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Anticancer activity of endophytic fungi associated with *Potentilla fulgens* L.; an ethnomedicinal plant of Northeast India

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According to latest world cancer statistics, approximately14.1 million new cancer cases and 8.2 million cancer-related deaths occurred in 2012 (WHO, 2013). In developing countries oral cancer among males and cervical and breast cancers among females are the main causes of mortality. Available drugs in cancer chemotherapy are expensive and development of drug resistance is a common phenomenon. Therefore, finding natural and low cost drugs against various types of cancers is becoming an important challenge. Natural products are very promising source of alter native medicines. Endophytic fungi have been found to be a good reservoir of bioreactive compounds and can have the potentiality to compensate the need of a novel low cost anticancer drug. In this study, two endophytic fungal isolates belonging to *Aspergillus niger* namely PFR1 and PFR6 were isolated from the roots of *Potentilla fulgens* L, an ethnomedicinal plant of Northeast India. Two breast cancer cell lines MCF7 (ER+) and MDA MB 231 (ER-), cervical cancer cell line HeLa and epidermal oral cancer cell line KB were used in this study to evaluate anti cancer properties of these two extracts. Cytotoxic effects were evaluated through MTT and colony formation assay. PFR6 showed a better cytotoxic effect than PFR1. Morphological changes were also examined under microscope until 96h. Hoechst staining was performed to examine nuclear degradation of cells. Prominent morphological alterations were observed after treatment and nuclear breakdown was evident. Further study is going on to understand the mechanisms of action and identify the active compound of these extracts.

Biography

Ansuman Chattopadhyay completed his PhD at the age of 26 years from North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India and as UICC Fellow visited Institute of Parhology, Munich, Germany in 2005. He is presently working as Associate Professor of Zoology, in Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India. He has published more than 25 research papers in reputed journals and engaged in screening fungal metabolites and green silver nano particles for anticancer properties. His area of research also covers radiation biology, fluoride and arsenic toxicity and mechanisms of programmed cell death. He has also authored book and contributed book chapters in national and internationally edited books.

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Multicentre epidemiology study of B cell non Hodgkin lymphoma patients in Indonesia

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The aim of the studies is to get a national epidemiology data of B cell non Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) patients in Indonesia, including: demographic and clinical characteristics, histological type and survival time. The study was multicentre cross sectional study on patients diagnosed as B Cell Non Hodgkin Lymphoma from 13 hematology centres in Indonesia, from November 2008 until July 2010. A referral system were applied for pathology review in which cases need to be confirmed. The 1st line centers will refer the specimen to the 2nd line centers for B/T subtyping. The 3rd line center review its own and the referring specimen for subtyping. The antibodies used are CD20, CD3, CD79a, CD43, CD5, cyclin D1, CD23, CD21, CD10, BCL2, BCL6, kappa, lambda , TDT, CD15, CD30, CD38, CD138, CD68, AE1/AE3, LCA, HMB45, Vimentin and the standard streptavidin biotin staining procedure was employed using automated immunostainer at the 3rd line center and manually at the 2nd line centers. The most common characteristics of 164 patients were : male, median age of 51 years old, stage II, ECOG score of 0-1 and DLBCL type.

Biography

Arry Harryanto Reksodiputro had completed his PhD at the age of 45 years from Leiden University. He is now a Professor in Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, and also President of ISHMO (The Indonesian Society of Hematology-Medical Oncology).