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## Wet-land colonizers to anti-dandruff dermatitis: Study with swamp cabbage

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The pharmaceutical evaluation of the aquatic macrophytes is an emerging aspect of allelochemistry. In this context, swamp cabbage (*Ipomea aquatic* Forssk; Convolvulaceae) a semiaquatic, tropical plant grown as a vegetable and a key ecological community in wetland ecosystem has been focused. Our current study aims for microbial screening of *Ipomea* leaves against facultative anaerobic bacteria to catfish, *Edwardsiella tarda* and fungal dermatitis *Malassezia globosa*. Extraction of crude leaf extract followed by liquid-liquid extraction process and further crystallized and each fraction subjected to biochemical analysis viz., phenols, flavonoids and tannins followed by selective antioxidant and antimicrobial activity. The inductive inferences of the various assays showed the ethanol fraction (80%) of the plant to be a natural resource to antidandruff compounds against *M. globosa* and ethyl acetate fraction to be preventive against *E. tarda*. BLA has also been conducted to address preliminary cytotoxicity issues as water being a non-resource variable and the lethal concentration was found to be considerably safe. A statistical approach to dose response curve is attempted for prediction of desired doses and validating the results.

## **Biography**

N Chakraborty is currently pursuing her PhD from Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Indian Council of Agricultural Research under DST Women Scientist Fellowship (WOS-A). She has published 7 papers in international journals and one book chapter.

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