

Cytotoxic activity of fractions *Stenocereus griseus* H on HeLa cell lines

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Cervical cancer is the largest cancer incidence in Mexico and is the leading cause of cancer death among Mexican women. Risk factors involve early onset of sex, having multiple sex partners and having had sexually transmitted diseases, besides the poor hygiene, use of snuff, alcohol or contraceptives, and late detection, are main causes in the acquisition, manifestation and progression of cervical cancer. Objective: To determine the anticancer activity of 6-10 and 11-15 fractions of ethanolic extract of *Sternocereusgriseus* H in a model cell lines HeLa.

The main objective of this work is to determine the cytotoxic activity of secondary metabolites obtained from various fractions of ethanol extract of *Sternocereusgriseus*. the fruits in the Merced Market, which came from the State of Veracruz were purchased. The fruit was placed in a percolator and 6.5 liters of ethanol was added 96 °, the mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 5 days. Then it evaporated under reduced pressure to a crude extract, which she underwent preliminary chemical tests. Will extract was subjected to various chromatography techniques, using different stationary and mobile phases. Fractions had similar Rf gathered. To determine the cytotoxic activity of Vero cells culture and HeLa cells was performed by incubating for 12 hours, the time elapsed proceeded to add the extract fractions *Sternocereusgriseus* H at different concentrations and incubated for 12 hours. At the end of this time, the cells were recovered and preceded to staining with annexin V-FITC and propyl iodide to determine the antitumor activity of fractions. Inextract *Sternocereusgriseus* H were identified xanthenes, flavones, auronas, coumarins and other phenolic compounds, triterpenes and reducing sugars. Column chromatography of fractions 1-5 and 11-15 two cytotoxic activities in the HeLa cell line were isolated. The two isolated fractions produced apoptotic activity and fraction 11 -15 showed higher activity necrosis and apoptosis.

Biography:

Rafael Silva Torres has completed his PhD. from Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológica of National Polytechnic Institute and abroad studies M. Phil. from Loughborough University of Technology Great Britain and sabbatical year from Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle Paris France. He has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals and 4 book chapters and has been serving as editorial board member of reputed journals. He was director of 49 Bsc. Thesis and he was participated in more than 150 national and international congresses. He is membership of National Association of Pharmaceutical Sciences and American Chemical Society. He is investigating the properties antitumor of medicinal plants such as: *Sedum praealtum* DC., *Sechium edule* and *Stenocereus griseus* H