



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**ANTI-LEUKEMIC EFFECTS OF TYPHONIUM FLAGELLIFORME ON  
HUMAN LYMPHOBLASTOID CELLS (CEM<sub>ss</sub>) AND MURINE  
LEUKEMIC (WEHI-3) MODEL**

**MURALI MOHAN SYAM MOHAN**

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(WEHI-3) MODEL**

**By  
MURALI MOHAN SYAM MOHAN**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra  
Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of  
Philosophy**

**October 2010**



# DEDICATION

*THIS THESIS IS DEDICATED TO*

*MY BELOVED WIFE SUVITHA SYAM*  
*MOHAN*

*MY LOVELY SON ADITHYA MOHAN*  
*PARENTS AND PARENTS IN LAW*  
*ALL MY TEACHERS AND LECTURERS*  
*ALL MY SOULMATES AND KINDHEARTED*  
*FRIENDS*  
*AND*  
*TO EVERYONE WHO BELIEVED IN MY*  
*ABILITIES AND ALWAYS INSPIRED ME IN*  
*MAKING SOME OF MY GOALS COME TRUE*

Abstract of thesis presented to the senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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By

**MURALI MOHAN SYAM MOHAN**

**October 2010**

**Chairman: Ahmad Bustamam Abdul, PhD**

**Faculty: Institute of Bioscience**

To date, there has been no literature reported on the mechanism of *Typhonium flagelliforme* and its effects on leukemia. Hence, the anti-leukemia effect of *Typhonium flagelliforme* was investigated *in vitro* and *in vivo* leukemic model. Extraction and fractionation using organic solvents were applied to obtain fractions from *T. flagelliforme* and subsequently, chemical analysis was done using GC-MS. *In vitro* cytotoxic effects of extracts and fractions were tested in several human cancer cell lines including leukemia (CEM<sub>ss</sub> cells) using MTT assay. Various microscopy techniques were used to study morphological changes occurring during treatment. The Annexin V assay, TUNEL assay, cell cycle analysis and DNA laddering were employed to detect apoptosis. Colourimetric assays for caspase-3 and 9, immunoblot analysis for cytochrome c, Bcl-2, PARP, FasL

and  $\beta$ -actin were analysed. The *in vivo* model of leukemia was induced in male BALB/c mice using WEHI-3 cells. The DCM extract of the plant tuber was used for treatment at various doses. Amongst 8 plant extracts investigated, the dichloromethane (DCM) extracts of *T. flagelliforme* tuber demonstrated low and significant anti proliferative effect against both CEMss ( $6.5 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ) and WEHI-3 cells ( $24.0 \pm 5.2 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ) ( $p < 0.05$ ). Further fractionation of the DCM tuber extract resulted into 12 fractions. Seven of these 12 fractions showed significant cytotoxicity against CEMss, in which the DCM/F7, DCM/F11 and DCM/F12 fractions showed highest anti-cancer activities of 3.0, 5.0 and 6.2  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  respectively. Further studies of these fractions towards non cancerous Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes (PBL) exhibited significant selectivity of DCM/F7 compared to other fractions. Phytochemical analysis using GC-MS revealed that the DCM/F7 fraction contains linoleic acid (51.20%), *n*-hexadecanoic acid (17.89%), 9-hexadecanoic acid (6.99%) and Stigmasta-5,22-dien-3-ol (6.06%). Cytological observations exhibited chromatin condensation, cell shrinkage, abnormalities of cristae, membrane blebbing, cytoplasmic extrusions and formation of apoptotic bodies, further confirmed using AO/PI, SEM and TEM analysis. The Annexin V and TUNEL assay revealed apoptotic induction in CEMss cells exposed to the DCM/F7 in a time-dependent manner, whilst DNA fragmentation of CEMss cells were detected using 1.0% agarose gel electrophoresis. The DCM/F7 fraction significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) stimulated both caspases 3 and 9 activities. The immunoblot results revealed that DCM/F7 caused the release of mitochondrial cytochrome c and cleaved 116 kDa PARP into 85 kDa fragments. The Bcl-2 protein was found to decrease

during treatment. Meanwhile, FasL did not exhibit up or down regulation on treatment. Cell cycle analysis revealed that there is significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) G1 phase arrest in a time-dependent manner. The DCM extract of *T. flagelliforme* tuber *in vivo* markedly inhibited the proliferation of WEHI-3 in male BALB/c mice as evidenced by reduction in the percentage of immature monocytes as well as granulocytes, liver weight, spleen weight and histopathological profiles of H&E stained spleen tissue. The DCM tuber extract of *T. flagelliforme* significantly decreased the spleen tumor size, which had dose-dependent effects. Sections of spleen tissue of the BALB/c mice treated with the extract. Treatment at 800 mg/kg dose showed evidence of apoptosis in comparison to the control groups. Collectively, results presented in this study demonstrate that *T. flagelliforme*, a local herbal medicinal plant in Malaysia inhibited the proliferation of leukemia *in vitro* selectively, leading to the programmed cell death, which was later confirmed to lead through mitochondrial pathways. Moreover, *in vivo* study on an orthotopic BALB/c mice model clearly shows that, *T. flagelliforme* tuber extract has inhibited the proliferation of leukemia via the induction of apoptosis.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**KESAN ANTI-LEUKEMIA DARI *TYPHONIUM FLAGELLIFORME* PADA  
SEL LYMPHOBLASTOID MANUSIA (CEMss) DAN (WEHI-3) MODEL  
MURINE LEUKEMIA**

Oleh

**MURALI MOHAN SYAM MOHAN**

**Oktober 2010**

**Pengerusi: Ahmad Bustamam Abdul, PhD**

**Faculti: Institut Biosains**

Sehingga hari ini, belum terdapat sorotan literatur yang melaporkan mekanisma *Typhonium flagelliforme* dan kesannya terhadap leukemia. Oleh itu, kesan anti-leukemia dari *Typhonium flagelliforme* dikaji menggunakan model leukemia *secara in vitro* dan *in vivo*. Kaedah ekstraksi dan fraksinasi menggunakan pelarut organik digunakan untuk mendapatkan fraksi dari *T. flagelliforme* dan seterusnya, analisis kimia dijalankan menggunakan kaedah GC-MS. Kesan sitotoksik *in vitro* ekstrak dan pecahannya telah diuji terhadap beberapa sel kanser manusia termasuk leukemia (sel CEMss) menggunakan asai MTT. Beberapa teknik mikroskopi telah digunakan untuk mengkaji perubahan morfologi yang berlaku semasa rawatan. Asai Annexin V, Asai TUNEL, analisis kitaran sel dan dan tetangga DNA telah digunakan untuk mengesan apoptosis. Asai kalorimetrik bagi caspase-3 dan 9, analisis

imunoblot untuk sitokrom c, Bcl-2, FasL dan  $\beta$ -actin telah dianalisa. Bagi model leukemia secara *in vivo* tikus jantan BALB/c diaruh menggunakan sel WEHI-3. Ekstrak DCM tanaman tuber telah digunakan untuk rawatan dalam beberapa dos. Diantara 8 ekstrak tumbuhan yang diuji, ekstrak tuber *T. flagelliforme* yang menggunakan diklorometana (DCM) menunjukkan kesan anti proliferasi terhadap kedua-dua sel; CEMss ( $6.5 \pm 0.4 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ) dan WEHI-3 ( $24.0 \pm 5.2 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ) ( $p < 0.05$ ). Fraksinasi lanjutan ekstrak tuber dengan menggunakan DCM telah menghasilkan 12 fraksi. 7 daripada 12 fraksi menunjukkan kesan sitotoksik yang signifikan terhadap CEMss, di mana fraksi DCM/F7, DCM/F11 dan DCM/F12 menunjukkan aktiviti anti-kanser paling tinggi dengan 3.0, 5.0 dan 6.2  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Kajian lanjutan terhadap fraksi ini adalah pada Limfosit Darah Periferi (PBL) bukan kanser menunjukkan kesan pemilihan yang signifikan pada DCM/F7 dibandingkan terhadap fraksi lain. Analisis fitokimia menggunakan GC-MS mendedahkan fraksi DCM/F7 mengandungi asid linoleik (51.20%), asid n-hexadekanoat (17.89%), asid 9-heksadekanoat (6.99%) dan Stigmasta-5, 22-dien-3-ol (6.06%). Pemerhatian sitologi menunjukkan kondensasi kromatin, pengecutan sel, ketidaknormalan krista, penggelembungan membran, penonjolan sitoplasma dan pembentukan jasad apoptotik, Seterusnya pengesahan adalah menggunakan analisis AO/PI, SEM dan TEM. Asai Annexin V dan TUNEL menunjukkan rangsangan apoptotik pada sel CEMss dikesan menggunakan 1.0% elektroforesis agarose gel. Fraksi DCM/F7 mendorong peningkatan aktiviti caspase 3 dan 9 secara signifikan pada ( $p < 0.05$ ). Keputusan imunoblot mendedahkan DCM/F7 menyebabkan pembebasan sitokrom c mitokondria dan pemecahan 116kDa PARP kepada 85 kDa



fragmen. Protein Bcl-2 didapati berkurang semasa rawatan. Sementara itu, FasL tidak menunjukkan peningkatan atau penurunan pengawalan terhadap rawatan. Analisis kitaran sel mendedahkan terdapat penahanan fasa G1 yang signifikan ( $p < 0.05$ ) dalam cara kebergantungan pada masa. Kajian ekstrak DCM tuber *T. flagelliforme in vivo* didapati merencatkan proliferasi WEHI-3 pada tikus jantan BALB/c seperti yang dibuktikan dengan penurunan dalam peratus monosit yang tidak matang dan juga granulosit, berat hati, berat hati, berat limpa dan profil histopatologi bagi H&E tisu limpa yang diwarnakan. Ekstrak tuber DCM *T. flagelliforme* mengurangkan saiz limpa dengan signifikan yang mempunyai kesan kebergantungan dos. Tisu bahagian limpa tikus jantan BALB/c dirawat dengan ekstrak. Rawatan pada dos 800 mg/kg menunjukkan bukti kejadian apoptosis dibandingkan dengan kumpulan kawalan. Secara kolektif, keputusan yang dibentangkan dalam kajian ini menunjukkan tumbuhan herba ubatan tempatan di Malaysia, *T. flagelliforme* telah menghalang proliferasi leukemia secara *in vitro*, membawa kepada kematian sel yang diprogramkan, yang mana kemudiannya disahkan melalui laluan mitokondia. Tambahan lagi, kajian *in vivo* pada model ortotopik *T. flagelliforme* jelas menunjukkan ekstrak tuber *T. flagelliforme* telah menghalang proliferasi leukemia melalui rangsangan apoptosis.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 8-10-2010 to conduct the final examination of Murali Mohan Syam Mohan on his thesis entitled “Anti-leukemic effects of *Typhonium flagelliforme* on human lymphoblastoid cells (CEMss) and murine leukemic (WEHI-3) model” in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U. (A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

Members of Thesis Examination Committee were as follows:

**ABDUL RAHMAN OMAR, PhD**

Professor  
Department of Veterinary Pathology & Microbiology  
Faculty of veterinary medicine  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Chairman)

**ROZITA ROSLI, PhD**

Associated Professor  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology  
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Internal Examiner)

**TENGGU AZMI TENGGU IBRAHIM, PhD**

Professor  
Department of Veterinary Preclinical Sciences  
Faculty of veterinary medicine  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Internal Examiner)

**FANG-RONG CHANG, PhD**

Professor and Director,  
Graduate Institute of Natural Products (GINP)  
College of Pharmacy  
Kaohsiung Medical University (KMU)  
Taiwan

---

**BUJANG KIM HUAT, PhD**

Professor and Deputy Dean  
School of Graduate Studies  
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 15 December 2010

This thesis submitted to the Senate of University Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee are as follows:

**Ahmad Bustamam Hj Abdul, PhD**

Lecturer  
Institute of Bioscience  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Chairman)

**Mohd Aspollah Bin Hj Md Sukari, PhD**

Professor  
Faculty of Science  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Member)

**Rasedee @ Mat Bin Abdullah, PhD**

Professor  
Faculty of Veterinary science  
Universiti Putra Malaysia  
(Member)

---

**HASANAH MOHD GHAZALI, PhD**

Professor and Dean  
School of Graduate Studies  
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: December 2010



## DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.

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**MURALI MOHAN SYAM MOHAN**  
Date: 08.10.2010

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