

**Angeles University Foundation
School of Medicine**

**DETERMINATION OF THE
ANTI-ANGIOGENIC ACTIVITY OF
WHITE ANGEL (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*)
LEAF EXTRACT USING THE
CHORIOALLANTOIC MEMBRANE ASSAY**

CANCER

- The leading cause of death worldwide according to the World Health Organization.
- A major concern of not only to the public but also the medical field and other international health organizations.
- Involves the process of **ANGIOGENESIS**.

ANGIOGENESIS

It is a process of creating new capillary blood vessels through sprouting from already existing blood vessels in a process involving the migration and proliferation of endothelial cells from preexisting vessels, from which tumor angiogenesis is the angiogenic process that is observed in cancer.

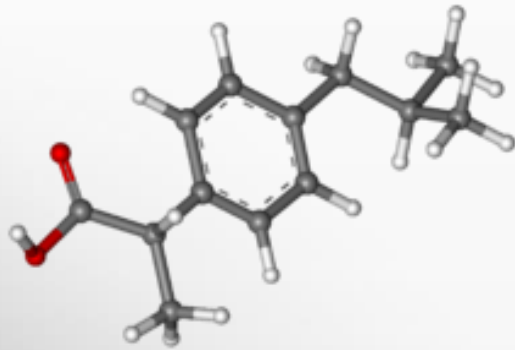
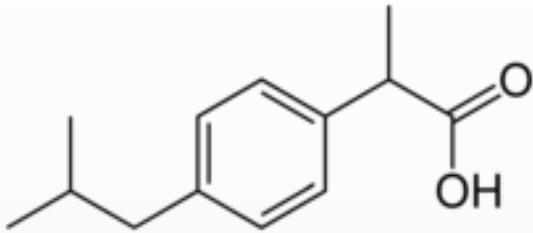
White Angel

(Holarrhena antidysenterica)



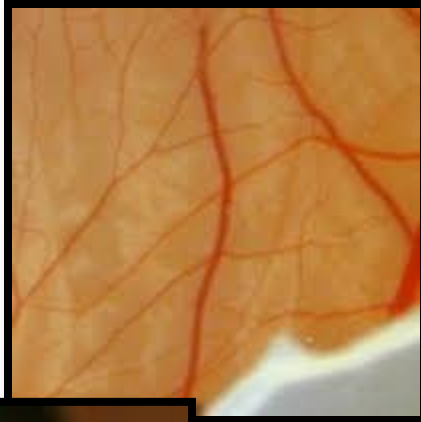
- family Apocynaceae
 - *Catharantus roseus*
 - *Calotropis procera*
- it is an important plant used in indigenous systems of medicine
remedy for various diseases

IBUPROFEN



- Ibuprofen inhibits angiogenesis through direct effects on endothelial cells.
- Ibuprofen inhibits VEGF by reducing HIFs under hypoxic conditions.

CAM Assay



The researchers have chosen this assay because of its high reproducibility, simplicity and cost-effectiveness.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To determine if the leaf extracts of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* can inhibit the formation of new blood vessels using duck chorioallantoic membrane assay.

METHODOLOGY

- White Angel Leaves
- Fertilized mallard duck eggs

Input

Process

- Extraction
- Chorioallantoic Membrane Assay
- Visual Assessment and Photography
- Statistical Analysis

- Significant differences between the branch point densities of the four (4) different groups

Output

METHODOLOGY

Four (4) groups:

Environmental control group

Positive control group (Ibuprofen + NSS)

Negative control (ethanol + NSS)

Test group (19.28 µg/mL HA leaf extract + NSS)

Branch point density = $\frac{\text{number of branch point in a blood vessel segment}}{\text{length of blood vessel segment}}$

Statistical comparison using **One –way ANOVA** and **Scheffe test**

RESULTS

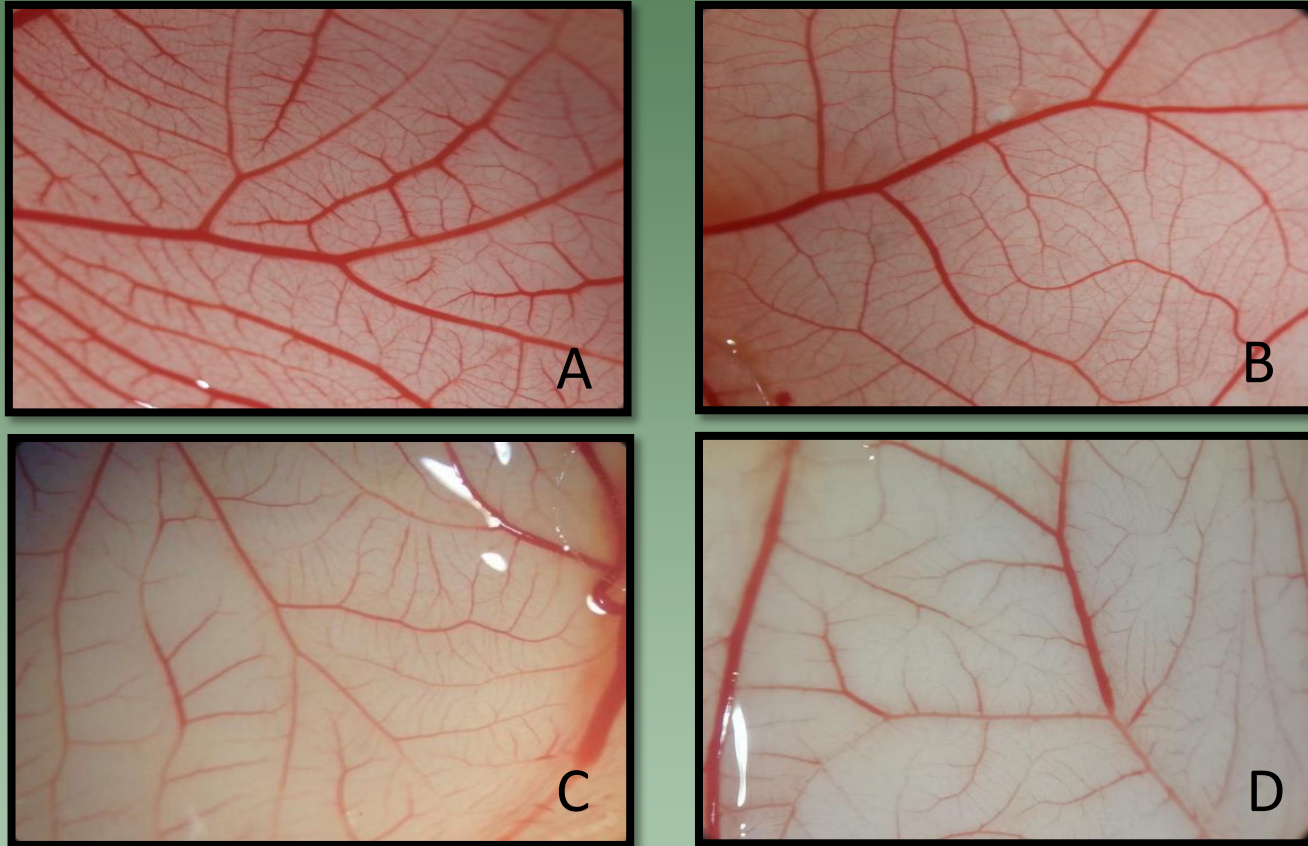


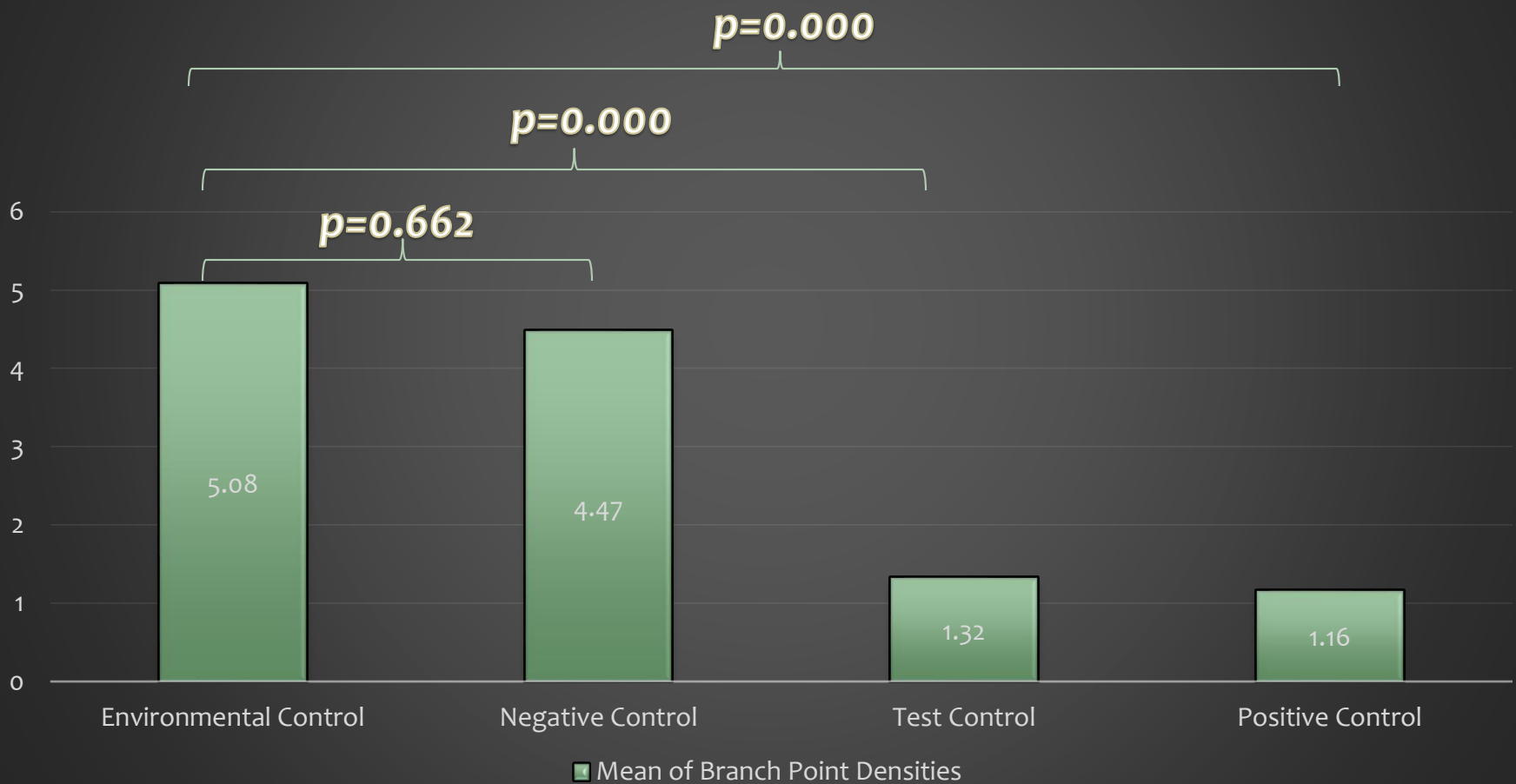
Figure 1. Vascular areas of CAM exposed to (A) environmental control (untouched eggs), (B) negative control administered with ethanol + NSS, (C) test control administered with 19.28 µg/mL plant extract + NSS, and (D) positive control administered with Ibuprofen + NSS

RESULTS

GROUP	Branch Point Densities
Environmental (A)	5.08 ± 1.010
Ethanol + NSS (B)	4.47 ± .847
19.28 µg/mL HALE + NSS (C)	1.321 ± .332
Ibuprofen + NSS (D)	1.16 ± .650

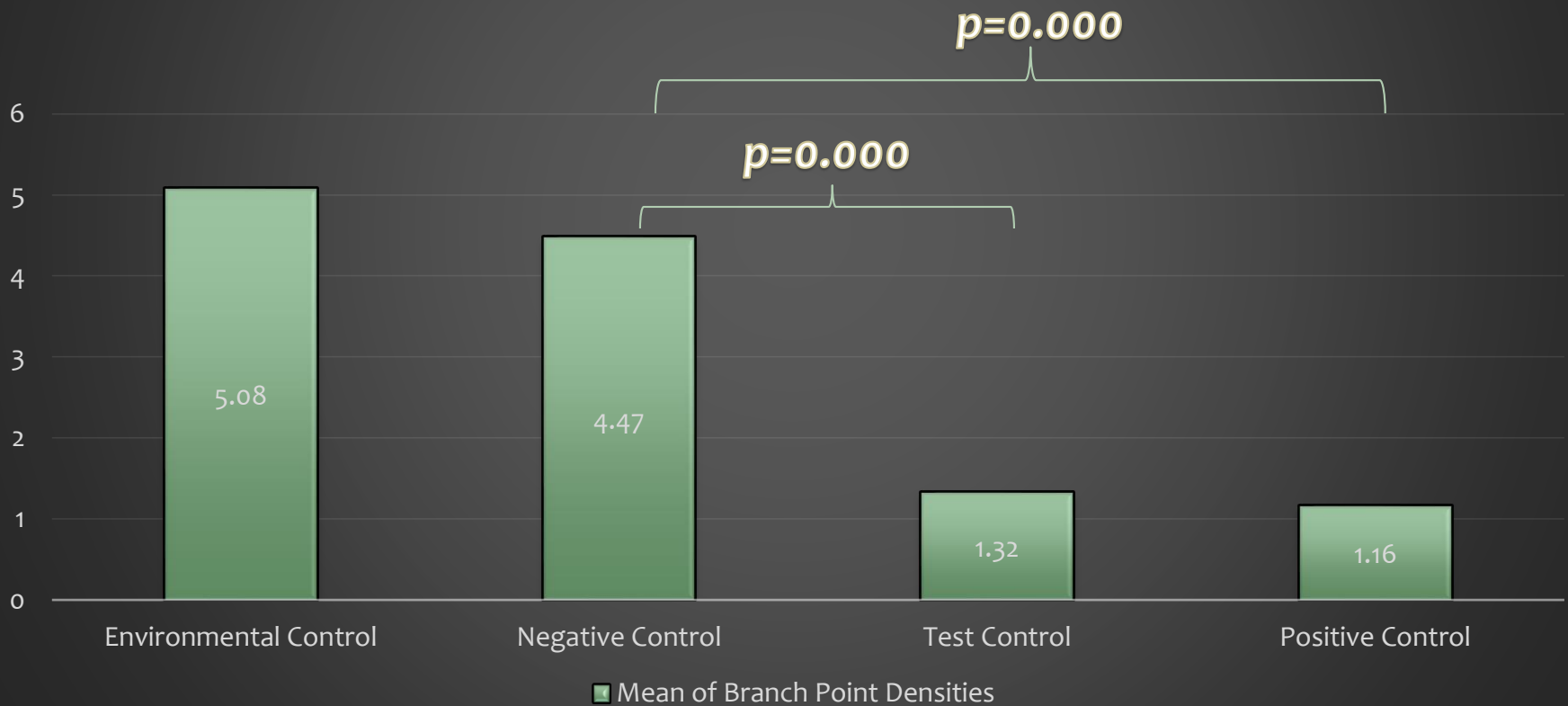
RESULTS

Branch Point Densities



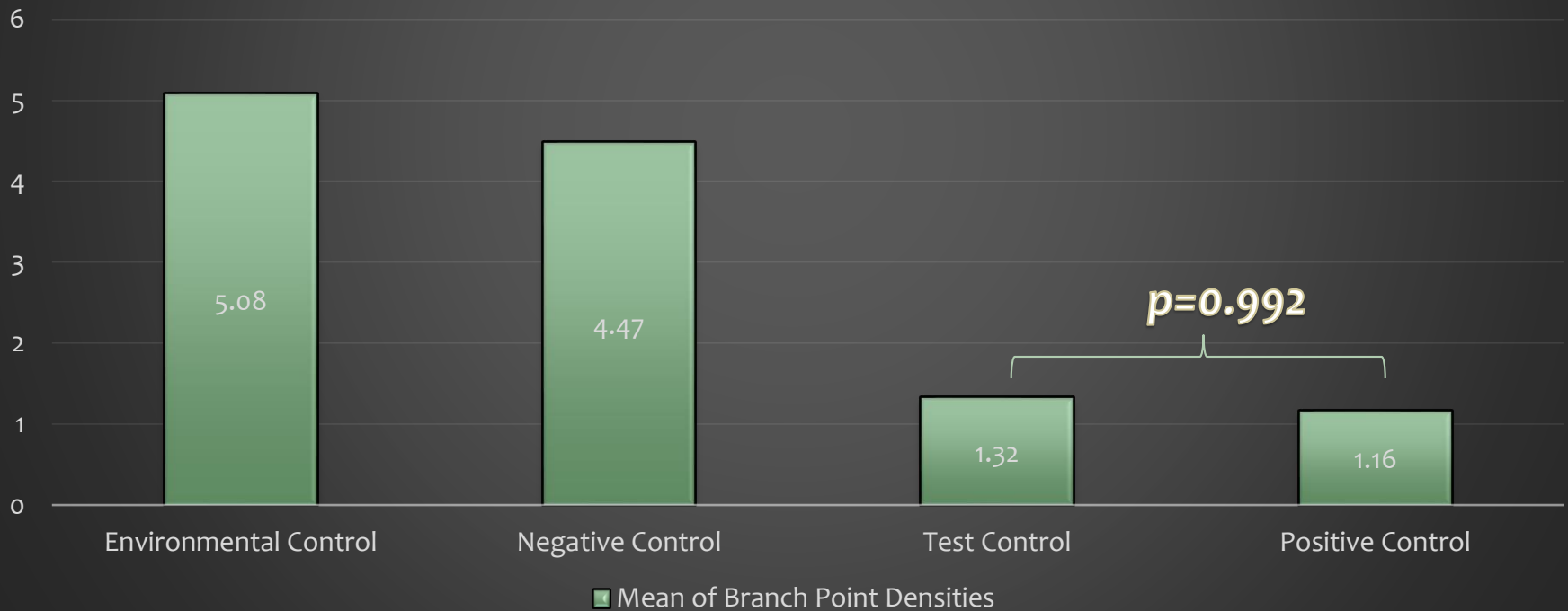
RESULTS

Branch Point Densities



RESULTS

Branch Point Densities



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

- It has been observed that the *H. antidysenterica* leaf extract *significantly inhibits* the development of capillary networks in CAM.

Recommendation

- Identify exact phytochemical component/s of the *H. antidysenterica* leaf extracts that are responsible for its angiosuppressive property and determine their possible mechanisms of actions.
- Determine the extent of effect of the *H. antidysenterica* leaf extracts by establishing concentration gradients.

THANK YOU