In vitro anti-biofilm activity of macelignan isolated from *Myristica fragrans* Houtt. against oral primary colonizer bacteria

Yanti¹², Yaya Rukayadi¹³, Kyu-Hoi Kim¹, Jae-Kwan Hwang^{1*}

¹Department of Biotechnology, Yonsei University, Seoul 120-749, Korea ²Faculty of Biotechnology, Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta 12930, Indonesia ³Research Center for Bioresources and Biotechnology, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor 16002, Indonesia

email: Jae-Kwan Hwang (jkhwang@yonsei.ac.kr)

*Correspondence to Jae-Kwan Hwang, Department of Biotechnology, Yonsei University, 134 Shinchon-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-749, Korea.

Abstract

In early dental plaque formation, oral primary colonizers such as *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus sanguis* and *Actinomyces viscosus* are initially attached to the pellicle-coated tooth surface to form a biofilm. The study aimed to determine the efficacy of macelignan, isolated from nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.), in removing each single oral primary biofilm *in vitro* on a polystyrene 96-well microtiter plate. Four biofilm growth phases (4, 12, 20 and 24 h) were evaluated in this study after treatment with macelignan at various concentrations (0.2, 2 and 10 μ g/mL) and exposure times (5, 10 and 30 min). Anti-biofilm activity of macelignan treatment in comparison with the untreated control. At 24 h of biofilm growth, *S. mutans*, *A. viscosus* and *S. sanguis* biofilms were reduced by up to 30%, 30% and 38%, respectively, after treatment with 10 μ g/mL macelignan for 5 min. Increasing the treatment time to 30 min resulted in a reduction of more than 50% of each of the single primary biofilms. The results indicate that macelignan is a potent natural anti-biofilm agent against oral primary colonizers. Copyright © 2007 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords anti-biofilm activity • macelignan • *Myristica fragrans* Houtt. • oral bacteria

Received: 2 March 2007; Revised: 27 June 2007; Accepted: 10 July 2007