



In-vitro Cytotoxic Activity of Oleanolic & Cincholic acids isolated from *Lotus glaber-mill herb* (Family, Fabaceae)

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Abstract: In the current study, antiproliferative effects of 3- β -hydroxyl-Olean-12-en-28-oic acid (**Oleanolic acid**; **OA**) & 3- β -hydroxyolean-12-en-27,28-dioic acid (**Cincholic acid**; **CA**); triterpene saponin isolated from the ethyl-acetate fraction of *Lotus glaber-mill* herb were evaluated against three human cancer cell lines, the liver cancer cell line (HepG-2), the colon cancer cell line (HCT-116), & the breast cancer cell line (MCF-7). The structures of isolated phytoconstituents were identified by careful analysis of 1D NMR spectra and negative ESI-MS data. **Oleanolic acid** & **Cincholic acid** displayed cytotoxic activities against the tested cell lines. **Oleanolic acid** has lower IC₅₀ than **Cincholic acid** for both MCF-7 & HCT-116 at 27.99 & 18.66 μ g/ml respectively. While **Cincholic acid** has a lower IC₅₀ in HEPG-2 than **Oleanolic acid** at 22.81 μ g/ml. Further investigations have shown that **Oleanolic acid** & **Cincholic acid**- induce apoptosis and cause cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase.

Keywords: Cincholic; Oleanolic; saponin; Antiproliferative; HEPG-2.

1. INTRODUCTION

The naturally occurring modified triterpenes in plants have a large diversity of chemical structures and biological functions. Especially, oleanane-, lupane-, and ursane-type triterpenes have cytotoxic effects on various cancer cell lines and are considered anti-cancer agents^{1,2}. Their cytotoxicity is affected by the type of basic backbone and the number and position of derivatives, such as alkyl, hydroxyl, carboxyl, and amino acids^{3,4}. β -amyrin, the major group of the triterpenoid saponin is usually simple alcohol and acids. **Cincholic acid (CA)** and **oleanolic acid (OA)**, are examples of β -amyrin group triterpenoid aglycones⁵. Oleanolic acid (**OA**) is a saponin that is common in the form of a free acid or saponin glycosides found in medicinal herbs and is distributed widely in plants all over the world⁶. In recent years, it has been found that oleanolic acid has marked anti-tumor effects, the literature survey reveals that oleanolic acid could be a highly potent compound that shows a cytotoxic activities⁷.

The cytotoxicity test is one of the most important m

asures of the in-vitro biological assessment framework for the observation of cell growth, reproduction, and morphological effects by chemical and the advancement of cell biology; experimental methods for the assessment of cytotoxicity are also being continuously established and improved⁸.

CA structurally related to OA, the Me-27 at OA is a carboxylic group in CA, both compounds isolated from the ethyl-acetate fraction of *Lotus glaber-mill* herb and the aim of the current study is to evaluate the anti-proliferated effect of CA in comparison with OA on different human cancer cell lines.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Plant material

The herb *Lotus glaber-mill* (2.5 kg) was collected from the entrance of Cairo-Suez road, Egypt, in April 2017. The plants were authenticated by Prof. Dr. Abd El Halim Abd El Motjale, Chief Researches and Head of Flora & Phytotaxonomy Researches Department, Agriculture Museum. A

voucher specimen (No. 3346) of the plant was deposited in the herbarium of Flora & Phytotaxonomy Researches Department, Agriculture Museum, Dokki, Giza, Egypt.

2.2. Extraction and Isolation

Air-dried herb (2.5Kg) was extracted three times with 70% aqueous methanol (4L) at room temperature (25±2 °C), the extract was concentrated via a rotatory evaporator (Buchi Co., Switzerland) till dryness to afford 250g total extract.

It was then defatted with 2L petroleum ether (60-80°C) to afford petroleum ether extract (30g). The defatted extract (200g) was subjected to fractionation with 2L ethyl-acetate and 2L n-butanol to afford ethyl-acetate fraction (40g) and butanol fraction (70g). the ethyl acetate fraction (40g) was subjected to silica gel (Sigma Aldrich, USA) column chromatography (CC) (5cm X 120 cm, flow rate 1.5 ml/min) eluted by methylene chloride/methanol mixtures of increasing polarities by the addition of methanol in 10% increments till 100% methanol. By using thin layer chromatogram (TLC) (aluminum-coated silica gel 60 F₂₅₄, Germany) using methylene chloride /methanol/water (80:20:2, v/v/v) as a mobile phase, UV-light and 15-20% v/v ethanol/sulfuric spray reagent for spots location, then similar fractions were collected to obtain three main fractions. The second collective fraction was subjected to successive normal silica G column chromatography using the different solvent systems; ethyl acetate: methanol 7:3 v/v and methylene chloride: methanol 8:2 v/v to give OA and CA.

2.3. In vitro cytotoxic activity

The tested compounds were evaluated for their cytotoxic activity via using SRB assay against three human tumor cell lines; the liver cancer cell line (HepG-2), the colon cancer cell line (HCT-116), and the breast cancer cell line (MCF-7) according to standard reported procedure ⁹.

2.4. Cell cycle analysis and apoptosis

On HepG-2 cancer cell, cell cycle arrest and apoptosis which was performed by Annexin V-FITC and propidium iodide (PI) double staining assay ¹⁰ then analyzed by the flow cytometer. ¹¹

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Identification of the isolated compounds

OA & CA were off-white amorphous powder, gave pink color on TLC (15% ethanol/H₂SO₄ at 120°C), positive Liebermann-Burchard, and anisaldehyde test, and negative Molish's test. Negative-ESI-mass; showed [M-H]⁻ at m/z 455 and m/z 485 in agreement with molecular formula C₃₀H₄₈O₃ for OA and the molecular formula C₃₀H₄₆O₅ for CA respectively. ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-d₆) and ¹³C NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d₆) were illustrated in (table 1).

Oleanolic acid (OA); sapogenin OA Showed in negative ESI- Mass spectrum, the molecular ion peak at m/z 455 in agreement with the molecular formula C₃₀H₄₈O₃. The base peak appeared at m/z 248, characteristic for pentacyclic triterpene of β-amyryn series with a 12–13 double bonds.

Table (1) The ¹H (400MHz, DMSO-d₆), and ¹³C NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d₆) chemical shifts δ /ppm of oleanolic acid and cincholic acid.

Position	OA		CA	
	δ _{13C}	δ _{1H}	δ _{13C}	δ _{1H}
1	38.8		39.3	
2	27.4		27.3	
3	77.3	3.00 (brd)	77.3	3.01(brd)
4	39.4		40.2	
5	55.3		55.2	
6	18.5		18.4	
7	33.3		37.0	
8	39.9		41.2	
9	47.6		47.5	
10	37.1		38.8	
11	23.8		23.8	
12	121.9	5.17 (brs)	121.9	5.16 (brs)
13	144.3		144.2	
14	41.3		55.8	
15	27.7		27.6	
16	23.4		27.3	
17	46.2		47.0	
18	41.8		45.9	
19	45.9		46.0	
20	30.9		30.8	
21	33.3		33.7	
22	32.9		32.5	
23	28.7	α 1.10 (s)	28.6	α 1.10(s)
24	15.6	β 0.90 (s)	15.5	β 0.93 (s)
25	16.5	β 0.65 (s)	16.4	β 0.68 (s)
26	17.3	β 0.88 (s)	17.2	β 0.88 (s)
27	26.1	α 1.25(s)	177.6	-
28	179.1	-	179.0	-
29	33.3	α 0.73(s)	33.7	α 0.72 (s)
30	23.8	β 0.90(s)	26.0	β 0.90 (s)

s: singlet, brs: broad singlet and brd: broad doublet

The resonances due to seven sp³ methyl carbons at δ 28.7, 15.6, 16.5, 17.3, 26.1, 33.3, 23.8, assigned for C 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 respectively. Two sp² carbons at δ 121.9 and 144.3 in the ¹³C NMR

spectrum of OA, coupled with the corresponding information from the ¹H NMR spectrum seven, 3H each of seven methyls at 1.10 (α, S), 0.90 (β, S), 0.69 (β, S), 0.88 (β, S), 1.25 (α, S), 0.73 (α, S) and 0.90 (β, S), assigned for H-23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30 respectively. and a broad singlet at δ 5.17 of H-12 confirmed the aglycone moiety as 3-hydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid. C-3 at δ 77.32 and C-28 at δ 179.07 were characteristic of aglycone with 3 β -hydroxyl, where H-3 was observed as a broad singlet at δ 3.00. The assignment of all other ¹³C resonances was proved by their comparison with reported data in the literature¹². Hence, it was identified as 3 β -hydroxyl- Olean - 12 - en - 28 - oic acid (**Figure 1**).

Cincholic acid (CA); negative ESI Mass spectrum showed the molecular ion peak [M-H]⁻ at m/z 486 in agreement with the molecular formula C₃₀H₄₆O₅. ¹H-NMR showed a characteristic brs, 1H resonance at δ 5.16 assigned for H-12 olefinic proton and six singlets, 3H each of six methyls at 1.10 (α, S) and 0.90 (β, S), 0.68 (β, S), 0.88 (β, S), 0.72 (α, S), 0.90 (β, S) assigned for H-23, 24, 25, 26, 29 and 30 respectively. ¹³C-NMR showed, carbon resonances due to six sp³ methyl carbons resonances at 28.6, 15.5, 16.4, 17.2, 33.7 & 26.0 assigned for C-23, 24, 25, 26, 29 & 30 respectively, at δ 121.9 and 144.2 of two sp² olefinic carbons assigned for C-12 and 13 respectively, at δ 77.3 assignable for hydroxylated C3 and finely two carbon resonance at 177.6 and 179.0 characteristic for two carboxylic groups assigned for C-27 and 28 respectively and confirmed by the downfield shift of C14 and 17 at δ 55.8 & 47.0 respectively. In comparison with reported previous data of 3 β-OH β-amyirin¹³. All the previous data compared with cincholic acid¹⁴, Therefore CA was identified as 3-β-hydroxyolean - 12-en-27, 28 dioic acid (**Figure 1**).

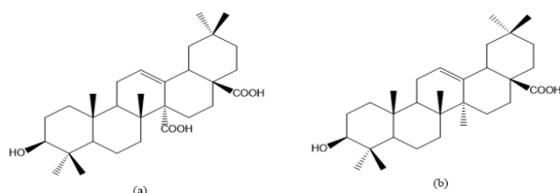


Figure (1): Chemical structure of cincholic acid¹⁵ (a) and oleanolic acid¹⁶ (b).

3.2. Biology

3.2.1. In vitro cytotoxicity

Cytotoxicity evaluations of both (OA & CA) were performed against three cell lines, MCF-7, HepG-2, and HCT-116 (**Table 2**). These findings were expressed as values of IC₅₀ and described in

(**Table 2**). The given information indicated that most of the tested compounds had cytotoxic activity against the three cell lines. However, OA was more cytotoxic than CA against MCF-7 & HCT-116, while CA was more cytotoxic than OA against HEPG-2.

3.2.2. Cell cycle analysis

On HepG-2 cancer cells, cell cycle arrest was performed. The results obtained showed a significant increase in the number of cells within the G₂-M phase and a decrease in the number of cells within the G₀-G₁ and S phase, whereas the number of cells within the Pre-G₁ phase increase as shown in (**Table 3 and Figure 2**). The findings of the Pre-G₁ and G₂-M phases revealed that OA and CA components induced apoptosis and arrested the cell cycle.

Table (2): In-vitro cytotoxic activity of phytoconstituents oleanolic acid (OA) and cincholic acid (CA) on the tested human cell lines HEPG-2, MCF-7 and HCT-116.

Compounds	IC ₅₀ μM/mL		
	HEPG-2	MCF-7	HCT-116
OA	34.21 ± 1.75	27.99 ± 1.58	18.66 ± 0.89
CA	22.81 ± 1.05	30.34 ± 1.83	25.67 ± 1.25

Table (3): Effect of cincholic acid (CA) and oleanolic acid (OA) on cell cycle of HepG-2 cell line.

Compounds	%G ₀ -G ₁	%S	%G ₂ -M	%Pre-G ₁	Comment
	CA/ HepG-2	42.27	20.19	37.54	
OA/ HepG-2	45.36	21.68	32.96	13.77	Cell growth arrest@G ₂ /M
Cont. HepG-2	55.17	29.41	15.42	1.94	

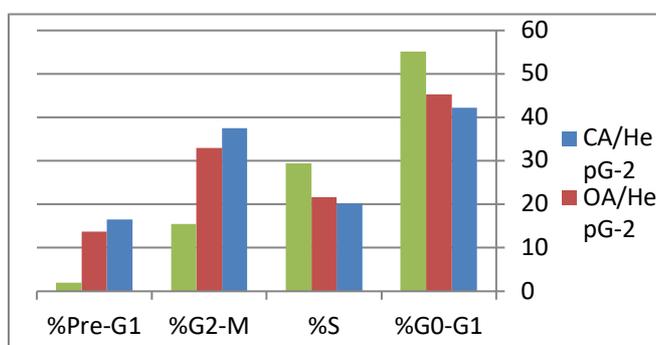


Figure (2): Cell cycle analysis and apoptosis effect of cincholic acid and oleanolic acid on HepG-2.

3.2.3. Annexin V-FITC

The tested components **CA** and **OA** were evaluated against HepG-2 cells for their apoptotic effect (**Table 4 and Figure 3**). The findings showed an increase in the ratio of early apoptosis from 0.16% to 4.65% and 6.64, and an increase in the ratio of late apoptosis from 0.27% to 6.52% and 7.64, respectively. Such data indicated that the tested components had been positive apoptotic effects.

Table (4): Effect of compounds cincholic acid (**CA**) and oleanolic acid (**OA**) on the percentage of annexin VFITC-positive staining in HepG-2 cells.

	APOPTOSIS			NECROSIS
	Total	Early	Late	
CA/ HEPG-2	16.53	6.64	7.64	2.25
OA/ HEPG-2	13.77	4.65	6.52	2.6
HEPG-2	1.94	0.16	0.27	1.51

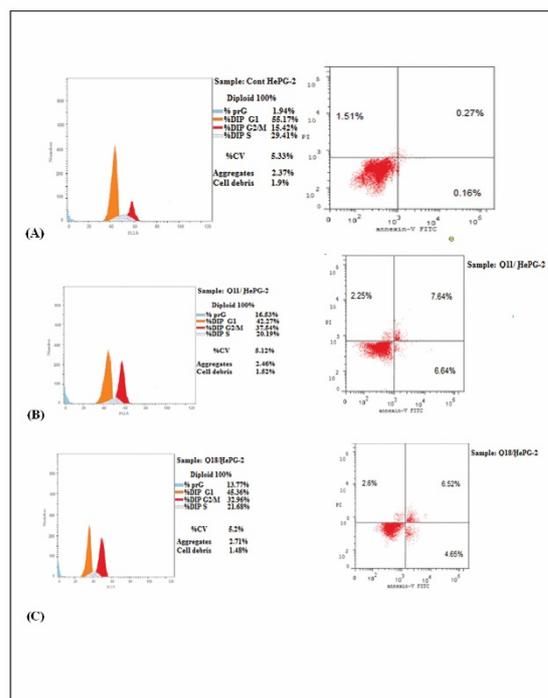


Figure (3): Cell cycle analysis (A) control HEPG-2, (B) cincholic acid, and (C) oleanolic acid by flow cytometry using PI staining.

4. CONCLUSION

In this survey we concluded; OA & CA as a natural apoptotic agent isolated for the first time from the herb of *Lotus glaber mill* by chromatographic technique. Against the three tested cell lines, they exhibit anticancer activity. We found that they induce cell cycle arrest at the G2/M period

when examined for their effect on the cell cycle HepG-2, the current plant considered as a source of **OA & CA**, and recommend for a further clinical trial to be used as phytotherapy for a patient suffering from cancer.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Ethics statement: NA

Author contribution

AS performed the extraction, participated in chromatographic separation of isolated compounds and wrote the paper. MAM revised the paper and conceived the study. ABM shared in the biological study. HSM participated in the structural elucidation of isolated compounds, wrote, and revised the paper and conceived the project.

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