Synergistic formulation for chemoprevention of hepatocellular carcinoma

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Chemoprevention is a rapidly evolving field in cancer management. It comprises administration of natural, biological or synthetic agents that have the ability to inhibit, reverse, delay or hinder the tumorigenesis process and also prevent transformation of benign cells to malignant cells. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC, a third most prevalent cancer) is chronic inflammation related cancer with no potent therapeutic treatments. Natural products such as vitamin and plant derived secondary metabolites (Vitamins, chalcone, polyphenols, alkaloids, terpenes, etc.) has ability to interrupt the biological processes that are involved in carcinogenesis. These compounds can also protect normal cell from the side effect of cytotoxic drugs which are used in the treatment of cancer. Combination of the secondary metabolites compounds with the synthetic drugs can assure lesser side effects with maximum efficacy. Our in vitro studies reports a combinational synergistic formulation to reduce tumorigenic cell growth and restoring the cellular enzyme at normal level. Simultaneously in silico results also suggest that these compounds can be potent ligands for targeting HCC related receptors.

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Pathway Modeling of Prostate Cancer, Breast Cancer and Tuberculosis

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Pathway modeling gives us a view of the natural systems and their interactions and helps to generate new hypothesis. The present study focuses on the analysis of pathways involved in Breast cancer and Prostate cancer. The hypersensitivity pathway responsible for Androgen Independent Prostate Cancer showed that the enzyme 5-α-reductase is the key regulator of this pathway. Hence, if this enzyme is targeted from the drug development aspect it may help to combat prostate cancer. Similarly, by reducing the concentration of homocysteine and controlling the low levels of folate in the metabolic pathways with respect to time course would help to control the breast cancer risk in women. Here, the COPASI model is used to know the pathway modelling of particular pathway which would help in altering the malfunctioning of the pathway. As the pathway modelling completely based on the time course and concentration levels, the amount risk factors can be controlled with equal maintenance of time and concentrations. Tuberculosis, caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis is one of the main diseases to mankind. Designing of appropriate antimicrobial agents depend upon the novel drug targets of pathogen. COPASI model has been used for the simulation and modeling of shikimate pathway. The shikimate pathway starts from condensation of 2-phosphoerorpyruvate and D-erythrose-4-phosphate to chorismate. Chorismate is the only precursor for the amino acid biosynthesis in this pathogen. The validated kinetic model can be used to determine the contribution of each enzyme to the final product formation rate, to profile intermediate concentrations, and predict responses to inhibition effects. Using the model, conditions most appropriate for high-throughput screening can be optimized.

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