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College of Science
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Anti-tumor and Antimicrobial Activity of Nicotine Extracted from *Nicotiana tabacum* L. and its Effect on Cell Cycle Genes Expression

A Thesis

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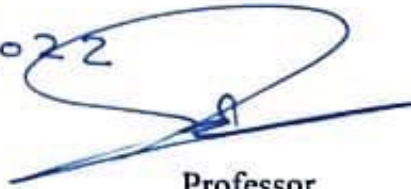


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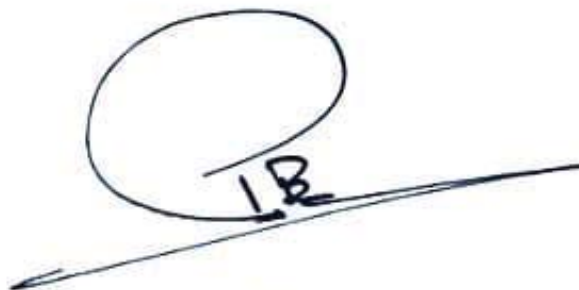
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Dedication

I dedicate this work to

*My dear parents, whose love, encouragement, support,
and prays of days and nights make me able to get such
success and honor.*

My sisters are always standing by my side.

Amenah

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Summary

Nicotiana tabacum L. is an annual herbaceous plant, containing a diversity of bioactive secondary metabolites such as nicotine which have anticancer and antimicrobial activities. Cancer is a major health problem and an important cause of death worldwide. Bacterial and fungal infections are a big problem in medicine due to their opportunistic properties.

This study aimed to determine the antimicrobial, anti-tumor, and cytotoxicity of nicotine extracted from Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum L.*) and their effect on some cellular genes expression.

Dragendroff's reagent and Gas Chromatography\Mass Spectroscopy method is used to detect the level of nicotine in the extract. The bacterial species used in this study include *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and the yeasts species include *Candida albicans* and *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa*. The extract's antibacterial and antifungal activities were detected by using the agar well diffusion method.

The cell lines used in this study include (Michigan Cancer Foundation-7) human breast cancer, (Henrietta lacks) human cervical cancer cell lines, and (Rhabdomyosarcoma) human muscle tissue cancer cell lines. These lines were all subjected to various extract concentration treatments. The gene expression of Heat shock protein70, Hypoxia-inducing factor, B-cell lymphoma-2-Associated-X-protein, P53, and Caspase-9 were had been analyzing by quantitative Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction by using a stain of Kapa syber green, and the morphological changes were observed by using a stain of Acridine Orange/ Propidium Iodide and inspected by using a fluorescence microscope.

In results show that the higher inhibition zone was observed in *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans*, which was 30.3 mm and 30.0 mm respectively, followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa*, and *Acinetobacter baumannii* at the diameter of its inhibition (27.7, 19.7, 19.3 and 13.7) respectively.

The inhibitory effects of the extract on the growth of (Michigan Cancer Foundation-7) were 20.07% at (50 µg/ml), but it increased to 96.67% at (800 µg/ml), and the inhibition rate on (Henrietta lacks) was 34.87% at (50 µg/ml) and the rate increased to 90.31% at (800 µg/ml). While in the Rhabdomyosarcoma cell line, there is no significant inhibition at (50 µg/ml) but it is increased to 15.63% at (800 µg/ml). Also, treating cells with the extract at IC₅₀ suppresses the gene expression of heat shock proteins70 and Hypoxia-inducing factor in Michigan Cancer Foundation-7 which was (0.42 and 0.14) respectively, and in Henrietta lacks was (0.10 and 0.76) respectively, while increasing the gene expression of apoptosis encoding genes which include P53 in three cell lines which was (0.13, 0.17 and 1.68), and of B-cell-lymphoma-2-Associated-X-protein was (0.47, 0.53 and 0.42), while the gene expression of Caspase9 was (1.90, 2.69 and 3.33). In addition, numerous morphological changes were observed in apoptotic cells including DNA fragmentation, chromatin condensation, cell shrinkage, membrane blebbing, and apoptotic body formation.

The study concluded that the nicotine extract of *Nicotiana tabacum L.* has antimicrobial and anti-tumor effects, and it can induce apoptosis and inhibit the gene expression of heat shock proteins encoding genes in cancer cells making this plant a promising option for cancer and microbial infection treatment but is needed for more research.

List of Contents

Contents		Page No.
Dedication		
Acknowledgment		
Summary		I
List of Contents		III
List of Tables		VIII
List of Figures		IX
List of Abbreviations		XI
Chapter One		
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Aims of study	2
Chapter Two		
2	Review of Literature	3
2.1	Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.)	3
2.1.1	Classification of Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.)	3
2.1.2	Description of <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	3
2.1.3	Chemical Composition of <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	4
2.1.4	Medical Importance of <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	5
2.2	The Role of Medical Plants in the Treatment of Cancer, Bacterial, and Fungal Infections	5
2.3	Microorganisms	7
2.3.1	The Bacteria	7
2.3.1.1	Gram-Positive Bacteria	9
2.3.1.1.1	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	9
2.3.1.2	Gram-Negative Bacteria	10
2.3.1.2.1	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	10
2.3.1.2.2	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	10
2.3.1.2.3	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	11
2.3.2	The Yeasts	12
2.3.2.1	<i>Candida albicans</i>	14
2.3.2.2	<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	14
2.4	The Tumor	15
2.5	Types of Tumor	15
2.5.1	Benign Tumor	15
2.5.2	Malignant Tumor	16
2.6	Causes of Cancer Development	17

2.7	Carcinogenesis	18
2.7.1	Initiation Stage	18
2.7.2	Promotion Stage	19
2.7.3	Progression Stage	19
2.8	Relationship of Cancer with Genes	20
2.8.1	Tumor Suppressor Genes	20
2.8.2	Oncogenes	22
2.8.3	DNA Repair Genes	23
2.9	Gene Expression	23
2.10	Programmed Cell Death (Apoptosis)	24
2.10.1	Mitochondria and Programmed Cell Death	25
2.10.2	Morphological Changes in Programmed Cell Death	25
2.10.3	Biological Changes in Programmed Cell Death	26
2.11	Heat Shock Proteins and Cancer	27
Chapter Three		
3	Materials and Methods	29
3.1	Materials	29
3.1.1	Equipment and Apparatuses	29
3.1.2	Biological and Chemical Materials	31
3.1.3	Ready-Made Diagnostic Kits	33
3.1.4	Gene Expression Primers	33
3.2	Methods	
3.2.1	Nicotine Extract Preparation	35
3.2.2	Detection of Nicotine	35
3.2.2.1	Alkaloid Detection by Dragendroff's Reagent	36
3.2.2.2	Detection by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS) Method	36
3.2.3	Studying the Effect of Nicotine on Some Bacterial and Yeasts Species	37
3.2.3.1	Isolates of Bacteria and Yeasts	37
3.2.3.2	Preparation of Cultural Media	37
I	Muller Hinton Agar	38
II	Nutrient Agar	38
3.2.3.3	Sterilization	38
3.2.3.4	Preservation of Identified Bacteria	38
3.2.3.5	Examination of the Contamination of Plant Extract	39
3.2.3.6	Determination of the Antibacterial and Antifungal Activity of Plant Extract	39
3.2.4	Cytotoxicity Assay of Nicotine on Human	40

	Lymphocytes	
3.2.4	Preparation of the Concentrations of Nicotine	40
3.2.5	Cytotoxicity Assay of Nicotine on Human Lymphocytes	
3.2.5.1	Solution Used for Cytotoxicity Testing on Lymphocytes	40
3.2.5.2	Blood sample collection	41
3.2.5.3	Slides preparation	42
3.2.5.4	Study The Effect of Nicotine on Mitotic Index of Lymphocytes of Humans	42
I	Culture of Blood with Nicotine Alkaloid Extract	42
II	Cells harvest	42
III	Fixation	43
IV	Washing	43
V	Dropping	43
VI	Staining and Microscope Examination	43
3.2.6	Tissue Culture	44
3.2.6.1	Solutions Used for Tissue Culture	44
3.2.6.2	Cancer Cell Lines	45
I	Human Breast Cancer Cell Line (Michigan Cancer Foundation7) (MCF7)	45
II	Human Cervical Cancer Cell Line (Henrietta Lacks) (Hela)	46
III	Human Muscle Tissue Cancer Cell Line (Rhabdomyosarcoma) (RD)	46
3.2.6.3	Growth of MCF7, Hela and RD Cancer Cell Lines	46
3.2.6.4	Cytotoxic Assay of Nicotine Extracted from <i>Nicotiana tabacum L.</i> on Cancer Cell Lines	48
3.2.7	Real-Time (Quantitative) Polymerase Chain Reaction	49
3.2.7.1	RNA Extraction from Cancer Cell Lines (MCF7, Hela and RD)	49
3.2.7.1.1	Components of the Diagnostic Kit Used for RNA Extraction	50
3.2.7.1.2	Procedure	50
3.2.7.2	Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) (Convert RNA to Complementary DNA, cDNA)	50

3.2.7.2.1	Components of the Diagnostic Kit for Reverse Transcription	51
3.2.7.2.2	Principle	51
3.2.7.2.3	Procedure	51
3.2.7.3	Measuring the Concentration and Purity of cDNA	52
3.2.8	Primers Preparation	53
3.2.9	Measuring the Gene Expression of Heat Shock Proteins and Programmed Cell Death Encoding Genes	53
3.2.10	Calculate Gene Expression in Real Time-PCR Reaction	54
3.2.11	Electrophoresis of Genetic Material (DNA)	55
3.2.11.1	Cell Culture Stage	55
3.2.11.2	Cell Exposure Stage	56
3.2.11.3	Cell Harvesting Stage	56
3.2.11.4	DNA Extraction	56
3.2.11.4.1	Component of DNA Extraction Kit	56
3.2.11.4.2	Cartridge Components	57
3.2.11.4.3	Kit Components Preparation	57
3.2.11.4.4	Procedure	58
3.2.11.5	DNA electrophoresis	58
3.2.11.5.1	Kit Components	58
3.2.11.5.2	Stain Loading Preparation	59
3.2.11.5.3	Agarose Gel Preparation	59
3.2.11.5.4	Agarose Pouring	59
3.2.11.5.5	DNA Loading and Electrophoresis	60
3.2.12	Detection of Morphological Changes Using Acridine Orange\Propidium Iodide (AO/PI) Stain	60
3.2.12.1	Principle	60
3.2.12.2	The Solution Used in Detection	60
3.2.12.3	Preparation of Working Solution	61
3.2.12.4	Procedure	61
3.2.13	Statistical Analysis	61
Chapter four		
4	Results and Discussion	62
4.1	Chemical Detection of Nicotine Extracted from <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	62
4.2	Study the Effect of Nicotine on Some Bacterial and	64

	Yeast Species.	
4.3	Study the Effect of Nicotine on the Mitotic index of Human Lymphocyte	67
4.3.1	Effect of Nicotine on Lymphocyte as Division Stimulation	67
4.3.2	Studying the Anti-Division Effect of Nicotine on Lymphocyte	68
4.4	Cytotoxic Effect of Nicotine on Cancer Cell Lines	71
4.5	Extraction of RNA from Cancer Cell Lines and its Conversion to Complementary DNA	77
4.6	Effect of Nicotine on Gene Expression of Heat Shock Protein Gene Hsp70 and HIF in MCF7 and Hela Cancer Cell Lines	77
4.7	Effect of Nicotine on Gene Expression of Programmed Cell Death Genes P53, BAX and Caspase 9 in MCF7, Hela and RD Cell Lines	79
4.8	Effect of Nicotine on DNA Fragmentation	81
4.9	Detection of Morphological Changes in Cell Lines by Using Acridine Orange/Propidium Iodide (AO\PI) Stain	82
Chapter Five		
5	Conclusions and Recommendations	
5.1	Conclusions	89
5.2	Recommendations	90
References		
		91
Arabic summary		

List of Tables

Table	Title	Page No.
2-1	Classification of <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	3
3-1	Equipment and Apparatuses	29
3-2	Biological and Chemical Materials	31
3-3	Ready-Made Diagnostic Kits	33
3-4	Primers Used in the Study Of Gene Expression	34
3-5	The Antibiotics Used for Antibacterial study	37
3-6	Solution Used for Cytotoxicity Testing on Lymphocytes	40
3-7	Preparation Solutions Used for Tissue Culture	44
3-8	Components of the Diagnostic Kit for RNA Extraction	50
3-9	Components of the Diagnostic Kit for Reverse Transcription	51
3-10	Components of Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction	53
3-11	Thermal Cycle Program of Real Time-PCR	54
3-12	Component of DNA Extraction Kit	56
4-1	Inhibition Effect of Nicotine on Some Bacterial Species at 37°C for 24 Hrs.	64
4-2	Inhibition Effect of Nicotine. on Some Yeasts Species at 37°C for 24 Hrs.	64
4-3	Effect of Nicotine on the Mitotic Index of Human Lymphocyte at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure and Compared with Colchicine	68
4-4	Inhibition Percentage in the MCF7 Line by the Different Concentration Effect of Nicotine at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure	72
4-5	Inhibition Percentage in the Hela Line by the Different Concentration Effect of Nicotine at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure	73
4-6	Inhibition Percentage in the RD Line by the Different Concentration Effect of Nicotine at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure.	73
4-7	IC ₅₀ Concentration Values in the MCF7, Hella, and RD Cell Lines	73

List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page No.
2-1	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. (Tobacco)	4
2-2	The Difference Between Gram-Positive and Gram-Negative Bacteria	8
2-3	Yeast Cell Structure	13
2-4	Distinct Stages of Carcinogenesis.	20
3-1	Cartridge Components.	57
4-1	(A) GC/MS Analysis of the Extracted Nicotine, (B) Fragments of Nicotine, (C) Database of Nicotine	63
4-2	Effect of Nicotine on the Mitotic Index of Human Lymphocytes at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure	69
4-3	Comparison between Lymphocytes that were Treated and Untreated with Nicotine at a Concentration of 800 µg/ml at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure (X20) by Using Giemsa Stain	69
4-4	Comparison between Lymphocytes that Were Treated and Untreated with Nicotine at a Concentration of 800 µg/ml at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure (X100) by Using Giemsa Stain.	70
4-5	Comparison between Treated Cells of MCF7 Line and Untreated with Nicotine at a Concentration of 800 µg/ml at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure (X100) by Using Crystal Violate Stain.	74
4-6	Comparison between Treated Cells of Hela Line and Untreated with Nicotine at a Concentration of 800 µg/ml at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure (X100) by Using Crystal Violate Stain.	74
4-7	Comparison between Treated Cells of RD Line and Untreated with Nicotine at a Concentration of 800 µg/ml at 37°C for 24 Hrs of Exposure (X100) by Using Crystal Violate Stain.	75
4-8	Change in the Gene Expression of Heat Shock Protein Gene Hsp70 and HIF in MCF7 and Hela Cancer Cell Lines.	78
4-9	Change in the Gene Expression of Programmed Cell Death Genes P53, BAX and Caspase 9 in MCF7, Hela and RD Cancer Cell Lines.	80

4-10	Effect of Nicotine Alkaloid Extracted from <i>N. tabacum</i> L. on DNA Fragmentation by Using Agarose Gel Electrophoresis (1% Agarose gel, 90 V, 30-50 min).	82
4-11	Detection of Morphological Changes of Programmed Cell Death by Using (AO/PI) Stain in MCF7 Cancer Cell Line that Treated with Nicotine at IC50 for 24 Hrs of Exposure (100X).	84
4-12	Detection of Morphological Changes of Programmed Cell Death by Using (AO/PI) Stain in Hela Cancer Cell Line that Treated with Nicotine at IC50 for 24 Hrs of Exposure (100X).	85
4-13	Detection of Morphological Changes of Programmed Cell Death by Using (AO/PI) Stain in RD Cancer Cell Line that Treated with Nicotine at IC50 for 24 Hrs of Exposure (100X).	86

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviate	Meaning
A375	Human Melanoma Cell Line
A549	Adenocarcinoma Human Alveolar Basal Epithelial Cells
AMJ13	Invasive Ductal Carcinoma
AO\PI	Acridine Orange\Propidium Iodide Stain
Apaf-1	Apoptotic Protease Activating Factor-1
ApE	A Plasmid Editor
ATP	Adenosine Triphosphate
BAD	Bcl-2 Associated Agonist of Cell Death
BAK	Bcl-2 Antagonist Killer
BAX	Bcl-2 Associated X-Protein
Bcl-2	B-Cell Lymphoma 2
BID	BH3 Interacting Domain Death Agonist
BLAST	Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
CBDs	Cembranoid-type Diterpenes
cdk2	Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 2
C-myc	Cellular-Myelocytomatosis
E2F	Expression Factor
ECM	Extra-Cellular Matrix
EDTA	Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent assay
Erb-B-1	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor
FCS	Fetal Calf Serum
FDO	Food and Drug Organization
GAPDH	Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
H22	Hepatoma-22 Cell Line
HCT116	Human Colorectal Carcinoma Cell Line
Hela	(Henrietta Lacks) Cervical Carcinoma
HepG2	Liver Hepatocellular Carcinoma Cell Line
HIF	Hypoxia-Inducing Factor
H-ras	Harvey Rat Sarcoma Virus
HRT-18	Human Rectal Tumor-18 Cell Line
HSEs	Heat-Shock Elements
HSF1	Heat-Shock Factor 1
Hsps	Heat Shock Proteins

HT-29	Human Colorectal Adenocarcinoma Cell Line
IC ₅₀	Inhibiting Concentration ₅₀
ICCMGR	Iraqi Center for Cancer and Medical Genetics Research
LNCaP	Lymph Node Carcinoma of the Prostate
LPS	lipopolysaccharide
MCF7	Michigan Cancer Foundation-7
MDA-MB-231	MD Anderson-Metastatic Breast-231 Cell Line
miRNAs	Micro Ribonucleic Acid
M-MLV	Murine Leukemia Virus
NCBI	National Center for Biotechnology Information
NCI-H292	Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Cell Line
N-myc	Neuroblastomas- Myelocytomatosis
OGs	Oncogenes
OmpA	Outer Membrane Protein A
PBS	Phosphate Buffer Saline
PC3	Prostate Carcinoma 3
PHA	Phytohaemagglutinin
PK	Proteinase K (Proteinase Keratin)
Ramp	Reliability Analysis and Modeling Program
RB	Retinoblastoma
RD (RMS)	Rhabdomyosarcoma
Rf value	Retardation Factor Value
ROS	Reactive Oxygen Species
rpm	Revolution Per Minutes
RPMI-1640	Roswell Park Memorial Institute-1640
SDS	Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate
siRNA	Small Interfering Ribonucleic Acid
Sis	Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF)
SK-GT2	Gastric Fundus Carcinoma
SKGT-4	Esophagus Cancer Cell Line
TAE Buffer	Tris-Acetate-EDTA Buffer
TSGs	Tumor Suppressor Genes
U251-MG	Brain Cancer Cell Line
WHO	World Health Organization
WI-38	Human Lung Tissue Cell Line

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Nicotiana tabacum L. (*N. tabacum* L.) is an annual herbaceous plant, containing a diversity of biologically active secondary metabolites (Ramesh and Valan, 2018; Shang *et al.*, 2019). The therapeutic properties result from different parts of this plant, due to the presence of low-molecular-mass secondary metabolites such as phenolics, terpenoids, flavonoids, and alkaloids (Kuruppu *et al.*, 2019).

Cancer is one of the major health problems in the world and is one of the important causes of an increase in deaths among children and adults. According to the WHO, After cardiovascular disorders, cancer is the second most prevalent cause of mortality worldwide (Krupa-Kotara and Dakowska, 2021), as the number of people living with cancer reached 21.2 million people in 2021 (Sung *et al.*, 2021; Siegel *et al.*, 2022). Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and is followed by lung cancer, then colorectal cancer, prostate cancer, non-melanoma of skin cancer, and stomach cancer (Ferlay *et al.*, 2021). Although surgical, radiation and pharmaceutical such as chemotherapy, gene therapy, hormone therapy and immunotherapy are traditional methods of cancer treatment, they didn't achieve the required results and they have many side effects (Schirmacher, 2019; Zhang *et al.*, 2020; Zhang *et al.*, 2021).

Bacterial infections are a big problem in medicine, and one of the main reasons is that a large percentage of these infections are endogenous, meaning that the etiologic agents come from the human bacterial flora (Kolář, 2022). A fungal infection is an opportunistic infection that can be fatal, and in recent years, it has become more common. This infection can have an impact on a patient's prognosis as well as increase costs for patients and their families (Wen *et al.*, 2022). Antibiotics have had a great effect in

fighting microbial infections and benefited the health-related quality of human life since their introduction. However, these health benefits have been compromised in recent decades because many widely used antibiotics have been less effective against some infections, not only because many of them can cause toxic reactions, but also due to the emergence of drug-resistant microbes (Bhalodia and Shukla, 2011).

1.2 Aims of the Study

This study aims to determine the antimicrobial, anti-tumor, and cytotoxicity of nicotine extracted from Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) and its effect on some cellular genes expression.