

Abstract: -

This study was aimed to evaluating the effect of extraction methods on the antibacterial activity of *Vitis vinifera* seed extract. Grape is a popular fruit consumed all over the world. Three solvents were used for the extraction process: chloroform, methanol and petroleum ether while extraction conditions and Soxhlet extraction were employed. The present study has been carried out for identification of its bioactive constituents by alkaloid, carbohydrate, cardiac glycoside etc of the *Vitis vinifera* a seed extract in different solvents such as chloroform, methanol and petroleum ether. Antibacterial activity of the seed extract was determined by agar well diffusion method. The seed extracts were tested against clinical isolates including *Escherichia coli*. Results of this study reveal that the kind of solvent employed as well as the conditions for extraction Soxhlet extraction influenced the efficacy of the extract against specific test organisms. Furthermore, zone of inhibition recorded with methanol, chloroform, and petroleum ether extracts against some of the test organisms.

Key words: Phytoconstituents, Seed extract, antibacterial activity, *E. coli*, zone of inhibition