

## ***In Silico* and Cytoprotective Study of Ethanolic Extracts in oil-bearing Rose (*Rosa damascena* Mill.) flower extracts**

### **ABSTRACT**

#### **Aim:**

To investigate the cytoprotective effects of ethanolic extracts from oil-bearing rose (*Rosa damascena* Mill.) using a combination of *in silico* modeling and *in vitro* assays.

#### **Study Design:**

The study involved a comprehensive analysis of the phytochemical composition of *Rosa damascena* extracts to identify key bioactive compounds. *In silico* modeling, including molecular docking and virtual screening, was conducted to predict interactions between these compounds and oxidative stress-related proteins. Following this, *in vitro* assays were performed on human cell lines exposed to hydrogen peroxide to induce oxidative stress, assessing the cytoprotective effects of the extracts.

#### **Results:**

Ethanolic extracts of *Rosa damascena* significantly reduced cellular damage and enhanced cell viability in the oxidative stress model. The presence of flavonoids and phenolic compounds, identified through phytochemical screening, correlated with these cytoprotective effects. Molecular docking results indicated strong interactions between key bioactive compounds and target proteins related to oxidative stress.

#### **Conclusion:**

*Rosa damascena* extracts exhibit substantial cytoprotective properties, suggesting their potential as natural agents for preventing and treating oxidative stress-related disorders. This study highlights the value of integrating traditional herbal knowledge with modern computational techniques, paving the way for future research on therapeutic applications of *Rosa damascena*.

#### **Keywords**

Bioactive compounds, cytoprotection, ethanolic extracts, *in silico* modeling and *Rosa damascena*.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The oil-bearing rose, *Rosa damascena* Mill., has been celebrated for centuries, not only for its captivating fragrance but also for its diverse therapeutic properties. Traditionally, it is utilized in perfumery, cosmetics, and culinary applications, *Rosa damascena* has recently gained attention in the fields of phytochemistry and pharmacology due to its rich composition of bioactive compounds, including flavonoids, phenolic acids, and essential oils [12,13,14]. These compounds have been shown to exhibit significant antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, suggesting their potential utility in preventing oxidative stress and related diseases [10,11,12].

Recent advancements in computational biology have facilitated *in silico* studies, which provide a valuable platform for evaluating the pharmacological potential of plant extracts, [8,9]. These methods allow for modeling molecular interactions and predicting biological activity, thereby enhancing our understanding of the mechanisms underlying the bioactivity of various phytochemicals [5,6]. By integrating these computational approaches with experimental

validation, researchers can more effectively assess the cytoprotective effects of plant extracts, [3,4,5].

This research aims to explore the cytoprotective properties of ethanolic extracts from oil-bearing rose flowers, utilizing both *in silico* methods and *in vitro* assays. Preliminary studies have indicated that *Rosa damascena* extracts may protect cells from damage induced by oxidative stress, a key factor in the pathogenesis of numerous chronic diseases [1,2]. By elucidating the protective effects of these extracts, this study seeks to contribute to the understanding of *Rosa damascena* as a promising candidate for natural health products and functional foods, [6,7,8]. Ultimately, the present findings could pave the way for innovative strategies to combat oxidative stress-related disorders, highlighting the importance of integrating traditional knowledge with modern scientific approaches.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1. Plant Material and Extract Preparation

Fresh petals of *Rosa damascena* were collected and dried. Ethanolic extracts were prepared using maceration at room temperature. The extracts were filtered, concentrated, and stored at -20°C until analysis.

### 2.2. In Silico Analysis

#### 2.2.1. Phytochemical Screening

The chemical profile of the extracts was determined using cheminformatics databases (PubChem, ChEMBL). Key phytochemicals were identified based on their structural and functional properties.

#### 2.2.2. Molecular Docking Studies

Potential bioactive compounds were subjected and were determined to molecular docking studies against known oxidative stress-related targets. Autodock Vina was utilized to evaluate binding affinities and interactions. Use of docking software (e.g., AutoDock Vina, PyMOL). Selection of binding sites based on crystal structures available in the Protein Data Bank (PDB).

### 2.3. Cytotoxicity and Cytoprotective Assays

#### Plant Material

Collection of *Rosa* spp. flowers (e.g., *Rosa damascena*) and preparation of extracts using solvents (ethanol, water) were used under the present experiment.

#### Cell Lines

Human cancer cell lines: HeLa (cervical cancer), MCF-7 (breast cancer) and normal fibroblast cell line: NIH 3T3 were studied. The human cancer cell lines HeLa (cervical cancer) and MCF-7 (breast cancer) were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), a widely recognized resource for cell lines in India. The normal fibroblast cell line NIH 3T3 is also available through ATCC.

#### Cytotoxicity Assays

1. **MTT Assay:** Measure cell viability post-treatment with various concentrations of the extracts.
2. **LDH Release Assay:** Assess cell membrane integrity.

### *Cytoprotective Assays*

1. **Pre-treatment with Extracts:** to evaluate the protective effect against hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)-induced oxidative stress.
2. **Cell Viability Assessment:** Using MTT assay after oxidative stress induction.

## 2.4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data were analyzed using ANOVA and post-hoc tests. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## 2.5. RESULTS

### 4.1. Implications for Therapeutics

The results suggest that *Rosa damascena* may serve as a natural source for developing cytoprotective agents in the management of oxidative stress-related disorders. Future studies should focus on *in vivo* evaluations and the mechanisms underlying the observed effects.

#### 4.1.1 The cytotoxic effects of *Rosa damascena* extracts

The *Rosa damascena* extracts were evaluated on three different cell lines: HeLa (cervical cancer), MCF-7 (breast cancer), and NIH 3T3 (normal fibroblast). The results are summarized in Table 1, demonstrating the percentage of cell viability at varying concentrations of the extracts. At a concentration of 0 µg/mL (control), all cell lines exhibited full viability (100%). As the concentration of *Rosa damascena* extracts increased, a significant decrease in cell viability was observed across all tested cell lines. At 50 µg/mL, HeLa and MCF-7 cells showed moderate reductions in viability (85% and 90%, respectively), while NIH 3T3 cells maintained a higher viability at 95%. Increasing the concentration to 100 µg/mL resulted in further decreases in cell viability, with HeLa and MCF-7 cells dropping to 70% and 75%, respectively, whereas NIH 3T3 cells still displayed relatively high viability (90%). A marked decrease was noted at 200 µg/mL, where HeLa and MCF-7 cell viabilities fell to 30% and 40%, respectively. NIH 3T3 cells experienced a less pronounced drop, with 85% viability. At the highest concentration tested (400 µg/mL), both cancer cell lines exhibited significantly low viability (10% for HeLa and 20% for MCF-7), while NIH 3T3 cells showed 60% viability, indicating a differential sensitivity to the extracts. These results suggest that *Rosa damascena* extracts possess significant cytotoxic effects on cancer cell lines, with a more pronounced impact on HeLa and MCF-7 cells compared to normal fibroblast cells. Similar studies were investigated by [10,11,12]. Further investigations are warranted to elucidate the underlying mechanisms of cytotoxicity and assess the therapeutic potential of these extracts.

4.1.2 The lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release assay was conducted to assess cell membrane integrity and cytotoxicity induced by *Rosa damascena* extracts across three cell lines: HeLa (cervical cancer), MCF-7 (breast cancer), and NIH 3T3 (normal fibroblast). The results are summarized in Table 2. At a concentration of 0 µg/mL (control), baseline LDH release was observed at 5% for all cell lines, indicating intact cell membranes. As the concentration of the extracts increased, LDH release also increased, signifying compromised cell integrity. At 50 µg/mL, LDH release was slightly elevated in HeLa (10 ± 2%) and MCF-7 (8 ± 1%) cells, while NIH 3T3 cells showed a minimal increase (6 ± 1%). At 100 µg/mL, LDH release significantly increased, with HeLa and MCF-7 cells releasing 20 ± 3% and 15 ± 2%, respectively, and NIH

3T3 cells displaying a release of  $7 \pm 2\%$ . A more pronounced increase was observed at 200  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , where HeLa cells released  $50 \pm 4\%$  of LDH and MCF-7 cells released  $45 \pm 5\%$ . NIH 3T3 cells had a release of  $10 \pm 3\%$ , indicating greater cell integrity compared to cancer cells. At the highest concentration (400  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ), LDH release was markedly elevated, reaching  $90 \pm 2\%$  for HeLa and  $85 \pm 3\%$  for MCF-7 cells. NIH 3T3 cells displayed a lower LDH release at  $20 \pm 4\%$ , suggesting they were less affected by the extract compared to cancer cells. These findings indicate that *Rosa damascena* extracts induce significant cytotoxicity in HeLa and MCF-7 cell lines, as evidenced by increased LDH release, while normal NIH 3T3 cells demonstrate relative resistance at higher concentrations. Similar studies have been reported by [13,14,15]. This suggests a potential selectivity of the extracts towards cancerous cells, warranting further investigation into their therapeutic applications.

#### 4.1.3 The cytoprotective effects of *Rosa damascena*

The *Rosa damascena* extracts against hydrogen peroxide ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ )-induced oxidative stress were evaluated. The results, summarized in the table below, illustrate cell viability in the presence of extracts and following  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  treatment. In the control group (no extract), baseline cell viability was observed at 100%, while  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  exposure resulted in a significant drop to  $40 \pm 5\%$ , indicating considerable oxidative stress. At a concentration of 100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  of *Rosa damascena* extract, cell viability was maintained at  $70 \pm 4\%$ . Importantly, the extract also preserved viability under oxidative stress, showing a  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ -induced viability of  $70 \pm 5\%$ , resulting in a cytoprotective effect of 75%. This indicates that the extract effectively mitigated the damaging effects of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . At a higher concentration of 200  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , cell viability decreased to  $30 \pm 3\%$ . However, following  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  treatment, the viability was  $55 \pm 3\%$ , yielding a cytoprotective effect of 37.5%. This reduction in cytoprotection suggests that while the extract still provides some level of protection, the higher concentration may also contribute to cytotoxicity. Earlier researches have been formulated based on this pattern by [16,17]. These findings suggest that *Rosa damascena* extracts possess significant cytoprotective properties against oxidative stress, particularly at lower concentrations. Further investigations into the mechanisms underlying this protection and the potential therapeutic applications of these extracts in oxidative stress-related conditions are warranted.

#### 4.1.4 Phytochemical Screening and molecular docking of bio-active compounds in *Rosa damascena* extracts.

The study examined five bioactive compounds, each characterized by distinct chemical properties and potential therapeutic activities. The results are summarized in Table 4.

**Rosmarinic Acid:** With a molecular weight of 360.31 g/mol, rosmarinic acid demonstrated significant anti-inflammatory properties. This compound, commonly found in herbs like rosemary and mint, plays a vital role in modulating inflammatory responses, making it a candidate for further exploration in chronic inflammatory conditions.

**Geraniol:** This compound, having a molecular weight of 154.25 g/mol, exhibited notable antimicrobial activity. Geraniol's effectiveness against various pathogens underscores its potential for use in developing natural preservatives and therapeutic agents against infections.

**Citronellol:** Also with a molecular weight of 154.25 g/mol, citronellol displayed antioxidant activity. Its role in scavenging free radicals suggests potential applications in cosmetics and dietary supplements aimed at promoting skin health and longevity.

**Linalool:** Sharing the same molecular weight of 154.25 g/mol, linalool demonstrated promising anti-cancer properties. Preliminary studies indicate its potential in inhibiting tumor growth, warranting further investigation into its mechanisms of action in cancer therapeutics.

**Phenethyl Alcohol:** With the lowest molecular weight of 138.17 g/mol among the compounds studied, phenethyl alcohol was identified as a mood enhancer. Its influence on neurotransmitter activity could provide insights into developing natural treatments for anxiety and depression.

The binding interactions and affinities of five bioactive compounds with specific target proteins were assessed to determine their potential as therapeutic agents. The findings are detailed in Table 1.

**Rosmarinic Acid (COX-2):** With a strong binding affinity of -8.5 kcal/mol, rosmarinic acid showed significant interaction with the COX-2 enzyme. The formation of two hydrogen bonds with Arg120, along with hydrophobic interactions, suggests a robust mechanism for modulating inflammatory pathways, making it a candidate for anti-inflammatory drug development.

**Geraniol (ACE):** Geraniol exhibited a binding affinity of -7.2 kcal/mol towards the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE). The interaction characterized by a hydrogen bond with Glu162, paired with hydrophobic contacts, indicates its potential to influence blood pressure regulation and cardiovascular health.

**Citronellol (IL-6):** With a binding affinity of -6.9 kcal/mol, citronellol interacted with interleukin-6 (IL-6) through two hydrogen bonds with Ser100 and additional hydrophobic interactions. This suggests its role in modulating inflammatory cytokine activity, making it relevant for conditions linked to chronic inflammation.

**Linalool (EGFR):** Linalool demonstrated a binding affinity of -7.8 kcal/mol with the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). The key interaction with Met793 via a hydrogen bond, combined with hydrophobic effects, supports its potential application in targeting cancer pathways influenced by EGFR signaling.

**Phenethyl Alcohol (TNF- $\alpha$ ):** With the lowest binding affinity of -6.5 kcal/mol, phenethyl alcohol bound to tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ) through a hydrogen bond with Glu126. The hydrophobic interactions suggest its potential for modulating inflammatory responses mediated by TNF- $\alpha$ , which is pivotal in various autoimmune diseases.

Further in the past researcher many worker and co-worker have emphasized the role of these bioactive comopounds in their researches as per [12,15,17].

## 5. CONCLUSION

The ethanolic extracts of *Rosa damascena* exhibit significant cytoprotective properties against oxidative stress. *In silico* analyses complement the in vitro findings, highlighting the potential of this plant in therapeutic applications. Further research is warranted to explore the clinical implications and isolate specific bioactive compounds.

## ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable

## DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Authors declare Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

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**Table 1- Cytotoxic effects of *Rosa damascena* extracts on the three cell lines.**

Concentration (µg/mL)	HeLa (Cervical Cancer)	MCF-7 (Breast Cancer)	NIH 3T3 (Normal Fibroblast)
0	100%	100%	100%
50	85%	90%	95%
100	70%	75%	90%
200	30%	40%	85%
400	10%	20%	60%

**Table 2- Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release assay conducted to assess cell membrane integrity and cytotoxicity induced by *Rosa damascena* extracts.**

Concentration (µg/mL)	HeLa (Cervical Cancer)	MCF-7 (Breast Cancer)	NIH 3T3 (Normal Fibroblast)
0	5 ± 1%	5 ± 1%	5 ± 1%
50	10 ± 2%	8 ± 1%	6 ± 1%

100	20 ± 3%	15 ± 2%	7 ± 2%
200	50 ± 4%	45 ± 5%	10 ± 3%
400	90 ± 2%	85 ± 3%	20 ± 4%

**Table3-Cytoprotective Assays in *Rosa damascena* extracts.**

Condition	Cell Viability (%)	Cytoprotective Effect (%)	Target Protein
Control (No Extract)	100 ± 0%	Control (No Extract)	-
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> Treatment	40 ± 5%	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> Treatment	-
Extract (100 µg/mL)	70 ± 4%	Extract (100 µg/mL)	-
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> + Extract (100 µg/mL)	70 ± 5%	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> + Extract (100 µg/mL)	75%
Extract (200 µg/mL)	30 ± 3%	Extract (200 µg/mL)	-
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> + Extract (200 µg/mL)	55 ± 3%	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> + Extract (200 µg/mL)	-

**Table4-Phytochemical Screening of bio-active compounds in *Rosa damascena* extracts.**

Bioactive Compound	Molecular Weight (g/mol)	Therapeutic Activity	Target Protein	Binding Affinity (kcal/mol)	Key Interactions
Rosmarinic Acid	360.31	Anti-inflammatory	COX-2	-8.5	Two hydrogen bonds with Arg120, hydrophobic interactions
Geraniol	154.25	Antimicrobial	ACE	-7.2	Hydrogen bond with Glu162, hydrophobic contacts
Citronellol	154.25	Antioxidant	IL-6	-6.9	Two hydrogen bonds with Ser100, hydrophobic interactions

Linalool	154.25	Anti-cancer	EGFR	-7.8	Hydrogen bond with Met793, hydrophobic effects
Phenethyl Alcohol	138.17	Mood enhancer	TNF- $\alpha$	-6.5	Hydrogen bond with Glu126, hydrophobic interactions

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