

## ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF NATURAL COMPOUNDS FROM A BRASILIAN PLANT *Talisia esculenta*

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In recent years, the biological properties of plant extracts have been received attention. Many studies have pointed out the possibility to use the natural plants compounds in plant pathology for the control of pathogenic microorganisms. In this work, ethanolic extract from *Talisia esculenta* seeds were analyzed for their *in vitro* antimicrobial activity against the bacteria *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* and the phytopathogenic fungi *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, that causes a plant diseases named anthracnose. The inhibitory activity was determined using a modification from disc diffusion assay technique with the plant extracts assayed at 100%, 10%, 1% and 10%, 5%, 1% against the bacteria and fungi, respectively. Treatment with 1% crude ethanolic extract were able to inhibit 20% from the fungal growth. A total inhibition activity were obtained when 5% and 10% of crude extract are used in assays against the fungi. Crude ethanolic extracts from *Talisia esculenta* also prevented growth of the tested bacteria *Acidovorax avenae* producing a inhibition zone of 22,0 mm in contrast to control. These results suggest the potential use of the *Talisia esculenta* compounds for the control of anthracnose and other diseases in papaya and melon fruits.

Supported by: ISECENSA; CNPq, FUNDECT, Capes and FINEP