Gallic Acid may have the Potential to Preventing the Development of Preneoplastic Lesions in Liver

Rebeca Escutia-Gutierrez and Lourdes Rodríguez-Fragoso

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico

Corresponding author: Rodríguez-Fragoso R, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico, Tel: 0052 777 3207000; Email: mrodriguezf@uaem.mx

Rec date: June 27, 2016; Acc date: June 29, 2016; Pub date: July 07, 2016

Introduction

It is well known that human chronic liver diseases are characterized by the emergence of preneoplastic lesions of which eventually develop into hepatocellular carcinoma. The dysplastic focus is the characteristic recognizable precursor lesion of HCC.

In the last decades, several studies have shown the chemopreventive potential of different polyphenols in cancer [1]. Particularly, the gallic acid has shown several protective properties anti-cancer as anti-proliferative, pro-apoptotic and anti-tumorigenic effects in vitro and in vivo models [2]. Gallic acid has shown to have a significant chemopreventive effect on development of hepatic preneoplastic lesions in rats. Gallic acid maintains the organization of liver tissue and avoids the development of changes in nuclear morphology, reduces the cellular pleomorphism and the number of cells in mitosis (Figure 1).

References