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Indigenous Plant Extracts as Novel Antimicrobial Arsenal: Unveiling the Potential of *Bismarckia nobilis*, *Choysia ternata*, *Chamaedora cataractarum*, and *Beaucarnea recurvate*

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Aim: Amid the rapid advancements in contemporary medicine, the resurgence of phytomedicine as a therapeutic avenue has garnered substantial attention. Nearly 30% of FDA-approved pharmaceuticals trace their origins to botanical sources. Phytomedicine has been shown to hold promising applications to attenuate bacterial virulence and source new of bioactive compounds to battle multidrug resistant pathogens.In this context, the current investigation delves into the antimicrobial potential of four indigenous plant species.

Methodology: This study is primed to unveil the antibacterial and antifungal potential of n-hexane and methanolic extracts of *Bismarckia nobilis*, *Choysia ternata*, *Chamaedora cataractarum*, and *Beaucarnea recurvate* against strains of *S. aureus* and *C. neoformans*. These plant extracts' Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) was discerned via the agar well diffusion assay, microbroth dilution assay, and MTT reduction assay.

Results: Notably, the n-hexane extracts of *B. nobilis* and *C. ternata* exhibited robust activity against *S. aureus* strains, with 100 mg/mL concentrations yielding inhibition zones measuring 12.1-13.1 mm and 13.1-15.1 mm, respectively. Correspondingly, the methanolic extracts (100 mg/mL) of *B. nobilis*, *C. ternata*, *C. cataractarum*, and *B. recurvata* presented notable antifungal activity against *Cryptococcus neoformans*, as evidenced by zones of inhibition measuring 14.25 mm, 13.25 mm, 16.25 mm, and 17.35 mm, respectively. Microbroth dilution assays revealed that the MIC of CT and BN plants against *S. aureus* ranged from 0.78-3.125 mg/mL and 1.56-12.5 mg/mL, respectively, with a consequential MIC index of 0.1248 for BN and CT plants against *S. aureus*. The n-hexane extract of *B. nobilis* and *C. ternata* showed antibacterial activity against pathogenic *S. aureus*. Similarly, the methanolic extracts

of *B. nobilis, C. ternata, C. cataractarum,* and *B. recurvata* exhibited potent antifungal activity against *C. neoformans*.

Conclusion: This study postulates indigenous plant-derived extracts as potent and multifaceted antifungal and antibacterial resources for antimicrobial development.

Key Words: Antifungal activity, Minimum inhibitory concentration, Agar well diffusion assay, Antibiotics, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*

1. INTRODUCTION

Staphylococcus aureus is a gram-positive, facultative anaerobic bacterium that appears in grape-like clusters. It causes community and hospital-acquired infections, such as bacteremia, osteoarticular, and skin infections. The treatment of *S.aureus* related infections is becoming challenging due to the emergence of multidrug resistant strains such as Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus (*MRSA). As a result, *S.aureus* strains have become resistant to various antibiotics such as Methicillin, nafcillin, oxacillin, and cephalosporin (Liu et al., 2005). Similarly, *Cryptococcus neoformans* is a pathogenic unicellular yeast that causes cryptococcal meningitis in AIDS patients. Normally, it infects one million people each year around the world. Previously, cryptococcosis was treated efficiently with the help of many commercially available antifungal agents, such as Amphotericin B, Flucytosine, and Fluconazole. However, over time and due to extensive use, the fungus has developed resistance to these antifungals, rendering them ineffective (Almeida et al., 2015).

Plant extracts have been used since the dawn of human civilization to treat various ailments because they are a rich source of many phytochemicals such as alkaloids, phenols, and tannins. So, many plant-derived phytochemicals can be used as a harmless and cheaper alternative strategy for the treatment of *S.aureus* associated infections. *Bismarckia nobilis* is an evergreen dioecious palm with a single thick trunk and unique silver-blue, rounded, and fan-shaped leaves (Mitchell, 2012). It is generally known as a silver palm due to its color. Only limited data is available regarding the medicinal use of *Bismarckia* in history. Some studies have shown that the methanolic extract of *Bismarckia nobilis* has smooth muscle relaxant potential in diarrhea, hypertension, and asthma (Saqib et al., 2019). *Bismarckia* plant has also

been used by the people of Madagascar for oral health care (Ranjarisoa et al., 2016). The antioxidant potential of *B.nobilis* fiber was examined by Schauss and Voon (Schauss et al., 2006). *Choysia ternata* is a species of flowering plant belonging to the genus Rutaceae, commonly known as Mexican orange blossom or Mexican orange. Radulovic and his co-workers (2013a) studied the effect of methyl and isopropyl N-methyl anthranilate from *C.ternata* on experimental anxiety and depression in mice. The anti-inflammatory potential of a hybrid plant of *C.ternata, Choisya Aztec* pearl, was assessed by Carvalho et al. (2014). Leitão et al. (2017) isolated quinolinic alkaloids from *Choysia* species by high-speed countercurrent chromatography and studied their antioxidant activity. *Beaucarnea recurvata,* also known as ponytail palm, is an evergreen perennial plant belonging to the *Asparagaceae* family. It is a native Mexican plant grown in Europe and many other parts of the world as an ornamental plant. Any medicinal use of this plant has not been reported so far, but Eskander et al. (2011) isolated thirteen steroidal components from the leaves of *B.recurvata* using NMR and mass spectroscopy. Lastly, *Chamaedora cataractarum,* also known as cat palm, is a small palm native to Central America and southern Mexico. To date, no data is available to suggest the medical importance of *Chamaedora cataractarum* plant.

The current study aims to prepare plant extracts in n-hexane and 70% methanol to determine the antibacterial and antifungal activity against isolated *S. aureus* and *C. neoformans* strains, respectively.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Collection and Identification of Plants

All plants selected for research were collected from the Botanical Garden of Punjab University. The plants were authenticated by the Department of Botany, University of The Punjab, Lahore, where a voucher number was assigned to each plant.

2.2 Preparation of Plant Extracts

n-hexane and 70% methanol were used as solvents for preparing plant extracts by a slight modification of maceration described by Odey et al. (2012). Plant material was air-dried at room temperature and ground to form a fine powder. Pant powder was then added to the solvents in 1:4 and placed at 4°C for three days with frequent agitation. After three days, the solution was filtered, and the

solvent from the filtrate was evaporated in a rotary vacuum evaporator. After evaporation, a semisolid pellet of plant extracts was obtained in a 1.5 ml tube.

2.3 Determination of Antibacterial Activity of Plant Extracts

2.3.1 Bacteria Selected For the Study

Eight *S.aureus* strains were isolated from blood and pus samples. All samples were serially diluted in normal saline, and 10-5 dilution was spread onto mannitol salt agar (MSA) plate under aseptic conditions and allowed to incubate at 37°C for 24 hours. After frequent rounds of quadrant streaking, eight strains were subjected to identification based on their morphological, biochemical, and molecular characteristics. The morphological identification involved examining the colony morphology of isolated *S. aureus* strains on a selective medium, MSA, and microscopic examination by Gram staining. Moreover, the catalase and oxidase tests were performed to identify *S. aureus*. Lastly, the isolated *S. aureus* strains were identified at the molecular level by PCR amplifying the V3 region of 16S rRNA.

2.3.2 Antibacterial Activity by Agar Well Diffusion Assay

The agar well diffusion method is widely used to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of plant extracts. 38 g Mueller-Hinton (MH) agar powder was weighed and dissolved in 1 liter of distilled water. It was heated with frequent agitation and boiled for one minute to dissolve the medium completely. The medium was autoclaved at 121°C for 15 minutes and cooled the agar to 45-50°C before pouring it into sterile Petri dishes. MH agar was allowed to solidify. 100 mg/ml stock solution of plant extracts was used to determine the antibacterial activity of plant extracts by agar well diffusion assay. After that, 0.5 McFarland bacterial suspension was used to make a lawn of bacteria onto MHA plates with sterile cotton swabs under aseptic conditions. Wells of about 6 mm in diameter were punched on MHA plates with a sterile cork borer, and each well was filled with 100μl of different plant extracts under sterile conditions. DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide) was used as a negative control. All plates were then incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. The volume of agar used in the well was fixed to ensure reproducible extract distribution.

2.4 Determination of MIC of Plant Extracts

The MIC of the plant extracts was determined using the agar well diffusion assay, microbroth dilution assay, and MTT reduction assay.

2.4.1 Agar Well Diffusion Assay

The surface of MHA plates was inoculated with the bacterial suspension under sterile conditions. Eleven wells were punched into two plates, and each received a different plant concentration in descending order (50-0.05 mg/ml). After filling the agar wells with different concentrations of plant extracts, all plates were allowed to incubate at 37°C for 24 hours. The zone of inhibition of each well was measured the next day. The zone diameters were compared to standard interpretive criteria to determine the susceptibility of the pathogenic strains. This method allowed the determination of the susceptibility of *S. aureus* to various extracts based on the size of the inhibition zones. The size of the zone correlates with the susceptibility of the bacteria to the respective extract.

2.4.2 Micro broth Dilution Assay

Micro broth dilution assay was used to determine the MIC of plant extracts using liquid media and spectroscopic technique. It is a widely used method for determining antimicrobial agents' minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) against bacterial or fungal strains. This assay involves the serial dilution of the antimicrobial agent in a microtiter plate containing a standardized inoculum of the target microorganism. The MIC is then determined as the lowest concentration of the antimicrobial agent that completely inhibits the visible growth of the microorganism after incubation.0.5 McFarland bacterial suspension was prepared in normal saline by picking up a single colony of bacteria from an agar plate. The first row of 96-well plates received only 200μl MHA broth, serving as a sterility control. The second row of 96 well plates served as growth control, and it received 100 μl MHA broth and 100 μl bacterial suspension. Whereas the other rows (C to F) received 100μl MHA. 100μl of 100mg/ml plant extract (CT) was added to the 1st well of rows C and D, and it was serially diluted till well 11. Similarly, the 1st well of rows E and F received the 100mg/ml solution of the other plant extract (BN), and it was serially diluted until well 11. After that, 100μl bacterial suspension was added to all the test wells. The plates were then incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. After 24 hours, the absorbance of each plate was

measured using a spectrophotometer. The lowest concentration of plant extract whose absorbance is the same or closely related to the sterility control and lower than that of growth control was considered the MIC of plant extract.

2.4.3 MTT Reduction Assay

The MIC of plant extracts was also evaluated by slightly modifying the MTT (3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide) reduction method as described by Malekinejad et al. (2012). It is a colorimetric assay that relies on color change for measurement. The 1st row of 96 well plate served as a sterility control, receiving only 200 μl of MHA broth. The second row served as growth control, containing 100 μl of MHA broth and 100 ul of the bacterial suspension. Rows C and D received the different concentrations of one plant (BN), while rows E and F received the different concentrations (50-0.05 mg/ml) of the other plant (CT). After that, 100 μl of bacterial suspension was added to all the rows C, D, E, and F wells, which previously contained MHA broth and plant extracts. The plates were allowed to incubate at 37°C for 24 hours. After 24 hours of incubation, 22 μl of MTT solution prepared in PBS was added to all the wells, including sterility and growth control. The plates were wrapped in aluminium foil and placed in the dark for about 1 hour at 37°C. After that, 160 μl was removed from each well of the plate, and the remaining crystals were dissolved in 200 μl of DMSO. The MTT assay protocol measured the mitochondrial function of cells. The color of formazan crystals was compared with that of growth control, and the lowest concentration of plant extract that greatly reduces the color of formazan crystals was considered MIC (Gomez-Flores et al., 1995).

2.5 Bactericidal /Bacteriostatic Effect

After the determination of MIC of *B. nobilis* and *Choysia. ternata* plants by microbroth dilution assay, 25 μl aliquotes were removed from wells (MIC and above concentrations of plant extracts), serially diluted in normal saline, and then spread onto MHA plates. These plates were then allowed to incubate at 37°C for 24 hours. CFU/ml (colony forming units/ml) was calculated after 24 hours of incubation. The bacterial concentration that caused 99.9% inhibition in bacterial growth compared to growth control was considered the MBC of plant extract (Krishnan et al. 2010). To find the

bacteriostatic or bactericidal effect of plant extract, MIC_{index} was calculated by using the following formula.

$$MIC_{index} = MIC/MBC$$

2.6 Determination of Antifungal Activity of Plant Extracts

2.6.1 Fungus Selected For the Study

C. neoformans strains were isolated from the sputum sample by colony morphology and microscopic appearance. The samples were diluted in normal saline and spread on Sabouraud dextrose agar (SDA) medium. The culture plates were allowed to incubate at room temperature for 1 week. Moreover, *C. neoformans* strains were spread on Urease agar and incubated at 30°C for 24 hours.

2.6.2 Antifungal Activity by Agar Well Diffusion Assay

Antifungal activity of all plant extracts (*Bismarckia nobilis, Choysia ternata, Beaucarnea recurvata, Chamaedora cataractarum)* was investigated against *Cryptococcus neoformans* by agar well diffusion assay. The sterilized SDA was poured into Petri dishes and allowed to solidify.SDA plates were then inoculated with 0.5 McFarland fungal suspension with sterile cotton swabs to make a lawn of fungal growth. Four wells of about 6mm in diameter were punched into SDA plates, and each well was filled with 100 μl of plant extract (100mg/ml). These plates were then incubated at 30°C for about 48 hours. After incubation, each well's fungal growth inhibition zone was measured in mm. The zone diameters were compared to standard interpretive criteria to determine the antifungal activity of the tested substances.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Collection and Identification of Plants

The plants were authenticated by the Department of Botany, University of The Punjab, Lahore, and a voucher number was assigned to each (Supplementary data Table 1).

3.2 Characterization of Bacterial Strains

3.2.1 Biochemical Characterization of Bacterial Strains

All strains formed rounded yellow-coloured colonies on MSA plates (Figure 1). These colonies were purified by quadrant streaking until well-isolated colonies were obtained. All bacterial strains were gram-positive cocci in the form of grape-like clusters when viewed under the 100X lens of the compound microscope. Moreover, all strains were catalase-positive and oxidase-negative (Supplementary data Table 2).

3.2.2 PCR Amplification of 16S rRNA Gene of *S.aureus*

The reaction mixture used for PCR amplification consisted of 2.5U of Taq polymerase, 1X buffer, 0.15mM dNTPs, 1.5Mm $MgCl_2$, primers (785F and 907R), and 1-2 μg of template DNA. The PCR reaction was allowed to run under optimized conditions (Supplementary data figure 1).

3.2.3 Analysis of PCR Products

PCR products were run on 1.5% agarose gel along with a 100bp ladder. DNA bands of about 144bp were observed between 200 and 100bp ladder segments (Figure 2).

3.2.4 Antibacterial Activity by Agar Well Diffusion Assay

After 24 hours of incubation, the size of the zone of inhibition of different concentrations of plant extracts was measured in mm. Two plant extracts, BN and CT, formed clear zones of inhibition against the isolates of *S. aureus* tested (Figure 3). At 100 mg/mL concentration, BN and CT yielded inhibition zones measuring 12.1-13.1 mm and 13.1-15.1 mm, respectively (Table 1).

3.3 Determination of MIC of plant extracts

Three methods were used to determine the MIC of plant extracts, such as agar well diffusion assay, microbroth dilution assay, and MTT reduction assay.

3.3.1 Agar well diffusion assay

After 24 hours of incubation, the size of the zone of inhibition of different concentrations of plant extracts was measured in mm. It was found that the zone of inhibition gradually decreased with decreasing concentrations of plant extracts (Figure 4a, 4b). MIC of the CT plant determined by agar well diffusion assay was in the range of 1.56-3.125mg/ml, whereas the MIC of the BN plant was in the

range of 3.125-6.25 mg/ml (Table 2a, 2b). All experiments were performed in duplicates, and results were displayed as mean diameter ± SE, where SE represents standard error.

3.3.2 Microbroth Dilution Assay

After 24 hours of incubation, 96 well plates containing different concentrations of plant extracts and S.aureus were absorbed in liquid media at 600nm. MIC was considered as that concentration of plant extract whose absorbance was less than that of growth control and closely related to sterility control. Microbroth dilution assay was more sensitive in measuring MIC of plant extracts. The MIC of *C. ternata* plant was 0.78-1.56mg/ml, and the MIC of B. nobilis plant was 1.56-6.25mg/ml (Table 3a).

3.3.3 MTT Reduction Assay

96 well plate was used for growing *S.aureus* in the presence of different concentrations of plant extracts. After 24 hours of incubation, cell viability was checked with the help of an MTT solution. 22μl MTT was added to all test wells. The appearance of purple color indicated the presence of viable bacterial cells. The purple color started fading away with decreasing the concentration of plant extracts until it became light purple or colorless, indicating the absence of viable bacterial cells. The MIC of the *C. ternata* plant determined by the MTT reduction assay was 1.56-3.125mg/ml, whereas the MIC of *B. nobilis* plant was 1.56-6.25mg/ml (Table 3b).

3.4 Study of Bactericidal/ Bacteriostatic Activity of Plant Extracts

After the determination of MIC by microbroth dilution assay, 50μl aliquotes of MIC and above concentrations of BN and CT plants were taken from 96 well plates, serially diluted in normal saline, and spread onto MHA plates. The number of colonies was counted after 24 hours of incubation to calculate CFU/ml. MBC was calculated by comparing the results with growth control. MIC_{index} was calculated from MIC and MBC to determine the mode of action of plant extracts. Tables 4a and 4b outline the antibiosis mechanism of CT and BN plant extracts against two S. aureus isolates, ASH4 and ASH6, respectively.

3.5 Determination of Antifungal Activity of Plant Extracts

3.5.1 Isolation and Identification of *C.neoformans*

C. neoformans was identified based on colony morphology, microscopic appearance, and urease test (Figure 6a, b, and c, respectively). It formed mucoid, creamy, and smooth colonies on the SDA medium after one week of incubation at room temperature. Furthermore, *C. neoformans* appeared as encapsulated, spherical cells lacking hyphae or pseudohyphae. *C. neoformans* changed the color of the media from yellow to pink due to ammonia production.

3.5.2 Antifungal Activity of Plant Extracts

70% methanolic extracts of all plants showed significant antifungal activity against *C.neoformans* by agar well diffusion assay (Figure 6d). 100μl of each plant extract (100mg/ml) was added to the SDA plate inoculated with 0.5McFarland fungal suspension. After one week of incubation at room temperature, the zone of inhibition was calculated (Table 5).

4. DISCUSSION

Over time, the uncontrolled use of antibiotics has led to the emergence of drug-resistant staphylococcal infections, making their treatment increasingly challenging. The prevalence of multidrug-resistant S. aureus strains is a global issue, with high levels of resistance to multiple antibiotics, including penicillin, ampicillin, oxacillin, and ceftriaxone. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) poses a significant global health threat. The estimated global prevalence of MRSA is 14.69%. The 30-day all-cause mortality rate for bloodstream infections with MRSA is estimated to be 20% to 40%. Moreover, the overall mortality rate attributed to Staphylococcus aureus infections was over 1 million deaths in 2019. It is associated with a wide range of infections, including skin and soft tissue infections, endocarditis, osteomyelitis, bacteremia, and lethal pneumonia. These figures underscore the urgent need for continued research and development of effective alternative strategies to combat drug-resistant staphylococcal infections.

The limited effectiveness of certain antibiotics has heightened the importance of alternative treatment approaches, such as phytomedicine, in addressing this critical public health concern. Plant extracts have been traditionally used to treat infectious diseases due to their abundance of effective phytochemicals, which offer an alternative strategy for combating infections. The current study used *Bismarckia nobilis* and *Choysia ternata* plants to study their antimicrobial effect. Plant extracts

were prepared in 70% methanol and n-hexane. N-hexane extracts of *Bismarckia nobilis* and *Choysia ternata* plants showed antibacterial activity against eight *S.aureus* isolates. Alam et al. (2020) also studied the antibacterial activity of the silver nanoparticles derived from the seeds of *B. nobilis* plant by the green method. The anti-inflammatory activity of essential oils, ternanthranin, and two synthetic analogs isolated from *C.ternata* were also studied (Pinheiro et al., 2015). However, the current study is the first report of the antibacterial activity of *B. nobilis* and *C. ternata* leaf extract against any bacterial species. The zone of inhibition of *B.nobilis* plant extract was 12.1-13.1mm, and the zone of inhibition of C.ternata plant extract was 13.1-15.1mm for different *S.aureus* isolates (Table 1).

After determining antibacterial activity, MIC of *B. nobilis* and *C. ternata* plants was determined by agar well diffusion assay, microbroth dilution assay, and MTT reduction assay. Although the MIC determined by all three methods was concordant with each other, microbroth dilution assay was the most sensitive method. So the MIC of the plant determined by microbroth dilution assay was in the range of 0.78-3.125mg/ml and 1.56-12.5mg/ml for CT and BN plant extracts, respectively (Table 3a). In order to find the mode of action of these plant extracts, MBC was also calculated to find out the MIC_{index} value. The MIC_{index} of BN and CT plants was 0.1248 against *S.aureus* isolate ASH4 (Table 4a). When the MIC/MBC ratio is ≤ 4, the plant extract is regarded as bactericidal, but if the ratio is > 4, then the plant extract is considered bacteriostatic (Krishnan et al. 2010). Since the value is less than 4, the mode of action of *B. nobilis* and *C. ternata* plants is bactericidal. The current investigation is first time reporting the antibacterial activity of these plants against *S.aureus*. On the other hand, 70% methanolic extract of all four plants showed antifungal activity against *Cryptococcus neoformans* fungus, the leading cause of meningitis in AIDS patients. The zone of inhibition of *Bismarckia nobilis, Choysia ternata, Chamaedora cataractarum,* and *Beaucarnea recurvata* was 14.25mm, 13.25mm, 16.25mm, and 17.35mm, respectively (Table 11). The antifungal activity of *Lauris nobilis* species was reported by Sıriken et al. (2018).

These plants remain largely unexplored for their antimicrobial potential, with limited studies around them. *Bismarckia nobilis* has been reported as a smooth muscle relaxant. Methanolic extract of *B.nobilis* is effective for treating diarrhea, hypertension, and asthma because of its spasmodic,

antidiarrheal, and vasodilator activities (Saqib et al., 2019). *B.nobilis* has also been used by the people of Mahajanga, Madagascar, as a mouthwash to treat oral diseases (Ranjarisoa et al., 2016).

GC-MS analysis of *C. ternata* revealed the presence of the natural compound isopropyl N-methylanthranilate named ternanthranin. Essential oil and ethanolic extract of the C. ternate showed pain-killing activity (Radulovic et al., 2011). Antispasmodic and simulative properties of the two compounds isopropyl N-methylanthranilate and methyl N-methylanthranilate isolated from *C. ternata* were also reported (Radulovic et al., 2013b). Pinheiro et al. (2015) studied the anti-inflammatory properties of essential oils of *C. ternata*.

Members of the *Arecaceae* Family have, however, shown antimicrobial potential. For instance, Farahmandfar et al. (2019) found that the ultrasonic extracts of *Arum maculatum* (particularly in the ethanol: water (50:50) solvent) had higher extraction yield and antioxidant potential than the maceration extracts. The extracts (water, ethanol, and 50:50 ethanol: water) were active against the tested food-borne pathogens, gram-positive and gram-negative bacterial strains, including *S.aureus*. Results of the microdilution assay showed that the ultrasonic-assisted ethanol extract (EE-US) was the most effective against *S. aureus* and had the lowest MIC against it at 12.5 mg/ml. Plant extracts are more effective against Gram-positive bacteria compared to Gram-negative bacteria. This may be due to the differences in the cell wall structure of these two types of bacteria. Studies have shown that plant extracts can cause cell wall disruption and decrease cytoplasmic pH in Gram-positive bacteria, leading to their inhibition. The number and position of phenolic hydroxyl groups, double bonds, and delocalized electrons in plant compounds can also affect their antibacterial activity.

Based on these results, it can be theoretically expected that *C.ternata* and *B.nobilis* plant extracts can be used for the treatment of *S.aureus* associated infections. Similarly, all four plants (*Bismarckia nobilis, Choysia ternata, Beaucarnea recurvata,* and *Chamaedora cataractarum*) can be potent antifungal agents for treating *Cryptococcal* infections. So, we can use these plant extracts for the development of antibiotics. These antibiotics would be economical and safe to use and can serve as potent antifungal and antibacterial agents.

The current study assessed the antibacterial potential of the selected plants since it used eight strains of *S.aureus* and three different techniques to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration

(MIC). However, it presents several limitations. Above all, the selected bacterial strains originate from the same region. To further validate the efficacy of the extracts, they should be tested against drug-resistant strains from different geographical areas (at the global or domestic level). Furthermore, the study does not explore the phytochemical composition of the extracts nor identify the active metabolites. Additionally, the safety or toxicity of the plants used has not been addressed. Moreover, the yield and composition of phytochemicals can be influenced by and, thus, vary due to several factors like growth environment, plant parts, harvest season, and extraction method, potentially influencing its activity.

As mentioned above, the limitations provide a broad path for future prospects. The active plants can be assessed for their efficacy in combatting a wide range of bacterial and fungal pathogens. Bacterial biofilms often pose greater resistance to antibiotics. Plant extracts can be studied for their potential to inhibit biofilm formation. The extracts can also be paired with conventional antibiotics to evaluate their synergistic potential for more effective treatment.

Phytochemical profiles of plant extracts can be analyzed, and the active plant metabolites can be identified through GC-MS or HPLC-MS analysis. Further research can explore the mechanisms of action adopted by the antimicrobial components, paving the way for targeted therapies. The plants can additionally be checked for other biological properties such as anti-viral, anti-cancer, or anti-inflammatory effects. Experimenting with cancer cells and mouse models can assist in identifying additional properties and determining their safety and toxicity status. Moreover, these plant extracts can also be utilized as bio-preservatives in processed food items by preventing the growth of microorganisms and increasing the shelf life of food.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the current study highlights the potent antimicrobial attributes of indigenous plants of *Bismarckia nobilis*, *Choysia ternata*, *Chamaedora cataractarum*, and *Beaucarnea recurvata*. The efficacy of n-hexane and methanolic extracts against *S. aureus* and *C. neoformans*, respectively, implicates their therapeutic relevance. The n-hexane extracts of *Bismarckia nobilis* and *Choysia ternate* exhibited potent antibacterial activity against *S. aureus*. Moreover, the methanolic extracts of all four plants displayed potent antifungal activity. The study remains confined to *in vitro* experiments and sidesteps phytochemical analysis. Analyzing the bioactive constituents of these plant extracts and bridging the gap between *in vitro* assays and *in vivo* investigations would enhance the clinical

translatability of these findings. In a broader context, our findings contribute to the growing body of knowledge aimed at harnessing the potential of nature's arsenal to develop plant-based therapeutics to mitigate microbial infections.

List of Figures and Tables with legends:

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List of abbreviations

S. aureus	*Staphylococcus aureus*
MRSA	Methicillen-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
B. nobilis	*Bismarckia nobilis*
C. ternata	*Choysia ternata*
B. recurvata	*Beaucarnea recurvata*
C. cataractarum	*Chaemodorea cataractarum*
MSA	Mannitol Salt Agar
MHA	Mueller Hinton Agar
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
DMSO	Dimethyl Sulfoxide

MIC	Minimum inhibitory concentration
MBC	Minimum bactericidal concentration
CFU	Colony forming unit
MTT	3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2.5-Diphenyltetrazolium Bromide
SDA	Sabouraud Dextrose Agar
C. neoformans	*Cryptococcus neoformans*
μl	Micro-liter
mg/ml	Milli-gram per milli-liter
mm	Milli-meter
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
H_2O_2	Hydrogen peroxide
dNTP's	Deoxy nucleotide triphosphates
SE	Standard error
nm	nanometer
GC-MS	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
HPLC-MS	High-performance liquid chromatography

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