ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY, PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND TOXICITY OF JATROPHA CURCAS L. AND RICINUS COMMUNIS L. SEED OIL

 \mathbf{BY}

MUHAMMAD, Fatima Enagi MTECH/SLS/2017/7529

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA

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MUHAMMAD, Fatima Enagi MTech/SLS/2017/7529

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA, NIGERIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY IN PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY

JULY, 2021

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis titled: "Antimicrobial Activity, Phytochemical Screening and Toxicity Of *Jatropha curcas* and *Ricinus communis* Seed Oil" is a collection of my original research work and it has not been presented for any other qualification anywhere. Information from other sources (published or unpublished) has been duly acknowledged.

MUHAMMAD, Fatima Enagi MTech/SLS/2017/7529 FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA, NIGERIA

Signature & Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled: "Antimicrobial Activity, Phytochemical Screening and Toxicity Of *Jatropha curcas* and *Ricinus communis* Seed Oil" by MUHAMMAD, Fatima Enagi (MTech/SLS/2017/7529) meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Technology of the Federal University of Technology, Minna and it is approved for its contribution to scientific knowledge and literary presentation.

Prof. S. Y. Daniyan	
Major Supervisor	Signature & Date
Dr. N. U. Adabara Head of Department	Signature & date
Prof. F.O. Arimoro Dean, School of Life Sciences	Signature & Date
Engr. Prof. O. K. Abubakre Dean, Postgraduate School	Signature &Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my late uncle Professor Abdullahi AbdulRahman Enagi for his rentless efforts towards education.

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ABSTRACT

Jatropha curcas and Ricinus communis are members of the Euphorbiaceae that have been known for their ethno-medicinal uses. The aim of this study was to investigate the antimicrobial activity, phytochemical constituents and toxicity of J. curcas and R. communis seed oil. The antimicrobial activity against Escherichia coli, Salmonella Typhi, Staphylococcus aureus, Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus niger was carried out using Agar Well Diffusion method at 100, 200, 300 and 400 mg/mL. The toxicity was assessed according to Lorke's method for acute toxicity testing and the sub-acute toxicity was conducted by daily oral dosing (10, 300 and 600 mg/kgb.wt) of Wistar rats for 28days. Haematological, biochemical analyses of blood samples and histopathology of the liver and kidney were evaluated. The highest antimicrobial activity was exhibited by J. curcas seed oil against S. aureus with mean inhibition zone of 32±3.17 mm and the lowest activity of J. curcas was against A. niger with mean inhibition zone of 10±0.57 mm. Similarly, the highest antimicrobial activity of R. communis seed oil was against S. aureus with mean inhibition zone of 28±2.30 mm and the lowest activity of R. communis was against A. niger with mean inhibition zone of 8±4.61 mm. The LD₅ of J. curcas seed oil was greater than 5000 mg/kg b.wt and 3807 mg/kg b.wt was the LD₅₀ of R. communis seed oil. The result of the haematological and biochemical blood test of rats administered J. curcas seed oil showed decrease in the TWBC, PLC and L while the level of Hb, PCV, MCV, MCH, MCHC and RBCs increased. Generally, increase in the level of AST, ALT, ALP, total bilirubin, urea, creatinine, cholesterol and TAG was observed in the 600 mg/kg bw.t group but their level in the 10 and 300 mg/kg b.wt groups were comparable with the control group. In contrast, the level of total protein and albumin decreased. The result of the effect of R. communis seed oil on the haematological and biochemical indices showed increased level of Hb, PCV, MCV, MCH, MCHC, PLC, L, AST, ALT, ALP, total bilirubin, urea, creatinine, cholesterol and TAG in 300 and 600 mg/kg bw.t group, there level in 10 mg/kg bw.t group was also comparable to the control group. Similarly, the level of total protein and albumin decreased. The histological evaluation revealed distortion in the cyto-architecture of the liver and kidney of rats administered 600 mg/kg bw.t of *J. curcas* seed oil, 300 and 600 mg/kg bw.t of R. communis seed oil. It can be concluded from this study that both seed oil can be used in the treatment of diseases associated with the tested isolates but cautious should be taken in their usage at high doses for prolonged time with emphasis on R. communis seed oil. The findings provide the basis for further study on the wounding healing activity of the seed oil.

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Glossary of Abbreviations

WHO World Health Organization

DPPH 1, 1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl

COXB4 Coxsackie B Virus type 4

HSV Herpes Simplex Virus

HAV Hepatitis A Virus

HIV Human Immune Virus
GIT Gastrointestinal Tract
AgNPs Silver nanoparticles

NIST National Institute of Standard and Technology

LD₅₀ Lethal Dose

EDTA Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

ZnO Zinc oxide
UV Ultraviolent
NA Nutrient Agar

PDA Potato Dextrose Agar
DMSO Dimethylsulphoxide

MIC Minimun Inhibitory Concentration

MBC MinimunBacteriocidal Concentration

MFC Minimun Fungicidal Concentration

TAG Triacylglycerol

PLC Platelet Count

TWBC Total White Blood Cells Count

N Neutrophils
L Lymphocytes
E Eosinophils
B Basophils
M Monocytes

RIPs Ribosome Inactivating Proteins

RBC Red Blood Cells
Hb Haemoglobin

ALT Alanine Transaminase
AST Aspartate Transaminase

ALP Alkaline Phosphatase
PCV Packed Cell Volume

MCV Mean Corpsular Volume

MCH Mean CorpsularHeamoglobin

MCHC Mean CorpsularHeamoglobin Concentration