Supplementary Material

Medicinal plants used to treat infectious diseases in central part and a northern district of Bangladesh - an ethnopharmacological perception

Content:

Table S1: Chemical compounds isolated and antimicrobial activity reported from plants recommended by the respondents during the ethnopharmacological survey in Bangladesh

Plant name (Family)	Literature review	
	Phytochemistry- key compounds isolated	Antimicrobial activity reported
Abroma augusta (L.) L.f. (Fam. Malvaceae)	Taraxerol (Khanra et al., 2017)	Antibacterial activities against Gram-positive (*Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus megaterium* and *Staphylococcus aureus*) and Gram-negative (*E. coli*, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Shigella sonnei* and Salmonella typhi) bacteria and antifungal activity against *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Candida albicans*, *Rhizopus oryzae* and *Aspergillus fumigatus* (Saikot, et al., 2012).
Acmella oleracea (L.) R.K. Jansen (Fam. Asteraceae)	(2E,5Z)-N-isobutylundeca-2,5-diene-8,10-diynamide. (Cheng et al., 2015); rhamnogalacturonan (Maria-Ferreira et al., 2014); spilanthol, (E)-N-isobutylundeca-2-en-8,10-diynamide and (R, E)-N-(2-methylbutyl)undeca-2-en-8,10-diynamide (Moreno et al., 2012); (2E)-N-(2-methylbutyl)-2-undecene-8,10-diynamide , (2E,7Z)-N-isobutyl-2,7-tridecadiene-10,12-diynamide, and (7Z)-N-isobutyl-7-tridecene-10,12-diynamide (Nakatani and Nagashima 1992).	Antimicrobial activity of crude extracts of *Acmella oleracea* against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus salivarius, Streptococcus viridans, Streptococcus mutants, Bacillus megaterium, Neisseria catarrhalis* and *Neisseria catarrhalis* with ZIs of 9-27mm (Thompson et al., 2012).
Aegle marmelos (L.) Corrêa (Fam. Rutaceae)	Alkaloids and phenols (Mujeeb et al.,2014); 1-5, marmesiline, 6-(4-acetoxy-3-methyl-2-butenyl)-7-hydroxycoumarin , 6-(2-hydroxy-3-Hydroxymethyl-3-butenyl)-7-hydroxycoumarin, marmelonine and 8-hydroxysmyrindiol (Kothari et al., 2011); tannins, flavonoids, coumarins, saponins and triterpenoids (Chakthong et al., 2012)	Antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis, S. aureus, P. aeroginosa* with MIC 100, 75, 25µg/ml respectively (Rejiniemon et al., 2014)
Allium sativum L. (Fam. Amaryllidaceae)	Trisulfide, di-2-propenyl and diallyl disulphide (Londhe et al., 2011); Alliin (S-allyl cysteine sulfoxide) (Douiri et al., 2013); 1,2-dithiolane, diallyldisulfide , 3-vinyl-1,2-dithiacyclohex-5-ene, diallyl trisulfide, ursolic acid and β-amyrin (Wahid et al., 2017); Diallyl sulfide, diallyl tetrasulfide, and 3-vinyl-[4H]-1,2-dithiin (Plata et al., 2017); (Allyl(methylthio)methyl, (methylthio)methyl (Z)/(E)-1-propenyl and allyl 1-(methylthio)propyl disulfides), (heptyl methyl, methyl octyl, allyl hexyl, allyl octyl and propyl (propylthio)methyl sulfides) (Radulovic et al., 2015); Ajoene	Antibacterial activity against *S. mutans* (ZI 34.9 ± 0.58 mm; Mathai et al., 2017); Antibacterial activity against *P. aeruginosa* (MIC 67.00 µg/mL; Karuppiah and Rajaram et al., 2012); Antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* (ZI 14.8 mm), *P. aeruginosa* (ZI 21.1 mm), and *E. coli* (ZI 11.0 mm) (Casella et al., 2013); Antibacterial activity against *Bacillus subtilis*, *S. aureus, E. coli and Klebsiella pneumonia* with MICs of 100-150 µg/mL (Meriga et al 2012); Antibacterial activity against *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *B. subtilis*, *S.aureus*, *K. pneumoniae*, *S. sonnei*,

	[(E,Z)-4,5,9 Trithiadodeca 1,6,11 Triene 9-oxide] and thiosulfinates (Ledezma and Apitz-Castro, 2006); S-allylcysteine, S-allyl mercaptocysteine, saponins, Nalpha-fructosyl arginine (Amagase 2006); N-trans-Coumaroyloctopamine, N-trans-feruloyloctopamine, guaiacylglycerol-beta-ferulic acid ether, and guaiacylglycerol-beta-caffeic acid ether (Ichikawa et al., 2003); 3-(allyltrisulfanyl)-2-aminopropanoic acid (Kang et al., 2010)	*Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *S. typhi* with MICs of 0.05- 1.0 mg/ml (Gull et al., 2012); Antibacterial activity against ten isolates of *Trichophyton rubrum* with MIC_{50} and MIC_{90} of allicin ranged between 0.78-12.5 μg/ml (Aala et al., 2012)
Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f. (Fam. Asphodelaceae)	5-(hydroxymethyl)-7-methoxy-2-methylchromone , 5-((4E)-2'-oxo-pentenyl)-2-hydroxymethylchromone , and 7-hydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylchromone (Zhong et al., 2013); 1-((3-((4- O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl)- β-D-xylopyranosyloxymethyl)-1-hydroxy-8-alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyloxy)naphthalene-2-y])-ethanone, 10-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl aloenin , aloenin B, aloesin, 8-C-glucosyl-(R)-aloesol, 8-C-glucosyl-7-O-methyl-(S)-aloesol , and isoaloeresin D (Wu et al., 2013); 3-hydroxy-1-(1,7-dihydroxy-3,6-dimethoxynaphthalen-2-yl)propan-1-one (Kong et al., 2017); Aloins A and B, aloe-emodin (Kline et al., 2017); Achromobacter aloeverae sp. nov. (Kuncharoen et al., 2017); 9-dihydroxyl-2'-O-(Z)-cinnamoyl-7-methoxy-aloesin (Kim et al., 2017); P - coumaric acid, ascorbic acid, pyrocatechol and cinnamic acid (Lawrence et al., 2009)	Antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli* with ZI 22.05 ± 0.06 mm and against *Staphylococcus aureus* with ZI 27.17 ± 0.02 mm (Subramani et al., 2018); Antibacterial activity against methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) with MIC_{90} (48±4) mg/L (Kong et al., 2017); Antibacterial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with MIC ≤ 200 μg/mL (Goudarzi et al., 2015); Antibacterial activity against *Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* with MIC MIC 0.195-1.56 mg/ml (Ndhlala et al., 2009)
Alstonia scholaris (L.) R. Br. (Fam. Apocynaceae)	Lupeol, betulin, 3-hydroxy-11-ursen-28,13-olide, betulinic acid, oleanolic acid and ursolic acid (Wang et al., 2016); Normavacurine-21-one (1), 5-hydroxy-19, 20-E-alschomine, and 5-hydroxy-19, 20-Z-alschomine (Liu et al., 2015); Flavonoids, proanthocynidins and phenolics, proanthocynidins (Ganjewala and Gupta, 2013)	Antibacterial activity of leaves against *E. faecalis, P. aeruginosa* with MIC 0.781 μg/mL and against *K. pneumonia* with MIC 1.56 μg/mL (Liu et al., 2015)
Amaranthus spinosus L. (Fam. Amaranthaceae)	(14E,18E,22E,26E)-methyl nonacosa-14,18,22,26 tetraenoate, β-sitosterol (Mondal and Maity, 2016); Gallic acid (Tukun et al., 2014); 7-p-coumaroyl apigenin 4-O- β-D-glucopyranoside (spinoside), α- xylofuranosyl uracil, β-D-ribofuranosyl adenine and β-sitosterol glucoside (Shah et al., 2005); Amaranthine and isoamaranthine (betalains), hydroxycinnamates, quercetin and kaempferol glycosides (Stintzing et al., 2004).	Antibacterial effect of 14E,18E,22E,26E)-methyl nonacosa-14,18,22,26 tetraenoate-against *S. aureus* ML-59, *Bacillus lycheniformis* 10341, *Shigella boydii* 8, *Vibrio cholera* 811, *Vibrio cholera* 854 and *Vibrio alginolyteus* with MIC value of 25 μg/mL (Mondal and Maity, 2016)

Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Nees (Fam. Acanthaceae)	Roseooside, 5,4'-dihydroxyflavonoid-7-O-β-D-pyranglucuronatebutylester, 7,8-dimethoxy-2'-hydroxy-5-O-β-D-glucopyranosyloxyflavon, 14-deoxyandrographiside, and andrographolide. (Zhang et al., 2015)	Antibacterial and antibiofilm efficiency of ethyl acetate extract at 100 µg/ml of the extract was more effective in the strains of E. coli (Rasool et al., 2018)
Artemisia absinthium L. (Fam. Asteraceae)	(-)-(3S,5Z)-2,6-dimethyl-2,3-epoxyocta-5,7-diene and (-)-(3S,5Z)-2,6-dimethylocta-5,7-dien-2,3-diol (Julio 2017); Artemetin and hydroxypelenolide (de Almeida 2016); Caruifolin D (Zeng et al., 2015); Trans-caryophyllene and dihydrochamazulene (Martínez-Díaz et al., 2015); Sabinene, sabinyl acetate and α-phellandrene (Mihajilov-Krstev et al., 2014); Alpha-pinene, sabinene, beta-pinene, α-phellandrene, p-cymene, chamazulene, alpha-phellandrene and chamazulene (Mohammadi et al., 2014); Anabsinthin, absinthin C and isoanabsinthin (Turak et al., 2014); Borneol, methyl hinokiate, isobornyl acetate, β-gurjunene and caryophyllene oxide. (Joshi 2013); Anabsin, anabsinthin, and 3'-hydroxyanabsinthin 9-geranyl-p-cymene and 9-geranyl-alpha-terpinene, 9-(15,16-dihydro-15-methylene)-geranyl-p-cymene and 9-(15,16-dihydro-15-methylene)-geranyl-alpha-terpinene, Thujones, rans-sabinyl acetate, myrcene, beta-pinene , linalool, trans-sabinol and 1,8-cineole **(**Judzentiene et al., 2009); (Z)-epoxyocimene and chrysanthenyl acetate (Juteau 2003)	Antibacterial activity of essential oil against wound and stool bacterial pathogen with MIC < 0.08 - 2.43 mg/mL and 0.08 - 38.80 mg/mL, respectively (Mihajilov-Krstev et al., 2014); Antibacterial activity against *M. luteus* with MIC 25 ± 4 µg/mL and MIC 58 ± 8, 65 ± 8, 84 ± 15 and 91 ± 13 µg/mL against *M. flavus, B. subtilis, P. chrysogenum and A. fumigatus* respectively. (Joshi 2013)
Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Fam. Meliaceae)	3-(Acetyloxy)-8-(3-furyl)-2a, 4a, 4b, 4c,5,5a, 6, 6a, 8, 9,9a, 10a,10b-13 hydrogen-2a,5a,6a,5-tetramethyl-3-[[(2E)-2-methyl-1-oxo-2-butenyl]oxy]-methyl ester), azadirachta A, AZ-B, AZ-D, AZ-H, AZ-I, deacetylsalannin and azadiradione (Gao et al., 2017); endophytic actinomycetes (Verma et al., 2009); Mahmoodin and Naheedin (Siddiqui et al., 1992)	Antibacterial activity of Azadirachtin against *E. faecalis* with MBC 2.6% (Shah et al., 2016); Antibacterial activity against *Campylobacter jejuni, Carnobacterium spp., Lactobacillus curvatus, Lactobacillus sakei and Leuconostoc sp.* with ZI 11.33 ± 0.58 to 22.67 ± 0.58 mm *(*Serrone et al., 2014); Antibacterial activity against *Salm. typhi, Escherichia coli and Vibrio cholera* with MIC 64 µg/ml and ZI 6.2- 12.3 mm (Baritkar et al., 2014)*;*

		Antibacterial activity of chloroform extracts against *L. monocytogenes ATCC* 43256 with MIC 4.0 mg/mL and against *L. monocytogenes ATCC* 49594 with 5.0 mg/mL; Antibacterial activity against multi-drug-resistant *Vibrio cholerae* of serotypes O1, O139 and non-O1, non-O139 with MBC values 2.5- > 5, and 10 mg/ml respectively (Thakurta et al., 2007)
Boerhaavia diffusa L. (Fam. Nyctaginaceae)	Punarnavine (Dhingra and Valecha 2014); boeravinone G (Aviello et al, 2011); eupalitin 3-O- β -D-galactopyranosyl-(1''' → 2'')-O- β-D-galactopyranoside , 3,3',5-trihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone, 4',7-dihydroxy-3'-methylflavone and 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl-1-O- β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1'' → 3')-O- β-D-glucopyranoside (Maurya et al., 2007); 3,4-dihydroxy-5-methoxycinnamoyl-rhamnoside, quercetin 3-O-rhamnosyl(1-->6)galactoside (quercetin 3-O-robinobioside), quercetin 3-O-(2"-rhamnosyl)-robinobioside, kaempferol 3-O-(2"-rhamnosyl)-robinobioside, 3,5,4'-trihydroxy-6,7-dimethoxyflavone 3-O-galactosyl(1→2)glucoside [eupalitin 3-O-galactosyl(1-->2)glucoside], caffeoyltartaric acid, kaempferol 3-O-robinobioside, eupalitin 3-O-galactoside, quercetin and kaempferol (Ferreres et al., 2005); Boeravinone D, boeravinone E, boeravinone G, boeravinone H (Borrelli et al., 2005); Liriodendrin and syringaresinol mono-beta-D-glucoside (Lami et al., 1991)	Antimicrobial activities of crude extracts against *S. aureus, S. dysenteriae Candida albicuns* with average zone of inhibition ranging from 0-9.77 mm at concentration 500 µg/disc (Apu et al., 2012).
Bombax ceiba L. (Fam. Bombacaceae)	Mangiferin (Xu et al., 2017); taraxeryl acetate, squalene, taraxerone, β-sitosterol palmitate, taraxerol, 4-methyl stigmast-7-en-3-ol, 1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid, 6-O-palmitoylsitosteryl-D-glucoside, 12-β-hydroxyl-pregnane-4, 16-diene-3, 20-dione, loliolide and 5-(hydroxymethyl) furfural (Wang et al., 2014); 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenol 1-O-beta-D-xylopyranosyl-(1→ 2)- β-D-glucopyranoside (Faizi et al., 2011); Cholesterol, stigmasterol, campesterol and α-amyrin, linarin , saponarin , cosmetin , isovitexin , xanthomicrol and apigenin (Wang et al 2014); 1', 1"-bis-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-3,7-dihydroxy-5-O-xylopyranosyloxy-2H-1-benzopyran (Saleem et al., 2003); 7-hydroxycadalene, 8-formyl-7-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-methoxy-3-	Antibacterial activity against *S. typhi* with ZI 19 mm and against *S.aureus* with ZI 24 mm (Rehman et al., 2017)

	methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone, 7-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-methoxy-3-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone (Sreeramulu, 2001); Isohemigossylic acid lactone-2-methyl ether (Puckhaber , Stipanovic, 2001), isohemigossypol-1-methyl ester, 2-O-methylisohemigossylic acid lactone, bombaxquinone B and lacinilene C (Zang et al., 2007)	
Cassia angustifolia Vahl (Fam. Leguminosae)	Tinnevellin glycoside, isorhamnetin-3-O- β-gentiobioside, apigenin-6,8-di-C-glycoside, emodin-8-O- β-D-glucopyranoside, kaempferol, aloe emodin, D-3-O-methylinositol, sucrose (Wu et al., 2007); kampferol-3-rutinoside , calyxanthone , 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy-benzoic acid , p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, sennoside A and sennoside B (Dhanani et al., 2017); quercimeritrin , scutellarein and rutin (Ahmed et al., 2016); madagascin (3-Isopentenyloxyemodin) and 3-geranyloxyemodine (Epifano et al., 2015); 3-O-{ β-D-glucuronopyranosyl-(1 --> 4)-[β-D-galactopyranosyl-(1 --> 2)]- β-D-xylopyranosyl-(1 --> 3)- β-D-glucopyranosyl}-2,16α-dihydroxy-4, 20-hydroxy methyl olean-12-ene-28-oic acid (Khan and Srivastava, 2009)	The antimicrobial activity of *Cassia angustifolia* extracts against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Candia albicans*, *Aspergillus niger*, and *Rhizopus oryza* were evaluated (VijayaSekhar et al., 2016).
Cassia fistula L. (Fam. Leguminosae)	Aspartic acid, glutamic acid, and lysine (Barthakurb et al., 1995); fistulaquinones A-C (Zhou et al., 2017); 2,9-dihydroxy-7-methoxy-4-methylnaphtha[1,2-b]furan-3(2H)-one , vanillic acid, naringenin, glyceryl-1-tetracosanoate, moracin J, 1,3,8-trihydroxyanthraquinone, esculetin, mauritianin, kaempferol 3-neohesperidoside, β-sitosterol and β-daucosterol (Wang et al., 2013); β-sitosterol, stigmasterol, ergosterol, betulinic acid, lupeol, fucosterol, alpha-amyrin and friedelin (Irshad et al., 2013); Benzyl 2-hydroxy-3,6-dimethoxybenzoate, dibenzyl 2,2'-dihydroxy-3,6,3″,6″-tetramethoxy-biphenyl-1,1'-dicarboxylate (Sartorelli et al., 2012); 5-(2-hydroxyphenoxymethyl)furfural, (2'S)-7-hydroxy-5- hydroxymethyl-2-(2'-hydroxypropyl)chromone , benzyl 2-hydroxy-3,6-dimethoxybenzoate, and benzyl 2β-O-D-glucopyranosyl-3,6-dimethoxybenzoate, 5-hydroxymethylfurfural, (2'S)-7-hydroxy-2-(2'-hydroxypropyl)-5-	Antibacterial activity of fruit pulp extracts with ZI 10–20 mm against *S. aureus, S. pyogenes, E. coli, P. aeruginosa* (Bhalodia et al., 2012)

	methylchromone, chrysophanol and chrysophanein (Kuo et al., 2002).	
Cassia tora L. (Fam. Leguminosae)	Palmitic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, margaric acid, melissic acid, and behenic acid (Shukla et al., 2018); ononitol monohydrate (Antonisamy et al., 2017); rotenoids, sumatrol, rotenone, tephrosin, rotenol, deguelin, and elliptone (Vats 2018); rhein (4, 5-dihydroxyanthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid) (Zhou et al., 2015); obtusifolin-2-glucoside , chryso-obtusin-6-glucoside , and norrubrofusarin- 6-glucoside, questin and chryso-obtusin (Park and Kim, 2011); emodin , alaternin , gluco-obtusifolin, cassiaside , gluco-aurantioobtusin, cassitoroside , toralactone gentiobioside and chrysophanol triglucoside, questin and 2-hydroxyemodin 1-methylether (Hyun et al., 2009); aurantio-obtusin, chryso-obtusin, obtusin, chryso-obtusin-2-O- β-D-glucoside, physcion, emodin, chrysophanol, obtusifolin and obtusifolin-2-O- β-D-glucoside (Jang et al., 2007); β-D-glucopyranosyl(1-->6)-O- β -D-glucopyranoside] (1) and toralactone 9-O-[β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-->3)-O- β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-->6)-O- β-D-glucopyranoside] (El-Halawany et al., 2007)	Antibacterial activity against *E. faecalis, E. aerogenes, and P. aeruginosa* with Zone of inhibition 29 mm (Mishra and Padhy, 2013)
Ceiba speciose (A. St.-Hil) Ravenna (Fam. Bombacaceae)	Linoleic acid, palmitic acid, malvalic acid, sterculic acid and dihydrosterculic acid (Rosselli et al., 2020).	Antimicrobial activity was used the disc diffusion method against the bacteria *Escherichia coli*, *Shigella* spp and *Staphylococcus aureus* with ZIs of 6mm (Braga et al., 2019).
Centella asiatica (L.) Urb. (Fam. Umbelliferae)	Docosyl ferulates, bayogenin, 3 β-6-β-23-trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid, 3 β-6 β-23-trihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid , D-gulonic acid (Yu et al., 2007); centellin, asiaticin and centellicin (Siddiqui et al., 2007); centellasaponins B, C, and D (Matsuda et al., 2001); asiaticoside (Nowwarote et al., 2013); centelloside, madecassoside, Brahmoside, brahminoside, thankuniside, sceffoleoside, centellose, asiatic-, brahmic-, centellic- and madecassic acids (James and Dubery 2009);asiatic acid, madecassoside, quercetin, and isoquercetin (Lin et al., 2017)	Antibacterial activity of crude extracts against *Bacillus subtilis* and antifungal activity of *C. asiatica* (L.) (Rattanakom and Yasurin, 2014**)**

Chrozophora prostrata Dalzell & A.Gibson (Fam. Euphorbiaceae)	Glycosidessuch as 3,5,6,7,8-pentamethoxyxanthone-1-*O*-rhamnosyl (1 → 6) glucopyranoside, 3,5,8-trimethoxyxanthone-1-*O*-glucopyranoside and 2-acetonyl-5-methyl-7-hydroxy-6-C-glucopyranosyl chromone-2″-*O*-glucopyranoside Agrawal and Singh, 1988).	No report of antimicrobial activity
Cissampelos pareita L. (Fam. Menispermaceae)	Magnoflorine, magnocurarine, cissamine , curine , hayatinine and cycleanine (Bala et al., 2017); chalcone-flavone dimer 2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6-(2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)-furano[3,2-g]benzopyran-4-one (Ramirez et al., 2003)	Antibacterial activity of crude extracts against Staphylococcus aureus (ZI= 20 mm), *Salmonella typhimurium* (ZI= 17 mm), *K. pneumoniae* (ZI=14 mm) and *E. coli* (ZI=9 mm) (Ngoci et al., 2014).
Cuminum cyminum L. (Fam. Apiaceae)	α-Pinene, limonene, 1,8-cineole, linalool, linalyl acetate and α-terpineole (Mohammadpour et al., 2012); cuminaldehyde, t-cinnamaldehyde, eucalyptol and eugenol. (Naveed et al., 2013)	Antidiarrheal effect in castor oil and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) induced diarrhoea compared to standard group 3 mg/kg and atropine sulphate 5 mg/kg. (Sahoo et al., 2014)
Curcuma longa L. (Fam. Zingiberaceae)	Turmerone Q (Yuan et al., 2018); β-sesquiphellandrene and curcumenol (Abdel-Lateef et al., 2016); β-sesquiphellandrene, α-curcumene and p-mentha-1,4 (8)-diene (Hassan et al., 2016); eucalyptol, α-pinene, β-phellandrene, β-pinene, limonene, 1,3,8-p-menthatriene , ascaridole epoxide, 2-methylisoborneol, 5-isopropyl-6-methyl-hepta-3, dien-2-ol (Parveen et al., 2013); curcumin, demethoxycurcumin, bis-demethoxycurcumin (Pistelli et al., 2012); α-turmerone, β -turmerone, α-santalene and curcumene (Singh et al., 2010); α-zingiberene, 1,8-cineole and zerumbone, 1-(3-cyclopentylpropyl)-2,4-dimethylbenzene, β-sesquiphellandrene, germacrene (Hu et al., 1998); curdione, isocurcumenol, curcumenol, curzerene, β-elemene, curcumin, germacrone and curcumol (Chen et al., 2018)	Antibacterial activity of curcumin against *Mycobacterium abscessus* with MIC128 mg/L (Marini et al., 2018); Antibacterial activity of methanol extract against *Bacillus subtilis* and *Staph. Aureus* with MIC 16 μg/mL and 128 μg/mL respectively (Ungphaiboon et al., 2005); Antibacterial activity against *S. epidermis* ATCC 12228, *Staph. aureus* ATCC 25923, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ATCC 10031, and *E. coli* with MIC 4 to 16 g/L (Niamsa and Sittiwet, 2009); Antibacterial activity of curcumin with MIC 125–250 μg/mL against methicillin-resistant *Staph. aureus* (Mun et al., 2013); Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* with ZI 9- 21 mm (Gupta et al., 2015); Antibacterial activity against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* with MIC 0.125-2 mg/mL (Kim et al., 2005)
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (Fam. Poaceae)	2,3-dihydrobenzofuran, tricyclopentadeca-3,7-dien and 2,3-dihydro-3,5-dihydroxy-6-methyl-4H-pyran-4-one and diacetin, 5-hydroxymethylfurfural, maltol, retinol and phytol, 5-hydroxymethylfurfural, ethyl linoleate (Mozafari et al., 2018); cystibenetrimerol A and cystibenetrimerol B (Li et al., 2017); p-	Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract against *Salmonella paratyphi* (ZI= 11mm), *S. aures* (ZI= 9mm), *P. aeruginosa* (ZI= 9mm) and *E. aerogens* (ZI= 9mm) at 50μgm/ml (Venkatachalam et al., 2018).

	coumaric acid (Karthikeyan et al., 2015); quercetin, kaempferol , rutin, catechin and myricetin, β-carotene, lutein, violaxanthin and zeaxanthin (Muthukrishnan et al., 2015)	
Cynometra ramiflora L. (Fam. Leguminosae)	No report of phytochemical investigation	Iron oxide nanoparticles of the leaf extracts exhibited effective inhibition against *E. coli* and *S. epidermidis (*Groiss et al., 2017)
Diospyros malabarica (Desr.) (Fam. Scaridae)	Dihydroflavonol glycoside 5, 7, 3, 5'-tetra hydroxyl-3'-methoxy flavones, 4'-O-a-L-rharmnopyranoside, anthrocyanin, lup-20 (29)-3n-3a, 27-diol-29, lup-20 (29)-3n-3ß-diol-29, taraxerone, gallic acid, peregrinol, hexacosane, hexacosanol, ß-sitosterol, betulin, betulinic acid, methyl ester acetate, methylester B-D-glycoside of ß-sitosterol (Kaushik et al., 2013).	Antibacterial activity against E. coli strains and antifungal activity against *Candida albicans* (Kaushik et al., 2013).
Eupatorium odoratum L. (Fam. Asteraceae)	2′-hydroxy-4,4′,5′,6′-tetramethoxy chalcone and sosakuranetin. (Bose et al., 1973); Acoradiene, bornyl acetate, camphene, *p*-cymene and α-phellandrene; 1,6-dimethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)naphthalene (cadalene) and 5-hydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxyflavanone (Kouamé et al., 2013); Trans-caryophyllene ,delta-cadinene, alpha-copaene, caryophyllene oxide, germacrene-D, and delta-humulene. (Ling et al , 2013); Isosakuranetin (5,7-dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavanone), persicogenin (5,3'-dihydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxyflavanone) , 5,6,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavanone and 4'-hydroxy-5,6,7-trimethoxyflavanone, 2'-hydroxy-4,4',5',6'-tetramethoxychalcone and 4,2'-dihydroxy-4',5',6'-trimethoxychalcone, acacetin (5,7-dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone) and luteolin (5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxyflavone) (Suksamrarn et al., 2004); Pregeijerene , germacrene D , alpha-pinene , beta-caryophyllene , vestitenone , beta-pinene , delta-cadinene , geijerene , bulnesol , and trans-ocimene, 7-Dihydroxy-6,4'-dimethoxyflavanone (Pisutthanan et al.,2006); kaempferol-3-methoxy, rhamnetin, tamarixetin ,quercetin , kaempferol, apigenin, luteolin, dihydrokaempferide (Yuan et al., 2006)	Antibacterial activity against *Erwinia herbicola* (Lohnis) and *Pseudomonas putida* (Kris Hamilton) with MIC and MBC of 0.25–4.0 μg/ ml. (Abhay et al., 2014)

Feronia limonia (L.) Swingle (Fam. Rutaceae)	(-)-(2S)-5,3'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy-6",6"-dimethylchromeno-(7,8,2",3")- flavanone, psoralen, bergapten, 5,7,4′-trihydroxy-6,8-di-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)-flavanone, demethylsuberosin, 1-hydroxy-3-methoxy-*N*-methyl-acridan-9-one, isopimpinellin, xanthotoxin, (*E*)-5,8-diepoxy-24(ξ)-methylcholesta-6,22-dien-3-ol and 5-(3-acetoxypropenyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-7-methoxy-2,3-dihydroxybenzofuran-3ylmethyl acetate (Rahman and Gray, 2002); eudesma-4 ,11-dine, carvacrol and 1,5-cyclodecandine (Kumar et al., 2010)	Antimicrobial activities of compounds by a microdilution technique against Gram-positive, Gram-negative bacteria and fungi MICs in the range 25-100 μg/ml (Rahman and Gray, 2002)
Ficus heterophylla L.f. (Fam. Moraceae)	No phytochemical investigation reported	No antimicrobial activity reported
Foeniculum vulgare Mill. (Fam. Umbelliferae)	*Trans*-anethole, fenchone, estragole and limonene (Akhbari et al., 2018); O-cymene, α-phellandrene, α-pinene and estragole (Garzoli et al., 2018); syringin and 4-methoxycinnamyl alcohol (Lall et al 2015); α-pinene, α-phellandrene, limonene, α-cubebene, β-caryophyllene, estragole, α-humulene, trans-anethole, δ-cadinene and p-anisaldehyde (Xiao et al 2017); Trans-anethole; α-ethyl-p-methoxy-benzyl alcohol; p-anisaldehyde; carvone; 1-phenyl-penta-2,4-diyne and fenchyl butanoate (Sharopov et al., 2017)	Low antimicrobial activity of essential oils from *Foeniculum vulgare* (Miguel et.al., 2010).
Fumaria officinalis L. (Fam. Fumariaceae)	Fuyuziphine, (+/-)-alpha-hydrastine (Pandey et al., 2008); Protopine nitrate and tetrahydrocoptisine hydrochloride, (+)-adlumidine, norsanguinarine. (Dasgupta et al., 1984)	Antimicrobial activity of aqueous extract against *Candida albicans*, *Pseudomonas vulgaris*, *P. aeruginosa* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (Stanojević et al., 2018).
Glycyrrhiza glabra L. (Fam. Leguminosae)	Licorice (Ota et al., 2018); formononetin, glabridin, hemileiocarpin, hispaglabridin B, isoliquiritigenin, 4'-O-methylglabridin, and paratocarpin B (Chin et al., 2007); Macedonoside C (Hayashi et al., 2000); glucoliquiritin apioside, prenyllicoflavone A, shinflavone, shinpterocarpin, 1-methoxyphaseollin (Kitagawa et al., 1994); glycyrrhizin, stigmasterol, ergosterol, licochalcone and glabridin (Chakotiya et al., 2017); licochalcone C (Franceschelli et al., 2011); licoagrodione (Li et al., 1998)	Antibacterial activity of glycyrrhizic acid against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with MIC 200 and 100 μg /ml (Chakotiya et al., 2016); Antibacterial activity against *S. pyogenes* ATCC 19615 with MIC 39-156 μg/ml (Siriwattanasatorn et al., 2016); Antibacterial activity of ethanolic extract of leave with MIC 0.312-5 (mg/mL) and root extract MIC 2.5-5 (mg/mL) against *Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilis, Enterococous faecalis, Candida albicans* (Irani et al., 2010); Antibacterial activity of Licochalcone A against all the

		strains of *B. subtilis* with MIC 2 to 3 micrograms/ml (Tsukiyama et al., 2002)
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. (Fam. Malvaceae)	Kaempferol-7-O-[6'''-O-p-hydroxybenzoyl- β-D-glucosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside] and scutellarein-6-O-α-L-rhamnopyranoside-8-C- β-D-glucopyranoside) (Salib et al., 2011)	Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus sp. Bacillus sp. and Escherichia coli* with ZI 12.75 ± 1.17 to 16.75 ± 2.10 mm (Khan et al., 2014); Antibacterial activity against *S. mutans and L. acidophilus* with MIC 6.25- 25 µg/ml (Nagarajappa et al., 2015); Antibacterial activity against *B. subtillis* with ZI 17.00 ± 2.91 mm and against *E. coli* 14.50 ± 1.71 mm (Ruban and Gajalakshmi, 2012)
Holarrhena antidysenterica (Roth) Wall. ex A.DC. (Fam. Apocynaceae)	Antidysentericine (3-β-dimethylaminocon-5-enin-18-one) (Kumar and Ali, 2000)	Antibacterial activity of methanolic extract of stem bark against *S. aureus* with MIC 95 μg/ml (Chakraborty and Brantner 1999); Antidiarrheal activity of methanol extract at 200 and 400 mg/kg body wt equivalent to loperamide in castor oil and *E.coli* induced diarrhoea. (Sharma et al., 2015)
Justicia adhatoda L. (Fam. Acanthaceae)	Vasicine from ethanolic extract of the leaves. (Duraipandiyan et al., 2015); 2,6,10,14,18,22-Tetracosahexaene, 2,6,10,15,19,23-hexamethyl (Dhankhar et al., 2014); 2-acetyl benzylamine and vasicine acetate (Ignacimuthu and Shanmugam, 2010); Pyrroloquinazoline alkaloids- vasicine, vasicinone, vasicine acetate, 2-acetyl benzyl amine, vasicinolone (Singh and Sharma 2013).	Antibacterial activities against *M. luteus* (MIC 125 µg/mL), *E. aerogenes* (MIC 125 µg/mL), *S. epidermidis* (MIC 125 µg/mL), and *P. aeruginosa* (MIC 125 µg/mL). (Duraipandiyan et al., 2015); Hexane extract of leaves, inhibited *M. tuberculosis* and one multi-drug-resistant (MDR) strain and one sensitive strain at 200 and 50 µg/ml, respectively (Ignacimuthu and Shanmugam, 2010); Antibacterial activity of vasicine against *E. coli* (MIC 20µg/ml) and antifungal activity against *C. albicans* (>55µg/ml) (Singh and Sharma 2013).
Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers. (Fam. Crassulaceae)	[Quercetin 3-O-α-L-arabinopyranosyl (1 → 2) α-L-rhamnopyranoside] (Ferreira et al., 2014); quercetin 3-O-beta-D-glucuronopyranoside and quercetin 3-O- β-D-glucopyranoside (Coutinho et al., 2012)	Aqueous extract of *K. pinnata* enhanced the activity of cefazolin to heal wounds infected with *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* (Zakharchenko et al., 2017).

Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl. (Fam. Cucurrbitaceae)	(E)-4-hydroxymethyl-phenyl-6-O-caffeoyl-β-d-glucopyranoside , 1-(2-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl)-phenyl-6-O-caffeoyl-β-d-gluco-pyranoside , protocatechuic acid , gallic acid , caffeic acid and 3,4-dimethoxy cinnamic acid. (Mohan et al., 2012); 22-deoxocurcubitacin-D, and 22-deoxoisocurcubitacin , avenasterol, codisterol, elesterol, isofucasterol, stigmasterol, sitosterol, compesterol, spinasterol, leucines, phenylalanine, valine, tyrosine, alanine, threonine, glutamic acid, serine, aspartic acid, cystine, cystiene, arginine, and proline, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin and ascorbic acid, vitamin C, β-carotene, vitamin B-complex, pectin, C-friedooleanane-type triterpenes, 3 b-O-(E)-feruloyl-d:C-friedooleana-7, 9 (11)-dien-29-ol (1), 3b-O-(E)-coumaroyl-d:C-friedooleana-7,9(11)-dien-29-ol (2), 3b-O-(E) coumaroyl-d:C-friedooleana-7,9(11)-dien-29-oic acid (3), and methyl 2 b,3 b-dihydroxy-d:C-friedoolean-8-en-29-oate (Prajapati et al., 2010); methyl-α-d-galacturonate, 3-O-acetyl methyl-alpha-d-galacturonate, and beta-d-galactose (Ghosh et al., 2009); 3 Beta-O-(E)-feruloyl-D:C-friedooleana-7,9(11)-dien-29-ol , 3 beta-O-(E)-coumaroyl-D:C-friedooleana-7,9(11)-dien-29-ol , 3 beta-O-(E)-coumaroyl-D:C-friedooleana-7,9(11)-dien-29-oic acid , and methyl 2β,3β -dihydroxy-D:C-friedoolean-8-en-29-oate , 3-epikarounidiol , 3-oxo-D:C-friedoolena-7,9(11)-dien-29-oic acid, bryonolol, bryononic acid, and 20-epibryonolic acid (Chen et al., 2008); Methyl d-galacturonate, 2-O-methyl-D-xylose, and d-xylose (Ghosh et al., 2008).	Antimicrobial activity of crude extracts against *E. coli, Enterococcus faecalis, Klebsiella pneumonia, Salmonella typhi, Staphylococcus aureus* with ZIs of 6-15mm and antifungal activity of *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus oryzae* with ZIs of 4-14mm (Nagaraja et al., 2011)
Lavandula stoechas L. (Fam. Lamiaceae)	Rosmarinic acid (Nunes et al., 2017); fenchone and comphor (Messaoud et al., 2012); fenchone, camphor, 1,8-cineole, and viridiflorol (Benabdelkader et al., 2011); α-fenchone, 1,8-cineole , camphor, and viridiflorol, myrtenyl acetate, α-pinene, pulegone, menthol, menthone (Goren et al., 2002); 18-hydroxy-27-norolean-12,14-dien-30-al-28-oic acid and 3 β-hydroxy-1-oxo-olean-12-ene-30-al-28-oic acid (Topçu et al., 2001)	Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* with MIC 31.2 μg/ml (Kirmizibekmez et al., 2009) and ZI 8-30 mm against MRSA and MSSA (Roller et al.,2009) Antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Listeria monocytogenes, Salmonella typhimurium,* and *Staphylococcus aureus* with $P < 0.05$ (Dadalioglu and Evrendilek, 2004).

Lawsonia intermis L. (Fam. Lythraceae)	1,2,4-trihydroxynaphthalene-2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Dhouafli et al., 2017); lawsoinermone, inermidioic acid, and inermic acid (Yang et al., 2017); lawsone (2-hydroxy-1, 4-napthoquinone) (Sarang et al., 2017); (*Z*)-4,4'-(prop-1-ene-1,3-diyl)diphenol, inermiscarbonates A and B, 4'-hydroxyflavanone, apigenine , kampferol, luteolin, quercetin, and (-)-catechin (Yang et al., 2016); N-hexadecane, (2E)-hexenal, limonene, carvol, geranyl acetone, (E)-caryophyllene, and (E)-anethole (Mengoni et al., 2016); bicoumarin A, biflavonoid A and a biquinone A (Li et al., 2014); 5-Diphenylpent-3-en-1-yne, lawsochylin A-C, lawsonaphthoate A-C (Liou et al., 2013)	Antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhi, Klebsiella spp., Shigella sonnei, Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis* with MICs 2.31- 9.27 mg/ml (Gull et al., 2012); Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Jeyaseelan et al., 2012); Antibacterial activity against *Fusarium oxysporum* with MIC 12 µg/mL and against *Aspergillus flavus* with MIC 50 µg/mL (Rahmoun et al., 2013); Antibacterial activity against *B. cereus, B. subtilis, S. aureus, E. coli, P. vulgaris, and P. aeruginosa* with ZI 3.8 cm (Sudharameshwari and Radhika, 2006)
Mentha x piperita L. (Fam. Lamiaceae)	Menthol, menthofuran, menthyl acetate, menthone and 1,8-cineole (Marwa et al., 2017); linalool and epoxyocimene (Ramos et al., 2017); 5,6,4'-trihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxyflavone, 5,6,4'-trihydroxy-7,8,3'-trimethoxyflavone , 5,6-dihydroxy-7,3',4'-trimethoxyflavone , 5,6-dihydroxy-7,8,3',4'-tetramethoxyflavone and 5,6-dihydroxy-7,8,4'-trimethoxyflavone (Sato and Tamura, 2015); glucuronic acid, galacturonic acid, glucose, galactose and arabinose (Liu et al., 2014); eucalyptol, 3-octanol, borneol, dihydrocarveol, pulegone, carvone, caryophyllene, β-cuvebene, hexadecylene oxide , N-hexadecylene oxide , phytol, α-linolenic acid, 2-monopalmitin, α-amyrin , squalene and vitamin E (Hossain et al., 2014); dodecane, acetoin, acetol, citral, geraniol and octanoic acid (Riachi et al., 2012); linalyl acetate, limonene and p-menth-2-en-ol (Yang et al., 2010)	Antibacterial activity against *E.coli* with MIC 1.14 mg/mL (Ebani et al., 2018).
Musa acuminate Colla (Fam. Musaceae)	Octadeca-9,12,15-trienoic acid, octadeca-9,12-dienoic acid, *β*-sitosterol, campesterol, stigmasterol (Vilela et al., 2014); Malvidin-3-rutinoside (Kitdamrongsont et al., 2008)	Antibacterial activity against *S. aureus*, *Citrobacter* sp., *P. aeruginosa*, *P. mirabilis* and *E. aerogenes* with ZI 8.0-18.6 mm (Karuppiah and Mustaffa, 2013)
Neolamarckia cadamba (Roxb.) Bosser (Fam. Rubiaceae)	(4-O-methyl) glucuronoxylan (Zhao et al., 2017), Neolamarckines A and B (Qureshi et al., 2011)	Antibacterial activities of crude extracts and phenolic compounds against *S. aureus* and *E.coli* (Acharyya et al., 2011)

Nigella sativa L. (Fam. Ranunculaceae)	Thymoquinone, thymohydroquinone, dithymoquinone, thymol, nigellicine, carvacrol, nigellimine, nigellicine, nigellidine, and alpha-hederin (Eid et al., 2017); 1,4-cyclohexadiene, longifolene, caryophyllene (Mohammed et al., 2016); pinene, *p*-cymene, thymol, carvacrol, carvone, 4-terpineol, limonenes, and citronellol (Mollazadeh et al., 2017); Kaempferol, p-coumaroyl acid derivative, thymol-O-sophoroside(Kadam and Lele,2017); linoleic acid and oleic acid (Ghahramanloo et al., 2017);3-O-[β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1-->2)-alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 --> 2)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]-11-methoxy-16,23-dihydroxy-28-methylolean-12-enoate , stigma-5,22-dien-3- β-D-glucopyranoside and cycloart-23-methyl-7,20, 22-triene-3beta,25-diol (Mehta et al., 2009)	Antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* with ZI 0-28mm, *E. coli* (ZI 0-28mm) and *B. subtilis* (ZI 15-26mm) in combination with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Rasool et al., 2018); Antibacterial activity with MIC 128 µg/mL against *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans* (Maraghehpour et al., 2016); Antibacterial activity with ZI 22.3 mm at 0.2 mg/ml against *S. mutans* (MTCC 497) (Besra and Kumar 2018); Antibacterial activity of thymoquinone with MIC 8-16 µg/ ml and MIC_{90} of 16 µg/ml against MRSA strains (Hariharan et al., 2016); Antibacterial activity of thymoquinone with MIC 8 to 32 µg/ml against *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923 and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* CIP 106510 (Chaieb et al., 2011)
Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L. (Fam. Oleaceae)	Hentriacontane, tritriacontane, tetratriacontane and nonacosane, tritriacontane (Biswas et al., 2014); arbortristoside A, B and C, calceolarioside A, 4-hydroxyhexahydrobenzofuran-7one and β-sitosterol (Agarwal and Pal, 2013); Iridoid glycosides, phenylpropanoid glycoside, β-sitosterol (Gadgoli and Shelke 2010).	Antibacterial activity with ZI 0-39 mm against *Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus cereus, Bacillus megaterium, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptoccus sp., Sarcina lutea, Escherichia coli, Shigella dysenteriae, Shigella shiga, Shigella boydii, Shigella sonnei, Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. (Khatune et al., 2001)
Nymphaea nouchali Burm.f. (Fam. Nymphaeaceae)	Nymphayol (25,26-dinorcholest-5-en-3b-ol), corilagin, gallic acid, gallic acid methyl ester, isokaempferide, kaempferol, quercetin-3-methyl ether, quercetin, 2,3,4,6-tetra-o-galloyl dextroglucose, and 3-o-methylquercetin-3'-o-beta dextroxylopyranoside, apomorphine, nuciferine, and nornuciferine (Raja et al., 2010)	Antibacterial activity against *P. aeruginosa* with ZI 25 mm, *S. aureus* with ZI 20 mm and *C. albicans* with ZI 19 mm, MIC 0.03 mg/ml against *K. pneumoniae, S. dysenteriae* and *E. coli.* (Parimala and Shoba 2014); Antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis* (FO 3026) *and S. lutea* (IFO 3232) with MIC 128-2048 µg/ml (Dash et al., 2013)
Ocimum tenuiflorum L. (Fam. Lamiaceae)	Methyl isovalerate, ethyl isovalerate, tricyclene, thujene, α-pinene, camphene, sabinene, β-pinene, Octen-3-ol, myrcene, phellandrene, terpinene, limonene, eucalyptol, ocimene, terpinene, sabinene hydrate, terpinolene, carene, fenchone, linalool, camphor, camphene hydrate, isoborenol, borneol, terpinen-4-ol, terpineol, estragol, eugenol, copaene, zingiberene, bourbonene, elemene, guaiene, β-caryophyllene, bergamotene, sesquiphellandrene, farnesene, sesquisabinene, humulene, bicyclogermacrene, germacrene, longipinene, bisabolene, murolene, β-bisabolene, cadinene, α-bisabolene, cubebene,	Antibacterial activity against *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans and Porphyromonas gingivalis* with ZI 40.10 ± 0.90, 33.79 ± 1.82 mm respectively (Jayanti et al., 2018); Antibacterial activity against *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* with ZI 22 mm (Eswar et al., 2016); Antibacterial activity against *E.coli*, *S. aureus*, *E. faecalis, Shigella flexneri* MIC 0.125-32 µL/mL (Saharkhiz et al., 2015); Antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus mutans* with ZI 22 mm (Agarwal et al., 2010).

	amorphene, caryophyllene oxide (Yamani et al., 2016); 6-allyl-3',8-dimethoxy-flavan-3,4'-diol, 6-allyl-3-(4-allyl-2-methoxyphenoxy)-3',8-dimethoxyflavan-4'-ol, 5-allyl-3-(4-allyl-2-methoxyphenoxymethyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-7-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran, 1,2-bis(4-allyl-2-methoxyphenoxy)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-3-methoxypropane, 1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,3-tris(4-allyl-2-methoxyphenoxy)propane, 1-allyl-4-(5-allyl-2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenoxy)-3-(4-allyl-2-methoxyphenoxy)-5-methoxybenzene, and 3-(5-allyl-2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenoxy)-prop-1-ene (Suzuki et al., 2009); Ocimumosides A and B, ocimarin, apigenin, apigenin-7-O- β-D-glucopyranoside, apigenin-7-O-beta-D-glucuronic acid, apigenin-7-O- β- d-glucuronic acid 6''-methyl ester, luteolin-7-O- β-D-glucuronic acid 6''-methyl ester, luteolin-7-O- β-D-glucopyranoside, luteolin-5-O- β-D-glucopyranoside, and 4-allyl-1-O- β-D-glucopyronosyl-2-hydroxybenzene (Gupta et al., 2007).	
Paederia foetida L. (Fam. Rubiaceae)	Iridoids, flavonoids, volatile oil (Wang et al., 2014)	Antibacterial activity of ethanolic leaf extract against against *enteropathogenic bacteria, Enterobacter aerogenes, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Salmonella paratyphi, S. typhi, Shigella dysenteriae, S. sonnei* and *Vibrio cholera* with MIC1.5-50mg/ml (Rath and Padhy,2015)
Peperomia pellucida Kunth (Fam. Piperaceae)	Dillapiole (Rojas-Martínez et al., 2013); Peperomins A, B, C, and E, 7,8-trans-8,8'-trans-7',8'-cis-7,7'-bis(5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-8-acetoxymethyl-8' hydroxymethyltetrahydrofuran, 7,8-trans-8,8'-trans-7',8'-cis-7-(5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-7'-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-8,8'-diacetoxymethyltetrahydrofuran, sesamin, and isoswertisin (Xu et al., 2006); pellucidin A (Bayma et al., 2000)	Bactericidal activity at MIC 0.20 mg/mL against *S. aureus* and MIC 0.15 mg/mL against *L. ivanovii* (Okoh et al., 2017); Antibacterial activity with MICs 31.25-125 mg/L against *Edwardsiella tarda, Escherichia coli, Flavobacterium sp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Wei et al., 2011)
Phyllanthus niruri L. (Fam. Phyllanthaceae)	Lignans, alkaloids, flavonoids, benzenoids, coumarins, tannins, diterpenes, triterpenes, sterols, phytallates (Than et al., 2006)	Antibacterial activities of extracts against *Solanum nigrum*, *Streptococcus sanguis*, *Streptococcus salivarius*, *Streptococcus oralis*and *Streptococcus mutans* with zones of inhibition (ZI) of 9.7-11.6 mm (Sunitha et al., 2017).

Piper betle L. (Fam. Piperaceae)	Hydroxychavicol (Singh et al., 2018); eugenol, isoeugenol and allylpyrocatechol 3,4-diacetate (Ali et al., 2018); 4-allylbenzene-1,2-diol (Kavitha et al., 2017); 1-n-dodecanyloxy resorcinol , desmethylenesqualenyl deoxy-cepharadione-A (Atiya et al., 2018); ethyl diazoacetate, tris(trifluoromethyl)phosphine, heptafluorobutyrate, 3-fluoro-2-propynenitrite, 4-(2-propenyl)phenol (Valle et al., 2016a); Pipercerebrosides A and B (Chen et al., 2013); pellitorine , N-isobutyl-2E,4E-dodecadienamide , dehydropipernonaline , piperdardine , piperolein-B , guineensine , (2E,4E)-N-isobutyl-7-(3',4'-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2,4-heptadienamide , syringaresinol-O- β-D-glucopyranoside, pinoresinol (Huang et al., 2010); 6 β-hydroxystigmast-4-en-3-one, β-sitosterol , stigmasterol, oleanolic acid , 23-hydroxyursan-12-en-28-oic acid, β-sitosterol-3-O- β-D-glucoside-6'-O-palmitate, β-daucosterol, (2S) -4'-hydroxy- 2,3-dihydroflavonone-7-O- β -D-glucoside and α-ethyl glucoside (Yin et al., 2009); 4-allyl resorcinol, stigmast-4-en-3,6-dione (Ghosh and Bhattacharya, 2005)	Antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus mutans* and *Streptococcus intermedius* with ZI of 11.0 ± 0.1 and 11.3 ± 0.4 mm (Phumat et al., 2018); Antibacterial activity against *Candida albicans* DMST 8684, *C. albicans* DMST 5815, *Streptococcus gordonii* DMST 38731 and *Streptococcus mutans* DMST 18777 with MICs 0.50, 1.00, 0.50 and 1.00 mg/mL (Phumat et al., 2017); Antibacterial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Acinetobacter baumannii* with MIC 19µg/ml - 1250 µg/ml (Valle et al., 2016b); Antibacterial activity of essential oil with MIC 0.7 microl/ml against *A.flavus* (Prakash et al., 2010)
Pistacia integerrima J. L. Stewart ex Brandis (Fam. Anacardiaceae)	Pistagremic acid (Rauf and Patel, 2017); Naringenin and dihydrokaempferol (Rauf et al., 2016); Integrisides A and B (Ullah et al., 2013); 2'-hydroxyisoorientin, echioidinin 2'-O- β -D-(6"-O-acetyl) glucopyranoside, chrysoeriol, and diandraflavone A (Ullah et al., 2012); Ethyl gallate (Mehla et al., 2011).	Aqueous fractions showed antibacterial activity against *B. subtili* (Bibi et al., 2011)
Portulaca grandiflora Hook. (Fam. Portulacaceae)	Betaxanthins, portulacaxanthin II and portulacaxanthin III (Trezzini and Zrÿd, 1991)	Antimicrobial activities of crude ethanolic extract against *Bacillus subtilis, E. coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa,Candida albicanas,* and *Aspergillus niger* (Shinde et al., 2014).
Psidium guajava L. (Fam. Myrtaceae)	(E)-trans-caryophyllene, α-humulene, trans-nerolidol, β-bisabolene, β-Bisabolol, and hinesol (De Souza et al., 2018); quercetin, quercetin-3-O-α-D-arabinopyranoside, quercetin-3-O-	Antibacterial activity of aqua and ethanolic extract against *P. gingivalis* with MIC 75 µL/mL and against *A. actinomycetemcomitans* with MICs 3.12 µL/mL and 50 µL/mL

	α-D-ribopyranoside, quercetin-3-O-β-D-galactopyranoside, quercetin-3-O-α-D-glucopyranoside, and quercetin-3-O-α-D-xylpyranoside (Zhao et al., 2018); β-caryophyllene, γ-gurjunene, τ-cadinol and calamenene (Wang et al., 2017); Psiguajavadials A, B, guajadial B, guajadial C, and guajadial F (Qin et al., 2017); gallic acid, catechin, chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, epicatechin, rutin, quercitrin, isoquercitrin, kaempferol, glycosylated campeferol, tocopherol, β-carotene and lycopene (Araújo et al., 2015); betulinic acid and lupeol (Ghosh et al., 2010); Morin, morin-3-O-lyxoside, morin-3-O-arabinoside, quercetin-3-O-arabinoside (Rattanachaikunsopon and Phumkhachorn, 2007); 6,10,14-trimethyl-2-pentadecanone, phytyl-acetate, cubenol, eucalyptin, n-docosanoic acid-p-hydroxy-phenethylol ester ,8-methyl-5,7- dihydroxy-flavonone , 6-methyl-5,7-dihydroxy-flavonone, betulinic acid, carnosol and 2,4,6-tirhydroxy- 3,5-dimethyl-diphenylketone-4-O-(6'''-O-galloyl)-β-D-glucoside (Ouyang et al., 2015); morin-3-O-α-L-arabopyranoside, 2,6-dihydroxy-4-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-benzophenone , casuarictin ,2,6-dihydroxy-3,5-dimethyl-4-O-(6''-O-galloyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-benzophenone, globulusin A, and kaempferol-3-O-β-D-(6''-galloyl) galactopyranoside (Chen et al., 2015); (+) -Globulol , clovane-2 β, 9α-diol , 2 β -acetoxyclovan-9α-ol , (+) -caryolane-1,9 β-diol , ent-T-muurolol, clov-2-ene-9alpha-ol , isophytol , tamarixetin , gossypetin , guajaverin , avicularin, chrysin 6-C-glucoside , 3'-O-methyl-3, 4-methylenedioxyellagic acid 4'-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside , p-hydroxy-benzoic acid , guavinoside A and guavinoside B (Shao et al., 2014); 1-O-(1, 2-propanediol)-6-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, ellagic acid, ellagic acid-4-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside and quercetin-3-O-(6''-galloyl) beta-D-galactopyranoside (Shu et al., 2010); ursolic acid, 1 β, 3 β -dihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, 2α,3 β-dihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, 3beta,19alpha-dihydroxyurs-12en-28-oic acid, 19α-hydroxylurs-12-en-28-oic acid-3-O-α-L-arabinopyranoside, 3 β, 23-dihydroxy urs-12-en-28-oic acid, 3 β, 19α, 23beta-tri-hydroxylurs-12-en-28-oic acid, 2α, 3 β,19α, 23 β-	(Shetty et al., 2018); Antibacterial activity of *Psidium guajava* combined with *Acacia nilotica, Murrayakoenigii (Linn.) Sprengel, Eucalyptus* with ZI 23.5 ± 2.17 mm and 19.83 ± 1.33 mm against *S. mutans* and *S. sanguis* respectively (Shekar et al., 2016); Antibacterial activity of methanolic extract of leaf with ZI 8.27 and 12.3 mm, and mean ZI of 6.11 and 11.0 mm against *B. cereus* and *S. aureus*, respectively (Biswas et al., 2013); Antibacterial activity with MIC 153 µg/mL against *E.coli* (Masadeh et al., 2013); Antibacterial activity with MIC <0.076 mg/mL against *S. mutans* (Jebashree et al., 2011); Antibacterial activity with MIC 0.78 µg/ml against *E. coli* (Dhiman et al., 2011); Antibacterial activity with MIC 62.5 mg/ml against *S.aureus* (Cheruiyot et al., 2009); Antibacterial activity of methanolic and aqueous with MIC 625 ug/ml and 7.5 mg/ml against *Staphylococcus aureus* (Anas et al., 2008)

	tetrahydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid, 3α,19α,23,24-tetrahydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid (Shu et al., 2009); 3 β -p-E-coumaroyloxy-2α-methoxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid (Begum et al., 2004)	
Quercus infectoria G.Olivier (Fam. Fagaceae)	Ellagic acid-4-O.-[β.-D-glucopyranosyl]-10-O.-[β.-D-glucopyranosyl]-(4 →1)-β.-D-rhamnopyranoside and 2-methyl-3-hydroxymethylene-4,5,6,7,8-pentahydroxynaphthalene (Hamid et al., 2005)	Antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* and *S. sanguis* with MIC 0.1563 and 0.0781- 0.1563 mg/ml (Vermani et al., 2009); Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with MIC 0.0391 mg/mL and against *Escherichia coli, Candida albicans* with MIC 0.0781 and 0.0195 mg/mL respectively (Sreekanth et al., 2013)
Saraca indica L. (Fam. Leguminosae)	3',5-Dimethoxy epicatechin, 3'-deoxyepicatechin-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, 3'-deoxycatechin-3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranoside and epigallocatechin (Ahmad et al., 2016); saracoside, icariside E3, (+)5'methoxyisolarciresinol-9'-O- β-D-glucopyranoside and nudiposide, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl- β-D-glucopyranoside (Mukherjee et al.,2012); Saracin (Ghosh et al., 1999)	Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Bacillus cereus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus mirabilis, Salmonella typhimurium and Streptococcus pneumoniae* (Sainath et al., 2009)
Santalum album L. (Fam. Santalaceae)	α-Santalol and β-santalol (Kim et al., 2017); *E,E*-farnesol, α-bisabolol, dendrolasin (Moniodis et al., 2017); allohydroxy-L-proline (Radhakrisna et al., 1961); Gamma-L-glutamyl-S-(trans-1-propenyl)-L-cysteine sulfoxide (Kuttan et al., 1974); 9(10)Z, α-trans-bergamotenol (Yu et al., 1993); (+)-α-nuciferol, (+)-citronellol, and geraniol (Kim et al., 2005); (Z)-2β-hydroxy-14-hydro-β-santalol , (Z)-2α-hydroxy-albumol , 2R-(Z)-campherene-2,13-diol , (Z)-campherene-2beta,13-diol, (Z)-7-hydroxynuciferol and (Z)-1β-hydroxy-2-hydrolanceol, (Z)-α-santalol , (Z)-β-santalol , (Z)-lanceol , α-santaldiol , and β-santaldiol (Ochi et al., 2005); (7R,8R)-5-O-demethylbilagrewin (Matsuo and Mimaki 2010); vicenin-2 , vitexin , isovitexin , orientin , isoorientin . chrysin-8-C- β-D-glucopyranoside , chrysin-6-C- β-D-glucopyranoside and isorhamnetin (Yan et al., 2011); (9S,10E)-9-hydroxy-α-santalal, (10R,11S)-10,11-dihydroxy-α-santalol,	Antibacterial activity of stem extract against *E.coli* with ZI 0.6mm, *Staphylococcus aureus* (ZI 0.4mm) and P*seudomonas* (ZI 1.0mm) (Kumar et al., 2006); Antibacterial activity against nine Gram-negative and five Gram-positive bacterial strains with MIC 0·078-5 µg /ml (Misra and Dey 2012)

	(9E)-11,13-dihydroxy-α-santalol, and (10E)-12-hydroxy-α-santalic acid (Matsuo and Mimaki 2012)	
Sphaeranthus indicus L. (Fam. Asteraceae)	5α-hydroperoxy-7α-hydroxy-isosphaerantholide and (11α,13-dihydro-7α-hydroxyfrullanolide-13-yl)-) adenine (Emani et al., 2017); 11,13-dihydro-3-O-(β-digitoxopyranose)-7α-hydroxy eudasman-6,12-olide (Mishra et al., 2016); Spaeranthine, methyl chavicol, δ-cadinene, α-ionone, para-methoxycinnamaldehyde, α-terpinene, citral, geraniol, geranyl acetate, β-ionone, oscimene, eugenol, sphaeranthene, sphaeranthol, estragole, indicusene, β-Sitosterol, n-triacontanol, phenylurethane, n-pentacosane, stigmasterol and β-sitosterol, 7α-hydroxyeudesm-4-en-6, 12-olide, 2-hydroxycostic acid, β-eudesmol, ilicic acid, β-D-glucoside of (24S)-24-ethylcholesta-4,22-dien-3-β-ol 7-hydroxyfrullanolide (7HF), sphaeranthanolide, 11α,13-dihydro-3α,7α-dihydroxyfrullanolide , 11α,13-dihydro-7α,13-dihydroxyfrullanolide and 11α,13-dihydro-7α-hydroxy-13-methoxy frullanolide, 7-hydroxy-3′,4′,5,6-tetramethoxy flavone 7-O-β-D-diglucoside, 5,4'- dimethoxy-3'- prenylbiochanin 7-O-β-D-galactoside (Ramachandran, 2013); 11alpha,13-dihydro-3alpha,7alpha-dihydroxy-4,5-epoxy-6beta,7-eudesmanolide, 11alpha,13-dihydro-7alpha-acetoxy-3beta-hydroxy-6beta,7-eudesm-4-enolide and 3-keto-beta-eudesmol (Pujar et al, 2000)	Antibacterial activity of crude extracts and isolated compounds against *Bacillus cereus var. mycoides, Bacillus pumilus, Bacillus subtilis, Bordetella bronchiseptica, Micrococcus luteus, S. aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus faecalis*, *Salmonella paratyphi A, Salmonella paratyphi B, Salmonella paratyphi C, Schigella Flexneri, Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium, Shigella sonnei* and *Vibrio cholera* (Garg and Kasera, 1983).
Solanum nigrum L. (Fam. Solanaceae)	(+)-pinoresinol , (+)-syringaresinol , (+)-medioresinol , scopoletin, tetracosanoic acid and β-sitosterol (Zhao et al., 2010); 6-methoy-hydroxycoumarin, syringaresinol-4-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside, pinoresinol-4-O- β-D-glucopyranoside,3,4-dihydroxhbenzoic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyienzoic acid, adenosine (Wang et al., 2007); Solasodine-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Chang et al., 2017); Solanine A (Zhao et al., 2018); solamargine (Zhang et al., 2018); gentisic acid, luteolin, apigenin, kaempferol, and m-coumaric acid (Huang et al., 2010)	Antibacterial activity against *Streptococcussanguis, Streptococcus salivarius, Streptococcus oralis and Streptococcus mutans* with ZI 12.3-14.6 mm (Sunitha et al., 2017) Antibacterial activity against azole-resistant *Candida albicans* with MICs of 32 µg/ml (Chang et al., 2017)

Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad. & H. Wendl. (Fam. Solanaceae)	Benzyl benzoate and (E,E)-geranyl linalool, heptacosane, palmitic acid, heptacosane and linoleic acid (Satyal et al., 2015); solasonine, solamargine and khasianine (Shanker et al., 2011); diosgenin and β-sitosterol (Heble et al., 1968); Carpesterol (Singh et al., 2007)	Antibacterial activity against *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* with MIC 6.25 mg/mL and 16 mg/mL and against *E. coli* with MIC 12.5 mg/mL (Kajaria et al., 2012)
Swertia chirayita (Roxb.) H.Karst. (Fam. Gentianaceae)	Secoiridoids and xanthones, i.e. swertiamarin, mangiferin, amarogentin and amaroswerin, gentiopicroside, mangiferin, amarogentin, amaroswerin and amaronitidin (Kumar et al., 2015); swertiachiralatone A, swertiachoside A, swertiachirdiol A and swertiachoside B. (Zhou et al., 2015); Swerchirin, decussatin, 1,8-dihydroxy-3,5,7-trimethoxyxanthone, 1-hydroxy-3,5,7,8-tetramethoxyxanthone, bellidifolin, 1-hydroxy-3, 7-dimethoxyxanthone, methylswertianin, 1-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyxanthone, erythrodiol, oleanolic acid, gnetiolactone , scopoletin , sinapaldehyde, syringaldehyde , and β-sitosterol (You et al., 2017); 1,2,8-trihydroxy-6-methoxyxanthone and 1,2-dihydroxy-6-methoxyxanthone-8-O-β-D-xylopyranosyl (Mahendran et al., 2014).	Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* with zone of inhibition 19 mm (Alam et al., 2009)
Tagetes erecta L. (Fam. Asteraceae)	2-hydroxymethyl-non-3-ynoic acid 2-[2,2']-bithiophenyl-5-ethyl ester, coumaric acid, caffeic acid, sinapic acid and ferulic acid. (Ayub et al., 2017); Quercetagetin, the major flavonoid (Wang et al., 2016); Catellatospora tagetis sp. (Zhou et al., 2015); Piperitone and terpinolene. (Armas et al.,2012); 3,4-di-O-[syringate]-alpha-D-glucopyranose, 3,4-di-O-[syringate]-beta-D-glucopyranose and syringic acid (Zhou et al., 2012); 4'-methoxy-eupatolitin-3-O-glucoside , kaempferitrin, rutin, β-sitosterol, daucosterol and gallic acid (Zhang et al., 2010); 2-hydroxymethyl-non-3-ynoic acid 2-[2,2']-bithiophenyl-5-ethyl ester (Gupta and Vasudeva 2010); Zeaxanthin, lutein, lutein esters (Hadden et al., 1999)	Antibacterial activity of root extract with increasing polarity against three gram positive, two Gram-negative bacterial and two fungal strains with MIC 12.5-100 µg/mL (Gupta and Vasudeva 2010)

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn. (Fam. Combretaceae)	Arjunolic acid, arjunic acid (Singh et al., 2002); arjungenin, arjunoside I, II (Honda et al., 1976); terminoltin (Singh et al., 1995); 2α,19α-Dihydroxy-3Oxo-Olean-12-En28-Olic acid 28-O-β-d-glucopyranoside (Choubey and Srivastava, 2001); arjunetosie (3-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl-2α, 3β, 19α-trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid 28-O-β-d-glucopyranoside) (Upadhyay et al., 2001); terminic acid, β-sitosterol, oleanolic acid, terminic acid (Anjaneyulu and Prasad, 1983); arjunin, arjunic acid, arjunetin (Row et al., 1970); 2α,3β-dihydroyurs-12,18-oic acid 28-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl ester, 2α,3β,23-trihydroxyurs-12,18-dien-28-oic acid 28-O-β-glucopyranosyl ester, qudranoside VIII, kajiichigoside, 2α,3β,23-trihydroxyurs-23-trihydroxyurs-12,19-dien-28-oic acid 28-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl ester, 3-O-methyl ellagic acid 4′-O-α-l-rhamnophranoside (−)-epicatechin (Wang et al., 2010); arjunolone, arjunone (Sharma et al, 1982); arjunaphthanoloside (Ali et al, 2003); quercetin(+)-catechin, (+)-gallocatechin and (−) epigallocatechin (Saha and Pawar, 2012); olean-3β, 22β-diol-12-en-28 β-D-glucopyranosie-oic acid (Patnaik et al., 2007); terminarjunoside I and II (Alam et al., 2009); terminoside A, Termionic acid (Ahmad et al., 1983); Arjunolitin (Tripathi et al, 1992); galactopyranoside (Yadava and Rathore, 2000); arjunglucoside IV and V, arjunasides A-E (Wang et al., 2010); luteolin, 14,16-dianhydrogitoxigenin 3-β-d-xylopyranosyl-(1→ 2)-O-β-d- (Pettit et al., 1996)	Antibacterial activity of bark extract against *Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Eschericia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Salmonella typhi* with ZI 15.0 ± 0.7 mm, 15.5 ± 0.7 mm, 15.0 ± 1.5 mm, 15.5 ± 0.7 mm, 15.0 ± 0.7 mm, 15.0 ± 0.7 mm; antibacterial activity of leave extract *against B. subtilis, S. aureus, E. coli, K. pneumoniae, P. aeruginosa, S. typhi* with ZI 13.5 ± 0.7 mm, 16.5 ± 0.7 mm, 14.0 ± 0.5 mm, 15.0 ± 0.5 mm, 13.5 ± 0.7 mm, 14.0 ± 0.7 mm (Kumar et al., 2017)*;* Antibacterial activity against *E. coli, P. aeruginosa and S. aureus* with MBC 25 mg/ml against (Gupta and Kumar 2016)
Terminalia chebula Retz. (Fam. Combretaceae)	Methyl gallate (Acharya et al.,2015); Gallotannin 1,2,6-tri-O-galloyl-β-D-glucopyranose (Bag and Chattapadhyay 2017); Kaempferol-3-O-rutinoside , Pyrogallol (Singh and Kumar 2013)	Antibacterial activity against *Enterobacter aerogenes* with ZI 31 mm and MIC 0.039 mg/ml (Singh and Kumar 2013); Antibacterial activity against *Helicobactor pylori* with MIC 125 mg/L and MBC 150 mg/l (Malekzadeh et al., 2001)
Tinospora cordifolia (Fam. Menispermaceae)	*N*-formylasimilobine 2-*O*-*β*-d-glucopyranosyl-(1→ 2)-*β*-d-glucopyranoside (tinoscorside A) and *N*-acetylasimilobine 2-*O*-*β*-d-glucopyranosyl-(1→ 2)-*β*-d-glucopyranoside (tinoscorside B), clerodane diterpene, tinoscorside C and sinapyl 4-*O*-*β*-d-apiofuranosyl-(1→ 6)-*O*-*β*-D-glucopyranoside (tinoscorside D)	Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis and Proteus mirabilis* with MICs 5- 125 μg/mL. (Chakraborty et al., 2014)

	(Phan et al., 2010); 11-hydroxymustakone, *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone , *N*-formylannonain , cordifolioside A , magnoflorine , tinocordiside , syringin (Sharma et al., 2012)	
Tribulus terrestris L. (Fam. Zygophyllaceae)	Flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, lignin, amides and glycosides (Shahid et al.,2016)	Antimicrobial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus sanguis, Actinomyces viscosus Escherichia coli and Enterococcus faecalis* with the MIC 35.0 to 20mg/ml. (Soleimanpour et al., 2015)
Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Hook.f. & Thomson (Fam. Apocynaceae)	Alkaloids such as tylophorine, tylophorinine, tylophrinidine and septidine isolated from the leaves and roots (Rao et al., 1971)	*In vitro* antifungal activities of two phenanthroindolizidine alkaloids, tylophorinidine and tylophorinine, against Candida species with MICs of 2-4 μg/ml (dhilman et al., 2012).
Uraria picta (Jacq.) DC. (Fam. Fabaceae)	5,7-Dihydroxy-2'-methoxy-3',4'-methylenedioxyisoflavanone and 4',5-dihydroxy-2',3'-dimethoxy-7-(5- hydroxyoxychromen-7yl)-isoflavanone (Rahman et al., 2007)	Antibacterial activity of isoflavones against bacteria (both Gram positive and Gram negative) and fungi with MIC12.5–200 μg/ml . (Rahman et al., 2007)
Vateria indica L. (Fam. Dipterocarpaceae)	Vateriaphenol F , vateriosides A (resveratrol dimer) and B (resveratrol tetramer) (Ito et al., 2010)	*In vitro* antibacterial activity of the *V. indica* resin based herbal ointments revealed significant activity against *E. coli*. (Kavitha and Geethu, 2018)
Viola odorata L. (Fam. Violaceae)	Rutin, isovitexin, and kaempferol-6-glucoside (Orhan et al., 2015); ethyl hexanoate and (2E,6Z)-nona-2,6-dienol , (E,E)-hepta-2,4-dienal, hexanoic acid, limonene, tridecane, and eugenol (Saint-Lary et al., 2014); butyl-2-ethylhexylphthalate (30.10%) and 5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,4,7a-trimethyl-2(4H)-benzofuranone (Akbari et al., 2012); violacin A (Ireland et al., 2006)	Antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* with MIC 1.6 mg/ml (Zarrabi et al., 2013)
Vitex negunda L. (Fam. Lamiaceae)	6-Hydroxy-4-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-7-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2-naphthaldehyde , vitedoin A, vitexdoin F, detetrahydroconidendrin, vitexdoin E, 4-oxosesamin, L-sesamin, (+)-beechenol, ligballinol, 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6-(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, (-)-pinoresinol, balanophonin, thero-guaiacylglycerol-β-coniferyl aldehyde ether,	Antibacterial activity against *Candia albicans* with ZI 14mm, against *Bacillus subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* with ZI 12mm (Nagarsekar et al., 2010).

	trans-p-coumaryl aldehyde, coniferyl aldehyde, 5,7-dihydroxychromone, trans-3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxy-cinnamic aldehyde, frambinone and alternariol 4-methyl ether (Li et al., 2016); cannabilignin and isocannabilignin (Li et al., 2017); vitexnegheteroins E-G and vitexnegheteroin H (Hu et al., 2016); (3R,4S)-6-hydroxy-4-(4-hydroxy- 3-methoxyphenyl)-5,7-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydro-2-naphthaldehyde-3a-O-β-d-glucopyranoside , 6,7,4'-trihydroxy-3'-methoxy-2,3- cycloligna-1,4-dien-2a,3a-olide (Nie et al., 2016); caffeic acid, neochlorogenic acid, cryptochlorogenin acid, isochlorogenic acid B, isochlorogenic acid A, isochlorogenic acid C, schaftoside, isoschaftoside, flavosativaside, vitexin 2"-rhamnoside, and kaempferol 3-(6"-malonylglucoside) (Huang et al., 2015); 2α, 3α, 24-trihydroxyurs-12, 20(30)-dien-28-oic acid-28-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester, corosolic acid, vulgarsaponin A and 2α, 3α, 24-trihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid-28-O-β-Dglucopyranosyl ester (Chen et al., 2014); 2-Methyl pyromeconic acid 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside-6'-(O-4″-hydroxybenzoate), 6'-O-p-hydroxybenzoyl-gardoside (Huang et al., 2013); (3S, 5S, 8R, 9R, 10S, 13S, 16S)-3-acetoxy-9, 13-epoxy-16-hydroxy-labda-15, 16-olide, and (3S, 5S, 8R, 9R, 10S, 13S, 16R)-3-acetoxy-9, 13-epoxy-16-hydroxy-labda-15, 16-olide (Zheng et al., 2012); negunfurol, negundoal, negundonorins A and B, 3-formyl-4,5-dimethyl-8-oxo-5H-6,7-dihydronaphtho[2,3-b]furan and 3-epi-corosolic acid (Zheng et al.,2012); 1,4a,5,7a-tetrahydro-1-beta-D-glucosyl-7-(3',4'-dihydroxybenzoyloxymethyl)-5-ketocyclopenta[c]pyran-4-carboxylic acid, luteolin-7-O- β-D glucoside, nishindaside, negundoside, and agnuside (Sharma et al., 2009); viridiflorol, β-caryophyllene , sabinene , 4-terpineol , gamma-terpinene , caryophyllene oxide , 1-oceten-3-ol , and globulol (Singh et al., 1999); 3 β-acetoxyolean-12-en-27-oic acid, 2α, 3α-dihydroxyoleana-5,12-dien-28-oic acid, 2-β,3α-	

	diacetoxyoleana-5,12-dien-28-oic acid, and 2α,3 β-diacetoxy-18-hydroxyoleana-5,12-dien-28-oic acid (Chawla et al., 1992)	
Zingiber montanum (J.Koenig) Link ex A.Dietr. (Fam. Zingiberaceae)	Sabinene, (E)-1-(3',4'-dimethoxyphenyl)buta-1,3-diene, terpinen-4-ol, γ-terpinene and β-phellandrene (Verma et al., 2018); Zerumbone (Al-amin et al., 2012)	Antibacterial activity against Gram-positive strains with MIC 125-500 μg/ml (Verma et al., 2018)
Zingiber zerumbet (L.) Roscoe ex Sm. (Fam. Zingiberaceae)	Zerumbone (Sithara et al., 2018); α-caryophyllene , humulene epoxide II, camphene and fenchene (Wu et al., 2017); catechin, quercetin, rutin, luteolin, myricetin, kaempferol; gallic acid, ferulic acid, caffeic acid, cinnamic acid (Ghasemzadeh et al., 2016); α-Humulene, kaempferol, kaempferol-3-O-methylether and 3″,4″-O-diacetylafzelin (Ajish et al., 2015); 5-hydroxy zerumbone (5-hydroxy-2E,6E,9E-humulatrien-8-one) and zerumbone oxide (Jang et al., 2005); 6-methoxy-2E,9E-humuladien-8-one and stigmast-4-en-3-one (Jang and Seo 2005); p-hydroxybenzaldehyde, vanillin, kaempferol-3,4',7-O-trimethylether (3), kaempferol-3-O-methylether (4), kaempferol-3,4'-O-dimethylether (5), 4''-O-acetylafzelin (6), kaempferol-3-O-(4-O-acetyl-alpha-L-rhamnopyranoside)], 2'',4''-O-diacetylafzelin (7), kaempferol-3-O-(2,4-O-diacetyl-alpha-L-rhamnopyranoside)], and 3'',4''-O-diacetylafzelin (8), kaempferol-3-O-(3,4-O-diacetyl-alpha-L- rhamnopyranoside)] (Jang et al., 2004)	Antibacterial activity against *S. aureus* with MIC of 30.0 μg/mL (Ghasemzadeh et al., 2016); Antibacterial activity against *V. parahaemolyticus* with MIC 128 μg/mL (Kader et al., 2011)
Ziziphus jujube Mill (Fam. Rhamnaceae)	3-O-(trans-p-coumaroyl)-alphitolic acid , 3-O-(cis-p-coumaroyl)-alphitolic acid, 3β-O-(trans-p-coumaroyl)-maslinic acid, pomonic acid, 2-oxo-pomolic acid, benthamic acid, terminic acid, oleanic acid, betulinic acid, quercetin 3-O-rutinoside, quercetin 3-O-robinobioside, apigenin, traumatic acid, (Z)-4-oxotetradec-5-enoic acid, 7(E)-9-keto-hexadec-7-enoic acid, 9(E)-11-oxo-octadecenoic acid and magnoflorine (Bai et al., 2016); quercetin-3-O-rutinoside, zizyphus saponins I and II, ceanothic acid,	Antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli* with MIC 0.65±0.22 mg/ml and against *Staphylococcus aureus* with MIC 2.26±0.68 mg/ml, against *Candida albicans* with MIC 2.35±0.38 and and against *Aspergillus fumigatus* with 2.86±0.7 mg/ml (Daneshmand et al., 2013); Antibacterial activity against *Phomopsis azadirachtae* with MIC 7.65 μg/mL and against *Staphylococcus aureus* with MIC 28.8 μg/mL (Daneshmand et al., 2013)

	alphitolic acid, maslinic acid, 2α-hydroxyursolic acid, zizyberanalic acid, epiceanothic acid, ceanothenic acid, betulinic acid, and oleanolic acid (Guo et al., 2011); jujuboside D, jujuboside A, 5,7,4'-trihydroxyflavonol-3-O-beta-D-rhamnopyranosyl-(1->6)-beta-D-glucopyranoside , 6'''-coumaroylspinosin and phenylalanine (Liu et al., 2004); jujuboside E, jujuboside B , jujuboside A, betulic acid, stearic acid and inosine (Bai et al., 2003); Jubanines F-J, nummularine B, daechuine-S3 and mucronine K (Kang et al., 2015); Snakin-Z (Daneshmand et al*.,* 2013); 1,3-di-O-[9(Z)-octadecenoyl]-2-O-[9(Z),12(Z)-octadecadienoyl]glycerol , 3-O-[9(Z)-octadecenoyl]betulinic acid , and betulinic acid (Su et al., 2002)	

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