

Original Research Article

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## Potential Antibacterial Activity of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* Linn Flowers Extracts

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### A B S T R A C T

*Hibiscus rosasinensis* is member of the family Malvaceae, grow as green herbaceous plant in tropical regions. It is a tropical shrub, with large, glossy green leaves and spectacular trumpet shaped flowers. Its medicinal values have been mentioned in traditional folk medicines for variety of diseases. The objective of this study is to determine the phytochemical constituent using different solvent and to study the antibacterial effect of methanol extract at different concentration against three bacteria. Phytochemical screening of *H. rosasinensis* flower by four extraction solvents are carried out and antibacterial activity of three concentration of methanol extracts were screened against some bacteria such as *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Methanol extract of hibiscus exhibits highest extraction yield value, followed by Ethanol, water and Ethyl acetate respectively. The phytochemical screening exhibited the presence of different component like Alkaloids, Glycosides, Carbohydrates, Phytosterols, Phenolic compound, Tannins, Saponins, Flavonoids, Proteins and Aminoacids. Methanol extracts at high concentration were exhibited maximum antibacterial potentiality of *H. rosasinensis* flower against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* respectively. The phytochemical analysis of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* flower extracts reported the present of different medicinal valuable constituents includes Alkaloids, Glycosides, Carbohydrates, Phytosterols, Phenolic compound, Tannins, Saponins, Flavonoids, and Proteins and Aminoacids. Our findings prove that, the flower of *H. rosa-sinensis* plants have medicinal antibacterial activities and can use against bacteria under study. Methanol extract obtained highest yield and antibacterial activity at high concentration, so it could be subjected to isolate different active medicinal valuable compound of *H. rosasinensis* L. The present findings suggest that methanol is a good solvent for extracting antibacterial agents. Further studies are needed to investigate individual phytochemical compound of the flower of *Hibiscus rosasinensis*. The flower extract of *H. rosasinensis* L. can be considered to be as equally potent as the most of effective artificial antibiotics.

### Keywords

*Hibiscus rosasinensis*,  
Pathogenic bacteria  
extracts, Sensitivity test  
*Pseudomonas  
aeruginosa*,  
*Staphylococcus aureus*  
*Escherichia coli*,  
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## Introduction

Plants contain secondary metabolites, which are organic compounds that are not directly involved in the normal growth, development, or reproductions of organisms but often play an important role in plant defenses (Harbone and Baxter, 1993). Examples include alkaloids, glycosides, terpenoids, phenols, tannins, flavonoids and saponins (Edema and Alaga, 2012). Furthermore, there is growing interest in the chemical composition of plants towards discovery of more effective bio-therapeutic agents (Roja and Rao, 2002). The importance of natural products in modern medicine has been discussed in recent reviews and research (Newman *et al.*, 2003; Koehn and Carter, 2005 and Jones *et al.*, 2006).

*Hibiscus rosasinensis*, a highly potential functional and valuable medicinal plant, has been reported in the ancient medicinal literature with beneficial effects in various disorders of humans. This is a tropical shrub, with large, glossy green leaves and spectacular trumpet shaped flowers. Its medicinal values have been mentioned in traditional folk medicines for variety of diseases. Recent studies shown that *Hibiscus rosasinensis* extract from different part of plant has significant protective effects (Shivananda *et al.*, 2007; Ruban and Gajalakshmi, 2012; Salem *et al.*, 2013; Kannathasan *et al.*, 2011 and Mohamed *et al.*, 2014), thus these plants have great medicinal potential for the therapy of infection. Flowers and leaves are found to possess antioxidant, antifungal, anti-infectious, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheic and antipyretic activity (David and Leonard, 1998).

Recent studies about the phytochemical constituent and antibacterial activity of methanolic extract of leaf and flower, prove the antibacterial potential of *H. rosa-sinensis* extracts (Udin *et al.*, 2015). Many chemical constituents have been isolated from this plant

(Tiwari *et al.*, 2015; Al-Alak., 2015; and Khan *et al.*, 2014). Traditionally the flower can be use as antiasthmatic agent (Zhoa *et al.*, 2010).

## Methodology

### Plant material and extract preparation

*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* flower used in this study were dried in shade, and subsequently powdered. Then about 50 g of flower powder were subjected for extraction using different solvents ethyl acetate, ethanol, methanol and water by shaking the mixture for about one hr in a shaker at room temperature. Subsequently, samples were filtered on whatman filter paper. Then the filtrate was taken for extraction and concentration in soxhlet apparatus, by soxhlet extraction. Final extract was collected in sterile labeled containers. Then different extractions kept in refrigerator at 4°C for screening their phytochemical constituent and detect antibacterial activity.

### Phytochemical screening

Phytochemical screening of flower extract was tested for the presence of phytochemical constitutes by standard procedures followed by (Debela, 2002).

### Antibacterial activity

Antibacterial activity was carried out as per British pharmacopeia using three concentration of flower methanol extract, (25 mg, 50 mg and 100 mg) of methanol extract was weighed and dissolved in 100 ml of methanol.

### Standard

Discs impregnated in chloramphenicol were used as standard (CT0012B, C10 µg Oxoid

Limited, Wade Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 8PW, England).

10µg of chloramphenicol has used as a standard antibiotic its shows zone of inhibition around 24 mm.

## Results and Discussion

Data in table 1 obtained that, methanol extract of hibiscus exhibits highest extraction yield value (29.75 g), followed by Ethanol, water and Ethyl acetate as (22.95, 22.25 and 20.90 g) respectively Furthermore, methanol has stronger extraction capacity which could be helpful in extracting greater number of active constituents responsible for antibacterial activity, this result in agreement with (Tiwari *et al.*, 2015; Khan *et al.*, 2014 and Abdelaleem *et al.*, 2016).

Data in table 2 represent the phytochemical analysis of *Hibiscus rosasinens* flower, the methanol extract of *Hibiscus rosasinens* flower contained varied type of phytochemical compound include Alkaloids, Glycosides, Carbohydrates, Phytosterols, Phenolic compound, Tannins, Saponins, Flavonoids, and Proteins and Aminoacids, and Alkaloids, Glycosides, Carbohydrates, Phytosterols, Phenolic compound, Tannins, and Flavonoids, in water extract, Alkaloids, Glycosides, Carbohydrates, Phytosterols, Phenolic compound, and Tannins in ethanol extract, Alkaloids, Glycosides, Carbohydrates, Phytosterols and Flavonoid in Ethyl acetate extract, this finding in agreement with (Tiwari *et al.*, 2015) study the phytochemical constituent and antibacterial potential of flower and leaf methanolic extract of *H. rosasinensis* and reported that, the phytochemical analysis showed present of alkaloid, glycoside, flavonoid, tannin and phenol in *H. rosasinensis* leaf extract, and alkaloid, protein, steroid, and carbohydrate in *H. rosasinensis* flower extract.

Antibacterial activity of methanol extracts prepared from flowers of *H. rosasinensis* L., were screened against some bacteria such as *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (Table 3). All flower methanol extracts at high concentration exhibited antibacterial potentiality of *H. Rosasinensis*.

In the present investigation flower methanol extract screened for antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Antibacterial activity has been obtained in term of inhibition zone by cup- plate method, using three concentration of methanol flower extract as shown in table 3. All bacteria represent increasing in inhibition zone diameter with increasing of methanol extract concentration. Among all treatment, highest zone inhibition observed from flower methanol extract at concentration 1mg/ml, for *E. coli* (27±0.12) mm, this finding agree with Al-Alak *et al.*, 2015; Ruban and Gajalakshmi, 2012 and Kumar *et al.*, 2010), followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* with (21±0.41)mm inhibition zone at the same flower extract concentration (Figure 1 and 2). Methanol extract at high concentration (1mg/ml) showed maximum inhibition zone against *E. coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* as (27±0.12, 21±0.41, and 18±0.65) mm, followed by 0.5 mg/ml methanol extract showed maximum inhibition zone against *E. coli* as (17±0.21) mm, this finding in agree with the finding of (Uddin *et al.*, 2010), reported that the methanolic extract of hibiscus flower obtain antibacterial effect at high concentration.

The bio active substances in plants are produced as secondary metabolite. Whiles plant leave, stem, root and bark have been widely evaluated for medicinal value, phytochemical screening of different plant flower has not been studied extensively.

The phytochemical analysis of flower of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* extracts reported the present of different medicinal valuable constituents includes Alkaloids, Glycosides, Carbohydrates, Phytosterols, Phenolic

compound, Tannins, Saponins, Flavonoids, and Proteins and Aminoacids. From the preliminary screening, it has been obtained that methanol extract of hibiscus exhibits highest yield value,

**Table.1** Extraction yield of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* flower

S. No.	Solvent	Yield (g) / 100 g flower powder
1.	Ethyl acetate	20.90
2.	Methanol	29.75
3.	Ethanol	22.95
4.	Water	22.25

**Table.2** Phytochemical analysis of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* flower

Test for	Ethyl acetate extract	Methanol extract	Ethanol extract	Water extract
Alkaloids	++	+++	++	++
Glycosides	+	+++	+	+
Carbohydrates	+	+++	++	+
Phytosterols	++	+++	++	++
Phenolic compound	-	+++	++	++
Tannins	-	+++	++	++
Saponins	-	+	-	-
Flavonoids	++	+++	-	++
Proteins and Aminoacids	-	++	-	-

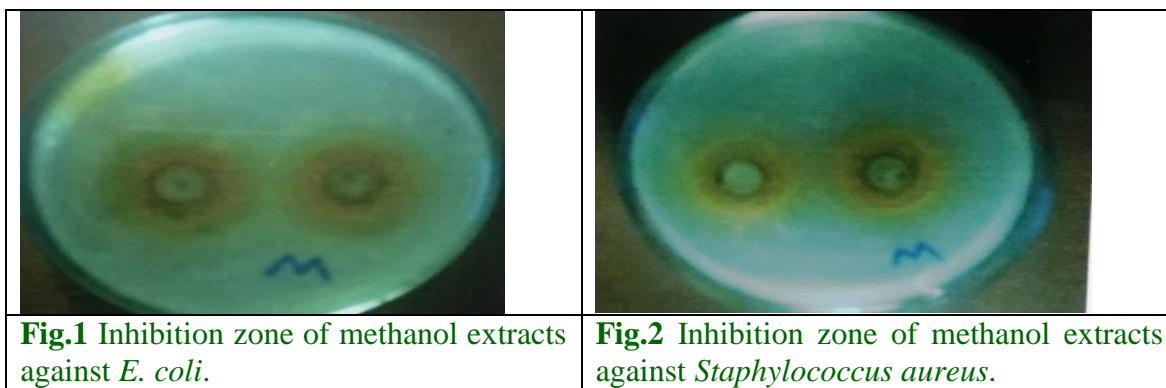
+ present, - Absent, ++ moderate, +++ abundant

**Table.3** Antibacterial activity of methanol extracts of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* L. flowers against some bacteria

Serial No	organism	Inhibition zone(mm)		
		0.25 mg/ml	0.5 mg/ml	1 mg /ml
1	<i>E.coli</i>	13±0.25	17±0.21	27±0.12
2	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	10±0.45	15±0.11	21±0.41
3	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	8±0.31	9± 0.10	18±0.65

\*10µg of Chloramphenicol has used as a standard antibiotic its shows zone of inhibition around 24 mm.

\*More than 15 mm of zone of inhibition consider as moderate antimicrobial activity.



Furthermore, methanol has stronger extraction capacity which could be helpful in extracting greater number of active constituents responsible for antibacterial activity, these results in agreement with (Tiwari *et al.*, 2015), reported that, the phytochemical analysis showed present of alkaloid, glycoside, flavonoid, tannin and phenol in *H. rosasinensis* leaf extract, and alkaloid, protein, steroid, and carbohydrate in *Hibiscus rosasinensis* flower extract. The antibacterial activity of plant extracts depends on the available bioactive secondary metabolites in the plant part. There are several published report on bacterial activity of different part extract of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* (Krishnaiah, *et al.*, 2009, Anyasor *et al.*, 2010; Kumar *et al.*, 2010; Tiwari *et al.*, 2015 and Al-Alak *et al.*, 2015).

In conclusion, the phytochemical analysis of the medicinal plants are important and have commercial interest in both research Centre and pharmaceuticals companies for the manufacturing of the new drugs for treatment of various diseases. Further detailed studies on isolation of phytoconstituents of the plant extracts are essential to characterize them as biological antimicrobial. Medicinal plants have a promising future because there are about half million plants around the world, and most of them their medical activities have not investigate yet, and their medical activities could be decisive in the treatment of

vital disease. The phytochemical analysis of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* flower extracts reported the present of different medicinal valuable constituents includes alkaloids, glycosides, carbohydrates, phytosterols, phenolic compound, tannins, saponins, flavonoids, and proteins and amino acids. Methanol has stronger extraction capacity which could be helpful in extracting greater number of active constituents responsible for antibacterial activity, our findings prove that, the flower of *H. rosasinensis* plants have medicinal antibacterial activities and can use against bacteria under study. The findings of this study support the view, that the methanol extract of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* flower are promising sources of potential antibacterial value and may be efficient as preventive agents for some diseases. Methanol extract obtained highest yield and antibacterial activity at high concentration, so it could be subjected to isolate different active medicinal valuable compound. The present findings suggest that methanol is a good solvent for extracting antibacterial agents. In conclusion, the results obtained in this study, clearly demonstrate varied antibacterial activity of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* flower extracts more importantly the results indicated that the presence of phyto compounds including phenols, tannins and flavonoids constituents may be responsible for these Antibacterial activities. Further studies are needed to investigate individual phytochemical

compound of the flower of *Hibiscus rosasinensis* and identification and structural determination of novel antimicrobial compounds will lead to the development of therapeutics from these plants.

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