## UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

# MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES DURING PROGRAMMED CELL DEATH (PCD) USING LASER SCANNING CONFOCAL MICROSCOPY

## NURUL AIN BINTI MOHD NOOR

Dissertation submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the

**Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons.)** 

Faculty of Pharmacy

2012

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This dissertation is the end of my long journey in obtaining my degree in Pharmacy. This research project would not have been possible without the support of many people.

First, a very special thanks to my supervisor, Dr. Mizaton Hazizul Hasan. Dr. Mizaton had helped a lot and offered invaluable assistance, guidance and support. Thank you does not seem sufficient but it is said with appreciation and respect.

Also, thank you to the member of supervisory committee, Dr. Zolkapli Eshak whom without knowledge and assistance, this study would not have been successful.

To the postgraduates students, especially Puan Masdiana Abdul Samad, thanks for sharing the literature, invaluable assistance and motivation.

To Frances Mallon and the unknown HCT-116 guy, thank you for your cells.

To my beloved family, thank you for your understanding and endless love, through the duration of my studies.

To friends, completing the research project was such a memorable experience - we did it.

And to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala, thank you for making all things possible.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TIT	LE PAGE		i			
APP	ROVAL S	SHEET	ii			
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS						
TAB	LE OF C	ONTENTS	iv			
LIST	<b>OF TAB</b>	SLE	vi			
LIST	OF FIG	URES	viii			
LIST	<b>OF ABB</b>	REVIATIONS	Х			
ABS	TRACT		xi			
CHA	PTER 1 (	(INTRODUCTION)				
1.1	Introduc	ction	1			
1.2	.2 Objectives					
	1.2.1	General objective				
	1.2.2	Specific objective				
1.3	Hypothe	Hypothesis				
1.4	4 Significance of study					
CHA	PTER 2 (	(LITERATURE RIVIEW)				
2.1	Apoptos	Apoptosis				
	2.1.1	Morphology of apoptosis	5			
2.2	Cell culture					
	2.2.1	HCT116	7			
	2.2.2	MCF-7	7			
2.3	Laser sc	canning confocal microscopy	8			

2.4 Staining

	2.4.1	Acridine Orange/Propidium Iodide (AO/PI)	10
2.5	Myrm	ecodia Platytyrea	12

### **CHAPTER 3 (METHODOLOGY)**

3.1	Materials			
	3.1.1	Cell lines	13	
	3.1.2	Media	13	
	3.1.3	Extract	13	
	3.1.4	Chemicals	14	
	3.1.5	Equipment	14	
	3.1.6	Laboratory apparatus	14	
3.2	Methods			
	3.2.1	Preparation of Myrmecodia Platytyrea extracts	15	
	3.2.2	Cell culture	15	
	3.2.3	Cell harvest	16	
	3.2.4	Detection of apoptosis by Laser Scanning Confocal		
		Microscopy (LSCM)	16	
	3.2.5	Statistical analysis	17	

## **CHAPTER 4 (RESULTS)**

4.1	Morphological changes on cultured cell lines		
	4.1.1	HCT-116	18
	4.1.2	MCF-7	25
4.2 Apoptosis index		osis index	
	4.2.1	HCT-116	28
	4.2.2	MCF-7	30

 $\mathbf{v}$ 

#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to observe morphological changes on MCF-7 and HCT-116 cell lines treated with aqueous extracts of *M. platytyrea* from Rubiaceae family. The concentrations of *M. platytyrea* used in this research are (0.01, 0.1, 0, 1, 10, 100, and 1000  $\mu$ g/ml). From the result, apoptosis were detected in both cells. For HCT-116, the aqueous extract of *M. platytyrea* induced apoptosis about 10 times higher than the control. Meanwhile, in MCF-7, apoptosis was induced about 47 times higher than the control using the same extract. This further suggested that the aqueous extract of *M. platytyrea* was more selective to induce apoptosis in breast cancer cells compared to colon cancer cells.