In vitro antimicrobial efficacy of *Rhynchostegium vagans* A. Jaeger (moss) against commonly occurring pathogenic microbes of Indian sub-tropics

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**A R T I C L E  I N F O**

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** To study the antimicrobial effect of organic extracts with a standard dose of *Rhynchostegium vagans* (*R. vagans*) on pathogenic bacteria and fungi.

**Methods:** *R. vagans* was extracted in solvents (ethanol and acetone) and the extracts were evaluated for antimicrobial activity by using disc diffusion assay. Minimum inhibitory concentration and minimum bactericidal/fungicidal concentration was observed by employing micro broth dilution method. Mode of inhibition of ethanolic extract against *Aspergillus flavus var. columnaris* (*A. flavus var. columnaris*) was assessed by scanning electron microscopy.

**Results:** It was found that the ethanolic extract of *R. vagans* was the most potent with lowest minimum inhibitory concentration (3.91 to 61.25 µg/mL) and minimum bactericidal/fungicidal concentration (3.91 to 500 µg/mL), respectively. Significant morphological and ultrastructural alterations were seen in *A. flavus var. columnaris*. Among microorganisms, Gram negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli*, *Erwinia chrysanthemi* and *Salmonella enterica*) and fungi (*A. flavus var. columnaris* and *Aspergillus parasiticus var. globosus*) were found more sensitive. Ethanolic extract was found superior over the antibiotics (chloramphenicol and fluconazole).

**Conclusions:** *R. vagans* exhibited effective antimicrobial activity against all the microorganisms. The moss can be used as a broad spectrum herbal antimicrobial agent in pharmaceutics.

**Keywords:** Bryophytes *Rhynchostegium vagans* Antimicrobial activity Antibiotics Scanning electron microscopy

1. Introduction

Plant drugs or botanicals are one of the principle sources of pharmaceutical agents used in orthodox medicine1. Most of the plant drugs have been derived from higher plants; very few of them are from non vascular plants like bryophytes. Bryophytes are the group of the oldest known land plants. They are ubiquitously present in variety of habitats ranging from desert to tropical rainforests, from sea shore to alpine, and from soil to water, where chances of occurrence of different microbes are prominent. They lack any protective shield around their body. A single wall epidermis and parenchymatous cortex is not enough to cope with the different environmental conditions. Therefore, they have devised an effective strategy of developing remarkable chemical weapons against infectious and stressful environment. These chemical weapons are the secondary metabolites—sesquiterpenoids, phenols, flavonoids, isoflavonoids and bis(bibenzyls), etc.

Bryophytes are known to be used in ethnobotany to cure diseases of both humans and animals[2]. They have also been used as medicinal plants to cure cuts, burns, external wounds, bacteriosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, fractures, convulsions, scalds, uropathy and pneumonia, etc.[3]. They also serve as a significant and promising source of antibiotics and bioactive compounds in nature[4]. In recent years, many bryophytes viz., *Targionia hypophylla*, *Plagiochasma appendiculatum*, *Rhodobryum giganteum*, *Marchantia polymorpha* and *Dumortiera hirsuta* and many more have been explored for their antibiotic activity[2,3,5-7].

*Rhynchostegium vagans* (*R. vagans*), a light green moss of the family Brachytheciaceae, is well flourishing moss in the Kumaon Himalayas occurring together with *Plagiothecium denticulatum* and...
Drepanocladus exanulatus\[8\]. It has wide distribution from foothills to mid hills of Himalayas occurring near watery habitats. Nowhere the plant is seen affected by any disease, though growing near aquatic habitats. This tempted us to study the antimicrobial effect of organic extracts of a standard dose of R. vagans on pathogenic bacteria and fungi.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Collection of plant materials

Plants of R. vagans (Brachytheciaceae) were collected during the months of June to July 2012 from Chaubatia (Ranikhet) in Kumaon Himalayas of Uttarakhand (1800 m, 29°38′61″N and 79°25′24″E). The plant was identified by Dr. SD Tewari. A voucher specimen of the plant was submitted to the herbarium of Department of Biological Sciences.

2.2. Preparation of plant organic extracts

The plants were thoroughly washed under running tap water, shade dried, pulverized and extracted by cold percolation method (10 g/100 mL) in 80% ethanol and acetone. The extract was filtered and concentrated by using rotary evaporator (Biogen). Different concentrations of crude extract (100, 400, 700 and 1000 μg/mL) were prepared and used for further study.

2.3. Microbial strains

Different microorganisms viz., Pseudomonas aeruginosa (MTCC 424) (P. aeruginosa), Staphylococcus aureus (MTCC 902) (S. aureus), Bacillus cereus (MTCC 430) (B. cereus), Aspergillus flavus var. columnaris (MTCC 1973) (A. flavus var. columnaris) and Aspergillus parasiticus var. globosus (MTCC 411) (A. parasiticus var. globosus) were procured from Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh. Escherichia coli (E. coli) and Salmonella enterica (S. enterica) were kindly provided by Public Health Department, College of Veterinary Sciences, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. The plant pathogens Erwinia chrysanthemi (E. chrysanthemi) and fungi [Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici (F. oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici), Colletotrichum falcatum (C. falcatum) and Rhizoctonia solani (R. solani)] were kindly provided by Department of Plant Pathology, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.

2.4. Antimicrobial assay

Disc diffusion assay was used for evaluation of antimicrobial activity\[6\]. In assay for antibacterial activity, the nutrient agar plates of bacteria treated with organic extracts (40 μL into each disc) of different concentrations were incubated at (37 ± 2) °C for 24 h. Antibacterial activity of the plant extracts was determined by measuring the zone of inhibition (ZI) in mm against all bacteria. The antibiotics as positive controls (streptomycin, tetracycline and chloramphenicol) were used for comparison with the extracts regarding antibacterial activity; fungicides (carbendazim for F. oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici and and C. falcatum and flucconazole for A. flavus var. columnaris and A. parasiticus var. globosus) were used as positive control for antifungal activity, and respective solvents as negative control.

All the fungi were screened through disc diffusion except A. flavus var. columnaris and A. parasiticus var. globosus, because of lacking uniformity in their growth pattern. In assay for antifungal activity, potato dextrose agar was poured aseptically in the plates and kept for solidification at (28 ± 2) °C for 72 h. Four discs, two treated with plant extracts and two controls along with the test fungus were kept in same Petri plate. % Inhibition of fungal growth was calculated by the following formula:

\[
\% \text{Inhibition} = \frac{\text{Mycelial growth (control)} - \text{Mycelial growth (treatment)}}{\text{Mycelial growth (control)}} \times 100
\]

where, mycelial growth was determined by measuring the diameter of the fungus both in control and treatment.

2.5. Determination of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) or minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC) of organic extracts

Micro broth dilution assay was done to determine both inhibitory and bactericidal/fungal concentration of organic extract\[9\]. Freshly prepared nutrient broth for bacteria and potato dextrose broth for fungi were used as diluent. Fresh and revived culture of test microorganisms were diluted 100 folds in broth (100 μL of microorganism in 10 mL broth). For inoculation of culture, CFU was determined and was found to be 1 × 10^6 CFU/mL for bacteria, while it was 1 × 10^6 CFU/mL for fungi by taking optical density at 620 nm using UV-visible spectrophotometer (Genesys). Decreasing concentrations of the plant extract (1000 to 0.98 μg/mL) in two fold dilution series were added to the test tubes containing the fresh microorganism cultures.

All tubes with bacterial and fungal organisms were incubated at 37 °C for 24 h and 28 °C for 72 h, respectively. Visible turbidity and optical density of cultures were determined at 620 nm by using UV-visible spectrophotometer. The lowest concentration that inhibited visible growth of tested organisms was recorded as MIC, and that caused no visible microbial growth was considered as MBC.

All the experiments were performed in triplicates. Values were expressed as mean ± SE. ANOVA revealed level of significance at \(P < 0.05\) among different microorganisms and different extracts by using Dunkan’s multiple range test.

2.6. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis

Effect of ethanolic extract of R. vagans on A. flavus var. columnaris was observed by SEM following the protocol with minor modifications\[10\]. Fresh A. flavus var. columnaris culture was incubated at 28 °C in potato dextrose broth (for 3 days) with ethanolic extract (at MIC and MFC). The mycelia treated with the
solvent (ethanol) were used as negative control. The sample of A. flavus var. columnaris was prepared by fixing in 2.5% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 mol/L phosphate buffer for 1 h at room temperature. After washing with the buffer (pH 7.2), the fungal sample was fixed in the same buffer for 0.5 h at room temperature. The specimens were dehydrated in a series of graded ethanol (50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100%) for a period of 5 min in each grade. For the purpose of drying, the dehydrated samples were kept under light for 3 days on a glass slide. Fixed samples were critical point dried under carbon dioxide of 100%) for a period of 5 min in each grade. For the purpose of drying, the dehydrated samples were kept under light for 3 days on a glass slide. Fixed samples were critical point dried under carbon dioxide

3. Results

The results obtained showed that most of the test microorganisms were sensitive to the organic extracts of R. vagans in dose-dependent manner. Ethanolic extract showed higher antimicrobial activity than acetonic extracts (Tables 1–3). A broader spectrum of inhibition was showed by R. vagans towards bacteria than towards fungi (Tables 1 and 2). At maximum concentration of 1000 µg/mL, the ZI against different bacteria ranged from (14.33 ± 0.33) to (29.00 ± 0.57) mm. Among bacteria, the Gram negative bacteria were more sensitive than Gram positive bacteria to increasing concentrations of ethanolic extracts of the moss. The similar trend of inhibition was observed in acetonic extract with maximum ZI for E. coli [(22.00 ± 0.57)] mm and E. chrysanthemi [(21.33 ± 0.57) mm]. However, acetonic extract did not show any inhibition against S. enterica and S. aureus. Ethanol extract showed highest ZI against E. coli [(29.00 ± 0.57) mm] followed by E. chrysanthemi [(22.67 ± 0.33) mm] and S. enterica [(21.00 ± 0.57) mm] (Table 1). In E. coli, the ZI of ethanolic extract of the moss was higher than the that of streptomycin and tetracycline. The ZI of ethanolic extract of the moss was higher than that of chloramphenicol against all the tested microorganisms except S. aureus and P. aeruginosa (Table 1).

The ZI against the fungi by the treatment and control significantly differed from each other in the same plate of potato dextrose broth as shown in Figure 1 and Table 2. The ZI of F. oxysporum f. sp.
lycopersici and C. falcatus was decreased while % inhibition was increased with the increasing concentration of the ethanolic extract of R. vagans. The % inhibition of F. oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici ranged from 34.73% to 51.23% which was well comparable to the % inhibition (69.49%) of carbendazim (Table 2). Similarly, the acetonic extract showed dose dependent activity against F. oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici but was ineffective against C. falcatus (Table 2).

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microorganisms</th>
<th>Ethanol extract</th>
<th>Acetone extract</th>
<th>Fluconazole</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>MBC</td>
<td>MFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. aureus*</td>
<td>62.50</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. cereus*</td>
<td>62.50</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. chrysanthemi*</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>15.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli*</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. aeruginosa*</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>62.50</td>
<td>62.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. falcatus</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. flavus var. columnaris</td>
<td>15.62</td>
<td>62.50</td>
<td>62.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. parasiticus var. globosus</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. solani</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- No inhibition; ND: Not determined; +: Gram positive; -: Gram negative.

The MIC and MBC/MFC ranged from 3.90 to 250.00 µg/mL and 3.90 to 500.00 µg/mL, respectively, against different microorganisms (Table 3). The MIC and MBC of extract were lower than MIC, MFC of extract. For bacteria, the lowest MIC/MBC (3.90/3.90 µg/mL) were found in ethanolic extract against E. coli followed by E. chrysanthemi (MIC/MBC = 7.81/7.81 µg/mL). Among fungi, A. flavus var. columnaris was found most sensitive with lowest MIC/MFC (15.62/62.50 µg/mL) followed by A. parasiticus var. globosus with lowest MIC/MFC of 31.25/250.00 µg/mL to ethanolic extract of the plant. Fluconazole showed similar MIC and MFC of 31.25 µg/mL against A. flavus var. columnaris and A. parasiticus var. globosus.

4. Discussion

In the present study, all the organic extracts of R. vagans showed strong and broad spectrum inhibition against E. coli, E. chrysanthemi, B. cereus, P. aeruginosa, A. flavus var. columnaris, A. parasiticus var. globosus and F. oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici. Earlier reports also suggested good antimicrobial activity in organic extracts of Rhynchostegium riparioides and R. vagans[11,12], E. chrysanthemi, S. enterica and E. coli were found to be most sensitive bacteria while A. flavus var. columnaris and A. parasiticus var. globosus were most sensitive fungi. This broad spectrum antimicrobial activity of the moss extract is because of the presence of flavonoids, and other antimicrobial substances[13]. Lower values of bacterial MIC/MBC than the fungal MIC/MFC indicate that extracts are more effective against bacteria even at very low dosage. Similar values of MIC and MBC/MFC showed the presence of specific group of antibiotic compounds in the particular extract[14].

In consistent with the present study, several other studies have also shown good antifungal activity of organic extracts of bryophytes against Aspergillus sp.[15-18]. Microscopic examination revealed distorted structure of hyphae and perforated and deformed conidia. The results are supported by several other microscopic studies[17-19]. The distortion in the hyphal structure of A. flavus var. columnaris is consistent with the other studies in which hyphal cell wall of the A. niger revealed
significant alterations in the morphology when treated with *Citrus sinensis* oil and citronella oil, respectively[20-21]. The distortion of the hyphal structure can be due to change in hyphal cell permeability caused by the active component present in the extract resulting in leakage of cytoplasm[22]. A another study reported penetration of plasma membrane of *A. flavus var. columnaris* due to lipophilic character of the essential oil of *Ageratum conyzoides*[23]. Bryophytes also possess good antimicrobial activity due to presence of high level of phenols, flavonoids and mono-, sesqui-, and diterpenoids [18,24] which serve as lipophilic compounds[25]. These compounds like phenols or polyphenols are soluble in aqueous-ethanolic and methanol-solvents and showed strong antimicrobial activity in plants[26,27]. In the present study, ethanolic extract showed higher antimicrobial activity than the acetonic extract did. The ethanolic extract was also found superior over the antibiotics chloramphenicol and fluconazole, and was equivalent to tetracycline, streptomycin and carbenazim. Results showed that antibiotic activity is dependent on the solvent system used for extraction as reported in other studies[7]. It is possible that the ethanolic extracts of *R. vagans* possess high amount of bioactive lipophilic compounds like, polyphenols, flavonoids and terpenoids which are able to be transported through the cell membrane and cause interference of the cellular metabolism of the microorganisms. Effective control of large number of microbes by using organic extract of *R. vagans* suggests its immense potential in formulation of herbal drugs against both bacteria and fungi, providing good substitute to conventional antibiotics.

Conflict of interest statement

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

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References


