PI9. IN VITRO CYTOTOXICITY AND APOPTOTIC PROFILE OF RHEUM RIBES
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Rheum species are medicinally important plants due to the presence of anthracene derivatives occurring in the subterranean parts of the plant. Rheum ribs L. (Polygonaceae) is the source of one of the most important crude drugs in the Middle East, roots are used as oriental laxative medicine and an antipsoriatic drug. R. ribs is locally known as “ışıkın, üçgun or, üçgün” and grown mostly in Eastern Turkey, Lebanon and Iran.

The aim of this study was to investigate the mechanism by which Rheum ribs induces antiprolif-erative and apoptotic effects in HT 29 human colorectal carcinoma cells. Dose and time dependent cytotoxic effects of Rheum ribs were evaluated by the 3 (4,5 dimethylthiazol 2 y1) 2,5 diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay. Cell Proliferation Kit I (MTT) was purchased from Roche (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). Briefly, HT 29 cells were seeded at a 1×104 concentration in 96 well plates overnight and then treated with 10 μl MTT labeling reagent. After 4 h, 100 μl of the Solubilization solution was added into each well and incubated 24 h in a humidified atmosphere (+37 °C, 5-6% CO2). Absorbance of the formazan product was measured at 550 and 600 nm wavelength by Elisa microplate reader. Results are expressed as a percentage of the untreated controls.

Cell Death Detection Elisa Kit (Roche) was used to detect apoptotic effect of Rheum ribs, according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Additionally, propidium iodide (50 μg/mL) and ethidium bromide (50 μg/mL) were used for detecting the apoptotic cells. Results were evaluated comparatively and statistically.