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THERAPEUTIC POTENTIALITY OF "EPIGALLOCATCHIN-3-GALLATE" AND/OR PACLITAXEL IN TARGETING CANCER STEM CELLS (CSCs) IN MAMMARY GLAND

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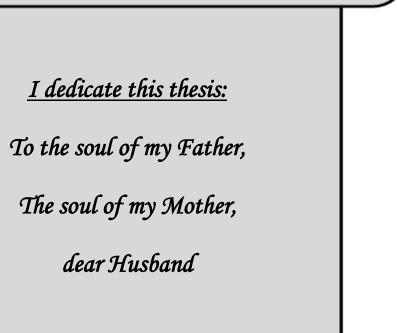
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Abstract

Cancer stem cells (CSCs) are a subpopulation of tumor cells that own self-renewal capability, tumor recurrence and metastasis as well as resistance to current cancer therapies. Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) is a type of catechin found in green tea that is known by its powerful chemoprotective ability. Hence, the current study aimed to focus on the effect of EGCG on 7,12 Dimethyl-benzanthracene (DMBA) -induced tumor metastasis, angiogenesis and CSCs. For these reasons both *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies were carried out. The *in vitro* evaluation of the effect of the used chemicals (paclitaxel, EGCG and their combination) at different doses on one of the breast cancer cell line, MCF-7 was carried out to evaluate the cell viability and apoptosis. The highest significant alterations in cellular morphology were observed on the sole use of EGCG followed by combined use of both paclitaxel and EGCG, while the use of paclitaxel alone showed the least effect. It was observed that the later cellular alterations were dose related. *In vivo* studies, therapy was started in 3 groups of DMBA-induced mammary cancer in virgin female rats using EGCG, paclitaxel or their combination. It was found that EGCG exhibited significant chemopreventive

effects and anti-CSCs activity through several pathways including significant decrease in the size and number of tumors/ rat, significant amelioration of the oxidative stress markers' alterations as well as significant inhibition of CD44, VEGF, Ki-67 and MMP-2 expression associated with significant increased expression of caspase-3. In addition, the combination of EGCG to paclitaxel significantly enhanced the later anticancer efficacy. Herein it is concluded that EGCG could be offered as an unprecedented curative strategy to eradicate cancer.

Keywords: Cancer stem cells (CSCs), EGCG, antioxidant, Ki-67, CD44, mammary tumor.



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List of abbreviations

EGCG	Epigallocatechin gallate green tea
CSCs	Cancer stem cells
MRP1	Multi-drug resistance associated protein 1
P-gp	P-glycoprotein
BCRP	Breast Cancer Resistance Protein
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
TDLU	Terminal duct lobular unit
CLL-1	C-type lectin-like molecule-1
EMT	Epithelial mesenchymal transition
ABC	ATP-Binding –Cassette transporters
MET	Mesenchymal epithelial transition
HIFs	hypoxia-inducible factors
NF-κB	Nuclear factor kappa B
cIAPs	cellular inhibitors of apoptosis
DMBA	7, 12-dimethylbenz (a) anthracene
EC	Epicatechin
HIF-1α	Hypoxia inducible factor alpha
GRP78	glucose-regulated protein 78
JNK	Jun N-terminal kinases
MMP-9	Matrix metalloproteinase
MXR	Mitoxantrone resistance protein
MDR	Multi Drug resistance
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
DMEM	Dulbeco's modified eagle media
EDTA	Ethylenediamine tetra acetic acid
MDA	Malondialdehyde level
CAT	catalase activity
GSH	Glutathione content
TDs	Terminal ducts
Abs	Alveolar buds
HA	Hyaluronic acid
MCF-7	Michigan Cancer Foundation-7
TNM	Tumor Lymphnodes Metastasis