



## **Extracts from medicinal plants inhibit cancer cell proliferation, induce apoptosis in ovary, lung and neuronal cancer cell lines**

Wafa Ghali, David Vaudry, Thierry Jouenne, Mohamed Nejib Marzouki

### **► To cite this version:**

Wafa Ghali, David Vaudry, Thierry Jouenne, Mohamed Nejib Marzouki. Extracts from medicinal plants inhibit cancer cell proliferation, induce apoptosis in ovary, lung and neuronal cancer cell lines. *Cancer & Metabolism*, 2014, 2 (Suppl 1), pp.P21. inserm-00997566

**HAL Id: inserm-00997566**

**<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00997566>**

Submitted on 28 May 2014

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

# Extracts from medicinal plants inhibit cancer cell proliferation, induce apoptosis in ovary, lung and neuronal cancer cell lines

Wafa Ghali<sup>1\*</sup>, David Vaudry<sup>2</sup>, Thierry Jouenne<sup>3</sup>, Mohamed Nejib Marzouki<sup>1</sup>

From Metabolism, Diet and Disease 2014: Cancer and metabolism  
Washington DC, USA. 28-30 May 2014

## Background

For thousands of years natural products, especially plants and vegetables, have been used to fight against various diseases such as cancer, microbial infections and even neurodegenerative diseases. It has been shown that consumption of plants and vegetables have a direct influence on the proliferation, angiogenesis, metastasis of cancer cells.

## Materials and methods

Our work aimed to evaluate the antioxidant activity, protective properties and anti-proliferative capacity of *Lycium europaeum* and *Jatropha podagrica* extracts on the proliferation and evolution of A547 (ovarian cancer cell line), OVCAR-3 (human ovary adenocarcinoma cell line), A549 (Human lung adenocarcinoma cell line) and PC12 (rat adrenal medulla Pheochromocytoma cells). The cytotoxicity of the studied extracts was also evaluated on cerebellar granule cells. Cell viability was monitored using thiazolyl blue tetrazolium bromide (MTT) reduction assay. Induction of apoptosis in treated cells was measured through caspases 3/7 activity. Cytoprotective properties of the extracts were assessed by monitoring the effect of induced-oxidative stress damages on cellular macromolecules. Free radical scavenging capacity was investigated by different methods such as DPPH and reducing power.

## Results

Extracts were found to contain components that inhibit cell proliferation and display cytotoxic activity on cancer cells but not on normal cells. The cytotoxicity of the studied

extracts was also evaluated on young cerebellar granule cells and found to be non-significant. The anti-proliferative activity appeared to be mediated by apoptotic mechanisms, as suggested by activation of caspases 3/7 following cell exposure to the extracts. *Lycium*, as well as *Jatropha* extracts, seemed to be able to initiate cellular pathways that led to apoptosis when added to tumoral cells but did not show a significant cytotoxicity in contact with normal cells. Results also showed that the extracts protected lipids, proteins and DNA against oxidative stress damages induced by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> via scavenging ROS. The antioxidant capacity of the studied plant extracts was correlated with the anti-proliferative activity.

## Conclusion

The present data demonstrate that *Lycium europaeum* and *Jatropha podagrica* may inhibit the proliferation of cancer cells and induce apoptosis and could provide protection from oxidative stress diseases thanks to their high antioxidant molecules content.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Tunisian Ministry of High Education and Scientific Research, INSERM and Rouen University. We thank all the team of the U INSERM 982 "Différenciation & Communication Neuronale & Neuroendocrine" laboratory and the team at the PISSARO proteomic facility (IRIB) for all their help.

## Authors' details

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Protein Engineering and Active Biomolecules, National Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology, University of Carthage, Centre Urbain Nord, Tunis, Tunisia. <sup>2</sup>INSERM U982, Différenciation & Communication Neuronale & Neuroendocrine, Laboratory, URouen, IRIB, Mont-Saint-Aignan, France. <sup>3</sup>CNRS UMR 6270, Polymères, Biopolymères, Surfaces Laboratory, PISSARO proteomic facility, URouen, Mont-Saint-Aignan, France.

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Protein Engineering and Active Biomolecules, National Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology, University of Carthage, Centre Urbain Nord, Tunis, Tunisia

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Published: 28 May 2014

doi:10.1186/2049-3002-2-S1-P21

**Cite this article as:** Ghali *et al.*: Extracts from medicinal plants inhibit cancer cell proliferation, induce apoptosis in ovary, lung and neuronal cancer cell lines. *Cancer & Metabolism* 2014 **2**(Suppl 1):P21.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central  
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
[www.biomedcentral.com/submit](http://www.biomedcentral.com/submit)

