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A STUDY OF PROCESS OF CARCINOGENESIS ILLUSTRATIONS PROCESS OF BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT
Cancer remains a major global health concern, with high mortality rates and limited treatment options for many types of cancer. Therefore, there is a pressing need to explore new therapeutic approaches that can effectively target and combat cancer. Natural products, particularly plant-derived compounds, have a long history of providing valuable sources for the development of novel drugs. In this context, the evaluation of saponin-rich fractions from selected plants for their anticancer activity holds significant importance. Saponins have demonstrated a wide range of biological activities, including anticancer properties. These compounds have shown potential in inhibiting tumor cell growth, inducing apoptosis, and preventing angiogenesis. By evaluating saponin-rich fractions, we can identify specific plant sources that exhibit potent anticancer effects, providing a foundation for the development of targeted therapies. Saponins are widely available in various plant species, making them accessible for study and potential extraction. With the rich biodiversity present in different regions, there is a vast pool of plant resources to explore. By selecting specific plants known to contain high levels of saponins, researchers can focus their efforts on those most likely to yield promising anticancer compounds, thus optimizing resources and time.

KEYWORDS: Carcinogenesis Illustrations Process, Breast Cancer, plant-derived compounds, combat cancer, Natural products

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer (BC) is the most common form of cancer in women aged 40 to 55 and is a major cause of cancer-related deaths globally. Cancer of the breast (BC) is the uncontrolled growth of cells that first appear in the breast tissue. Breast cancer has a complex set of contributing variables, including but not limited to gender, age, genetics, alcohol use, nutrition, physical activity, lifestyle, family history, diabetes, obesity, endogenous and exogenous endocrine characteristics, and environmental toxins.[16-18] Hormone dependence affects over 70%-75% of human BCs[19]. Both estrogen and progesterone are known to have a role in the development of breast and cervical cancer, respectively. Both estrogen-dependent and estrogen-independent pathways in estrogen responses are taken into account. The exact pathophysiology of BC is unknown, however known risk factors include: angiogenesis, inflammation, benign preexisting conditions, and high mammographic density. Globally, BC is on the rise, especially in developing countries, although its incidence is highest in North America, Australia, and Western Europe. Recent years have seen a marked increase in the global incidence of BC, with more than half of all cases found in industrialized nations. Although BC is more common in women, males are not immune to developing this cancer.[2]

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Anticancer, antihypersensitivity, anti-malarial, anti-fertility, analgesic, antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, and antiseptic are only some of the therapeutic qualities found in medicinal plants. Many diseases and conditions, including low immunity, heart disease, depression, inflammation, and prostate issues, are treated with them. Saponins have recently garnered a lot of interest from scientists due to their structural variety and important biological actions. Saponins are secondary metabolites that arise from a wide variety of plant and animal sources, including aquatic invertebrates. They are most often found in the seed, leaves, tubers, roots, and flowers of higher plants.Plants high in saponins have been used for medicine since ancient times, and they continue to serve important roles in the pharmaceutical industry, as well as in the food and cosmetics industries as sweeteners or emulsifiers. In addition to these pharmacological effects, saponins exhibit a wide variety of other properties, such as anti-inflammatory, anti-fungal, antiviral, cardiovascular protective activity, expectorant, vasoprotective, antiparasitic, hypocholesterolemic, hypoglycemic, immunomodulatory, and molluscidal effects. Inhibition of signal transducer, initiation of apoptosis, inhibition of cell growth, mitochondrial dysfunction, repression of angiogenesis, modulation of proteins, and multi-drug resistance are all outcomes of triterpenoids' ability to change target such as cytokines, inflammatory enzymes, chemokines, reactive oxygen intermediates, transcription factors, oncogenes, anti-apoptotic proteins. Saponins have been shown to inhibit cell proliferation and angiogenesis, inhibit metastasis by promoting cell separation, and reverse multidrug resistance by apoptosis induction and cell death. Together with standard tumor therapies, saponins show higher rates of tumor regression, which bodes well for their use in future anticancer studies and medication development. [4]

CANCER

The dreadful cellular illness known as cancer is rife across the human population. Hippocrates, the "father of western medicine," was the first person to use the term "cancer" to describe the illness. Greek terms like "carcinoma" and "Karakinos" were used to describe cancers, which he described. Cancer is a disease that develops when a series of molecular processes alter the typical characteristics of cells. The body's needs need that cells grow and divide to produce new ones. When a cell is too old or is damaged, it dies and is replaced by a new one. However, during the development of cancer, these processes fail, allowing aberrant, old, or wounded cells to survive alongside new ones even if they are not needed. As a result, abnormally proliferating cells create local tumors that may compress or assault surrounding healthy cellular components. Cancer may develop in any organ or cell in the body and is often categorized according to where it first appears. There are more than a hundred different types of cancer, including skin cancer, cervical cancer, leukemia, prostate cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer (BC), etc. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that by the year 2030, there will be 21.4 million new cases of cancer and 11.2 million new deaths from cancer worldwide. Several hallmarks are crucial to the development

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of tumors (Figure 1.1). Independent cell growth indicators, ignoring growth inhibitory signals, evading apoptosis, unrestricted cell proliferation, unrelenting angiogenesis, tissue invasion, and metastasis were originally proposed as defining characteristics of cancer. Cancers are also characterized by the dysregulation of cellular activity, the presence of tumor-promoting inflammation, and the presence of genetic instability and alterations. [5]

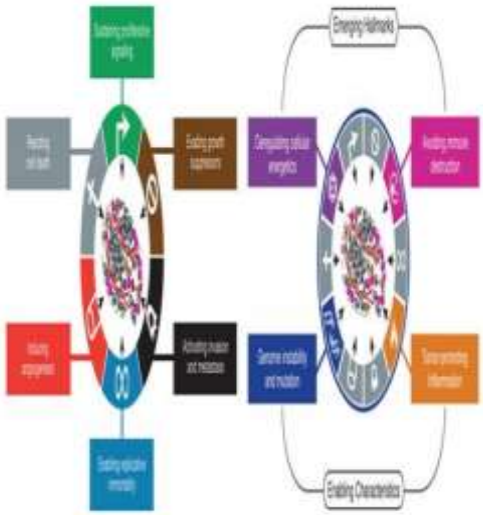

Figure 1. 1 Left: The original set of hallmarks of cancer.

Process of carcinogenesis

There must be a balance between cell division and cell death if tissues are to remain in a state of homeostasis. Carcinogenesis occurs when there are aberrations in cell proliferation and apoptosis. Cancer may arise from a variety of factors, but its development always involves many steps. Chemical carcinogens, in general, cause changes in anti- and proto-oncogenes, which are responsible for cellular transformation. There are typically three distinct time periods associated with this cellular metamorphosis: induction, maturation, and completion. Figure 1.2: The Carcinogenic Process.[6]

Initiation

The first step of genetic change is called "initiation." Here, a certain quantity of carcinogen exposure leads to the development of mutant, pre-neoplastic cells. Substances like viruses and radiation are examples of physical and chemical triggers. DNA damage from initiating agents and their metabolites may provide a selective advantage during the crucial promotion phase of cell growth.

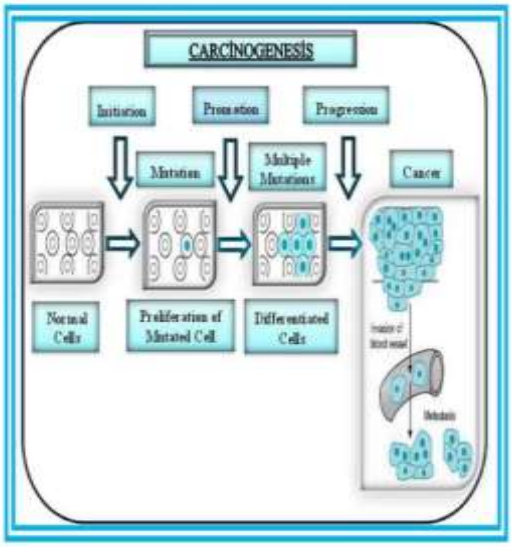

Figure 1. Illustrations of stages and process of Carcinogenesis

Promotion

At this point, the promoter has either increased cell production or decreased apoptosis in the targeted cells, both of which contribute to increased cell proliferation. By removing the factor that stimulated the growth of the tumor, this situation may be corrected. There are two stages to the advertising process: alteration and dispersalDuring the transformation, abnormal cells divide rapidly in comparison to healthy cells and enter the propagation phase, eventually becoming a tumor.Many different substances, including chemicals, plant products, medications, and hormones, play the role

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of promoters by indirectly affecting the expression of genes in humans.[7]

Progression

This phase is responsible for the molecular and cellular alterations that transform the preneoplastic state into the neoplastic one. In addition to being a stage that cannot be skipped, progression causes genetic instability via increased DNA replication, cell division, changes in nuclear ploidy, and disruptions in the integrity of chromosomes.

Metastasis

Cancer cells have the potential to multiply and spread. Generally speaking, this stage of cancer is terminal. Once cancer cells have gathered to create a primary tumor, they have the potential to break out and spread to other areas of the body, a process known as metastasis.

These metastatic cancer cells may form new tumors in parts of the body far from the primary tumor. In order to spread and create a tumor, cancer cells might invade the lymphatic and circulatory systems of other organs. The liver, lungs, bones, breast, and central nervous system are common sites for metastasis.[8]

Causes of cancer

Many variables contribute to cancer, but the three primary ones are the environment, the way of life, and heredity. DNA damage is the primary cause of cancer. DNA damage is usually repairable in humans, but cancer patients often suffer permanent damage.

This isn't the only thing that contributes to cancer deaths; other factors include air pollution, age, immunity, weight, diet, and exercise, obesity, alcohol, tobacco, natural and manmade chemicals, radiation (ionizing and non-ionizing), sexual and reproductive behavior, hormones, workplace hazard, infectious agents (15-20%), and stress.

Types of cancer

1. Carcinoma

Cancer of the epithelial cells (carcinoma) is a common form of the disease. Carcinomas are classified by the specific kinds of epithelial cells they affect. Cancers of the epithelium that create mucus or fluids, as those of the breast, prostate, and colon, are called adenocarcinomas. Basal cell carcinoma begins on the outer layer of skin, whereas squamous cell carcinoma and epidermoid carcinoma originate in the squamous cells of the skin.[9]

2. Sarcoma

Sarcomas can develop in any of the body's soft tissues, including but not limited to the bone, blood vessels, muscle, fat, fibrous tissue, and lymph vessels. One type of bone cancer is osteosarcoma.

3. Leukemia

It affects the bone marrow and other blood-forming tissues. In this case, the blood and bone marrow produce an abundance of rare WBCs..[10]

4. Lymphoma

Lymphoma refers to cancers that begin in lymphocytes (both T and B).

Lymph nodes and lymphatic arteries both show abnormal lymphocyte accumulation in this type of malignancy.

5. Multiple Myeloma

Plasma cells and other immune cells are particularly prone to this condition. Myeloma cells are abnormal plasma cells that originate in the bone marrow and progress to become malignancies throughout the body's skeletal system.

6. Melanoma

Melanocytes, the cells responsible for producing melanin (the pigments that give

skin its color), are the origin of this cancer. Skin and ocular melanomas are the most common types.[11]

7. Brain and Spinal Cord Tumors

The name of the malignancy is determined by the types of central nervous system cells involved and the location where the tumor first appeared. Malignant tumors are cancerous, while benign ones are not.[12]

CONCLUSION

The triterpenoids 1, 2, 3, and 19-tetrahydroxyurs-12en-28-oicacid-28-O were shown to be effective using a virtual screening technique.--Dglucopyranosyl (1-2) - Dgalactopyranoside and 3-O--Darabinosyl(13)--DgalactopyranosideA. calamus (--D-arabinopyranoside), A. lebbeck (oleanene triterpene albiziasaponins A-E), C. fimbriata (pregnane glycosides caratubersides A-G), and H. annuus (helianthosides A-C) all have anticancer properties. The apoptogenic potential and caspase 3 and 8 stimulation activities were predicted by in silico experiments using the PASS Online and SwissTargetPrediction softwares. The protein-ligand binding affinities and amino acid interactions of these triterpenoids with caspase 3 and caspase 8 were revealed by molecular docking experiments using AutoDock Tool and AutoDock Vina.

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