

Cancer is a multifaceted condition characterized by abnormal cell growth. Therefore early detection of cancer plays a crucial role using imaging techniques and cellular or tissue examination (cytology and histopathology). The most common imaging modalities is computed tomography (CT), endoscopy, ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and X-rays as they are only capable of detecting cancer when there are evident tissue alterations [15]. Research has indicated that Amygdalin's hydrocyanide can cause an anti-cancerous impact, while its benzaldehyde can have an analgesic effect.[8] Many research investigations have demonstrated that amygdalin can, through inducing apoptosis, limit the growth of various cancers, including prostate cancer [8], cervical cancer [9], liver cancer [10], bladder cancer [11], non-small cell lung cancer [12], colon cancer [13], and SCC in the buccal pouch of hamsters[14]. Cancer patients often look for complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) therapies to enhance their treatment regimen, reduce the risk of recurrence of disease, or mitigate side effects from traditional treatments.[1] Taking natural goods, homeopathy, mind-body treatments, traditional Chinese medicine, or Ayurvedic medicine are a few complementary and alternative medical practices. Similarly, in another study conducted by Selvi et al., green silver nanoparticles synthesized from *Padina tetrachromatic* exhibited cytotoxic effects on MCF-7 cells, particularly at higher concentrations of 100 and 200 ug/ml [23]. Among these nanoparticles, silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) are particularly advantageous due to their relatively low toxicity, environmental safety, and large surface area, which enables strong interaction with cellular membranes and enhances their biological activities [23]. This characteristic enables the dense coating of nanoparticle surfaces with aptamers, small molecules, peptides, antibodies, and other compounds. Glycoside plant product is Amygdalin, which can be found in the seeds of various plants, including Almonds, Apricots, Blackberries, Peaches, and Apples.[7]. These factors may include exposure to radioactive substances, toxins, chemical compounds, and excessive radiation, such as sunlight. Recent research indicates that metallic nanoparticles, such as silver, titanium, zinc, gold, and iron, hold potential for the treatment of various diseases, including cancer due to anticancer properties [23]. Moreover, distinguishing between benign and malignant lesions remains challenging with current imaging methods [16]. Additionally, relying solely on cytology and histology is insufficient for the successful identification of cancer in its early stages [17]. Nanoparticles are being used to collect cancer biomarkers, including exosomes, circulating tumor DNA, circulating tumor cells, and cancer-associated proteins, for the purpose of cancer detection [19]. Multivalent effects can be produced by giving different binding ligands to cancer cells, which can enhance an assay's sensitivity and specificity [21]. Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) for example is widely consumed worldwide. Globally cancer is the second leading cause of death.[2] .[23].