Ethanol extracts of *Cinnamomum kanehirai* Hayata leaves induce apoptosis in human hepatoma cell through caspase-3 cascade

Yu-Kuo Liu1
Kuan-Hsing Chen2
Yann-Lii Leu3,4
Tzong-Der Way5
Ling-Wei Wang6,7
Yu-Jen Chen8,9,*
Yu-Ming Liu6–8,*

1Department of Chemical and Material Engineering, Chang Gung University, Kwei-Shan, Tao-Yuan, Taiwan; 2Kidney Research Center, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, School of Medicine, 3Graduate Institute of Natural Products, College of Medicine, 4Chinese Herbal Medicine Research Team, Healthy Aging Research Center, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan, Taiwan; 5Department of Biological Science and Technology, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan; 6Division of Radiation Oncology, Department of Oncology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; 7National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan; 8School of Medicine, Institute of Traditional Medicine, National Yang Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan; 9Department of Radiation Oncology, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Yu-Ming Liu
Division of Radiation Oncology, Department of Oncology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, 201, Sec 2, Shih-Pai Road, Taipei 11217, Taiwan
Tel +886 2 2875 7270 ext 318
Fax +886 2 2874 9425
Email ymlugu@gmail.com

Yu-Jen Chen
Department of Radiation Oncology, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan
Tel +886 2 2543 3535
Fax +886 2 2809 6180
Email chenmdphd@gmail.com

Abstract: Inducing apoptosis to susceptible cells is the major mechanism of most cytotoxic anticancer drugs in current use. *Cinnamomum kanehirai* Hayata (Lauraceae), a unique and native tree of Taiwan, is the major host for the medicinal fungus *Antrodia cinnamomea* which exhibits anti-cancer activity. Because of the scarcity of *A. cinnamomea*, *C. kanehirai* Hayata instead, is used as fork medicine in liver cancer. Here we observed the *C. kanehirai* Hayata ethanol extract could inhibit the cellular viability of both HepG2 and HA22T/VGH human hepatoma cell lines in a dose- and time-dependent manner. We found the mode of cell death was apoptosis according to cell morphological changes by Liu’s stain, oligonucleosomal DNA fragmentation by gel electrophoresis, externalization of phosphotidyl serine by detecting Annexin V and hypoploid population by cell cycle analysis. Our results showed that the extracts caused cleavage of caspase-3 and increased enzyme activity of caspase-8 and caspase-9. Caspase 3 inhibitor partially reversed the viability inhibition by the extract. Furthermore, the up-regulation of Bax and down-regulation of Bcl-2 were also noted by the extract treatment. In conclusion, *C. kanehirai* Hayata ethanol extract induced intrinsic pathway of apoptosis through caspase-3 cascade in human hepatoma HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells, which might shed new light on hepatoma therapy.

Keywords: *Antrodia cinnamomea*, hepatoma, apoptosis, anticancer

Introduction

*Cinnamomum kanehirai* Hayata (Lauraceae) is a unique and native tree of Taiwan. It grows in the mountains at an altitude of about 450–2,000 m around the broad-leaved forests in Taiwan. In traditional Chinese medicine, it is claimed to be beneficial to clear the lungs, dispel apathy, and calm nervous depression. Since it contains a rich amount of camphor oil, it is used as an essential oil in aromatherapy or topical application for health promotion and some dermatological diseases. Essential oil of *C. kanehirai* Hayata has been reported to have antimicrobial activities.1

*C. kanehirai* Hayata is the major host for medicinal fungus *Antrodia cinnamomea*,2 which exhibits potential anticancer and hepato-protective properties.3,7 People hew this tree to harvest or cultivate its infected fungus, *A. cinnamomea*, for treatment of diseases in folk medicine. Growing evidences show that extracts, fermented products, or compounds isolated from *A. cinnamomea* possess growth inhibitory activity against various types of cancers.8,9 Other than its infected fungus, *A. cinnamomea*, little is known about the bioactivity of this plant per se.

In this study, we firstly proved the viability inhibitory effect of different *C. kanehirai* Hayata extracts (CKHE), including water extract (CKHE-W) and
ethanol extract (CHKE-E), on human hepatoma HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells. Furthermore, the mode of cell death and putative mechanism of action were also assessed.

Materials and methods
Chemicals
Fetal calf serum, Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle’s Medium (DMEM), penicillin G, streptomycin, and amphotericin B was bought from GIBCO BRL (Gaithersburg, MD, USA). Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), ribonuclease (RNase), and propidium iodide (PI) were acquired from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St Louis, MO, USA). Caspase-3, -8, -9, Bax, and Bcl-2 antibodies were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc. (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). Anti-Bax antiserum, Z-DEVD-FMK, was purchased from R&D Systems, Inc. (Minneapolis, MN, USA).

Raw material and preparation of C. kanehirai Hayata leaf extract
The C. kanehirai Hayata was obtained from National Dongshih Forest District Office, Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Taiwan. Powdered leaves were soaked in water (CKHE-W) and ethanol (CKHE-E) (1:4 w/w) at 70°C for 3 days. After filtered with filter paper (Advantec No 1; Toyo Roshi Kaisha Ltd, Tokyo, Japan), the residue was extracted under same conditions. In total, three extractions were taken. The filtrates collected from three separate extractions were further evaporated to dryness under vacuum. The CKHE was stored at −30°C. Sesamin, 5,4′-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone, 2-methylpropyl benzoate, methyl-(21R)-pheophoride a, and pheophorbide b methyl ester were isolated through repeated chromatography of CKHE. For all experiments, the stock was dissolved in water at pH 7.2 and was filtered by a 0.22 µm sterile filter. The final concentrations of the tested extracts were prepared by diluting the stock with DMSO. Control cultures received 0.1% DMSO, which had been proven not toxic to cultured cells.

Cell culture and cell viability assay
Human hepatoma cell lines, HA22T/VGH10 and HepG2 (HB8065; American Type Culture Collection [ATCC], Manassas, VA, USA), were maintained in monolayer cultured in DMEM containing 584 mg/mL L-glutamine and 10% fetal bovine serum, 10 U/mL of penicillin, 10 mg/mL of streptomycin, and 0.25 mg/mL of amphotericin B, at 37°C, 5% CO2, and 90% relative humidity. Cells were seeded at a density of 5×104 cells per well onto a 96-well plate (Falcon®; BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) 24 hours prior to drug treatment. CKHE-W and CKHE-E were added to medium, at various times and concentrations. Cells viability was examined using a modified MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay.11 All tests and analyses were performed in triplicate.

Evaluation of cell morphology
For observation of morphology, the cells were treated with 0.5 mg/mL CKHE-E for 48 hours, collected, and centrifuged on a slide using a Cytospin 2 centrifuge (Shandon Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, USA). The slides were dried, and cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (pH 7.4) and mounted in VECTASHIELD® mounting medium with 1.5 µg/mL 4′,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (Vector Laboratories, Inc., Burlingame, CA, USA). The cells were stained by method of Liu’s stain and observed by light microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) at a magnification of 400 or 1,000. Photograph was taken with a digital camera (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

Evaluation of DNA fragmentation
Fragmented DNA was analyzed by electrophoresis as illustrated by Herrmann et al.12 Firstly, cells were collected by centrifugation, and the pellets were lysed in DNA lysis buffer (20 mM Tris, 0.2% Triton X-100, 10 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) for 15 minutes, and then the lysate was centrifuged at 13,000×g, for 10 minutes, all under 4°C. The fragmented DNA containing supernatant was collected and incubated at 50°C overnight with proteinase K (0.1 mg/mL) for protein digestion, then treated with RNase (50 µg/mL) at 37°C for 30 minutes. The DNA was extracted with phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1, v/v/v) and precipitated in 50% isopropanol with 1 µL of glycogen (20 µg/mL) at −20°C overnight. After centrifugation at 15,000×g for 30 minutes to settle down, semi-dried, the DNA was dissolved in 10 µL Tris acetate EDTA (TAE) (pH 8.0) buffer, then with electrophoresis in a 2.0% agarose gel containing ethidium bromide (1 µg/mL) in TAE buffer. The gel was resolved with ultraviolet light.

Measurements of apoptosis by flow cytometry
After incubation with various concentrations of CKHE-E for 24 and 48 hours, cells were harvested, washed with PBS, and resuspended (1×106 cells/mL) in Annexin-V-FLUOS labeling solution (Annexin-V-FLUOS staining kit; Hoffman-La
Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland) for 15 minutes in the dark at 37°C. The fluorescence was analyzed by a FACSCalibur flow cytometer (Epics Altra; Beckman Coulter Taiwan Inc., Taipei, Taiwan). Green fluorescence was measured to indicate the proportion of the undergoing apoptosis (FITC [fluorescein isothiocyanate]-conjugated Annexin-V), and red fluorescence (PI) was measured to indicate the proportion of the cells with necrosis.

Cell cycle assay
Flow cytometric analysis was performed to determine cell cycle change after treatment with various concentrations of CKHE-E for 24 and 48 hours. The cells were washed and resuspended in PBS (1×10⁶ cells/mL) before being fixed in 75% ethanol. PI solution (50 µg/mL PI, 0.1% sodium citrate, 0.1% Nonidet P-40) was used to stain total cellular DNA at room temperature for 30 minutes before analysis by a FACSCalibur™ flow cytometer.

Evaluation of caspase-8 and caspase-9 activity
HepG2 cells were treated with vehicle (0.1% DMSO) and 0.25 mg/mL CKHE-E, for 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours. The activity levels of caspase-8 and -9 of cell lysate were determined by caspase-8 and -9 Colorimetric Assay Kit (BioVision Research Products, Palo Alto, CA, USA), respectively. The detailed protocol is as described in the manufacturer’s protocol. In brief, cells were plated at a density of 1×10⁶ in 10 cm dishes 24 hours before the induction of apoptosis. After CKHE-E treatment, cells (1×10⁶) were lysed on ice for 10 minutes and centrifuged (10,000× g, 1 minute). The supernatant was incubated for 1 to 2 hours at 37°C with benzoyloxy carbonyl-Ile-Glu-Thr-Asp-p-nitroanilide or acetyl-Leu-Glu-His-Asp-p-nitroanilide color substrates (200 µM). The samples were analyzed by spectrophotometer (400 nm). Assays were done in triplicate.

Western blotting assay
After treatment with various concentrations of CKHE-E for 12 and 24 hours, cells were washed with PBS and lysed with extraction buffer (1% sodium dodecyl sulfate [SDS], 10 mM sodium orthovanadate, 10 mM Tris, pH =7.4). Cellular debris was cleared by centrifugation (1,300 rpm, 10 minutes, 4°C), and the protein concentration in the supernatant was determined by a protein assay kit (Micro-BCA protein assay; Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA). An equal amount of protein was subjected to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and transferred onto a PVDF (polyacrylidenedifluoride) membrane (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). The membranes were probed with caspase-3, Bax, and Bel-2 human antibodies (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.). The proteins were visualized by use of an horseradish peroxidase (HRP) detection system (Pierce).

Statistical assay
Data were represented as means ± standard errors. Variance analysis was used for statistical comparisons of the results. Significant differences (P<0.05) between the means of control and CKHE-treated cells were analyzed by Dunnett’s test.

Results
Inhibition of cellular viability by CKHE
To evaluate the antitumor effect of CKHE to human hepatoma cells, various concentrations of CKHE were used to treat HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells for 12, 24, and 48 hours, respectively, and examined for cellular viability by MTT assay. Our results showed that CKHE-E had greater viability-inhibitory activity compared with CKHE-W in HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells (P<0.05) (Figure 1A and B). Both time- and dose-dependent inhibition in viability were also noted. CKHE-E had lower 50% inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of cellular viability inhibition compared with CKHE-W in these hepatoma cells (Table 1). Because CKHE-E had greater viability-inhibitory activity, we chose CKHE-E for the future experiments. These results showed that CKHE-E exhibited high potency in inhibiting cell proliferation in hepatoma cells.

Effects of CKHE-E on inducing apoptosis in hepatoma cells
To determine whether CKHE-E induced apoptosis in hepatoma cells, the phenotypic characteristics of CKHE-E-treated hepatoma cells were evaluated by microscopic inspection of overall morphology. Figure 2 shows morphological changes of both HA22T/VGH and HepG2 human hepatoma cells by treatment with 0.5 mg/mL CKHE-E for 48 hours. The microscope results showed the typical morphological characteristics of apoptosis, such as cell shrinkage and apoptotic body formation, were observed. Neither cell swelling nor cell lysis as characteristic feature of necrosis was noted.

We further elucidated whether CKHE-E also induced DNA fragmentation in hepatoma cells. Our agarose gel electrophoresis results showed formation of DNA fragments in...
both HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells after CKHE-E treatment for 24 hours (Figure 3A).

To further investigate CKHE-E-induced hepatoma cell apoptosis, flow cytometric analysis was performed. HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells were treated with 0.5 and 1.0 mg/mL of CKHE-E for 24 and 48 hours, and percentages of apoptosis were determined by the Annexin-V/PI staining and flow cytometric method (Figure 3B). The results showed both CKHE-E-treated cells had increase apoptotic cell percentage compared with untreated cells in a time- and dose-dependent manner.

Effects of CKHE-E on cell cycle distribution
To determine whether CKHE-E altered cell cycle progression, we performed flow cytometry by using PI staining. HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells were treated with different concentrations of CKHE-E, and the cell-cycle distribution

---

**Figure 1** The anti-proliferation activities of different fractions from Cinnamomum kanehirai Hayata leaves against human hepatoma cells. HA22T/VGH cells (A) and HepG2 cells (B) were treated with CKHE-W or CKHE-E (0.25–2.00 mg/mL) for 12, 24, and 48 hours, respectively. The cell viability was then determined using MTT assay.

**Notes:** This experiment was repeated three times. The data represents the mean ± SD.

**Abbreviations:** CKHE-E, ethanol Cinnamomum kanehirai Hayata extract; CKHE-W, water Cinnamomum kanehirai Hayata extract; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; SD, standard deviation; h, hours.
Effects of CKHE-E on caspase activation

Caspase activation plays an important role in the initiation and success of apoptosis. To understand the molecular effectors pathway of CKHE-E-induced apoptosis, we studied whether caspases play a role as downstream effectors in CKHE-E-mediated apoptosis. Our results found that cleavage patterns of caspase-3 (active caspase-3 [17 kDa]) were observed in HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells in a time-dependent manner (Figure 4). Figure 5B shows CKHE-E caused an increase in caspase-8 and -9 proteolytic activities in HepG2 cell. After treated with CKHE-E (0.25 mg/mL) for 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours, the caspase activities were increasing up to 1.7-, 2.6-, 3.3-, and 2.6-fold in caspase-8, and 1.3-, 2.0-, 2.4-, and 2.1-fold in caspase-9, compared with control group, respectively. These results demonstrated that activation of both caspase-8 and -9 were noted from 6 hours after CKHE-E treatment and up to maximum at 24 hours and decreased thereafter. These results also demonstrated that both caspase-8 and -9 activations might precede caspase-3 activation in CKHE-induced death signaling.

Effect of caspase-3 inhibitors on CKHE-E cell viability inhibition

To further establish the role of caspase-3 in CKHE-E-induced apoptosis in hepatoma cells, a pharmacological inhibitor approach was employed. Specific caspase inhibitors were added selectively into CKHE-E-treated cells and followed by MTT assays. After HA22T/VGH and HepG cells were co-incubated with the cell-permeable caspase-3 inhibitors (50 µM) and CKHE-E for 48 hours, the caspase-3 inhibitor partially reversed the cell viability inhibition of CKHE-E (P<0.05) (Figure 5C).

Effect of CKHE-E on the expression of Bcl-2 family in HepG2 cells

As demonstrated in Figure 5A, the expression of Bax was upregulated and, by contrast, the expression of Bcl-2 was downregulated by CKHE-E in a dose-dependent manner in HepG2 cells.

Profile of constituents in CKHE-E

To analyze the involved compositions of CKHE-E, liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry was performed. Five major compounds identified in CKHE-E were sesamin, 5,4'-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone, 2-methylpropyl benzoate, methyl-(21R)-pheophoride a, and pheophoride b methyl ester.

Cellular viability inhibition effect of sesamin, methyl (21R) pheophoride a, and pheophoride b methyl ester in HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells

To evaluate the antitumor effect of sesamin, methyl (21R) pheophoride a, and pheophoride b methyl ester against HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells, the cells were treated with various concentrations of sesamin, methyl (21R) pheophoride a, and pheophoride b methyl ester (Figure 6) for 48 hours and examined for cell viability by MTT assay. Among these compounds, methyl (21R) pheophoride a

Table 1 Summary of the IC_{50} values for inhibiting HA22T/VGH and HepG2 human hepatoma cell viability by CKHE-E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell line</th>
<th>Time, hours</th>
<th>CKHE-W, mg/mL</th>
<th>CKHE-E, mg/mL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HA22T/VGH</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.79±0.54</td>
<td>0.93±0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.58±0.06</td>
<td>0.87±0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.85±0.06</td>
<td>0.25±0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HepG2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.92±0.03</td>
<td>1.03±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.66±0.02</td>
<td>0.86±0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.5±0.01</td>
<td>0.76±0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data were calculated as IC_{50}. Experiments were performed in triplicate in three independent experiments.

Abbreviations: CKHE-E, ethanol Cinnamomum kanehirai Hayata extract; CKHE-W, water Cinnamomum kanehirai Hayata extract; IC_{50}, 50% inhibitory concentration.
Figure 3 CKHE-E induced apoptosis in human hepatoma cells. (A) HA22T/VGH cells and HepG2 cells were treated with 0.5 or 1.0 mg/mL of CKHE-E for 24 hours, and examined by DNA fragmentation assay. (B) HA22T/VGH cells and HepG2 cells were treated with 0.5 or 1.0 mg/mL of CKHE-E for 24 and 48 hours, respectively.

Notes: Cell apoptosis percentages were determined by flow cytometry with Annexin-V/PI staining. The experiments were repeated three times.

Abbreviations: CKHE-E, ethanol Cinnamomum kanehirai Hayata extract; PI, propidium iodide; h, hours.

Discussion

In this study, CKHE-E was used to investigate its cytotoxicity on hepatoma cells. From MTT assay, cancer cell viability was decreased with the increasing CKHE-E dose and exposure time. The PI and Annexin-V staining results showed that the cell apoptosis had happened and the cell viability inhibition was increased with CKHE-E exposure time. The further observation of DNA fragmentation confirmed apoptosis.

From an ecological view, because A. cinnamomea is very rare and difficult to plant, extraction of the leaves was a feasible way to obtain a great quantity of high potential...
Figure 4 Effect of CKHE-E on cell cycle progression in human hepatoma cells. HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells were treated with 0.5 and 1.0 mg/mL CKHE-E for 24 and 48 hours, respectively, and analyzed for PI-stained DNA content by flow cytometry.

Notes: The indicated percentages are the mean of three independent experiments, each in triplicate. The sub-G1 phase cells increased with time.

Abbreviations: CKHE-E, ethanol Cinnamomum kanehirai Hayata extract; PI, propidium iodide; h, hours.
Figure 5 (Continued)
Figure 5 Effect of CKHE-E on human hepatoma cells intrinsic pathway of apoptosis. (A) HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells treated with 1.0 mg/mL CKHE-E for 12 and 24 hours. Cells were then harvested and lysed for the detection of cleaved caspase-3, Bax, Bcl-2, and β-actin protein expression. (B) HepG2 cells treated with 0.25 mg/mL CKHE-E for 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours. Cells were then harvested and lysed for the detection of caspase-8 and -9 activity assay. (C) HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells were co-incubated with the cell-permeable caspase-3 inhibitors (50 µM) and CKHE-E (1 and 2 mg/mL) for 48 hours, respectively. The effect on cell growth was examined by MTT assay, and the percentage of cell proliferation was calculated by defining the absorption of cells with DMSO as 100%.

Notes: This experiment was repeated three times. Bar represents the SEM. Values were significantly different from the control group. *P<0.05.

Abbreviations: CKHE-E, ethanol Cinnamomum kanehirai Hayata extract; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; SEM, standard error of the mean.

Figure 6 The anti-proliferation activities of sesamin, methyl (21R)-pheophorbide a, and pheophorbide b methyl ester on HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells. Both HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells were treated with various concentrations of sesamin, methyl (21R) pheophorbide a, and pheophorbide b methyl ester at 37°C for 48 hours. The effect on cell growth was examined by MTT assay, and the percentage of cell proliferation was calculated by defining the absorption of control as 100%.

Note: This experiment was repeated three times.

Abbreviation: MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide.
As an herbal extract, CKHE-E contains a variety of compounds that may act on different pathways of tumor cell growth. In this study, we found that CKHE-E contained five potential active compounds, including sesamin, 5,4′-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone, 2-methylpropyl benzoate, methyl-(21R)-pheophoride a, and pheophorbide b methyl. Sesamin, a major lignan in sesame oil, had been reported to have ability to inhibit HepG2 cell growth by inducing G2/M phase arrest and apoptosis. Deng et al. reported that sesamin could suppress the interleukin-6-induced signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 signaling pathway in HepG2 cells, which lead to regulate the downstream genes, including p53, p21, cyclin proteins, and the Bel-2 protein family. Though there is little documentation about methyl-(21R)-pheophoribde a and cancer, it has been reported that pheophorbide could not only induce cell cycle arrest at G2/M phase and inhibit the expressions of G2/M phase cell cycle regulatory proteins in HepG2 human liver cancer cell line, but also induce apoptosis in Hep3B cells through sub-G1 cell cycle arrest. Cho et al. reported that pheophorbide could induce apoptosis in U87MG glioblastoma cells. Pheophorbide b methyl ester can induce apoptosis and DNA damage in both HL-60 and WEHI-3 leukemia cells.

The compound 5,4′-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone, known as Genkwanin, is an O-methylated flavone, a type of flavonoid reported to have anticancer activity against Huh 7, A 2058, B16, 231, MCF-7, COLO 205, A549, AGS, and HT-29 cells. However, which compounds may explain the anticancer activity of CKHE-E remains to be further characterized.

In conclusion, CKHE-E induced intrinsic pathway of apoptosis in human hepatoma HA22T/VGH and HepG2 cells. Development of novel anticancer agents against hepatoma from ethanol extract of C. kanehirai Hayata leaves is promising.

Acknowledgments

This research received a grant of V102C-159 from Taipei Veterans General Hospital and CMRPD2A0131, CMRPD2A0132 from Chang Gung University. We also thank Dr KL Lan, Mr HC Lin, and Ms SL Chou for technical assistance.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


