



Identification and phytochemical screening of Endophytic fungi from stems of *Phragmanthera capitata* (Sprengel) S. Balle (Loranthaceae)

Ladoh-Yemeda CF^{*1}, Nyegue MA², Ngene JP³, Benelesse GE¹, Lenta B⁴, Wansi⁵ JD, Mpondo Mpondo E³, Dibong SD^{1,3}

(1) Laboratory of Biology and Physiology of Plant Organisms. University of Douala, P.O. BOX 24157 Douala, Cameroon.

(2) Laboratory of Microbiology. University of Yaoundé I, P.O. BOX 812 Yaoundé, Cameroon.

(3) Department of Pharmaceutical sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmaceutical University of Douala, P.O. BOX 2701 Douala, Cameroon.

(4) Laboratory of Natural Product Chemistry and Organic Synthesis. Department of Chemistry, Higher Teachers' Training College, University of Yaoundé I, P.O. BOX 47 Yaoundé, Cameroon.

(5) Laboratory of Chemistry/Biology. University of Douala, P.O. BOX 24157 Douala, Cameroon.

*Corresponding author: christieflora@yahoo.fr

Original submitted in on 27th March 2015. Published online at www.m.elewa.org on 30th June 2015
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jab.v90i1.7>

ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of this study was to identify some endophytic fungi, which were associated with the stems of *Phragmanthera capitata* (Loranthaceae), and to determine the phytochemical composition of their extracts.

Methodology and results: The isolation of endophytic fungi was made on PDA medium (Potato dextrose agar) and the identification was based on macroscopic and microscopic observations of the different strains isolated and using identification keys. The qualitative phytochemical analysis of acetate ethyl extracts of the endophytes was carried out using standard procedures. Eleven fungi species belonging to 4 genera were isolated: *Aspergillus* (06 species), *Penicillium* (03), *Trichoderma* (01) and *Fusarium* (01). The phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of flavonoids, anthroquinones, tannins, phenols, steroids, coumarins and terpenoids and absence of alkaloids and saponins in all the extracts.

Conclusion and application of results: The study shows that endophytic fungi of *P. capitata* could be a potential source of new bioactive compounds, which can be used in the fields of health and agriculture.

RÉSUMÉ

Objectif: Le but de cette étude a été d'identifier quelques champignons endophytes qui sont associés aux tiges de *Phragmanthera capitata* (Loranthaceae) et de déterminer la composition phytochimique de leurs extraits.

Méthodologie et résultats: L'isolement des champignons endophytes s'est fait sur milieu de culture PDA (Potato dextrose agar) et l'identification sur la base des observations macroscopique et microscopique des différents isolats et des clés d'identification. L'analyse phytochimique qualitative des extraits à l'acétate d'éthyl des endophytes a été réalisée suivant les procédures standards. Onze espèces fongiques appartenant à 4 genres ont été isolés : *Aspergillus* (06 espèces), *Penicillium* (03), *Trichoderma*. (01) et *Fusarium*. (01). L'analyse phytochimique a révélé la

Ladoh et al. . J. Appl. Biosci. Identification and phytochemical screening of Endophytic fungi from stems of *Phragmanthera capitata* (Sprengel) S. Balle (Loranthaceae)

présence des flavonoïdes, anthroquinones, tanins, phénols, stéroïdes, coumarines et terpenoïdes et l'absence des alcaloïdes et saponines dans tous les extraits.

Conclusion et application des résultats: L'étude montre que les champignons endophytes de *P. capitata* seraient une source potentielle de nouveaux composés bioactifs applicables dans les domaines de la santé et de l'agriculture.