

Mini Review

Ziziphus Jujube*: a review study of its anticancer effects in various tumor models *invitro* and *invivo

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Abstract: The growing rate of cancer incidences and inefficiency of current therapies have made scientists to find novel agents such as medicinal plants. *Ziziphus jujube* is one of these plants whose pharmaceutical effects have been studied for a long time. Recent investigations have proved that bioactive compounds of *Ziziphus jujube* including triterpenic acids, flavonoids, cerebrosides, phenolic acids, α tocopherol, β carotene, and polysaccharides have anti-proliferative effects on several cancerous cell lines and animals. The present study aimed to cover all previous *invitro* and *invivo* findings and some of molecular mechanisms of its anticancer property.

Key words: *Ziziphus jujube*; Cancer; *Invivo*; *Invitro*; Molecular mechanism; IC50.

Introduction

During the past decades, increasing incidence of cancer has turned into a serious health problem all over the world (1). Despite many advantages of modern medicine, it is not completely effective. Hence, scientists have attempted new compounds as complementary or alternative therapies. Natural products have always been a major source of drugs for various diseases such as cancer (2). The National Cancer Institute (NCI) of the United States screened over 35,000 plant extracts in the 1960s and this valuable investigation led to the discovery of important anticancer compounds such as camptothecin, taxol and vinblastine, which are still used clinically (3).

Ziziphus jujube is a functional food with nutritional value belonging to *Rhamnaceae* family. It has two main species including *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. and *Ziziphus jujube* Mill (4). Several studies have reported jujube's effect on various diseases such as diabetes, diarrhea, Alzheimer, anxiety, fungal disease, hepatic disease, skin infections, liver complaints, urinary disorders, obesity, fever, pharyngitis, bronchitis, anemia, insomnia, gastrointestinal tract disorders and cancer (4, 5). The active compounds of *Ziziphus jujube*, which are responsible for the mentioned effects, are triterpenic acids, flavonoids, cerebrosides, phenolic acids, α tocopherol, β carotene, and polysaccharides (6). In the present paper, we aimed to briefly review the anticancer effects of *Ziziphus jujube invitro* and *invivo*.

Anticancer activity of *Ziziphus jujube invitro*

Many studies have focused on anticancer effects of *Ziziphus jujube* extract or its active compounds in dif-

ferent cancerous cell lines as summarized in Table 1. This inhibitory effect might be due to induction of apoptosis and cell cycle arrest via changing the expression level of the related genes (Table 1). On the other hand, as shown in Table 2, the cytotoxicity potential of various components of *Ziziphus jujube* is strongly different. Thus, further investigations are needed to reveal the exact molecular mechanisms of these effects (6).

Anticancer activity of *Ziziphus jujube invivo*

In addition to *invitro* investigations, various studies have shown the anticancer activity of *Ziziphus jujube invivo*. As a traditional medicine, CKBM is a combination of yeast and herbs including *Ziziphus jujube*. Chan et al and Shin et al in 2004 demonstrated the anti-tumorigenic and pro-apoptotic effects of CKBM on human hepatocellular carcinoma and gastric cancer in nude mice, respectively (7, 8). Moreover, several studies have reported that combination of four herbs *Scutellaria baicalensis* Geori, *Glycyrrhizauralensis* Fisch, *Paeonialactiflora* Pall, and *Ziziphus jujube* Mill, known as PHY906, has a significant anticancer effect and increases the cytotoxicity of chemotherapeutic agents such as CPT-11, Irinotecan and Capecitabine in female BDF-1 mice suffering from subcutaneous Colon tumor, colorectal cancer and hepatocellular carcinoma respectively (9-11). Additionally, it has been shown that bioactive compounds of *Ziziphus jujube* such as betulinic acid and ursolic acid have anti-tumorigenic and pro-apoptotic effects *invivo* (12, 13).

In another study in 2014, antitumor mechanism of *Jujuboside B* was investigated *invivo* and *invitro*. The results indicated that *Jujuboside B* inhibited tumor growth in a tumor xerograph model bearing HCT 116 cells.

Table 1. Anti-cancer effects of *Ziziphus Jujube* *in vitro*.

Ref	Cellular/ molecular effect	IC50	Unit	Positive control	Method	Cell line(s)	Ziziphus extract/ compound
(15)	Inhibition of cell growth in a dose- and time-dependent manner	1.8, 1 and 0.5 after 24, 48, and 72 h respectively	mg/mL	—	MTT	MDA-MB-468	Fruit of <i>Ziziphus jujube</i> aqueous extract
(21)	Inhibition of cell growth and induction of apoptosis	1.8, 1 and 0.5 after 24, 48, and 72 h respectively	mg/mL	—	MTT	MCF-7	Fruit of <i>Ziziphus jujube</i> aqueous extract
	Inhibition of cell growth	1.5, 0.5 and 0.2 after 24, 48, and 72 h respectively				OV2008	
(26)	Inhibition of cell growth via up-regulating the expression of P53, P21 and P27 as well as down-regulating cyclin D1 expression	1.2, 0.5 and 0.2 after 24, 48, and 72 h respectively	mg/ml	—	MTT	OV2008	Fruit of <i>Ziziphus jujube</i> aqueous extract
(3)	High antioxidant activity and induction of apoptosis	—	mg/ mL	Ceramide	MTT	Caco-2	Fruit of <i>Ziziphus Mucronata</i> Dichloromethane extract
							Fruit of <i>Ziziphus Mucronata</i> Ethanol extract
						Hela	Fruit of <i>Ziziphus Mucronata</i> Methanol extract
							Fruit of <i>Ziziphus Mucronata</i> Ethanol extract
(29)	Anti-proliferation capability in a dose- and time-dependent course; cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase; induction of apoptosis; and increased caspase-3 and caspase-9 activity	3.99 and 3.36 after 24, 48 h respectively	mg/mL	5Flurouracil	MTT	melanoma	Deproteinized polysaccharide (DPP) isolated from fruit of <i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
(4)	Inhibition of cell growth and induction of apoptosis	401.6, 312.0 and 232.4 after 24, 48 and 72 h respectively	µg/ml	Melphalan	Neutral Red Uptake	Jurkat	ethanolic extracts from seeds of three <i>jujube</i> cultivars (Rianthong, Taiwan, and Jumbo)

(22)	Inhibition of cell growth	25.32 after 72 h	μM	Paclitaxel	MTT	MCF-7	Betulinic acid (BA) isolated from sour ziziphus jujube fruit
(25)	Inhibition of cell growth	—	—	Doxorubicin	MTT	MDA-MB-468 Hela	different extracts of leaves of <i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>
(20)	Inhibition of cell growth and induction of apoptosis	0.1, 10 and 20 after 72h.	$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	—	MTT	HEp-2 HeLa Jurkat	water extract of dried fruit of <i>Ziziphus Jujube</i>
(23)	Inhibition of cell growth and induction of apoptosis	14.42, 7.64, 1.69 for ZE1, ZE2, and ZE4 respectively.	$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	—	MTT	MCF-7	Fruite of lyophilized <i>Ziziphus.j</i> n-hexane extract (ZE1)
		14.06, 6.21, 3.70 for ZE1, ZE2, and ZE4 respectively				SKBR3	chloroform extract (ZE2) methanol extract (ZE4)
		20.71 and 11.24 for EE and IC respectively	$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$			MCF-7	
		19.21 and 11.17 for EE and IC respectively	$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$			K-562	
(24)	Inhibition of cell growth	15.35 and 11.51 for EE and IC respectively		Tamoxifen	MTT	OVCAR-3	Ethanollic extract (EE) and isolated identified compound (IC) from <i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> root bark
		26.42 and 14.65 for EE and IC respectively				HT-29	
		24.45 and 15.27 for EE and IC respectively				A-498	
(31)	Inhibition of cell growth and induction of apoptosis Cell cycle arrest		20 mg/ml	—	Neutral Red Uptake	HepG2	Fruit of <i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
(14)	Inhibition of cell growth and induction of apoptosis	114 after 24h 107 after 24h	μM	—	MTT	HCT116 AGC	Jujuboside B isolated from the seeds of <i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
(28)	Inhibition of cell growth	>100	$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	—	MTT	HeLa, A549, U937	Methanol extract from fruit of <i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
(30)	Inhibition of cell growth	Table 2	$\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	—	MTT	MGC-803, HT-29, NCI-H460, HepG-2	six isolated compound from <i>Ziziphus jujube</i> fuite

(27)	Inhibition of cell growth	20 after 48h	μg/	—	MTT	HL-60	aqueous-ethanolic seed extract of <i>Ziziphus Jujube</i>
		40 after 48h	mL			Molt-4	
		40 after 48h				HeLa	
(32)	Inhibition of cell growth and induction of caspase-dependent apoptosis	417.7 after 24 h	μg/	Melphalan	Modified Neutral Red Assay	Jurkat	Ziziphus jujube Samros seed ethanolic extract (SEE)
		487.9 after 24 h	mL				Z.j Bombay SEE
		232.4 after 24 h					Z.j Taiwan SEE
		333.4 after 24 h					Z.j Nomsod SEE
		312.0 after 24 h					Z.j Jumbo SEE
		401.6 after 24 h					Z.j Rianthong SEE
(33)	Inhibition of cell growth	almost >20 μM	μM	Adriamicyne	Sulforhodamin B (SRB)	K562	Eleven triterpenoic acids isolated from <i>Ziziphus jujube</i> fruit
						B16(F10)	
						SK-MEL-2	
						PC-3	
						LOX-IMVI	
A549							

Table 2. The inhibition of compounds against the proliferation of MGC-803, HT-29, NCI-H460 and HepG-2 tumor cell lines.

Compound	IC50, μg/mL			
	MGC-803	HT-29	NCI-H460	HepG-2
zizyberenalic acid	13.92	12.67	20.67	23.32
ceanothenic acid	48.60	>100	96.32	67.36
betulinic acid	>100	40.23	>100	>100
oleanolic acid	35.34	>100	34.41	>100
ceanothic acid	95.33	>100	>100	81.27
epiceanothic acid	>100	>100	98.96	>100

Also, molecular studies have showed that this treatment reduces the expression of the proliferation biomarker Ki-67 in tumor tissues (14). In the same year, Hoshyar et al reported that the *Ziziphus jujube* has anti-cancer effect on mammary tumors. This effect could be due to anti-oxidant properties of *Z. jujube* compound. Moreover, the results showed that among different biochemical parameters, serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) levels, total protein, and albumin were significantly changed by *Ziziphus jujube* treatment (15).

Liu et.al in 2015 investigated the protective effects of dietary *Ziziphus jujube* on colitis-associated colon carcinogenesis in azoxymethane (AOM)-dextran sodium sulphate (DSS)-treated mice. The results showed that this treatment led to aberrant crypt foci (ACF) formation and declined progression of hyperplasia to dysplasia (16).

Discussion

Cancer is one of the main leading causes of death worldwide. Current therapies such as surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy are partly effective at the first steps. However, over time, resistance of tumor cells leads to recurrence of disease symptoms. Moreover, unwanted side effects of these therapies remain as another challenge to the oncologist (17).

Pharmacological properties of plant-derived natural products such as flavonoids, terpenes, alkaloids, etc. have received considerable attention in recent decades. Hence, researchers try to use them as a valuable source of complementary medicine (18, 19).

Ziziphus jujube is a medicinal plant in the Iranian traditional medicine and is defined as a laxative and blood purifier. It is believed that the dried fruits of *Ziziphus Jujube* have anticancer, anodyne, pectoral, refrigerant, sedative, stomachic, styptic and tonic properties and acts as immune response enhancer (6, 20).

Several studies have shown that *Ziziphus Jujube* has anti-proliferative and apoptotic effects on different cancerous cell lines such as breast (15, 21-25), cervix (3, 20, 21, 25-28), ovary (24), melanoma (29), leukemia (24, 27), lymphoma (4, 20, 27, 28, 30), hepatocellular carcinoma (20, 31), gastric (14, 30), colorectal (3, 14, 24, 30), kidney (24) and lung (28, 30). On the other hand, *invivo* studies have proved these effects on hepatocellular carcinoma (11), breast (15), gastric and colon (10, 14, 16) cancers. These anti-cancer effects might be due to alternation of gene expression such as up-regulation of different caspases, P53, P21 and P27 and also, down-regulation of cyclin D1 (As shown in table 1) that leads to inducing apoptosis or cell cycle arrest. However as there are lots of cancer related mechanisms, it would be possible that *Ziziphus Jujube* affect various regulators in cancer related signaling pathways. Also, non-coding

regulators such as microRNAs and long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) might be as one of the important factors that modulate apoptosis and proliferation of cancerous cells. So, studying the effect of *Ziziphus Jujube* on these factors will be valuable. Altogether, more studies need to better understanding the molecular mechanism of *Ziziphus Jujube* and its major components action. These complementary studies are essential to design novel therapeutic approaches that target main pathways and increase the efficiency of common therapies as well as other herb, Saffron (34).

Interest conflict

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Author's contribution

SE and HM collected information and written a first draft of manuscript. RH revised and completed the review.

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