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## IN-VITRO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY AND PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF *BACOPA MONNIERI* (L.) WETTST.

A. Patil<sup>\* 1</sup>, K. Vadera<sup>1</sup>, D. Patil<sup>1</sup>, A. Phatak<sup>1</sup>, A. Juvekar<sup>2</sup> and N. Chandra<sup>1</sup>

Department of Botany<sup>1</sup>, Herbal Sciences, Birla College, Kalyan - 421304, Maharashtra, India.  
ACTREC, TMC Kharghar<sup>2</sup>, Navi Mumbai - 410210, Maharashtra, India.

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### Correspondence to Author:

**Dr. Avinash Patil**

Vice Principal, Associate Professor,  
Department of Botany, Herbal  
Sciences, Birla College, Kalyan -  
421304, Maharashtra, India.

### E-mail:

dravinashpatil@rediffmail.com

**ABSTRACT:** Plants have played a significant role in the treatment of cancer and infectious diseases for the last many decades. Natural products have been rediscovered as important tools for drug development despite advances in combinatorial chemistry. *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. (Scrophulariaceae) is a herbaceous plant traditionally used from time immemorial in Ayurvedic and folklore medicines. The various ethnomedicinal uses mentioned are antitumor, against anxiety and depression, epilepsy, against bronchitis and asthma, gastrointestinal disorders, cardiovascular effects, hypothyroidism, anticonvulsant, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidative activity, antipyretic and antistress. Preliminary phytochemical analysis was carried out using different extracts. Sulforhodamine B (SRB) assay was done for *in-vitro* anticancer activity. The preliminary phytochemical studies of *B. monnieri* whole plant showed that it possesses tannins, alkaloids, steroids, saponins, glycosides, flavonoids, resins, amino acids, carbohydrates, fats, and fixed oils, proteins and starch. The *in-vitro* anticancer activity was performed against various Human Cancer Cell Lines namely Cervix (ME180, SiHa), Leukemia (HL60, K562), Ovarian (A2780, Ovkar-3), Breast (MCF-7, MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-435, MDA-MB-231, ZR-75-1, BT-474), Prostate (PC3, DU145), Colon (HT29, Colo205), Lung (A549), Hepatoma (HEPG2) and Oral (AW13516). Out of the various extracts and cell lines used for studying anticancer activity, the ethanolic extract of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. was active on Human Breast Cancer Cell Line (MDA-MB-468). The anticancer activity of ethanolic extract of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. maybe related to its saponin and flavonoid contents.

**INTRODUCTION:** Cancer is a general term applied to malignant diseases characterized by rapid and uncontrolled abnormal cell formation which may mass together to form a growth or proliferate throughout the body and it may progress until it causes death<sup>1</sup>.

It is a second major cause of death after cardiovascular diseases<sup>2</sup>. Lung, colon, prostate, and breast cancer account for more than half of the cancer deaths<sup>3</sup>. Between 2000 and 2020, the total number of cases of cancer is predicted to increase by 73% in the developing world and by 29% in the developed world<sup>4</sup>.

Although there are many therapeutic strategies, including chemotherapy, to treat cancer, high systemic toxicity, and drug resistance limit the successful outcomes in most cases. Accordingly, several new strategies are being developed to control and treat cancer<sup>5</sup>.

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Khan et al., (2013) reported that the medical use of herbs is deeply rooted in human history and folklore and incorporated into the historical medicine of virtually all human cultures<sup>6</sup>. Plants have a long history of use in the treatment of cancer<sup>7</sup>. According to Yildiz (2013), plant-derived products are excellent sources for the discovery and development of new cancer chemotherapies<sup>8</sup>.

A survey lists over 1400 genera of herbs that have a history of use in cancer treatments<sup>9</sup>. Drug discovery from the medicinal plants has played an important role in the treatment of cancer, and indeed, most new clinical applications of secondary metabolites of plants and their derivatives over the last half-century have been made towards combating cancer<sup>10</sup>. Evidently, 69% of anticancer drugs approved between the 1980s and 2002 are either natural products or developed based on knowledge gained from natural products<sup>11</sup>.

*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. (Family: Scrophulariaceae), also referred to as, *Herpestis monnieri*, water hyssop, locally known as Brahmi or Jalamimba in India. It is found in wetlands throughout the Indian subcontinent in damp and marshy or sandy areas near streams in tropical regions. It has been used for centuries in the Ayurveda, a holistic system of medicine originating from India. In India, *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) W. is largely treasured as a revitalizing herb used by Ayurvedic medical practitioners for almost 3000 years. The entire plant is used medicinally<sup>12</sup>. It is known to have anti-tumor activity<sup>13</sup>. *Bacopa*'s antioxidant properties may offer protection from free radical damage in cardiovascular disease and certain types of cancer<sup>14</sup>.

The Indian Ayurvedic system treasures a host of medicinal formulations that have been shown to possess cytotoxic and cytostatic effects on tumor cell lines. However, there are few experimental studies, which validate the possible antitumor properties of plants<sup>15</sup>.

Several medicinal plants have been screened based on the integrative approaches on drug development from Ayurveda<sup>16</sup>. Therefore, in response to the quest for the search of novel anticancer agents, the present research work was designed to investigate the anticancer potential of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) W. Plant.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

**Collection and Authentication:** *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. plant was collected from Castlerock, Karnataka – Goa, M. S., India. Herbarium of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. was prepared and authenticated from Blatter Herbarium, St. Xavier's College, Mumbai, M. S., India.

**Drying:** The plant collected was washed under running tap water and blotted dry. Whole plants of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. were cut into small pieces and kept for drying in an oven at temperature  $40 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for five days. The dried plant material was ground into a powder and stored in airtight container.

**Preliminary Phytochemical Analysis:** Powdered plant was extracted with water, ethanol, methanol, and petroleum ether. The extracts were filtered and subjected to preliminary qualitative tests for the identification of various phytochemicals as described by Khandelwal (2012)<sup>17</sup> and Kokate (2013)<sup>18</sup>.

**Preparation of Extracts:** Extracts were prepared using various solvents as described by Anonymous (2009)<sup>19</sup>.

**Preparation of Aqueous Extract:** Distilled water was added to the coarse powder in a ratio of 6:1, i.e. 30 ml of Distilled water to 5 grams of powder. It was mixed thoroughly and refluxed for 2 hrs at  $80^\circ\text{C}$ . The above step was repeated 3 times. Each time 30 ml of water was added. The extract was filtered and concentrated using Vacuum Rotary Evaporator. Extract prepared was stored in airtight amber-colored bottle.

**Preparation of Extracts using Different Solvents:** Different Solvents (Hydroalcoholic extract (50:50), Ethanol, Methanol, and Petroleum Ether) were added separately to the 5 gm coarse powder in a ratio of 4:1. The mixture was mixed thoroughly and macerated for 4 h. The mixture was refluxed for two hours.

The above step was repeated 3 times. Each time 20 ml of the respective solvent was added. The extract was filtered and concentrated using Vacuum Rotary Evaporator. Extracts prepared were stored in airtight amber-colored bottles and kept in the refrigerator.

**Human Cancer Cell Lines:** Cervix Cancer Cell Lines (ME180, SiHa), Leukemia Cell Lines (HL60, K562), Lung Cancer Cell Line (A549), Breast Cancer Cell Lines (MCF7, MDA-MB-468, MCF-7, MDA-MB-468, MDA-MB-435, MDA-MB-231, ZR-75-1, BT-474), Prostate Cancer Cell Lines (PC3, DU145), Hepatoma Cell Line (HEP G2), Colon Cancer Cell Lines (HT29, Colo205), Ovarian Cancer Cell Lines (A2780, Ovkar-3) and Oral Cancer Cell Line (AW13516) were used for *in-vitro* SRB assay.

**Sulforhodamine B (SRB) Assay:** *In-vitro* SRB Assay of the prepared extracts was performed on the various Human Cancer Cell Lines at Tata Memorial Centre – Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC), Navi Mumbai, India. The antiproliferative SRB assay was performed to assess growth inhibition. This is a colorimetric assay which estimates cell number indirectly by staining total cellular protein with the SRB dye<sup>20</sup>. The microtitre plates were taken out after 48 hours incubation of the cells with test materials and gently layered with chilled 50% TCA in all the wells to produce a final concentration of 10%. The tissue culture plates were incubated at 4°C for one hour to fix the cells attached to the bottom of the wells. The supernatant was then discarded. The plates were washed five times with distilled water to remove TCA, growth medium, low molecular weight metabolites, serum proteins, *etc.* Plates were air-dried; SRB dye was added to each well of the plates and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. The unbound SRB was removed quickly by washing the wells five times with 1 % acetic acid and then air-dried. 100µl of Tris buffer (0.01 M, pH 10.4) was added and shaken gently for 5 minutes on a mechanical shaker. Optical density was recorded on ELISA reader at 540 nm.

**RESULTS:** Drug discovery from the medicinal plant has played an important role in the treatment

of cancer, and indeed, most new clinical applications of secondary metabolites of plants and their derivatives over the last half-century have been made towards combating cancer<sup>10</sup>. Hence, the present research work was undertaken to evaluate anticancer potential and to carry out a phytochemical analysis of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. whole plant.

The preliminary phytochemical screening of the plant powder was carried out using various solvents *viz.* petroleum ether, ethanol, methanol, and water. These extracts, when subjected to various qualitative phytochemical analysis, showed the presence of tannins, alkaloids, steroids, saponins, glycosides, flavonoids, resins, amino acids, carbohydrates, fats and fixed oils, protein and starch **Table 1**.

**TABLE 1: PRELIMINARY PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF BACOPA MONNIERI (L.) WETTST. EXTRACTS**

S. no.	Phytoconstituents	ME	EE	PE	AE
1	Tannins	+	+	-	+
2	Alkaloids	+	+	+	+
3	Steroids	+	+	+	+
4	Aleurone grains	+	+	+	+
5	Saponins	-	+	-	+
6	Acid compounds	-	-	-	-
7	Amino acid	+	+	-	+
8	Carbohydrates	+	+	+	-
9	Fats & fixed oils	+	+	+	+
10	Glycosides	+	+	+	+
11	Protein	+	-	+	-
12	Starch	+	+	+	+
13	Flavonoids	+	+	+	+
14	Resins	-	-	-	+
15	Essential oil	-	-	-	-
16	Anthraquinones	-	-	-	-

Key: ME – Methanolic extract, EE – Ethanolic extract, PE – Petroleum ether extract, AE – Aqueous extract.

The results showing the anti-cancer activity of various extracts of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. on different Human Cancer Cell Lines are presented in **Table 2, 3, 4, and 5**. Out of the 5 extracts and 19 cell lines used for studying anticancer activity, the ethanolic extract of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. was active against the Human Breast Cancer Cell Line (MDA-MB-468).

**TABLE 2: IN-VITRO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF BACOPA MONNIERI (L.) WETTST. USING SRB ASSAY**

Plant extract	Human cervix cancer cell line						Human Leukemia cell line						Human Ovarian cancer cell line						
	ME180			SiHa			HL60			K562			A2780			Ovkar - 3			
	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	
Aqueous	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	33.6	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	79.2
Hydroalcoholic	>80	>80	43.3	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	39.5	>80	>80	60.2	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Ethanolic	>80	>80	30.8	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	40.6	>80	>80	68.3	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Methanolic	>80	>80	36.2	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	35.4	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Petroleum ether	>80	>80	47.1	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	59.1	>80	>80	44.4	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80

**TABLE 3: IN-VITRO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF BACOPA MONNIERI (L.) WETTST. USING SRB ASSAY**

Plant extract	Human Breast cancer cell line																	
	MCF-7			MDA-MB-468			BT474			MDA-MB-435			Zr - 75 - 1			MDA-MB-231		
	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>
Aqueous	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	48.6	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	79.0	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Hydroalcoholic	>80	>80	>80	>80	78.9	46.2	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Ethanollic	>80	>80	71.1	>80	43.1	5.3	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	73.7	51.1	28.4	>80	>80	>80	>80
Methanolic	>80	>80	>80	>80	58.8	27.9	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Petroleum ether	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	47.4	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80

**TABLE 4: IN-VITRO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF BACOPA MONNIERI (L.) WETTST. USING SRB ASSAY**

Plant extracts	Human Prostate Cancer Cell Line						Human Colon Cancer Cell Line					
	PC3			DU145			HT29			Colo205		
	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>
Aqueous	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	79.0	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Hydroalcoholic	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Ethanollic	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Methanolic	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Petroleum ether	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80

**TABLE 5: IN-VITRO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF BACOPA MONNIERI (L.) WETTST. USING SRB ASSAY**

Plant extracts	Human Lung Cancer Cell Line			Human Hepatoma Cell Line			Human Oral Cancer Cell Line		
	A549			HEPG2			AW13516		
	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>50</sub>	TGI	GI <sub>50</sub>
Aqueous	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Hydroalcoholic	>80	>80	58.7	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Ethanollic	>80	>80	43.3	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Methanolic	>80	>80	59.2	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80
Petroleum ether	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80

**DISCUSSION:** The chemotherapeutic agents long used in oncologic treatment produce deleterious side effects that augment the mortality and morbidity caused by cancer. Safer treatments are thus desperately needed, some of which can be found in natural compounds such as phytochemicals. Having established chemopreventive activities and preclinical antitumor effects, phytochemicals provide a novel therapeutic approach that merits further exploration<sup>21</sup>.

Phenols and polyphenols, flavonoids and their derivatives, are ubiquitous in plants and more than 8,000 different compounds are included in this group, and many of them are antioxidants. They have been associated with the inhibition of atherosclerosis and cancer<sup>22</sup>.

Flavonoids have attracted a great deal of attention about their potential beneficial effects on health<sup>23</sup>. Flavonoids have been shown to possess anti malignant effects<sup>24</sup>. According to Gali *et al.*, (2011) the anticancer effects of methanol extract of *Argemone mexicana* Linn. leaves may be related to their content of Flavonoids<sup>5</sup>. According to Pradhan (2014), flavonoids may exert their chemopreventive role in cancer through their effects on

signal transduction in cell proliferation and angiogenesis<sup>25</sup>.

Rohini (2008) reported the presence of flavonoids (luteolin) in *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst<sup>26</sup>. Varshney *et al.*, (2012) also quantified luteolin in leaf collected from Bhayander, Maharashtra (0.1691 ± 0.0024 mg/500g) and stem of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. collected from Chembur, Mumbai (0.0940 ± 0.0047 mg/500g)<sup>27</sup>. *In-vitro* anticancer studies have demonstrated that natural products of flavonoid type like luteolin and quercetin have the power to inhibit the proliferation of cells in human carcinoma of larynx and sarcoma-180 cell lines<sup>22</sup>. Lazaro (2009) reported antioxidant and anticancer activities of luteolin<sup>28</sup>.

Khanna and Kannabiran (2008) reported anticancer activity of many plant-derived saponins, ginsenosides, soyasaponins, and saikosaponin-d have already been reported. From their studies concluded that the saponins, gymnemagenol, and dayscyphin C have significant anticancer-cytotoxic activity on HeLa cells under *in-vitro* conditions<sup>29</sup>. There are reports available on the anticancer activity of saponins isolated from other plants. It can be put forward that the saponin components of

*Bacopa monnieri* may also modulate immune responses in cancer conditions <sup>26</sup>.

Plant-derived natural products such as flavonoids, terpenoids, and steroids, etc. have received considerable attention in recent years due to their diverse pharmacological properties, including antioxidant and anticancer activity. One of their main properties in this regard is their antioxidant activity, which enables them to attenuate the development of a tumor and inflammatory disease <sup>30</sup>. Mohan et al., 2011 reported antioxidant activity of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst <sup>14</sup>. Antioxidants are a group of substances that are useful for fighting cancer and other processes that potentially lead to diseases such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, and heart diseases <sup>31</sup>. *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. extract or bacosides have shown an antioxidant activity <sup>32</sup>.

The findings of the study carried out by Volluri et al (2011) suggested that *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. could be a potential source of natural antioxidant <sup>33</sup>. Prasad et al., (2012) also reported antioxidant activity of aqueous extract of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. According to them, antioxidant properties of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. may offer protection from free radical damage in cardio vascular disease and certain types of cancer <sup>34</sup>. Rohini (2008) concluded from the studies carried out that the ethanolic extract of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. inhibits tumor progression in fibrosarcoma bearing rats <sup>26</sup>.

Anticancer activity of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. extract has been evidenced in Walker carcinoma in vivo and S – 180 cells *in-vitro* <sup>35</sup>. Mohan et al., (2011) reported that ethanolic extract of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. exhibits antioxidant activity <sup>14</sup>.

In vitro anticancer studies has suggested that an anticancer effect of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. extracts are possibly due to inhibition of DNA replication in cancer cell lines <sup>12</sup>. Prasad et al., (2008) also reported anticancer property of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst <sup>35</sup>.

*Sapindus trifoliatus* Linn. has been reported for its high content of saponins <sup>36</sup>. Pradhan et al., (2010) reported the antiproliferative effect of *Sapindus trifoliatus* Linn. on MDA-MB435 breast cancer

cells via G2/M cell cycle arrest, thus it should interact with tubulin to the same extent as the plant-derived chemotherapeutic agents. They have also reported *Sapindus trifoliatus* Linn. ethanolic fraction could inhibit the proliferation of human breast cancer cell lines <sup>37</sup>. Peng et al., (2010) reported that dammarane triterpene saponins i.e bacoside E and bacoside VII isolated from n – BuOH fraction of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. had potential antitumor effect <sup>38</sup>.

It has been suggested by many researchers that the anticarcinogenic action of the saponin components of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. and the cumulative activation of phytosterols, flavonoids and saponins may attribute to the decreased activity of tumor marker enzymes thereby leading to a reduction in tumor weight, increased mean survival time and body weight <sup>26</sup>. In the present study, the anticancer activity of ethanolic extract of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. whole plant on Human Breast Cancer Cell Line MDA-MB-468 may be related to its saponin and flavonoid content.

**CONCLUSION:** From the present study, it was concluded that the ethanolic extract of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst. whole plant was active against the Human Breast Cancer Cell Line (MDA-MB-468) which may be due to the synergistic effect of the secondary metabolites present in the extract. Studies on other Human Breast Cancer cell lines are under progress in our laboratory. Further studies are required to assess the molecular mechanism of anticancer activity of the *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst.

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**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Nil

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