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***Cassia nigricans* have Potential against Pathogenic Microorganisms**

Muhammad Sarwar

Asian Network for Scientific Information, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Cassia genus is a herbal plant which belongs to the Leguminosae family and commonly used to treat ulcers, gastrointestinal disorders and skin diseases (Nwafor and Okwuasaba, 2001; Jacob *et al.*, 2002). It is also a rich source of polyphenols, polysaccharides, flavonoids and steroids and anthracene derivatives (Nageswara Rao *et al.*, 2000; Bahorun *et al.*, 2005). It is commonly used in folk medicine and have therapeutic value for skin diseases like ringworm, scabies and eczema (Elujoba *et al.*, 1999). It has also exhibited anti-inflammatory, anti-plasmodial and good analgesic activities (Chidume *et al.*, 2001; Yang *et al.*, 2003). *C. nigricans* Vahl leaves have 10-18 pairs of oblong leaflets, while each leaflet is about 15-26 mm long and 5-6 mm broad (Dalziel, 1948; Irvine, 1961). Antimicrobial activities of the leaves of the *C. nigricans* Vahl has also been observed. Another important use of this plant is the management of agricultural pests (Georges *et al.*, 2008). Some important therapeutic elements like citreoresein, emodic acid and luteolin have also been identified in the previous researches (Georges *et al.*, 2008).

A study has been conducted to validate the claims that *C. nigricans* is used in traditional medicine for the treatment of skin diseases, infections and wounds. It was published in the Research Journal of Medicinal Plant 3 (2): 69-74, 2009. Study also covered the effect of methanol extract against some common pathogenic microorganism. During the research steroidal ester was isolated from the methanol extract and treated against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Corynebacterium pyogenes*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Candida albicans*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Klebsiella pneumonia* using agar diffusion technique. It has been observed that ester was active against all the above mentioned pathogenic microorganisms. So, it has been concluded that *C. nigricans* have potential to over come the infections caused by microorganism (Canigueral *et al.*, 2008).

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