Extracts from Lotus Leaf (*Nelumbo nucifera*) induced human pancreatic cancer cell apoptosis

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Pancreatic cancer is one of the most malignant tumors with poor prognosis and lack of response to conventional therapy. Here, we attempted to investigate the anti-cancer effect of methanolic extract from lotus leaf (Nelumbo nucifera), an aquatic perennial plant and cultivated in eastern Asia and India and widely used in the traditional Chinese herb medicine in human pancreatic cancer cells. Lotus leaf (Nelumbo nucifera) methanolic extract (NNE) induced cell death and apoptosis (increase in sub-G1 DNA fragmentation) in human pancreas epithelioid carcinoma cell lines (PANC-1 cells) after exposure for 24 h with a dose-dependent manner. NNE also displayed several features of mitochondrial-dependent apoptotic signals, including: mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) activation, loss of mitochondrial membrane potential, increase in cytosolic cytochrome c release, and activation of PARP and caspase cascades in NNE-exposed PNAC-1 cells. Moreover, we also found that treatment of PANC-1 cells with NNE resulted in triggering endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress as indicated by the enhancement in ER stress-related molecules induction (including: glucose-regulated protein (GRP)78, GRP94, and CHOP), caspase 12 and calpain activation. This study demonstrates that lotus leaf (Nelumbo nucifera) may be a useful anti-cancer efficacy targeting pancreatic cells.

*Keyword:* Lotus leaf (*Nelumbo nucifera*) methanolic extract; Human pancreatic cancer; Apoptosis; MAPKs; Mitochondria dysfunction; ER stress

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