

**PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND SUSCEPTIBILITY  
TEST OF *Elaeis guineensis* EXTRACTS AGAINST  
SELECTED GRAM POSITIVE AND GRAM  
NEGATIVE BACTERIA AT SKIN**

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## ABSTRACT

### PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST OF *Elaeis guineensis* EXTRACTS AGAINST SELECTED GRAM POSITIVE AND GRAM NEGATIVE BACTERIA AT SKIN

*Elaeis guineensis* are usually known as oil palm. *E. guineensis* was come from family family of Aracaceae, subfamily Coccoideae and genus of *Elaeis*. Commonly, the people always used medicinal plant as an antibiotic and as a disease healing. The most important and famous fact about the treatment of the human pathogen was the bacteria have an abilities to develop a resistance to the artificial antibiotic. Related with the problem that was occurred, this project was conducted to determine the minimal inhibitory concentration using disc diffusion of the leaves and oil's palm flower of *E. guineensis* extracts. The percentage yield of the *E. guineensis* in methanol and hexane extracts were also identified in order to choose the suitable solvent for *E. guineensis* to produce a lot amount of crude extracts. Besides that, the presence of secondary metabolite in the extracts of leaves and flower of *E. guineensis* also were identified using reagent and Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC). Based on the observation, the data showed that the percentage yield of methanol leaves extract was the highest yield compared with other extract which was 8.82 % (35.27 g). The results also shows that the hexane leaves extract yielded about 1.08 % (4.3 g), whereas the methanol and hexane flower extract yielded about 5.55 % (22.19 g) and 0.48% (1.9 g) respectively. The total of compound that was present in the methanol and hexane leaves extract by using reagent and Thin Layer Chromatography analysis were alkaloid, flavonoid, tannin, saponin, and terpenoid while the total compound that was present in methanol and hexane of flower extract were flavonoid, glycoside, tannin and saponin. Based on the antimicrobial studies showed that the methanol leaves extract revealed the largest inhibition zone when against *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* which was  $14.67 \pm 1.20$  and  $9.00 \pm 0.57$  at concentration 300 mg/ml.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	x
ABSTRACT	xi
ABSTRAK	xii
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Significance of the Study	3
1.4 Objectives of the Study	3
<b>CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1 Botanical Aspect	4
2.1.1 Classification of oil palm	4
2.1.2 Oil palm fruit morphology	4
2.1.2.1 Differences between dura, pisifera and tenera	6
2.1.2.2 The leaves and flower of <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	7
2.2 Medicinal Uses of Oil Palm	9
2.3 Phytochemical	9
2.3.1 Alkaloid	10
2.3.2 Flavonoid	10
2.3.3 Glycoside	11
2.3.4 Tannins	11
2.3.5 Saponins	12
2.3.6 Terpenoid	12
2.3.7 Phytochemical compound in <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	13
2.4 Thin Layer Chromatography	13
2.5 Biological Activities	14
2.5.1 Disc diffusion	14
2.6 Bacteria	15
2.6.1 Gram positive bacteria	15
2.6.2 Gram negative bacteria	15
2.6.3 Antimicrobial activity of <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	16

## CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1	Materials	17
3.1.1	Raw materials	17
3.1.2	Chemicals	17
3.1.3	Apparatus	17
3.2	Methods	18
3.2.1	Sample collection	18
3.2.2	Extraction by using maceration technique	18
3.3	Phytochemical Screening	19
3.3.1	Test for Alkaloids (Wagner's reagent)	19
3.3.2	Test for Flavonoids (Alkaline reagent test)	19
3.3.3	Detection of Glycosides (Modified borntrager's test)	19
3.3.4	Test for tannins (Braymer's test)	19
3.3.5	Test for terpenoid (Salkowki's test)	20
3.3.6	Test for Saponins (Foam test)	20
3.4	Thin Layer Chromatography	20
3.4.1	Identification of secondary metabolites using spraying reagent on TLC plate	21
3.4.1.1	Flavonoid	21
3.4.1.2	Alkaloid	21
3.4.1.3	Tannins	21
3.4.1.4	Terpenoids	22
3.5	Culturing Bacteria	22
3.5.1	Preparation of inoculum	22
3.5.2	The preparation of solution test for methanol and hexane extract with various concentration	22
3.5.3	Discs diffusion methods	23
3.6	Statistical Analysis	24

## CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1	Percent Yield	25
4.2	Phytochemical Screening	27
4.3	Antibacterial Activity Against <i>S. aureus</i>	33
4.3.1	Antibacterial Activity of <i>E. guineensis</i> leaves extract	33
4.3.2	Antibacterial Activity of <i>E. guineensis</i> flower extract	34
4.4	Antibacterial Activity Against <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	39
4.4.1	Antibacterial Activity of <i>E. guineensis</i> leaves extract	39
4.4.2	Antibacterial Activity of <i>E. guineensis</i> flower extract	40
4.5	Thin Layer Chromatography	51

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
4.1	Dry weight of crude extracts from leaves extracts and percentage yield of the crude extracts	26
4.2	Dry weight of crude extracts from flower extracts and percentage yield of the crude extracts	26
4.3	The result of phytochemical screening test	29
4.4	Result of the antibacterial activity of methanol leaves extract, hexane leaves extract, methanol flower extract and hexane flower extract against <i>S. aureus</i>	35
4.5	Result of the antibacterial activity of methanol leaves extract, hexane leaves extract, methanol flower extract and hexane flower extract against <i>P. aeruginosa</i> .	42
4.6	TLC analysis results for methanol leaves extracts	54
4.7	TLC analysis results for hexane leaves extracts	55
4.8	TLC analysis results for methanol flower extracts	56
4.9	TLC results for hexane flower extracts	57
4.10	TLC analysis result for methanol leave extract using reagent	60
4.11	TLC analysis results for hexane leaves extracts using reagent	61
4.12	TLC analysis result for methanol flower extracts using reagent	62