Evaluating the Effect of Oral Administration of Artemisia herbaalba Extract Compared to Artesunate on the Mortality Rate of Ehrlich Solid Carcinoma Bearing Mice

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Abstract: Increasing the cancer incidence in the last years, increasing the need for developing new cancer therapy with no toxic effects on human health. Therefore, this study was undertaken to evaluate the effect of Artemisia herbaalba extract on the mortality rate of mice bearing solid tumor. Oral administration of Artemisia herba alba extract or Artesunate at the dose level 300 mg/kg decreased the % mortality to 0% and 30% compared with control values 10% and 77% after five and ten days, of their administration respectively. This effect was better than Cisplatin that reduced mortality rate to only 60% after ten days of its administration. Conclusion: Artemisia herbaalba exhibited promising antitumor efficacy with less toxic effects compared with cisplatin.

Keywords: Artemisia herbaalba; mortality, cancer and mice

1. Introduction

Cancer is a diseases characterized byuncontrolled growth of cells that caninvade and spread to other parts of the body and/or other organs. It affects people of all ages and sex; increases with age and can affect almost any part of the body. (American Cancer Society, 2007; World Health Organization, 2017). There are several ways for cancer treatment. However, many side effects resulting from cancer treatment with surgery, radiotherapy, hormonal therapy and even chemotherapy that threaten human life (Gibson and Keefe, 2006; Cramp and Byron-Daniel, 2012; Shaikh and Shih, 2012).

As a result scientists focused in their research on finding new cancer therapy safer to human than the ordinary used cancer therapies. Several natural products and their derivatives exhibited potential anticancer efficacy with no toxic effects on human health, thus there is increasing interest on using natural products to treat cancer (Greenwell and Rahman, 2015).

Artemisia Herba Alba is one of the natural products that heavily used in folk medicine for the treatment of several diseases including hair loss, diabetes, fever, vomiting, diarrhea, gastrointestinal tract disturbances, bronchitis, and muscular pains (Iriadam et al. 2006; Tahraoui et al.; 2007; Boudjelal et al., 2013). Further more, it has exhibited strong antifungal, antibacterial and vasorelaxant effects as a result of its chemical constituents (Kim et al. 2004; Abou El-Hamd et al. 2010; Skiker et al. 2010). Therefore, this study was designed to estimate the effect of Artemisia Herba Alba extract on the survival of Ehrlich Solid Carcinoma bearing mice.

2. Materials and methods

Chemicals
Artemisia herbaalba dried plant was purchased from the local market, Cairo, Egypt. Soaked200 gm of dried Artemisia70% ethanol with agitation for 2 days at room temperature, then filtered the mixture to discard any solid material concentrated the filtrate in a water path at 70°C. Cool down the crude extract, collected and saved for later treatment at –4°C temp.

Animals
In our study female BALB/c mice were used and purchased from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) animal house Unit. They were left one week for adaptation under standard dark/light cycle and supplied normal diets and water ad libitum. All experimentations carried out in the present study were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at Faculty of Science, Cairo University (CU-IACUC) Egypt with approval number CUIS/11/16.

Ehrlich Solid Carcinoma induction and experimental design
To induce solid tumor, forty female mice were injected intramuscularly with 2.5×10⁶ viable Ehrlich Ascites Carcinoma (EAC) cells obtained from the NCI (Cairo, Egypt) (Perry and Michael, 2008). As the tumor formed, mice were divided randomly into four groups: control group (administered deionized water, cisplatin group (injected intraperitoneally with 5 mg/kg of cisplatin), Artesunate group (orally administered 300 mg/kg. b.w of the semisynthetic drug Atrasunate) and Artemisia herbaalba group (orally administered 300 um/kg b.w of the Artemisia herba-alba crude extract daily). Mice were administered the tested substances for ten consecutive days.
Mortality rate
To determine the effect of Artemisaherba alba extract and Artesunate on the mortality of mice bearing solid tumor, mice were noticed and recorded the number of dead mice (mortality) after 5 and 10 days of the first administration of cisplatin, Artesunate or Artemisia herba alba extract. Results were expressed as mortality percentage.

3. Results

Effect of Artesunate on mice Mortality
Oral administration of Artesunate resulted in a significant reduction in the mortality rate of mice bearing solid tumor as shown from decreasing the mortality percentage from 10% in control group to 30% in Artemis herba alba group after 5 and 10 days, respectively, of Artemisia herba alba oral administration. On the other hand, cisplatin treatment decreased the percentage of mortality to 60% (Fig. 1).

Effect of Artemisia herba alba on mice Mortality
As shown in Fig. 1 oral administration of Artemisia herba alba at the dose level of 300 mg/kg caused significant reduction in the mortality rate of mice bearing solid tumor as shown from decreasing the mortality percentage from 10% in control group to 0% in Artemis herba alba group after 5 days of its oral administration and from 77% in control group to 30% in Artemis herba alba group after 10 days of Artesunate oral administration better than Cisplatin that reduced mortality to 60% (Fig. 1).

4. Discussion

Artemisia herba alba has exhibited potential anticancer effects against human laryngeal carcinoma, human colon cancer cell, bladder carcinoma and myelogenous leukemia with no evidence of toxicity to the normal human cell line (Lupidi et al., 2011; Daradka and Alshibly, 2012; Khlifi et al. 2013). Likewise, our finding of significant reduction in the mortality rate of mice bearing solid tumor after oral administration of Artemisia herba alba evidenced its safety in vivo.

In conclusion, Artemisia herba alba extract is a potent safe antitumor agent as revealed by decreasing the mortality rate of mice bearing solid tumor.

References


