



## IN VITRO CYTOTOXIC AND ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIALS OF METHANOL EXTRACT OF *TEPHROSIA PUMILA* AGAINST CANCER CELL LINES

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### ABSTRACT

The present investigation was designed to evaluate in vitro cytotoxic potentials of methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* against cancer and normal cells and also estimate its antioxidant activity. The methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* was prepared by successive solvent extraction process using Soxhlet apparatus. The methanol extract was evaluated for its in-vitro anticancer potentials against human Vero (normal) MCF-7 (breast), HCT-116 (colon), liver (HEP-G<sub>2</sub>) and A-549 (lung) cancer cell lines by MTT assay and concentration of the methanol extract required to inhibit 50% of cell growth (IC<sub>50</sub>) was recorded. To determine antioxidant properties of the extract, Superoxide scavenging, Lipid peroxidation and DPPH methods were used and IC<sub>50</sub> values of extracts were noted. In current study, methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* has shown anticancer property by exhibiting significant IC<sub>50</sub> values against all cancer cell lines MCF 7, HCT-116, HEP-G<sub>2</sub> and A-549 but IC<sub>50</sub> of methanol extract against Vero cell lines was not significant. The extract has also shown significant IC<sub>50</sub> values in Superoxide scavenging, Lipid peroxidation and DPPH methods and antioxidant activity was comparable to standard drug ascorbic acid. The results obtained from the present research work suggested that the methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* possess significant in vitro cytotoxic potentials against cancer cells MCF 7, HCT-116 and A-549 cell lines but cytotoxic property of extract against normal cell was not significant. The results also suggested that the methanol extract have in vitro antioxidant properties.

### INTRODUCTION

Cancer is serious and common disease condition which kills peoples in the society more than infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS combined[1]. Cancer has become major health problem worldwide and claims more than 10 million people dies a year due to breast, lung, liver and colon ovarian cancers[2]. According to estimation about 12.7 million cancer cases and 7.6 million cancer deaths are reported in 2008 among which 56% of the cases and 64% of the deaths occurred in the economically

Developing world [3]. On the Indian scene, about 1.1 million new cancer cases reported per year which stands India as a single country among 184 countries and contributes about 7.8% of deaths to global cancer mortality figures[4]. Cancer has the second highest mortality rate after cardiovascular diseases throughout the world. Even though remarkable progress has been made by medical science, the availability of safe and specific anticancer drugs has remained a major challenge in clinical practice[5,6]. Although the cancer

research has led to a number of new and effective solutions, the medicines used as treatments have clear limitations and unfortunately cancer is projected as the primary cause of death in the future [7,8]. Antioxidants are a group of substances that are useful for fighting cancer and other processes that potentially lead to diseases such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer, Parkinson, diabetes and heart disease. Antioxidants act by preventing the onset of cancer during carcinogenesis and they are generally beneficial to cells [9].

Medicinal plants have been used since ancient time in Ayurveda and other traditional medicine system and their utility has been increasing day by day throughout world. Natural compounds obtained from herbs are considerably safe and effective than synthetic compounds. Moreover, the problem of development of drug less compared to synthetic drugs. is also reduced. The herbal drugs comprise a major source of anticancer medicine due to presence of various phyto-constituents such as vincristine, vinblastine, taxanes, camptothecines and in developed countries and developing countries [9]. The free radicals are the main agents which inzzzduces mutation by damaging cellular DNA ultimately leads to development of cancers in the body. Hence much attention has been given on the development of anticancer agents that possess antioxidant property due to their free radical scavenging potential which plays an important role in protection of DNA free radical mediated damage [10].

The *Tephrosia* is a genus of plant, pantropical taxa with about 400 species distributed chiefly in Asia, Africa, Australia and America [11]. About twenty-four species of *Tephrosia* were recorded in India. The genus is well known for its richness in prenylated flavonoids and is considered to possess insect repellent, larvicidal, piscicidal, antimicrobial and anticancer properties [12-16]. The *Tephrosia pumila* belongs to the genus was essentially used for the management of diabetes, cancer, hyperlipidemia, hepatotoxicity and renal problems in the folklore medicine but

doesn't have the scientific evidence for the same [17]. In this attempt, the study had been conducted to determine *in vitro* antioxidant and cytotoxic potentials of methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila*

## 2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Plant material

The areal parts of plant *Tephrosia pumila* have been collected from the surroundings of Sri Venkateshwara university, Tirupati, India and dried under shade. The plant material was identified and authenticated by Dr. Madhavachetty Asst.Prof., Department of Botany Sri Venkateshwara university, Tirupati and specimen herbarium was preserved at institute herbarium library (Herbarium number-907). The aerial parts of plant were separated from other parts, washed, cleaned and dried under shade for further use.

### 2.2 Preparation of extract

The shade dried plant material was pulverised into powder and passed through sieve No. 22 mesh. About 350 g (appx.) of coarse powder was subjected to successive solvent extraction using petroleum ether and methanol in soxhlet's apparatus [18]. The percentage yield of methanol extract was found to be 14.22.

### 2.3 Preliminary phytochemical investigation:

The preliminary phytochemical investigation for the methanolic extract of *Tephrosia pumila* had been conducted as per procedure prescribed by Khandelwal [19].

### 2.4 Drugs and chemicals

All reagents and chemicals used in the study were obtained commercially and were of analytical grade. The standard drugs tamoxifen and paclitaxel were obtained as gift samples from Strides laboratories, Bangalore.

### 2.5 Evaluation of antioxidant property

The evaluation of antioxidant activity of methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* was carried out by the following two methods:

#### 2.5.1 Lipid peroxidation method

Lipid peroxidation inhibition was estimated by the formation of colored product in the reaction mixture. The assay mixture contained the methanol extract in various concentrations, to which were added 0.1 ml

of potassium chloride (30 mM), 0.1 ml of ascorbic acid (0.06 mM) and 0.1 ml of ammonium ferrous sulphate (0.16 mM) in succession. Later the reaction mixture was treated with 0.2 ml of sodium dodecyl sulphate (8.1%), 1.5 ml of thiobarbituric acid (0.8%) and 1.5 ml of 20 % acetic acid (pH 3.5) and then 5 ml of 15:1 v/v butanol-pyridine mixture was added. The absorbance of the organic layer containing the thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) was measured at 532 nm [20].

### 2.5.2 DPPH radical scavenging activity

The free radical scavenging activity was measured in terms of hydrogen donating or radical scavenging ability, using the stable radical, DPPH. About 0.1 mM solution of DPPH in methanol was prepared and 1 ml of this solution was added to 3 ml of the different concentration of ethanolic extract (50-400 µg/ml) in different test tubes. The mixture was shaken and allowed to stand at room temperature for 30 min and the absorbance was measured at 517 nm using a spectrophotometer. Decrease in absorbance of the reaction mixture indicates higher free radical scavenging activity [21].

### 2.5.3 Superoxide scavenging activity

This method carried out by using Nitro blue tetrazolium (NBT) reagent, the method is based on generation of super oxide radical (O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>) by auto oxidation of hydroxylamine hydrochloride in presence of NBT, during the reaction the NBT is reduced to nitrite. In brief, aliquots of 0.1 to 1.0 mL to ascorbic acid solution were taken in a test tube, to which 1 mL of sodium carbonate, 0.4 mL of NBT and 0.2 mL of EDTA were added and zero-minute reading was taken at 560 nm. The reaction was initiated by the addition of 0.4 mL of hydroxylamine hydrochloride to the above solution. Reaction mixture was incubated at 25°C for 5 mins; the reduction of NBT was measured at 560 nm. A parallel control was also treated in the similar manner. The methanol extract was treated in the similar manner, absorbance was recorded and IC<sub>50</sub> values was calculated[22].

## 2.6 Evaluation of anticancer activity

### 2.6.1 Procurement of cell lines

In-vitro anticancer activity for methanol extract was evaluated by MTT assay against

MCF-7, HCT-116, HEP-G2, A-549 cells and vero cell lines. The following cells were obtained from NCCS, Pune and subcultured under suitable conditions [23,24].

- Vero –Normal human cells.
- MCF-7 – human breast adenocarcinoma cell line first isolated in 1970 from the breast tissue of 69 year old Caucasian women.
- HCT-116 – human colon carcinoma cell line.
- HEP-G2 – human hepatocellular liver carcinoma cell line.
- A-549 – adenocarcinomic human alveolar basal epithelial cell line.

### 2.6.2.MTT(3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-Yl)-2,5-Diphenyltetrazolium Bromide) assay

The cytotoxicity of TPME against MCF-7, HCT-116, HEP-G2, A-549 and vero cells was determined by the MTT (3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-Yl)-2,5-Diphenyl tetrazolium Bromide) assay Exponentially growing cells were harvested from 25mL flask and a stock cell suspension was prepared. Cells (1 × 10<sup>5</sup>/well) were plated in 100µl of medium well in 96-well plates (Costar Corning, Rochester, NY). After 48 hours incubation the cell reaches the confluence. Then cells were incubated in the presence of various concentrations of the TPME and standard drugs in 0.1% DMSO for 48 h at 37 °C. The tamoxifen was used reference drugs for the breast cancer cell lines and paclitaxel was used standard drugs for other cell lines. After removal of the sample solution and washing with phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4), 200µl/well (5 mg/ml) of 0.5% 3-(4, 5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2, 5-diphenyl-tetrazolium bromide cells (MTT), phosphate-buffered saline solution was added. After 4h incubation, 0.04M HCl isopropanol was added. Viable cells were determined by the absorbance at 450 nm. Measurements were performed and the concentration required for a 50% inhibition of viability was determined graphically. The absorbance at 450 nm was measured with a

UV- Spectrophotometer using wells without sample containing cells as blanks. The effect of the samples on the proliferation of cells was expressed as the % cell viability, using the following formula: % cell viability = A450 of treated cells / A450 of control cells  $\bar{\times}$  100%.

The percentage growth inhibition was calculated using the following formula.

$$\% \text{ growth inhibition} = \left\{ 100 - \left( \frac{\text{mean absorbance of individual test group}}{\text{Mean absorbance of control group}} \right) \times 100 \right\}$$

The IC50 value obtained is the concentration of sample required to inhibit the growth of 50% of viable cell population.

### 3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Natural products have been regarded as important sources that could produce potential chemotherapeutic agents. Plant derived compounds in particular have gained importance in anticancer therapy and some of the new chemotherapeutic agents currently available for use include paclitaxel, vincristine, podophyllotoxin and camptothecin, a natural product precursor from water soluble derivatives [25,26]. Several epidemiological surveys have shown that a diet rich in vegetables and fruits might give protection against tumors by mechanisms that have not been well established yet but probably due to their antioxidant activity. In recent years, naturally occurring plant substances have been getting increased scope for the intervention of malignant invasive progression in the late stage of cancer diseases [27,28,29]. On the basis of this knowledge, certain foods including vegetables, fruits and grains, as well as phyto-constituents of diversified pharmacological properties have been shown to provide a significant protection against various cancers [30,31,32]. Furthermore, there is an increased scope to establish scientific basis on use herbal agents for the management cancers and humans around the globe probably discovered natural remedies against disease and cancer by trial and error

over the millennia [33]. Although there are some new approaches to drug discovery, such as combinatorial chemistry and computer based molecular modelling design, none of them can replace the importance of natural products in drug discovery and development. Medicinal plants have long been used to prevent and treat many diseases, including cancer due to their antioxidant potentials and thus they are good candidates for the development of anti-cancer drugs [34,35]. In this regard the study was performed to evaluate the anticancer potentials of the methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* against human normal, breast, colon, liver and lung cancer cell lines.

MTT [3-(4, 5-dimethyl thiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide] is taken up by the viable cells and reduced to formazan by enzyme succinate-tetrazolium reductase system that belongs to the mitochondrial respiration chain functioning in metabolically active cells. Formazan formed, is a purple coloured water-insoluble product that is largely impermeable to cell membranes and hence resulting in its accumulation within the healthy cells. Hence intensity of purple color and absorbance depends on dead cells.

In the present study, the methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* was subjected to preliminary phytochemical investigation and also evaluated for *in vitro* antioxidant and *in vitro* cytotoxic property.

#### 3.1 Preliminary phytochemical investigation

The percentage yield of the TPME was found to be 8.19 % w/w. The preliminary phyto-chemical investigation for the methanol extracts of *Tephrosia pumila* reveals the presence of poly phenols, flavonoids, tannins, steroids, alkaloids and carbohydrates.

#### 3.2 Determination of *in-vitro* antioxidant activity

In the evaluation of antioxidant activity, methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* has shown significant antioxidant property by exhibiting significant IC<sub>50</sub> values against all the three *in vitro* models such as DPPH method, Lipid peroxidation method and

Superoxide scavenging activity. The IC<sub>50</sub> values of TPME was comparable to that of ascorbic acid (See Table No.1).

### 3.3 Evaluation of *in-vitro* anticancer activity by MTT assay

In the present study, we used 4 types of human cancer cells for the evaluation of *in-vitro* cytotoxicity potentials; they are MCF-7 (breast cancer), HCT-116 (colon cancer), HEP-G2 (liver cancer) and A-549 (lung cancer) cell lines. The methanol extract was evaluated by MTT assay against all cell lines. The concentration of extract that required to reduce 50% of absorbance (IC<sub>50</sub>) was recorded against each cancer cells [24,36].

#### 3.3.1 MTT assay against MCF-7 cells

The significant growth inhibition was observed due to presence of standard drug Tamoxifen and TPME of breast cancer cell lines in a study performed to determine the anticancer property of TPME against breast cancer cell lines, the methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* has shown percentage of inhibition at 500µg/ml was 79.864 and .Both Tamoxifen and TPME a have exhibited the significant IC<sub>50</sub> values (Figure No.1, Figure No.2 and Table No 2)

#### 3.3.2 MTT assay against HCT-116 cells

The growth of colon cancer cells (HCT-116) was significantly reduced by standard drug Cyclophosphamide and TPME. The maximum percentage of inhibition of TPME was 77.8% at 500µg/ml. The IC<sub>50</sub> value of TPME against HCT-116 cell lines was

significant and it was comparable to standard drug Cyclophosphamide (Figure No.3, Figure No.4 and Table No.2).

#### 3.3.3 MTT assay against HEP-G2 cells

In this study performed to assess determination of anticancer activity of TPME against human liver cancer cells extract has shown significant inhibition of the cell growth and the percentage of inhibition at 500µg/ml was 79.38. The samples treated with methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* and standard drug Cyclophosphamide have shown significant IC<sub>50</sub> values which indicates the cytotoxic potentials of the TPME against liver cancer (Figure No.5, Figure No.6 and Table No.2).

#### 3.3.4 MTT assay against A-549 cells

The methanol extracts of *Tephrosia pumila* and Cyclophosphamide have also shown significant cytotoxic potentials against lung cancer cells and percentage of inhibition of cell growth observed for TPME at 500µg/ml was 83.509 with significant IC<sub>50</sub> value in the present study. The results of TPME were comparable to that of Cyclophosphamide a reference standard used in the research work. This also shows usefulness of the extract in treating lung cancer (Figure No.7, Figure No.8 and Table No.2).

**Table No.1: Effect of methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* TPME) on, DPPH, Lipid peroxidation and Superoxide scavenging methods**

Sample (µg/ml)	I.C50 (µg/ml)		
	DPPH method	Lipid Peroxidation	Superoxide Scavenging
Ascorbic acid	6.603 ± 3.528	7.0367 ± 1.0707	38.332±0.451
TPME	29.24 ± 3.060	23.51 ± 3.659	53.112±1.03

All the values are expressed as Mean± SEM, n = 6.

**Table No.2: IC<sub>50</sub> Values of methanol extracts of *Tephrosia pumila* against cancer and normal cells**

Treatment	IC <sub>50</sub> Values				
	MCF-7	HCT-116	HEP-G2	A-549	Vero
Tamoxifen	25.802	--	--	--	--
Cyclophosphamide	--	41.182	33.565	38.479	89.235
TPME	340	302.42	345.192	247.27	1989.458

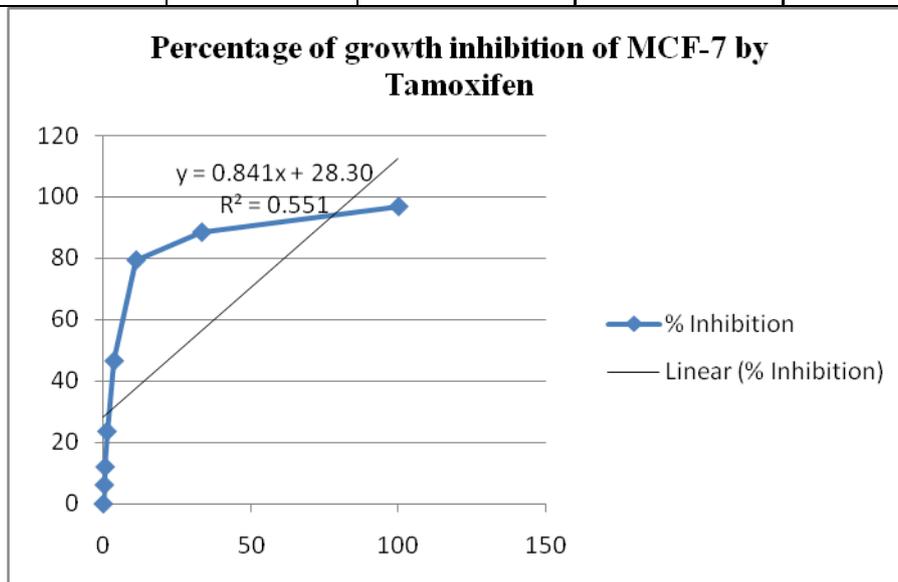


Figure No.1: The percentage inhibition of growth of MCF-7 by Tamoxifen

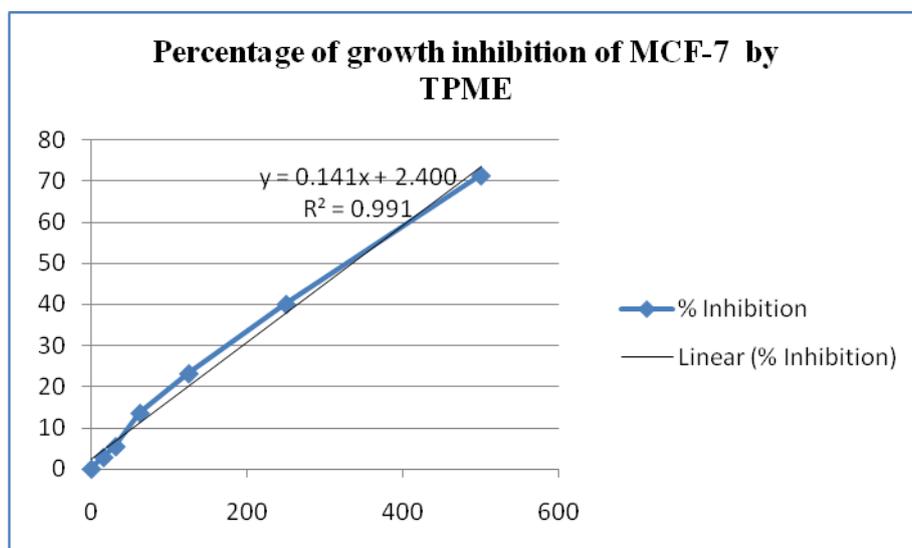


Figure No.2: The percentage inhibition of growth of MCF-7 by TPME.

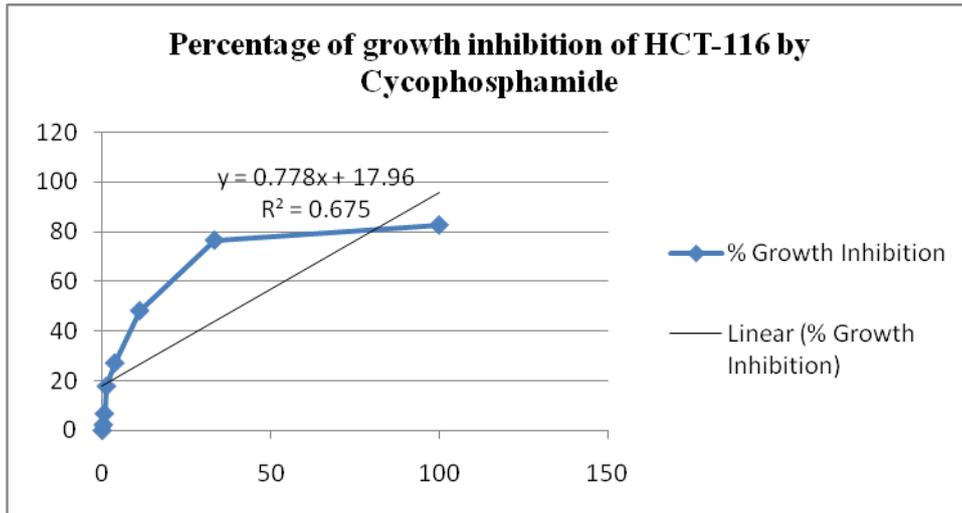


Figure No.3: The percentage inhibition of growth of HCT-116 by Cyclophosphamide

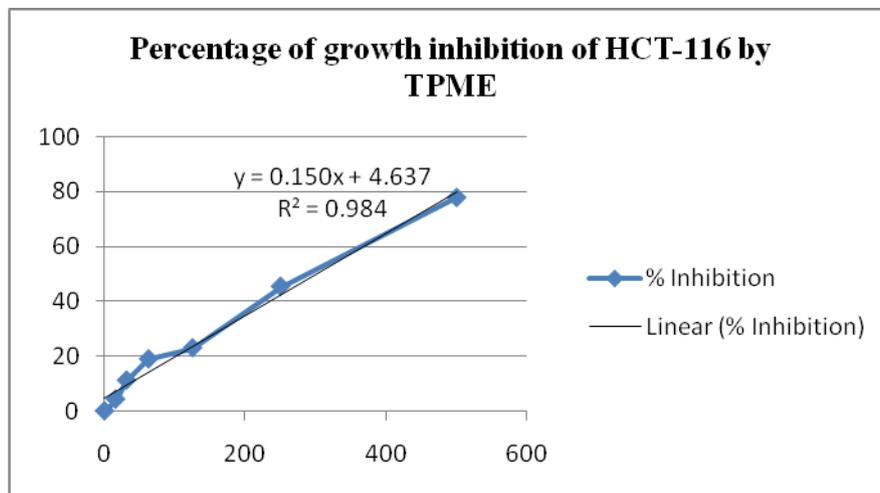


Figure No.4: The percentage inhibition of growth of HCT-116 by TPME.

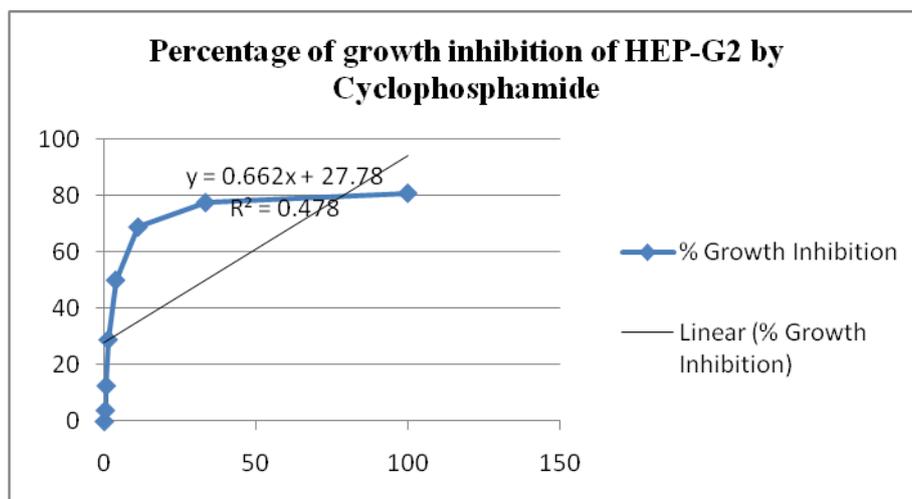


Figure No.5: The percentage inhibition of growth of HEGP-G2 by Cyclophosphamide

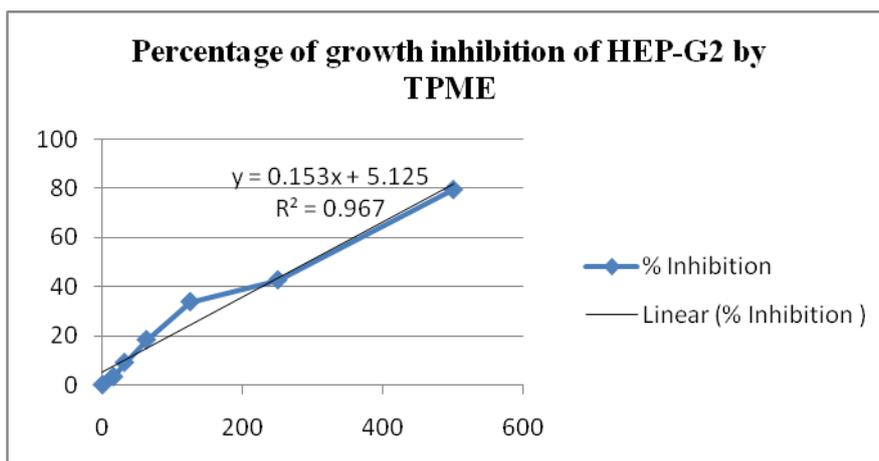


Figure No.6: The percentage inhibition of growth of HEGP-G2 by TPME.

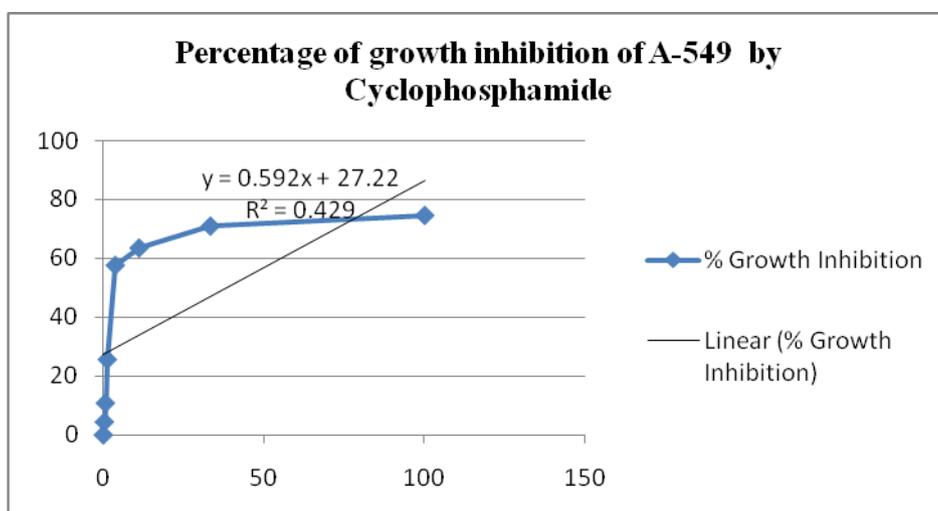


Figure No.7: The percentage inhibition of growth of A-549 by Cyclophosphamide

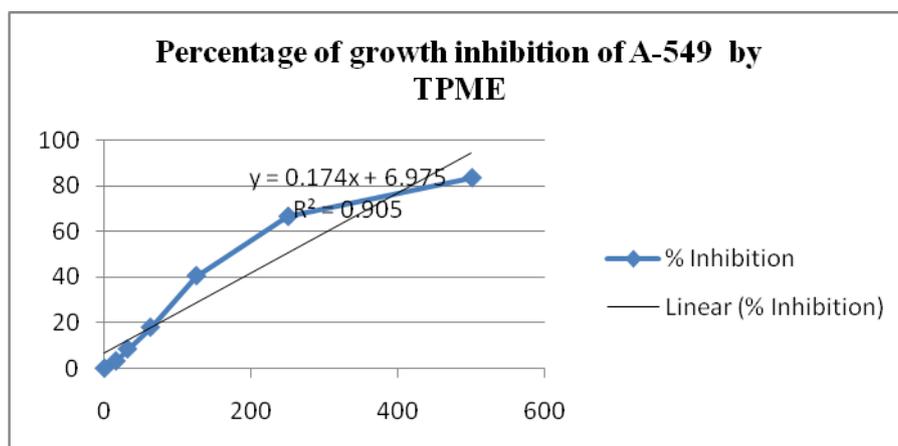


Figure No.8: The percentage inhibition of growth of A-549 by TPME.

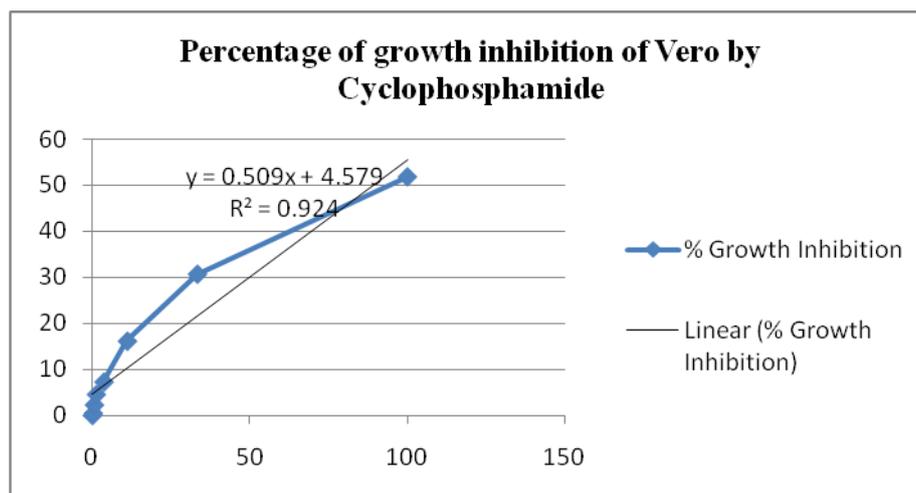


Figure No.9: The percentage inhibition of growth of Vero by Cyclophosphamide

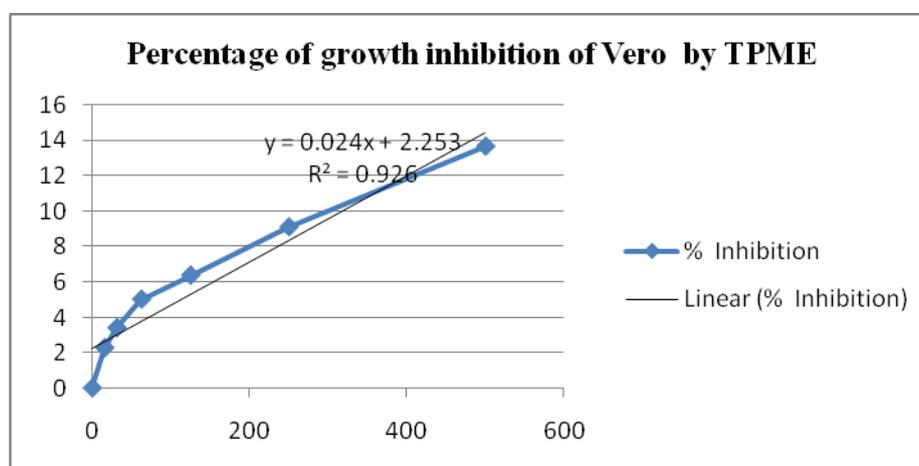


Figure No.10: The percentage inhibition of growth of Vero by TPME.

**3.3.5 MTT assay against Normal human cells (Vero)** In present research work the methanol extract of *Tephrosia pumila* have not shown significant cytotoxicity against normal cells. The  $IC_{50}$  value was more than  $1000\mu\text{g/ml}$  (Figure No.9, Figure No.10 and Table No.2). Human breast cancer cell are estrogen receptor (ER)-dependent and carries the wild type tumour suppressor p53 gene [37]. The Tamoxifen is an estrogen receptor antagonist used to treat the breast cancer was used in this study as a reference standard drug. The study revealed that the methanol extract prepared from the *Tephrosia pumila* obtained was effective in attenuating the viable tumor cell count in dose dependent manner and shown significant  $IC_{50}$  value which was comparable to results of standard tamoxifen.

MTT assay was performed to determine in-vitro anticancer potentials of methanol extract against colon, hepatic and lung alveolar cancer cells using Cyclophosphamide as reference standard. We found that the TPME significantly caused cytotoxicity against all the three cancer cell lines probably by inducing apoptosis. The  $IC_{50}$  values of TPME against all three, i.e, HCT-116, HEP-G2 and A-549 were significant and results comparable to standard. But in MTT assay for the methanol extract against human normal cells, the treatment with TPME could not show significant cytotoxicity as the  $IC_{50}$  value is more than  $500\mu\text{g/ml}$ . This indicates the advantage of the extract compared to presently available anticancer drugs which possess serious adverse effects.

According to rule if the crude extract is showing IC<sub>50</sub> value less than 1mg/mL (1000µg/mL) against MTT assay, then it can be concluding that the plant extract possess significant cytotoxic property [32,33]. In the present study, methanol extract has shown IC<sub>50</sub> values against all the cancer cell lines below 500µg/mL and hence considered as significant values though they are many times more than synthetic standard drugs Tamoxifen and Cyclophosphamide.

The *Tephrosia pumila* was essential component of Ayurveda a traditional medicinal system of medicine due to presence of various phyto-constituents for the treatment of various health complications such as diabetes mellitus, ulcers, liver diseases, urinary disorders and cancers [17,18]. In the present study the methanol extract was proven for its effective anti-oxidant potentials which is the important mechanism required for the anticancer activity [38,39, 40]. The methanol extract also shows the significant cytotoxicity against various cancer cells while normal cells were not affected by the extract. But further detailed study is necessary to correlate the anti-oxidant and cytotoxic effects of the extract.

#### Conflict of interest

All authors are hereby declaring that there is no conflict of interest with respect to manuscript.

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