Extraction of tulsi, Clove & Guava and Synthesis of extraction loaded sodium alginate /gum acacia composite film with antibacterial activity

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1. ABSTRACT:

The antimicrobial activity of the different leaf extracts of Tulsi (Ocimum tenuiflorum), also known as Ocimum sanctum, against one human pathogens Escherichia coli, of dried leaf of O. tensanctum were tested against three human pathogens strains such as Escherichia coli, Candida albicans through the well diffusion and the poison plate method. The antibacterial properties of “Syzygium aromaticum” commonly known as “Clove” tested against food borne pathogens, (E. coli). Agar diffusion susceptibility test revealed inhibition zone of clove sample. Compare to menthol extract was showing best result and E. coli. the antimicrobial potential of guava (Psidium guajava) leaf extracts against (Escherichia coli) and which are some of food borne and spoilage bacteria the guava leaves were extracted menthol. The main objective of this investigation is to develop sodium alginate-gum acacia composite film the formation of UV–vis spectroscopy (UV–Vis), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), These sodium alginate/gum Arabic film have good potential to be used as delivery vehicle for protein drugs.