

Effective Antimicrobial Activity of a Peptidase Inhibitor from *Platypodium elegans* Seeds Against Pathogenic Microorganisms

Ramalho, S.R.¹, Barros, K.M.A.¹, Gomes, V.M.², Maria-Neto, S.¹, Oliveira, D.G.L.¹
Bezerra, C.S.¹, Lima, L.S.¹, Macedo, M.L.R.¹

¹ Laboratório de Purificação de Proteínas e suas Funções Biológicas - LPPFB, CCBS, UFMS, MS, Brazil; ² Laboratório de Fisiologia e Bioquímica de Microrganismos - LFBM, CBB, UENF, RJ, Brazil

INTRODUCTION: Plant peptidase inhibitors (PI) have shown effective characteristics and properties against a large variety of pathogenic microorganisms. Due the overwhelming increase of the antibiotic resistance of clinically important bacteria, studies of new plant compounds with antimicrobial properties have contributed with significant results in therapeutic treatments. **OBJECTIVES:** In this study, we investigated the antimicrobial activity of *Platypodium elegans* peptidase inhibitor (PeTI). **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** PeTI was purified from seeds and the antimicrobial activity was analyzed toward five bacterial and three fungal strains. For antibacterial activity, PeTI (200 µg.mL⁻¹) was incubated with the bacterial strains (5 x 10⁵ CFU.mL⁻¹) in MH broth at 37 °C, for 24 h. The bacterial growth inhibition was monitored at 595 nm, at every 30 min. For antifungal activity, the PeTI (50 and 100 µg.mL⁻¹) was incubated with the fungal strains (10⁴ cells.mL⁻¹) in Sabouraud broth culture medium at 30 °C, for 24 h. The fungal growth inhibition was monitored at 620 nm, at every 6 hours. After this assay, the fungal cells were observed by differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy (400x). **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** In bacteria, the PeTI showed inhibitory activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* (93.06%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (41.61%), *Escherichia coli* (92.82%), *Enterobacter aerogenes* (95%) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (91.61%). In fungi, at 100 µg.mL⁻¹, PeTI completely inhibited *Candida albicans* and *Candida buinensis* growth, while the growth inhibition for *Candida tropicalis* was 50%. DIC microscopy, showed a growth reduction of the PeTI-treated fungal cells, indicating the inhibition of yeasts. **CONCLUSIONS:** Therefore, PeTI demonstrates to be a potential biotechnological tool for the control of pathogen microorganisms.

Keywords: Peptidase inhibitors, *Platypodium elegans*, Antimicrobial activity.

Supported: CAPES, FINEP, CNPq and FUNDECT