Cassia alata - an Useful Antimicrobial Agent

Sabyasachi Chatterjee*, Saheli Chatterjee2 and Sikha Dutta2
1Department of Biotechnology, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan-713104, West Bengal, India
2Department of Botany, UGC Centre for Advanced Study, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan-713104, West Bengal, India

Traditional medicine comprises medical knowledge system that develops over generations within various societies before the era of modern medicine. The traditional medicine includes herbal, ayurveda, and acupuncture. In some Asian and African countries up to 80% of the population relies on traditional medicines or practices can have negative or dangerous effect, therefore further research is needed to ascertain the efficacy and safety.

Here we have selected an important medicinal plant, Cassia alata for a comprehensive review on ethnohytopathology of this plant. It is a native of South America and can found widely in tropical regions. In Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand, this plant can be found all over the countries, sometimes cultivated for medicinal purposes. Fresh or dried leaflet of C. alata has been used as folk medicines and its different parts are used in ayurvedic medicine as well as home remedies for common ailments in many countries in the treatment of constipation, stomach pain, ringworm and skin disease.

Sequential extraction using solvents viz. petroleum ether, chloroform, ethanol, methanol and water of leaves of the plant have been proved to possess antibacterial property [1]. The antimicrobial screening of the ethanolic extracts of the plants has been studied against some clinical isolates of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria viz., Vibrio cholerae, Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus sp., Escherichia coli as well as against a few fungi and Penicillium patulum, Candida albicans being like, which are mostly dermatophytes causing skin infection in human beings. It seems that C. alata is the most potent species for having significant antimicrobial activity [2].

An attempt has been made to study the antimicrobial property of the leaf extract of three species of Cassia (Cassia alata, Cassia occidentalis and Cassia tora) against a few Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria as well as against a few fungi which are mostly dermatophytes causing skin infection in human beings. It seems that C. alata is the most potent species for having significant antimicrobial activity [2].

A one-step purification of Senna alata (L.) Roxb. (Leguminosae) extract using silica gel vacuum chromatographic technique provided an anthraquinone high-yielding S. alata leaf extract. This method was capable of improving its anthraquinone content as well as antifungal activity against dermatophytes. The result of the present work confirmed that the Cassia alata possesses antibacterial or antifungal properties. It further underlines the importance for the selection of Cassia alata in the discovery of new bioactive compounds. Further phytochemical research is still ongoing to identify the active principle compounds responsible for antibacterial or antifungal effect of Cassia alata [4].

The leaf extract of three species of Cassia (Cassia tora, Cassia alata, Cassia occidentalis) and C. artemisia extract using silica gel vacuum chromatographic technique provided an anthraquinone high-yielding S. artemisia leaf extract. This method was capable of improving its anthraquinone content as well as antifungal activity against dermatophytes. The result of the present work confirmed that the Cassia artemisia possesses antibacterial or antifungal properties. It further underlines the importance for the selection of Cassia artemisia in the discovery of new bioactive compounds. Further phytochemical research is still ongoing to identify the active principle compounds responsible for antibacterial or antifungal effect of Cassia artemisia [4].

References

*Corresponding author; Sabyasachi Chatterjee, Department of Biotechnology, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan-713104, West Bengal, India, Tel: +91-9474786086; E-mail: sabsach@rediffmail.com

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