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## Evaluation of efflux pump inhibitory activity of some plant extracts and using them as adjuvants to potentiate the inhibitory activity of some antibiotics against *Staphylococcus aureus*

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### Abstract

**Background:** Antibiotic-resistant pathogens became a real global threat to human and animal health. This needs to concentrate the efforts to minimize and control these organisms. Efflux pumps are considered one of the important strategies used by bacteria to exclude harmful materials from the cell. Inhibition of these pumps can be an active strategy against multidrug resistance pathogens. There are two sources of efflux pump inhibitors that can be used, chemical and natural inhibitors. The chemical origin efflux pump inhibitors have many toxic side effects while the natural origin is characterized by a wide margin of safety for the host cell.

**Aim:** In this study, the ability of some plant extracts like (propolis, rosemary, clove, capsaicin, and cumin) to potentiate the inhibitory activity of some antibiotics such as (ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamycin, tetracycline, and ampicillin) against *Staphylococcus aureus* pathogen were tested.

**Methods:** Efflux pump inhibitory activity of the selected plant extracts was tested using an ethidium bromide (EtBr) accumulation assay.

**Results:** The results have shown that Propolis has a significant synergistic effect in combination with ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, and gentamycin. While it has no effect with tetracycline or ampicillin. Also, no synergic effect was noticed in a combination of the minimum inhibitory concentration for the selected plant extracts (rosemary, clove, capsaicin, and cumin) with any of the tested antibiotics. Interestingly, according to the results of the EtBr accumulation assay, Propolis has potent inhibitory activity against the *S. aureus* (MRS usa300) pump system.

**Conclusion:** This study suggests that Propolis might act as a resistance breaker that is able to restore the activity of ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, and gentamycin against *S. aureus* strains, in case of the efflux-mediated antimicrobial resistance mechanisms.

**Keywords:** Antibiotic resistance, Efflux pump inhibitors, Plant extracts, *S. aureus*.

### Introduction

Since the increase in the pathogenic bacteria that are able to resist different categories of antibiotics, multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria are turning into an actual warning to public health (Munita and Arias 2016; Rao *et al.*, 2018; Mosolygó *et al.*, 2019). Random use of antibiotics in medication increases the resistance to these antibiotics. For instance, methicillin resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus*, vancomycin resistance in *Enterococcus faecalis*, and fluoroquinolone resistance in *Campylobacter jejuni*. Also, bacteria may be naturally resistant to some antibiotics as specific genes

are carried on the plasmid or on their own genomic DNA (Levy, 1998; Okeke *et al.*, 2005; Kumar and Varela, 2013). In addition, horizontal transfer of the genetic material either plasmid or transposon between the bacteria is behind the MDR that has developed in many pathogens during the last years (Summers, 2006; Davies and Davies, 2010). Resistance to tetracycline by *Escherichia coli* was the first efflux pump identified in bacteria and later tetracycline resistance in *C. jejuni* has been identified (McMurry *et al.*, 1980; Okeke *et al.*, 2005; Iovine, 2013; Kumar and Varela, 2013). Pathogens improve their strategies to resist antibiotics through various mechanisms. One of the prominent

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and effective ways to resist the antibiotic is the extrusion of the antibiotic out of the bacterial cell by specific proteins known as efflux pump transporters (Livermore, 2003; Mosolygó *et al.*, 2019; Sharma *et al.*, 2019). Basically, the major facilitator superfamily (MFS) is important efflux pump transporters that are characterized by Gram-positive bacteria. NorA of *S. aureus* is considered a known and well-identified example of the MFS group. While the resistance-nodulation-division (RND) efflux pump family is the Gram-negative bacteria, the particular efflux pump family and the AcrAB in *E. coli* is the first transporter studied and identified in this group (Blanco *et al.*, 2016; Alsultan and Alsallami, 2022).

Inhibition of the efflux mechanisms in bacteria can be active to keep the antibiotic concentration intracellular enough to inhibit the pathogens' activity and minimize the incidence and development of the disease (Mosolygó *et al.*, 2019; Rao *et al.*, 2018). The compounds that are able to decrease the resistance and inhibit efflux pumps inside the bacteria are known as efflux pump inhibitors EPIs (Piddock, 2006). These EPIs are either synthetic or natural in origin and basically, the plant source inhibitors have an effective inhibition role against various efflux pump families (Kumar and Pooja Patial, 2016). Plant EPIs are working to stop the efflux pump activity inside the bacterial cell and allow the antibiotic to be effective (Marquez, 2005). Also, plant-origin EPIs are discovered as antimicrobial compounds that affect different microorganisms a long time ago. Thus, analysis of the natural EPIs and purifying their component enable using of these products to design many EPIs that can be used successfully to inhibit different pathogens (Rao *et al.*, 2018).

There are many examples of plant-origin EPIs were used, such as alkaloid reserpine plant which was from the EPIs known as a Bmr efflux pump inhibitor in *Bacillus subtilis*, but their application *in vitro* is rare because of its toxic effect (Ahmed *et al.*, 1993). Also, isoflavones which are extracted from *Lupinus argenteus* and have been discovered to enhance the antimicrobial effect of alpha-linoleic acid in addition to the berberine plant which potentiates the antibacterial effect of a fluoroquinolone (Morel *et al.*, 2003). Molecular docking fosfomycin resistance protein (5WEW) of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* showed that bacopa monnieri can be a potent inhibitor of this protein and can be used for the treatment of urinary infections caused by bacteria (Mehta *et al.*, 2022a).

Interestingly, EPIs are able to decrease the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of antibiotics and minimize the probability of antibiotic resistance by bacteria (Kaatz, 2005; Mahmood *et al.*, 2016). Therefore, studying the molecular interactions between the efflux pumps and EPIs is necessary to understand the mechanism of the antibacterial effect of EPIs and potentiate the antibacterial activity of antibiotics. Thus,

EPIs are promising effective medications that act as a new antibiotic (Rao *et al.*, 2018).

## Materials and Methods

### Bacteria and growth condition

*Staphylococcus aureus* strain USA300 was obtained from Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository (BEI Resources, NR-46070). The strain was routinely cultured in tryptone soya medium (TSB; Sigma Aldrich) at 37°C with shaking.

### Plants material extraction

Plants were collected, rinsed in distilled water, dried, and ground by an electrical blender. Then, 50 g of the plant was extracted in 500 ml of ethanol using the Soxhlet apparatus (1:10 ratio) (Bhattacharya and Chandra, 2014). The extraction duration was about 8 hours daily at 72 hours in total time. After the extraction, the solvent was evaporated using a rotary evaporator and kept at 4°C. The process was performed at the physiology and pharmacology laboratory in the veterinary medicine college, University of Al-Qadisiyah.

### Assay of antibacterial activity using agar well diffusion method

Antimicrobial activity of the plant extracts was detected using the agar well diffusion method (Bhattacharya and Chandra, 2014). Briefly, 100 µl of standardized inoculate of each isolate was inoculated on nutrient agar plates by using sterile spreaders. A sterile gel puncher of 6 mm diameter was used to make wells over the agar plates. In the case of antibiotics, a commercial disc of the selected antibiotic was used instead of wells. One hundred microliters of each extract were poured into separate wells. Plates were incubated at 37°C for 18 hours. Then, the diameter of inhibitory zones around each well was measured in millimeters. The experiment was repeated three times.

### Minimum inhibitory concentration

The MIC for each selected plant extract was detected and antimicrobial activity was noticed against *S. aureus* isolates. The broth dilution method was used following NCCLS (1993) and Ncube *et al.* (2008) with some modifications. Briefly, bacterial cultures were diluted in TSB broth. A density of 10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml of the bacterial culture was used in the volume (0.5 ml) of each plant extract. A bacterial density of 0.5 was performed by serial dilutions from the stock solution ethanol extract mixed with sterile TSB broth. The final concentrations of the five plant extracts were in the range of 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, and 0.625 mg/ml. Exactly 0.1 ml of standardized inoculum (5 × 10<sup>5</sup> CFU/ml) was added to each tube of extract. Then, the tubes were overnight incubated, growth was determined, and MIC values were recorded. No growth was noticed in the lowest concentration of the extracts.

### Ethidium bromide (EtBr) accumulation assay

The inhibitory activity of the plant extract against antibiotics efflux capability in *S. aureus* was estimated

using an EtBr accumulation assay. Briefly, this assay was performed by growing *S. aureus* USA 300 in TSB broth until the mid-log phase. Bacterial cells were washed with PBS, pellet resuspended with the same buffer, then 0.4% of glucose was added, and OD<sub>600</sub> was adjusted to 0.6. EtBr (1 ug/ml) was added to 45 ul of the bacteria suspension, with or without the selected plant extract. The suspension was incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. A microplate reader was used to measure the level of accumulation of EtBr using an excitation wavelength of  $\lambda_{ex} = 530$  nm and an emission wavelength of  $\lambda_w = 585$  nm. The inhibitory activity of the selected plant extract against effluxing of EtBr was calculated using the following equation:

$$RFF = RF_{\text{treated}} - RF_{\text{untreated}}$$

where RFF is the fluorescence of the last time point (minute 20) of the EtBr accumulation,  $RF_{\text{treated}}$  corresponds to the relative fluorescence at the last time point of the EtBr retention curve in the presence of the plant extract tested, and  $RF_{\text{untreated}}$  is the relative fluorescence at the last time point of the EtBr retention in the absence of the plant extract tested.

$$RFI = RFF / RF_{\text{untreated}}$$

where RFI is a relative fluorescence index (RFI). Finally, the specific activity (SA) of the selected plant extracts on the accumulation of EtBr by *S. aureus* USA300 was calculated using the following equation:  $SA = RFI / n$  ( $\mu\text{mol}$ ), where  $n$  is the amount of the selected compound used in this assay. The experiment was repeated three independent times (Witek *et al.*, 2020).

## Results

### Direct antibacterial activity

The antibacterial activity of the tested extract against *S. aureus* at a concentration of 25% (v/w) was summarized in Table 1. The results indicate that the tested extract exhibited a variable degree of inhibition zone (10–28 mm) against *S. aureus* USA300. Propolis extract had the highest inhibition zone (28 mm) against *S. aureus* USA300, followed by rosemary (25 mm), clove (20 mm), capsaicin (18 mm), and cumin (10 mm) extract.

### MICs of the tested plant extract

The MIC of the selected plant was estimated using double broth methods as described in the methods section. The results show that the MIC of propolis against *S. aureus* was 2.5 mg/ml, rosemary 5 mg/ml, clove 1.25 mg/ml, capsaicin 5 mg/ml, and cumin 20 mg/ml. The result is summarized in Table 1.

### Synergistic potential of both plant extracts with antibiotics

Synergistic effects between certain antibiotics and the selected plant against *S. aureus* were tested using a well-diffusion assay. Among the selected plant extract, propolis showed a significant synergistic effect in combination with ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, and gentamycin and show no effect with tetracycline and ampicillin (Fig. 1). Where zone of inhibition in the case of ciprofloxacin alone (10 ug/disc) was  $30.67 \pm 0.33$  mm diameter, combined MIC of propolis with ciprofloxacin led to a significant increase in the zone of inhibition to  $50 \pm 0.33$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). Also, the zone of inhibition in the case of erythromycin (10 ug/disc) and gentamycin (5 ug/disc) was 0.00 and  $25 \pm 0.33$  mm in diameter respectively.

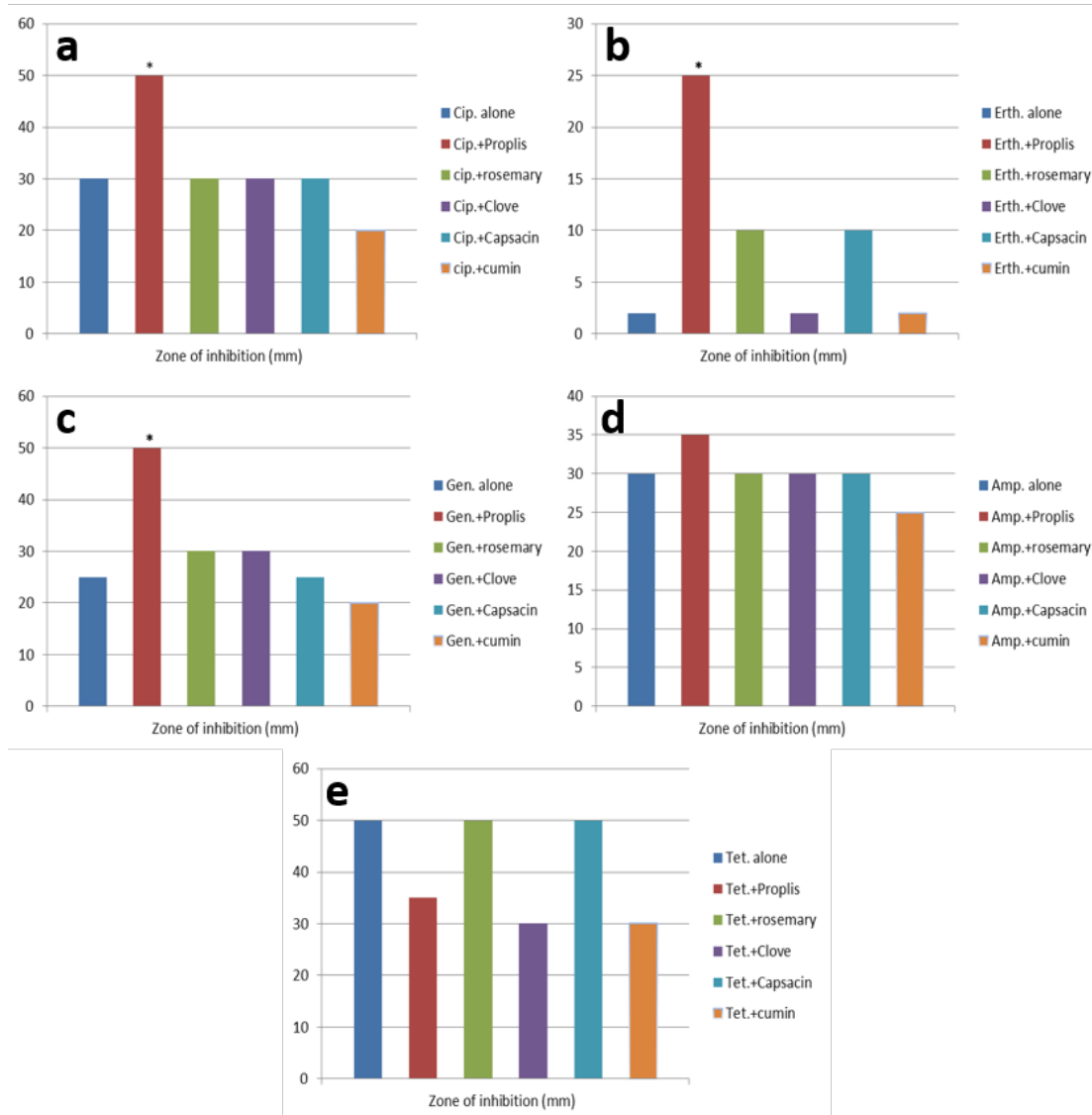
A significant synergic effect was recorded when combining MIC of propolis with erythromycin ( $25 \pm 0.33$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) or gentamycin ( $50 \pm 0.33$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). There is no synergic effect was recorded in the combined MIC of the selected plant extracts (rosemary, clove, capsaicin, and cumin) with any of the tested antibiotics.

### Inhibitory effect on efflux pump in *S. aureus*

EtBr accumulation assay was used to determine the efflux pump inhibitory activity of propolis in *S. aureus*. As described in the methods section, 1 ug/ml of EtBr with or without a sub-lethal dose of propolis (1/2 of MIC) was added to the *S. aureus* suspension. The level of accumulation of EtBr in the presence or absence of propolis was used to assess the efflux inhibitory action of the extract. As shown in Figure 1, the additions of propolis caused a significant increase in fluorescence intensity in *S. aureus* USA 300. As mentioned in methods section 2.5, the SA of inhibition of the efflux pump was calculated by dividing the RFI by the number of micromoles of propolis used in the experiment. The results show that using 1/2 of the MIC of propolis

**Table 1.** Zone of inhibition and MIC of the selected plant extracts.

Plant extract (ethanol)	Zone of inhibition (mm)	MIC (mg/ml)
Propolis	28 mm $\pm$ 0.33	2.5
Rosemary	25 mm $\pm$ 0.33	5
Clove	20 mm $\pm$ 0.33	1.25
Capsaicin	18 mm $\pm$ 0.33	5
Cumin	10 mm $\pm$ 0.33	20



**Fig. 1.** Antibacterial activity of combination of some antibiotics and selected plant extract against *S. aureus* usa300. (a–c): Combined the tested extract with ciprofloxacin or erythromycin or gentamycin respectively, only Propolis show significant synergetic antibacterial effect against the bacterium. (d and e): No synergistic effect was recorded combining ampicillin and tetracycline with all tested extracts including Propolis.

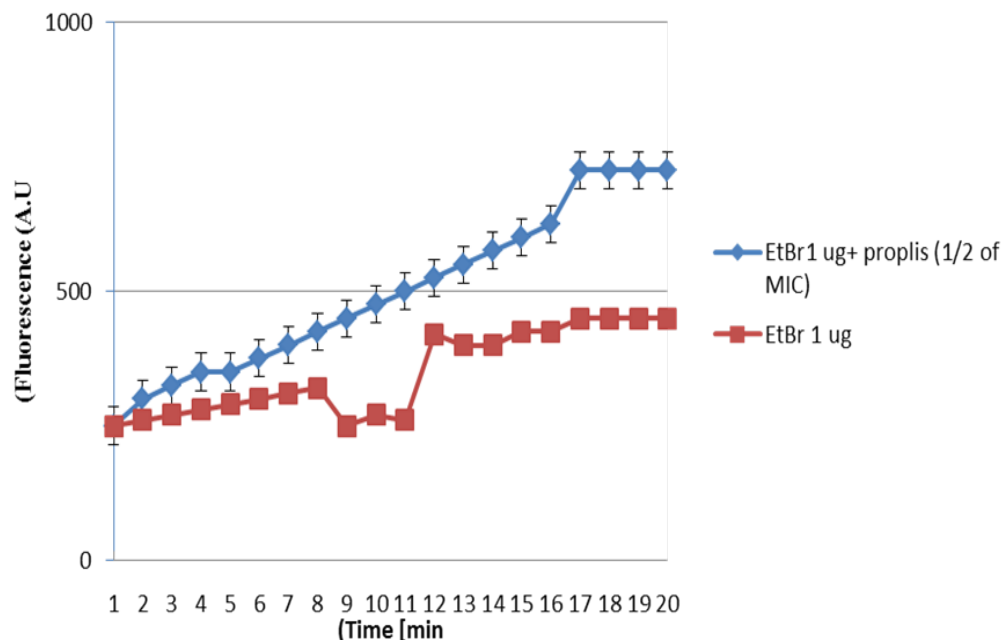
significantly increases the accumulation of EtBr (SA = 20) (Fig. 2).

### Discussion

In this study, the ability of some plant extracts to potentiate the inhibitory activity of some antibiotics against *S. aureus* was tested. Multidrug efflux pump is one of the important strategies used by bacteria to exclude noxious compounds from the cell and represents the first line of defense mechanism in bacteria (Schindler et al., 2013). It is well-documented that efflux pumps play a critical role in antibiotic resistance in *S. aureus*. Inhibition of these pumps can restore the activity

of antibiotics against MDR pathogens including *S. aureus*. The combination of EPIs with antibiotics could increase the efficiency of the antibiotics by increasing the intracellular concentration of the drug and its bactericidal activity. Two types of inhibitors including natural and synthetic compound are existing. Several toxic side effects are usually associated with using of synthesized EPIs. Plant-based EPIs were evaluated in a wide range of bacteria, Mehta et al. (2016) have found that methanol extract of *Phyllanthus emblica* (Phyllanthaceae) has EPI activity against *Salmonella enterica* and *Salmonella typhimurium* AcrAB efflux pumps. AcrAB gene encoding to RND pump and these





**Fig. 2.** Influence of Propolis tested at the concentrations corresponding to 1/2 of its MIC values on the accumulation of EtBr (1 ug/ml) in *S. aureus* strain MRS US300. Each data point expresses the mean and standard deviation from three replicates.

genes were regulated by RamA while RamR inhibits expression of RamA. In docking analysis with the 6E19 (RamR) target protein of *S. typhimurium*. Also, it has been found that 11 phytol compounds that have a potent inhibitory activity for RND as compared with the standard drug (Mehta *et al.*, 2021). In *in vitro* and *in silico* studies, *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe plant extract shows EPI activity against *acrAB* in *S. typhimurium*. In addition, docking results show that the plant extract is safe and can be used to treat clinical cases of *S. typhimurium* (Mehta *et al.*, 2022b).

In this study, the potentiation of the inhibitory activity of certain antibiotics against *S. aureus* was tested. *Staphylococcus aureus* NorA pump is responsible for the efflux of a wide range of substances and antibiotics including ciprofloxacin and norfloxacin and resistance to these antibiotics are mediated by that pump. The previous study demonstrates that *A. glauca* has efflux pump inhibitory activity and increases the sensitivity of *S. aureus* to ciprofloxacin and norfloxacin (Jandaik *et al.*, 2016).

In this study, propolis was one of the selected plant extracts that potentiate the inhibitory activity of ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, and gentamycin. Furthermore, propolis has a potent inhibitory activity toward the *S. aureus* (MRS USA300) pump system. Further study is needed to find the specific pump protein that interacts with Propolis and the specific mechanism by which propolis is able to block the *S. aureus* pump system.

#### Author contributions

All authors listed have made a substantial, direct, and intellectual contribution to the work, and approved it for publication.

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#### Data availability statement

All data generated or analyzed during this study are available upon request to the authors.

#### Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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