	20.00±0.35
	Compound B4	350	23.00	20.00±0.45
Methanol:water fraction	Gallic acid	280	n.i	n.q
	Catechin	280	7.84	1.00±0.40
	Epicatechin	280	10.39	1.00±0.35
	Ferrulic acid	280	14.20	n.q
	Compound B2	350	17.58	39.10±0.50
	Compound B3	350	18.70	25.00±0.45
	Compound B1	350	20.30	36.90±0.50
	Compound B4	350	23.00	23.80±0.45
Methanolic fraction	Quercetin	350	27.41	n.q
	Gallic acid	280	n.i	n.q
	Catechin	280	7.87	n.q
	Epicatechin	280	10.40	n.q
	Ferrulic acid	280	14.21	n.q
	Compound B2	350	17.58	70.00±0.35
	Compound B3	350	18.70	58.00±0.40
	Compound B1	350	20.30	81.00±0.25
	Compound B4	350	23.00	38.00±0.40
	Quercetin	350	27.47	n.q

The standards deviation represent the variation in the concentrations of the analysis in triplicate. n.i= not identified; n.q= not quantified; nm= nanometers; min=minutes; mgEM gDE⁻¹= milligrams of myricetin per gram of dry extract.

Source: Research data.

Table 7 - Concentration of total phenolics in the crude extract and fractions of *Inga edulis*

Extracts and Fractions	Phenolic Compound	Read Wavelength (nm)	Retention Time (min)	Compounds Quantification (mgEQ gDE ⁻¹)
Crude extract	Gallic acid	280	3.20	n.q
	Catechin	280	7.87	n.q
	Epicatechin	280	10.40	n.q
	Compound I1	350	13.56	7.00±0.30
	Compound I2	350	13.82	5.20±0.50
	Ferrulic acid	280	14.21	n.q
	Compound I3	350	17.20	5.73±0.25
	Quercetin	350	27.47	2.00±0.45
Methanol: water fraction	Gallic acid	280	n.i	n.q
	Catechin	280	7.84	2.00±0.40
	Epicatechin	280	10.39	2.00±0.55
	Compound I1	350	13.56	10.00±0.65
	Compound I2	350	13.82	8.00±0.50
	Ferrulic acid	280	14.21	1.00±0.45
	Compound I3	350	17.20	110.00±0.70
Quercetin	350	27.39	n.q	

Methanolic fraction	Gallic acid	280	n.i	n.q
	Catechin	280	7.87	n.q
	Epicatechin	280	10.40	n.q
	Ferrulic acid	280	14.21	n.q
	Compound I1	350	13.56	79.00±0.40
	Compound I2	350	13.82	49.00±0.50
	Compound I3	350	17.20	6.40±0.40
Quercetin	350	27.47	n.q	

The standards deviation represent the variation in the concentrations of the analysis in triplicate. n.i= not identified; n.q= not quantified; nm= nanometers; min=minutes; mgEM gDE⁻¹= milligrams of myricetin per gram of dry extract.

Source: Research data.

The catechin and epicatechin contents were quantified only in the methanol: water fraction. The major compounds observed in *Byrsonima* leaves had a retention time of 20.30 minutes (compound B1), 17.58 minutes (compound B2), 18.70 minutes (compound B3) and 23.00 minutes (compound B4), and for *Inga edulis* times 13.56 minutes (compound I1), 13.82 minutes (compound I2) and 17.2 minutes (compound I3), with absorption peaks in ultraviolet spectra at 350 nm and 280 nm. According to the spectra presented by these compounds in comparison with the quercetin and myricetin standards and by the literature data, all these compounds belong to the class of flavonols (SOUZA *et al.*, 2007, 2008; DIAS; SOUZA; ROGEZ, 2010). Thus, they were estimated as myricetin and quercetin equivalents because these matrices present higher contents of these compounds.

Studies report concentrations of 0.82; 9.67 and 25.43 mg of compound per gram of dry crude extract, for gallic acid, catechin, epicatechin, respectively, in fractions from *Inga edulis* extracts and concentrations of 1.98, 13.61, 6.32 and 1.76 mg g DF⁻¹ (miligram per gram of dry fraction) for gallic acid, catechin, epicatechin and quercetin, respectively. Presence of procyanidin B1, procyanidin B2, raminopyranoside quercetin and myricetin were also identified in the extracts of *Inga edulis*, and it was observed, as the major compound, the myricetin-3-O- α -L-raminopyranoside from *Inga edulis* leaf, in concentrations of 16.51mg EAG gDM⁻¹ (Gallic acid equivalent per gram of dry matter) and concentrations of 18.52 and 26.82g DF⁻¹ (miligrams per gram of dry fraction) (SOUZA *et al.*, 2007, 2008; DIAS; SOUZA; ROGEZ, 2010).

For *Byrsonima crassifolia*, studies have reported the presence of 19 different types of total phenolics, including gallic acid, proanthocyanidins and quercetin derivatives (GORDON *et al.*, 2011).

The variation in the identification and quantification of total phenolics, with the concentrations presented in this study, may have been influenced by several factors, such as the origin of the compound, the amount of secondary metabolites present in the plant, the used extraction method, the time and storage conditions, the pattern used and the presence of interferents (ANGELO; JORGE, 2007; TAUCHEN *et al.*, 2016).

The major compounds present in the two matrices are possibly included in the class of flavonols by the retention time and absorption spectrum, a fact that may be directly related to the antimicrobial activity presented by the

matrices, since compounds of this class have been related to innumerable biological properties, including antimicrobial activity (FARUQUE *et al.* 2019).

4 Conclusion

The crude extracts and methanolic and methanol: water fractions presented antimicrobial activity in the two matrices in the disk diffusion test, in concentrations lower than those used in the standard antibiotics, which presented MIC values ranging from active potential to moderate, for the methanolic and methanol fractions: water, and moderate potential for crude extracts. The SPE technique was able to purify/ concentrate higher contents of total phenolics, presenting satisfactory inhibition halos for all the tested microorganisms.

The standards of total phenolics, except for catechin and epicatechin, presented antimicrobial activity for all the tested microorganisms. In the chromatographic analysis, 4 major compounds were identified for *Byrsonima crassifolia* and 3 for *Inga edulis*. However, new studies are needed to identify these major compounds and their isolated or synergistic influence on the extracts.

Further research is needed to identify and quantify total phenolics present in these vegetable matrices and their influence on the antimicrobial activity to further elucidate the interference of these compounds used in isolation and in synergism with the vegetable matrix.

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