Title of Article: *In vitro* activities of methanol extracts of some plants used as herbal remedies.

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Abstract: Seven different plants from Nigerian herbs were investigated for anti-infective properties. The plant crude extracts, obtained by maceration with methanol, were subjected to array of antimicrobial screening tests. Antimycobacterial susceptibility of *M. tuberculosis* (H37Rv strain) was performed by Alamar Blue Assay. The results showed *Spondias mombin* and *Anacardium occidentale* to have 68 and 63 % inhibition respectively against *P. aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853). The secondary test on the *S. mombin* extract against *P. aeruginosa* had IC$_{50}$ of 37.32 μg/ml. Two EtOAC-MeOH soluble fractions of *A. occidentale* exhibited good antimicrobial activities. One fraction (AOF9) exhibited antifungal activity against *Candida glabrata* with IC$_{50}$ value of 9.0 μg/ml while the other fraction (AOF8) showed antibacterial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with IC$_{50}$ value of 28.3 μg/ml. The results of the antimycobacterial screening tests proved *Spondias mombin* most potent for providing antitubercular compounds and was further investigated by HPLC-based activity profiling. The HPLC fractions revealed SM8-9, SM14 and SM15 to be effective (94.9, 98.3 and 92.8% Inhibitions respectively) against *M. tuberculosis* H37RV as compared with reference drugs. The findings show *Spondias mombin* and *Anacardium occidentale* to possess good anti-infective potentials and these support the folkloric uses of the plants for the treatment of infectious diseases.

Keywords: Anti-infective, antimicrobial screening, antimycobacterial, antitubercular, *Spondias mombin, Anacardium occidentale*. 