The Inhibitory Activity of Typified Propolis against *Enterococcus* Species

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Propolis, a natural bee product widely used for its antimicrobial activity, was tested against isolates of *Enterococcus* from humans, pig-tailed macaques, isolates of refractory endodontic treatment cases, and isolates from *Lactobacillus*-containing food supplements. Typification of the propolis was performed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) by which prenylated compounds, cinnamic acid derivatives, and flavonoids were detected as the main constituents. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) were determined using the agar dilution method. All human and animal *Enterococcus* isolates demonstrated MIC values of 1600 μg/mL. Enterococcal species of human and animal origin were inhibited by propolis. Particularly, human isolates of *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* of refractory endodontic treatment cases were susceptible to propolis of Brazilian origin.

Key words: Propolis, *Enterococcus*, MIC