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Antimicrobial peptides ()
Coffea *Gardenia florid*) Rubiaceae (Cyclotides)
 RP-HPLC (*arabica*)

Staphylococcus aureus , *Enterococcus faecalis* , :

E.coli : 0157: H7 *aeruginosa* *Pseudomona*

(8) () (9) RP-HPLC

(31) (33)

Extraction of some Antimicrobial Peptides from *Rubiaceae* Flowers and Studying their Activity Against some Pathogenic Bacteria

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ABSTRACT

This research was performed to isolate and purify the Plant Antimicrobial peptides (Cyclotides type) from Rubiaceae family (*Gardenia florida* and *Coffea arabica*), and study their antimicrobial activity against some multidrug pathogenic bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *E.coli*: 0157: H7), and compare it with the antibiotics effect.

The results of isolating and purifying these Cyclotides showed that it could be obtained from the studied plants. The RP-HPLC technique results showed that there were (9) absorption peaks in

cyclotide crud extract isolated from *Gardenia florida* flowers, (8) absorption peaks from *Coffea arabica*. These absorbing peaks of cyclotides varied in retention time, height and area percentages.

The results of the antimicrobial activity of the isolated cyclotides against studied pathogenic bacteria showed that all these peptides were effective with different ratios, and there was no resistance against them. Cyclotides isolated from *Coffea arabica* flowers were the best. Both types of gram-positive bacteria were the most effected, especially against cyclotides isolated from *Coffea arabica*, with (33) mm and (31)mm, inhibition zone for *E. faecalis* and *S. aureus* respectively.

Keywords: Antimicrobial peptides, *rubiaceae*, Cyclotides.

(Marshall and Arenas, 2003)

(Liu *et al.*, 2000 ; Vizioli and Salzet, 2003)

Antimicrobial Peptides (Amps)

(Wang, 2010)

(Hancock and Sahl, 2006)

(Pelegriini *et al.*, 2011)

Cyclotides

Rubiaceae

(Gruber *et al.*, 2008; Poth *et al.*, 2011)

(1)

(Govaerts *et al.*, 2006; Mulvenna, 2012)

(60-15)

(Gould *et al.*, 2012; Delprete, 2004; Govaerts *et al.*, 2006)

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(B) / (A) :1

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E.coli 0157: H7 *Pseudomonas auroginosa*

Enterococcus faecalis *Staphylococcus aureus*

(Collee *et al.*, 1996 ; Koneman

et al., 2006)

:

Gardenia florida

Coffea arabica

Rubiaceae

.(2000)

:

.(Shamova *et al.*, 1999)

Two-stage radial diffusion

.Two-stage radial diffusion

A

/

10

30

10

Agarose

Trypticase soy broth

Sodium Phosphate

B -

/
10 agar
60 Trypticase soy broth

° 121 (Autoclave) 7.4 – 7.2 B A pH
15 2 / 15

:

(1) (6) (Turkey) Bioanalyse

:1

/		
10	AK	Amikacin
10	AM	Ampicillin
30	AMC	Amoxiclave
10	CTX	Cefotaxime
10	CIP	Ciprofloxacin
10	E	Erythromycin
30	CN	Gentamicin
30	PRL	Piperacillin
30	TE	Tetracycline
10	TOB	Tobramycin

:

Kirby-Bauer (1)

5

(1) / 10⁸*1.5

° 37

24 – 18

.(Vandepitte *et al.*, 2003)

:

Daly *et al.*,)

: (2003

(50)

1:1

(Methanol Dichlormethane)

-
-
-

1:1

Lypholizer

:(RP-HPLC)

Reversed-Phase-High-Performance Liquid Chromatography

(Selsted *et al.*, 1993; Shamova *et al.*

.R.P. C18 Column

HPLC

, 1999)

(%60-1)

(MobilePhase)

(Stationary Phase)

(TFA) Trifluoroacetic acid (%0.1) Acetonitrile

:

Two-stage radial

(Selsted *et al.* , 1993)

(Lehrer *et al.*, 1991) diffusions

18 (TSB) Trypticase Soy broth

A

(10)

(⁸10*1.5)

(1)

(4-mm)

(5 µl)

(/ 100)

10

1

4-3 ° 37

B

(10)

° 37

24-18

Enterococcus Stapylococcus aureus

(2)

E.coli: 0157: H7 Pseudomonas aeruginosa, faecalis

Stapylococcus aureus

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

E.coli 0157:H7

Amikacin Tetracycline

Enterococcus faecalis

Gentamycin Tetracycline Tobramycin

Amoxicillin/Clavulac acid

Ampicillin Amikacin

Getamycin Erythromycin Ciprofloxacin

Piperacillin Cefotaxime
Tobramycin Tetracycline

() :2

<i>E.coli 0157: H7</i>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Staph. aureus</i>	
R(6)	S(24)	R(6)	R(6)	Amikacin
R(6)	R(6)	R(6)	R(6)	Ampicillin
R(6)	R(6)	R(6)	R(6)	Amoxicillin / Clavulic acid
R(6)	R(6)	R(6)	R(6)	Cefotaxime
R(7)	R(9)	S(25)	R(6)	Ciprofloxacin
R(6)	R(6)	S(25)	R(6)	Erythromycin
S(19)	R(6)	S(30)	R(6)	Gentamycin
R(6)	R(6)	R(6)	R(6)	Piperacillin
S(20)	S(21)	S(22)	R(6)	Tetracycline
S(22)	R(9)	S(20)	R(6)	Tobramycin

(S) (R)

(Vizioli and Salzet, 2003 ; Oliveira *et al.*, 2011)

RP-HPLC

HPLC

()
(2) (1)
(9) (3)
(%50.804) (1.626) (1)
(5.488) (9) (%60.298)
(%0.038) (%0.067)
(8) (4)
(1.640) (1)
(8) (%71.74) (%77.148)
(%0.004) (4.776)
(%0.002)

.....

(Gruber *et al.*, 2008)

KalataB1

(Nguyen *et al.*, 2012)

Circulin A KalataB1

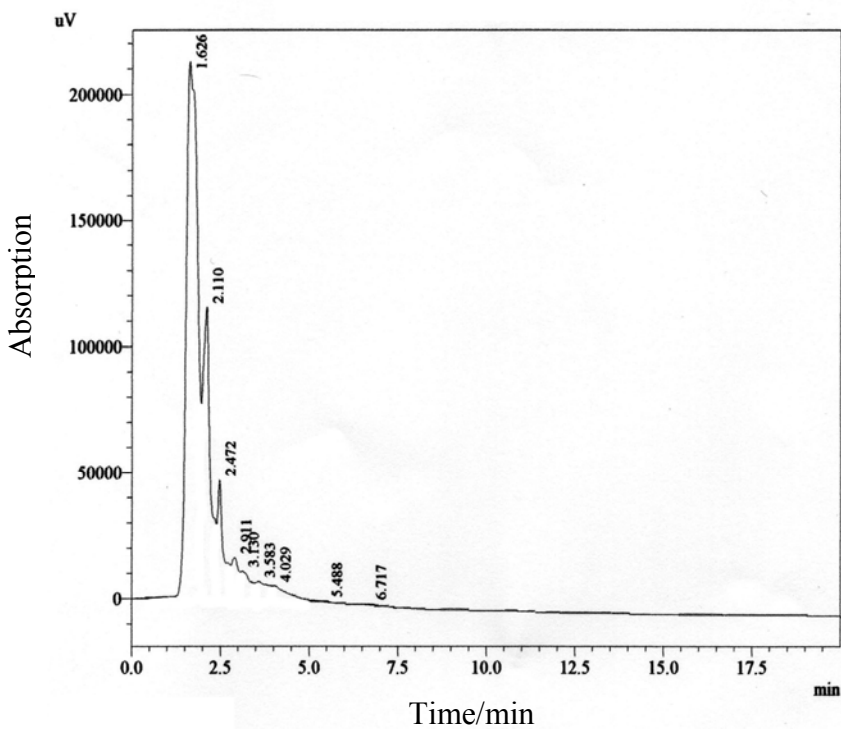
(15)

Kalata B1

HPLC

:3

%	%	(Rt)	
60.292	50.804	1.626	1
21.347	27.655	2.110	2
7.501	11.330	2.472	3
3.084	4.025	2.911	4
2.736	2.771	3.130	5
2.507	1.802	3.583	6
2.379	1.426	4.029	7
0.116	0.120	6.717	8
0.038	0.067	5.488	9



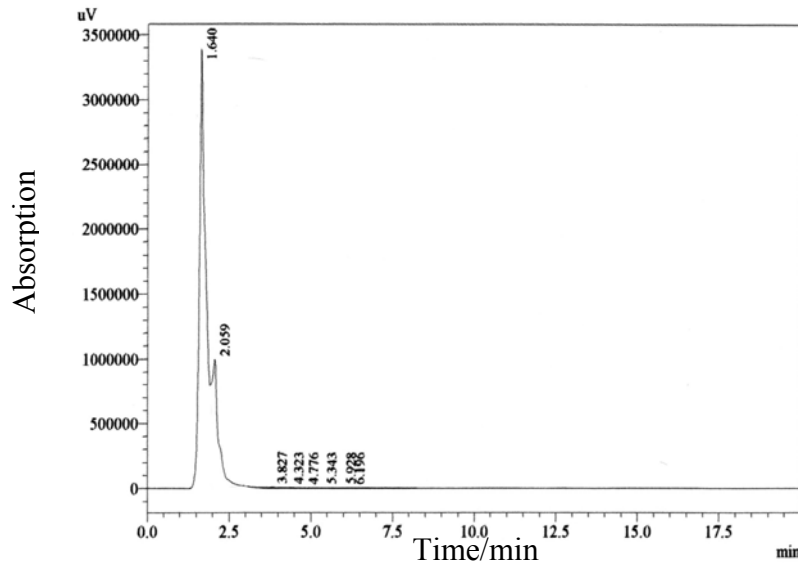
.HPLC

:1

HPLC

:4

%	%	(Rt)	
71.741	77.148	1.640	1
28.181	22.714	2.059	2
0.037	0.078	3.827	3
0.014	0.020	5.343	4
0.010	0.016	4.323	5
0.009	0.013	6.196	6
0.006	0.008	5.928	7
0.002	0.004	4.776	8



HPLC

:2

:

)

(4)

(

(31)

S. aureus

(26)

E. faecalis

(30)

(33)

Ps. aeruginosa

(24)

Amikacin

(7)

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(8) (19) *E.coli* 0157: H7(Kaas *et al.*, 2010)

Kalata B8, Circulin A

.(Gould *et al.*, 2012; Mulvanna, 2012)

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31	26	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
33	30	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>
24	7	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
19	8	<i>E.coli</i> 0157: H7

.(Pelegri *et al.*, 2011)

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