



ABSTRACT

The tissue composition and accessibility of the Chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) for experimental interventions makes chick embryo CAM systems attractive models to follow the fate and visualize microscopically the behavior of grafted tumor cells in both spontaneous and experimental metastasis settings. *Muntingia calabura* L. (Aratiles) leaf extract is said to contain the flavonoid kaempferol, which is capable of inhibiting angiogenesis. Various tests on angiogenesis have been done on the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) of eggs because of its simplicity, low cost, and less disturbance of the cells. The leaf extract was obtained using ethanol and four concentrations (100ppm, 300ppm, 100 ppm + Vitamin C Supplementation and 300 ppm + Vitamin C Supplementation) of the crude *Muntingia calabura* L. (Aratiles) leaf extract were administered to ten-day old fertilized eggs. Upon harvesting the CAM from the incubated eggs, the amount of small blood vessels was recorded by counting the number of branch points per blood vessels. After the experimentation, Treatment 2 with 300ppm crude extract shows the least number of collaterals.

Keywords: *Chick embryo CAM models, Tumour cell metastasis, Angiogenesis, Vitamin C*