



***CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-EDIBLE COCOA PLANT
(Theobroma cacao L.) PARTS AND THEIR ANTIPROLIFERATIVE
ACTIVITY AGAINST VARIOUS CANCER CELL LINES***

ZAINAL BIN BAHARUM

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By

ZAINAL BIN BAHARUM

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

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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May 2016

Chairman : Associate Professor Abdah Md. Akim, PhD
Faculty : Medicine and Health Sciences

Plants have been a good source of therapeutic agents for thousands of years and an impressive number of modern drugs used for treating cancer diseases are derived from natural sources. Due to its antioxidant properties, which are related to potential anti-cancer effects, the *Theobroma cacao* (*T. cacao*) has recently garnered increasing attention and become the subject of research. In the present study, *in vitro* screening was performed to investigate the antiproliferative activity of fresh non-edible cocoa plant parts such as the cocoa leaf (CL), cocoa bark (CB), cocoa husk (CH), unfermented cocoa shell (UFCS), fermented coco shell (FCS), coco root (CR), cocoa cherelle (CC) and cocoa pith (CP) against several cancer cell lines. Based on the 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium (MTT) assay results, the CL extract had strong antiproliferative activity against breast cancer (MCF-7) cells and its median inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) was $41.43 \pm 3.26 \mu\text{g/mL}$ as compared to the other extracts and cell lines. While, antioxidant activity was determined using the 2,2-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances (TBARS) and Folin-Ciocalteu assays. The CR extract had the highest antioxidant activity; its median effective dose (EC_{50}) was $358.3 \pm 7.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$ and total phenolic content was 22.0 ± 1.1 g gallic acid equivalents (GAE)/100 g extract as compared to the other extracts. Only CC extract demonstrated $10.4\% \pm 1.1$ inhibitions in the lipid peroxidation assay. For the phytochemical screening, all extracts showed the presence of saponins, flavonoids, condensed tannins, triterpenes and phytosterols, but no alkaloids or hydrolysable tannins.

The CL methanolic extract was purified and identified using bioassay-guided fractionation and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), respectively. Successive extraction (partitioning) of the CL extract was carried out in hexane followed by dichloromethane and methanol. The CL hexane partitioned fraction showed the highest antiproliferative activity against MCF-7 cells, with an IC_{50} of $66.7 \pm 7.95 \mu\text{g/mL}$ and further purified using column chromatography, which was divided into 3 steps: fractionation, sub-fractionation and sub-sub-fractionation. The

CL sub-fraction (II/SF7) was selected for GC-MS chemical characterisation because it had the highest anti-cancer activity, with an IC_{50} of $6.36 \pm 0.71 \mu\text{g/mL}$, and it generated 9 major active compounds with synergistic effects against MCF-7 cells. Eight compounds were known compounds and one unidentified compound was designated ZNL-UPM/MCB-1. The present study marks the first time CL sub-fraction (II/SF7) from *T. cacao* leaf extract has been investigated for its antiproliferative activity and apoptotic effect on MCF-7 cells. The MTT assay detected optimum antiproliferative activity in the cells after 48 hours treatment with CL sub-fraction (II/SF7). This sub-fraction exerted significant dose-dependent growth inhibitory effects on the cells by inducing apoptosis, demonstrated by the formation of apoptotic bodies, fragmented DNA ladder, and disruption of the mitochondrial membrane potential. The apoptosis induced by CL sub-fraction (II/SF7) was observed via caspase-3, caspase-8, and caspase-9 activation, indicating involvement of the intrinsic and extrinsic apoptotic pathways. Meanwhile, 3 genes in the MCF-7 cells, namely DDIT3, GADD45G and HRK, showed significant changes in expression after treatment with CL sub-fraction (II/SF7) at the IC_{75} ($45.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$) as compared with untreated cells and the IC_{50} ($6.4 \mu\text{g/mL}$). The post-treatment fold changes in DDIT3, GADD45G and HRK expression were 3.8, 6.73, and 2.01, respectively. However, the expression levels of some well-known apoptosis-related genes did not show changes. Further, the genes found differentially expressed in the MCF-7 cells could be closely related to apoptosis. Given the overall high IC_{50} against the normal liver WRL-68 cell line, this study showed that the active methanolic extract of *T. cacao* leaf had cytotoxic effect on cancer cells, but not on normal cells. The findings determine CL sub-fraction (II/SF7) from the *T. cacao* has significant potential for breast cancer chemoprevention and can be developed as an anti-cancer agent in the future. The unidentified active compound will be characterized in future studies.

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

**PENCIRIAN KIMIA BAGI BAHAGIAN POKOK KOKO YANG TIDAK
BOLEH DIMAKAN (*Theobroma cacao* L.) DAN AKTIVITI
ANTIPROLIFERATIF MEREKA MELAWAN PELBAGAI SEL-SEL
KANSER**

Oleh

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Tumbuh-tumbuhan telah menjadi satu sumber yang berguna sebagai agen-agen terapeutik selama beribu-ribu tahun dan merupakan satu jumlah yang membanggakan bagi perubatan moden yang digunakan untuk merawat penyakit-penyakit kanser yang berasal daripada sumber-sumber semula jadi. Oleh kerana ciri-ciri antioksidannya, yang berkaitan dengan potensi sebagai kesan anti-kanser, *Theobroma cacao* (*T. cacao*) baru-baru ini telah mendapat perhatian yang semakin meningkat dan menjadi subjek dalam penyelidikan. Dalam kajian ini, penyaringan secara *in vitro* telah dilakukan untuk menilai aktiviti antiproliferatif bahagian-bahagian pokok koko segar seperti daun koko (CL), kulit koko (CB), kulit buah koko (CH), kulit biji koko yang tidak difermentasi (UFCS), kulit biji koko yang difermentasi (FCS), akar koko (CR), putik koko (CC) dan empulur koko (CP) terhadap beberapa sel-sel kanser. Berdasarkan keputusan ujian 3- [4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-YL] -2,5-diphenyltetrazolium (MTT), ekstrak CL menunjukkan aktiviti antiproliferatif yang kuat terhadap sel-sel kanser payudara (MCF-7) dan kepekatan perencatan median (IC_{50}) ialah $41.43 \pm 3.26 \mu\text{g/mL}$ berbanding dengan ekstrak-ekstrak dan sel-sel yang lain. Manakala, aktiviti antioksidan telah ditentukan dengan menggunakan ujian 2,2-difenil-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), bahan-bahan asid-reaktif thiobarbiturik (TBARS) dan Folin-Ciocalteu. Ekstrak CR mempunyai aktiviti antioksidan yang paling tinggi; dos berkesan median (EC_{50}) ialah $358.3 \pm 7.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$ dan jumlah kandungan fenolik ialah $22.0 \pm 1.1 \text{ g}$ setara Gallic asid (GAE)/100 g ekstrak berbanding dengan ekstrak-ekstrak lain. Walaubagaimanapun, hanya ekstrak CC sahaja menunjukkan $10.4\% \pm 1.1$ perencatan dalam ujian peroksidaan lipid. Untuk penyaringan fitokimia pula, semua ekstrak telah menunjukkan kehadiran saponin, flavonoid, tanin pekat, triterpenes dan fitosterol, tetapi tiada alkaloid atau tanin terhidrolisis.

Ekstrak metanol CL telah ditulenkan dan dikenalpasti menggunakan bioesei-berpandu pemeringkatan dan kromatografi gas-spektrometri massa (GC-MS). Pengekstrakan

berturut-turut (pembahagian) bagi ekstrak CL telah dijalankan dalam heksana diikuti oleh diklorometana dan metanol. Pecahan bahagian heksana CL telah menunjukkan aktiviti antiproliferatif yang tertinggi terhadap sel-sel MCF-7, dengan IC_{50} iaitu $66.7 \pm 7.95 \mu\text{g/mL}$ dan seterusnya dituliskan menggunakan kromatografi turus, yang dibahagikan kepada 3 langkah: pemeringkatan, sub-pemeringkatan dan sub-sub-pemeringkatan. CL sub-pecahan (II/SF7) telah dipilih untuk pencirian kimia menggunakan GC-MS kerana ia mempunyai aktiviti anti-kanser yang paling tinggi, dengan IC_{50} iaitu $6.36 \pm 0.71 \mu\text{g/mL}$ dan ia menjana 9 sebatian bahan aktif utama dengan kesan sinergi terhadap sel-sel MCF-7. Lapan sebatian yang dikenali dan satu sebatian yang tidak dikenali ditandakan sebagai ZNL-UPM/MCB-1. Kajian ini merupakan kali pertama bagi CL sub-pecahan (II/SF7) dari ekstrak (*T. cacao*) dinilai untuk aktiviti antiproliferatif dan kesan apoptotik pada sel-sel MCF-7. Seterusnya, ujian MTT telah mengesan aktiviti antiproliferatif yang optima dalam sel-sel tersebut selepas rawatan selama 48 jam dengan CL sub-pecahan (II/SF7). Sub-pecahan yang digunakan tersebut mempunyai kesan yg signifikasi terhadap kesan perencatan pertumbuhan bagi kebergantungan dos ke atas sel-sel dengan merangsang apoptosis yang ditunjukkan melalui pembentukan pecahan-pecahan apoptotik, pecahan penunjuk saiz DNA dan gangguan potensi membran mitokondria. Apoptosis yang dicetuskan melalui CL sub-pecahan (II/SF7) telah diperhatikan juga melalui pengaktifan caspase-3, caspase-8, dan caspase-9, dimana menunjukkan penglibatan tapak jalan apoptotik secara intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Sementara itu, 3 gen dalam sel-sel MCF-7, iaitu DDIT3, GADD45G dan HRK telah menunjukkan perubahan ketara dalam pengekspresi selepas rawatan dengan CL sub-pecahan (II/SF7) iaitu IC_{75} ($45.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$) berbanding dengan sel-sel yang tidak dirawat dan IC_{50} ($6.4 \mu\text{g/mL}$). Pasca-rawatan bagi perubahan berganda dalam ekspresi DDIT3, GADD45G dan HRK masing-masing adalah 3.8, 6.73 dan 2.01. Walaubagaimanapun, paras ekspresi bagi beberapa gen yang dikenali berkaitan apoptosis tidak menunjukkan sebarang perubahan. Seterusnya, didapati ada gen-gen telah mengekspresi secara berbeza dalam sel-sel MCF-7 berkemungkinan berkait rapat dengan apoptosis. Memandangkan IC_{50} mempunyai nilai yang tinggi terhadap sel hati normal (WRL-68), kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa ekstrak aktif metanol bagi daun *T. cacao* mempunyai kesan sitotoksik terhadap sel-sel kanser, tetapi tidak pada sel-sel normal. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa CL sub-pecahan (II/SF7) dari *T. cacao* mempunyai potensi yang signifikasi sebagai kimopreventif bagi kanser payudara dan boleh dibangunkan sebagai agen anti-kanser pada masa hadapan. Sebatian aktif yang tidak dikenali akan dijalankan penciriannya dalam kajian pada masa hadapan.

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This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follow:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percentage
>	Greater than
≥	Greater than or equal to
<	Less than
≤	Less than or equal to
ΔΔCt	Double delta Ct
°C	Celcius
±	Approximately or about
μg	Microgram
μl	Microliter
μm	Micrometer
μM	Micromolar
A549	Adenocarcinomic human alveolar basal epithelial cells
AA	Ascorbic acid
AA	Acrylamide
Abs	Absorbance
ABTS	2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid
ACF	Aberrant crypt foci
ACTB	Actin, beta
AD	Alzheimer's disease
ADP-Ribose	Protein alpha-fodrin, poly
AIF	Apoptosis-inducing factor
Akt	Protein kinase
AKT1	V-Akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1
ALS	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
AMPA	α-Amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionate
ANOVA	Analysis of variance
AO	Acridine orange
AP15	Apoptosis inhibitor 5
Apaf-1	Apoptotic protease activation factor-1
AR	Androgen receptor
ASTM	The American Standard Test Sieve Series
ATCC	American Type Culture Collection
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
B2M	Beta-2-microglobulin
BAD	BCL2-associated agonist of cell death
BAG1	BCL2-associated athanogene
BAG3	BCL2-associated athanogene 3
BAG4	BCL2-associated athanogene 4
Bak	Bcl-2 antagonist killer
BAK1	BCL2-antagonist/Killer 1
BALB/C	Albino, laboratory-bred strain of the house mouse
BAX	BCL2-associated X protein
BBB	Blood-brain barrier
BBC3	BCL2-binding component 3
BC	Before Christ

BCL10	B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 10
BCL2	B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 2
BCL2A1	BCL2-related protein A1
BCL2L1	BCL2-like 1
BCL2L11	BCL2-like 11 (apoptosis facilitator)
BCL2L14	BCL2-like 14 (apoptosis facilitator)
BCL2L2	BCL2-like 2
BCL6	B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 6
BCL-XL	B-cell lymphoma-extra large
BFAR	Bifunctional apoptosis regulator
BID	BH3 interacting domain death agonist
BIK	BCL2-interacting killer (apoptosis-inducing)
BIRC2	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 2
BIRC3	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 3
BIRC4	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 4
BIRC5	Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 5
BNIP1	BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kDa interacting protein 1
BNIP2	BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kDa interacting protein 2
BNIP3	BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kDa interacting protein 3
BNIP3L	BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kDa interacting protein 3-like
BOK	BCL2-related ovarian killer
BP	Blood pressure
bp	Base pair
BRCA 1	Breast cancer type 1 susceptibility protein
BRCA 2	Breast cancer type 2 susceptibility protein
BSA	Bovine serum albumin
C	Concentration
Ca ²⁺	Calcium ion
CAD	Caspase-activated DNase
CARD	Caspase recruitment domain
CARD10	Caspase recruitment domain family, member 10
CASP1	Caspase-1, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 1
CASP11	Caspase-11, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 11
CASP12	Caspase-12, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 12
CASP14	Caspase-14, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 14
CASP2	Caspase-2, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 2
CASP3	Caspase-3, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 3
CASP4	Caspase-4, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 4
CASP5	Caspase-5, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 5
CASP6	Caspase-6, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 6
CASP7	Caspase-7, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 7
CASP8	Caspase-8, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 8
CASP9	Caspase-9, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease 9
Caspase	Cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease
CAT	Catalase
CB	Cocoa bark
CC	Cocoa cherelle
CD40	CD40 molecule, TNF receptor superfamily member 5
CD95	APO-1/Fas

CDC	Cell division cycle
Cdc2	Cell division cycle 2
CDK	Cyclin-dependent kinase
CDKI	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor
cDNA	Complementary deoxyribonucleic acid
C-erbB2	v-erb-b2 avian erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2
C-fos	FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral oncogene homolog
CFU	Colony-forming unit
CH	Cocoa husk
CL	Cocoa leaf
cm ²	Square centimetre
C-myc	v-myc avian myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog
CNS	Central nervous system
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CP	Cocoa pith
CPE	Cocoa phenolic extract
CR	Cocoa root
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
CSF	Cocoa shell fermented
CSUF	Cocoa shell unfermented
Ct	Cycle threshold
Cu	Copper
Cyt C	Cytochrome C
DAD1	Defender against cell death 1
DAP1	Death-associated protein 1
DAPK1	Death-associated protein kinase 1
DAPK2	Death-associated protein kinase 2
dATP	Deoxyadenosine triphosphate
DBP	Diastolic blood pressure
DBTRG-05MG	Glioblastoma
DCF	Detannified cocoa
DCM	Dichloromethane
DDIT3	DNA damage-inducible transcript 3
DED	Death effector domain
DEN	Diethylnitrosamine
DEPC	Diethylpyrocarbonate
DEVD	Amino acid sequence Asp-Glu-Val-Asp
DIABLO	Diablo, IAP-binding mitochondrial protein
DIM	3,3'-diindolylmethane
DISC	Death-inducing signalling complex
DMEM	Dulbecco's modified eagle's medium
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DNase	Deoxyribonuclease
dNTP	Nucleotide triphosphates containing deoxyribose
DPF2	D4, zinc and double PHD fingers family 2
DPPH	1,1'-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl
DTNB	5,5'-Dithiobis-2-nitrobenzoic acid

E	Efficiency
E2F1	E2F transcription factor 1
E2F2	E2F Transcription factor 2
EC	(-)-epicatechin
EC ₅₀	Effective concentration at 50 percent
EDTA	Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
EGCG	(-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
Endo G	Endonucleases G
ER	Estrogen receptor
EtOAc	Ethyl acetate
F	Fraction
FADD	Fas-associated protein with death domain
FAS	Fas cell surface death receptor
Fas/CD95	Cell death signalling receptor
FasL	Fas ligand
FASLG	Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6)
FBS	Fetal bovine serum
FCC	Flash column chromatography
FCR	Folin-Ciocalteu Reagent
Fe ²⁺	Ferric (II) ion
FeCl ₃	Ferric chloride
FLICE	FADD-like interleukin-1 beta-converting enzyme
FOXO3	Forkhead box O3
FRAP	Ferric reducing antioxidant power
FRET	Fluorescence resonance energy transfer
FRIM	Forest Research Institute of Malaysia
FTIR	Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
g	Gram
g	Gravity
G1	Gap 1
G2	Gap 2
G2/M	Gap 2/ metaphase
GADD45G	Growth arrest and DNA damage-inducible, gamma
GAE	Gallic acid equivalent
GAPDH	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
GCMS	Gas chromatography mass spectroscopy
GDC	Genomic DNA control
GP	GSH peroxidase
GPR	Global pattern recognition
GPx	Glutathione peroxidase
GPX1	Glutathione peroxidase 1
GR	GSH reductase
GRx	Glutathione reductase
GSH	Glutathione
GSK3B	Glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta
GST	Glutathione S-transferase
h	Hours
H ₂ O	Water

H ₂ O ₂	Hydrogen peroxide
HCl	Hydrochloric acid
HD	Huntington's disease
HDL	High-density lipoprotein
HeLA	Helacyton gartleri
HEPES	4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid
HepG2	Hepatocellular carcinoma
Hg	Hemoglobin
HIF1A	Hypoxia-inducible factor 1, alpha subunit (basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor)
HIPK2	Homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2
HO-	Hyrxoyl radical
HPLC	High pressure liquid chromatography
HPRT1	Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase 1
HRK	Harakiri, BCL2-interacting protein (contains only BH3 domain)
HRT	Hormone replacement therapy
HSPA1A	Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1A
HT-29	Human colon adenocarcinoma grade II cell line
HTRA2	HtrA serine peptidase 2
i.d	Internal diameter
IAPs	Inhibitor of apoptosis proteins
IBS	Institute of Bioscience
IC ₂₅	Inhibition concentration at 25 percent
IC ₅₀	Inhibition concentration at 50 percent
IC ₇₅	Inhibition concentration at 75 percent
ICE	IL-1β-converting enzyme
IETD	Z-IETD-fmk, caspase-8 inhibitor
IFN-γ	Interferon gamma
IGF1	Insulin-like growth factor 1 (somatomedin C)
iGluR	Ionotropic glutamate receptor
IL-1β	Interleukin-1β
IL3	Interleukin-3
IR	Infrared
IU	International unit
JC-1	Novel cationic carbocyanine dye
JNK	c-Jun N-terminal protein kinase
kbp	Kilo base pair
KCl	Potassium chloride
L	Liters
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose at 50 percent of concentration
LDH	Lactate dehydrogenase
LDL	Low-density lipoprotein
LEHD	Z-LEHD-fmk, caspase-9 inhibitor
LTA	Lymphotoxin alpha
LTBR	Lymphotoxin beta receptor (TNFR superfamily, member 3)
m/z	Mass-to-charge ratio
m ²	Square meter
MAPK	Mitogen-activated protein kinase

MBP	Myelin basic protein
MCF-7	Michigan cancer foundation – 7
MCL1	Myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1 (BCL2-related)
MCP-1	Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
MDA	Malondialdehyde
MDA-MB-231	Mammary gland adenocarcinoma-231
MDA-MB-436	Mammary gland adenocarcinoma-436
MDA-MB-468	Mammary gland adenocarcinoma-468
MEM	Minimum essential media
MeOH	Methanol
mg	Milligram
mg/kg	Milligram per gram
mg/mL	Milligram per milliliter
MgCl ₂	Magnesium chloride
MIC	Minimum inhibit concentration
mL	Mililiter
MLP29	Mouse liver progenitor cells
mm	Milimeter
mM	Milimolar
mmHg	Millimeter of mercury
MMP	Mitochondrial membrane potential
Mn	Manganase
MnSOD	Manganese-containing SOD
mRNA	Messenger ribonucleic acid
MS	Mass spectrometry
MST	Mean survival time
MTS	3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium
MTT	3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide
MW	Molecular weight
Na ⁺	Sodium ion
NaCl	Sodium chloride
NADH	β-Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NAIP	NLR family, apoptosis inhibitory protein
NaOH	Sodium hydroxide
NCR	National Cancer Registry
NF-κB	Nuclear factor-κB
NFKB1	Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cell 1
ng	Nanogram
ng/μl	Nanogram per microliter
NIST	National Institute Standard and Technology
nm	Nanometer
nM	Nanomolar
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
NO	Nitric oxide
NOTCH	Rranslocation-associated (Drosophila)
NOX-1	NADPH oxidase-1
NRU	Neutral red uptake

O2-	Superoxide
OD	Optical density
ONOO-	Peroxynitrite
ORAC	Oxygen radical absorbance capacity
P13K-AKT	Phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase and protein kinase B
p38-MAPK	p38 mitogen-activated-protein-kinase
p53	Tumor suppressor gene
p-AKT	Phosphate-protein kinase
PARP	Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase
PAWR	PRKC, apoptosis, WT1, regulator
PB2	Procyanidin B2
PBS	Phosphate buffered saline
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PERP	PERP, TP53 apoptosis effector
pH	Potential of hydrogen
PI	Propidium iodide
p-JNK	Phosphate-c-Jun-N-terminal protein kinase
PKA	Protein Kinase
PNS	Peripheral nervous system
PRDX2	Peroxiredoxin 2
PS	Phosphatidylserine
PTEN	Phosphatase and tensin homolog
PTP	Permeability transition pore
PUFA	Polyunsaturated fatty acids
qPCR	Quantitative polymerase chain reaction
r	Correlation coefficient
RAD21	RAD21 homolog (Schizosaccharomyces pombe)
RAW264.7	Murine macrophage cell line
RES	Resazurin reduction
RF	Retention factor
RIP	Receptor-interacting protein
RIP1	Receptor-interacting protein 1
RIP3	Receptor-interacting protein 3
RIPK1	Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1
RIPK3	Receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 3
RN18S1	RNA, 18S ribosomal 1
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RNase	Ribonuclease
RNS	Reactive nitrogen species
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
RPL13A	Ribosomal protein L13a
rpm	Revolutions per minute
RPMI	Roswell Park Memorial Institute medium
rRNA	Ribosomal RNA
RT	RNA reverse transcription controls
RT-PCR	Real-time polymerase chain reaction
RT-qPCR	Real time-quantitative polymerase chain reaction
s	Seconds
SBP	Systolic blood pressure

SD	Standard deviation
SDS	Sodium dodecyl sulphate
Se	Selenium
SEM	Standard error of the mean
SF	Sub-fraction
SIRT1	Sirtuin 1
SKRB-3	Retinoid receptor-positive breast cancer cell line
SOD	Superoxide dismutase
SOD1	Superoxide dismutase 1
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRB	Sulforhodamine B
SSF	Sub-sub-fraction
STAT5A	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5A
STAT5B	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B
SWCNT	single-walled carbon nanotubes
SYBR Green	Asymmetrical cyanine dye
t	Time
TAE	Tris-acetate-EDTA
TBA	Thiobarbituric acid
TBARS	Thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances
TBE	Tris-borate-EDTA
TCA	Trichloroacetic acid
TCA cycle	Tricarboxylic acid cycle
TCF	Tannin rich cocoa fraction
TGs	Triacylglycerols
TLC	Thin layer chromatography
TNB	5-thionitrobenzoic acid
TNF	Tumor necrosis factor
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor- α
TNFAIP3	Tumor necrosis factor, alpha-induced protein 3
TNFR	Tumor necrosis factor family receptors
TNFRSF10	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily
TNFRSF10A	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 10A
TNFRSF11B	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11B
TNFRSF1A	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1A
TNFRSF1B	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1B
TP53	Tumor protein P53
TP53INP1	Tumor protein P53 inducible nuclear protein 1
TPC	Total phenolic contents
TPmg	Total phosphate miligram
TRADD	TNFRSF1A-associated via death domain
TRAF	TNFR-associated factor
TRAF2	TNF receptor-associated factor 2
TRAF4	TNF receptor-associated factor 4
TRAIL	TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand
Trolox	(\pm)-6-Hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchromane-2-carboxylic acid
TUNEL	TdT-mediated dUTP nick-end-labeling
U	Units
UK	United Kingdom

UNC5B	Netrin receptor Unc-5 homolog B (<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>)
UPM	University Putra Malaysia
USA	United States of America
UV	Ultraviolet
UV-VIS	Ultraviolet-visible
V	Volt
v/v	Volume per volume
w/v	Weight per volume
WHO	World Health Organization
WNT	Wingless-type MMTV integration site family
WRL-68	Hepatic human cell line
WST	Water soluble Tetrazolium salts
XIAP	X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis
XTT	Sodium 2,3-bis(2-methoxy-4-nitro-5-sulfophenyl)-5-[(phenylamino)-carbonyl]-2H-tetrazolium inner salt
Zn	Zinc
µg	Microgram
µL	Microliter
µM	Micromolar



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Cancer is a complicated and multifactorial illness characterised by the unusual development of cells. The development of cancer cell formation typically occurs via a variety of genetic and epigenetic changes (Giri et al., 2006; Mbaveng et al., 2011). Cancer occurs where there is a net accumulation of aberrant abnormal cells arising from overproliferation, low apoptosis or a combination of both (Abdul et al., 2009). Hameroff, (2004) reported on the theories of cancer origin, where malignant cells divide and multiply uncontrollably. Cancer is likewise brought about by adjustments in tumour suppressor genes, oncogenes and microRNA genes (Croce, 2008). In addition, difficulty is often encountered when treating cancer due to drug resistance, toxicity, and low cancer drug specificity (de Mesquita et al., 2009). Cancer is a serious burden to the public health system and remains a challenge for scientists to solve.

As reported by Rajesh et al. (2011), cancer was expected to claim 9 million lives worldwide by 2015. In Peninsular Malaysia, the most 5 prevalent cancers such as breast, colorectal, lung, cervical and nasopharyngeal cancer were diagnosed among Malaysians in 2007 and around 21,773 cancer cases were reported (National Cancer Registry, 2011). In the past decade, natural substances have played important roles as cancer chemoprevention and therapeutic agents (Fulda, 2010). One modality of cancer treatment is chemotherapy. About 65.0% of drugs used in chemotherapy are of natural origin (Nurhanan et al., 2008). Therapeutic plants have a long history in both traditional and present day use for cancer treatment (Conforti et al., 2008; Jain & Jain, 2011) and have been used as remedies for human diseases for centuries (Nisa et al., 2011; Sharma et al., 2011; Shoeb, 2006).

Natural products confer various beneficial effects on human health and naturally occurring bioactive substances have been reported to protect against tumorigenesis and suppress the growth of established tumours. Cancer cells have progressed to various mechanisms to protect the induction of programmed cell death, or apoptosis. It has been shown that activation of the apoptosis signalling pathways by natural active compounds constitutes a key event in these anti-cancer activities. Furthermore, about 87.0% of human diseases such as cancer, bacterial infection and immunological disorder are treated using natural active products and drugs, while over 3000 plant species producing about 25.0% of prescribed drugs worldwide have been reported to have anti-cancer characteristics. In the developing countries, about 80.0% of the population still relies on traditional medicines from natural products, especially those from plants, for their primary health care needs (Khajure & Rathod, 2011; Uddin et al., 2011). Traditional medicine from plants can also be used as

potential sources of development of new drugs that can be used as future anti-cancer agents (Caamal-Fuentes et al., 2011).

Cocoa is the seed of the cocoa tree (*T. cacao*), an evergreen plant about 6–12 m in height. It grows at suitable altitudes of 30–300 m in areas of moderate temperatures ranging 18–32°C. *T. cacao* can grow in adequate moisture and needs about 1–5 L/m² rainfall per year (Weisburger, 2001). Cocoa was used by the Aztec, Olmec and Maya civilisations as a divine food and they consumed cocoa products as early as 600 BC. Several documents from the Badianus Manuscript, the Florentine Codex and the Princeton Codex mention that more than 100 medicinal benefits of cocoa have been reported regarding the bioactive compounds, chemical composition and health benefits of cocoa and other cocoa-based products which have documented over 200 scientific studies (Addai, 2010; Mhd Jalil & Ismail, 2008; Ramiro et al., 2005). It has also been reported by Jalil et al. (2008) that various parts of *T. cacao*, especially the cocoa bean, are utilised as chocolate and other non-edible cocoa plant parts such as the bark, leaf, butter, pulp and flower have been used for medicinal purposes. The Mayans and Aztecs valued the cocoa bean highly as a food and they believed that cocoa was given to them directly by Gods. The name *T. cacao*, meaning ‘food of the gods’ was discovered by Carl Linnaeus a Swedish botanist in 1737, when cocoa came to Europe (Bennett, 2003; Rusconi & Conti, 2010).

Recently, most research on cocoa has focused on polyphenol compounds, especially flavonoid compounds that function as strong antioxidant agents (e.g. as reducing agents, free radical scavengers, metal chelators) and their potential benefits to human health (Hii et al., 2009; Osman et al., 2004; Summa et al., 2006). Numerous studies have reported that bioactive compounds in *T. cacao*, for example, phenolic compounds have potential medical advantages for anticipating several critical diseases such as cardiovascular illness, inflammation, neurodegenerative disorders and cancer (Arlorio et al., 2009; Rimbach et al., 2009; Schinella et al., 2010). The active compounds identified from cocoa bean are epicatechin, gallocatechin, anthocyanins, epigallocatechin, procyanins, catechin, flavones, flavonol glycosides (quercetin-3-*O*-arabinoside, luteolin-7-*O*-glucoside) and others (Belščak et al., 2009; Jonfia-Essien et al., 2008).

In order to develop safe and natural anti-cancer agents from cocoa plant parts, a novel approach has to be established through the screening, purification, identification and *in vivo* evaluation of *T. cacao* tissues, taking into consideration the physical and biochemical properties of the compounds and their therapeutic effects, which will not only provide the long-expected remedy and cure for cancer and other ailments but which can also be used as the basis for screening, purifying and identifying other bioactive compounds that occur naturally in hundreds and thousands of plants across the globe, as they have enormous potential in biomedical application. Therefore, the current study proposed for evaluation the effect of non-edible cocoa plant part methanolic extracts using *in vitro* cancer studies, which hypothesized would identify novel natural anti-cancer agents with potent bioactivity.

The current study is to investigate the potential capability of the chemical constituents of the cocoa plant part extracts, which were isolated and later identified as having potential antiproliferative activities against various human cancer cell lines. The research findings will be useful for future documentation of the active constituents intended as new chemical entities. These in turn shall form the basis for developing novel drugs and for conducting pre-clinical testing and clinical phase I and II trials in the near future.

1.2 Problem statement

Currently, the health aspect of cocoa, especially in cancer studies, has focused on the seed only and not other cocoa plant parts. The intention of the present study was to discover anti-cancer compounds from cocoa bark, leaf, husk, fermented shell, unfermented shell, pith, cherville and root, for which the active compounds and biological activities, especially against cancer, have not been established as compared to cocoa seed. A previous study reported that most plant parts contain active compounds that are useful for treating cancer. Meanwhile, a cure has not yet been found for cancer, despite cancer being a disease of worldwide importance. The synthetic therapies in use today are not only unable to cure cancer but harmful due to the side effects.

1.3 Research objectives

1.3.1 General objective

To identify anti-cancer properties of bioactive constituents from the non-edible plant parts of *T. cacao* against several cancer cell lines in promoting apoptosis activity and to determine their cytotoxicity against normal cell line.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To investigate the antioxidant activity, total phenolic content, anti-lipid peroxidation activity and phytochemical contents in methanolic leaf, bark, pod, unfermented shell, fermented shell, root, cherelle and pith extracts of *T. cacao*.
2. To screen the antiproliferative activity of methanolic leaf, bark, pod, unfermented shell, fermented shell, root, cherelle and pith extracts of *T. cacao* against several cancer cell lines.
3. To purify and identify anti-cancer agents from the most potent antiproliferative activity of methanolic plant part extract of *T. cacao* using chromatography and spectroscopy.
4. To evaluate the cytotoxic effect of the crude extract, partitioned fraction, fraction, sub-fraction and sub-sub-fraction from most potent antiproliferative activity of methanolic plant part extract of *T. cacao* against a normal WRL-68 cell line.
5. To evaluate apoptosis in selected cancer tissue following treatment with the most potent antiproliferative activity of methanolic plant part extract of *T. cacao* via morphological, mitochondrial membrane potential, DNA fragmentation, caspases activity and human cancer gene expression assay.

1.4 Research hypothesis

The current study should provide beneficial informations about the discovery of bioactive compounds from the *T. cacao* plant for treating various critical human cancers in Malaysia, as the plant parts investigated could have effective anti-cancer properties. Cocoa is the third largest export commodity in Malaysia, can be easily found, is used widely, especially in food and beverages and contains active compounds such as flavonoids, polyphenols and alkaloids. Moreover, the active compounds and biological activities of the abovementioned non-edible cocoa plant parts have not been established. The phytochemical properties of the non-edible cocoa plant parts are expected to eliminate cancer cells by inducing apoptosis, or programmed cell death, without affecting normal cells. Furthermore, this study would also add value to the cocoa-based products already available on the market and diversify the usage of cocoa, for example, for developing anti-cancer drugs. The present study hypothesises that non-edible cocoa plant parts can play an important role as natural anti-cancer agents by preventing cancer through apoptosis.



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