

**Modulation Of Resistance To Sorafenib In  
Human Hepatocellular Carcinoma Cell Line(s)  
Using Phytochemical(s)**

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## *Dedication*

*This work is especially dedicated to the soul of my beloved grandfather, Abd El-Sattar Aladly. I am really indebted to you, your prayers have finally come true my dear grandfather.*

*Mai Abd El-Mageed*

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# *Abstract*



*Sorafenib is the only chemotherapeutic agent currently approved for the treatment of unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). However, poor response rates have been widely reported. Indole-3-carbinol (I3C) is a potential chemopreventive dietary phytochemical. The present study aimed to explore the potential chemomodulatory effects of I3C on sorafenib in HepG2 cells as well as the possible mechanisms underlying this modulation. HepG2 cells were treated with different concentrations of sorafenib and I3C. Concentration-survival curves were generated and the concentration of I3C which inhibited the growth of cells by 5% was selected for studying the modulatory effects exerted by I3C on sorafenib cytotoxicity. The effect of the combination on apoptosis, angiogenesis and invasiveness were investigated. Moreover, the involvement of NADPH oxidase-1 (NOX-1) enzyme was explored. Flowcytometric DNA-ploidy analysis was also carried. Indole-3-carbinol has been shown to enhance the cytotoxic activities of sorafenib in HepG2 cancer cells. This could be partially attributed to increased apoptosis by augmenting the activity of caspase-8 and -3 and decreasing the angiogenic potentials via decreasing the expression of p-ERK, HIF-1 $\alpha$  and VEGF. The combination had a suppressive effect on epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) by increasing the expression of E-cadherin and decreasing the expression of snail and clusterin. Increased NOX-1 expression was also observed which might indicate the involvement of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in I3C chemomodulatory effects. Additionally, the combination induced cell cycle arrest at the G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub> phase. It is worth mentioning that the combination had no effect neither on the level of p-Akt nor on the mRNA level of the EGFR. In conclusion, these findings provide evidence that I3C chemosensitizes HCC HepG2 cells to sorafenib anti-cancer activity.*

**Keywords:** *sorafenib, indole-3-carbinol, hepatocellular carcinoma, apoptosis, angiogenesis, NOX-1.*

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## **List of Abbreviations**

<b>AhR</b>	Aryl hydrocarbon receptor
<b>Akt</b>	Protein kinase B
<b>ANOVA</b>	One way analysis of variance
<b>Apaf-1</b>	Apoptotic protease activating factor 1
<b>ATCC</b>	American Type Culture Collection
<b>Bax</b>	Bcl-2-associated X protein
<b>Bcl-2</b>	B-cell lymphoma-2
<b>Bcl-xL</b>	B-cell lymphoma-extra large
<b>CDK</b>	Cyclin dependent kinase
<b>CLDs</b>	Chronic liver diseases
<b>Ct</b>	Cycle threshold
<b>DFG</b>	Asp-Phe-Gly
<b>DIM</b>	3,3'-diindolylmethane
<b>DMSO</b>	Dimethyl sulfoxide
<b>dNTP</b>	Deoxyribonucleotide
<b>E-cadherin</b>	Epithelial-cadherin
<b>EGF</b>	Epidermal growth factor
<b>EGFR</b>	Epidermal growth factor receptor
<b>eIF4E</b>	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E
<b>EMT</b>	Epithelial-mesenchymal transition
<b>ERK</b>	Extracellular signal-regulated kinase
<b>FAK</b>	Focal adhesion kinase
<b>FBS</b>	Fetal bovine serum