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Preparation of ethosomal formulation of pheophorbides

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Pheophorbide are the product of chlorophyll breakdown. We extracted chlorophyll from spinach and derivatized it to pheophorbide by chlorophyllase enzyme and further addition of 1N HCl. They can be prepared by synthetic and semi-synthetic ways. We prepared ethosomes of pheophorbides. They are formed by following method. Blank Ethosomal: 100 mg of Phospholipon 90 G was dissolved in Ethanol (1000 mg). Filtered distilled water was added slowly as fine stream using a syringe to ethanolic solution of Phospholipon 90 G with constant stirring using magnetic stirrer at 700 rpm. Mixing was continued for 4 hours. Ethosomes prepared by above procedure were subjected to 3 sonication cycle of 5 minutes each with 5 minutes break between two cycles. For Drug loaded Ethosomal, 1% and 10% w/w Pheophorbides were dissolved in ethanol with Phospholipon 90 G and above procedure was followed. Ethosomal vesicles prepared by above mentioned methods were observed visually under microscope. The Ethosomal vesicles have shown pheophorbide entrapped in them. The amount of loading of pheophorbides can be studied by HPTLC and any other suitable technique.

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Chemical constituents of the leaves of *Ficus nitida* and their antimicrobial activity

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The dichloromethane extract of the air-dried leaves of *Ficus nitida* belongs to the family Moraceae afforded lutein (1), β-sitosterol (2), stigmasterol (3), chlorophyll a (4), phytol (5), (E)-3-alkenoic acid (6), triglycerides, fatty alcohols and fatty acids while the twigs yielded saturated fatty acid ester. The structures of 1-5 on the basis of spectroscopic data such as IR, UV, 1H-NMR, 13C-NMR, COSY, HMQC, HMBC, DEPT and MS and confirmed by comparison data with those reported in the literature. The structure of 6 was elucidated by 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopy. However, bioactivity screening showed that the pure isolated compounds possessed activity on two species of bacteria *Bacillus cereus* NRRLUI-1447 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* UI-60690 and no activity against four species of fungi (Aspergillus ochraceus NRRL 398, *Candida* lipolytica ATCC 2075, *Sacchromyces cereviseae* NRRL 2034 and *Sacchromyces lipolytica*).

Biography

Hassan Abdalla Almahy Dafalla has completed his PhD from University Putra Malaysia. Currently he is a Professor at the Department of Chemistry from Taif University Saudi Arabia.

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