

# ● Promotion and Preservation of traditional Plant-Medicines

## Introduction into „Modern Spirit“ - An Example ●

(A) • *Bidens alba* / *pilosa* (L.) DC.

• (Asteraceae = daisy-composite family) • Shepherd's needle, Beggar's ticks, Spanish needle (Engl.).



(B) • *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (L.) Vahl

• (Verbenaceae = herb-of-the-cross, vervain) • Blue porterweed, Blueflower, snakeweed (Engl.).



(C) • *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg.

• (Burseraceae = incense tree) • Gumbolimbo, Gum Elemi, Tourist tree (Engl.).



**Known active components:** • In. ex. B. Centaurein, Centauredin, Polyacetylene, Phenylethiptyrin (PHT), Polypene, 1,2-Dihydroxy-3,5,7,9,11-Penteny.

• Triterpene, Flavonoids, Aurone, Chalkone, Luteolin, 1-Phenyl-1,3-dien-5-en-7-ol-acetat, Kaffafeate, Ethyl-Kaffafeate.

**Known active components:** • In. ex. Verbascoside, Flavonoids, Glycosides, Phenylethanoid- and -Glycosides, Anthrachinones.

• Verbascofides, Flavonoids, Iridoids, Ipolamide, Acetoside, Fulvoipolamiide, Sesquiterpenolactone, Proazulene.

**Known active components:** • In. ex. 11 bark contents, like Lignan, Yatein,  $\beta$ -peltatin-O- $\beta$ -D-Glucopyranosides, Hinokinin, Bursehemin, Phenolic contents, Terpenoids, Resin.

• Vit E, Methyl-beta-peltatin (presumptive), and others.

### ● Material/Methods

• **Plants:** aerial parts from: A: *Bidens alba*, B: *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, C: *Bursera simaruba*.

• **Dried Samples** of the ethanolic single extracts and 1:1 (w/w) Extract-combinations of all aerial Plants with Reflow-extraction followed by drying.

#### • 1 • Cytotoxicity in HaCaT-Cells:

• Cell-proliferation-assay (Mosmann), 1983 (J. of Immunological Methods 65, 55-63). Determination of IC<sub>50</sub>-data from the dose-response-graphs (triple determination). Positive control: Doxorubicin.

#### • 2 • Antimikrobel Effects:

Determination of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) as well as minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) against the following strains of bacteria:

#### Gram-positive Bacteria:

• Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* MRSA NCTC 10442

• *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923

• *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 14990

#### Gram-negative Bacteria:

• *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853

and

• *Acinetobacter baumannii* ATCC BAA747

• MIC-determination with microbrothdilution method according to NCCLS (2006). MBC-definition as lowest extract concentration, which eliminates the microorganisms in total. Triple-testing with Streptomycin and Vancomycin as positive control.

#### • 3 • Anti-Inflammatory Effects

• Spectrometric determination of the inhibition of the 5-Lipoxygenase (5-LOX). Measurement of the IC<sub>50</sub>-concentration (Triple-test). Positive control: NDGA (Nordihydroguajaretacid).

### ● Results

#### • 1 • Cytotoxicity of the Plant Extracts:

All extracts are not critical regarding cytotoxicity. The following IC<sub>50</sub>-data of the single extracts were determined:

- Positive controls: 8.06 +/- 2.03  $\mu$ g/ml
- Single extracts: 527 - 2400  $\mu$ g/ml

#### • 2 • Antimicrobial Effect, such as the ethanolic Extracts:

- The extracts from *Bidens alba* (A) and *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (B) show significant activity against gram-positive bacteria and especially also against MRSA.
- The Test results show no variations (Standard deviation = 0).

Table 1: Anti-microbial Activity of the Single Plant Extracts

Test Germa	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC
	C [mg/ml]	B [mg/ml]	A [mg/ml]	Van [ $\mu$ g/ml]					Strep [ $\mu$ g/ml]	
MRSA NCTC 10442	>8	>8	2	4	4	>4	1	2	./.	n.b.
S. aureus ATCC 25923	>8	>8	1	4	2	4	0,5	0,5	2	8
S. epid. ATCC 14990	>8	>8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	8
P. aerug. ATCC 27853	>8	>8	>4	>4	>4	>4	./.	n.b.	4	8
Ac. baum. ATCC BAA747	8	>8	4	>4	4	>4	64	128	2	4

Combinations showed similar data compared to those of the strongest single extracts.

Table 2: Antimicrobel Activity of the Plant Extracts in Combinations: (1:1 mixtures)

Test Germs	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC	MIC	MBC
	A / B		A / C		B / C	
MRSA NCTC 10442	2/2	>2/2	>2/2	>2/2	2/2	>2/2
S. aureus ATCC 25923	1/1	>2/2	2/2	>2/2	1/1	>2/2
S. epid. ATCC 14990	1/1	2/2	1/1	>2/2	1/1	2/2

#### • 3 • Anti-Inflammatory Effect of the ethanolic Extracts:

The ethanolic plant extracts of ethanolicchen *Bidens alba* (A), *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (B) and *Bursera simaruba* (C) inhibit the 5-LOX. The combination of the ethanolic single extracts shows additive effects for this 5-LOX-Inhibition.

Table 3: Anti-Inflammatory Activity of the single Plant Extracts and -Combinations (1:1 Mixtures)

	Positive Control	Negative Control	Single Extracts			Extract-Combination 1:1 Mixture		
	NDGA	Doxorubicin	A	B	C	A / B	A / C	B / C
5-LOX Inhibition [ $\mu$ g/ml]	0,53 ± 0,09	./.	139 ± 7	84 ± 10	132 ± 13	52 ± 1,3	78 ± 6	57 ± 8

#### • 4 • Example for Usage, Indications:

Extracts/tinctures/ointments can be adjusted to an individual pH-value for a particular indication for the skin, mucous membranes, external ear etc.:

- EXAMPLES:** • Dry skin, pruritus, scratch marks, urticarial eczema left lower arm. Tincture: Application about 1 – 4 times a day. Ethanol extract of about 200 mg (A+B+C) over 5 days.
- Relief during the same day.
  - After 2 days some scratch marks (crusts) left, but dry skin.
  - From the 5th day on just a few small rests of scratch marks.

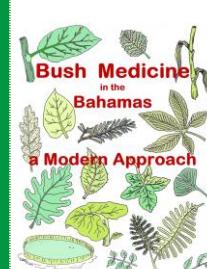
#### ● Conclusion:

• *Bidens alba*, *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* and *Bursera simaruba* are healing plants, described in the traditional Medicine of the Bahamas.

• The results presented here document their harmlessness with state-of-the-art methods.

• Unexpected additive effects regarding the anti-inflammatory activities could be shown.

• The additionally stated effect against multi-resistant microbes such as MRSA of these three plants, especially in combination, indicate a special potential for an establishing dermatological phytopharmaceuticals.



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- Information about author, intention, glossary
- 70 plants •

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