

Original Article

Antimicrobial activity and toxicity of *Zhumeria majdae* essential oil and its capsulated form

Rahil Emami ¹, Mohammad Taghi Ghaneian ¹, Ali Jebali ^{2*}, Seyed hossein Hekmati Moghaddam³, Mohammad Hasan Ehrampoush ¹, Asghar MoslehArani ⁴

¹ Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.

² Department of Medical Genetic, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.

³ Department of Laboratory Sciences, School of Paramedicine, ShahidSadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.

⁴ Department of Environmental Engineering, Yazd, University, Yazd, Iran.

Received: 2014/7/11

Accepted: 2015/3/8

Abstract

Introduction: *Zhumeria majdae* is an herbal plant which is only found in Hormozgan province. The aim of this study was to compare the antimicrobial property and toxicity of essential oil (EO) and encapsulated form of the essential oil (EFEO) of *Zhumeria majdae*.

Materials and Methods: First, the plant was dried, grinded, and its EO extracted by hydrodistillation. Then, the EO was encapsulated by lecithin. Antimicrobial activity of EO and EFEO was evaluated by micro dilution broth method, and minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined. For toxicity test, serial concentrations of EO and EFEO were incubated with mouse skin cells, and then cell viability was calculated by MTT assay.

Results: Based on atomic force microscopy results, the size distribution of EFEO was between 100-500 nm. Antimicrobial test showed that the MIC₅₀ of both EO and EFEO was similar (0.6%). But, in case of *Candida albicans*, the MIC₉₀ of EO and EFEO was 5% and 1.25%, respectively. It means that EFEO has greater effect on *Candida albicans* than EO. The results of MTT assay showed that the toxicity of EFEO was less than EO.

Conclusion: It was found that in some cases, encapsulation could lead to better antimicrobial property and less toxicity. Because of high antimicrobial activity, both EO and EFEO of *Zhumeria majdae* might be used as powerfully antimicrobial agents.

Keywords: Antimicrobial activity, Toxicity, Essential oil, *Zhumeria majdae*, Encapsulation

Introduction

The presence of pathogenic microbes in the environment is very dangerous. It is a fact that their replication and transmission from an infected person to a healthy person can be done easily. So, scientists have impelled to deal with the invisible enemies, and explored various ways for combating. The use of antimicrobial agents is the main solution. These agents minimize the risk of infection or the decay of products by the use of chemical or by the use of physical agents (X-ray, Gamma-ray, e-beam, etc). This leads to reduce bacteria number, particularly pathogenic microbes. However, it must be mentioned that none of antimicrobial agents are suitable for all kinds of microbes. Moreover, all of them are toxic for human. New disinfectants (e.g. antimicrobial agents extracted from plants) must be introduced based on genetic diversity of microbial pathogens and presence of resistant strains^[1-3].

Herbal plants are used as long as human history, and the extract of these plants have been used as drug. Although the interest and attention to the useful plants were modest in recent years, but it

has recently received great attention. One of the key ingredients of herbal plants is essential oils which available in different parts of them^[4, 5].

Zhumeriamajdae (Figure 1) is endemic in Iran and is an exclusive plant of Hormozgan province, especially in Ghotbabad, Kohgeno, Kohtang, Kohsarechahan, etc^[6]. Some studies show that their properties of materials (such as drugs, hormones, oils, etc.) are changed, when they encapsulated^[7, 8]. Therefore, in this study, our aim was to evaluate and compare the antimicrobial property of Zhumeria majdae essential oils (EO) and encapsulated form of the essential oil (EFEO).



Figure 1. Zhumeria majdae obtained from Hormozgan province.

Materials and Methods

Extraction of EO from *Zhumeria majdae*

First, the plant was collected from different parts of Hormozgan province, and verified by a botanist. Then, the plant was dried, and grinded. In the next step, 50 gram of grinded plant was added to 200 mL of distilled water and shaken for 2 hours. Finally, the EO was extracted by hydrodistillation method by means of Clevenger apparatus^[6].

Preparation of encapsulated form of *Zhumeria majdae* EO

One mL of the plant EO was mixed with 9 mL of diethyl ether. Then, 5 mL of diluted oils (10% v/v) and 1 mL of 5 mg/mL lecithin (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) were added to 5 mL of distilled water, and strongly shaken for 5 minutes in presence of ceramic balls. At this stage, the color of suspension was changed to milky which represents the formation of liposomes and micelles. One droplet of suspension was held on Mica surface, then was dried, and imaged by atomic force microscopy (AFM) (DMT, Denmark). Serial concentrations (10%, 5%,

2.5%, 1.25%, and 0.6%) of the EO and EFEO were prepared in 50% DMSO and distilled water, respectively⁽⁹⁾.

Antimicrobial activity

Microdilution method was used to evaluate the antimicrobial property of EO and EFEO. At end, MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ were measured for each against each strain. First, standard isolates of *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Candida albicans*, and *Aspergillus niger* were provided from Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology (Table 1).

Table 1. Standard microbial strains which used in this study

Species	Error! No text of specified style in document.ATCC
E.coli	25922
S.aureus	25923
C.albicans	10231
A.niger	16888

Both of bacteria were cultured on nutrient agar (Invitrogen, UK) and incubated for 24 hours at 35 °C, and both of fungi were cultured on Sabouraud dextrose agar (Invitrogen, UK) for 24 hours at 25 °C. Next, a single colony of each strain was separately added to Mueller Hilton broth (Invitrogen, UK) to adjust to ½ McFarland. At next, 100 µL of serial concentrations of EO and EFEO was separately exposed to 100 µL of bacterial and fungal suspension, and incubated for 24 hours. The incubation temperature was 35 °C and 25 °C for bacterial and fungal isolates, respectively. After

incubation, the optical density (OD) of wells caused by the growth of fungi and bacteria was determined by spectrophotometer (Novin Gostar, Iran) at 405nm. To calculate MIC values, the difference of OD (OD_{t0}-OD_{t24}) in negative control was considered as 100% growth or 0% death. In the next step, the difference of OD (OD_{t0}-OD_{t24}) in each well was measured, and MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ were extracted from Formula 1. Since solvents had antimicrobial property, the inhibition percentage of test wells was detracted from the inhibition percentage of each solvent(10).

Formula 1.

The inhibition percentage = $(OD_{t0} - OD_{t24})$
 $\text{test} \times 100 / ((OD_{t0} - OD_{t24}) \text{ control})$

Controls

Some controls were considered in this study was as following:

1. Microbial suspensions were separately incubated with solvents including distilled water, DMSO, and diethyl ether.
2. Bacterial isolates were incubated with 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ciprofloxacin.
3. Fungal isolates were incubated with 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ nystatin.

Toxicity test

To evaluate the toxicity of phytol, MTT assay was used. First, serial concentrations (62.5, 125, 250, 500, 1000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) of phytol were prepared. Then, 100 μL of each concentration was added to 100 μL of mouse skin suspension, and incubated for 12, 24 and 36 hours at 37 °C. Mouse skin suspension was prepared according to standard protocol ^[11], and adjusted at 10000

cells/mL. After incubation, 25 μL of 5 mg/mL MTT (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) was added to each well and then incubated at 37 °C for 3 hours. Finally, the optical density of each well was read by the ELISA reader at 492 nm. Such as antimicrobial test, in control well, 100 μL of distilled water was added to 100 μL of mouse skin suspension. Finally, the percentage of cell viability was calculated ^[11].

Results and discussion

Figure 2 shows AFM image of EFEO. As shown, globular particles at micrometer to nanometer scale were observed. The size distribution of EFEO was between 100-500 nm. Table 2 and Table 3 show the MIC of EO and EFEO of *Zhumeria majdae* against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Candida albicans*, and *Aspergillus niger*, respectively. As seen, the MIC₅₀ of both EO and EFEO was similar (0.6%). In case of MIC₉₀, EO and EFEO had same value against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Aspergillus niger*. But in case of *Candida albicans*, the MIC₉₀ of

EO and EFEO were 5% and 1.25%, respectively. It means that EFEO has greater effect on *Candida albicans* than EO. On the other hand, EFEO and EO have same effect on other microorganisms.

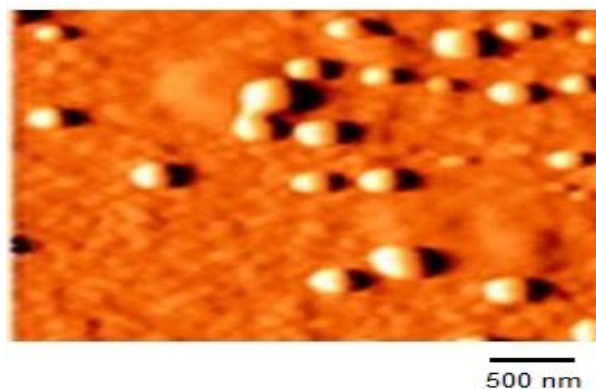


Figure 1. The AFM image of EFEO

Table 2. The MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ of *Zhumeria majdae* EO against microbial strains

Type of microorganism	MIC ₉₀ (% v/v)	MIC ₅₀ (% v/v)
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	2.5	0.6
<i>Candida albicans</i>	5	0.6
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1.25	0.6
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1.25	0.6

Table 3. The MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ *Zhumeria majdae* EFEO against microbial strains

Type of microorganism	MIC ₉₀ (% v/v)	MIC ₅₀ (% v/v)
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	2.5	0.6
<i>Candida albicans</i>	1.25	0.6
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1.25	0.6
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1.25	0.6

The cell viability of skin cells when exposed to Zhumeria majdae EO and EFEO is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively. The results revealed that the toxicity of both EO and EFEO was dose-dependent, i.e. the minimum concentration caused maximum cell viability and viscera. Such pattern was observed for all incubation times. In case of Zhumeria majdae EO, significant difference ($P < 0.05$) was

observed between cell viability at concentration of 5%, 2.5%, and 1.2% vs. cell viability at concentration of 0.6% and 0.3%. Another finding was that the toxicity of EFEO was time-dependent, and toxicity of EO had not such pattern. In case of EFEO, the decrease of incubation time led to increase of cell viability. As seen, the toxicity of Zhumeria majdae EFEO was less than Zhumeria majdae EO.

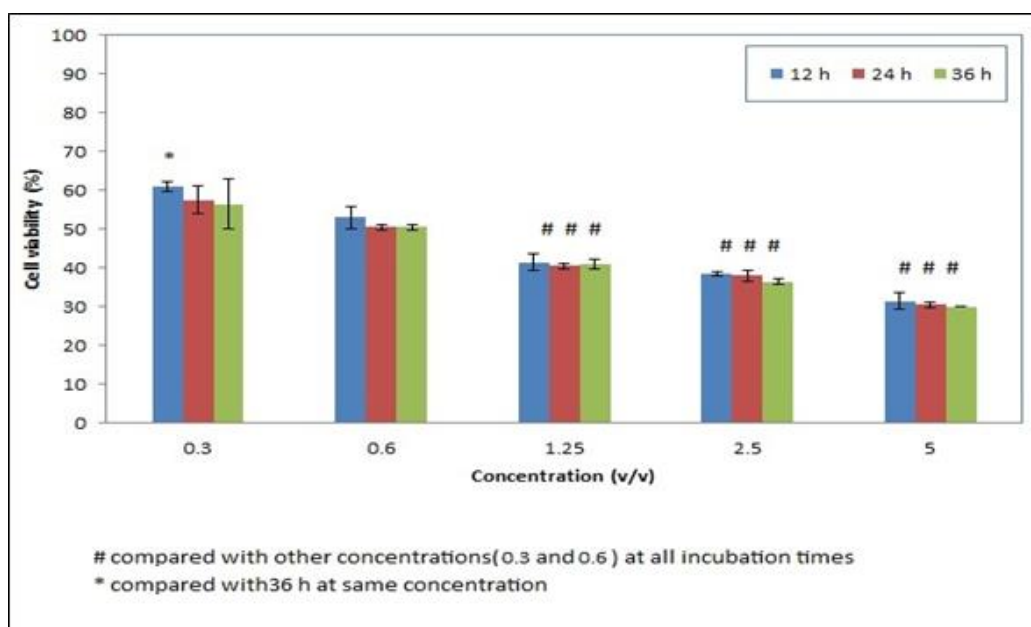


Figure 2. The cell viability after exposed to Zhumeria majdae EO, by MTT assay

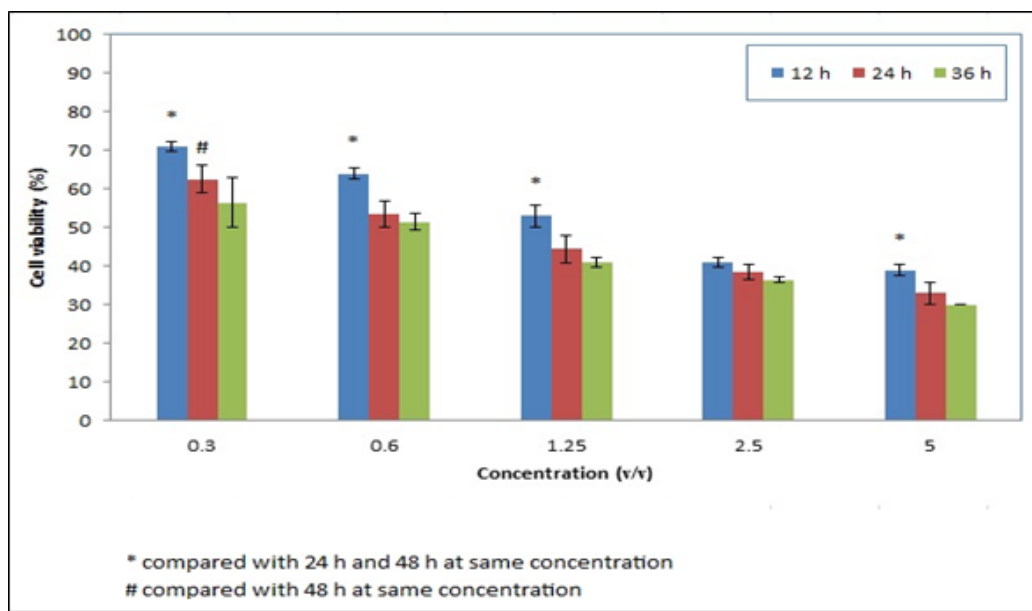


Figure 3. The cell viability after exposed to *Zhumeria majdae* EFEO, by MTT assay

It must be mentioned that antimicrobial property of the EO of *Zhumeria majdae* is not new finding. Previously, this had been reported by other researchers. For the first time, in this study, toxicity of *Zhumeria majdae* EO was investigated. Mahboubi et al evaluated the antimicrobial activity of *Zhumeria majdae* EO against some gram negative, gram positive, yeast and fungi. The EO exhibited similar levels of antimicrobial activity against different microorganisms, but some microorganisms were more sensitive. i.e it had significant power against *Klebsiella pneumoniae* with MIC and MBC values 0.5 and 1 $\mu\text{l ml}^{-1}$. The EO showed

antimicrobial property against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Bacillus subtilis*^[10]. Soltanipour et al collected *Zhumeria majdae* from Sarchahanmountain of Hormozgan province and the EOs were analyzed with GC/MS. Then, antimicrobial activity of different concentrations of EOs was tested. GC/MS analysis showed that there were 22 different compounds in EOs of leaves of *Zhumeria majdae*. This study showed antibacterial activity of the EO on *Escherichia*

coli and *Staphylococcus aureus*^[12]. Mahboubi et al tested antimicrobial activity of thirteen EOs against some bacteria, fungi and yeast using disc diffusion and micro broth dilution assays. In disc diffusion assay, *Zataria multiflora* and *Satureja hortensis* oils showed the highest antimicrobial activity. The MIC values of *Zataria multiflora* and *S. hortensis* oils were lower than of 1 µl/ml^[13]. In another study, they evaluated the antimicrobial activity of the EOs from *Mentha piperita* and *Zhumeria majdae*, *Ziziphora tenuior* against extended spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs) of *Kelebsilla pneumoniae*. This study showed that the antimicrobial activity of *Ziziphora tenuior* EOs was close to that of *Zhumeria majdae* EO. The *Mentha piperita* oil was less effective than the *Zhumeria majdae*. They declared that the antimicrobial effects of the EOs were increased when they were used in combination^[14].

Here, we found that antifungal property of the EFEO of *Zhumeria majdae* was increased compared with the EO of *Zhumeria majdae*. Interestingly, EFEO and EO had same antimicrobial activity against other

microorganisms. There are some reports that shows encapsulated EO have different antimicrobial property. For example, Van Vuuren et al encapsulated the EO from *Artemisia afra*, *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Melaleuca alternifolia* by diastearoylphosphatidylcholine and diastearoylphosphatidylethanolamine.

Fractional inhibitory concentrations (FICs) were calculated in order to determine the antimicrobial activity. With the exception of *A. afra*, microbial growth was inhibited at lower concentrations for the encapsulated formulations in comparison with the non encapsulated EO^[7]. Lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) EO was micro encapsulated by Leimann et al. in this study, the composition and the antimicrobial properties of the encapsulated oil were determined, demonstrating that the process of microencapsulation did not deteriorate the encapsulated essential oil^[15]. In the study of Liolios et al, the chemical composition of the EO from *Origanum dictamnus* was analyzed by GC-MS. The EO was successfully encapsulated in phosphatidyl choline-based liposomes and the antimicrobial activities were tested. All tested

compounds presented enhanced antimicrobial activities after the encapsulation ^[9].

EFEO, they may be used as new antimicrobial agents for using in foodstuffs.

Conclusion

It is concluded that in some cases, encapsulation can lead to better antimicrobial property and less toxicity. It seems that the types of EO, microbial strain, size of liposomes are main parameters. The authors propose that because of high antimicrobial activity of both EO and

Acknowledgments

This article has been extracted from Rahil Emami thesis. This study was financially supported by Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.

References

1. McDonnell G, Russell AD. Antiseptics and disinfectants: activity, action, and resistance. *Clinical microbiology reviews*. 1999;12(1):147-79.
2. Omidbakhsh N, Sattar SA. Broad-spectrum microbicidal activity, toxicologic assessment, and materials compatibility of a new generation of accelerated hydrogen peroxide-based environmental surface disinfectant. *American journal of infection control*. 2006;34(5):251-7.
3. Edmiston CE, Krepel C, Spencer MP, Rossi P, Lee C, Brown K, et al. Assessment of Innovative Antimicrobial Surface Disinfectant within the Operating Room Environment Using ATP-bioluminescence Assay. *American Journal of Infection Control*. 2014;42(6):S38-S.
4. Solórzano-Santos F, Miranda-Novales MG. Essential oils from aromatic herbs as antimicrobial agents. *Current opinion in biotechnology*. 2012;23(2):136-41.
5. Soković M, Glamočlija J, Marin PD, Brkić D, van Griensven LJLD. Antibacterial effects of the essential oils of commonly consumed medicinal herbs using an in vitro model. *Molecules*. 2010;15(11):7532-46.
6. Mandegary A, Sharififar F, Abdar M, Arab-Nozari M. Anticonvulsant Activity and Toxicity of Essential Oil and Methanolic Extract of *Zhumeria majdae* Rech, a Unique Iranian Plant in Mice. *Neurochemical research*. 2012;37(12):2725-30.
7. Van Vuuren SF, du Toit LC, Parry A, Pillay V, Choonara YE. Encapsulation of essential oils within a polymeric liposomal formulation for enhancement of antimicrobial efficacy. *Natural product communications*. 2010;5(9):1401-8.

8. Guarda A, Rubilar JF, Miltz J, Galotto MJ. The antimicrobial activity of microencapsulated thymol and carvacrol. *International journal of food microbiology*. 2011;146(2):144-50.
9. Liolios CC, Gortzi O, Lalas S, Tsaknis J, Chinou I. Liposomal incorporation of carvacrol and thymol isolated from the essential oil of *Origanum dictamnus* L. and *in vitro* antimicrobial activity. *Food chemistry*. 2009;112(1):77-83.
10. Mohaddese M, Nastaran K. Antimicrobial activity of *Zhumeria majdae* Rech. F. & Wendelbo essential oil against different microorganisms from Iran. *Pharmacognosy Magazine*. 2009;5(19):105.
11. Jebali A, Kazemi B. Triglyceride-coated nanoparticles: skin toxicity and effect of UV/IR irradiation on them. *Toxicology in Vitro*. 2013;27(6):1847-54.
12. Soltanipour MA, Rezaei MB, Moradshahi A. Study on antimicrobial effects of essential oil of *Zhumeria majdae* Rech. f. & Wendelbo. *IRANIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS*. 2004.
13. Mahboubi M, Kazempour N. *In vitro* antimicrobial activity of some essential oils from Labiatae family. *Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants*. 2009;12(4):494-508.
14. Mahboubi M, Bokae S, Dehdashti H, Feizabadi MM. Antimicrobial activity of *Mentha piperitae*, *Zhumeria majdae*, *Ziziphora tenuior* oils on ESBLs producing isolates of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Biharean Biologist*. 2012;6(1).
15. Leimann FV, Gonçalves OH, Machado RAF, Bolzan A. Antimicrobial activity of microencapsulated lemongrass essential oil and the effect of experimental parameters on microcapsules size and morphology. *Materials Science and Engineering: C*. 2009;29(2):430-6.