

Antibacterial and antifungal activities of different parts of *Tribulus terrestris* L. growing in Iraq.

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Source

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Abstract

Antimicrobial activity of organic and aqueous extracts from fruits, leaves and roots of *Tribulus terrestris* L., an Iraqi medicinal plant used as urinary anti-infective in folk medicine, was examined against 11 species of pathogenic and non-pathogenic microorganisms: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Candida albicans* using microdilution method in 96 multiwell microtiter plates. All the extracts from the different parts of the plant showed antimicrobial activity against most tested microorganisms. The most active extract against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria was ethanol extract from the fruits with a minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) value of 0.15 mg/ml against *B. subtilis*, *B. cereus*, *P. vulgaris* and *C. diphtheriae*. In addition, the same extract from the same plant part demonstrated the strongest antifungal activity against *C. albicans* with an MIC value of 0.15 mg/ml.