Antimicrobial Activity of Extracts of the Lichen Parmelia sulcata and its Salazinic Acid Constituent

Mehmet Candan\textsuperscript{a}, Meral Yılmaz\textsuperscript{a}, Turgay Tay\textsuperscript{b}, Murat Erdem\textsuperscript{b}, and Ayşen Özdemir Türk\textsuperscript{a,*}

\textsuperscript{a} Anadolu University, Department of Biology, 26470 Eskişehir, Turkey. Fax: +90 2223204910. E-mail: aturk@anadolu.edu.tr
\textsuperscript{b} Anadolu University, Department of Chemistry, 26470 Eskişehir, Turkey

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests


The antimicrobial activity of the acetone, chloroform, diethyl ether, methanol, and petroleum ether extracts of the lichen Parmelia sulcata and its salazinic acid constituent have been screened against twenty eight food-borne bacteria and fungi. All of the extracts with the exception of the petroleum ether extract showed antimicrobial activity against Aeromonas hydrophila, Bacillus cereus, Bacillus subtilis, Listeria monocytogenes, Proteus vulgaris, Yersinia enterocolitica, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus faecalis, Candida albicans, Candida glabrata, Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus fumigatus, and Penicillium notatum. Salazinic acid did not show antimicrobial activity against L. monocytogenes, P. vulgaris, Y. enterocolitica, and S. faecalis but showed activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Salmonella typhimurium as well. The MIC values of the extracts and the acid for the bacteria and fungi have also been determined.

\textit{Key words: Parmelia sulcata, Salazinic Acid, Antimicrobial Activity}