Antibacterial study of methanolic solvent extract of *Elephantopus scaber* Linn

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**Aim:** The present study was carried out with an objective to investigate the antibacterial potentials of methanol and water extracts of the root of *Elephantopus scaber* Linn.

**Methodology:** The antibacterial activity is determined by zone of inhibition and minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) against some bacterial stains. Disc diffusion technique was used to determine in vitro antibacterial activity. In addition, minimum inhibitory concentration was determined by broth dilution method.

**Results & Discussion:** The different solvent extracts showed concentration dependent antibacterial activities against four gram-positive (*Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Micrococcus luteus, Bacillus cereus*) and four gram-negative (*Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus vulgaris, Salmonella Typhi*) bacteria. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values against the tested Gram-positive bacteria ranged from 50 to 500 μg/ml and against Gram-negative bacteria from 100-500 μg/ml.

**Biography**
K R Danao is an Assistant Professor at Dadasaheb Balpande College of Pharmacy, Nagpur. He has six years of experience in academics. He has published one book, two international papers and five national papers. He is the Head of Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. He has attended two international and five national conferences and also one faculty development program organized at Baroda, India.

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