Aqueous Extract of *Prosopis strombulifera* (LAM) BENTH Induces Cytotoxic Effects against Tumor Cell Lines without Systemic Alterations in BALB/c Mice

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Abstract

*Prosopis strombulifera* (Lam.) Benth. is a rhizomatous shrub native to the northern and central zones of Argentina. The analgesic and antibiotic properties of this plant had been demonstrated but there are no previous reports of its cytotoxic activity. The goal of this work was to analyze the cytotoxic activity of *P. strombulifera* against HCT-116 and MCF-7 cell lines, and to evaluate toxic systemic effects in BALB/c mice. Changes induced by the aqueous extract from leaves on tumoral cell lines were studied by MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) tetrazolium reduction assay, Trypan blue dye exclusion assay, optical microscopy, Western Blot analysis of PCNA and cPARP, LDH activity, Ames’ test and clonogenic survival. Oral sub-chronic toxicity was assessed on BALB/c mice at concentrations up to 150 mg/animal/day. Analyses included animal/organ weight; erythrocytes, leukocytes and platelets number; and serological determinations of glucose, ASAT, ALAT, urea, creatinine. Extract has induced cytotoxicity, affecting proliferation and viability in both cell lines in a dose and time-response manner. IC50 was 2.25 μg/ml and LC50 5.05 μg/ml in HCT-116, while values were 3.01 μg/ml and 7.52 μg/ml, respectively, in MCF-7. In both cell lines, the antiproliferative effect was confirmed by reduction of PCNA protein expression. When LC50 concentrations were used, extract-induced necrosis (evidenced by the increase in extracellular LDH activity), apoptosis (increased cPARP protein expression) and clonogenic survival diminution. Mutagenic activity of extract was caused at concentrations of 500 μg/ml (99 and 64-fold higher than HCT-116 and MCF-7 LC50 concentrations). Animal studies demonstrated that no significant toxicity was induced. In conclusion, this is the first report of *P. strombulifera* cytotoxic activity against tumoral cell lines. Sub-chronic extract administration did not cause deleterious effects in vivo. Altogether, the presented results make *P. strombulifera* a promising natural product for cancer research and treatment.

Keywords: *Prosopis strombulifera*, Natural products; Cytotoxicity; Antiproliferative; Lethality; Mutagenicity

Introduction

At present, more than twelve million people worldwide are diagnosed annually with some type of cancer. At least one third of them will not survive the disease. The progressively aging population, late diagnosis, and poor response to current treatments make cancer the second cause of death around the world [1]. The search for new chemotherapeutic agents is therefore a priority in order to find new therapeutic approaches to improve cancer prognosis and treatment.

Many drugs used in oncology have been provided by nature. Antitumor agent research among natural sources has been a successful strategy. The contribution of compounds to cancer treatment is evidenced by the success of drugs like vinblastine, vincristine, irinotecan, topotecan, paclitaxel and docetaxel, as well as a number of other compounds that are currently being evaluated in clinical trials [2,3].

In the Eastern hemisphere, ancestral medicine had been greatly developed and the description of natural bioactive compounds is considerable. In contrast, in Argentina, the study of compounds obtained from regional plants is emerging. There are more than five hundred species of plants in Mendoza province, central west Argentina for which “folkloric medicine” has described several uses to preserve and aid health [4]. Only a small number of them have recently been studied to confirm their phytopharmaceutical properties.

*Prosopis strombulifera* (Lam.) Benth. is a rhizomatous shrub up to 1.5 m in height that grows in the northern and central zones of Argentina [5]. In Mendoza, it is mainly native to the northern part of the province [6]. In Argentina has different uses in the traditional medicine and in the region known as “reptorio”, “retortón” or “mastuerzo”. The plant has been used in the Huarpe pre-Columbian tribe as astringent, anti-inflammatory, odontalgic and anti-diarrheic agent [4,7]. Recent scientific studies have confirmed part of its ethnopharmacological uses, describing the molecular mechanism involved in the analgesic effect of this plant [8] and its biological activity against microorganisms such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella typhi* [9-11]. The chemical compounds described in the species include flavonoids, tannins, carbohydrates and a small amount of saponins and steroids [8]. The
Chemical groups described more precisely are the polyamines (putrescine, spermidine and cadaverine) and jasmonic acid derivatives [12]. To our knowledge, there are no reports of cytotoxic actions of \textit{P. strombulifera} related to antiproliferative or lethal activity against tumor cells.

The goal of this work was to analyze the cytotoxic activity of the crude aqueous extract obtained from leaves of \textit{P. strombulifera}. More specifically, the present study was conducted to evaluate antiproliferative, lethal and mutagenic actions of the plant extract \textit{in vitro} against human tumor cell lines HCT-116 and MCF-7 (colorectal cancer and breast adenocarcinoma, respectively), and to evaluate the toxic systemic effects on BALB/c mice.

Materials and Methods

Crude extracts preparation

\textit{Prosopis strombulifera} was collected in December 2012 in Lavalle county, Mendoza, Argentina (33° 44’10” S, 68° 21’ 30.5” W). The botanical identifications were performed by two of the authors (C. Gamarra-Luques and MV Hapon). A voucher specimen (MERL 61824) was deposited in the Mendoza Ruiz Leal herbarium. The crude extract was obtained according to the protocol described by Widmer and Laurent [13]. Briefly, 20 g of leaves were autoclaved in 200 ml distilled water for 1 hour. The solids were then separated by paper filtration and the volume was boiled down to 20 ml. Final extract concentration was representative of 1 g of leaves by milliliter (1 g/ml). Before use, crude extract was sterilized by passing through a 0.22 μm pore size filter.

Drugs and reagents

DMEM, (Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium), penicillin and streptomycin were obtained from GIBCO, USA. Fetal bovine serum was obtained from Internegocios, Argentina. Primary antibodies against for the following proteins were used at the designated dilutions: cleaved poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (cPARP, 1:5,000, BD Signal Transduction); proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA, 1:1,000 Novus Biologicals, USA). Alpha-tubulin (1:20,000) and Protease Inhibitor Cocktail were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, USA. Secondary antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase and rose in rabbit and mouse were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA and Cell Signaling Technology, USA, respectively.

Cell culture and \textit{in vitro} treatment

The colorectal carcinoma (HCT-116) and mammary adenocarcinoma (MCF-7) cell lines were cultured in DMEM, supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 IU of penicillin and 100 μg/ml streptomycin. Culture conditions were fixed at 37°C, in a humidified atmosphere enriched by 5% CO₂. Cell cultures were fixed at 37°C, in a humidified atmosphere enriched by 5% CO₂. After 24 hrs in HCT-116 and 72 hrs in MCF-7, the remaining cells were fixed with methanol and stained with GIEMSA solution. Cover-slides were then mounted, evaluated and photographed with a Nikon Eclipse 200 microscope.

Western Blot analysis

After the treatment cells were scraped, pelleted, washed with PBS and lysed by the addition of two volumes of lysis buffer (50 mM Tris– HCl pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.5% IGEPA, 1X Protease Inhibitors Cocktail and 1 mM NaF). Cells were disrupted by passing them through 21 gauge needles and gently rocked on ice for 30 min. Lysates were centrifuged at 16,000 g for 15 min at 4°C, and the supernatant was considered the whole cell extract. Protein content was assessed in the supernatant by the bicinchonic acid method (BCA; Pierce, Rockford, IL). Protein aliquots of 30 μg were separated in a 12% (w/v) acrylamide gel by SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membranes. The blots were blocked in 5% (w/v) non-fat milk in TBS containing 0.1% (v/v) Tween-20. Blots were probed overnight with the
appropriate dilution in 2.5% BSA of each of the primary antibodies, and incubated with 1:5,000 dilution of peroxidase conjugate secondary antibody for 1 h at room temperature. The blots were washed, developed by chemiluminescence, using a ChemiDoc XRS + System (Bio-Rad, Laboratories). Band densitometric analysis was performed using Image Lab Software version 4.0 from Bio-Rad Laboratories.

**Lactate dehydrogenase activity determination**

LDH enzyme activity was measured in the culture media using a diagnostic LDH-L kit (Wiener lab, Rosario, Argentina) according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer. In brief, the supernatant of each well was collected after treatment. A substrate provided by the kit was then incubated at 37°C for 5 min, followed by the addition of NAD to the mixture. Spectrophotometric absorbance at 340 nm was registered for 2 min. Finally, LDH concentration measured in units/liter (U/l) was obtained by the equation $\text{LDH} = (\Delta A/\text{min}) \times \text{factor}$, where $\Delta A$ indicates absorbance difference between second 120 and 1, and factor represents $\epsilon_{\text{NAD/NADH}} = 6230 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

**Clonogenic survival assay**

To determine whether there is an added long-term lethal imprinting, we subjected pretreated cells to a clonogenic survival assay as previously described [17-20]. Briefly, 500 control and treated viable cells were placed in 6-well plates and cultured in fresh media without treatment until colonies were large enough to be clearly discerned. At this point, medium was removed and dishes were washed with PBS. Colonies were fixed with methanol and stained with crystal violet. The wells were then washed with tap water and dried at room temperature. The colonies, defined as groups of ≥30 cells, were scored manually with the aid of an inverted microscope. Clonogenic survival was expressed as the percent number of colonies quantified in the different treatment concentrations, considering the colonies formed by control cells as 100%.

**Mutagenicity assay (Ames’ test)**

Mutagenicity activity was evaluated in a bacterial reverse mutation assay by the standard plate incorporation assay (Ames’ test) [21]. The S. typhimurium histidine-requiring test strains TA98 and TA100 were used. Bacteria were aerobically grown at 37°C in Nutrient Broth Bacto-Difco. The test was carried out by adding 0.2 ml of sterile 0.5 mM histidine-biotin and 0.1 ml of the overnight bacterial culture (approximately 1 × 108 bacteria/ml) to 2.0 ml of molten top agar (45°C). Concentrations from 0.5 to 500 μl/ml of the P. strombulifera crude extract were added to top agar tubes, which were then gently vortexed and subsequently transferred to plates with minimal glucose agar (30 ml/plate). Duplicate plates were poured for each concentration of reaction mixture in at least two independent experiments. After incubation at 37°C for 48 h in darkness, the His+ revertant colonies were manually counted.

**Animals and in vivo treatment**

Adult male BALB/c mice bred in our laboratory, 6 weeks old at the onset of treatment, were used. They were kept in a light (lights on 6:00 AM to 10:00 PM) and temperature (22-24°C) room. Mice chow (Cargill, Córdoba, Argentina) and tap water were available ad libitum.

Treatments were performed by diluting aqueous extract in the drinking water. Aqueous extract concentrations were in a range of 0-150 mg/animal/day for 28 days. A toxicity study was performed in accordance to “repeated dose 28 day-oral toxicity study in rodents”, TG 407-OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals [22]; when nontoxic compounds are tested, no effects would be expected at a concentration of 1000 mg/kg/day (30 mg for 30 g animal). We tested increased concentrations until extract concentration affected animal water consumption. Animal water consumption and body weight were determined three times a week.

All animals were cared in accordance with the Guiding Principles in the Care and Use of Animals of the US National Institute of Health. All procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of School of Medical Science, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo (Protocol approval N° 30/2014).

**Organ weight, blood cells and serological determinations**

After treatment, animals were sacrificed by decapitation and troncal blood was collected. One aliquot was obtained with 10% EDTA to avoid clotting, and used for blood cell quantification. The other aliquot was used to obtain serum after coagulation and centrifugation, and used for biochemical characterization. Animals were necropsied, and liver, kidneys and spleen dissected for macroscopical analysis and weight determination.

Blood cell count was performed according to the Manual Prático de Hematologia [23]. To determine hematocrit percentage, blood was centrifuged in heparinized capillaries and the length of fractions measured with a caliper. Erythrocyte, leukocyte and platelet counts were obtained using a, Neubauer hemocytometer chamber, and final concentrations calculated.

Glucose, aspartate aminotransferase (ASAT/GOT), alanine aminotransferase (ALAT/GPT), urea and creatinine serum levels were determined using specific Wiener Lab kits (Wiener Lab, Argentina), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Briefly, commercial standards and samples were incubated with specific enzymes/substrates and formed products quantified by spectrophotometric absorbance. Final concentrations of products were calculated using mathematical formulas provided with the kit.

**Statistical analysis**

Data are expressed as mean ± standard error (SEM). Data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism 5.0 software. To assess ICS and LCS a sigmoidal dose-response analysis was performed and values were considered acceptable when goodness of fit showed $R^2$ ≥ 0.90. Comparisons between two groups were done using Student’s T test. When more than two groups were compared, one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett’s multiple comparison test was used. Curve slopes in the study of mice body weight change were compared using linear regressions. In all cases, statistical significance was considered when p<0.05.

**Results**

**Cytotoxicity effects of P. strombulifera on cancer cell lines.**

In this study, we evaluated the aqueous extract activity in a dose and time-response experimental design.
The standard MTT assay was performed to demonstrate cytotoxicity in HCT-116 and MCF-7 cell lines. In both cases, *P. strombulifera* was able to induce cell toxicity in a dose-response manner, and 100% cytotoxicity was reached at concentrations close to 10 μg/ml (Figure 1).

We then quantified proliferation and viability by dye exclusion assay with trypan blue. The IC\textsubscript{50} and LC\textsubscript{50} were calculated to determine extract potency (Figure 1). The extract showed the highest potency in HCT-116 cells, the calculated IC\textsubscript{50} was 2.25 ± 0.1 μg/ml and LC\textsubscript{50} was 5.05 ± 0.1 μg/ml (Figure 1). In MCF-7, IC\textsubscript{50} was 3.01 ± 0.1 μg/ml, while LC\textsubscript{50} was 7.52 ± 0.1 μg/ml. In both cell lines, IC\textsubscript{50} concentrations were able to reduce proliferation with limited lethal effects. The notorious reduction in cell proliferation at this concentration, without a significant lethality induction, was considered a cytostatic effect. The remaining viable cells at 10 μg/ml were not metabolically active, as shown by MTT cytotoxicity at this concentration.

Evaluation of the time-dependent proliferation and viability response revealed that cell damage increased along with the treatment time course (Figure 2). HCT-116 and MCF-7 (Figure 2) morphology changes were observed after treatment with the respective IC\textsubscript{50} and LC\textsubscript{50} concentrations of extract. D, E and F show the same conditions in MCF-7. Cell number and viability is presented at 0, 12, 24, 36 and 48 hrs in HCT-116; and 0, 12, 24, 36, 48 and 72 hrs in MCF-7. Time course of 0 μg/ml, IC\textsubscript{50} and LC\textsubscript{50} concentrations are presented for both cell lines. Proliferation and viability results are shown as mean ± SEM of three different assays performed in triplicate.

In both cell lines, cell number response to IC\textsubscript{50} treatments showed an evident reduction in the proliferation curve slope. On the other hand, LC\textsubscript{50} concentrations considerably affected cell number; final cell count showed no proliferation in HCT-116 and a lower cell number than at time 0 in MCF-7.

Time course viability was slightly reduced with IC\textsubscript{50} treatments after 12 hrs in both cell lines. LC\textsubscript{50} concentrations produced a similar reduction at 12 hrs, accompanied by a notorious reduction in viability during the last 24 hrs of treatment.

The molecular confirmation of cell cycle progression arrest was demonstrated by Western Blot analysis. Figure 3 shows a dose-dependent reduction in the expression of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) in both cell lines.

Altogether, the cytotoxic assay, cell number and viability, morphological features, and molecular changes demonstrated a cytotoxic effect of *P. strombulifera* aqueous extract on human tumor cell lines in a dose and time-dependent manner.
Determination of mode of cell death

After having observed lethal activity of the extract, we performed a new set of assays in order to evidence the mode of cell death related to viability reduction. Western Blot analysis was carried out to reveal apoptosis by detection of cleavage in poly ADP ribose polymerase (PARP) protein. The biochemical determination of extracellular activity of lactate dehydrogenase enzyme (LDH) was selected to determine necrosis (Figure 3).

Apoptosis, determined by cleaved PARP (cPARP) protein expression increase, was evident in both cell lines when the extract treatment reached LC₅₀ concentration (5 μg/ml in HCT-116 and 7.5 μg/ml in MCF-7).

LDH is an intracellular enzyme that leaks into the medium when cells die in association with cytoplasmic membrane disruption. Consequently, determination of LDH activity in medium is a valid method to determine necrosis [24]. Enzyme activity determination showed increased values of LDH starting at IC₅₀ concentrations in both cell lines. In HCT-116 cells, LDH values were significantly higher than in the untreated group at concentrations above IC₅₀. In both cell lines, LDH activity was statistically different between treatments and control cells at LC₅₀.

Long-term clonogenic survival

We sought to determine whether the cells that had not died in the experimental time period were able to recover from damage and regain the ability to form colonies. Both cell lines assayed were able to recover from the cytostatic effect induced by IC₅₀ concentrations (2.25 μg/ml for HCT-116 and 3 μg/ml for MCF-7). When the treatment increased to LC₅₀ concentrations (5 μg/ml for HCT-116 and 7.5 μg/ml for MCF-7), we observed a statistically significant reduction in the number of positive colonies, indicating that the cells were not able to recover their reproductive capacity once treatment was ended (Figure 4).

Mutagenic activity of P. strombulifera crude extract

The Salmonella mutagenicity test has been extensively used to measure the mutagenic potential of many compounds [25-27]. The strains TA98 and TA100 have point mutations in the histidine biosynthetic operon that render them unable to grow in the absence of histidine. Cultures of bacterial strains in the presence of mutagenic compounds drive mutations that make microorganisms able to grow and form detectable colonies without adding histidine to the culture agar. Consequently, increased capability to grow and form colonies is indicative of mutagenic activity.

Addition of aqueous Prosopis extract to the bacteria culture media did not induce significant mutations until concentrations reached LC₅₀ levels. Changes induced by the extract in cell homeostasis affect long-time survival even when the treatment does not kill the cells during initial exposure. In terms of compound efficacy, the reduction in long-term clonogenic survival, in combination with the acute cytotoxic action, suggest the presence of a very effective pharmacological compound.
Study of *P. strombulifera* toxic effects on Balb/c mice

After in vitro determination of the *P. strombulifera* crude extract activity, we considered it relevant to establish how treatment could affect homeostasis in vivo. We performed anatomical, hematological and serological studies to examine possible alterations induced by treatment.

**Water consumption** was calculated as 4.5 ± 0.5 ml/mouse/day. Aqueous extract was then diluted at 30, 90 and 150 mg/mouse/day. Because there were no significant differences between treatments, only the results at the highest concentration used are shown.

**Animal body weight change** during treatment was recorded. Only a small, not statistically significant reduction in the final weight was induced by extract administration (Figure 6).

We studied the macroscopic appearance of organs and their weight, as well as the number of blood cells, to analyze whether treatment induced toxicity in detoxifying organs, such as liver or kidneys, or a rapidly proliferating fraction of cells, such as spleen and circulating blood cells (Table 1). Organs did not show differences in weight, color or structure. No macroscopical signs of ischemia, bleeding, fibrosis or degenerative proliferation were observed.

**Hematocrit** and the number of circulating blood cells were similar after treatment. Extract toxicity on rapidly proliferating cells or organs related to the hematological system can therefore be excluded.

**Serum values of glucose and urea** were determined to evaluate integrity in carbohydrate and protein metabolism, respectively. In addition, hepatic enzymes (ASAT/GOT and ALAT/GPT) and creatinine levels in serum were measured to study the functional status of liver and kidneys, respectively. None of the assessed biochemical parameters showed statistical differences between groups.

**Discussion**

Because of their widespread structural and biological diversity, natural products are an important source of new drugs and new...
chemical entities. Plant-based drug discoveries have mainly led to the development of anticancer and anti-infectious agents, and continue to contribute to the new leads in clinical trials [28]. It is remarkable that approximately 50% of chemotherapeutic agents currently used are natural products, their analogs or derived compounds [29]. The discovery of new drug leads from medicinal plants may be aided by ethnopharmacology, which is a mode of scientific investigation related to the indigenous medicinal uses of a particular species [30]. The main goal of the present work was to describe the in vitro cytotoxic effects of P. strombulifera and its possible in vivo toxicity. The plant was selected from several native plants in Mendoza, Argentina for which folkloric medicine describes many uses in health preservation.

In the current study, antiproliferative, lethal and mutagenic effects of P. strombulifera crude extract was analyzed on colorectal (HCT-116) and breast adenocarcinoma (MCF-7) cell lines, and sub-chronic toxicity was studied in a BALB/c mouse model.

In vitro results demonstrate that P. strombulifera induces cytotoxicity in HCT-116 and MCF-7 cell lines. The experimental design used in the present work allows discriminating how proliferation and cell death contributes to cytotoxicity. Antiproliferative and lethal actions increase in a dose and time-dependent manner. P. strombulifera activity on cell lines can be compared with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), an antitumoral agent that is currently used worldwide. While aqueous extract of P. strombulifera has IC50 and LC50 values ranging between 2.5 - 7.5 μg/ml, IC50 reported values for 5-FU are 18.92 μg/ml in HCT-116 [31] and 7.5 μg/ml in MCF-7 [32]. In terms of compound potency, P. strombulifera extract is similar to 5-FU.

Necrosis and apoptosis are the modes of cell death triggered by the extract in both cell lines. Coexistence of both mechanisms is not a new report, even when considering natural derivatives. The same has been reported for the action of the venom of Cuban scorpions Rhapalurus jugaceus on human tumor cell lines of epithelial and hematopoietic origin, as well as on normal cells [33]. The polyamine derivative putrescine-1,4-dicinnamide isolated from the mushroom Pholiota spumosa shows this particularity [34]. It is possible that induction of necrosis and apoptosis by P. strombulifera treatment depends on extract concentration and cell line molecular targets. Nevertheless, the dual mechanisms of cell death activated by P. strombulifera aqueous extract represent an interesting attribute that increases its biological efficacy.

The clonogenic cell survival assay determines the ability of a cell to proliferate indefinitely, preserving its reproductive capacity to form a large colony or a clone. A cell survival response denotes the relationship between the concentration of the agent used to produce an insult and the fraction of cells that retain their ability to reproduce [17]. The clonogenic survival reduction induced by P. strombulifera indicates a long-term reproductive damage. In an oncological context, diminished clonogenicity represents a powerful treatment trait related to the reduction in cell repopulation, a decrease in metastatic potential and a lower emergence of secondary drug resistance [18,35,36].

After having demonstrated P. strombulifera cytotoxicity, we considered it relevant to analyze the mutagenic potential of the extract. Actually, in oncology, there are compounds that act by inducing DNA damage. A typical example is the group of platinum derivatives, which mainly form different types of DNA adducts. Despite their confirmed efficacy, platinated drugs act as mutagenic agents by themselves, leading to many undesirable effects. Some of these effects collaborate to by-pass drug actions and allow the acquisition of harmful biological properties, such as collateral effects, secondary resistance and regrowth capacity. The achievement of these capabilities may increase post-treatment malignancy [37,38]. We performed mutagenicity studies in order to determine whether our extract induces DNA alterations. The results presented herein demonstrate that the extract concentrations used to induce cytotoxic effects did not lead to DNA mutations. Consequently, the extract can be used without risking the unexpected effects observed as a consequence of DNA injuries.

An important contribution of this work is related to the study of in vivo sub-chronic toxic effects. Even though there are several reports of human consumption [4,7,39], there are no detailed toxicological studies related to P. strombulifera. Using a healthy model of BALB/c mice, our study excludes any deleterious effects on animal homeostatic balance.

In conclusion, this is the first report of the cytotoxic effect of P. strombulifera aqueous extract on in vitro cell lines. The outcome of the treatment involves cytostasis at lower concentrations and lethal effects at higher concentrations. The mechanisms associated to cell death are apoptosis and necrosis. Regarding the long-term outcome of treatment, lethal concentrations were able to induce persistent cell damage, as was evidenced by a significant reduction in clonogenic survival assay. Mutagenic activity of the extract was not induced by effective concentrations used on cell lines. Lastly, sub-chronic administration of the extract did not induce toxicity in vivo. Altogether, these results make P. strombulifera aqueous extract a promising natural product for cancer research and treatment.

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