



Natural Compounds from Algae and *Spirulina platensis* & its Antimicrobial Activity

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ABSTRACT: The present paper reviews the literature on recent ethno medicinal uses algae and *Spirulina platensis* from (1975-2012). The paper covers the latest development on the utilitarian properties of algal extract. Their application as the component of pharmaceuticals, feed for humans, antifungal, antiviral, antibacterial, antiplasmoidal discussed. This review is an attempt to consolidate the latest studies and critical research in this field and to showcase the immense competence of microalgal uses as a potential and promising source of novel compounds. © 2011 IGJPS. All rights reserved.

KEYWORDS: Microalgae; *Spirulina platensis*; Ethno-medical use.

INTRODUCTION

Algae include a large heterogeneous assemblage of relatively simple plants that have little in common except for their characteristic autotrophic mode of nutrition. They are among the oldest extant organism on earth, dating back in the fossil record to nearly 3.5 billion years ago, the cyanobacteria (BGA) have evolved to produce an impressive array of biologically active compounds which was studied by (Benson, 2008). Algae have provided a source of inspiration for novel drug compounds for large contributions to human health and well being. Algal compounds are of great interest as a source of safer or more effective substitutes than synthetically produced antimicrobial agent. The algal derived medicines are widely used because they are relatively safer than the synthetic alternatives, they are easily available and cheaper. The first generation of drugs was usually simple botanicals employed in more or less their crude form. Following the industrial revolution, a second generation drugs emerged based on scientific processing of the algal extract to isolate their "active principle". The use of extracts and phytochemical with known antimicrobial properties can be of great significance in therapeutic treatments. The drugs contained in the algae are known as "active principle".

Natural Products as Ancient Medicine

For thousands of year's natural products have played a very important role in health care and prevention of diseases. The ancient civilizations of the Chinese, Indians and North Africans provide written evidence for the use of natural

products for curing various diseases. The earliest known written document is a 4000 year old Sumerian clay tablet that records remedies for various illnesses. For instance, mandrake was prescribed for pain relief, turmeric possesses blood clotting properties, roots of the endive plant were used for treatment of gall bladder disorders, and raw garlic was prescribed for circulatory disorders. These are still being used in several countries as alternative medicines.

The exploitation of biologically active secondary metabolites for useful applications, including therapeutic drugs, is far from new. Since ancient times, nature has been recognized as an important source of potential drugs; examples of early uses and benefits of natural products for human can be found in most major civilizations (Newman *et al.*, 2000; Constantino *et al.*, 2004). The use of natural products for medical purposes slowly developed into the scientific field of pharmacognosy. However, this was not until the early 1800's when the active principles from plants were isolated and characterized. Among the first active principles isolated were morphine (I.1), atropine (I.2), colchicines (I.3) and caffeine (I.4). Morphine, atropine, and caffeine are today listed as core medicines in the World Health Organization's "Essential Drugs List", which is a list of minimum medical needs for basic health care systems. Natural products are outstanding in the diversity of their chemical structures and biological activities. In contrast, the 'chemical diversity produced by the pharmaceutical industry using methods such as synthetic combinatorial chemistry,

seldom shows as potent or diverse biological activities (Berdy, 2005; Newman and Cragg, 2007). The advantage with natural products is that they have been developed and perfected upon millions of years of evolutionary pressure to be biologically active.

Current perspective of the taxonomic distribution of natural products in marine Cyanobacteria

Till date, a total of 533 natural products have been reported from marine cyanobacteria. The taxonomic distribution of these secondary metabolites is remarkably uneven. First, these

533 natural products are attributed to a total of only 13 different genera. Second, over 90% of all these molecules are attributed to only five different genera. This uneven taxonomic distribution can be considered rather remarkable when considering the creative sampling endeavors used to obtain these cyanobacteria from geographically and environmentally diverse habitats. However, the trend of attributing NPs to *Lyngbya* appears to continue. Almost 75% of all secondary metabolites isolated from marine cyanobacteria during 2010 were attributed to collections of *Lyngbya*.

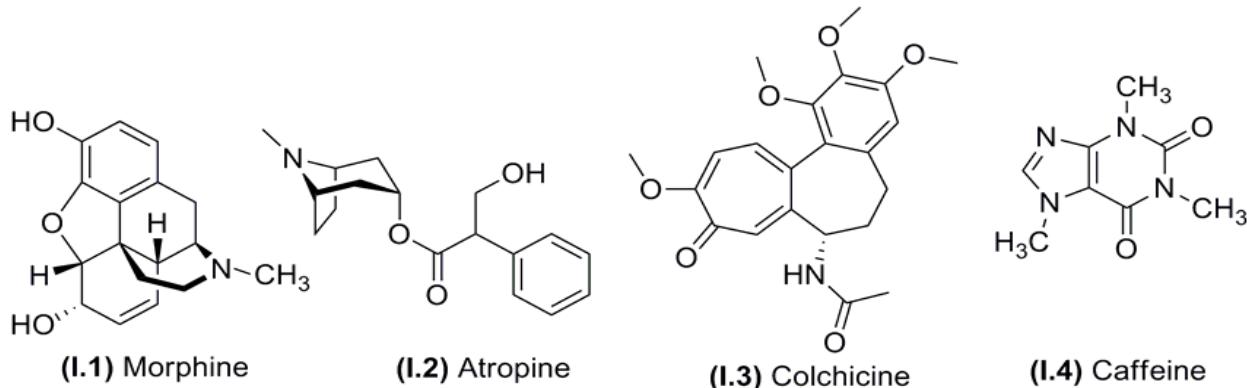


Figure 1 Some examples of natural products isolated in the early 18th century

Table : Taxonomic and environmental distribution of secondary metabolites isolated from Cyanobacteria.

Genera	Habitat	No. of Secondary metabolites
<i>Anabaena</i>	Fresh-water	28
<i>Aphanizomenon</i>	Fresh-water	5
<i>Aulosira</i>	Terrestrial (soil)	1
<i>Calothrix</i>	Terrestrial (soil)	2
<i>Cylindrospermopsis</i>	Fresh-water	4
<i>Cylindrospermum</i>	Fresh-water/terrestrial	2
<i>Fischerella</i>	Fresh-water	4
<i>Geitlerinema</i>	Marine	3
<i>Leptolyngbya</i>	Marine	6
<i>Lyngbya</i>	Marine	326
<i>Microcystis</i>	Fresh-water	50
<i>Microcoleus</i>	Marine	8
<i>Nodularia</i>	Fresh/brackish-water	3
<i>Nostoc</i>	Fresh-water/terrestrial	84
<i>Oscillatoria</i>	Marine	82
<i>Phormidium</i>	Marine	18
<i>Plectonema</i>	Fresh-water	2
<i>Prochloron</i>	Marine	1
<i>Prochlorothrix</i>	Fresh-water	3
<i>Rivularia</i>	Marine	7
<i>Schizothrix</i>	Marine	39
<i>Scytonema</i>	Fresh-water/terrestrial	14
<i>Stigonema</i>	Fresh-water/terrestrial	4
<i>Symploca</i>	Marine	26
<i>Syneccococcus</i>	Marine	35
<i>Westiella</i>	Soil	2

Data obtained from Marine Literature, 2011

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ALGAE

An alga shows properties like antiviral, antifungal, antibacterial, anticancer, antiplasmoidal etc. More of these compounds should be subjected to animal and human studies to determine their effectiveness in whole organism systems. Also, alternative mechanisms of fungal skin infection prevention and treatment should be included in initial activity

screening. Attention to these issues could usher in badly needed new era of chemotherapeutic treatment of skin infections and other diseases by using algal derived antimicrobials. The research work is going on worldwide related to the property of algae. A perusal of literature indicates that many investigators have been reported fungi static and bacteriostatic properties of extracts of algae.

Antimicrobial activity of algae against pathogenic microbes

Algae	Activity against Target Microbes	Reference
<i>Carollina officinalis</i>	<i>S. aureus</i> , <i>Salmonella cholereus</i> , <i>M. smegmatis</i> , <i>C. albicans</i> , <i>E. coli</i>	Sims <i>et al.</i> , 1975
<i>Nostoc muscorum</i>	<i>C. albicans</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>C. pseudotropicalis</i> , <i>Hormoconis resiniae</i>	Bloor and England., 1989
<i>Stoechospermum marginatum</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>P. aeruginosam</i> , <i>A. flavus</i> , <i>A. fumigatus</i> , <i>T. mentagrophytes</i> , <i>T. rubrum</i> , <i>C. albicans</i> , <i>Shigella</i> sp.	Shaikh <i>et al.</i> , 1990
Five marine algae	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , <i>Candida albicans</i>	Crasta <i>et al.</i> , 1997
<i>Nostoc commune</i>	<i>B. cereus</i> , <i>S. epidermidis</i> , <i>E. coli</i>	Jaki <i>et al.</i> , 1999
<i>Laurencia okamurae</i> , <i>Dasyascoparia</i> , <i>Grateloupia</i> , <i>Filicinna</i> , <i>Placomium telfairiae</i>	<i>F. oxysporium</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> sp., <i>E. coli</i> <i>A. niger</i> , <i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>P. solancearium</i>	Zheng <i>et al.</i> , 2001
Red,green,brown macroalgae	<i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> , <i>C. albicans</i> , <i>A. fumigatus</i> , <i>Mycobacteriu smegmatis</i>	Gonzalez <i>et al.</i> , 2001
<i>Ulva Fasciata</i> , <i>Caulerpa cupressoides</i> <i>Caulerpa prolifera</i> , <i>Gracilaria Domingensis</i> , <i>Gracilaria</i> sp., <i>Amansia multifida</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>E. aerogenes</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i> , <i>Morganella morganii</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i> , <i>Salmonella typhi</i> , <i>S. typhimurium</i> , <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> <i>Salmonella cholera</i> , <i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Lima- Filho <i>et al.</i> , 2002
Red algae	<i>S. epidermis</i> , <i>K. pneumonia</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> sp.	Vairappan <i>et al.</i> , 2003
<i>Gracilaria tikvahiae</i> , <i>Ulva lactuca</i> , <i>Ulva fasciata</i> and <i>Sargassum fluitans</i> .	<i>S. aureus</i> , <i>Candida albicans</i>	Oranday <i>et al.</i> , 2004
<i>Fisherella</i> sp., <i>Stigonema</i> sp.	<i>E.coli</i>	Ghasemi <i>et al.</i> ,2004
<i>Synechococcus leopoliensis</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	Noamanet <i>al.</i> ,2004
Two green algae	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> , <i>B. cereus</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>A. niger</i> , <i>A. flavus</i> , <i>R. nigricans</i>	Kumar <i>et al.</i> ,2006
Red Sea corals	<i>Actinobacteria</i> , <i>Vibrio</i> sp.	Kelman <i>et al.</i> ,2006
<i>Jania rubens</i>	Five Gram-positive, four Gram-negative bacteria and <i>Candida albicans</i>	Karabay-Yavasoglu <i>et al.</i> , 2007
<i>Fisherellasp.</i>	<i>E. coli</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i> , <i>E. aerogenes</i>	Asthana <i>et al.</i> , 2006
Blue green algae	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Bhateja <i>et al.</i> , 2006
<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp.	<i>E. coli</i> , <i>B. subtilis</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>S. alba</i> , <i>S. faecalis</i> , <i>C. albicans</i> , <i>A. flavus</i>	Shanab,SMM., 2007
<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp., <i>S.platensis</i>	<i>E .coli</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp., <i>Enterobacter</i> sp., <i>Salmonellatyphi</i>	Kulandaivel <i>et al.</i> , 2007
<i>Corallina officinal</i> , <i>C. barbata</i> , <i>Dictyota dichotoma</i> , <i>Halopteris filicina</i> , <i>C. spongiosus</i> <i>F.verticillatus</i> , <i>Ulva rigida</i>	<i>S. aureus</i> , <i>Micrococcus luteus</i> , <i>E. faecalis</i> , <i>E. aerogenes</i> , <i>E. coli</i>	Taskin <i>et al.</i> , 2007
<i>Chroococcus</i>	<i>S. aureus</i> , <i>S. epidermis</i> , <i>B. subtilis</i> ,	Ghasemi <i>et al.</i> , 2007

<i>disperse, Chlorella vulgaris, Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	<i>S. typi., P. aeruginosa, C. kefyr, A. niger, A. fumigatus, C. albicans</i>	
82 marine macroalgae	<i>B. subtilis, B. cereus, C. albicans</i>	Salvador <i>et al.</i> , 2007
<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	<i>B. subtilis, B. cereus, S. aureus, Micrococcus luteus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Serratia marcescens</i>	Abd El-Baky <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Synechocystis</i> and <i>Synechococcus</i> sp.	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis, C. albicans</i>	Martins <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Gracilaria changii</i>	<i>C. albicans</i>	Sasidharan <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Phormidium</i> sp.	<i>C. albicans, E. coli, A. niger, S. aureus</i>	Rodriquez <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Dictyota acutiloba</i>	<i>S. aureus, Enterobacter sp, P. aeruginosa, S. typhi, B. subtilis, C. alicans</i>	Solomon and Santhi , 2008
<i>Trichothecium erythraeum</i>	<i>A. flavus, A. niger, B. cinera, T. rubrum, P. aeruginosa, P. vulgaris, S. typhi, E. faecalis, S. aureus, B. subtilis</i>	Thillairajeshkar <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Gracilaria salicornia</i> and <i>Hypnea flagelliformis</i>	<i>S. aureus, E. coli, C. albicans, A. niger</i>	Saeidnia <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Gracilaria edulis, Calorpha peltada</i> and <i>Hydroclothres</i> sp.	<i>E. coli, S. aureus, S. faecalis, B. cereus, E. aerogenes</i>	Kolanjinathan <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Falkenbergia hillebrandii</i>	<i>E. faecalis, Salmonella typhi, Shigella sp.</i>	Manilal <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Cystoseira mediterranea, U. lactuca, Codium</i> sp.	<i>E. coli, S. aureus, E. faecalis K. pneumonia, E. faecalis</i>	Ibtissam <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis, Sargassum vulgare</i>	<i>E.coli, P.aeruginosa, B. cereus, S.aureus ,S. typhimurium</i>	Abd El Mageid <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Valonopsis pachynema</i>	<i>B. subtilis, E. coli, E. aerogenes, K. pneumoniae, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus, A. niger ,C. albicans</i>	Bai <i>et al.</i> , 2010
<i>Pithophora Oedogonia</i>	<i>B.subtilis, S.aureus, S.typhi, E.coli, Helicobacter pyloris</i>	Singh and Chaudhary, 2010
<i>Oscillatoria princeps, Lyngbya majuscule</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa, B. subtilis, A.niger, C.albicans</i>	Mathivanan <i>et al .</i> , 2010
<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i>	14 bacterial and 20 fungal species	Khalid <i>et al.</i> , 2010
<i>Gracillaria ferugosnii</i>	<i>K. pneumonia, P.aeruginosa, B.subtilis, S.aureus</i>	Bai <i>et al.</i> , 2010
<i>Caulerpa racemosa, Grateloupia lithophila</i>	<i>S.aureus, B. subtilis, E. coli K. pneumoniae S. epidermidis, P. aeruginosa</i>	Srivastava <i>et al.</i> , 2010
<i>U. lactuca, C. glomerata, U. reticulata, G. corticata, Kappaphycus alvarezi</i>	<i>A.fumigatus, A. flavus, S.cerevisiae, Mucor indicus</i>	Aruna <i>et al.</i> , 2010
<i>Anabaena flos aquae, Oscillatoria anguitissi</i>	<i>B.cereus ,B. subtilis, A. hydrophila, V. fluvialis</i>	Khairy and El-Kassas., 2010
<i>Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha antennina</i>	<i>S.aureus, E. coli,P. aeruginosa,B.subtilis ,E.aeruginosa,Citrobacter sp., S. epidemis, Proteus sp., Salmonella paratyphi</i>	Premalatha <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Turbinaria conoides Padina Gymnospora</i> and <i>Sargassum tenerimum</i>	<i>B. subtilis, Klebsiella sp., Aspergillus niger</i>	Manivannan <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	<i>E. coli, K .pneumoniae, P.vulgaris, S.aureus, S.typhi</i>	Shanmugapriya and Ramanathan, 2011
<i>Sargassum wightii ,Turbinaria ornata</i>	<i>B. subtilis, E. coli, E. faecalis, P.aeruginosa, Aeromonas hydrophila, P vulgaris, K. pneumoniae, Shigella flexneri , S. aureus</i>	Vijayabaskar and Shiyamala, 2011

<i>Gelidium Acerosa</i>	<i>A. flavus, A. niger, A. fumigatus, C.albicans, C.tropicalis</i>	Elsie <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>D.Olivaceous, C. humicola, Chlorella vulgaris</i>	<i>S.aureus, E.coli</i>	Uma <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Chlorococcum humicola</i>	<i>V.cholerae, K. pneumoniae, S. typhimurium, B.subtilis, C.albicans, A.niger, A.flavus</i>	Bhagavathy <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	<i>B.subtilis, P.aeruginosa, K. pneumonia, A.niger, A.flavus, C.albicans</i>	Renukadevi <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Anabaena sp.</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa, S.typhi, K. pneumoniae</i>	Chauhan <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Phormidium , Lyngbya</i>	<i>S.epidermidis, S.auerus, B. bravis, B.subtilis, S. aureus, E.coli, Shigella fleximium</i>	Priyadarshini <i>et al.</i> , 2012

Chemical Investigation of some of the algal species

Algae	Chemical constituent	Medicinal Importance	Reference
<i>Hapalosiphon fontinalis</i>	Hapaindoles	Antibacterial ,Antifungal	Moore, <i>et al.</i> ,1987
<i>Stoechospermum marginatum</i>	Diterpenoids, fatty acids, sterols	Antifungal	Shaikh <i>et al.</i> , 1990
<i>Tolypothrix</i>	Hassallidin A	Antifungal (glycosylated lipopeptide)	Neuhof <i>et al.</i> , 1991
<i>Tolypothrix tijpanasiensi</i>	Tjipanazole	Antifungal	Bonjounklian <i>et al.</i> ,1991
<i>Scytonema sp.</i>	Phytoelecxin	Antifungal	Patterson, 1994
<i>Chlorella sp.</i>	Chlorellin	Antibacterial	Prattet <i>et al.</i> , 1994
(<i>Sargassum wightii</i>)	Dioctyl phthalate	Antibacterial	Sastry and Rao, 1995
<i>Microcystics aeruginosa</i>	Kawaguchi peptide B (Cyclic undecapeptide)	Antibacterial	Ishida <i>et al.</i> , 1997
<i>Fischerella musciocola</i>	Fischerellin B	Algicide	Papke <i>et.al.</i> , 1997
<i>Nostoc spongiaeforme</i>	Tenucyclamides A-D		Banker and Carmeli, 1998
<i>Lyngbya majuscule</i>	Tannikolide	Antifungal	Singh <i>et. al.</i> , 1999
<i>Rhodococcus sp.</i>	Rhodopeptins	Antifungal	Chiba <i>et al.</i> , 1999
<i>Nostoc commune</i>	Diterpenoid	Antibacterial	Jaki <i>et al.</i> , 1999
<i>Lyngbya majuscule</i>	Lyngbyabellin A	Antimicrobial	Luesch <i>et al.</i> , 2000
<i>Nostoc sp.</i>	Nostocyclamide M	Allelopathic effect	Juttner <i>et al.</i> , 2001
<i>Lyngbya bouillonii</i>	Lyngboulloside	A novel glycosidic macrolide	Tan <i>et al.</i> , 2002
<i>Lyngbya confervoides</i>	Lobocyclamides A-C libopeptides	Antifungal	Macmillan <i>et al.</i> , 2002
<i>Halimedea macroloba</i>	Clinosterol,Triterpenoid	Antilarval	Thomas, <i>et al.</i> , 2003
<i>Oscillatoria redekei HUB051</i>	Fatty acid	Antibacterial	Mundt <i>et al.</i> , 2003
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Polyhydroxylated fucophlorethol	Antibacterial	Sandsalen <i>et al.</i> , 2003
<i>Symploca sp.</i>		Cyanotoxin	William,2003
Red algae (<i>Grateloupaia turuturu</i>)	Isethionic acid and floridoside	Antilarval	Hellio <i>et al.</i> , 2004

<i>Fischerella ambigua</i>	Parsiguine	Antimicrobial compound	Ghasemi <i>et al.</i> , 2004
Brown algae(<i>Ishige okamurae</i>)	di-n-octylphthalate	Antifouling	Cho <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Nine microalgal species	Triacylglycerol C ₂₄ -C ₂₈ Polyunsaturated fatty acid		Mansour <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Green algae (<i>Ulva conglobata</i>)	Sulphated polysaccharide	Anticoagulant	Mao <i>et al.</i> , 2006
<i>Oedogonium capillare</i>	Labdane diterpenoid	Antibacterial	Rosa Martha Perez-Gutierrez ,2006
<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp.	Venturamides A and B	Antimalarial	Linington., 2007
Green algae (<i>Ulva fasciata</i>)	Polyunsaturated fatty acid	Algicidal	Alamsjah <i>et al.</i> , 2007
Cyanobacteria <i>Oscillatoria</i> species	Tetraamine,sperime, Saturated and unsaturated fatty acid	Antifungal Antibacterial, antialgal	Shanab, 2007
<i>Callophyicus serratus</i>	Callophycoic acid and Callophycols	Antibacterial,antimalarial, anticancer	Laneet <i>et al.</i> , 2007
<i>Fischrella muscicola</i>	Fischrellin B	Algicide	Papke <i>et al.</i> ,1997
<i>Scytonema</i> sp.	Sesquiterpene	Antimicrobial	Mo <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Lyngbya</i> sp.	Biselyngbyaside		Teruya <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Sargassum siliquastrum</i>	Majobanchromal	Antioxidant	Cho <i>et al.</i> , 2009
<i>Microcystis</i> sp.	Aeruginazole A	Antibacterial	Ravel and Carmeli., 2010
Red algae (<i>Carollina pilulifera</i>)	5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid and di-n-octylphthalate	Algicidal	Oh <i>et al.</i> , 2010
<i>Gloiopektis furcata</i>	Polysaccharide		Guangli <i>et al.</i> , 2010
<i>Laurencia papillosa</i>	Cholestana and aldehyde derivative	Antifungal	Alarif <i>et. al.</i> , 2011
Green algae (<i>Ulva clathrata</i>)	Sulphated polysaccharide		Hernandez-Garibay <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Anabaena laxa</i>	Endoglucanase	Antifungal	Gupta <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Green alga (<i>Caulerpa cupressoides</i>)	Sulphated polysaccharide	Anticoagulant Antioxidant	Costa <i>et al.</i> , 2012
<i>Gracilaria</i>	Bioactive metabolites	Antibacterial, Antifungal, anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic,antiviral	Almeida <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Anabaena azotica</i>	γ- hexachlorocyclohexane	Lindane removal	Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2012

Antimicrobial activity of *Spirulina platensis*

Spirulina platensis is one of the most important micro-alga showing antimicrobial activity against many pathogenic bacteria and fungi. *Spirulina* is one of the several algal genera that have attracted special attention due to their importance as human foodstuff and there *in vitro* or *in vivo* functional properties. Among these genera, *S. platensis* has been

extensively cultivated to obtain a protein rich material of nutritional or industrial use (blue pigment). It possesses many medicinal properties. Therefore, it is used as social and preventive medicine also. It has been recommended by medicinal experts for better health. Here are some of the works done earlier by the scientists related to antimicrobial activity of *S.platensis* shown in table below:

Solvents used for extraction	Antibacterial	Antifungal	Reference
Methanol, dichloromethane, petroleum ether, ethylacetate	Four Gram +ive and Six Gram -ive bacteria	<i>C.albicans</i>	Ozdemir, et al., 2004
Ethanol	<i>S.aureus, E.coli</i>	<i>A.niger, C.albicans</i>	Santoyo et al., 2006
Acetone, ethanol, diethyl ether	<i>K.pneumonia, Enterobacter sp., E.coli, S.typhi</i>		Kulandaivel et al., 2007
Hexane, ethyl acetate, dichloromethane, methanol	<i>E. coli, S. typhi, P. aeruginosa K. pneumoniae</i>		Kaushik and Chauhan., 2008
Diethyl ether, acetone, ethanol, methanol	<i>B. subtilis, P. aeruginosa, E.coli, S.aureus</i>	<i>A. flavus, F. moniliforme, C. albicans</i>	Rania and Taha., 2008
Methanol, Ethanol, Propanol, Water	<i>K.pneumoniae, P.vulgaris, E.coli, S.aureus</i>		Mala et al., 2009
Methanol	<i>S.aureus, E.coli, P.aeruginosa</i>		Parisi et al., 2009
Ethanol	<i>S.typhi, Shigella flexneri, E.coli,</i>	<i>C.albicans</i>	Uyisenga et al., 2010
Methanol		<i>A.flavus</i>	Souza et al., 2011
Hexane, Ethyl acetate, Ethanol, Butanol, Acetone, Methanol, Chloroform	<i>S.epidermidis, A.liquefaciens</i>	<i>C.glabrata</i>	Sivakumar and Santhanam, 2011
Ethanol	<i>S.aureus, E.coli, P.aeruginosa, Klebsiella sp.</i>		Sudha et al., 2011
Methanol	<i>B.subtilis, E.coli, P. vulgaris</i>	<i>C.albicans</i>	Medina-Jaritz et al., 2011
Ethanol and Water	<i>Vibrio alginolyticus, Pseudomonas fluorescens, P. aeruginosa, Aeromonas hydrophila, A. salmonicida,</i>	<i>Aspergillus niger, Penicillium javanicum, Candida albicans and Trichoderma viride</i>	Ramamurthy and Raveendram 2012
Methanol, ethanol, aqueous	<i>P. Fluorescence, P.Aeruginosa, P.Putida, V. Alginolyticus, Vibrio Flavalis, V. Fisher, E.Coli</i>		Pradhan, et al., 2012

Chemical investigation of *Spirulina platensis*

From the various sources of Literature extensive studies have been done on chemical investigation of *Spirulina platensis* i.e., discussed in the following table.

Chemicals Isolated	Activity	Reference
Poly β -Hydroxybutyrate		Vincenzini et al., 1990
Exopolysaccharide	Primary metabolite	Filalimmouhim et al., 1993
γ - Linolenic		Cohen et al., 1993
Linolenic acid		Mahajan and Kamath et al., 1995
Sulphated polysaccharide Calcium spirulan	Anti-herpes virus and Anti-HIV	Hayashi, 1996
Phycocyanin	Antioxidant	Hirata et al., 2000
Pycocyanin	Anticancer	Liu et al., 2000
Protean extract	Antioxidant	Estrada, 2001
Glycoliid		Xue et al., 2002
Phycobilprotein		Herrero et al., 2005
Gamma-linolenic acid	Antioxidant	Colla et al., 2007
Selenium containing Phycocyanin	Antioxidant	Huang et al., 2007
Lipids, tocopherols	Antifungal (<i>A.niger, C. albicans, A.flavus</i>)	Ramadan et al., 2008

	Antibacterial- <i>S.aureus</i> , <i>P.aeruginosa</i> , <i>B.subtilis</i>	
Extracellular polysaccharide	Pharmaceutical importance	Trabelsi <i>et al.</i> , 2009
Hydrocarbon and Lipids		Munifah <i>et al.</i> , 2009
Alkaloid (eckol) Phloroglucinol derivative	Anti-oxidant	Katherine <i>et al.</i> , 2010
Methylcobalamin	Human food formulation	Kumudha <i>et al.</i> , 2010
c-phycocyanin	Anti-inflammatory	Rabadiya <i>et al.</i> , 2010
C-phycocyanin	Antibacterial (<i>E.coli</i> , <i>K. pneumonia</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i> , <i>S.aureus</i>)	Sarada <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Extracellular polysaccharide	Antibacterial (<i>S. typhimurium</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i>)	Challouf <i>et al.</i> , 2011
C-phycocyanin	<i>C.albicans</i> , <i>A.niger</i> , <i>A.flavus</i> , <i>Penicillium species</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> sp.	Murugan <i>et al.</i> , 2012
Insulin	Anti-diabetic	Anwer <i>et al.</i> , 2012

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