

Antibacterial activity studies of the latex and the fruit hull of *Garcinia mangostana*

K G N P Piyasena¹, E W M A Ekanayake², V Thevanesam² and H R W Dharmaratne^{1*}

¹ *Institute of Fundamental Studies, Kandy*

² *Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya*

Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections have been increasing worldwide in recent years. Recently we reported the antibacterial activity of α -mangostin and γ -mangostin isolated from *Garcinia mangostana* against 13 MRSA strains and control *S. aureus* (NCTC 6571). In our present work antibacterial activity of pure compounds [α -mangostin (1) and its' cyclised product (6), β -mangostin (2), γ -mangostin (3), methoxy- β -mangostin (4) and garcinone-E (5)] and extracts from *G. mangostana*, were tested against seventeen MRSA strains isolated from hospitals in Sri Lanka and five control strains *S. aureus* (NCTC 6571), *Enterococci fecalis* (NCTC 12697), *Pseudomonas* (NCTC 10662), *Klebsiella* (Pamilo Water strain) PW and *Escherichia coli* (NCTC 10418) using a disk diffusion method. Of them other than methanol extracts of fruit hull and latex, compounds 1, 3 and 6 showed activity against *S. aureus* (NCTC 6571) at MICs 1.04, 4.16 and 16.66 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ respectively. Further, 1 and 3 showed activity against *E. fecalis* (NCTC 12697) at MICs 1.04 and 4.16 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ respectively.

The latex of *G. mangostana* consists of more than 75% of xanthenes which have strong antibacterial (anti MRSA and VRE), anti-inflammatory, antifungal and a number of other biological activities. Hence the presence of the above highly bioactive compounds in large quantities in the plant should be the causative factor for *G. mangostana*'s medicinal value in indigenous medicine. Therefore, above antibacterial compounds should be investigated further in appropriate *in vivo* models.



* hrwd@ifs.ac.lk