

Antileukemic Activity Of Bulb And Root Of *Eleutherine Americana* L. Merr. On Jurkat Human Leukemia Cell Line

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Abstract

Objectives: This study was designed to evaluate the antileukemic properties of bulb and root of *Eleutherine americana* L. Merr. extracts on Jurkat cell line and to determine the mode of cell death of Jurkat induced by both extracts.

Methodology: Jurkat and MRC-5 cell lines were treated with desired concentrations of ethanolic extracts of bulb (EEBE) and root (EERE) of *E. americana* and doxorubicin (positive control). MTT assay was conducted to calculate the cell viability. The half maximal inhibitory concentrations (IC₅₀) were then calculated based on the dose-response curves. Besides, morphological changes of Jurkat were observed under inverted microscope.

Results and discussion: Bulb exhibited a significant cytotoxic activity on Jurkat (IC₅₀ = 3.855 ± 0.55 µg/mL) and MRC-5 (IC₅₀ = 5.906 ± 0.125 µg/mL), while root exhibited a significant cytotoxic activity on Jurkat (IC₅₀ = 13.087 ± 1.799 µg/mL) but a very weak cytotoxic activity on MRC-5 (IC₅₀ = 98.547 ± 2.172 µg/ml). Doxorubicin (pure compound) also exhibited a significant cytotoxic activity on Jurkat (IC₅₀ = 0.043 ± 0.015 µg/mL) and MRC-5 (IC₅₀ = 0.082 ± 0.009 µg/mL). All samples induced apoptosis in Jurkat at concentrations near to IC₅₀ and about 10 times higher of IC₅₀. Root and doxorubicin also induced necrosis at concentration about 10 times higher of IC₅₀, but only doxorubicin prominently induced necrosis.

Conclusion: EEBE and EERE can be further studied as the alternative for leukemia treatment.

Keywords *Eleutherine americana*, Jurkat, MTT assay, cytotoxicity, IC₅₀, apoptosis, necrosis.