

# Antitumoral Effect of *Lobelia Inflata* in An Experimental Mouse Model of Melanoma

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**Abbreviations:** LCL: *Lobelia Chinensis* Lour; INOS: Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase; COX-2: Cyclooxygenase-2; TNF- $\alpha$ : Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\alpha$ ; IL: Interleukin; SEM: Standard Error of Mean; MMPs: Matrix Metallo Proteinases; BFGF: Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor; VEGF: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor; ANOVA: Analysis of Variance

## ABSTRACT

### Background

Melanoma is a type of skin cancer derived from melanocytes with high degree of malignancy and absence of effective therapy, a fact that motivates the search for new treatments. Medicinal plants provide an interesting source of new compounds with anti-inflammatory and antitumoral properties. The *Lobelia inflata* plant contains a variety of alkaloids, which have been used as respiratory stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, antiemetic. Due these facts, we hypothesized that *L. inflata* may contain compounds with anti-inflammatory and antitumoral activity. Methods: To test this hypothesis, we used an experimental mouse model of melanoma. To evaluate the effects of the *L. inflata* plant extract, mice were subcutaneously inoculated with B16F10 melanoma cells, and subsequently treated with the extract via oral route every 5 days for one month after tumor inoculation. Tumor growth was monitored every 5 days and after 30 days, the animals were euthanized. Blood and peritoneal fluid were collected for total and differential leukocyte counting, as for quantification of cytokines (TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and IL-1 $\beta$ ) and total protein. Results: Administration of the extract reduced inflammatory cell recruitment, edema, and the production of inflammatory cytokines in the peritoneal cavity. Importantly, the plant extract had a significant impact on melanoma growth. Conclusion: These results suggest that *L. inflata* contains compounds with significant antitumoral activity against melanoma.

### Highlights

- Lihe is not toxic under physiological conditions.
- Lihe inhibits inflammation during experimental mouse model of melanoma.
- Lihe reduces tumor size during experimental mouse model of melanoma.

**Keywords:** Inflammation; *Lobelia Inflata*; Melanoma; Phytomedicine; Antitumoral

## Introduction

Inflammation is a process involved in the pathogenesis and progression of several diseases [1]. It is a physiological response that protects against pathogenic microorganisms but may result in tissue damage. The inflammatory reaction aims to restore the homeostasis affected by sterile injury or infection [1]. Recent data have expanded the concept of inflammation into a critical component in tumor progression. Several types of cancer originate

in sites of chronic infection and inflammation, where inflammatory cells orchestrate the establishment of tumor microenvironment, and thus become indispensable components of the neoplastic process. Currently, a causal relationship between inflammation, innate immunity and cancer is widely accepted, and many of the molecular and cellular mechanisms accounting for this relationship are not well understood [2,3]. In a tumor microenvironment,

several pro inflammatory mediators participate of a complex signaling process that causes changes in the niche (external microenvironment), changes in the tissue architecture (cells and extracellular matrix), nutritional support and successive mutations in different genes or groups of genes allowing tumor cells to develop [4]. The neoplastic process associated with inflammation includes leukocyte infiltration, production of cytokines such as TNF and IL-2; chemokines such as CCL 2 and CXCL 8; tissue remodeling and neo-angiogenesis [5,6].

Many leukocytes exert anti-proliferative and cytotoxic activities, partially resulting from their ability to secrete reactive nitrogen and hydrogen species (nitric oxide, peroxynitrite, hydrogen peroxide, superoxide) and proinflammatory cytokines (TNF, IL-1, IL-6) [7-10]. Melanoma is a type of skin cancer derived from melanocytes (melanin-producing cells). The development of melanoma is not fully understood and has been associated to genetic susceptibility and environmental factors such as the destruction of the ozone layer and / or high exposure to ultraviolet rays [11]. Treatments of neoplasms aim to control the tumor microenvironment and eradicate tumor cells. Treatment modalities include surgical procedures, radiotherapy and chemotherapy, which can be used alone or in combination [2,12]. Besides the side effects and the high cost of conventional therapies, they may not be effective. Because melanoma exhibits a high degree of malignancy, presents increasing incidence and lacks an effective therapy, the scientific community has been devoted to develop new therapeutics with greater effectiveness and less side effects [13]. Alternatives have been proposed, such as biological therapy that takes into account host defense mechanisms and result in a better understanding of the basic antitumor defense mechanisms [12].

Medicinal plants represent a remarkable source of compounds for the treatment of various human diseases. They are widely explored in modern medicine due to their large range of chemical and biological diversity [14]. The main advantages of using herbal medicines are the low cost, affordability and usually fewer side effects. Studies performed with medicinal plants are very important for confirming their safety and efficacy [15]. The urgent need for new therapeutic agents with greater efficacy and fewer side effects has drawn a great attention to medicinal plants with anti-inflammatory and antitumoral properties [13]. Recently, we have demonstrated that *Arctium lappa* extract has a potent antitumoral activity in vivo [16]. *Lobelia inflata* is an annual or biannual herbaceous plant belonging to the *Campanulaceae* family, native of North America, from southeastern Canada (Nova Scotia to Ontario), reaching some states of the United States of America [17]. Popularly, *Lobelia* is a medicinal plant known as Indian- tobacco, emetic-herb and asthma-herb. The genus also includes the medicinal species *L. cardinalis*, *L. sifilitica* and *L. chinensis*. The base is composed of piperidine alkaloids (lobeline, isolobelin), as well as lobelic acid, chelidonic acid, glycosides, essential oils, resins and fats [18]. *Lobelia* has a long history of use on respiratory diseases, including

asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and post-stroke. In homeopathy, is used isolated or in combination with herbs against smoking, muscle relaxation, nausea, vomiting, skin infections (bites, bruises and ringworm), and have properties that relax tissues and reduce spasms [18,19].

*Lobelia Chinensis* Lour (LCL) is a popular herb that has been used in Chinese medicine for the treatment of lung cancer, inflammation and snakebite [19]. Recent studies have shown that *L. chinensis* has anti-inflammatory properties, which reduces NF- $\kappa$ B activity and consequently inhibits the expression of Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase (iNOS), Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), Interleukin (IL) 6, both *in vitro* and *in vivo* [20]. In addition, isolated components of the *Lobelia* plant present antioxidant action *in vitro*, and hepatoprotective effects *in vivo* [21]. Because of the anti-inflammatory effects of *Lobelia*, we hypothesized that it also presents antitumoral activity. Here, we analyzed the potential of the *L. Inflata* Hydroalcoholic Extract (Lihe) to protect against development of melanoma in an experimental mouse model inoculated with the B16F10 cell line. We observed that it affected the number of circulating leukocytes and suppressed cellular recruitment into the peritoneal cavity. In addition, Lihe inhibited the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and significantly reduced tumor growth. Collectively, these results indicate that *L. inflata* should be further explored for the development of new antitumoral drugs.

## Material and Methods

### Animals

Male or female Balb/c mice (6–8 weeks old; weighing approximately 20 g) were maintained at the animal facility of Barão de Mauá University Center (São Paulo, Brazil). The mice were maintained in the animal facility of a room at 25°C, with a 12 h/12 h light/dark cycle, and provided with free access to food and water. All experiments were approved and conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the Ethics Committee on Research and Animal Experimentation of Barão de Mauá University Center (process #253/16).

### Cell culture

Melanoma cells of the B16F10 line were cultured in culture medium and, once confluent, in the exponential growth phase, were counted and adjusted to the concentration of  $10^6$  cells/0.1mL of incomplete DMEN medium (Dulbecco modification of Minimum Essential Media). This procedure was carried out in the laboratory of Prof. Dr Lúcia Helena Faccioli, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo.

### Preparation of *Lobelia Inflata* Hydroalcoholic Extract

The extract of *L. inflata* was obtained from 100 g of ground and dry bark, dissolved in 1 L of 70% ethanol (JT Baker, Belo Horizonte, Brazil). A dark bottle conditioned at room temperature was used

for 72 hours with daily shaking, and the extract was then filtered on filter paper. The filtrate was dried using a rotary evaporator (Eppendorf Vacuum Concentrator Plus, Hamburg, Germany). The dried extract was weighed and suspended in 997  $\mu$ L PBS (phosphate-buffered saline) and 3  $\mu$ L of DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide, Sigma-Aldrich, Missouri, USA) until a final concentration of 1 g/mL was obtained. This extract was filtered and stored in 500  $\mu$ L aliquots at -20°C in a freezer. Plant samples were collected in the city of Uberaba, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (Lat. -19.743623, Long -47.828514). The specimens were analyzed and identified by Prof. Dr Milton Groppo and deposited in the herbarium of the Faculty of Philosophy, Sciences and Letters of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo.

### Tumor Inoculation and Lihe Treatment

First, 7 animals per experimental tumor groups were trimmed at the dorsal region with the aid of the Panasonic shaver (approximately 1.5 cm/diameter). On the following day of the experiment, cultured B16F10 melanoma cells exhibiting an exponential growth phase were counted and adjusted to the concentration of  $10^6$  cells/mL. Each animal received a subcutaneous a suspension containing B16F10 cells in 0.1 mL of incomplete DMEN medium. After the tumor inoculation, the control group received only water (100  $\mu$ L via oral route), containing the same amount of alcohol present in the hydroalcoholic extract every 5 days for 30 days. The treated group received Lihe (300 mg/kg v.o.) every 5 days for 30 days. Animals were sacrificed after 30 days of tumor injection, and blood and peritoneal fluid were collected from these animals for total and differential cell count and for quantification of inflammatory mediators. The experiments were performed twice.

### Tumor Evaluation

Tumor growth and body weight were monitored every 5 days after implantation of B16F10 melanoma cells. The volume of the tumor mass was calculated according to the formula: tumor volume = (length x height x width) / 2 and its dimensions (mm) were calculated with the aid of a pachymeter [22].

### Leukocyte Counting in The Peritoneal Cavity and in the Peripheral Blood

Blood samples were obtained from the mice previously anesthetized with ketamine/xilasin by the retro-orbital plexus with the aid of the Pasteur pipette containing heparin. Next, the animals were euthanatized in a CO<sub>2</sub> chamber and 3 mL of PBS was added into the abdominal cavity, which was gently massaged for 1 min. The peritoneal fluid was collected using a syringe with a needle inserted into the inguinal region. Blood and peritoneal cells were counted in Turk's solution using Neubauer chambers. Differential leukocyte counts were performed using cytospin preparations stained with commercial kit based on the Romanowsky staining procedure (Panótico® Laborclin, Paraná, Brazil). A hundred cells were counted in different fields, with an increase of 100x, under

an optical microscope. After total and differential cell count, the peritoneal fluid was centrifuged for 10 min, 10°C, 400 g and the supernatant were stored at -20°C for further quantification of cytokines and total protein.

### Protein Quantification

Total proteins were quantified in the cell-free peritoneal fluid by Coomassie protein assay reagent (Rockford, USA), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

### Cytokines Quantification

TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6 and IL-1 $\beta$  concentrations in the peritoneal fluid were quantified by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using specific antibodies (purified and biotinylated) and cytokine standards, according to the manufacturer's instructions (R & D Systems, Minneapolis, USA). Optical densities were measured at 405 nm in a microplate reader (mQuant, Biotek Instruments Inc.). Cytokine concentrations were determined using a standard curve created with the appropriate recombinant cytokine (expressed in pg/mL).

### Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad software (San Diego, CA, USA). Data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  Standard Error of Mean (SEM). The differences between any two groups were evaluated using two-tailed Student's t-test. For comparison of multiple groups, we performed one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's test when appropriated. Values of  $p < 0.05$  were considered significant.

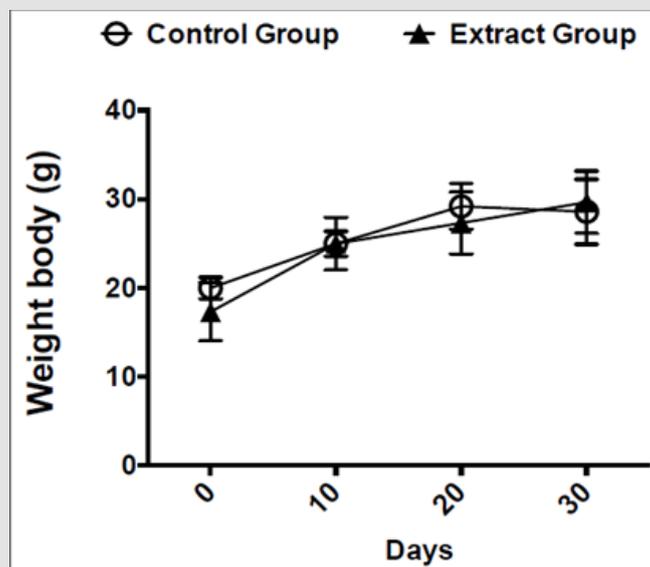
## Result

### Lihe Does Not Alter the Number of Cells Under Physiological Conditions, But It Reduces Neutrophils in Tumor Conditions

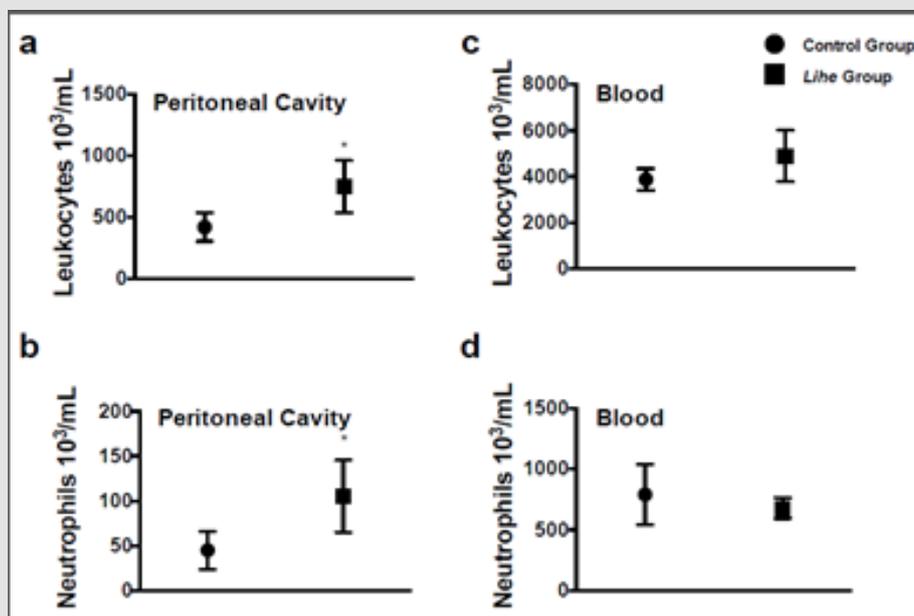
Before starting the experiments to evaluate the antitumoral activity of the extract, we evaluated the weight of Balb/c mice receiving the dose chosen for the treatment (300 mg/kg v.o.) for 30 days. As expected, the dose of 300 mg/kg of Lihe did not interfere with the feeding of the animals, since there were no statistical differences in the weight when compared to the control group, which received only the vehicle by oral route (Figure 1). Balb/c mice treated with Lihe (300 mg/kg v.o.) for 30 days exhibited a significant increase in the number of total leukocytes (Figure 2a) and neutrophils (Figure 2b) in the peritoneal cavity, when compared to control group. However, the number of total leukocytes (Figure 2c) and neutrophils (Figure 2d) in the peripheral blood was equivalent to control values. Next, the in vivo effects of Lihe (300 mg/kg, v.o.) treatment were evaluated after subcutaneous inoculation of B16F10 melanoma cells. As expected, the animals receiving B16F10 cells and vehicle exhibited increasing numbers of leukocytes and neutrophils in the peritoneal cavity and peripheral

blood (Figures 3a-3d). Lihe treatment after B16F10 injection significantly decreased the number of total leukocytes (Figure 3a) and number of neutrophils (Figure 3b) present in the peritoneal cavity, with reductions of 23 and 49%, respectively. There were

no significant alterations in the numbers of total leukocytes in the peripheral blood after Lihe treatment of tumor inoculated animals (Figure 3c), but treatment had a striking effect in the number of neutrophils after tumor injection (Figure 3d - 47% of inhibition).

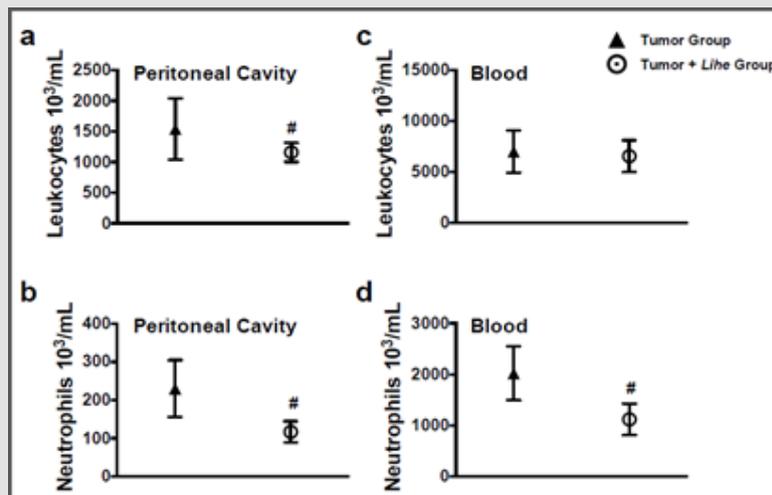


**Figure 1:** Evaluation of the effects of Lihe over mice body weight. The mice received 100  $\mu$ L of vehicle (control group) or Lihe (300 mg/kg, v.o.) every 5 days for 30 days. The control group received water (100  $\mu$ L, v.o.), containing the same amount of alcohol present in the extract. The animals are weighed before and every 5 days of treatment to monitor their weight. The graph represents the average weight of the animals every 10 days.



**Figure 2:** Lihe induces cell recruitment into the peritoneal cavity under physiological conditions. Mice received 100  $\mu$ L of vehicle (control group) or Lihe (300 mg/kg, v.o.) every 5 days for 30 days. The control group received the received water (100  $\mu$ L, v.o.), containing the same amount of alcohol present in the extract. Total leukocytes (a and c) and neutrophils (b and d) were counted after 30 days of administration. The experiment was conducted twice using seven mice per group, and error bars denote  $\pm$  SEM.

\*Control group versus Lihe group. Differences were considered significant with  $p < 0.05$  according to two-tailed Student's t-test.



**Figure 3:** Lihe decreases cellular infiltration and circulation during experimental melanoma. The number of total leukocytes (a and c) and neutrophils (b and d) were evaluated after 30 days of the subcutaneous inoculation of B16F10 melanoma cells (concentration of 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL of 0.9% saline solution/0.1 mL). The animals received Lihe (300 mg/kg/100  $\mu$ L, v.o.) or vehicle every 5 days for 30 days. The experiment was conducted twice using seven mice per group, and error bars denote  $\pm$  SEM.

\*Tumor group versus tumor + Lihe group. These differences were considered significant with  $p < 0.05$  according to two-tailed Student's t-test.

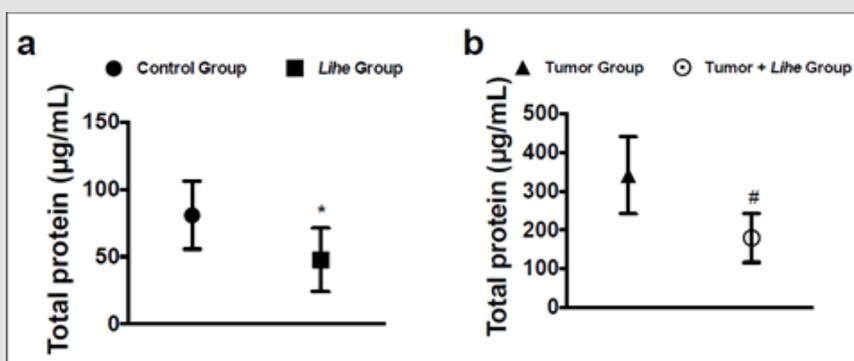
### Lihe Reduces Edema and Inflammatory Cytokines During Experimental Melanoma

Augmented proteins in the extravascular space are a consequence of increased vascular permeability, and its quantification is used as an evidence of edema formation. Lihe treatment of Balb/c mice significantly reduced the protein content on the peritoneal cavity under physiological conditions (Figure 4a). Furthermore, inoculation of B16F10 melanoma cells increased the protein content on the peritoneal cavity, whereas Lihe treatment significantly reduced protein concentration in the peritoneal cavity (Figure 4b), suggesting that it had a significant impact on edema formation. Cytokines are important for cell recruitment and

edema formation during the inflammatory response. Therefore, we evaluated the impact of Lihe treatment on the production of inflammatory cytokines. Interestingly, Lihe treatment significantly decreased the concentration of IL-6 (Figure 5a), TNF- $\alpha$  (Figure 5b) and IL-1 $\beta$  (Figure 5c) in the peritoneal cavity of animals inoculated with B16F10 melanoma cells.

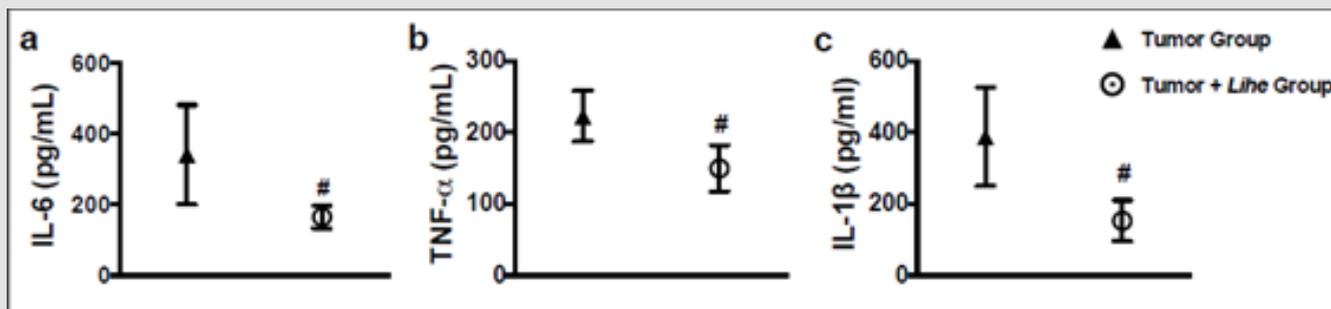
### Lihe Decreases Tumor Growth and Reduces Mortality in Tumor-Group

Tumor growth was monitored every 5 days for 30 days after implantation of B16F10 melanoma cells. Lihe treatment significantly decreased the size of the tumor when compared to the group of mice that received only vehicle (Figure 6a and 6b).



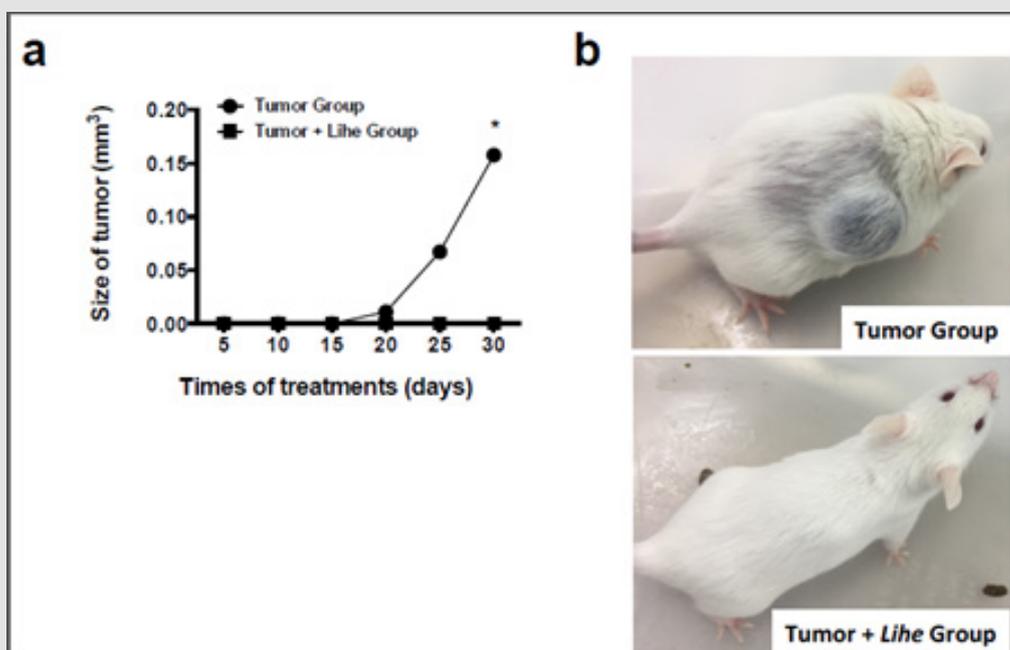
**Figure 4 :** Lihe decreases edema in tumor-group mice. Total protein was measured in the peritoneal fluid after 30 days of vehicle or Lihe treatment of non-tumor Balb/c mice (a); or after 30 days of subcutaneous inoculation of B16F10 melanoma cells (concentration of 10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL of 0.9% saline solution/0.1 mL) in Balb/c mice that received Lihe (300 mg/kg/100  $\mu$ L, v.o.) or vehicle (b). Total protein was quantified by Coomassie protein method. The experiment was conducted twice using seven mice per group, and error bars denote  $\pm$  SEM.

\*Control group versus Lihe group; #tumor group versus tumor + Lihe group. These differences were considered significant with  $p < 0.05$  according to two-tailed Student's t-test.



**Figure 5:** Lihe decreases inflammatory cytokines in mice harboring melanoma. IL-6 (a), TNF- $\alpha$  (b) and IL-1 $\beta$  (c) were measured in the peritoneal fluid after 30 days of the subcutaneous inoculation of B16F10 melanoma cells (concentration of  $10^6$  cells/mL of 0.9% saline solution/0.1 mL). The animals received Lihe (300 mg/kg/100  $\mu$ L, v.o.) or water (100  $\mu$ L, v.o.), containing the same amount of alcohol present in the extract every 5 days for a month. Cytokines was quantified by ELISA method. The experiment was conducted twice using seven mice per group, and error bars denote  $\pm$  SEM.

\*Tumor group versus tumor + Lihe group. These differences were considered significant with  $p < 0.05$  according to two-tailed Student's t-test .



**Figure 6:** Lihe treatment significantly reduces melanoma growth. For assessment of tumor size (a and b), the animals were subcutaneously inoculated with B16F10 cells melanoma (concentration of  $10^6$  cells/mL of 0.9% saline solution/0.1 mL) and received Lihe (300 mg/kg, v.o.) or vehicle after every 5 days for a month. The experiment was conducted twice, and error bars denote  $\pm$  SEM.

\*Tumor group versus tumor + Lihe group. These differences were considered significant with  $p < 0.05$  according to ANOVA with Tukey's post-test.

## Discussion

In this study we analyzed the inflammatory process induced by the B16F10 melanoma tumor cells in mice and how this was affected by the oral administration of the Lihe. Inflammation is a critical process that can initiate and/or propagate carcinogenesis. Tumor cells are capable of producing factors that attract leukocytes to the tumoral environment. In addition to localizing within tumor aggregates, immune cells are frequently present within the stromal microenvironment that sustains tumors [23]. Neutrophils play

a significant role during this process [1]. Ours results showed that the recruitment of neutrophils was significantly reduced by the administration of the plant extract during the experimental mouse model of melanoma. These data indicate that Lihe modulates the inflammatory response, which can be important to tumor maintenance and progress. A four-step mechanism is believed to coordinate recruitment of neutrophils. These steps involve: activation of members of the selectin family of adhesion molecules (L- P- and E-selectin); triggering of signals that activate

and upregulate leukocyte integrins mediated by cytokines and leukocyte-activating molecules; immobilization of neutrophils on the surface of the vascular endothelium by means of tight adhesion through  $\alpha 4\beta 1$  and  $\alpha 4\beta 7$  integrins binding to endothelial vascular cell-adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) and MadCAM-1, respectively; and transmigration through the endothelium to sites of injury, presumably facilitated by extracellular proteases, such as Matrix Metallo Proteinases (MMPs) [24].

The extravasation of proteins occurs due to the increase in vascular permeability, which is typical of the inflammatory process caused by the tumoral activity [1,16,23]. Our results showed a reduction in protein levels in all the animals treated with the extract, providing further evidence for a reduction of the inflammatory process during tumoral activity. Cytokines are secreted or membrane-bound proteins that regulate the growth, differentiation and activation of immune system [25]. The cellular alterations that give rise to cancer provoke changes in local cytokine expression. These perturbations stimulate immune-cell infiltrates, which, in turn, release additional cytokines that act in an autocrine or paracrine manner. These host reactions to cellular stress can impact several stages of cancer formation and progression [26]. TNF- $\alpha$  is a well-known pro-inflammatory cytokine and a major inducer of NF- $\kappa$ B transcription factor, a key regulator of oncogenesis [27,28]. Activation of NF- $\kappa$ B promotes cellular proliferation and inhibits apoptosis favoring cancer development [29]. Angiogenesis is important step to tumor progression and invasion [30,31].

This process is promoted by enhanced expression of endogenous angiogenic factors, such as Interleukin-8 (IL-8), Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF), Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (BFGF) and transforming growth factor  $\alpha$ , and by decreased expression of angiogenic inhibitors, such as interferon- $\alpha/\beta$ , platelet factor-4, thrombospondins and angiostatin [32]. Melanoma cells produce multiple cytokines and growth factors, including transforming growth factor  $\beta$ , Acidic Fibroblast Growth Factor, AFGF, platelet-derived growth factor, IL-8, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1, IL-6, VEGF and interferons, some of which have potent angiogenic activity and consequently potentiate neoplastic progression [26,33]. Ours results showed that levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 and IL-6 were significantly reduced by the administration of the plant extract on mice with tumor cells. Since these cytokines have important roles in tumor progression and invasion, this result represents an important anti-inflammatory and anti-tumoral of our study plant. The main components of our study plant, *Lobelia inflata* are the alkaloids [34]. Many alkaloids with anti-inflammatory properties have been described. For example, Bukitingina, an alkaloid obtained from *Sapium baccatum* (*Euphorbiaceae*), showed anti-inflammatory potential in carrageenan-induced paw edema, and decreased levels of PGE2 and leukocyte infiltration in the carrageenan-induced pleurisy model [35,36]; Berberine, another alkaloid found in species belonging to the genus *Berberies* (*Berberidaceae*) presents promising anti-inflammatory activity by reducing both paw edema and vascular

permeability in inflammatory models [36,37]; Theacrine is an alkaloid obtained from *Camelia kucha*, a plant endemic to China, that presents pharmacological activity on the nervous system such as sedation and hypnosis, besides a potential anti-inflammatory activity [38].

Many plant alkaloids also have proven antitumoral activity with several mechanisms of action such as: *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don, also known such as Vinca, which has compounds that are capable of stimulating depolarization of the microtubules [39]. Paclitaxel, a polyhydroxylated triterpene obtained from *Taxus brevifolia*, a Pacific tree, which obtained positive results against a wide variety of tumors at nano-molar concentrations such as the breast and ovarian tumor due to its ability to inhibit tubulin depolarization [40,41]; Camptothecin is an alkaloid extracted from *Camptotheca acuminata Decne* (*Cornaceae*), with topoisomerase I inhibition activity and has been approved for the treatment of colon cancer, and later to the lung and ovary, among others [42].

## Conclusion

In conclusion, administration of the hydroalcoholic extract of the *L. inflata* plant reduced the recruitment of inflammatory cells, edema and inflammatory cytokines (IL-1, IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$ ) in the peritoneal cavity and had a striking impact on tumoral growth. These results demonstrate that the extract of the *L. inflata* plant shows significant antitumoral activity. More detailed studies can better elucidate the compounds and antitumoral mechanisms of this plant extract and contribute to the development of new treatment for melanoma.

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## Author Contributions

Conceptualization and design K.F.Z.; Performed the experiments, NPG, LCI, C.T.S. and K.F.Z.; Formal analysis, all authors; Data interpretation, MPC, L.G.G., L.H.F., C.T.S. and K.F.Z.; Writing-original draft preparation, L.G.G. and K.F.Z.; Critical revision of the manuscript: all authors.

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## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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