

## Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International

33(47B): 586-593, 2021; Article no.JPRI.74426

ISSN: 2456-9119

(Past name: British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, Past ISSN: 2231-2919,

NLM ID: 101631759)

# Regulation of Chloride Intracellular Channel Protein 1 and Caspase -3 mRNA Expression by Hydroethanolic Extract of Aegle marmelos Fruit Human Breast Cancer Cell Line-MCF-7

S. Dhivya<sup>1</sup>, R. Gayatri Devi<sup>2\*</sup>, J. Selvaraj<sup>3</sup> and A. Jothi Priya<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Saveetha Dental College, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Science (SIMATS) Saveetha University, Chennai, India.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physiology, Saveetha Dental College, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Science (SIMATS), Saveetha University, Chennai, India.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biochemistry, Saveetha Dental College, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Science (SIMATS), Saveetha University, Chennai, India.

## Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author SD Literature search, data collection, Analysis, manuscript drafting. Author RGD Verification, Manuscript drafting. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## **Article Information**

DOI:10.9734/JPRI/2021/v33i47B33158

Editor(s):

(1) Dr. Sawadogo Wamtinga Richard, Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation, Burkina Faso.

Reviewers:

(1) Budhi Ida Bagus, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia.

(2) Carla Sofia Sobral Trindade, Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal - Escola Superior de Saúde, Portugal. Complete Peer review History: <a href="http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/74426">http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/74426</a>

Original Research Article

Received 04 August 2021 Accepted 08 October 2021 Published 04 November 2021

## **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Cancer is the second leading cause of death all over the world where among all types of cancer breast cancer is said to be the leading cancer followed by lung cancer. The aim of this study is to find the regulation of chloride intracellular channel protein 1 and caspase -3 mRNA expression by hydroethanolic extract of *Aegle marmelos* fruit human breast cancer cell line-MCF-7. Materials and methods: MCF-7 cells were collected from NCCS Pune, India. It is stored in Dubecos Modified Eagle's Medium. The *Aegle marmelos* fruit was collected from the herbal department and its extract was prepared. The extract of *Aegle marmelos* is used in treating MCF-7 cells at different dosages in *in vitro*. Isolation of total RNA from MCF-7 cells. The cells will be mixed with total RNA

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: gayatri.physio88@gmail.com;

isolation reagent, sonicated and RNA will be isolated as per the standard method. c-DNA conversion and real time polymerase chain reaction. The c-DNA will be synthesized using reverse transcription by commercially available (RT-PCR) kit. Two microlitres of c-DNA will be used for amplification of clic-1 and caspase-3 using gene specific primers by commercially available RT-PCR kit (SyBr kit) and comparative CT method will be used to see the expression of genes. Untreated MCF-7 cells were compared with MCF-7 cells treated with various concentrations of the extract (10, 20 and 40ug). The statistical data's were collected from the SPSS software version 21. **Result:** The given extract inhibits the proliferation of MCF-7 cells therefore said to have antiproliferative activity. Different doses of extract were tested (200ug-500ug) out of which 400ug of extract were preferred.

**Conclusion:** The given plant extract has anti proliferative properties and hence can be used as a drug to treat breast cancer.

Keywords: Cancer; MCF-7 cells; aeglemarmelos; RNA isolation reagent; c-DNA; RT-PCR kit; innovative technique.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is an uncontrollable proliferation of cells which leads to tumor formation and spreads from one organ to another. Cancer is the main cause of death and acts as an important barrier of increasing lifespan[1]. Generally a cancer cell grow more and then break down from original mass of cells and then travels through blood and lymph systems and attaches to other organ and again starts its abnormal growth cycle. This process of leaving an organ and going to other organ and continuing its abnormal growth cycle is called metastasis[2]. Such kind of tumor spreads all over the body is called malignant tumor. For example if the cancerous cells of breast spread to the bone that doesn't mean that the person is suffering from bone cancer it is said to be metastatic breast cancer to bone and if the cancer starts from bones it is said to be bone cancer. Cancer is caused due to exposure to chemicals or toxic substances, ionizing radiation, pathogens and through genes. Chemical exposure to nickel, cadmium, benzene, cigarette smoking (etc) leads to cancer[3]. HBV. EBV. hepatitis B and C (etc) are some of the pathogens which cause cancer. radiations like UV rays, alpha, beta, gamma rays and X rays can cause cancer. There are specific kinds of cancer related to human genes like breast cancer cells, ovarian cancer, colorectal cancer, skin cancer, prostate cancer and melanoma cancer. In some people there is a high immune response which controls or eliminates cells that can become cancerous cells[4]. Other situations like obesity, lack of exercise, chronic inflammation and hormones lead to cancer. Lump in breast and armpit, nipple pain, bleeding from nipple or any secretions from

nipple and redness around nipple are the symptoms of breast cancer. Change in eating habits, sore throat for a long time, continuous cough with bleeding, difficulty in swallowing, persistent fatigue and vomiting are some of the common symptoms of cancer. Based on the stage, tumor location and health of patients, cancer can be treated by surgery, ionizing radiation or chemotherapy[5]. They have more side effects which affect their health and these methods of cure are more expensive due to which people prefer alternate methods.

Ayurveda is an old traditional medicinal system followed in India. Aegle marmelosis one of the most used ayurvedic medicines used in India[6,7,8]. It is also called bael fruit, japanese bitter fruit, wood apple (etc) and is available in the Indian subcontinent, South Asia[9][2].[9]. It contains chemicals like tannins, flavonoids, coumarins which reduce swelling proliferation of cells. Aegle marmeloscontains antimicrobial, antidiarrhoeal, antiviral, radio protective, chemo preventive, antipyretic, ulcer healing, antigenotoxic, diuretic, antifertility which plays an important role in curing diseases[4,10]. Aegle marmelosis also used in the treatment of asthma, eye infections, used as snake bite antidote, antiemetic drug, treating constipation, pepticulcer, antigenotoxic drug (etc)[9][11][2].. The root of the plant possesses astringent activity as a home remedy to cure ear problems. The root is dipped in neem oil and lighted and the oil dripped from the burning end is an effective medicine for ear problems. The astrigment extract of root combines with the antiseptic properties of neem which is helpful in curing ear infection, pus discharge and chronic inflammation[12]. The juice of the leaves is also

used in treatment of ear infection[9]. The powdered leaf extract is effective to cure leprosy. The oil extract from the seeds was said to be a very effective fungal infection. The ethanolic extract of the plant is very effective against Curvularialunata, Aspergillus niger and Rhizopus nodulans. The bark of the tree is very effective in preventing dandruff, hairfall and scaly skin of the scalp[12].

Our team has extensive knowledge and research experience that has translated into high quality publications[13–15,16-21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28–32,33–37]. The aim of the study is to regulate chloride intracellular channel protein 1 and caspase-3 mRNA extraction by hydroethanolic extract of *Aegle marmelos* fruit in human breast cancer cell.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO),3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide(MTT). Trypsin-EDTA, fetal bovine serum (FBS), antibiotics-antimycotics, RPMI 1640 medium and phosphate buffered saline (PBS). (5,5,6,6-tetrachloro-1,1,3,3-tetraethyl benzimidazole carbocyanine iodide) and Real Time PCR kit.

# 2.1 Cell Line and Cell Culture

MCF-7 cells will be obtained from NCSS, Pune, India and grown in DMEM (Dubecos Modified Eagles Medium) and after 80% of confluency of the cells it will be passed to T-25 culture flask. Different doses of plant extract will be extracted, will be treated and kept for 24 hours and then the cells will be trizinised and used in various parameters.

# 2.2 Cell Viability by MTT Assay

The cell viability was seen using purple foramen crystals. The MCF-7 Human breast cancer cell line was treated with different concentration of Bael fruit extract for about 48 hours. Then at the end 100ul of 0.5mg/ml MTT solution were added to concentrated solution and were incubated at

37 degree celsius for an hour in vitro. The foramen crystal was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide and was incubated in dark for a hour. Then the intensity of the color developed was seen using a microELISA plate reader at 570um.

# 2.3 Gene Expression Analysis by Real Time PCR

Each sample was submerged in 2ml Trizol for RNA extraction and stored at -80 degree celsius until further process. cDNA was synthesized by performing on 2ug RNA in a 10ul sample volume using reverse transcriptase. Then 2ug RNA is used in amplification of clic-1 and caspase-3 using genes specific primers by commercially available RT-PCR kit (SyBr kit) and comparative CT method will be used to see the expression of genes. The study was carried out blue lab in Saveetha Dental College.

# 2.4 Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis followed is one way analysis variance (ANOVA) and Duncan's multiple range tests with computerbased software to find the significance of individual variations. The significance was considered at p<0.05.

# 3. RESULT

Cell viability was studied by MTT assay. And the result showed that there was maximum inhibition of cancer cells at 300 and 400  $\mu$ g/ml suggesting the cytotoxic effect (p <0.05) (Fig. 1). Effect of Aegle marmelos fruit extract on CLIC-1 mRNA expression in MCF-7 cells. The result showed that extract has significantly decreased the CLIC-1 mRNA expression in MCF-7 cancer cells and caspase 3 mRNA expression (p <0.05) (Fig. 2 and 3). 400  $\mu$ g/ml concentration of the extract is preferred from the different doses of extract since less concentration have very less effects on cancer cells and more concentration of the extract leads to diarrhoea, bowel movements (etc).

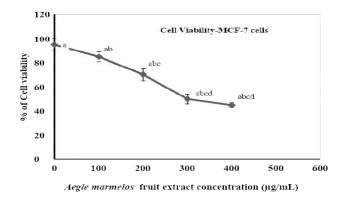


Fig. 1. Assessment of cell viability. Effect of *Aegle marmelos* fruit extraction cell viability in MCF-7 cells. Each bar represents mean ± SEM of 6 observations. Significance at p<0.05, acompared with untreated control cells, b- compared with 100μg MCF-7 cells, c-compared with 200μg treated MCF-7 cells

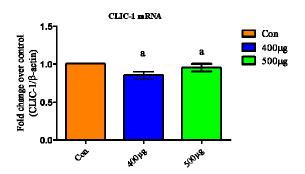


Fig. 2. CLIC-1mRNA expression (Fold change over control). Orange colour denotes control, Blue color denotes 400μg and green denotes 500μg. Effect of Aegle marmelos fruit extract CLIC-1 mRNA expression in MCF-7cells. Each bar represents the mean ± SEM of 6 observations. Significance at p< 0.05, a-compared with untreated control cells, b-compared with 200μg treated MCF-7 cells

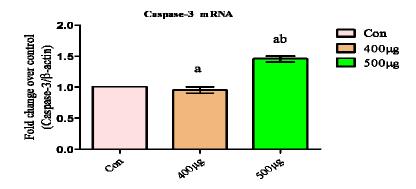


Fig. 3. Caspase-3 mRNA expression (Fold change over control). Orange colour denotes control, Blue color denotes 400μg and green denotes 500μg. Effect of *Aegle marmelos fruit* extract on Caspase-3 mRNA expression in MCF-7 cells. Each bar represents a mean ± SEM of 6 observations. Significance at *p*<0.05, a-compared with untreated control cells, b-compared with 200μg treated MCF-7 cells

## 4. DISCUSSION

Aegle marmelosbelong to the family of Rutaceae. Bael is a slow growing, tough, medium sized subtropical tree and the tree produces fruits once in a year. According to ayurveda it is a healing tree as all its parts cure all kinds of diseases and are edible in nature. The bael fruit pulp also contains vitamin A, C, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin and minerals suchas calcium, phosphorus (etc). Unripe fruits aid digestion and stomach irritation and are used in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery (etc)[38]. Sweet drink is prepared from bael which cures bacillary dysentery. It is also used in treating rheumatism and gout. The Aegle marmelos leaf extract is said to be very effective against various tumor lines including breast cancer cell lines MCF-7. The marmelosextract is found to have inflammatory and anti proliferative activity[39][4]. The bael leaf is also said to inhibit the growth of breast cancer cell lines (MCF-7), leukemia K562, Lymphoid Jurkat. Melanoma colo38, erythroleukemia HEL. The roots of the plant prevent dysentery, fever and the leaves reduce bowel movements, bleeding piles and diarrhea [8][40]. The leaves extract of the plant can be used in treating kidney problems and the paste of ground roots in bael in butter is used in treating insomnia. The pulp of the fruit has detergent properties, therefore can be used as a herbal soap for allergic patients. Aegle marmelos marmenol. contain marmelin. marmesin. marmelosin (etc) which is used as an anticancer drug where the effect is mediated through inhibition of cell proliferation of cancer cells [6][41]. The present study proved that the given contains anti-inflammatory antiproliferative properties and therefore can be used in the treatment of breast cancer.

In the present study, Aegle marmelosfruit extract has effects on MCF-7 breast cancer cell lines and showed anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative activity. The activity has been proven only fruit extract, further studies required to confirm which part of the plant has potent anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative activity.

# 5. CONCLUSION

From this study it has been proved that *Aegle marmelos*has effects on MCF-7 breast cancer cell lines. It showed anti-inflammatory and anti proliferative activity and therefore can be used as a drug to treat breast cancer.

## CONSENT

It is not applicable.

## ETHICAL APPROVAL

This study was approved by ethical committee of SIMATS with the reference number of IHEC/SDC/UG-2033/21/227.

## **COMPETING INTERESTS**

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

## **REFERENCES**

- SAGE Journals: Your gateway to worldclass research journals n.d. Avaialble:https://journals.sagepub.com/acti on/cookieAbsent (accessed March 8, 2021).
- Zhang C, Gao Y, Du C, Markowitz GJ, Fu J, Zhang Z, et al. Hepatitis B-induced IL-8 Promotes Hepatocellular Carcinoma Venous Metastasis and Intrahepatic Treg Accumulation. Cancer Res 2021. Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-20-3453.
- Wang X, Ricciuti B, Nguyen T, Li X, Rabin MS, Awad MM, et al. Association between smoking history and tumor mutation burden in advanced non-small cell lung cancer. Cancer Res 2021. Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-20-3991.
- Akhouri V, Kumari M, Kumar A. Therapeutic effect of Aegle marmelos fruit extract against DMBA induced breast cancer in rats. Sci Rep 2020;10. Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-72935-2.
- Bhatti R, Singh J, Saxena AK, Suri N, Ishar MPS. Pharmacognosticstandardisation and antiproliferative activity of Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa leaves in various human cancer cell lines. Indian J Pharm Sci.2013:75:628.
- Phytochemical profile and pharmacological activity of Aegle marmelos Linn. J Integr Med.2018;16:153–63.
- Rajaram A, Vanaja GR, Vyakaranam P, Rachamallu A, Reddy GV, Anilkumar K, et al. Anti-inflammatory profile of Aegle marmelos (L) Correa (Bilva) with special reference to young roots grown in different

- parts of India. J Ayurveda Integr Med.2018;9:90.
- 8. Aegle Marmelos n.d. Avaialble:https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/aeglemarmelos#:~:text=Aegle%20marmelos%20commonly%20known%20as,to%20golden%20orange%20when%20ripe.&text=Its%20edible%20fruit%2C%20leaf%2C%20root,the%20Ayurvedic%20medicine%20in%20India. (accessed March 8, 2021).
- SAGE Journals: Your gateway to worldclass research journals n.d. Avaialble:https://journals.sagepub.com/acti on/cookieAbsent (accessed March 8, 2021).
- Mujeeb F, Bajpai P, Pathak N. Phytochemical Evaluation, Antimicrobial Activity, and Determination of Bioactive Components from Leaves of Aegle marmelos. Biomed Res Int 2014;2014. Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/497 606
- Nigam VG, Nambiar VS. Knowledge, Practice And Use Of Aegle Marmelos (L.) Correa Leaves Among Naturopathy And Ayurvedic Practitioners Of Vadodara City and Desk Review On Various Commercial Formulations available In Health And Disease Specially Diabetes. Phytomedicine 2017;9:451.
- Rishabha M, Ajay K, Anupama S, Kulkarni GT. Pharmacological Screening, Ayurvedic values and Commercial Utility of Aegle Marmelos. International Journal of Drug Development and Research 2012;4.
- Saraswathi I, Saikarthik J, Senthil Kumar K, Madhan Srinivasan K, Ardhanaari M, Gunapriya R. Impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the mental health status of undergraduate medical students in a COVID-19 treating medical college: a prospective longitudinal study. PeerJ 2020;8:e10164.
- Santhakumar P, Roy A, Mohanraj KG, Jayaraman S, Durairaj R. Ethanolic Extract of Capparis decidua Fruit Ameliorates Methotrexate-Induced Hepatotoxicity by Activating Nrf2/HO-1 and PPARγ Mediated Pathways. Ind J Pharm Educ. 2021;55;s265–74.
- 15. Nambi G, Kamal W, Es S, Joshi S, Trivedi P. Spinal manipulation plus laser therapy versus laser therapy alone in the treatment of chronic non-specific low back pain: a

- randomized controlled study. Eur J Phys Rehabil Med.2018;54:880–9.
- Rajakumari R, Volova T, Oluwafemi OS, Rajesh Kumar S, Thomas S, Kalarikkal N. Grape seed extract-soluplus dispersion and its antioxidant activity. Drug Dev Ind Pharm 2020;46:1219–29.
- 17. Clarizia G, Bernardo P. Diverse Applications of Organic-Inorganic Nanocomposites: Emerging Research and Opportunities: Emerging Research and Opportunities. IGI Global; 2019.
- Prakash AKS, Devaraj E. Cytotoxic potentials of S. cumini methanolic seed kernel extract in human hepatoma HepG2 cells. Environmental Toxicology 2019;34:1313–9.
  - Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1002/tox.22832
- Tahmasebi S, Qasim MT, Krivenkova MV, Zekiy AO, Thangavelu L, Aravindhan S, et al. The effects of oxygen-ozone therapy on regulatory T-cell responses in multiple sclerosis patients. Cell Biol Int 2021;45:1498–509.
- Wadhwa R, Paudel KR, Chin LH, Hon CM, Madheswaran T, Gupta G, et al. Antiinflammatory and anticancer activities of Naringenin-loaded liquid crystalline nanoparticles in vitro. J Food Biochem 2021;45:e13572.
- 21. Vivekanandhan K, Shanmugam P, Barabadi H, Arumugam V, Raj DDRD, Sivasubramanian M, et al. Emerging Therapeutic Approaches to Combat COVID-19: Present Status and Future Perspectives. Frontiers in Molecular Biosciences 2021;8. Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.3389/fmolb.202 1.604447.
- 22. Ezhilarasan D. Critical role of estrogen in the progression of chronic liver diseases. Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis Int 2020;19:429–34.
- 23. Egbuna C, Mishra AP, Goyal MR. Preparation of Phytopharmaceuticals for the Management of Disorders: The Development of Nutraceuticals and Traditional Medicine. Academic Press; 2020.
- 24. Kamath SM, Manjunath Kamath S, Jaison D, Rao SK, Sridhar K, Kasthuri N, et al. In vitro augmentation of chondrogenesis by Epigallocatechin gallate in primary Human chondrocytes Sustained release model for cartilage regeneration. Journal of Drug Delivery Science and Technology.

- 2020;60:101992. Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jddst.202 0.101992.
- Barabadi H, Mojab F, Vahidi H, Marashi B, Talank N, Hosseini O, et al. Green synthesis, characterization, antibacterial and biofilm inhibitory activity of silver nanoparticles compared to commercial silver nanoparticles. Inorganic Chemistry Communications. 2021;129:108647. Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inoche.2 021.108647.
- Bharath B, Perinbam K, Devanesan S, AlSalhi MS, Saravanan M. Evaluation of the anticancer potential of Hexadecanoic acid from brown algae Turbinariaornata on HT–29 colon cancer cells. Journal of Molecular Structure 2021;1235:130229. Available:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molstruc. 2021.130229.
- GowhariShabgah A, Ezzatifar F, Aravindhan S, OlegovnaZekiy A, Ahmadi M, Gheibihayat SM, et al. Shedding more light on the role of Midkine in hepatocellular carcinoma: New perspectives on diagnosis and therapy. IUBMB Life.2021;73:659–69.
- Sridharan G, Ramani P, Patankar S, Vijayaraghavan R. Evaluation of salivary metabolomics in oral leukoplakia and oral squamous cell carcinoma. J Oral Pathol Med.2019;48:299–306.
- 29. R H, Hannah R, Ramani P, Ramanathan A, Jancy MR, Gheena S, et al. CYP2 C9 polymorphism among patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma and its role in altering the metabolism of benzo[a]pyrene. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology and Oral Radiology 2020;130:306–12.

  Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oooo.20
  - Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oooo.20 20.06.021.
- J PC, Pradeep CJ, Marimuthu T, Krithika C, Devadoss P, Kumar SM. Prevalence and measurement of anterior loop of the mandibular canal using CBCT: A cross sectional study. Clinical Implant Dentistry and Related Research 2018;20:531–4. Available:https://doi.org/10.1111/cid.12609
- 31. Wahab PUA, Abdul Wahab PU, Madhulaxmi M, Senthilnathan P, Muthusekhar MR, Vohra Y, et al. Scalpel Versus Diathermy in Wound Healing After Mucosal Incisions: A Split-Mouth Study. Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery 2018;76:1160–4.

- Avaialble:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joms.2017.12.020.
- Mudigonda SK, Murugan S, Velavan K, Thulasiraman S, Krishna Kumar Raja VB. Non-suturing microvascular anastomosis in maxillofacial reconstruction- a comparative study. Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery.2020;48:599–606.
- 33. Krishnaswamy H, Muthukrishnan Thanikodi S, Arockiaraj G, Venkatraman V. Investigation of air conditioning temperature variation by modifying the passenger structure of car using computational fluid dynamics. Thermal 2020:24:495-8. Science Available:https://doi.org/10.2298/tsci19040 9397k.
- 34. Sathish T, Karthick S. Wear behaviour analysis on aluminium alloy 7050 with reinforced SiC through taguchi approach. Journal of Materials Research and Technology 2020;9:3481–7.
- Campeau PM, Kasperaviciute D, Lu JT, Burrage LC, Kim C, Hori M, et al. The genetic basis of DOORS syndrome: an exome-sequencing study. Lancet Neurol.2014;13:44–58.
- Dhinesh B, Niruban Bharathi R, Isaac JoshuaRameshLalvani J, Parthasarathy M, Annamalai K. An experimental analysis on the influence of fuel borne additives on the single cylinder diesel engine powered by Cymbopogon flexuosus biofuel. J Energy Inst.2017;90:634–45.
- 37. Parthasarathy M, Isaac JoshuaRameshLalvani J, Dhinesh B, Annamalai K. Effect of hydrogen on ethanol-biodiesel blend on performance and emission characteristics of adirect injection diesel engine. Ecotoxicol Environ Saf. 2016;134:433–9.
- Pathirana CK, Madhujith T, Eeswara J. Bael (Aegle marmelos L. Corrêa), a Medicinal Tree with Immense Economic Potentials. Advances in Agriculture. 2020;2020.
  - Available:https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/881 4018.
- Aegle Marmelos n.d. Available:https://www.sciencedirect.com/to pics/biochemistry-genetics-and-molecularbiology/aegle-marmelos (accessed March 8. 2021).
- Brijesh S, Daswani P, Tetali P, Antia N, Birdi T. Studies on the antidiarrhoeal activity of Aegle marmelos unripe fruit:

Validating its traditional usage. BMC Complement Altern Med. 2009;9:1–12.

41. Atul NP, Nilesh VD, Akkatai AR, Kamlakar SK. A review on Aegle marmelos: A

potential medicinal tree. International Research Journal of Pharmacy. 2012; 3:86–91.

© 2021 Dhivya et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/74426