

Cytotoxic effect of achatinin_H (lectin) from *Achatina fulica* against a human mammary carcinoma cell line (MCF7)

Indra Dharmu · N. Ramamurty · Ramalingam Kannan ·
Mary Babu

Published online: 2 November 2007
© The Society for In Vitro Biology 2007

Figures 2, 3, and 5 are reproduced in color.

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11626-007-9055-z>

I. Dharmu · M. Babu (✉)
Biomaterials Division, Central Leather Research Institute,
Adyar, Chennai 600 020 Tamil Nadu, India
e-mail: babumary2000@yahoo.com

I. Dharmu
Division of Infectious Diseases, Institute of Biomedical Sciences,
Academia Sinica,
Taipei, Taiwan 11529, People's Republic of China

N. Ramamurty
Virology Department, King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Guindy, Chennai 600 032, India

R. Kannan
PG & Research Department of Zoology, Govt.Arts College,
Nandanam, Chennai 600035, India

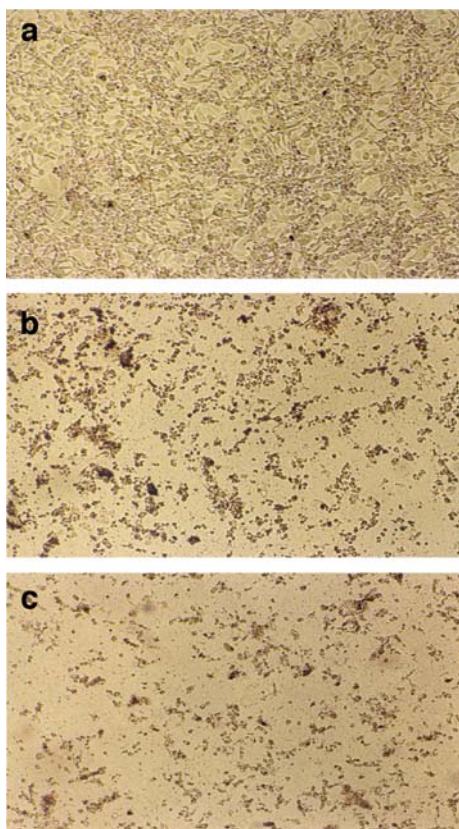


Figure 2. MCF7 cells were incubated with achatinin_H (8 µg/ml). After 24 and 48 h the cells showed morphological changes (magnification 20 ×). (a) Control, (b) Cells treated with achatinin_H for 24 h (c) Cells treated with achatinin_H for 48 h.

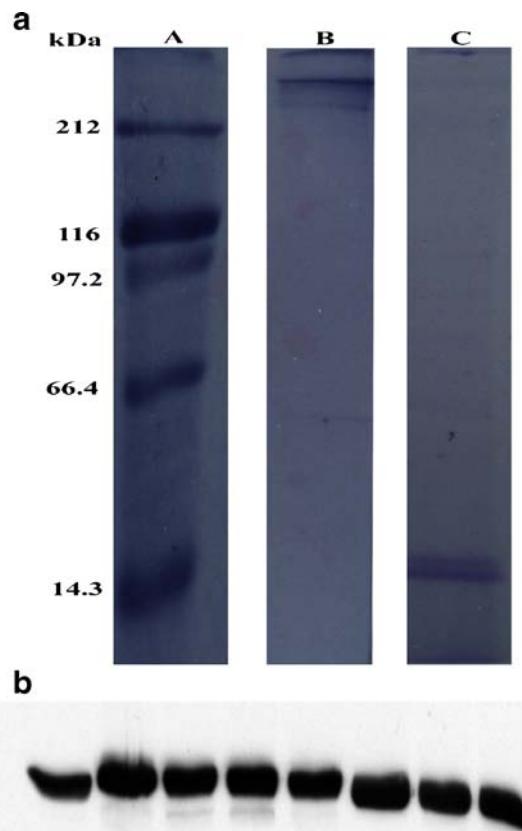


Figure 3. Electrophoresis of purified achatinin_H. (a) Lane A, molecular weight markers: 212, myosin ; 116, β-galactosidase ; 97.2, phosphorylase B; 66.4, bovine serum albumin; and 14.3, lysozyme. Lane B, SDS - PAGE without β ME; lane C, SDS-PAGE with β ME. (b) Western blot of achatinin_H with anti-achatinin_H raised in rabbits.

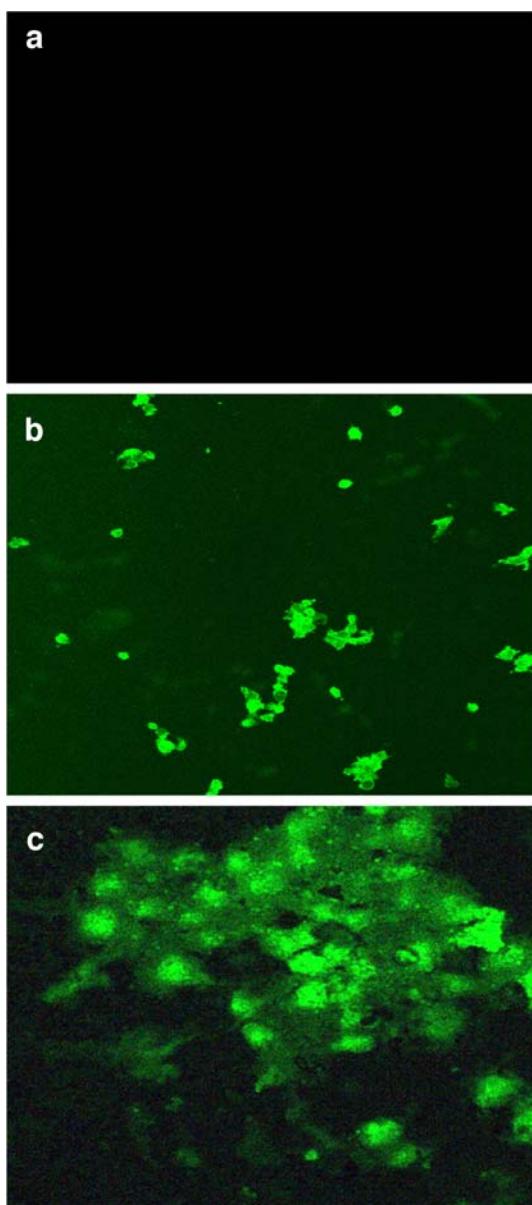


Figure 5. Achatinin_H binding to MCF7 breast cancer cell line detected by immunofluorescence assay. (a) Control, (b) MCF7 cells treated with achatinin_H for 48 h (magnification 20 \times) (c) cells treated with achatinin_H for 48 h (magnification 60 \times).