

Umbelliprenin from *Ferula szowitsiana* inhibits the growth of human M β Beu metastatic pigmented malignant melanoma cells through cell-cycle arrest in G 1 and induction of caspase-dependent apoptosis

Barthomeuf, C.^a, Lim, S.^a, Iranshahi, M.^b, Chollet, P.^c

^a University Clermont 1 , Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie/Biotechnologies, INSERM, U ϵ 8 ϵ , Clermont-Fd F-63001, France

^b Department of Pharmacognosy and Biotechnology, Faculty of Pharmacy, **Mashhad University of Medical Sciences**, Iran

^c Centre Jean-Perrin, INSERM, U ϵ 8 ϵ , Groupe de Recherche Clinique, Clermont-Fd, France

[View references \(32\)](#)

Abstract

Metastatic malignant melanoma have a bad prognosis (median survival: 6-8 months) mainly due to the development of lung, hepatic and brain metastases. In this study we have used the resazurin reduction test and FACS analysis to assess the cytostatic and cytotoxic effect of umbelliprenin from *Ferula szowitsiana* (Apiaceae) on human solid cancer cells and human primary fibroblasts. We have observed that the cell susceptibility to umbelliprenin decreases in the order M β Beu (metastatic pigmented malignant melanoma) > A 549 (nonsmall cell lung carcinoma) = PC 3 (androgen-resistant prostate carcinoma) > PA 1 (ovary teratocarcinoma) > human primary fibroblasts = MCF 7 (breast adenocarcinoma) > DLD 1 (colon adenocarcinoma). M β Beu cell-proliferation is inhibited through cell-cycle arrest in G 1 and induction of caspase-dependent apoptosis. The finding that the cytotoxic effect of umbelliprenin is markedly more pronounced in M β Beu cells than in primary fibroblasts, suggests a therapeutic margin. As M β Beu cell proliferation is more potently inhibited by umbelliprenin (IC 50 : 11,2 μ M) than by the citrus coumarin auraptene (γ -geranyloxycoumarin, IC 50 : 17,1 μ M) previously reported capable of inhibiting the prevalence of lung metastasis in mice bearing B 16 BL 3 murine melanoma, our data suggest that umbelliprenin orally administered and foods and folk medicines containing this coumarin, may afford protection against the development and early recurrence of malignant melanoma. In vivo investigations are needed to test these hypotheses. © 2007 Elsevier GmbH. All rights reserved.

Author keywords

Apoptosis; Cancer; Cell proliferation; Cell-cycle blockade; Coumarin; *Ferula szowitsiana* umbelliprenin; Malignant melanoma

Indexed Keywords

EMTREE drug terms: auraptene; caspase; cisplatin; coumarin; coumarin derivative; resazurin; sesquiterpene derivative; umbelliprenin; unclassified drug

EMTREE medical terms: animal experiment; animal model; animal tissue; apoptosis; article; cell cycle arrest; cell cycle G 1 phase; cell proliferation; cell strain MCF 7 ; cell survival; controlled study; cytostasis; drug cytotoxicity; drug structure; fennel; fibroblast; fluorescence activated cell sorting; human; human cell; IC 50 ; melanoma cell; metastasis; metastasis inhibition; mouse; nonhuman; priority journal; reduction; statistical analysis

MeSH: Antineoplastic Agents, Phytogetic; Apoptosis; Carcinoma; Caspases; Cell Line, Tumor; Cell Proliferation; Cells, Cultured; Cisplatin; Coumarins; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Drug Screening Assays, Antitumor; *Ferula*; Fibroblasts; G 1 Phase; Humans; Inhibitory Concentration 50 ; Melanoma; Plant Roots; Umbelliferones
Medline is the source for the MeSH terms of this document.

Species Index: Apiaceae; Citrus; *Ferula*; Murinae; Mus