

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS AND THE
ACTION MECHANISM OF SINGLE
AND COMBINATION TREATMENTS
OF *Nigella sativa* AND *Zingiber
zerumbet* ON HUMAN MYELOID
LEUKEMIA (HL60) CELL LINES**

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Thesis submitted in the fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science

Faculty of Applied Sciences

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CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS

I certify that a Panel of Examiners has met on 8th January 2016 to conduct the final examination of Norfazlina Bt Mohd Nawi on her Master of Science thesis entitle “Cytotoxic Effects and The Action Mechanism of Single and Combination Treatments of *Nigella Sativa* and *Zingiber Zerumbet* on Human Myeloid Leukemia (HL60) Cell Lines” in accordance with Universiti Teknologi MARA Act 1976 (Akta 173). The Panel of Examiners recommends that the student be awarded the relevant degree. The panel of Examiners was as follow:

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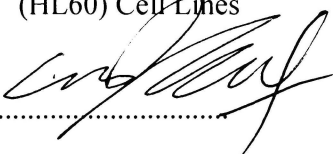
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I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulation of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This topic has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any other degree or qualification.

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is a population of cells that characterized by over growth of antagonist cells. This research focused on the human myeloid leukemia (HL60) cell lines that derived from peripheral blood of woman with acute myelocytic leukemia. The main objectives of this study were to determine the interactive effects of *Nigella sativa* and *Zingiber zerumbet* extracts on HL60 cells using the 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay and to measure their mode of cell death using annexin-v flow cytometry assay. The cytotoxicity of hexane extract of *Zingiber zerumbet* rhizome towards HL60 cells was greater than the petroleum ether extract of *Nigella sativa* seed with IC_{50} values of $63.72 \pm 5.363 \mu\text{g/ml}$ and $654 \mu\text{g/ml}$. However, petroleum ether extract of *Nigella sativa* seed alone showed protective effect on normal V79 viable cells with higher IC_{50} ($940 \mu\text{g/ml}$) value but hexane extract of *Zingiber zerumbet* rhizome was toxic on V79 cells by lesser IC_{50} value ($38 \mu\text{g/ml}$). The combination treatment of petroleum ether extract of *Nigella sativa* seed and hexane extract of *Zingiber zerumbet* rhizome on both HL60 and V79 cells resulted the antagonist effects with CI value more than 1. Moreover, the mode of cell death showed that the petroleum ether extract of *Nigella sativa* seed alone conveyed the apoptosis and the hexane extract of *Zingiber zerumbet* rhizome regulated both apoptosis and necrosis cell death. As the HL60 cells exposed to the combination treatment of both plant extracts, the apoptosis cell increased and necrosis cells were decreased in the increased of combination dose. In conclusion, the combination between *Nigella sativa* and *Zingiber zerumbet* extracts conveyed the antagonist interactive effects on HL60 cells and indicated that *Nigella sativa* and *Zingiber zerumbet* could not be combined in order to achieve a safe drug. Moreover, combination of both plant extracts increased the apoptosis and reduced the necrosis of HL60 cells.

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