

ABSTRACT

The present research work was carried out to identify compounds present in papaya leaves (fresh and dry) using GC-MS. Their antimicrobial activity was studied using different solvents to compare their pathogenic coverage of aqueous extracts with organic solvents. Results showed that fresh leaf extracts are more effective against microbes than dry leaf extracts. GC-MS results indicated that major compounds present in all fractions of both fresh and dry leaves contain 2-nitropyridine, diiso-octyl phthalate, gamma sitosterol, 2-dodecyl oxirane. Some other compounds were also found in small amounts.