



Ain Shams University
Faculty of Science
Department of Biochemistry

**Biochemical Study on the Effect of Metallo-surfactant
as
Anticancer Drug**

Thesis

**Submitted in the Partial Fulfillment for the Requirement
of
M.Sc. Biochemistry**

By

Ahmed Mohsen Mohammed

**(B.Sc. Biochemistry / Chemistry June ٢٠٠٣)
Faculty of Science - Ain Shams University**

**Department of Biochemistry
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Ain Shams University
(٢٠١٠)**



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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

"رب أوزعني أن أشكر نعمتك التي
أنعمت علي و على والدي و أن أعمل
صالحا ترضاه و أدخلني برحمتك في
عبادك الصالحين"

صدق الله العظيم

"سورة النمل....آية رقم ١٩"

For

My Father,

My Mother,

My Brother,

and

My Sister

جامعة عين شمس
كلية العلوم
قسم الكيمياء الحيوية

أسم الطالب : أحمد محسن محمد موسى

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And the peace and greeting are upon the prophet Mohamed as well as his family and his companions.

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Abstract

Ahmed Mohsen Mohamed." Biochemical Study on the Effect of Metallo-surfactant as Anticancer Drug"

M.Sc. Thesis, Ain Shams University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biochemistry.

The study aimed to synthesize and evaluate the antitumor and antibacterial effect of copper cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide and Cu-CTAB loaded cyclodextrin nano-analogue (CD-CTAB). The nano-analogue was synthesized by physical loading using grinding with ball mill. The ratio between Cu-CTAB and cyclodextrin oligosaccharide was 1 Cu-CTAB: 3 cyclodextrin. The particle size of the nano-analogue was determined using the transmitted electron microscope (TEM). The structure was evident using FTIR, NMR and inductive coupled plasma, the surface properties of Cu-CTAB were evaluated and used to explain the penetration power inside the cancer and bacterial cells. The *in vitro* anticancer activity of the compounds on Ehrlich ascites carcinoma (EAC), colon cancer cells (HCT-119), liver cancer cells (Hepg-2), breast cancer cells (MCF-7), and cervix cancer cells (Hela) were investigated using MTT assay. The *in vivo* cardiotoxic effect was estimated by measuring lactate dehydrogenase and creatine phosphokinase enzymes in rats treated with the compounds under investigation in comparison with rats treated with Doxorubicin. The Cu-CTAB showed a little effect against the cardiac muscle compared to the doxorubicin. The *in vivo* antitumor activity, liver function, hematological and antioxidant status of the compounds under investigation were evaluated using Ehrlich ascites carcinoma (EAC) bearing female mice. After 24 h of

tumor inoculation, a tenth of the LD₅₀ of Cu-CTAB was inoculated day after day for one week. After administration of the last dose, mice were sacrificed to investigate for alterations in the hematological profile, liver biochemical parameters, antioxidant status and histopathological changes. The results showed Cu-CTAB decrease in tumor volume, body weight and increased the mean survival time, thereby increasing life span of EAC tumor bearing mice. Hematological profile reverted to more or less normal levels in the target compounds except for the doxorubicin group which showed a severe neutropenia. Treatment with Cu-CTAB and its nano-analogue slightly increased the levels of superoxide dismutase which was more in case of doxorubicin group. The histopathological examinations of the liver specimens showed acute inflammation in doxorubicin group compared with a mild effect in Cu-CTAB and its nano-analogue treated mice. The Cu-CTAB and its nano-analogue posses a promising antitumor effect and a less cardiovascular side effects as compared with the doxorubicin. The antibacterial effect of Cu-CTAB was also screened against *Desulfonamonas pigra*, *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* by measuring the inhibition zone, also the antifungal effect was screened against *Candida albicans* by the same manner. The antibacterial and antifungal activity of the Cu-CTAB showed a potential activity comparable to the parent compound cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB).

Keywords: Antitumor agents, human cancer cell lines, *in vitro* anticancer activity, *in vivo* anticancer activity, nano-analog, surfactant complex.

Contents

Abstract

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Abbreviations

Introduction	1
Aetiology of cancer	3
1- Chemical carcinogens.....	3
2- Ionizing radiation.....	4
3- Viral or bacterial infection.....	4
4- Hormonal imbalances.....	6
5- Immune system dysfunction.....	6
6- Heredity.....	6
Modes of cancer treatments.....	7
1-Surgery.....	7
2-Radiation treatment.....	7
3- Targeted therapy.....	8
a- Enzyme inhibitors.....	9
b- Apoptosis-inducing drugs.....	9
c- Angiogenesis inhibitors.....	10
4- Immunotherapy.....	10
5- Gene therapy.....	11
6- Bone marrow and stem cell transplantation.....	13
7- Chemotherapy.....	13
Types of chemotherapeutic drugs.....	14
1- Alkylating agents.....	14
2- Anti-metabolites.....	15
3- Plant alkaloids.....	15
4- Antitumour antibiotics.....	15
Surfactants.....	17
Types of surface active agents.....	19
1- Anionic surface active agents.....	19
2- Cationic surface active agents.....	19

3- Non-ionic surface active agents.....	20
4- Amphoteric surface active agents.....	20
5- Polymeric surfactants.....	21
Uses of surfactants.....	21
Antitumor surfactant	21
Surfactants and drug delivery system.....	23
Nano-particles and drug delivery.....	25
Nano-particles based cyclodextrin in drug delivery.....	29
Biological activity of cationic surfactants.....	33
Structure of cationic surfactants and its relation to biocidal function.....	35
1- Chain length of the hydrophobic group.....	36
2- Nature of anion.....	36
3- Nature of central atom.	37
4- Cationic complexes.	38
Mechanism of biocidal action of cationic surfactants.....	38
Biocidal Activity of Quaternary ammonium compounds in petroleum field.....	41
Aim of the work.....	43
Materials and Methods.....	44
1- Materials.....	44
a- Drugs and chemicals.....	44
b- Experimental animals.....	45
2- Methods.....	45
I- Chemical studies.....	45
a- Synthesis of Cu-CTAB and its cyclodextrin nano-analogue.....	45
Synthesis of Cu-CTAB.....	45
Synthesis of Cu-CTAB loaded cyclodextrin nano- analogue.....	46
b- Surface Tension Measurements.....	46
Interfacial Tension Measurements.....	46
Determination of Critical Micelle Concentration (CMC).....	46
Emulsifying power.....	47
Efficiency (PC ₂₀)	47
Effectiveness (II _{cmc})	47
Maximum surface excess (Γ_{\max})	48

Minimum surface area (A_{\min})	48
The standard free energies of micellization $\Delta G^{\circ}_{\text{mic}}$ and adsorption $\Delta G^{\circ}_{\text{ads}}$	48
II- Antitumor activity	49
1. In vitro studies	49
2. In vivo studies	50
A- Evaluation of the cardiotoxic effect <i>in vivo</i>	51
Cardiac serum enzymes	52
1- Determination of Aspartate aminotransferase	52
2- Determination of Lactate dehydrogenase enzyme	54
3- Determination of Creatine phosphokinase enzyme	55
B- Determination of LD₅₀ using female albino mice	57
C- Investigation of the antitumor activity	58
The body weights	61
The tumor volume	61
Survival time	62
III- Biochemical analyses	62
a- Liver function test	62
1- Determination of total proteins (Biuret Method)	62
2- Determination of Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)	64
3- Determination of alanine transaminase enzyme (ALT)	64
4- Determination of alkaline phosphatase (ALK)	66
b- Determination of oxidative stress	67
D-Blood parameters	70
1- Determination of blood hemoglobin	70
2- Determination of white blood cells counting (WBC _s)	71
3- Determination of differential count of white blood cells	73
E- Antimicrobial activity	74
Summary of Materials and Methods	77
Results	78
A- Synthesis of Cu-CTAB and CD-CTAB	78
a- Chemical structure and analyses	78
b- Surface properties	80
Surface and interfacial tension	80

Critical Micelle Concentration (CMC)	80
Interfacial tension.....	81
Emulsifying power.....	81
Foam properties.....	81
Effectiveness (Π_{cmc})	81
Efficiency (PC_{20})	81
Maximum surface excess (Γ_{max})	81
Minimum surface area per molecule (A_{min}).....	82
The standard free energies of micellization (ΔG°_{mic}) and adsorption (ΔG°_{ads})	82
B- In vitro studies	83
C- In vivo studies	87
a- Investigation of cardiotoxicity using rats	87
b- Determination of LD₅₀ using mice	90
Investigation for the anticancer effect of the Cu-CTAB and CD-CTAB	90
c- Body weight	90
d- Tumor volume	92
e- Animal survival rate	94
f- Liver functions	96
g- Hemoglobin concentration measurement	98
h- White blood cells (WBCs)	98
i- Differential count of white blood cells	99
j- Oxidative stress	103
k- Histopathological examination	105
Macroscopic examination.....	105
Microscopic examination.....	107
l- Antimicrobial and Antifungal Activities	118
Discussion	119
English Summary	139
References	146
Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Full Name</i>
<i>ADP</i>	<i>Adenine diphosphate</i>
<i>AIDS</i>	<i>Aquired immune deficiency virus</i>
<i>ALK</i>	<i>Alkaline phosphatase enzyme</i>
<i>ALT</i>	<i>Alanine transaminase enzyme</i>
<i>A_{min}</i>	<i>Minium surface area</i>
<i>CD</i>	<i>Cyclodextrin</i>
<i>CMC</i>	<i>Critical micelle concentration</i>
<i>CPC</i>	<i>Cetyl pyrdinium chloride</i>
<i>CPK</i>	<i>Creatine phosphokinase</i>
<i>CT</i>	<i>Computarized Tamography</i>
<i>CTAB</i>	<i>Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide</i>
<i>CuCl₂</i>	<i>Copper dichloride</i>
<i>CD-CTAB</i>	<i>cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide copper complex loaded cyclodextrine nano-analogue</i>
<i>Cu-CTAB</i>	<i>cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide copper complex</i>
<i>Cu-SOD</i>	<i>Copper Superoxide dismutase enzyme</i>
<i>Cu-Zn SOD</i>	<i>Copper zinc superoxide dismutase enzyme</i>
<i>DMSO</i>	<i>Dimethyl sulfoxide</i>
<i>DNPH</i>	<i>Dinitro phenyl hydrazine</i>
<i>DNPH-one</i>	<i>Dinitro phenyl hydrazone</i>
<i>DOX</i>	<i>Doxorubicin</i>
<i>EAC</i>	<i>Ehrlich ascites carcinoma</i>
<i>EDTA</i>	<i>Ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid</i>
<i>ELISA</i>	<i>Enzyme linked immunosorbant assay</i>
<i>FeS</i>	<i>Ferrous sulfide</i>

<i>FTIR</i>	<i>Fourier transformed infrared</i>
<i>GUPCO</i>	<i>Gulf petroleum company</i>
<i>H⁺NMR</i>	<i>Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance</i>
<i>HBV</i>	<i>Hepatitis B virus</i>
<i>HCT-116</i>	<i>Humane colon cancer cell line</i>
<i>HELA</i>	<i>Humane cervix cancer cell line</i>
<i>HEPG-2</i>	<i>Humane liver cancer cell line</i>
<i>HIV</i>	<i>Human Deficiency virus</i>
<i>HLB</i>	<i>Hydrophilic lipophilic balance</i>
<i>HPV</i>	<i>Humane papilloma virus</i>
<i>IC₅₀</i>	<i>Inhibition concentrarion 50</i>
<i>ICP</i>	<i>Inductive coupled plasma</i>
<i>LCT_s</i>	<i>Long chain triglycerides</i>
<i>LD₅₀</i>	<i>Lethal dose 50</i>
<i>LDH</i>	<i>Lactate dehydrogenase enzyme</i>
<i>M.S.T</i>	<i>Mean survival time</i>
<i>MCF-7</i>	<i>Humane breast cancer cell line</i>
<i>MCT_s</i>	<i>Medium chain triglycerides</i>
<i>MIC</i>	<i>Microbial increased corrosion</i>
<i>mNm</i>	<i>Newton meter</i>
<i>MTT</i>	<i>(3-(4,5-dimethyl thiazol-2-yl) 2,5 diphenyl tetrazolium bromide</i>
<i>N</i>	<i>Avogadro's number</i>
<i>NAD</i>	<i>Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide</i>
<i>NADH⁺</i>	<i>Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide Reduced</i>
<i>NADPH</i>	<i>Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphateReduced</i>
<i>NCI</i>	<i>National Cancer Institute</i>
<i>PC₂₀</i>	<i>Efficiency</i>
<i>QAC_s</i>	<i>Quaternary ammonium compounds</i>

<i>R</i>	<i>General gas constant</i>
<i>RF</i>	<i>Radio frequency</i>
<i>ROS</i>	<i>Reactive oxygen species</i>
<i>RPMI-1640</i>	<i>Growth media</i>
<i>SGOT</i>	<i>Serum glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase enzyme</i>
<i>SGPT</i>	<i>Serum glutamate aspartate transaminase enzyme</i>
<i>SOD</i>	<i>Superoxide dismutase enzyme</i>
<i>SRB</i>	<i>Sulfate reducing bacteria</i>
<i>TEM</i>	<i>Transmission electron microscope</i>
<i>VEGF</i>	<i>Vascular epidermal growth factor</i>
<i>v-onc</i>	<i>Viral oncogene</i>
<i>V_s</i>	<i>Volume of sample</i>
<i>V_t</i>	<i>Volume of test</i>
<i>Zn-SOD</i>	<i>Zinc Superoxide dismutase</i>
<i>γ</i>	<i>Surface tension</i>
<i>ΔG⁰_{ads}</i>	<i>Free energy adsorbed</i>
<i>ΔG⁰_{mic}</i>	<i>Free energy micellized</i>
<i>ε</i>	<i>Molar absorbitivity</i>
<i>μkat/L</i>	<i>Micro katal per liter</i>
<i>Π_{cmc}</i>	<i>Effectiveness</i>
<i>Γ_{max}</i>	<i>Maximum surface excess</i>