

## ***In-Vitro* Biological Experiment for New Pharmacology Compounds at High-Altitude-Area, Taif, KSA**

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**Abstract:** *This paper was discharged for "In-vitro biological experiment for new pharmacology compounds at high-altitude-area (HAA), Taif, KSA". The mean of antimicrobial effects on Staphylococcus aureus (SA), as antibacterial effect were at (1, 3, 5 and 7hr). The mean antimicrobial were in descendant order by antibacterial as followed (K1, K2, k3, K4, K5 and K6) were 100% at 7hr. Nevertheless, (K3 and K6) were 100% since 5hr. The newly synthesized compounds inhibitory concentration presented high important activity against SA. The mean of antimicrobial effects on Escherichia coli (EC), as antibacterial more effective (K1, K2, K3 and K5) were 100% at 7hr, then (K4 and K5) were (95 and 90%). The mean antibacterial during the exposure hrs and the averages were in descendent command by antibacterial fraction. The inhibitory concentration presented by using pharmacology compounds high important activity against EC. The mean of antimicrobial effects on Candida albicans (CA), the effect as antifungal were included (1, 3, 5 and 7hr). The means were in descendant order by the fraction of antifungal, the more effective were (K2, K3 and K6) were 100% at 7hr, and then (K1, K4 and K5) were (90, 95 and 85%). The effective was clear with pharmacology compounds. This present applied work concluded pharmacology compounds had effective more powerful than antimicrobial agents did. As well, it could be institution of antimicrobial agents for "Health-program" (HP) at HAA. Using new pharmacology compounds instead of chemical antimicrobial substances to protect human body from side effects and could improve HP at HAA.*

**Keywords:** *In-vitro Biological Experiment, Pharmacology Compounds, High-altitude-area, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Candida albicans.*

### **ABBREVIATION**

<i>Candida albicans: (CA)</i>	<i>Health-program: (HP)</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus: (SA)</i>
<i>Escherichia coli: (EC)</i>	<i>High-altitude-area: (HAA)</i>	

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Microbes as bacteria and fungi had confrontation in contradiction of antimicrobial agents, it is vital to project antimicrobial mediators less toxic and strong. Chemists substitution had manufactured actual, examples was midazoles had numerous of pharmacology belongings as antimicrobial [1]. Midazole and its derivatives production had a part in antimicrobial; its derivatives had recent manufactured and dah same characters [2]. It had before created midazole byproducts and had antimicrobial effects [3-4]. Midazole derivatives possess varied biochemical constructions might useful expansion of antimicrobial effects. The progress of well-organized midazole romped a main in current biological mixture [5]. The negligible inhibitory attention for manufactured mixes exhibited in height significant antimicrobials [6]. Sequences of derivatives were killed SA, EC and CA [7].

The aim of this work was for detection of new pharmacology compounds by *In-vitro* biological experiment as pathogenic microbes at HAA, Taif, KSA. That for proven the ability of new pharmacology compounds in kill drug resistant microbes to decrease the side effects of health HP at HAA.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

- New pharmacology compounds from midazole and derivatives were collected [8].
- Microbial isolates collected, microbial suspension made as McFarland [9].
- New pharmacology compounds practical mixed with microbial suspension. The mixtures were incubated at 37°C for 7 hr. Colony growth were examined every (1, 3, 5 and 7hr), by nutrient agar plate, were incubated at 37°C for 48 hr [10].
- Microbial death percent calculated used an Equation:  $[(\text{Colony No.} / 300 \times 100) - 100]$  [11].
- Data examination: "Simple Basic Excel Formulas" was persistent for conduct the results [12].

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table1 and graph1. The mean of antimicrobial effects on \*SA**

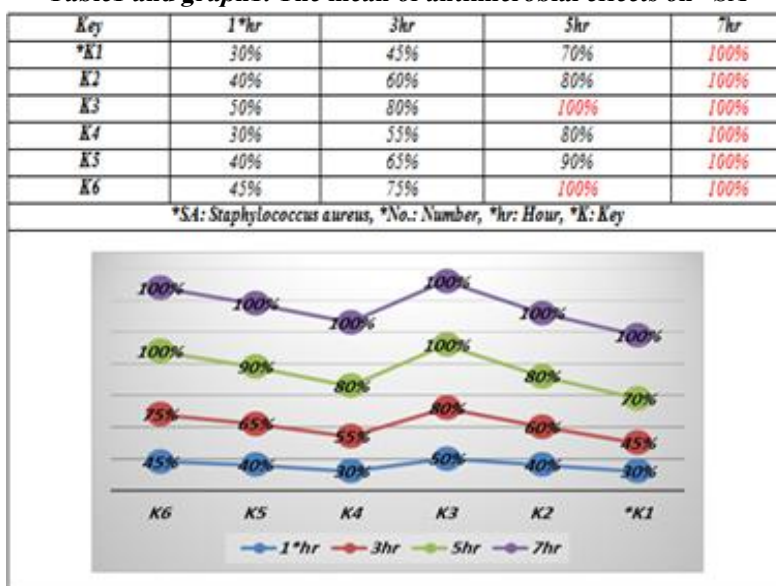


Table 1 and graph 1 revealed the mean of antimicrobial effects on SA, which revealed the effect as antibacterial and were in (1, 3, 5 and 7hr). The mean antimicrobial were in descendant order by antibacterial as followed (K1, K2, k3, k4, K5 and K6) were 100% at 7hr. Nevertheless, (K3 and K6) were 100% since 5hr. The negligible inhibitory concentration for newly synthesized compounds presented high important activity against SA [6-7].

**Table2 and graph2. The mean of antimicrobial effects on \*EC**

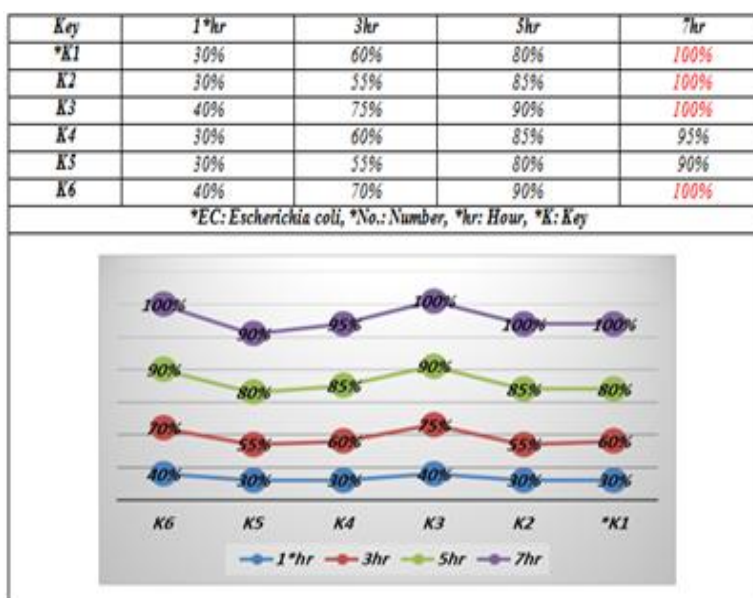


Table 2 and graph 2 revealed the mean of antimicrobial effects on *EC*, that revealed the effect as antibacterial more effective for (K1, K2, K3 and K5) were 100% at 7hr, then (K4 and K5) were (95 and 90%). The mean antibacterial during the exposure hrs and the averages were in descendent command by antibacterial fraction. The inhibitory concentration presented by using pharmacology compounds high important activity against *EC* [6-7].

**Table 3 and graph 3. The mean of antimicrobial effects on \*CA**

Key	1*hr	3hr	5hr	7hr
*K1	20%	35%	55%	90%
K2	25%	45%	70%	100%
K3	30%	50%	80%	100%
K4	25%	55%	80%	95%
K5	20%	45%	60%	85%
K6	30%	65%	85%	100%

\*CA: *Candida albicans*, \*No.: Number, \*hr: Hour, \*K: Key

Table 3 and graph 3 revealed the mean of antimicrobial effects on *CA*, the effect as antifungal and were included (1, 3, 5 and 7hr). The mean effects were intended and the means were in descendant order by the fraction of the antifungal, the more effective were (K2, K3 and K6) were in 100% at 7hr, and then for (K1, K4 and K5) were (90, 95 and 85%). The effective was clear with pharmacology compounds [6-7].

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This present applied work concluded the pharmacology compounds have effective more powerful than as antimicrobial agents. As well, it could be institution in place of antimicrobial agents for HP at HAA.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Using pharmacology compounds instead of antimicrobial to protect human body from side effects and could improve HP at HAA.

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