



Phytochemical and Antibacterial Studies of Eastern Nigerian Mistletoe (*Loranthus Micranthus*) Parasitic on *Pentacletra Macrophylla* and *Parkia Biglobosa*

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Abstract : The comparative studies of methanol extracts of the leaves of *Loranthus micranthus* parasitic on *Parkia biglobosa* and *Pentacletra macrophylla* on the basis of their phytochemical and antimicrobial properties was carried out. The leaves of *Loranthus micranthus* parasitic on *P. biglobosa* and *P. macrophylla* were extracted with 2.5 L methanol by cold maceration at room temperature. Preliminary phytochemical screening showed that both extracts had similar phytochemical constituents namely: terpenoids, carbohydrates, reducing sugars, saponins, glycosides, steroids and resins. The antimicrobial assays of the extracts were studied on *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Salmonella typhi*. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of the extract are 14.81, 14.34 mg/mL for *L. micranthus* parasitic on *P. macrophylla* and 16.27, 19.60 mg/mL for *P. biglobosa* respectively against *E. coli* and *P. vulgaris*. Also, the minimum bactericidal concentrations (MBC) of the extracts are 25.87, 14.81 mg/mL and 18.78, 18.78 mg/mL for *L. micranthus* parasitic on *P. macrophylla* and *P. biglobosa* against *E. coli* and *P. vulgaris*.

Keywords: *Loranthus micranthus*; *Parkia biglobosa*; *Pentacletra macrophylla*; *Escherichia coli*; *Staphylococcus aureus*; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Proteus vulgari*; *Salmonella typhii*.

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