

Cytotoxicity of Aqueous Garlic and Ginger Metal Nanoparticles Extracts against Tumor Cell Lines "In Vitro"

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ABSTRACT

Some minerals were used in nanoparticles green synthesis as a potential application of new technology. Therefore, green synthesis of nanoparticle using silver, zinc, copper and iron metals and its evaluation against anticancer activity, through aqueous extract of garlic (*Allium sativum*) bulbs and ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) rhizomes were studied. Total polyphenols and antioxidant activity % (DPPH) were determined, while, HPLC technique was used to fractionate phenol and flavonoid components. Characterization of silver, copper, iron and zinc nanoparticles for both of garlic and ginger plant extracts were estimated by U.V.-Visible spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Plant extracts and their nanoparticles were evaluated as *in vitro* anticancer agents against Caco, HEPG2 and T47D cell lines using different concentrations of (100, 250 and 500µg/mL). Obtained results showed that ginger-copper nanoparticles were the most effective anticancer agent in compare with all tested cell lines.

Keywords: Garlic and ginger plants, aqueous extracts, metal NPs green synthesis, TEM characterizations, cancer cell lines.

INTRODUCTION

Natural foods have long been a major source of cancer treatment, which becoming one of the leading causes of death in this century. However, most research is continuing to develop anti-cancer drugs and chemotherapy strategies. There are at least 250,000 species of plants including more than a thousand anti-cancer plants (Umadevi *et al.*, 2013).

Ginger is the rhizome of the plant (*Zingiber officinale Roscoe*) which is commonly used as a spice around the world (Larsen *et al.*, 1999). Different dietary factors are the source of many essential compounds used to treat cancer (Khan *et al.*, 2007). The 6-gingrol is the important ingredient extracted from ginger and has anti-cancer properties (Lee *et al.*, 2008).

Garlic bulbs (*Allium sativum*) include sulfur components, several enzymes, seventeen amino acids and minerals. Garlic bulbs contain much bioavailable selenium, which is an antioxidant and could be chemopreventive (Lu *et al.*, 1996).

The purpose of this research was a trial to prepare and characterize the metals-nanoparticles using aqueous extracts of both bulbs of garlicbulbs and ginger rhizomes . The cytotoxicity of the prepared nanomaterials was also evaluated using Caco, Hepg2 and T47D tumor cell lines.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Materials

1.1. Raw materials

Garlic bulbs and ginger rhizomes were obtained from local market, El-Mansoura city, Egypt.

2. Chemicals

Folin-Ciocalteu's phenol reagent was purchased from Fluka, Biochemica, Germany, gallic acid from MB, Biomedical Inc., USA; 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) from Aldrich Chemistry, Germany; sodium carbonate from El-Nasr Pharmaceutical Chemicals Company, Egypt; silver nitrate from BDH Chemical Co., England; zinc sulfate from Andenex-Chemie, England; copper sulfate and ferric chloride were purchased from Alpha Chemika, India.

2. Methods

1. Preparation of samples

Garlic bulbs and ginger rhizomes were peeled and dried in an oven (Galen Kamp) at 55°C for 6 hours in ginger and 10 hours in garlic. Garlic and ginger were oven dried to final moisture content 9.5±0.3%, then crushed to fine powder using Braun GmbH Grinding (Model, KSM2; Type, 4041), the ground plants powder were separated to be fine enough to pass through sieve size (75-100µm) and stored in cooled refrigerator at 6°C for 7 days.

2. Preparation of aqueous plant extract

Extraction of both garlic and ginger plants were intended agreeing to the technique termed by Dent *et al.* (2013). Accurately 5g of plants powder were extracted separately using 100mL of deionized water performed at 60°C for 30 minutes on a horizontal water bath shaker (Memmert WB14, Germany). Extracted samples were filtered through Whatman no. 1 filter paper (Whatman International Ltd., Kent, UK) using a Büchner funnel and the filtrates were adjusted to 100mL in volumetric flasks with appropriate deionized water. The extracts were stored at -18°C till analyses.

3. Determination of total polyphenols

The modified method of Folin-Ciocalteu's phenol reagent was used to determine the total polyphenols as the method reported by Blainski *et al.* (2013). Total phenol contents were expressed as milligram gallic acid equivalent (GAE)/100g based on dry weight.

4. Fractionation and identification of polyphenols for ginger and garlic extracts

Phenolic compounds were fractionated and identified using HPLC assay in Food Technology Institute, Agriculture Research Center, Giza, Egypt; according the process reported by Goupy *et al.* (1999).

5. Fractionation and identification of flavonoid compounds

The flavonoid compounds were fractionated and identified using HPLC assay according to the method reported by Mattila *et al.* (2000).

6. Determination of antioxidant activity using DPPH assay

Antioxidant activity of each sample was determined by its ability to scavenge the investigation 2, 2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) according to the method reported by Li *et al.*, (2015). The DPPH radical

scavenging ability (RSA) was calculated according to Eq. (1):

$$RSA(\%) = \frac{A_0 - A}{A_0} \times 100 \text{ Eq. (1)}$$

Where: A_0 is the absorbance of control, and A is the absorbance of sample. Each sample was analyzed in triplicate.

7. Preparation of metal nanoparticles

Silver, zinc, copper and iron nanoparticles were ecofriendly synthesized using the method reported by Pattanayak and Nayak (2013), with a slight modification. Aqueous solution of metal salts (1 mmol) such as silver nitrate, zinc sulfate, copper sulfate and ferric chloride (20mL) was prepared using deionized water and added to 20mL of prepared plant extracts. The obtained nanoparticles were synthesized in an equimolar ratio of (1:1) of plant extracts to ion solutions. The reaction mixture was kept under stirring for additional 2 hours at room temperature Devasenan *et al.* (2016). The admixtures were exposed to ultra violet irradiation using reduction factor lamp (Vilber Lourmat-6.LC, France) at wave length ($\lambda=254\text{nm}$), for 10 minutes according to Supraja *et al.* (2013).

8. Instrumental analysis for metals nanoparticles

The reduction of pure Ag^+ , Zn^{++} , Cu^{++} and Fe^{+++} ions and capping of the resulting silver, zinc, copper and iron nanoparticles were monitored according to El-Shahaby *et al.* (2013), using ATI Unicom UV-Vis Spectrophotometer by recording the ultra violet-visible spectra of the reaction mixture at different wavelengths. The ultra violet-visible spectra of the resulting silver, zinc, copper and iron nanoparticles were recorded in the range of 200-800 nm using ATI Unicom UV-Vis Spectrophotometer with the aid of ATI Unicom UV-Vis. vision software V 3.20. The examination was performed at chamber heat by quartz cuvettes (1 cm optical path), and the blank was the consistent garlic and ginger extracts.

9. Transmission electron microscope measurements (TEM)

Size, shape, surface area, crystal structure and morphological data of the obtained nanoparticles were characterized using transmission electron microscopy, TEM (JEOL TEM-2100) connected to a CCD camera at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. Each sample of the prepared metal nanoparticles was prepared by involving a suspension of the sample on grids of carbon coated with copper and the solvent was allowed to be evaporated slowly before recording the TEM images. TEM measurements were recorded at the Central Laboratory, Electron Microscope Unit, Faculty of Agriculture, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt.

10. Potential sulforhodamine B (SRB) cell cytotoxicity assay

The cytotoxic potentiality of the extracts and their nanoparticles was done using the procedure reported by Gaidhani *et al.* (2013). Cells were plated in 96- multi well plate (10^4 cells /well) for 24 hours before treatment with the tested sample to facilitate the attachment of cell line to the plate wall. Each concentration of the water extracts of garlic and ginger and their nanoparticles at levels of (100, 250 and 500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) which were transferred to the well

monolayer cells and incubated with the sample for 48 hours at 37 °C under carbon dioxide (5%) atmosphere. After 48 hours, cells were fixed, washed and stained with Sulfo-rhodamine-B stain. Excess stain was washed with acetic acid and attached stain was recovered with tris-EDTA buffer. The color intensity was recorded in an ELISA reader. The relation between drug concentration and surviving fraction is plotted to get the survival curve of each tumor cell line. The biological evaluation was carried out at Pharmacology Unit, Department of Oncology, National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt.

3. Statistical analysis

The statistical analysis of the obtained data was determined using the Co-statistical software package (CoStat program 2005), by analyzing the variance (split block, ANOVA). The differences significance between treatment means were determined using the range test of Duncan's multiple at $p < 0.05$ as the significance level (Duncan 1955).

Results and Discussions

1. Total polyphenols and DPPH antioxidant activity assay

Phenolic compounds can play an important role as antioxidants and in preserving various foods from damaged by inhibiting or killing harmful microorganisms. Table (1) shows the total polyphenols of different investigated plant samples. It was noticed that ginger extract had the highest amount of total polyphenols (1740.41 mg/ 100gm) and antioxidant activity agent with inhibition of 80.63%. On the other hand, total polyphenol and antioxidant activity were 298.78 (mg/100gm) and 41.84(%) for garlic extract.

Table 1. Total polyphenols and antioxidant activity of garlic and ginger extracts.

Extracts	Total polyphenols (mgGAE/100gm)	Antioxidant activity (DPPH)(%)
Garlic	298.78	41.84
Ginger	1740.41	80.63

Maizura *et al.* (2011), reported that total phenol and antioxidant activity in fresh ginger rhizomes were 101.6 (mg gallic acid equivalent/100gm) and 79 (mg/100gm). On the other hand, total polyphenol (mg/100gm dry weight) in methanolic, aqueous-methanolic and aqueous garlic and ginger extracts were 12.5, 27.6 and 23.9, respectively, for garlic extracts and 94.8, 87.6 and 67.4, respectively, for ginger extracts. While, the antioxidant activities of these extracts were 54.71, 53.8 and 54%, respectively, for garlic extracts and 43.5, 29.93 and 28.15%, respectively, for ginger extracts Abdou (2011).

2. Fractionation and identification of polyphenols in garlic and ginger extracts

Data in table (2) show the qualitative and quantitative analysis of polyphenols in garlic and ginger extracts by HPLC. It could be noticed that pyrogallol was the predominant identified compound in both of garlic and ginger extracts which recorded 245.01 and 426.64 ppm. The second predominant compound in ginger extract was ellagic acid at concentration 155.42 ppm followed by salicylic acid, coumarin, benzoic acid, catechol, e-vanillic acid, isoferulic acid, vanillic acid, catechin, chlorogenic

acid, ferulic acid and cinnamic acid. It could be noticed that gallic acid in garlic extract had low concentration 0.97 ppm than ginger extract 8.7 ppm. Caffeic acid and caffeine were found in ginger extract at concentrations 6.22 and 8.67 ppm which were higher than garlic extract 0.3 and 0.39 ppm. Catechol recorded 9.53 ppm for garlic extract, which was lower than ginger extract 18.26 ppm. The content of chlorogenic acid was 4.04ppm for garlic extract, which was found in lower concentration than that of ginger extract 12.85 ppm.

Table 2. Fractionation and identification of phenolic compounds in garlic and ginger plants

Phenolic compounds	Ginger extract (ppm)	Garlic extract (ppm)
Gallic acid	8.7	0.97
Pyrogallol	245.01	426.64
4-Aminobenzoic acid	1.38	0.51
3-Hydroxytyrosol	0.84	0.16
Protocatechuic acid (PCA)	4.97	4.22
Catechin	13.39	1.81
Chlorogenic acid	12.85	4.04
Catechol	18.26	9.53
Epicatechin	8.8	0.8
Caffeine	6.22	0.39
4-Hydroxybenzoic acid	9.58	0.91
Caffeic acid	8.67	0.3
Vanillic acid	14.24	0.98
p-Coumaric acid	2.61	1.39
Ferulic acid	12.42	2.84
Isoferulic acid	14.51	2.78
Resveratrol	0.63	0.58
Ellagic acid	155.42	14.29
E-Vanillic acid	15.1	1.46
α-Coumaric acid	6.91	1.14
Benzoic acid	28.42	39.22
3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid	10.32	1.22
Coumarin	36.3	1.02
Salicylic acid	54.09	1.77
Cinnamic acid	11.5	0.6

The obtained data are less than those reported by Ghoniem *et al.*, (2014), who found that the fractions of ginger rhizomes contained the predominant polyphenols; pyrogallol, caffeine, ferulic acid, coumarin, vanillic acid and 4-hydroxybenzoic acid with the concentrations of 4703.8, 76.7, 77.1, 23.8, 38.3 and 80.8 ppm, respectively.

While, the fractions of garlic bulbs contained the predominant polyphenols; pyrogallol, chlorogenic acid, synergic, caffeine and ferulic acid 17258.8, 296.6, 128.3, 89.4 and 94.7 ppm, respectively. Furthermore, Abdelfadel *et al.* (2016), reported that dried ginger rhizomes contain the predominant polyphenols; Pyrogallol, Catechin, Caffeic, E-vanillic, Stoloropeinle and Cinnamic in levels of 392, 123, 680.2, 553, 166 and 754.4 ppm, respectively, for cold extract and 196.6, 57.5, 1600, 503.3, 70.6 and 1710 ppm, respectively, for hot extract.

3. Flavonoid fractions of ginger and garlic extracts

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was used for qualitative and quantitative analysis of flavonoids compounds in garlic and ginger extracts as

represented in Table (3). Twenty-two flavonoid compounds were detected as authentic samples. The predominant flavonoid compound in garlic and ginger extracts was acacetin which recorded 25.2 and 563.36 ppm.

Table 3. Fractionation and identification of flavonoids in ginger and garlic extracts.

Flavonoids	Ginger extract (ppm)	Garlic extract (ppm)
Luteo.6-arabinose 8-glucose	14.34	0.97
Luteo.6-glucose 8-arabinose	8.72	0.42
Apig.6-arabinoe 8-galactose	9.89	0.28
Apig.6-rhamnose 8-glucose	9.99	0.64
Apig.6-glucose 8-rhamnose	100.6	4.63
Luteo.7-glucose	1.82	0.35
Narengin	4.26	0.44
Rutin	0.63	0.38
Hesperidin	4.98	1.06
Quercetin 3-glucoside	1.19	..
Rosmarinic	1.64	0.31
Apig. 7-O-neohespiroside	1.70	0.69
Kaemp. 3,7-dirhamoside	6.54	1.04
Apig.7-glucose	0.53	0.15
Quercetrin	0.41	0.14
Quercetin	1.77	0.13
Naringenin	2.14	1.04
Hespertin	8.51	0.59
Kaempferol	2.24	0.07
Rhamnetin	6.85	0.43
Apigenin	2.77	0.07
Acacetin	563.36	25.2

Flavonoid compounds of garlic extract were found less greatly than those detected in ginger extract. On the other hand, (Miean & Mohamed, 2001) and (Leighton *et al.*, 1992), claimed that contents of apigenin, quercetin and myricetin in garlic extract were 217, 47 and 693ppm, respectively, while isorhamnetin, kaempferol and luteolin were not detected. These results differed from obtained results, because it was focused that kaempferol and luteolin were detected in garlic extract and their values were 26.39 and 32.53 ppm, respectively. Many factor affecting the variation in the previous compounds as, irrigation, fertilization, soil, climate and chemical analysis methods. Ghasemzadeh *et al.*, (2010), identified the flavonoid compounds in two varieties of ginger roots and found that in the first type, Halia bentong was as follows: querectrin 37.5%, rutin 29.0%, catechin 20.0%, epicatechin 36.4%, arginine 32.7% and amphetamine 48.9%. In the second type, Halia Para that contains quercetrin 25.5% , catechin 45.5%, epicatechin 78.0%, arginine 25.0%and amphetamine 20.0%.

4. Characterizations of nanoparticles

1. Ultra violet visible spectroscopy

The production of the silver, copper, iron and zinc nanoparticles has been set by measuring the ultra violet visible spectra of the reaction combination. As seeming from (Figures 1 and 2), the absorption peak seemed at about 280 nm is corresponding to the typical external plasmon resonance of the resulting silver, copper, iron and zinc nanoparticles. The silver, copper, iron and zinc nanoparticles formed employing garlic and ginger extracts were found to be very constant, possibly because of the polyphenolic compounds present in the extract that prevented agglomeration (Figs. 1 and 2). Garlic and ginger extracts are rich source of flavonoids and phenolics. Flavonoids play a vital role in the reduction process for synthesis of silver, copper, iron and zinc nanoparticles (Ghosh *et al.*, 2012), (Egorova and Revina, 2000). Accordingly, the high flavonoids and phenolics content in garlic and ginger water extracts revealed in the phytochemical analysis strongly support the potential of garlic and ginger to bio-shorthand of silver, zinc, copper and iron ions to silver, zinc, copper and iron nanoparticles.

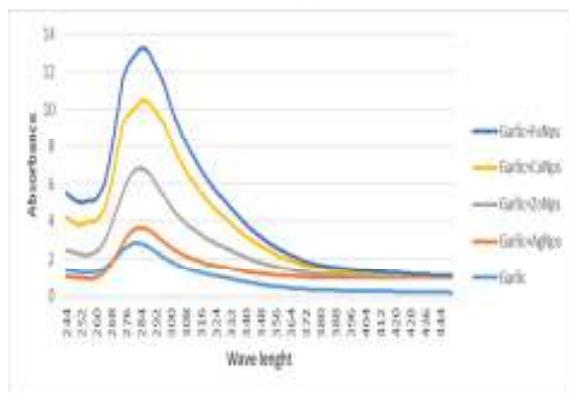


Fig. 1. UV-Vis spectroscopic measurements of garlic and its prepared metal nanoparticles.

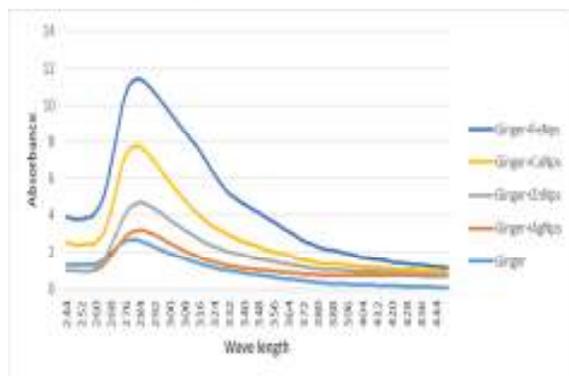


Fig. 2. UV-Vis spectroscopic measurements of ginger and its prepared metal nanoparticles.

2. Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) Characterization for nanoparticles

The Ag^+ , Zn^{++} , Cu^{++} and Fe^{+++} ions with garlic and ginger plant extracts were examined with TEM to confirm the presence of AgNPs, CuNPs, FeNPs and ZnNPs. As shown in Figure (3), the TEM was carried out for the synthesized nanoparticles at 100 nm. The particles size for garlic AgNPs are in the range 13.13-22.69 nm, while the size of ginger AgNPs around 10.10-18.33 nm. The shapes of particles are spherical shape and little numbers are tetragonal shapes. The particles in case of garlic AgNPs are more aggregated more than the particles of ginger AgNPs. Under the given conditions ($200mgL^{-1}Ag^+$, Zn^{++} , Cu^{++} and Fe^{+++} at $20^{\circ}C$), the smallest AgNPs were formed using the garlic extract. On the other hand, the particles size of garlic CuNPs are around the range 14.62-22.80 nm smaller those obtained from ginger CuNPs (14.92-27.41 nm). The ginger CuNPs contains a larger number of small particles size than garlic CuNPs and this is the reason that it gave higher effect on the different cancer cell lines. The particles shape of garlic CuNPs have spherical and tetragonal shapes, while the particles shape of ginger CuNPs are spherical and linear shapes. The particles are more aggregated in case of garlic CuNPs more than ginger CuNPs. The particles size of garlic FeNPs are found in the range 60.30-82.63 nm with the tetragonal shapes of the particles, while the particles size of ginger FeNPs are in the range of 14.08-21.57 nm with the nearly spherical shape. In general, the particles appear more aggregated in both plants extract, with larger size for ginger FeNPs. Finally, the particle size for garlic or ginger extract with zinc nanoparticle seems to be higher size than the other metals nanoparticles. The garlic ZnNPs size in the range of 99.34-134.57 nm, while the range of ginger ZnNPs 79.88-100.62 nm. The particles are aggregated in tetragonal and hexagonal shapes for garlic ZnNPs and spherical and tetragonal shapes in case of ginger ZnNPs (Fig. 3).

5. Inhibition of cancer cells using nanoparticles (*in vitro*)

The cytotoxicity of plant extracts of garlic and ginger and their nanoparticles with Ag, Zn, Cu and Fe metals were evaluated against Caco, HEPG2 and T47D tumor cell lines using different concentrations (100, 250 and 500 $\mu g/mL$). Table (4) show the results of inhibition % and IC_{50} values of different tested samples against various cell lines. Ginger and garlic copper nanoparticles had the highest inhibition against T47D tumor cell line (93 and 90%), while, the synthesized nanoparticles of ginger with Ag, Zn, Cu metals exhibited high activity. While the other tested samples and their nanoparticles have moderate effect to low inhibition percentage.

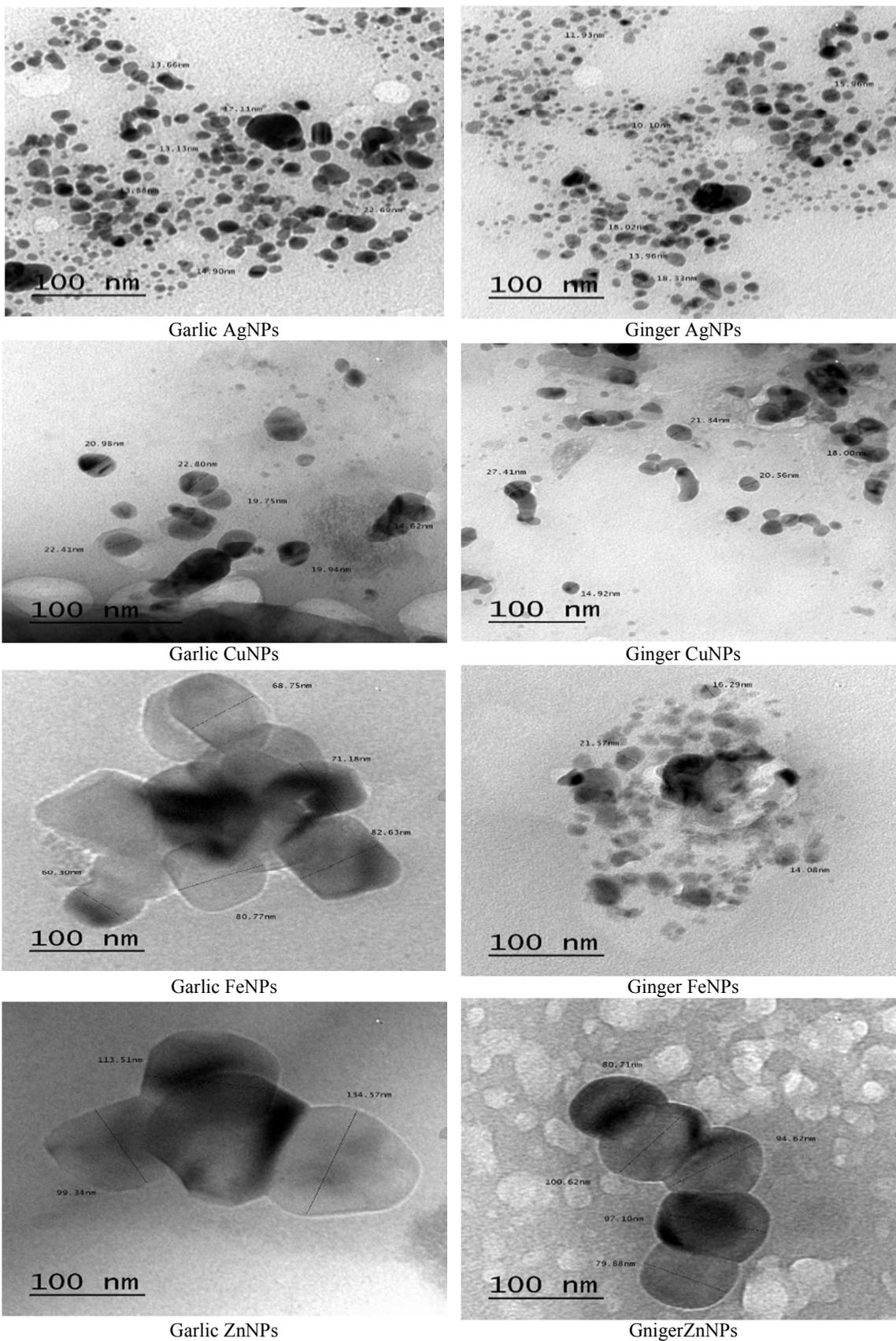


Fig. 3. TEM micrographs characterization illustrating the size and morphology of AgNPs, CuNPs, FeNPs and ZnNPs obtained with garlic and ginger extracts at 100 nm.

Table 4. Inhibition % and IC₅₀ values of plants extracts on different cell lines.

Sample	Conc. µg/mL	Cancer cells Inhibition %			IC ₅₀		
		Caco	HEPG2	T47D	Caco	HEPG2	T47D
Garlic	100	2 ^z	7 ^v	14 ^A			
Garlic	250	8 ^v	12 ^u	19 ^z	1558.78 ^a	1465.76 ^a	1001.21 ^a
Garlic	500	15 ^f	20 ^q	30 ^x			
Garlic+AgNps	100	4 ^y	13 ^t	27 ^y			
Garlic+AgNps	250	7 ^w	18 ^r	35 ^v	1319.39 ^b	1033.4 ^b	538.05 ^b
Garlic+AgNps	500	19 ^p	29 ^m	48 ^p			
Garlic+ZnNps	100	5 ^x	17 ^s	33 ^w			
Garlic+ZnNps	250	9 ^u	21 ^p	39 ^t	1156.7 ^c	1008.32 ^c	501.59 ^c
Garlic+ZnNps	500	22 ⁿ	31 ^l	50 ^o			
Garlic+CuNps	100	14 ^s	35 ⁱ	67 ⁱ			
Garlic+CuNps	250	20 ^o	40 ^g	72 ^g	859.48 ^c	436.02 ^g	2.13 ⁱ
Garlic+CuNps	500	33 ⁱ	53 ^e	90 ^b			
Garlic+FeNps	100	2 ^z	20 ^q	44 ^r			
Garlic+FeNps	250	10 ^t	29 ^m	57 ^m	1059.75 ^d	695.09 ^e	173.33 ^f
Garlic+FeNps	500	22 ⁿ	40 ^g	70 ^h			
Ginger	100	10 ^t	22 ^o	40 ^s			
Ginger	250	18 ^q	29 ^m	48 ^p	827.81 ^f	718.79 ^d	296.71 ^e
Ginger	500	32 ^j	40 ^g	60 ^l			
Ginger+AgNps	100	25 ^m	34 ^j	53 ⁿ			
Ginger+AgNps	250	38 ^h	45 ^f	66 ^j	459.41 ⁱ	365.52 ^h	32.04 ^g
Ginger+AgNps	500	52 ^d	57 ^d	79 ^e			
Ginger+ZnNps	100	28 ^k	37 ^h	57 ^m			
Ginger+ZnNps	250	39 ^g	45 ^f	65 ^k	523.23 ^h	365.18 ⁱ	4.35 ^h
Ginger+ZnNps	500	48 ^e	57 ^d	83 ^d			
Ginger+CuNps	100	60 ^c	60 ^c	77 ^f			
Ginger+CuNps	250	63 ^b	61 ^b	86 ^c	5.02 ^j	1.2 ^j	1.07 ^j
Ginger+CuNps	500	88 ^a	84 ^a	93 ^a			
Ginger+FeNps	100	15 ^f	23 ⁿ	38 ^u			
Ginger+FeNps	250	27 ^l	32 ^k	47 ^q	579.79 ^g	583.19 ^f	313.77 ^d
Ginger+FeNps	500	44 ^f	45 ^f	60 ^l			
LSD (p<0.05)		1.59	7.57	1.41	2.90	4.39	2.37

Moreover, the tested samples have higher effects on T47D cell line, in which garlic FeNps, ginger CuNps (500 µg/mL), garlic CuNps, ginger AgNps and ginger ZnNps (250 and 500 µg/mL) exhibited the highest anticancer activity. Garlic ZnNps, ginger, ginger FeNps (500 µg/mL), garlic FeNps (250 µg/mL) and garlic CuNps, ginger AgNps and ginger ZnNps (100 µg/mL) samples have good anticancer activity against T47D cell line. From the obtained IC₅₀ values, it was found that ginger CuNps is the most effective sample against different cell lines at (500 µg/mL), in addition to garlic CuNps and ginger ZnNps samples against T47D cell line.

The inhibition percentage of ginger extract was higher than that of garlic extract because the total polyphenols and antioxidant activity of ginger was higher than those of garlic extract (Table, 4). Nanoparticles loaded with both garlic and ginger aqueous extracts have different effects on inhibiting these cancer cells. Copper nanoparticles

had the strongest inhibition effect in both plant extracts followed by silver and zinc then iron and control group.

The obtained data are in agreement with those reported by Shafagh *et al.* (2015), who found that copper oxide nanoparticles (CuO-NPs) showed selective cytotoxicity towards K562 cell line. This compound is potentially a good anti-cancer drug since it does not kill healthy cells. The CuO-NPs induction of apoptosis was mediated through the reactive oxygen species (ROS) production in cancer cells. Dulta *et al.* (2017), reported that the metals like silver, gold, iron, zinc and copper had been routinely used for the synthesis of nanoparticles. Nanoparticles have received much attention recently due to their use in cancer therapy. Studies have shown that different metal oxide nanoparticles induced cytotoxicity in cancer cells, but not in normal cells.

As shown in Figures 4-5, the strongest effect of aqueous extracts on different tumor cells was marked on the T47D cell lines followed by HEPG2 and Caco2 cell lines.

Other results reported that increase concentrations of ginger extract led to increasing of the percentage inhibition of T47D cell growth. At a concentration of 62.5 (µg/mL), red ginger rhizome extract inhibited the growth of T47D cells to 32% Ekowati *et al.* (2011). Nakagawa *et al.* (2011), studied the diallyl disulfide may be a useful anticancer agent for management of human breast cancer.

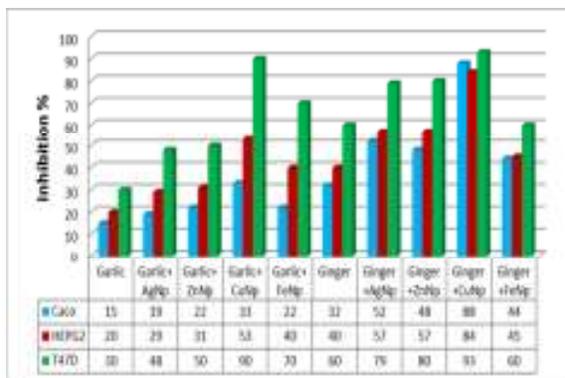


Fig. 4. Inhibition % values of each plant extracts and their nanomaterials against different tumor cell lines.

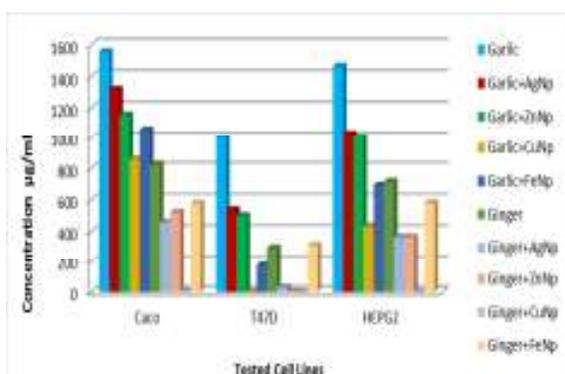


Fig. 5. IC₅₀ values at 500 µg/mL of different plant extracts and their nanomaterials against each of Caco, HEPG2 and T47D tumor cell lines.

CONCLUSION

Finally, it could be concluded that the green synthesis of nano-metals using natural materials were more safe and easier to prepare. The effectiveness of aqueous garlic and ginger plant extracts in the rapid synthesis of nanoparticles due to their bioactive components that have antioxidant activity played an important role as anticancer agents and could be used as a safe effective sources as a highly anticarcinogenic effects in vitro on tumor cell lines.

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التأثير السام لجزيئات النانو للثوم والزنجبيل مع المعادن ضد الخلايا السرطانية (معملياً)
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تم استخدام الفضة، النحاس، الزنك والحديد كجزيئات نانوية بطريقة التخليق الحيوي في تقدير نشاط الخلايا السرطانية باستخدام مستخلصات الثوم والزنجبيل كتطبيق محتمل للتكنولوجيا الحديثة. تم قياس المركبات الفينولية الكلية و النشاط المضاد للأكسدة في مستخلصات الثوم والزنجبيل باستخدام (DPPH%)، وكذلك استخدام جهاز الفصل الكروماتوجرافي عالي الكفاءة (HPLC) في التعرف علي المركبات الفينولية والفلافونيدية. كما تم التعرف علي صفات وخصائص جزيئات النانو باستخدام تقنية الأشعة فوق البنفسجية والميكروسكوب الإلكتروني. تقييم المستخلصات النباتية وجزيئاتها النانوية كعوامل مضادة للسرطان في المختبر ضد خطوط الخلايا السرطانية التالية: HEPG2، Caco و T47D باستخدام تركيزات مختلفة (100، 250 و 500 ميكروجرام/مل). وأظهرت النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها أن الجسيمات النانوية للزنجبيل مع النحاس كانت أكثر فعالية كعامل مضاد للسرطان مقارنة مع الخلايا المختبره الأخرى تحت الدراسة.