The Determination of *In vitro* Antioxidant and Cytotoxic Activities of Resin Obtained from Cilician Fir (Abies cilicica (Antoine & Kotschy) Carrière)

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the antioxidant and cytotoxic activities of resin obtained from the Cilician Fir plant were evaluated. This resin has antioxidant activity according to 2,2'-Azino-bis-(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) (ABTS) radical scavenging assay. The *in vitro* cytotoxic activity of the resin was investigated against a panel of human cancer cells (MDA-MB-231, Hep G2, PC-3, U-87, MCF-7, HT-29) with the MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay for 48 h. Normal human lung fibroblast cells (WI-38) were used as healthy cells. The results indicated that the *in vitro* cytotoxic activity of the resin depends on the cell line type and concentration of the resin. According to the IC₅₀ values, the resin has the most cytotoxic activity on endometrial adenocarcinoma cancer cells (IC₅₀=8.94 ± 0.03 µg mL⁻¹) compared to other cancer cells. The results also indicated that Ishikawa endometrial adenocarcinoma cells, which have Selectivity Index (SI) value >2, have the most sensitivity against the resin. This study provides the first evidence that the resin inhibits the different cancer cells' growth.

**Keywords**

Abies, Antioxidant, Anticancer, Cilician Fir, Cytotoxicity

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**GİRİŞ**

Abies belong to the Pinaceae family, and this genus has approximately 50 species worldwide (Fujita et al. 1995, Singh et al. 2000). Some Abies species are used in folk medicine.
medicines such as colds, bronchitis, stomach-ache, dyspepsia, and tuberculosis (Fujita et al. 1995, Yeşilada et al. 1995, Singh et al. 2000, Wu et al. 2016). It is also known to have antioxidant, antibacterial and antitumor activities (Handa et al. 2013, Hasegawa et al. 1987, Lavioie et al. 2013, Li et al. 2015, Wang et al. 2015). Abies cilicica is one of the native fir species in Turkey, with two subspecies of A. cili ca subsp. isaurica and A. cili ca subsp. cili ca. Abies cilicica subsp. cili ca is known as Cilician Fir in the Mediterranean region of Turkey. Abies cili ca subsp. cili ca does not have resinous buds and has hairy young shoots (Davis 1967).

Plant medicines and natural products are currently widely used as traditional medicine, and because of the side-effects of some chemical drugs are increasing in importance and attracting more attention (Pohanka 2011). It has been known for decades that plant extracts obtained from medicinal and aromatic plants have antioxidant, antimicrobial and anticancer effects (Yeomans 1996, Do 2004, Kunyang et al. 2012). Some active components of plant extracts can prevent oxidative tissue damage caused by oxygen free radicals (Waris and Ahsan 2006, Evans et al. 2004, Silva et al. 2006) and in this regard, the antioxidant uptake into the body plays an important role in preventing various diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases and in delaying the aging process (Albayrak et al. 2010).

Plant chemicals have primary and secondary metabolites. Although primary metabolites are needed for plants because of their role in basic cell metabolism, secondary metabolites have no effect on the plant’s primary metabolism. Secondary metabolites are generally produced for defense against ecological conditions. Medicinal and aromatic plants often have organic compounds such as oils, resins, tannins, natural rubbers, waxes and dyes (Camarda et al. 2011).

Currently and in the future, it is expected that there will be more research into the chemical or biologically active constituents. The aim of this study was to focus on the antioxidant and cytotoxic activities of the resin obtained from Cilician Fir (Abies cilicica (Antoine & Kotschy) Carrière) as a biologically active component to find a new active ingredient against cancer.

MAYERAL ve METOD

This study was conducted in the laboratories of CUTAM (Cumhuriyet University Advanced Technology Research Center), Cumhuriyet University, Sivas in 2019. Fir plants were collected from the wild flora of Kahramanmaraş (Göksun district, Tekir plateau (1400m)) in Turkey. The experiments were carried out in completely randomized design with three replications.

The Chemical Components and Determination of Biological Activity

Preparation of Extracts

The resin that accumulating and collected on tree bark, was used as the study material (Figure 1). 10 gr resin was soaked in 20 mL ethanol for 24 h with intermittent agitation. At the end of this process, a uniform solution was obtained. The obtained extracts were analyzed by GC-MS.

Antioxidant Assay

DPPH radical scavenging activity

The DPPH radical scavenging activity of the extract was examined using the Clarke method (2013). This method was slightly modified as follows. 20 μL of test solution was mixed with 180 μL of DPPH solution and placed in a 96-well plate. The plates were left in the dark for 15 min, then absorbance was read with an ELISA reader at 540 nm. Gallic acid solution prepared with DMSO instead of test resin as standard and DMSO as the control were run in parallel. All the experiments were made in parallel in three groups and the results were evaluated. The standard average error (SEM) was calculated. The results are expressed as % DPPH sweeping effect using the following equation.

2,2′-Azino-bis-(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) (ABTS) radical scavenging assay

The method of Chun et al. (2005) was used to determine the ABTS scavenging activity of the plant extract. On a 96-well plate, 50 μL resin solution was mixed with 100 μL ABTS solution. Then, the mix of ABTS solution and resin solution was kept for 10 minutes (room temperature), and absorbance was read at 734 nm.

Total phenol content

The total amount of phenol was performed according to Clarke method (2013). After experiment, the total phenol quantities were calculated from the absorbance values of the samples (Clarke et al. 2013).
Total flavonoid content
The aluminum chloride colorimetric method was used to determine total flavonoid content in the extract. The quantities of total flavonoids were calculated as mg equivalent of quercetin over dry weight of extract (Yang et al. 2011).

Cell culture
The MTT assay was done against MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 breast, HepG2 liver, Ishikawa endometrial, PC-3 prostate, U-87 glioblastoma, HT-29 colon cancer cells to determine the in vitro cytotoxic activity of the resin. The resin was also applied to, WI-38 healthy cells to investigate selectivity of the resin between cancer cells and healthy cells. MDA-MB-231, MCF-7, HT-29 and PC-3, cells were cultured in the DMEM medium. HepG2, Ishikawa, U-87, and WI-38 cell lines were cultured in EEMEM medium. 10% FBS and 1% antibiotics solution were added in DMEM and EEMEM medium. All cells were plated of 1x10^6 cells mL⁻¹ (each well 100 μL) in 96-well plates and incubated one day. The resin was dissolved in DMSO and 1 μl of the different concentration (1-10 000 μg mL⁻¹) of the resin was added and the incubated of 48 h of incubation. Culture medium and sterile DMSO (0.5% v/v) were added controls and negative control wells. After 48 hrs, 10 μL of MTT (5 mg mL⁻¹ in PBS) in PBS was added and the plates were incubated for 2-3 h. After, 100 μL of DMSO was added to each well and the plates were incubated for 15 min at RT with agitation. The absorbance values were at 570 nm on an ELISA reader (Biotek, Epoch, USA).

Table 1. The chemical composition of ethanol extract from Cilician Fir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Chemical components</th>
<th>RT</th>
<th>Ethanol extract (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alpha pinene</td>
<td>9.08</td>
<td>50.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2-βeta pinene</td>
<td>10.53</td>
<td>20.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,4-Dihydrothienyl-[3,4,B]-5-Carboxytiol</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>9.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>l-limonene</td>
<td>12.32</td>
<td>11.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Butanoic acid, 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl ester</td>
<td>11.09</td>
<td>8.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antioxidant activity
DPPH and ABTS radical scavenging activity
The in vitro antioxidant activities such as DPPH and ABTS radical scavenging activities of Cilician fir in ethanol extract were determined and the results were compared with the standard antioxidants. The percentage DPPH and ABTS radical scavenging capabilities of the Cilician fir resin extract are illustrated in Figure 2. According to the data obtained, the scavenging effect of the extract on ABTS radical increased linearly with increasing concentration from 0.1 to 2.0 mg mL⁻¹, although lower than the gallic acid that was the standard. According to Broznic et al. (2018) and Albanese et al. (2019) Abies alba Mill. plant has antiradical activity. Vasincu et al. (2013) reported that the antioxidant activity of Abies alba were investigated with different radical scavenging activity methods. They obtained that in the DPPH method showed lower effect than other methods. In this study, DPPH method showed lower activity compared to ABTS method.

Table 1. Total phenol and flavonoid content

Phenolic compounds are generally used for protection from oxidative damage for living creatures (Duthie et al., 1997; Skaper et al., 1997). There is a relationship between antioxidants and flavonoids/phenolic acids. In this respect, these components are important for antioxidant activity properties (Saddique et al. 2010). In this study, flavonoids and phenolic acids were examined and the results are given in Figure 3. According to the results obtained from the ethanol extract of Cilician fir, while the total flavonoid content
was determined as 94,850.54 ± 4.67 µg, the total phenolic content was found to be 308,828.2 ± 4.83 µg. The results showed that the ethanol extract of the resin of Cilician Fir has phenolic substances.

**Cell culture**

The *in vitro* cytotoxicity of the resin on MDA-MB-231, Hep G2, Ishikawa, PC-3, U-87, MCF-7, and HT-29 cancer cells and WI-38 human healthy cells was assessed by the ability to alter MTT assay for 48 h. Figures 4a–h show the cell type and dose-dependent *in vitro* cytotoxic activities of the resin on MDA-MB-231, Hep G2, Ishikawa, PC-3, U-87, MCF-7, and HT-29 cancer cells, respectively. WI-38 cells were used as a control for the toxicity of the compound against healthy cells. The IC₅₀ values (concentration that causes a 50% reduction in cell viability) of the resin for 48 h against all cell lines are listed in Table 2. The IC₅₀ values of the resin varied among different cell lines. The IC₅₀ values of the resin changed from 18.32 to 430.1 µg mL⁻¹ in the human cell line series for 48 h. Lower IC₅₀ values indicate higher cytotoxic activity. As the resin had the highest IC₅₀ value (430.1 ± 0.06 µg mL⁻¹) against HepG2 cell line, this demonstrated that it had the lowest cytotoxic activity against Hep G2 cell lines. According to Table 2, the resin had similar cytotoxic activity toward PC-3, U-87 and MCF-7 cancer cells with IC₅₀ values of 23.0 ± 0.05, 30.6 ± 0.02, and 38.4 ± 0.02 µg mL⁻¹, respectively. The results also indicated that the resin was more cytotoxic on HT-29 colorectal adenocarcinoma cells than on MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells.

These results also showed that Ishikawa endometrial adenocarcinoma cells had the lowest IC₅₀ value (8.94 ± 0.03 µg mL⁻¹). As the resin did have larger IC₅₀ values for healthy cells (18.32 ± 0.03 µg mL⁻¹) compared to the Ishikawa endometrial adenocarcinoma cells (8.94 ± 0.03 µg mL⁻¹), the resin was seen to be more effective on endometrial adenocarcinoma cancer cells.

In order to select the most sensitive cancer cell line, the selectivity index (SI) of the resin was calculated. The calculated SI value for the resin was found to be >2 toward endometrial adenocarcinoma cancer cells.

The in *vivo* antioxidant activities (DPPH and ABTS radical scavenging activity (%)) of ethanol extracts of resin from Cilician Fir

**Şekil 3. Toros Göknarı’ndan elde edilen reçinin etanol ekstraktının (DPPH ve ABTS radikal süpürçü aktivitesi (%)) in vitro antioksidan aktivitesi**

**Figure 3. In vitro total phenol and flavonoid content of ethanol extracts of resin from Cilician Fir**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell lines</th>
<th>IC₅₀ (µg mL⁻¹) a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDA-MB-231 b</td>
<td>82.8 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hep G2 b</td>
<td>430.1 ± 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishikawa b</td>
<td>8.94 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC-3 b</td>
<td>23.0 ± 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-87 b</td>
<td>30.6 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCF-7 b</td>
<td>38.4 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT-29 b</td>
<td>62.8 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WI-38 c</td>
<td>18.32 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aCell viability after treatment for 48 h were determined by MTT assay as described in the Experimental section (µg mL⁻¹). bCancer cells, cHealthy cells. Each IC₅₀ value represents the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments (n=9).
Figure 4. The *in vitro* cytotoxic activities of the resin against MDA-MB-231, Hep G2, Ishikawa, PC-3, U-87, MCF-7, HT-29 cancer cells and WI-38 healthy cells at 48 h (a-h). (n=9 with ±SEM) (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.005, ***p < 0.0005, ****p < 0.0001 vs control)

Şekil 4. Reçinenin Hep G2, Ishikawa, PC-3, U-87, MCF-7, HT-29 kanser hücreleri ve WI-38 sağlıklı hücrelere (a-h) karşı 48 saat için *in vitro* sitotoksik aktiviteleri (n=9, ±SEM) (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.005, ***p < 0.0005, ****p < 0.0001 vs kontrol)
indicating that Ishikawa endometrial adenocarcinoma cells were the most susceptible to the resin. The results showed that the in vitro cytotoxic activity of the resin changed according to the cell line type and concentration of the resin.

There are very few studies on Cilician Fir (Abies cilicica subsp. cilicica). Tümen et al., investigated the anti-inflammatory and in vivo wound healing activities essential oil from four different fir species, Picea orientalis and Cedrus libani (Tümen et al., 2011). They were found that the essential oils from Abies cilicica subsp. cilicica and Cedrus libani demonstrated the anti-inflammatory activities and also has highest activities on the wound models. It has been investigated that the anti-inflammatory capacity of resin extract of Abies cilicica tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) induced inflammation models and in glucose dependent inflammation (Arslan et al., 2019).

It has been measured that the effects on gene expression levels of ICAM-1, P-selectin, VCAM1, monocyte adhesion, and trans endothelial migration for the two in vitro models. They were also determined the total phenolic and total flavonoid contents of the extract. Another study, researchers found to be essential oil of the resin from Abies cilicica subsp. cilicica effective the inhibition of different bacteria growth with MICs at 0.5 g mL⁻¹ (Dayisoglu et al. 2009). Kızıl et al., evaluated the antimicrobial capacity of Abies cilicica resin obtained from stems and roots. and against a few bacteria and fungi and found encouraging results (Kızıl et al., 2001).

CONCLUSION
Despite many researches on cancer, which is one of the deadliest diseases of today, there is still no complete treatment method. For these reasons, the antioxidant and cytotoxic activity values of resin obtained from the Cilician Fir plant were evaluated. According to obtained data, the resin has been found to have cytotoxic activity on endometrial adenocarcinoma cancer cells (IC₅₀=8.94 ± 0.03 µg mL⁻¹) and antioxidant activity.

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Author contributions

Conflict of interest statement
The authors declared no conflict of interest.

KAYNAKLAR


Dayisoylu SK, Duman AD, Hakki Alma M, Digrak M 2009. Antimicrobial activity of the essential oils of...


