

Isolation of effective antimycotic fractions using column chromatography from *Sterculia foetida* L. seed cornel chloroform crude extract

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ABSTRACT

Antimycotic activity of chloroform seed cornel extract of *Sterculia foetida* L. (Sterculiaceae) was evaluated against dermatophytic fungi namely *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Trichophyton tonsurans*, *Microsporum gypseum*, dimorphic fungi such as *Candida albicans*, and saprophytic fungi like *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus niger* and pathogenic bacteria like, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Maximum antidermatophytic activity was observed against *M. gypseum* (14 mm) followed by *T. rubrum* (10 mm), *T. tonsurans* (09 mm), *C. albicans* (08 mm), *A. flavus* (08 mm), *A. niger* (07 mm). Among bacteria tested, *S. aureus* showed maximum inhibition of 18 mm followed by *E. coli* (12 mm), *P. aeruginosa* (12 mm), *B. subtilis* (08 mm) and the MIC was determined against all the test strains. A total of 12 column fractions (chloroform: methanol) were collected. Among 12, 02 effective fractions i.e., 2nd (90:10) & 5th (60:40) were determined. The present study provides basis for the isolation and purification of antimycotic compounds from the seed cornels of *Sterculia foetida* L.

Key words: Antimycotic activity, chloroform seed cornel extract, *Sterculia foetida* L. MIC. Column fractions.

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