

Anticancer Activity of Edible Coprinus Mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*) on Human Glioblastoma Cell Lines and Interaction with Temozolomide

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Abstract : *Coprinus comatus* (O. F. Müll.) Pers.) should not be confused with the common Ink Cap, which contains coprine and can induce coprine poisoning. We study the possibility of applying coprinus mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*), available in Poland, as food product supporting the treatment of human glioblastoma cells. The U87MG and T98 glioblastoma cell lines were exposed to water (CW) or ethanol 95° (CE) *Cantharellus* extracts (50-500 µg/ml), with or without temozolomide (TMZ) during 24, 48 or 72 hours. The cell division was examined by the H³-thymidine incorporation. The statistical analysis was performed using Statistica v. 13.0 software. Significant differences were assumed for $p < 0.05$. We found that both, CW and CE, administrated alone, had inhibitory effect on cell lines growth, but the CE extract had a higher degree of growth inhibition. The anti-tumor effect of TMZ (50 µM) on U87MG was enhanced by mushroom extracts, and the effect was lower to the effect after using *Coprinus comatus* extracts (CW and CE) alone. A significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in pro-MMP2 ($82.61 \pm 6.3\%$ of control) secretion in U87MG cells was observed after treated with CE (250 µg/ml). We conclude that extracts of *Coprinus comatus*, edible mushroom, present cytotoxic properties on U87MG and T98 cell lines and may cooperate with TMZ synergistically enhancing its growth inhibiting activity against glioblastoma U87MG cell line.

Keywords : anticancer, glioma, mushroom, temozolomide

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