

**IMMUNOMODULATORY AND ANTI-METASTATIC
ACTIVITIES OF SELECTED ZINGIBERACEAE SPECIES**

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KUALA LUMPUR**

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ABSTRACT

The use of *Zingiberaceae* rhizomes as herbal medicine has been practised since historical time. There have been many researches on the anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative, and anti-mutagenic properties on *Zingiberaceae*. However, scientific knowledge of *Zingiberaceae* plants in immunomodulatory and anti-metastatic aspects are quite limited. Therefore, the present study was conducted to evaluate the immunomodulatory and anti-metastatic activities of ten selected *Zingiberaceae* species commonly consumed in Malaysia, namely *Alpinia galanga*, *Boesenbergia rotunda*, *Curcuma aeruginosa*, *Curcuma domestica*, *Curcuma mangga*, *Curcuma xanthorrhiza*, *Kaempferia galanga*, *Zingiber montanum*, *Zingiber officinale*, and *Zingiber zerumbet*. Each of the rhizomes was extracted with petroleum ether, chloroform and methanol and a total of 30 extracts were subjected for *in vitro* screening tests. The immunomodulatory activities of the extracts were examined using nitric oxide (NO) assay to determine their potentials in inhibiting NO generation in activated macrophage cells, RAW 264.7. In the anti-metastatic aspect, their anti-proliferative and anti-migration potentials against highly metastatic hormone-independent human breast cancer cells, MDA-MB-231 were evaluated using conventional [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide] (MTT) assays and scratch wound assay. Besides that, in order to select the least toxic extract among the active ones, the potential toxicity of the extracts was determined using the Selectivity Index (SX). This was the first report demonstrating that varieties of local *Zingiberaceae* species are potent inhibitor of NO generation in activated macrophages, and also act as potent agents in anti-proliferative and anti-migration of highly metastatic human breast cancer cells, MDA-MB-231. The best activity was demonstrated by the chloroform extract of *Alpinia galanga*, chloroform extract of *Curcuma domestica*, and petroleum ether extract *Zingiber zerumbet*.

The present finding strongly suggests the potential of selected Zingiberaceae in a bioassay guided anti-cancer drug development programme.

ABSTRAK

Rizom *Zingiberaceae* telah digunakan sebagai ubat herba sejak sekian lama. Terdapat banyak kajian tentang ciri aspek anti-inflamasi, anti-oksidatif, dan anti-mutagenik rizom *Zingiberaceae*. Namun, pengetahuan saintifik berkaitan dengan aspek immunomodulator dan anti-metastasis spesies *Zingiberaceae* adalah terhad. Oleh itu, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengkaji kesan immunomodulator dan anti-metastasis ke atas sepuluh *Zingiberaceae* spesies yang biasanya dimakan oleh penduduk tempatan di Malaysia, iaitu *Alpinia galanga*, *Boesenbergia rotunda*, *Curcuma aeruginosa*, *Curcuma domestica*, *Curcuma xanthorrhiza*, *Kaempferia galanga*, *Zingiber montanum*, *Zingiber officinale*, dan *Zingiber zerumbet*. Rizom daripada setiap spesies diekstrak dengan menggunakan petroleum eter, kloroform, dan methanol untuk menghasilkan 30 ekstrak yang dikaji secara *in vitro*. Aktiviti immunomodulator ekstrak dikaji dengan menggunakan esei nitrik oksida (NO) dan untuk menentukan potensi setiap ekstrak untuk mengurangkan penghasilan NO dalam sel makrofaj. Bagi aspek anti-metastasis, kesan anti-proliferasi dan anti-migrasi terhadap sel kanser buah dada, MDA-MB-231 dikaji dengan menggunakan esei 'MTT' dan esei 'scratch wound'. Selain itu, 'Selectivity Index' (SX) telah digunakan untuk memilih ekstrak yang paling tidak toksik daripada ekstrak yang paling aktif. Ini adalah laporan pertama yang menunjukkan pelbagai jenis *Zingiberaceae* spesies tempatan berpotensi sebagai immunomodulator untuk mengurangkan penghasilan NO generasi dalam sel makrofaj, dan juga bertindak sebagai agen anti-proliferasi dan anti-migrasi terhadap sel MDA-MB-231. Ekstrak kloroform *Alpinia galanga*, *Curcuma domestica*, dan ekstrak petroleum eter *Zingiber zerumbet* menunjukkan aktiviti yang terbaik. Kajian ini mencerminkan potensi *Zingiberaceae* spesies terpilih untuk kajian lanjut dalam pembangunan ubat anti-kanser.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| °C | degrees Celsius |
| % | percentage |
| [] | concentration |
| < | less than |
| > | more than |
| ≤ | less than or equal to |
| ≥ | more than or equal to |
| µg/mL | microgram per millimetre |
| µm | micrometre |
| µL | micro litre |
| µM | micromole |
| cm | centimetre |
| g | gram |
| g/L | gram per litre |
| h | hour |
| mg | milligram |
| mg/mL | milligram per millilitre |
| min | minute |
| mm | millimetre |
| mm/h | millimetre per hour |
| mL | millimetre |
| nm | nanometre |
| M | mole |
| rpm | revolutions per minute |
| <i>et al.</i> | et alia (and other) |
| i. e. | id est (that is) |
| L | litre |
| <i>P</i> | probability |
| (PG)E ₂ | prostaglandin |
| [NF]-κB | nuclear factor |
| L-NAME | N ^G -nitro-L-arginine methyl ester |
| L-NIO | N-iminoethyl-L-ornithine |
| L-NNA | N ^G -nitro-L-arginine |
| cNOS | constitutive nitric oxide synthase |
| dH ₂ O | distilled water |
| eNOS | endothelial nitric oxide synthase |
| iNOS | inducible nitric oxide synthase |
| nNOS | neuronal nitric oxide synthase |
| ABS | absorbance |
| ANOVA | analysis of variance |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| ATCC | American Type Culture Collection |
| CD | costimulatory molecule |
| CO ₂ | carbon dioxide |
| COX | cyclooxygenase |
| CI | Cytotoxicity Index |
| DMEM | Dulbeccos's Modified Eagle's Medium |
| DMSO | dimethyl sulphoxide |
| ECM | extracellular matrices |
| EMT | epithelial mesenchymal transition |
| Eq. | equation |
| FBS | foetal bovine serum |
| FDA | Food and Drug Administration |
| H ₂ PO ₄ | phosphoric acid |
| H ₂ SO ₄ | sulphuric acid |
| HCl | hydrochloric acid |
| HOAc | acetic acid |
| IKK | IκB-β kinase |
| IC ₅₀ | cytostatic concentrations |
| IFN-γ | interferon-gama |
| IL | interleukin |
| IR | inhibitory rate |
| KH ₂ PO ₄ | potassium dihydrogen phosphate |
| KI | potassium iodide |
| LN ₂ | liquid nitrogen |
| LPS | lipopolysaccharide |
| MAPK | mitogen-activated protein kinase |
| MC _A | absolute migration capability |
| MCP | monocyte chemoattractant protein |
| MDA-MB-231 | human breast cancer cell |
| MEM | minimum Essential Medium Eagle |
| MMP | matrix metalloproteinase |
| MRC-5 | human lung fibroblast cell |
| MTT | 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide |
| Na ₂ HPO ₄ | sodium hydrogen phosphate |
| NaCl | sodium chloride |
| NaHCO ₃ | sodium bicarbonate |
| NaNO ₂ | sodium nitrite |
| NaOH | sodium hydroxide |
| NADPH | nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate-oxidase |
| NO | nitric oxide |

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| NO ₂ ⁻ | nitrite |
| NOS | nitric oxide synthase |
| NK | natural killer |
| O ₂ ⁻ | superoxide anion |
| OD ₅₄₀ | optical density at 540 nm |
| ONOO ⁻ | peroxynitrite |
| PBS | phosphate buffer saline |
| R _f | retardation factor |
| RAW 264.7 | murine macrophages cell |
| RNS | reactive nitrogen species |
| ROS | reactive oxygen species |
| S.E.M | standard error of mean |
| SPSS 16.0 | Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Version 16.0 |
| TJ | tight junction |
| TLC | thin-layer chromatography |
| TLR | toll-like receptor |
| TNF-α | tumour necrosis factor-alpha |
| UV | ultraviolet |