

TABLE 1. Effects of plant polyphenolic extracts on HCC *in vitro* models

Biological Model (cell line)	Plant Polyphenolic Extract	Extraction Solvent	Biological Activity	CC50	References
HepG2	Spinach (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>)	80% acetone (1:2 w/v)/ ethyl acetate	↓ cell viability	42.51 mg/mL (96 h)	Chu <i>et al.</i> 2002
	Cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>)		↓ cell viability	56.26 mg/mL (96 h)	
	Red pepper (<i>Capsicum</i>)		↓ cell viability	76.75 mg/mL (96 h)	
	Yellow onion (<i>Allium</i>)		↓ cell viability	100.25mg/mL (96 h)	
	Broccoli (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>)		↓ cell viability	112.74 mg/mL (96 h)	
	Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L)		↓ cell viability	ND	
HepG2	Cranberry (<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> Aiton)	80% acetone (1:2 w/v)/ ethyl acetate	↓ cell viability	14.5 mg/mL (96 h)	Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2002
	Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>)		↓ cell viability	30.6 mg/mL (96 h)	
	Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)		↓ cell viability	49.4 mg/mL (96 h)	
	Strawberry (<i>Fragaria</i>)		↓ cell viability	56.3 mg/mL (96 h)	
	Red grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>)		↓ cell viability	71 mg/mL (96 h)	
	Banana (<i>Musa acuminata</i>)		↓ cell viability	110 mg/mL (96 h)	
	Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macfad)		↓ cell viability	130.1 mg/mL (96 h)	
HepG2	<i>Coptis chinensis</i>	Boiling water	↓ cell viability	0.020(48 h)	Lin <i>et al.</i> , 2004
Hep3B			↓ cell viability	0.055 mg/mL (48 h)	
SK-Hep1			↓ cell viability	0.007mg/mL (48 h)	
PLC/PRF/5			↓ cell viability	0.035 mg/mL(48 h)	
SK-Hep1			↓ cell viability	0.015mg/MI (48 h)	

PLC/PRF/5			↓ cell viability	0.057mg/mL (48 h)	
HepG2	Strawberry (<i>Fragaria</i>)	0.8% HCl in methanol/water (1:1) or acetone:water (7:3)	↓ cell viability; ↑ of DNA fragmentation; ↑ cells subG1 phase	0.2 mg/mL (18 h)	Ramos <i>et al.</i> , 2005
HepG2	Plum (<i>Psilicula</i> Lindl. cv. Soldam)	0.8% HCl in methanol and water (1:1)/ acetone: water (7:3)	↓ cell viability; ↑ DNA fragmentation; ↑ cells subG1 phase	0.75 mg/mL (18 h)	
Hep3B	<i>Euchresta formosana</i>	60% acetone	↓ cell viability; ↓ FADD and TRADD; ↑ caspase 3, 7, 8	ND	Yu <i>et al.</i> , 2009
		95% ethanol	↓ cell viability; ↑ arrest in S phase; DNA fragmentation; ↑ caspase 3; ↑ ROS, cytoplasmic Ca ²⁺ ; ↓ mitochondrial membrane potential; ↑ p21, p27, cytochrome c, Bax, tBid, caspases-9, -3, -7, -8 and -12; ↓ Bcl-x	ND	Hsu <i>et al.</i> , 2007
SK-Hep1	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	80% methanol	↓ invasion, migration; ↓ MMP-2/9;	ND	Lee <i>et al.</i> , 2007
Hep3B	<i>Vitis coignetiae</i> Pulliat	0.1% HCl methanol	↓ cell viability; ↑ caspase 9, ↑ PARP degradation ; ↓ mitochondrial membrane potential; ↓ Bid levels, ↓ Bcl-2, xIAP, cIAP-1/2; ↓ cell migration	ND	Shin <i>et al.</i> , 2009
HepG2	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Boiling water	↓ cell viability; ↓ cell migration; ↓ p38; ↑ ERK	0.86 mg/mL (24 h)	Yang <i>et al.</i> , 2010
		Boiling water	↓ cell viability; ↑ apoptosis; ↑ phospho-JNK; ↑ Bax; ↑ cytosolic cytochrome c; ↑ caspase 3; ↑ LC3-II; ↓ Bcl-2; ↓ Akt, ↑ autophagy	0.625 mg/mL (24 h)	Lin <i>et al.</i> , 2007
		Boiling water	↓ cell viability; ↑ G2/M phase arrest, ↑ subG1 phase; ↓ CDK1 activity; ↑ caspase 3, 8, 9; ↓ Bcl-2 and Bid	0.75 mg/mL (24 h)	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2010
HepG2	<i>Pinus massoniana</i> bark	Boiling water	↓ cell viability; ↑ G2/M phase; ↑ caspases 8, 9, 3 activities; ↓ Bcl-2, Bid; ↓ phosphorylation of IκB	0.125 mg/mL (48 h)	Ma <i>et al.</i> , 2010
HepG2	<i>Ardisia</i> tea	Boiling water	↓ cell viability; ↑ arrest in G1 phase; ↓ topoisomerase II activity	ND	Newell <i>et al.</i> , 2010
HepG2	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	Boiling water	↓ cell viability; ↑ caspases; ↓ topoisomerase IIa activity and expression; ↓ p27 Kip1	0.204 mg/mL (24 h)	Naowaratwattana <i>et al.</i> , 2010

		100% methanol	↓ cell viability; ↑ caspasas ; ↑ G2/M phase; ↓ topoisomerase II activity and expression; ↓ p27 Kip1	0.033 mg/mL (24 h)	
		50% methanol	↓ cell viability; ↑ caspasas ; ↑ G2/M phase; ↓ topoisomerase II activity and expression; ↓ p27 Kip1	0.079 mg/mL (24 h)	
		1-butanol	↓ cell viability; ↑ caspasas ; ↑ G2/M phase; ↓ topoisomerase II activity and expression; ↓ p27 Kip1	0.036 mg/mL (24 h)	
HepG2	<i>Solanum pinnatisectum</i>	80% acetone	↓ cell viability	0.0052 mg/mL (24 h)	Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Hep3B	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Methanol or water	↓ cell viability; ↑ DNA fragmentation	Aqueous: 0.123±7.8 mg/mL (24h) Methanolic: 0.0326 ± 10.7 mg/mL (24h)	Rajkumar <i>et al.</i> , a2011
Hep3B	<i>Rheum emodi</i> Rhizome	Methanol and water	↓ cell viability	ND	Rajkumar <i>et al.</i> b, 2011
HepG2	<i>Lindera obtusiloba</i>	Water	↓ cell viability; ↑ caspase 3/7; ↓ invasive potential; ↓ VEGF expression; ↓ HIF-1a; ↓ PPARg; ↓ iNOS	0.1 mg/mL (24 h)	Freise <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Hep3B			↓ cell viability; ↑ caspase 3/7; ↓ invasive potential; ↓ VEGF expression; ↓ HIF-1a; ↓ PPARg; ↓ COX-2; ↓ basal phosphorylation of Akt, Stat3 and Erk; ↓ NF-kB	0.1 mg/mL (24 h)	
Huh-7			↓ cell viability; ↑ caspase 3/7; ↓ invasive potential; ↓ VEGF expression; ↓ HIF-1a; ↓ PPARg; ↓ NF-kB	0.1 mg/mL (24 h)	
SK-Hep1			↓ cell viability; ↑ caspase 3/7; ↓ invasive potential; ↓ VEGF expression; ↓ HIF-1a; ↓ PPARg; ↓ COX-2; ↓ iNOS; ↓ basal phosphorylation of Akt, Stat3 and Erk; ↓ NF-kB	0.1 mg/mL (24 h)	
HepG2	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	70% methanol	↓ cell viability; ↓ MMP-2; ↓ cell motility; ↑ G0, G2/M; ↓ CDC25C, cyclin B1, CDK1; ↓ Bcl-xL; ↑ Bak; ↓ pro caspase 3/9, PARP; ↑ PI3k/Akt dephosphorylation; ↑ JNK, p38 MAPK phosphorylation	0.7 mg/mL (48 h)	Park <i>et al.</i> , 2011
HepG2	<i>Camellia ptilophylla</i>	Water at 98°C	↓ cell viability; ↑ cells in subG1 phase; ↑ caspase 3, , p53, p21, p27, Bax levels; ↑ PARP degradation ↓ Bcl-2	0.292 mg/mL (72 h)	Yang <i>et al.</i> ,2012

Hep3B	Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)	80% methanol/ hexane, chloro-form and n-butanol	↓ cell viability; ↑ nuclei with chromatin condensation and apoptotic bodies; ↑cells in subG1 phase; ↓ Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, Bid; ↓ mitochondrial membrane potential; ↑ caspases 8, 9, 3 activities; ↑ PARP degradation; ↑ intracellular ROS	ND	Kim <i>et al.</i> , 2012
HepG2	<i>Pulsatilla koreana</i>	50% aqueous ethanol/ acetone	↓ cell viability	ND	Hong et al, 2012
Huh-7			↓ cell viability; ↑ Bax, caspase 3, PARP degradation; ↓ HIF-1α, VEGF; ↓ migration		
HepG2	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (Purple Rice extract)	Dichloromethane or methanol	↓ cell viability; ↓ mitochondrial membrane potential; ↑ caspase 3, 9 activities	0.179 mg/mL (48 h)	Banjerdpongchai <i>et al.</i> 2013
HepG2	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> leaf	Hexane/ acetate/ethanol/ water ethyl	↓ Cell viability	0.037 mg/mL (48 h)	Gul <i>et al.</i> , 2013
SK-Hep1	<i>Saussurea involucrata</i>	95% ethanol	↓ cell viability; ↓ adhesion; ↓ migration; ↓ motility; ↓ aggregation; ↓ MMP-2, MMP-9;	0.173 mg/mL (24 h)	Byambaragchaa <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Huh-7	<i>Dendropanax morbifera</i> Léveillé	100% methanol	↓ cell viability; ↓ migration; ↑ apoptosis; ↑ senescence; ↑ p16, p53; ↓ phospho pRb; ↑ Raf; ↓ ERK activation	ND	Hyun <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Huh-BAT			↓ cell viability	ND	
HepG2	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	100% methanol	↓ cell viability; ↑ traslocation of phosphatidyl serine; ↑ caspasas 3; ↓ mitochondrial membrane potential; ↓ G0/G1; ↑ S, G2/M phase	0.093 mg/mL (24 h) 0.077 mg/mL (48 h)	Nair <i>et al.</i> , 2014

↑ increase, ↓decrease; ND: not determined

© Martinez, M. J., Andreu, A. & Barbini, L. (2014)

Publisher: Horizon e-Publishing Group

Martinez, M. J., Andreu, A. and Barbini, L. (2014). Plant polyphenolic extracts as potential anti-human hepatocarcinoma agents. *Plant Science Today*, 1(4), 213-218.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.14719/pst.2014.1.4.62>