Anti-proliferative and Apoptotic Effects of Selected Saudi Herbs from the *Rhamnaceae, Polygonaceae*, and *Apocynaceae* Families Against Various Cancer Cell Lines

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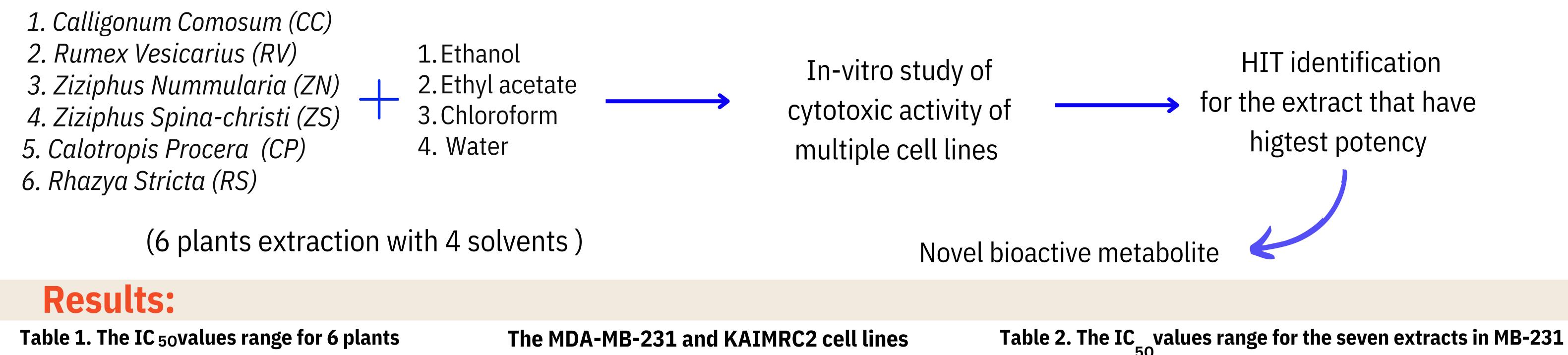
Background:

Cancer is acknowledged as a global public health issue. Therefore, the search for new, potent drugs with fewer side effects is ongoing. As various plant species have demonstrated promising biological actions against fatal human diseases, researchers' interest in medicinal plants has grown recently.

Objective:

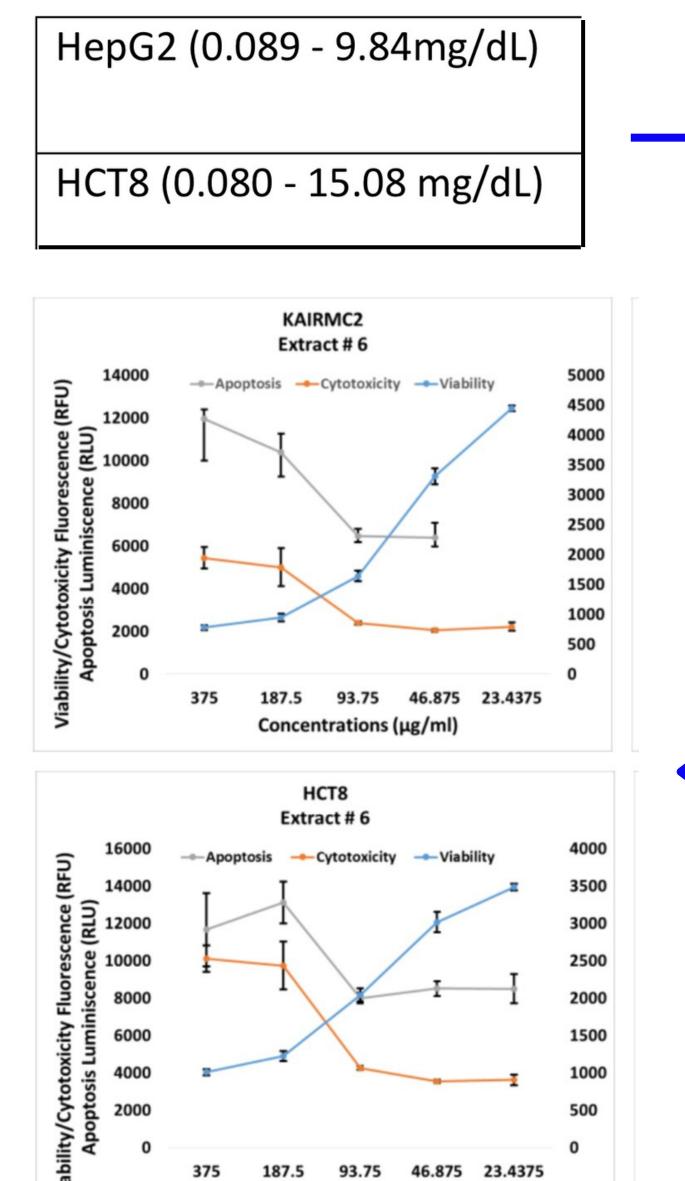
To examine three families of medicinal plants, including those from the Rhamnaceae, Polygonaceae, and Apocynaceae families, which are frequently found in the Middle Eastern region. We will assess these plants' effectiveness against three cancer cell lines, including those from breast, colorectal, and liver cancers.

Material and Experimental Protocol of Study:



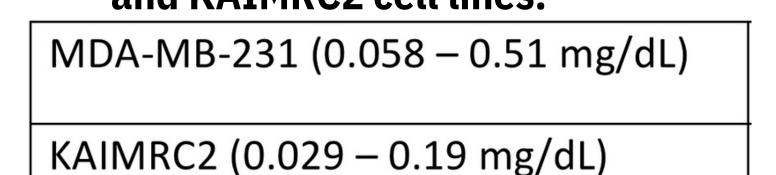
and KAIMRC2 cell lines.

extractions in HepG2 and HCT8 cell lines.



were used for additional screening for the seven extracts with the highest activity.

- *I. ZS* in Ethanol.
 CC in Ethanol.
 S. ZS in Ethyl Acetate.
 CC in Water.
- *2. ZN* in Ethanol. *4. CP* in Ethyl Acetate. *6. ZN* in Ethyl Acetate.



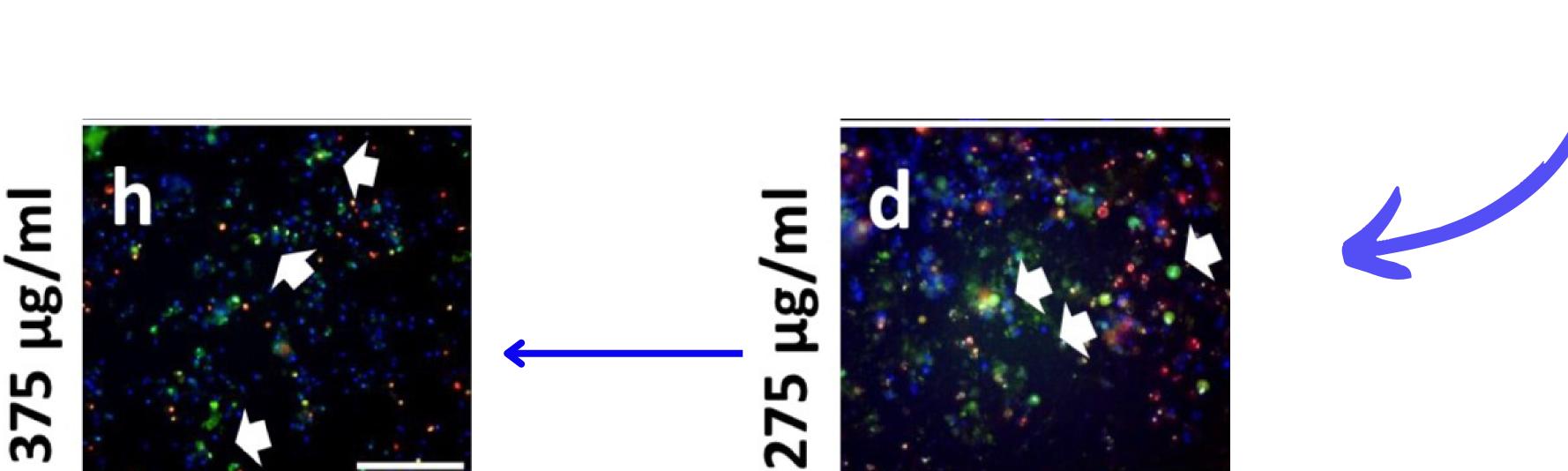


Figure 2. High Content Imaging (HCI) of *Calligonum Comosum* in ethanol.

200 um

Figure 1. High Content Imaging (HCI) of *Ziziphus Nummularia* in ethanol.

200 um

Figure3. ApoTox-GloTM Triplex Assay on *Calligonum Comosum* in ethanol.

Conclusion:

These results imply that the *Polygonaceae, Apocynaceae,* and *Rhamnaceae* families possess promising anti-cancer properties. Therefore, further studies are needed to identify and extract the highly bioactive phytochemical(s).

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