

Original Research Article

Screening of anti-breast cancer and anti-oxidant potentials of selected medicinal plants from Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

Aim: To identify anti-breast cancer potential of medicinal plants used in Sri Lanka

Study design: The anti-proliferative and cytotoxic potentials of solvent extracts from leaves and bark of seven medicinal plants from Sri Lanka were investigated against estrogen receptor (ER) positive (MCF-7 cell line), triple negative (MDA-MB-231 cell line) breast cancer subtypes and normal mammary epithelial cells (MCF-10A cell line) *in-vitro*. Additionally, the anti-oxidant activity, phenolic, and flavonoid contents of the extracts were determined.

Methodology: The anti-proliferative activity of the extracts was determined using Sulforhodamine B assay. The anti-oxidant activity was measured using 2, 2-di (4-tert-octylphenyl)-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay and Ferric ion reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay. The Flavonoid and polyphenol contents were assessed using $AlCl_3$ and Folin-Ciocalteu reagents, respectively.

Results: Extracts of *Erigeron sp*, *Gardenia crameri*, *Canarium zeylanicum*, *Elaeocarpus subvillosus* and *Angiopteris evecta* exerted high anti-proliferative potentials (half maximal inhibition concentration $IC_{50} < 100 \mu g/ mL$) with less cytotoxicity to normal mammary epithelial cells. Most selective, potent extracts against MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cancer cell lines, were dichloromethane extracts of *A. evecta* leaves ($IC_{50} = 43.74 \mu g/ mL$) and *C. zeylanicum* bark ($IC_{50} = 44.75 \mu g/ mL$) respectively. All methanol extracts, except those from *A. evecta* and *A. variabilis* exhibited potent anti-oxidant activity and high poly-phenolic content in Galic acid equivalents ($>50 mg/g$). Comparatively high flavonoid

quercetin equivalents (> 100 mg/ g) content was observed in dichloromethane extracts of *Erigeron sp.* leaves and bark.

Conclusion: Five of the seven studied plants demonstrate potential for use in cancer treatment. The phytochemicals responsible for the anti-cancer activity of these plants may not include polyphenols and flavonoids. However, the extracts with high anti-oxidant potentials, primarily attributed to the polyphenolic compounds present. In the future, these extracts could be used to isolate potential anti-breast cancer and anti-oxidant compounds for drug development. Furthermore, the study adds scientific value for traditional remedies and decoctions.

Key words: endemic/ medicinal plants, anti-proliferative, anti-oxidant, flavonoid content, phenolic content

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is a malignancy of the breast tissue mainly recorded in women. Globally, breast cancer is the leading the cause of cancer-associated mortality and morbidity in women, with an estimated 2.3 million new cases (24.5 % of all cancer cases in females)^[1-2]. Based on hormone receptor expression on their cell surface, which can serve as therapeutic targets, breast cancer cells can be classified into three main molecular sub-types. These include luminal subtypes expressing estrogen receptors (ER) and varying degree of progesterone receptor (PR); HER2-enriched subtypes over-expressing human epidermal growth receptor 2 (HER2); and basal-like (also known as triple negative) subtypes that do not express any of these hormone receptors (ER, PR, and HER2).^[3-4]

About 70 % of breast cancer incidents are hormone receptor positive breast cancers (HRPBC), which generally have a better prognosis due to the presence of either estrogen (ER) or progesterone (PR) receptors through which HRPBC cells respond to hormone therapy drugs that lower hormone levels or block receptors from binding to the hormones. Although the growth rate of HRPBC is relatively low and indicate better outlook in short period of time, nearly one third of HRPBC patients who initially respond to hormone therapy drugs, later develop resistant to treatment. Moreover, recurrence of HRPBC occurs in some patients even after several years of post-treatment with currently available therapeutics^[5]. Such incidences of HRPBC are associated with poor prognosis and remain an area of unmet clinical need.

Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is the second most abundant type. TNBC cells do not express ER nor PR while the expression of HER2 is extremely low or absent. Hence TNBCs do not respond to hormone therapy drugs or drugs that block these receptors making it difficult to manage. Therefore, TNBCs give poorer prognosis ^[6-9]. Currently, surgery, hormonal therapy, radiotherapy and chemotherapy are used separately or in combination for the treatment of breast cancer ^[9]. There is an urgent requirement to find new drug leads to treat breast cancer patients due to the continuous rise of resistance to standard therapies.

Nature is the leading source of compounds in medicinal chemistry due to the variety of novel compounds obtained from natural sources like micro-organisms, plants and animals for molecular modification and drug synthesis in medicine ^[10]. Among all cancer therapeutics, over 25 % are derived from natural products. Vincristine, paclitaxel, etoposide, and irinotecan, are some of the diverse structured natural products used in cancer therapy. ^[11]

Anti-oxidants are also used for the prevention of cancer. The anti-oxidant activity is mainly due to the presence of alkaloids, polyphenols and flavonoids in natural products. Flavonoids and polyphenolic compounds are suggestive for use in prevention of cancer and heart diseases. ^[12-13] As traditional medicines have been consumed by humans for many hundreds of years without any known contraindications, the plant-derived compounds from traditional medicinal plants are presumed to be safer than synthetic compounds ^[14-15].

Given that plants with claimed anticancer properties have been well researched, the current study aimed to screen the anti-breast cancer activity of commonly used Sri Lankan medicinal plant species (including three endemic species) for which anticancer activity has not been traditionally claimed or scientifically studied. However, plants used in the study belonged to Acanthaceae, Asteraceae, Burseraceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Marattiaceae, and Rubiaceae families where some plants in each family have scientific evidence supporting their anticancer activity ^[16-23]. The flavonoid and phenolic content of these plant species was also determined to identify their correlation with anti-oxidant and anti-cancer properties of extracts.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Chemicals and reagents

Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM - Cat. No. 30-2002, American Type Cell Culture (ATCC; VA, USA).), Leibovitz' 15 (L15-Cat. No. 30-2008, American Type Cell Culture (ATCC; VA, USA).), fetal bovine serum (FBS-Cat. No. 30-2020, American Type Cell Culture (ATCC; VA, USA).), Penicillin and Streptomycin (Cat. No. 30-2300, American Type Cell Culture (ATCC; VA, USA).), trypsin-EDTA (Cat. No. 30-2101, American Type Cell Culture (ATCC; VA, USA).) and cell lines [MCF-7 (ATCC HTB-22), MDA-MB-231(ATCC HTB-26) and MCF-10A (ATCC CRL-10317)] were purchased from American Type Cell Culture (ATCC; VA, USA). Mammary epithelial cell growth medium BulletKit™ (MEGM-CC-3150) was purchased from Lonza PLC (GA, USA), Sulforhodamine B (SRB) powder (Cat. No. 230162 Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), 2, 2-di(4-tert-octylphenyl)-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) (Cat. No. D9132 Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), quercetin (Cat. No. Q0125 Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), gallic acid (Cat. No. G7384 Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (Cat. No. D8414 Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), trichloro acetic acid (TCA) (Cat. No. T6399 Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), acetic acid (Cat. No. A 6283 Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA), aluminium chloride (Cat. No. 563919 purchased from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA).

2.2. Collection of plant material and preparation of extracts

Seven plants comprising four endemic plants and three native plants utilized in Sri Lankan traditional system of medicine for various disease conditions were selected for the present study (Table 1). Native medicinal plant *Erigeron sp* was collected from Pilimathalawa in the Kandy district of Sri Lanka while all other plants were collected from Pitigala in the Galle district of Sri Lanka. Plant materials were collected according to the guidelines of Department of Wild Life conservation and Department of Forest conservation of Sri Lanka. Plant materials were authenticated by botanists of the National Herbarium of the Department of National Botanic Garden, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. The voucher specimens were deposited at the same herbarium.

Table 1: Plant species- used in the current study and their traditional medicinal uses in Sri Lanka (Endemic plants are given in bold letters)

Plant species	Family	Specimen number	Medicinal uses in Sri Lanka
1 Wendlandia bicuspidate Weight & Arn	Rubiaceae	13/NBG/PDN	Treatment for- Dysentery Fever Diarrhoea Ulcers Rheumatism
2 Canarium zeylanicum (Retz.) Blume	Burseraceae	7/NBG/PDN	Nutritious edible oil
3 Elaeocarpus subvillosus Arn	Elaeocarpaceae	12/NBG/PDN	Treatment for- Rheumatism
4 <i>Asystasia variabilis</i> (Nees) Trimen	Acanthaceae	3/NBG/PDN	Treatment for- Abscesses Ulcers Wounds
5 <i>Angiopteris evecta</i> (Forst.) Hoffm	Marattiaceae	4/NBG/PDN	Treatment for- Wounds
6 <i>Erigeron</i> sp	Asteraceae	10/NBG/PDN	Treatment for- Wounds
7 Gardenia crameri	Rubiaceae	5/NBG/PDN	Wounds Pneumonia Asthma Bronchitis Cough Bronchitis

Abdominal pain

Hiccups

Splenomegaly

Haemorrhoids

NBG/PDN: National Herbarium, National Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya

Fresh plant materials were air-dried in a drying cabinet for 72 h and then ground in to powder. Dry powder of leaves or bark (5 g of each) from each plant were subjected to sequential solvent extraction using hexane, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate and methanol respectively. (The exudate at the buds of *G. crameri* was extracted directly to dichloromethane). Each extract was prepared by repeated ultrasonication of 5 g of the plant material three times, each with 50 mL of fresh solvent for 1 h at 27 °C. For each solvent, three extracts thus obtained were combined and dried under reduced pressure to obtain the hexane, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate and the methanol extracts. Stock solutions (200 mg/mL in DMSO) of each extract were prepared and stored at -20 °C until future use.

2.3. Cell culture and exposure to extracts

Two breast cancer cell lines MCF-7 (ER positive), and MDA-MB-231(triple negative) along with the normal mammary epithelial cells (MCF-10A) were cultured and maintained according to ATCC recommendations in DMEM, L15, and MEGM media respectively with 10 % FBS and 0.1% streptomycin-penicillin antibiotic mixture. MCF-7 and MCF-10A cells were cultured in T25 cell culture treated flasks by incubating at 37 °C at a 95 % air and 5 % CO₂ atmosphere with 95% humidity whereas MDA-MB-231 cells were cultured and maintained in an air tight T25 cell culture treated flasks and incubated at 37 °C.

Breast cancer cells and normal mammary epithelial cells were trypsinized and separately seeded in 96 well plates with 5000 cells/well which were incubated for 24 h at 37 °C under 5 % CO₂ atmosphere with 95 % humidity. Cells were then observed under the phase-contrast microscope in order to confirm their characteristic shape. Different concentrations of each extract prepared with the respective culture medium were added to the wells in triplicates (25 - 200 µg/mL final concentration) and further incubated for 48 h under the same conditions.

2.4. Morphological observations

After 48 h post incubation with different concentrations of each extract, morphological changes in cells were observed using phase-contrast microscope (OLYMPUS CKX 41). Changes were compared with control cells to identify any morphological changes caused due to the treatment.

2.5. Anti-proliferative assay- Sulforhodamine B assay

After 48 h post incubation with different concentrations of each extract, Sulforhodamine B (SRB) assay was performed according to the procedure described by Thusyanthan J ^[24]. The treated cells were washed 3 times with PBS by aspirating the wells, air dried and 40 μ L of trichloro acetic acid (TCA) was added to each well with 160 μ L of respective culture medium(without FBS) to fix the cells. After 1 h of incubation at 4 $^{\circ}$ C, the plates were washed with tap water and air-dried. The dried wells were stained with SRB dye and were incubated for 15 min in the dark. The excess dye was then washed with 1% acetic acid and the plate was air dried. Then tris- base (10 mM) was added to the dried wells, which were then shaken for 1 h at 300 rpm and the absorbance was measured at 540 nm using SynergyTM HT Multi-Mode Microplate Reader (BioTek, USA). Paclitaxel and culture medium with 0.1% DMSO were used as the positive and negative controls respectively. IC₅₀ values were calculated using nonlinear regression curve using Prism 6.0 (Graph Pad Software Corporation, Inc, San Diego, California, USA). For the extracts which exert potent anti-proliferative activity (IC₅₀ <100 μ g/mL) on at least one breast cancer cell line, experiment was repeated with normal mammary epithelial cells (MCF-10A) to identify the toxicity on normal mammary epithelial cells. Selectivity index of the extracts was defined as IC₅₀ against normal cells / IC₅₀ against cancer cells

2.6. 2, 2-di (4-tert-octylphenyl)-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay

The 2, 2-di (4-tert-octylphenyl)-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay was performed according to the procedure described by Samarakoon et al. ^[25]. Briefly, a concentration series (7.8-1000 μ g/mL) of each extract was prepared in triplicates by dissolving in DMSO in a 96 well plate. A mixture of 60 μ L of DPPH solution (2 mg/ mL) and 90 μ L of methanol was added to 50 μ L of each solution in the concentration series of the extracts. The absorbance was measured at 512 nm after 10 min of incubation in the dark using SynergyTM HT Multi-Mode Microplate Reader. Trolox served as the

positive control. The assay was carried out in triplicate. Percentage free radical scavenging ability was calculated according to the formula:

$$\text{Percentage free radical scavenging ability} = ((A \text{ control} - A \text{ sample}) / (A \text{ control})) \times 100$$

Where, A= absorbance

2.7. Ferric ion reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay

The FRAP assay was carried out as described by Benzie and Devaki^[26] with some modifications. Working FRAP reagent was prepared by mixing acetate buffer (30 mM pH 3.6), 2, 4, 6- tripyridyl-s-triazine (TPTZ) (10 mM) and ferric chloride solution (FeCl₃.6H₂O) (20 mM) in a ratio of 10: 1: 1 (v/v) and the solution was heated to 37 °C before use. Acetate buffer (pH 3.6, 30 µL) and 150 µL of FRAP reagent was added to a 96 well plate and the absorbance was measured at 600 nm. Then 20 µL from each diluted extract (7.8 -1000 µg/mL) was added to the wells and incubated for 8 min at room temperature. The absorbance was measured again at 600 nm using Synergy™ HT Multi-Mode Microplate Reader (BioTek, USA). The standard curve was plotted by repeating the assay for Trolox with a concentration series (1- 8 µg/ mL). The ferric reducing antioxidant power of the sample was expressed as Trolox equivalents TE in mg/ g of extract using the standard curve of Trolox.

2.8. Determination of the total flavonoid content (TFC)

The total flavonoid content of the extracts was determined according to the method described by Samarakoon et al.^[27]. Briefly, different concentrations (7.8 - 1000 µg/ mL) of each extract was prepared in methanol in a 96 well plate and the absorbance was measured at 415 nm using Synergy™ HT Multi-Mode Microplate Reader (BioTek, USA). Then, 100 µL of 2% aluminium chloride solution prepared with distilled water was added to each solution in the concentrations series and incubated at room temperature for 10 min. After the incubation, absorbance was measured again at 415 nm using Synergy™ HT Multi-Mode Microplate Reader (BioTek, USA). The standard curve was plotted for Quercetin and the total flavonoid content of the sample was expressed as Quercetin equivalents (in QE mg /g) of extracts using the standard curve of Quercetin.

2.9. Determination of the total polyphenol content (TPC)

The total polyphenol content of the extracts was determined by the methods described by Samarakoon et al. [27] with certain modifications. Briefly, a dilution series of the extracts (7.8 - 1000 µg/mL) was prepared in a 96 well plate by diluting the 200 mg/mL stock solutions in distilled water, and 20 µL of each diluted extract was mixed with 110 µL of Folin-Ciocalteu reagent. The absorbance was measured at 765 nm using the Synergy™ HT Multi-Mode Microplate Reader (BioTek, USA). Then, 70 µL of 10% sodium carbonate solution was added to each reaction mixture and incubated at room temperature for 30 min. After incubation, the absorbance was measured again at 765 nm using Synergy™ HT Multi-Mode Microplate Reader (BioTek, USA). Gallic acid was used as the standard. The standard curve was plotted for Gallic acid and the total phenolic content of the sample was expressed as Gallic acid equivalents in **GAE** mg/ g of extract using the standard curve of Gallic acid.

2.10. Statistical analysis

All experiments were conducted in three independent trials. The best fit curve with high r^2 was obtained with the mean and standard deviation data from the three trials in a non-linear regression. The statistical analysis was done using the Prism 6.0 (Graph Pad Software Corporation, Inc, San Diego, California, USA)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Anti-proliferative assay- Sulforhodamine B assay

Plant extracts having IC_{50} values less than 100 µg/ mL against MCF-7 and/or MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells were considered as anti-proliferative [28]. Therefore, those extracts having $IC_{50} < 100$ µg/mL were further evaluated by repeating in triplicate and testing on normal mammary epithelial cells (MCF-10A) to investigate the selectivity of the extracts towards breast cancer cells. Out of the fifty-seven extracts from seven medicinal plants tested, seventeen extracts exhibited anti-proliferative activity ($IC_{50} < 100$ µg/ mL) against one or both breast cancer cell lines (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231) used in the study. When compared to the anti-proliferative activity against normal mammary epithelial cells, dichloromethane and ethyl acetate extracts of *C. zeylanicum* bark exhibited selective activity towards MDA-MB-231 cells (selectivity index > 10) while the anti-proliferative activity of dichloromethane and ethyl acetate extracts of *A. eveccta* leaves and the ethyl acetate extract of *A. eveccta* bark exhibited high selectivity (selectivity index > 10) towards MCF7 cell line. Bark ethyl

acetate extract of *Erigeron sp* exhibited high selectivity (selectivity index ≥ 12) toward both cancer cell lines (Table 2). Although, different extracts of *G. crameri* (except hexane extracts of leaves and bark), bark ethyl acetate and methanol extracts of *E. subvillosus* and leaf ethyl acetate extract of *Erigeron sp* exerted high anti-proliferative activity against both cancer cell lines, their selective activity towards cancer cells is very low and hence these extracts are potentially toxic to normal mammary epithelial cells in vitro.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Table 2: The IC₅₀ values of the plant extracts screened for anti-proliferative activity on breast cancer cell lines (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231) and normal mammary epithelial cells (MCF-10 A) as assessed by SRB assay

Scientific name	Plant part	Extract	IC ₅₀ (µg/ mL) value (and selectivity index*)		
			MCF-7 cell line	MDA-MB-231 cell line	MCF-10A cell line
<i>W. bicuspidate</i>	Leaves	Hexane	204.4	248	-
		Dichloromethane	204	500	-
		Ethyl Acetate	341.4	407.9	-
		Methanol	104.5	500.5	-
	Bark	Hexane	208.4	779.9	-
		Dichloromethane	>1000	240.7	-
		Ethyl Acetate	615.3	101.5	-
		Methanol	227.4	150.3	-
<i>C. zeylanicum</i>	Leaves	Hexane	287.4	>1000	-
		Dichloromethane	339	933.8	-
		Ethyl Acetate	589.3	185.4	-
		Methanol	163.6	>1000	-
	Bark	Hexane	88.04±9.31 (2.42)	69.15± 6.22 (3.08)	213.2
		Dichloromethane	348.7 (>2.86)	44.75± 3.75 (>22.30)	>1000
		Ethyl Acetate	520.0 (1.48)	67.80± 5.21 (11.32)	767.6
		Methanol	>1000	800.96	-

* Selectivity index = IC₅₀ for normal cell line (MCF-10A) / IC₅₀ for cancer cell line. Only the extracts giving IC₅₀ < 100 for cancer cell lines were tested

against normal cell line.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Scientific name	Plant part	Extract	IC ₅₀ (µg/ mL) value (and selectivity index*)		
			MCF-7 cell line	MDA-MB-231 cell line	MCF-10A cell line
<i>A. evecata</i>	Leaves	Hexane	240.70	220.70	-
		Dichloromethane	43.74±8.36 (>22.9)	157.50 (> 6.35)	>1000
		Ethyl Acetate	18.84± 6.12 (16.8)	115.50 (2.74)	317.00
		Methanol	160.20	505.00	-
	Bark	Hexane	414.10	626.50	-
		Dichloromethane	85.64±8.96 (8.74)	119.30 (6.27)	748.60
		Ethyl Acetate	93.81± 10.32 (10.66)	202.90 (4.92)	>1000
		Methanol	441.20	192.60	-
<i>A. variabilis</i>	Leaves	Hexane	192.00	209.90	-
		Dichloromethane	209.50	>1000	-
		Ethyl Acetate	199.00	>1000	-
		Methanol	>1000	616.40	-
	Bark	Hexane	304.20	>1000	-
		Dichloromethane	302.10	296.20	-
		Ethyl Acetate	230.50	242.20	-
		Methanol	268.30	831.50	-

* Selectivity index = IC₅₀ for normal cell line (MCF-10A) / IC₅₀ for cancer cell line. Only the extracts giving IC₅₀ <100 for cancer cell lines were tested

against normal cell line.

Scientific name	Plant part	Extract	IC ₅₀ (µg/ mL) value (and selectivity index*)		
			MCF-7 cell line	MDA-MB-231 cell line	MCF-10A cell line
<i>G. crameri</i>	Leaves	Hexane	250.5	178.5	-
		Dichloromethane	19.78±3.26 (0.62)	21.60±2.64 (0.56)	12.17
		Ethyl Acetate	36.86± 7.25 (2.05)	41.54± 3.18 (1.81)	75.55
		Methanol	772	206.9	-
	Bark	Hexane	232.8	>1000	-
		Dichloromethane	72.23± 8.99 (1.04)	58.5± 5.61 (1.28)	75.19
		Ethyl Acetate	102.6 (3.68)	55.51± 7.16 (6.81)	378.00
		Methanol	166.5 (0.57)	94.00±10.32 (1.02)	96.40
	Resin	Dichloromethane	51.79± 1.35 (1.23)	44.02±2.95 (1.45)	64.04
	<i>E. subvillosus</i>	Leaves	Hexane	355.5	482.2
Dichloromethane			144.7	440.2	-
Ethyl Acetate			204.8	186.8	-
Methanol			806.6	>1000	-
Bark		Hexane	355.5	201.9	-
		Dichloromethane	>1000	630.1	-
		Ethyl Acetate	212.9 (1.44)	83.15± 6.35 (3.70)	306.0
		Methanol	212.2 (0.57)	48.78± 5.86 (2.50)	122.4

* Selectivity index = $\frac{IC_{50} \text{ for normal cell line (MCF-10A)}}{IC_{50} \text{ for cancer cell line}}$. Only the extracts giving $IC_{50} < 100$ for cancer cell lines were tested

against normal cell line.

Scientific name	Plant part	Extract	IC ₅₀ (µg/ mL) value (and selectivity index*)		
			MCF-7 cell line	MDA-MB-231 cell line	MCF-10A cell line
<i>Erigeron sp</i>	Leaves	Hexane	169.7	127.4	-
		Dichloromethane	230.3	>1000	-
		Ethyl Acetate	47.52± 1.23 (1.51)	75.74± 6.92 (0.95)	72.23
		Methanol	>1000	>1000	-
	Bark	Hexane	>1000	248.5	-
		Dichloromethane	108.74	101.35	-
		Ethyl Acetate	53.45±4.62 (16.92)	65.1±6.67 (13.89)	904.4
		Methanol	403.62	363.1	-

* Selectivity index = $\frac{IC_{50} \text{ for normal cell line (MCF-10A)}}{IC_{50} \text{ for cancer cell line}}$. Only the extracts giving $IC_{50} < 100$ for cancer cell lines were tested against normal cell line

None of the extracts of *W. bicuspidate* and *A. variabilis* exhibited anti-proliferative activity ($IC_{50} > 100$ µg/ mL) against MCF-7 or MDA-MB-231 cells. The dose response curves constructed for the anti-proliferative activities exerted by the most potent extracts (extracts with $IC_{50} < 50$ µg/mL), that are extracts of *Erigeron sp*, *G. crameri*, *A. evecata*, *C. zeylanicum* and *E. subvillosus* on cancer cell lines provides further evidence for their potent anti-proliferative and cytotoxic activities (figure 1 and 2).

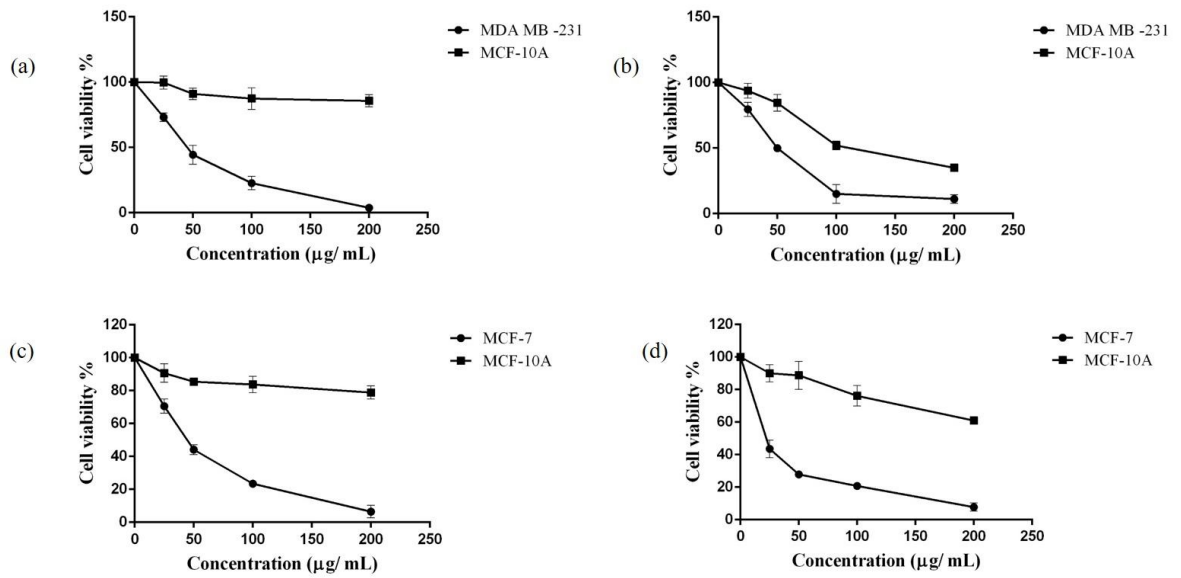


Figure 1: Dose response curves for the percentage cell survival in plant extract 48h post incubation treatment on MCF-7 and/or MDA-MB-231 cells with $IC_{50} < 50 \mu\text{g/mL}$ with compared to the normal mammary epithelial cells MCF-10A (a. *C. zeylanicum* bark dichloromethane extract, b. *E. subvillosus* bark methanol extract, c. *A. eveccta* leaf dichloromethane extract d. *A. eveccta* leaf ethyl acetate extract)

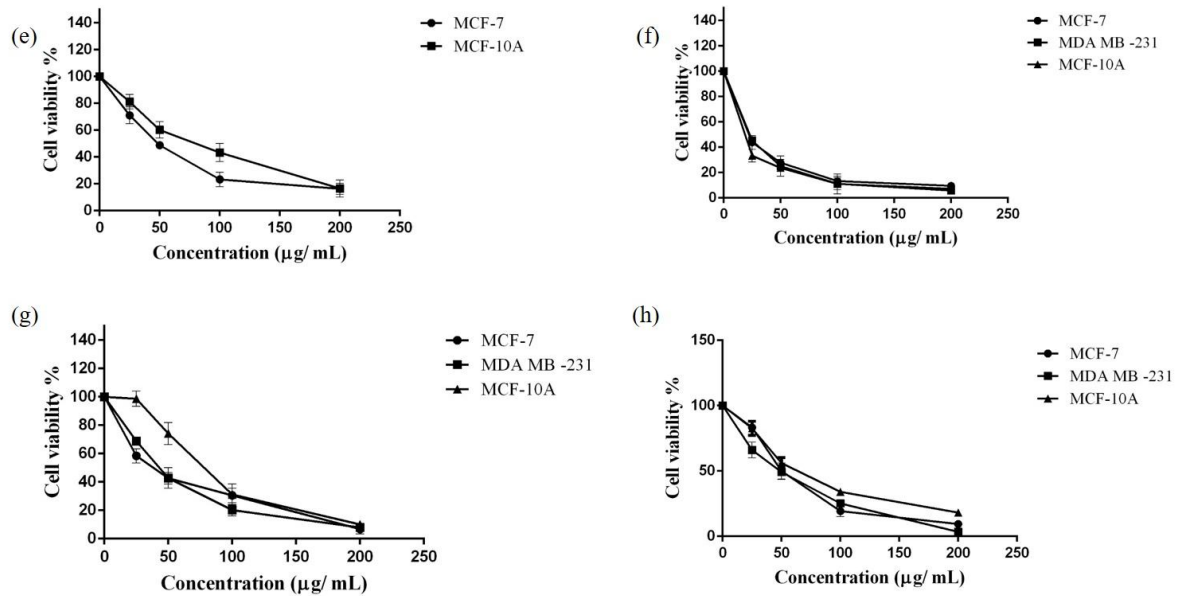
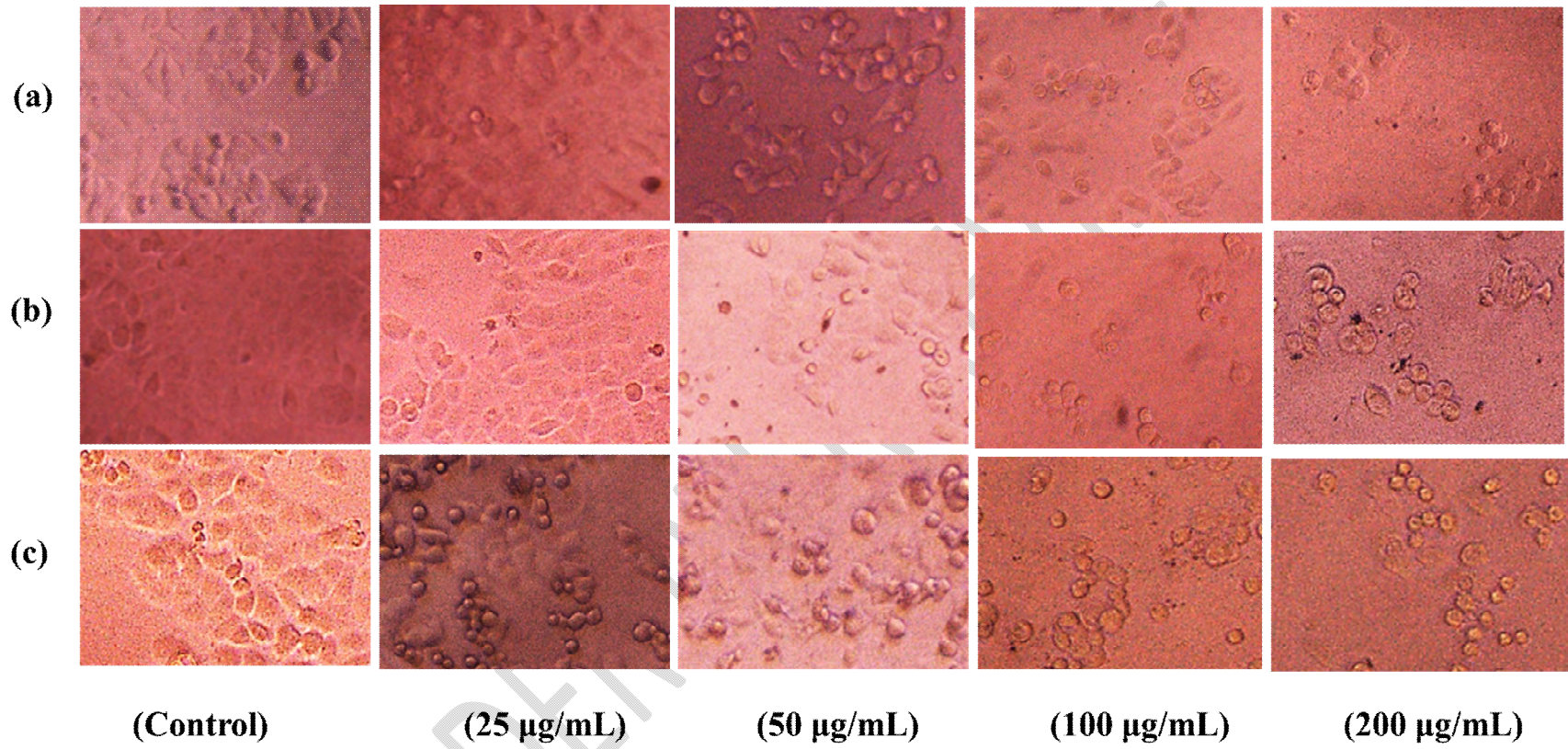


Figure 2: Dose response curves for the percentage cell survival in plant extract 48 h post incubation treatment on MCF-7 and/or MDA-MB-231 cells with $IC_{50} < 50 \mu\text{g/mL}$ with compared to the normal mammary epithelial cells MCF-10A (e. *Erigeron sp* leaf ethyl acetate extract f. *G. crameri* leaf dichloromethane extract g. *G. crameri* leaf ethyl acetate h. *G. crameri* exudate dichloromethane extract)

3.2 Morphological observations

Cytosol shrinkages, vacuole formation at the cytosol and separation of the cytosol from the membrane linkages was clearly observed in a dose dependant manner up to $200 \mu\text{g/mL}$ in both cancer cell lines when observed under phase contrast microscope after exposure of cells to most potent extracts ($IC_{50} < 50 \mu\text{g/mL}$) for 48 h. (Figure 3 and 4). Such morphological changes were not visible in control cells.



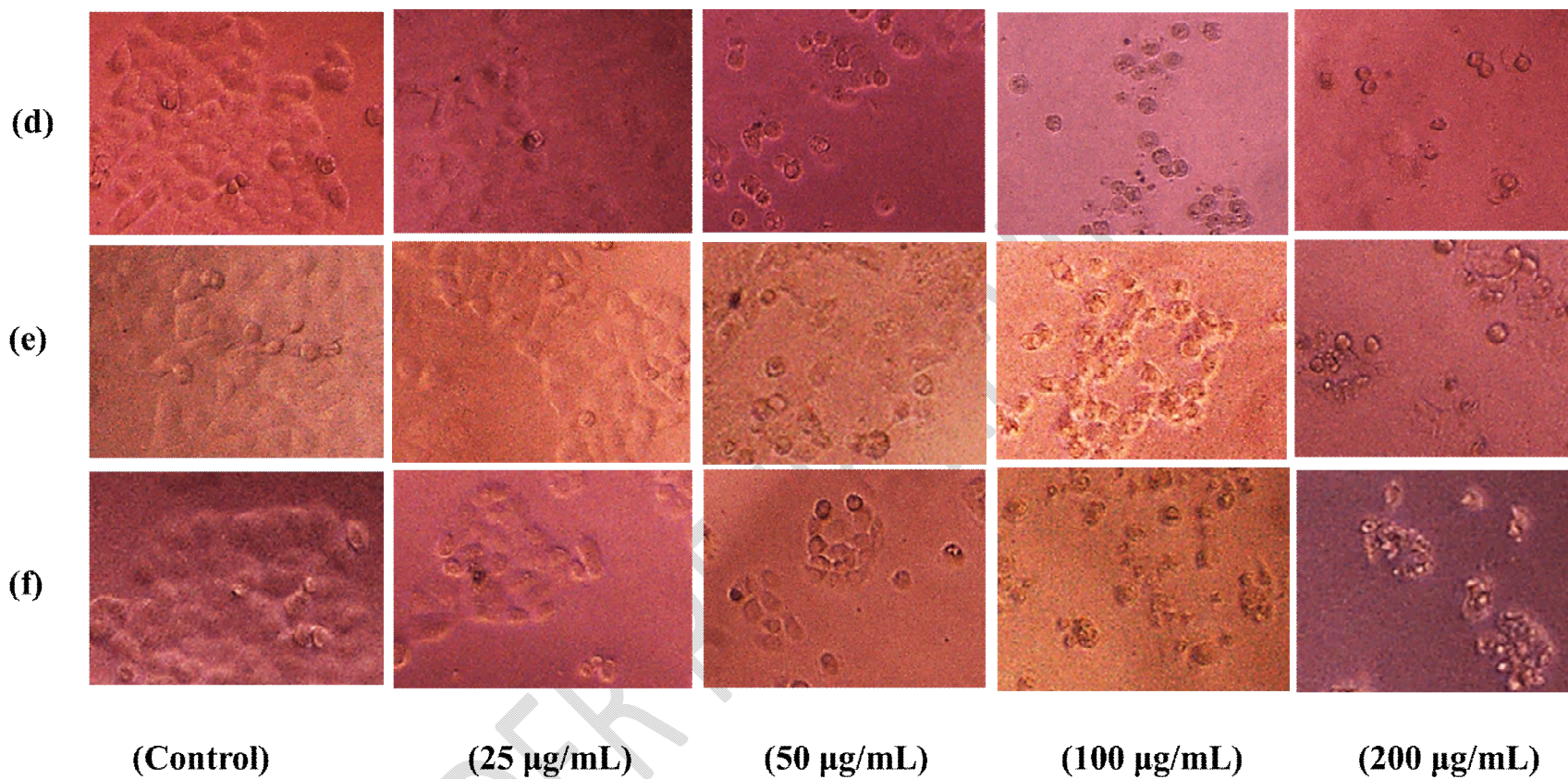
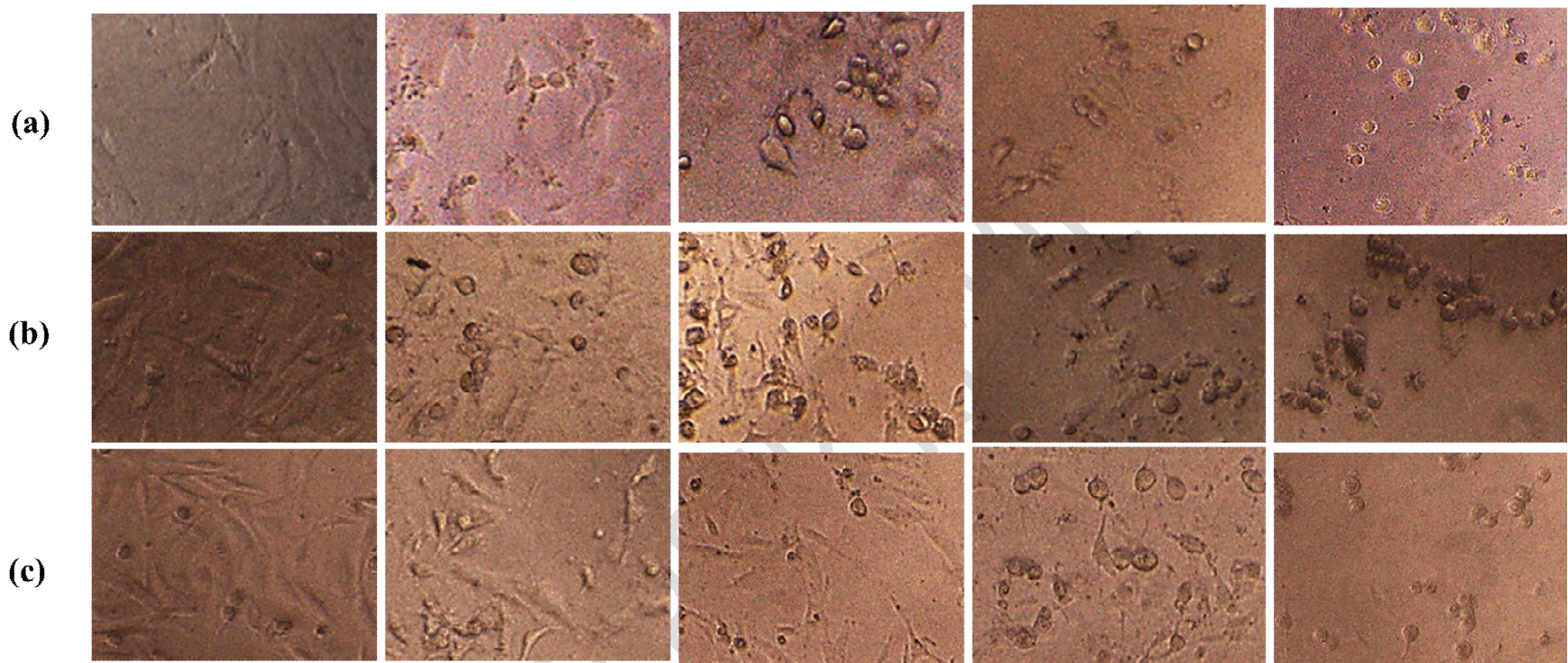


Figure 3: Morphological changes of MCF-7 cells treated with active plant extracts having an $IC_{50} < 50 \mu\text{g/mL}$ at 48 h of post incubation. ((a) *Erigeron sp* leaf ethyl acetate extract, (b) *A. eveccta* leaf dichloromethane extract, (c) *A. eveccta* leaf ethyl acetate extract, (d) *G. crameri* leaf dichloromethane extract (e) *G. crameri* leaf ethyl acetate extract and (f) *G. crameri* exudate dichloromethane extract doses of 25, 50, 100 and 200 µg/mL were used.)(Magnification 200X)



(a)

(b)

(c)

(Control)

(25 µg/mL)

(50 µg/mL)

(100 µg/mL)

(200 µg/mL)

UNDER REVIEW

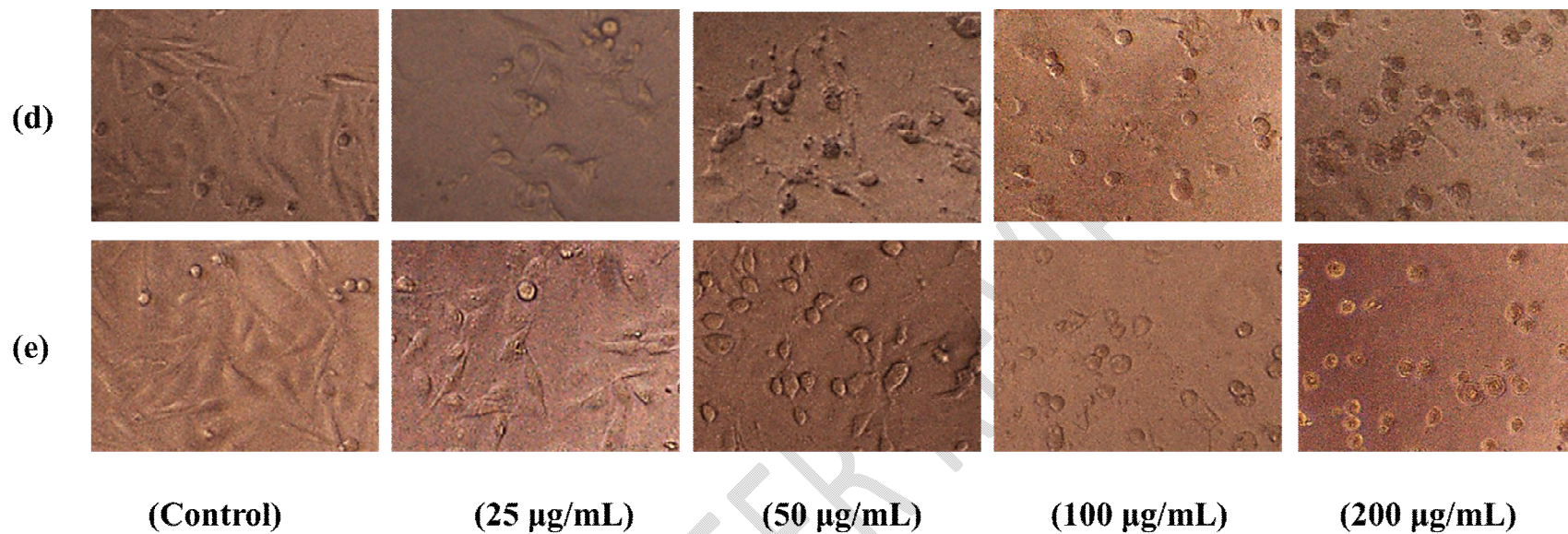


Figure 4: Morphological changes of MDA-MB-231 cells treated with active plant extracts having $IC_{50} < 50 \mu\text{g/mL}$ at 48 h of post incubation. ((a) *C. zeylanicum* bark dichloromethane extract, (b) *E. subvillosus* bark methanol extract, (c) *G. crameri* leaf dichloromethane extract (d) *G. crameri* leaf ethyl acetate extract and (e) *G. crameri* exudate dichloromethane doses of 25, 50, 100 and 200 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ were used (Magnification 200X).

Seven medicinal plants tested in the present study belonged to Acanthaceae, Asteraceae, Burseraceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Marattiaceae and Rubiaceae families. Four out of seven plants (*G. crameri*, *W. bicuspidate*, *C. zeylanicum* and *E. subvillosus*) were endemic to Sri Lanka while three (*A. eveccta*, *Erigeron sp.*, *A. variabilis*) were native plants. Out of the fifty-six leaves and bark and one resinous extract of *G. crameri*, extracts of seven medicinal plants, seventeen extracts exhibited anti-proliferative activity ($IC_{50} < 100 \mu\text{g/ mL}$). Current study reports the anti-proliferative activity of these plant species for the first time. However, several other plants of each of these families are known to possess anti-proliferative and cytotoxic activities.

Leaves of *Strobilanthes crispus* (Acanthaceae family) has been reported to have cytotoxicity in vitro and used in Asian folk medicine to treat cancer^[16]. *Conyza canadensis* is a species of Asteraceae family and has exhibited anticancer properties on human lung cancer cells in vitro^[17]. A member of Burseraceae family, *Canarium schweinfurthii* have been used in traditional medicine by the people of tropical countries. Chemo preventive and in vitro cytotoxic abilities of *C. schweinfurthii* extracts have been scientifically proven against different cell lines^[18-19].

Elaeocarpus floribundus belonging to Elaeocarpaceae family also have shown in vitro anticancer properties^[20]. It has been reported that water boiled with small pieces of rhizome of *Angiopteris eveccta* (belongs to Marattiaceae family) have been used to treat cancer by the Temuan tribe in Borga village of Malaysia^[21]. *Gardenia jasminoides* and *Ixora coccinea* which belong to the family Rubiaceae found to have many biological activities including in vitro anticancer activity against different cell lines^[22-23]. In the present study, dichloromethane and ethyl acetate extracts of *C. zeylanicum* bark exhibited over 10 times more anti-proliferative activity to triple negative breast cancer cells MDA-MB-231 cells while the anti-proliferative activity of dichloromethane and ethyl acetate extracts of *A. eveccta* leaves and the ethyl acetate extract of *A. eveccta* bark were over 10 times more selective toward MCF 7 cells when compared to the anti-proliferative activity of these extracts against normal mammary epithelial cells. This difference in activities opens up a window for specifically targeting these cancer cells. Moreover, bark ethyl acetate extract of *Erigeron sp.* exhibited over 12 times more anti-proliferative activity toward both cancer cell lines (Table 2) compared to anti-proliferative activity against normal cells. In general, test substances having *in vitro* selectivity index ≥ 10 is considered as a potential substance for anti-cancer drug development^[29]. Therefore, further *in vivo* efficacy and

safety studies as well as active ingredient identification studies of these extracts will provide vital materials for anti-breast cancer drug development.

In a previous study, *G. crameri* and *W. bicuspidate* collected from a different location: Bulathsinghala (Western Province, Sri Lanka) have been tested and reported to possess no significant anti-proliferative activity after 24 h post incubation with MCF 7 or MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells ($IC_{50} > 100 \mu\text{g/mL}$)^[30]. In the present study, *G. crameri*, collected from Pitigala (Southern Province, Sri Lanka) exhibited potent anti-proliferative activity in leaves extracts, bark extracts and extract of exudate at the buds against both MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cells. *W. bicuspidate* did not exert any anti-proliferative activity which is consistent with the results of the said previous study.

In general, plants traditionally used for their medicinal properties are thought to have less toxic effects. Plants used in the current study have long been used traditionally to treat many different disease conditions and some of those medicinal properties are scientifically proven. *Erigeron sps* has been reported to exert potent peripheral and centrally acting analgesic effects, antifungal and anti-inflammatory activities on acute inflammatory processes^[31-33]. *A. eveccta*, commonly known as giant fern has been reported to exhibit a wide spectrum of anti-bacterial and anti-fungal activities^[34]. Moreover, the methanol extract of *A. eveccta* leaves has been reported to lower blood glucose levels and alleviate pain^[35]. Wijerathna et al^[36] have reported anti-bacterial activity of *A. variabilis* against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Bacillus subtilis* confirming its medical importance.

Findings of the current study open a new window for selectively targeting breast cancer cells using plant extracts. However, due to inherent limitations of *in vitro* cell culture-based studies such as inability to provide pharmacokinetic and organ toxicity information, further *in vivo* efficacy and safety studies are necessary for evaluating their potential as anti-cancer agents.

3.3. Antioxidant activity, total phenolic and flavonoid contents of the extracts

Methanol extract of leaves and bark of *W. bicuspidate*, *C. zeylanicum*, *G. crameri*, *E. subvillosus*, showed comparatively high anti-oxidant activity ($EC_{50} < 50 \mu\text{g/mL}$ in DPPH assay and $TE > 50 \text{ mg/g}$ in FRAP assay). Methanol extract of the leaves and bark of *W. bicuspidate*, *C. zeylanicum*, *G. crameri*, *E. subvillosus* and methanol extract of bark of *Erigeron sp* had comparatively higher phenolic content (**GAE** $> 100 \text{ mg/g}$). Ethyl acetate extract of leaves of *C. zeylanicum*, dichloromethane and

ethyl acetate extracts of the leaves of *E. subvillosus*, dichloromethane and methanol extracts of leaves of *G. crameri*, dichloromethane and ethyl acetate extracts of leaves and dichloromethane extract of the bark of *Erigeron sp* showed comparatively higher flavonoid content (QE > 20 mg/g) (Table 03) Moreover, there were differences in the antioxidant activity and phenol and flavonoid contents of *G. crameri* extracts when compared to the previous study done by Jayarathna and co-authors ^[30]. Observed difference of the anti-proliferative activities as well as phenol and flavonoid contents of *G. crameri* collected from different locations may be due to geographical or seasonal variations in their secondary metabolites.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Table 3: The results of anti-oxidant, total phenolic content and flavonoid content of plant leaf and bark extract

Scientific name	Plant part	Extract	Anti-oxidant activity		Total poly phenolic content (GAE mg/ g)	Total flavonoid content (QE mg/ g)
			DPPH radical scavenging activity EC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	FRAP (TE mg/ g)		
<i>E. subvillosus</i>	Leaves	Hexane	466.28±38.06	0.43±0.09	3.57±1.39	3.71±0.99
		Dichloromethane	>1000	0.31±0.01	6.70±1.35	61.08±12.30
		Ethyl Acetate	211.4±22.78	2.92±0.12	8.25±4.06	23.47±0.94
		Methanol	12.55±1.083	104.51±5.03	210.91±25.07	4.77±1.50
	Bark	Hexane	>1000	0.44±0.25	0.53±0.38	5.30±2.42
		Dichloromethane	>1000	0.64±0.25	1.72±0.64	1.15±1.06
		Ethyl Acetate	171.01±1.61	10.12±0.39	16.65±2.76	11.10±2.02
		Methanol	6.08±0.20	78.95±4.65	282.17±34.20	10.56±2.90
<i>A. evecta</i>	Leaves	Hexane	>1000	0.22±0.04	0.24±0.12	3.31±1.43
		Dichloromethane	548.25±52.68	1.16±0.84	1.36±0.48	2.02±2.14
		Ethyl Acetate	>1000	0.92±0.25	8.18±0.88	12.87±2.37
		Methanol	323.70±15.9	1.75±0.19	13.38±1.60	8.37±0.46
	Bark	Hexane	>1000	0.66±0.44	0.06±0.01	0.96±0.06
		Dichloromethane	880.72±66.60	2.24±0.10	3.51±0.55	1.02±0.85
		Ethyl Acetate	>1000	0.06±0.02	2.38±0.00	0.39±0.00
		Methanol	666.71±21.08	0.25±0.04	6.59±0.03	3.06±1.74

Scientific name	Plant part	Extract	Anti-oxidant activity		Total poly phenolic content (GAE mg/ g)	Total flavonoid content (QE mg/ g)
			DPPH radical scavenging activity EC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	FRAP (TE mg/ g)		
<i>G. crameri</i>	Leaves	Hexane	>1000	1.99±0.57	2.93±0.87	6.11±2.20
		Dichloromethane	582.75±10.67	3.56±0.16	12.33±0.59	30.36±7.23
		Ethyl Acetate	426.42±37.76	0.49±0.27	20.21±2.90	8.96±2.92
		Methanol	43.79±18.93	69.75±10.18	178.10±3.17	32.18±2.68
	Bark	Hexane	>1000	0.38±0.38	0.46±0.11	12.78±7.33
		Dichloromethane	>1000	2.71±0.55	5.94±1.05	9.55±1.72
		Ethyl Acetate	411.08±24.23	3.89±0.20	11.73±2.35	13.09±1.75
		Methanol	31.87±4.62	130.03±6.08	192.73±13.22	15.39±2.93
	Resin	Dichloromethane	666.05±73.12	0.13±0.13	13.59±1.6	12.10±1.87
<i>C. zeylanicum</i>	Leaves	Hexane	340.4±11.41	0.87±0.03	6.35±0.78	5.83±0.41
		Dichloromethane	>1000	3.75±0.04	13.38±0.40	14.16±1.81
		Ethyl Acetate	142.26±7.30	7.00±0.18	42.83±1.34	99.85±7.66
		Methanol	0.01±0.00	88.16±1.76	327.27±48.11	11.49±0.51
	Bark	Hexane	>1000	0.73±0.37	5.31±4.98	0.91±0.10
		Dichloromethane	296.86±47.88	2.42±0.69	17.69±4.04	10.80±0.88
		Ethyl Acetate	88.42±3.08	34.71±3.46	25.07±8.03	4.96±2.76
		Methanol	24.63±2.10	257.77±15.18	394.25±18.43	9.25±0.74

Scientific name	Plant part	Extract	Anti-oxidant activity		Total poly phenolic content (GAE mg/ g)	Total flavonoid content (QE mg/ g)
			DPPH radical scavenging activity EC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	FRAP (TE mg/ g)		
<i>W. bicuspidate</i>	Leaves	Hexane	>1000	0.24±0.09	0.71±0.00	3.77±2.86
		Dichloromethane	>1000	0.66±0.04	0.11±0.00	18.59±3.12
		Ethyl Acetate	452.68±42.22	2.02±0.73	13.38±1.70	4.96±0.93
		Methanol	0.01±0.00	391.13±50.72	476.20±17.66	7.21±1.43
	Bark	Hexane	695.62±72.55	0.55±0.05	6.30±0.46	4.47±3.75
		Dichloromethane	>1000	0.21±0.04	9.79±4.99	1.78±0.58
		Ethyl Acetate	222.54±15.13	3.65±0.72	4.32±0.43	3.02±0.31
		Methanol	81.08±2.02	50.47±2.65	342.03±21.72	2.55±2.84
<i>Erigeron sp</i>	Leaves	Hexane	837.72±22.14	0.63±0.03	21.42±0.92	2.62±0.00
		Dichloromethane	806.14±68.98	3.86±0.52	6.46±0.91	197.53±19.80
		Ethyl Acetate	290.92±17.64	4.93±0.34	17.55±0.93	34.86±5.29
		Methanol	150.15±12.00	9.95±0.85	78.68±5.83	15.67±47.93
	Bark	Hexane	802.46±13.31	0.34±0.02	10.96±2.68	1.53±0.01
		Dichloromethane	260.98±20.59	2.06±0.16	3.25±1.06	100.65±7.65
		Ethyl Acetate	140.35±2.62	5.24±0.34	20.89±2.95	22.32±2.93
		Methanol	90.98±2.36	9.03±0.90	101.52±8.53	10.39±1.62

Scientific name	Plant part	Extract	Anti-oxidant activity		Total poly phenolic content (GAE mg/ g)	Total flavonoid content (QE mg/ g)
			DPPH radical scavenging activity EC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	FRAP (TE mg/ g)		
<i>A. variabilis</i>	Leaves	Hexane	>1000	0.13±0.02	0.98±0.90	4.89±1.90
		Dichloromethane	>1000	0.53±0.47	7.97±1.89	2.78±0.50
		Ethyl Acetate	>1000	0.27±0.03	1.45±0.40	12.72±2.54
		Methanol	232.47±10.88	4.78±0.42	19.70±1.16	10.22±2.37
	Bark	Hexane	>1000	0.23±0.02	0.85±0.54	4.52±2.13
		Dichloromethane	>1000	1.54±0.44	1.53±0.82	15.30±4.45
		Ethyl Acetate	>1000	0.30±0.09	1.09±0.52	7.28±4.23
		Methanol	348.94±2.89	9.54±1.15	16.48±1.68	1.08±0.08

Antioxidant and anti-cancer properties are thought to relate to each other as most antioxidants are found to be regulators of cancer development ^[37]. According results of the present study, no significant relationship was observed between the anti-proliferative properties **and** antioxidant properties as none of the potent anti-proliferative extracts showed considerable anti-oxidant properties. However, all extracts having antioxidant properties showed high phenolic content, which suggests that the antioxidant activity of the extracts might be due to the phenolic compounds present in the extract ^[38]. A high flavonoid content was observed in dichloromethane extracts and ethyl acetate extracts of leaves and bark (> 20 mg/g) of *Erigeron sp.* Flavonoids may be responsible for the observed anti-proliferative effect of these extracts on both breast cancer cell lines.

The present study preliminary focusses on screening the anti-breast cancer and antioxidant activities of medicinal plants grown in Sri Lanka. However, further evaluation on the individual compounds is necessary to identify potent anti-breast cancer active drug leads from these extracts. There are several limitations to the further analysis on these extracts. For instance, the geographic availability and conservation status of the plant and the plant part selected for the extraction may impact the feasibility of large-scale extraction required for compound-level-studies.

4. CONCLUSION

In the present study, dichloromethane and ethyl acetate extracts of *A. eveccta* leaves and the ethyl acetate extract of *A. eveccta* bark exhibited potent phenotype selective anti-proliferative activity against ER positive breast cancer molecular subtype (MCF-7 cells). Dichloromethane and ethyl acetate extracts of *C. zeylanicum* bark exhibited phenotype selective anti-proliferative activity against triple negative breast cancer molecular subtype (MDA-MB-231 cells). Bark ethyl acetate extract of *Erigeron sp* exhibited selective anti-proliferative activity toward both cancer cell lines when compared to anti-proliferative activity against normal cells. Anti-oxidant compounds of these extracts may not be responsible for anti-proliferative activity as none of the potent anti-proliferative extracts tested showed considerable anti-oxidant properties. Selective anti-proliferative activity of these extracts opens up a window for specifically targeting these cancer cells. However, further *in vivo* efficacy and safety studies are necessary for evaluating their potential as anti cancer agents.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data set supporting this manuscript is included within the manuscript. Any further information should be requested from the corresponding author.

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Option 1:

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.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

REFERENCES

- [1] Siegel R. L., Miller K.D., Jemal A, ;Cancer Statistics, 2024; CA CANCER J CLIN 2024; 67:7–30
- [2] Sung H, Ferlay J, Siegel RL, Laversanne M, Soerjomataram I, Jemal A, Bray F. (2021) "Global Cancer Statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN Estimates of Incidence and Mortality Worldwide for 36 Cancers in 185 Countries". CA Cancer J Clin. 71(3):209-249.
- [3] Ezenwajiaku N, Ma CX, and Ademuyiwa FO, (2018) "Updates on molecular classification of triple negative breast cancer. Current breast cancer reports", Springer science business media LLC, part of Springer Naturevol. 10(4) 289-295
- [4] Turner KM, Yeo SK, Holm TM, Shaughnessy E, and Guan J L. (2021), Heterogeneity within molecular subtypes of breast cancer, Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 321: C343–C354,

- [5] Salvo EM, Ramirez AO, Cueto J, Law EH, Situ A, Cameron C, Samjoo IA, (2021) Risk of recurrence among patients with HR-positive, HER2-negative, early breast cancer receiving adjuvant endocrine therapy: A systematic review and meta-analysis, *The Breast* 57: 5-17
- [6] Hayashi S, & Kimura M, (2015). "Mechanisms of hormonal therapy resistance in breast cancer". *International Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 20(2), 262–267.
- [7] Diaz LK, Cryns VL, Symmans WF, & Sneige N, (2007) "Triple Negative Breast Carcinoma and the Basal Phenotype: From Expression Profiling to Clinical Practice". *Advances in Anatomic Pathology* 14(6) 419-430
- [8] Blows FM, Driver KE, and Schmidt MK, (2010) "Sub typing of breast cancer by immunohistochemistry to investigate a relationship between subtype and short- and long-term survival: a collaborative analysis of data for 10,159 cases from 12 studies" *PLoS Medicine*. 7(5) 1-12
- [9] Medina MA, Oza G, Sharma A, Arriaga LG, Hernández JMH, Rotello VM and Ramirez JT, (2020) Triple-Negative Breast Cancer: A Review of Conventional and Advanced Therapeutic Strategies, *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, 17, 2078
- [10] Huang M, Lu JJ, Ding J, (2021) Natural Products in Cancer Therapy: Past, Present and Future, *Natural Products and Bioprospecting* 11:5–13
- [11] Huang Y, Hou Y, Qu P and Cai Y (2021) Editorial: Combating Cancer With Natural Products: What Would Non-Coding RNAs Bring? *Front. Oncol.* 11:747586
- [12] Khurana RK, Jain A, Jain A, Sharma T, Singh B, & Kesharwani P, (2018). Administration of antioxidants in cancer: debate of the decade. *Drug Discovery Today*, 23(4), 763–770.
- [13] Chen J, Xu B, Sun J, Jiang X, & Bai W, (2021). Anthocyanin supplement as a dietary strategy in cancer prevention and management: A comprehensive review. *Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition*, 1–13.
- [14] Farooq S, & Ngaini Z, (2020). Natural and Synthetic Drugs as Potential Treatment for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-2019). *Chemistry Africa*, 4(1), 1–13.
- [15] Nisar B, Sultan A, & Rubab SL, (2018). Comparison of Medicinally Important Natural Products versus Synthetic Drugs-A Short Commentary. *Natural Products Chemistry & Research*, 06(02).

- [16] Yaacob NS, Hamzah N, Kamal NNM, Abidin SAZ, Lai CS, Navaratnam V, Norazmi M N, (2010) "Anticancer activity of a sub-fraction of dichloromethane extract of *Strobilanthes crispus* on human breast and prostate cancer cells in vitro" *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 10:42
- [17] Ayaz F, Sarimahmut M, Küçükboyacı N, Ulukaya E, (2016) "Cytotoxic Effect of *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronquist on Human Lung Cancer Cell Lines" *Turk J Pharm Sci* 13(3), 342-346
- [18] Tcheghebe OT, Seukep AJ and Tatong FN, (2016) "A Review on Traditional Uses, Phytochemical Composition and Pharmacological Profile of *Canarium Schweinfurthii* Eng," *Nature and Science* 14 (11)
- [19] Gandhi D and Mehta P. (2015) "Anticancer potential of *Dillenia indica* and *Dillenia pentagyna* plants and its correlation with presence of active phyto constituent" *Nat Prod Chem Res* 2015, 3:6
- [20] Utami R, Khalid N, Sukari MA, Rahmani M, Abdul A B and Dachriyanus (2013) "Phenolic contents, antioxidant and cytotoxic activities of *Elaeocarpus floribundus* Blume," *Pak. J. Pharm. Sci.*, Vol.26, No.2, pp.245-250
- [21] Muhaimin, M, & Mustaqim WA, (2020) "2020 *Angiopteris evecta* (G.Forst.) Hoffm. Marattiaceae". *Ethnobotany of the Mountain Regions of Southeast Asia* 1-10
- [22] Chen S-c, Zhao X, Yi R-k, Qian J, Shi Y-h, Wang R, (2017) "Anticancer effects of *Gardenia jasminoides* in HepG2 human hepatoma cells", *Biomedical Research* 28 (2): 716-726
- [23] Saravanan P. and Boopalan E., (2011) "Occurrence of Camptothecin an Anticancer Drug From *Ixora coccinea* Linn.", *Intl. J. Appl. Biol.* 2 (2): 30-33
- [24] Thusyanthan J, Wickramaratne N S, Senathilake K S, Rajagopalan U, Tennekoon, K H, Thabrew, I, Samarakoon, S R, Cytotoxicity against Human Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HepG2) Cells and Anti-Oxidant Activity of Selected Endemic or Medicinal Plants in Sri Lanka, *Advances in Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2022, 6407688, 9 pages, 2022.
- [25] Samarakoon SR, Kotigala SB, Liyanage IG, Thabrew I, Tennekoon KH, Siriwardana A, Galhena PB, (2014) "Cytotoxic and apoptotic effect of the decoction of the aerial parts of *Flueggea leucopyrus* on human endometrial carcinoma (AN3CA) cells". *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research* 13(6)873-880

- [26] Benzie IFF, & Devaki M. (2017). The ferric reducing/antioxidant power (FRAP) assay for non-enzymatic antioxidant capacity: concepts, procedures, limitations and applications. *Measurement of Antioxidant Activity & Capacity*, 77–106.
- [27] Samarakoon SR., Shanmuganathan C., Ediriweera MK, Tennekoon KH, Piyathilaka P, Thabrew I. and De Silva E. D, (2016) In vitro Cytotoxic and Antioxidant Activity of Leaf Extracts of Mangrove Plant, *Phoenix paludosa Roxb*, *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research* 15(1) 127-132
- [28] Prayong, P, Barusrux S, & Weerapreeyakul N, (2008) Cytotoxic activity screening of some indigenous Thai plants., *Fitoterapia* 79(7) 598-601
- [29] Indrayanto, G., Putra, G. S., & Suhud, F. (2021). Validation of in-vitro bioassay methods: Application in herbal drug research. In *Profiles of Drug Substances, Excipients and Related Methodology* (pp. 273–307). Elsevier.
- [30] Jayarathna PP, Tennekoon KH., Samarakoon SR et al, (2016) Cytotoxic, Antioxidant and Apoptotic Effects of Twenty Sri Lankan Endemic Plants in Breast Cancer Cells, *European Journal of Medicinal Plants* 15 (1)1-15
- [31] Asongalem E, Foyet H, Ngogang J, Folefoc G, Dimo T, & Kamtchouing P, (2004) "Analgesic and antiinflammatory activities of *Erigeron floribundus*," *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 91(23) 301-308
- [32] Bi FT, Koné M, & Kouamé N, (2008) Antifungal activity of *Erigeron floribundus* (Asteraceae) from Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa, *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 7(2) 975-979
- [33] Guetchueng, S Ti; Lontsi, A T; Kowa, T K; Tchamgoue, J; Tsabang, N; Nnanga, E N. Traditional Uses, Phytochemistry, Pharmacology, and Toxicology of *Erigeron floribundus* (Kunth) Sch. Bip.: A Review, *The Natural Products Journal*, Volume 13, Number 8, 2023, pp. 115-121(7)
- [34] Khan MR and Omoloso AD, (2008) Antibacterial and antifungal activities of *Angiopteris evecta*, *ScienceDirect* 79(5) 366-369

[35] Sulthana S, Nandi JK, Rahman S, Jahan R, and Rahamatullah M, (2014) Preliminary anti-hyperglycemic and analgesic activity studies with *Angiopteris evecta* leaves in swiss albino mice, *World journal of pharmacy and pharmaceutical science* 3(10)1-12

[36] Wijerathna R, Asanthi AV, Ratnasooriya WD, Pathirana RN, and Nelumdeniya NRM, (2018) Evaluation of in vitro antibacterial activity and phytochemical profile of aqueous leaf extract of *Asystasia variabilis*, *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 7(3) 639-642

[37] Bennett LL, Rojas S, Seefeldt T, (2012) Role of antioxidants in the prevention of cancer, *Journal of Experimental and Clinical Medicine* 4 (4) 215-222

[38] Veiga RS, De Mendonc S, Mendes PB, (2017) Artepillin C and phenolic compounds responsible for antimicrobial and antioxidant activity of green propolis and *Baccharis dracunculifolia* *DC Journal of Applied Microbiology*, 122(4) 911-920

UNDER PEER REVIEW