

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

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

^a Anadolu University, Department of Biology,
26470 Eskişehir, Turkey.
Fax: +90 2223 2049 10. E-mail: aturk@anadolu.edu.tr

^b Anadolu University, Department of Chemistry,
26470 Eskişehir, Turkey

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests

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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.

Key words: *Parmelia sulcata*, Salazinic Acid, Antimicrobial Activity