

Aloe: Could the popular plant have a role in colon cancer treatment?

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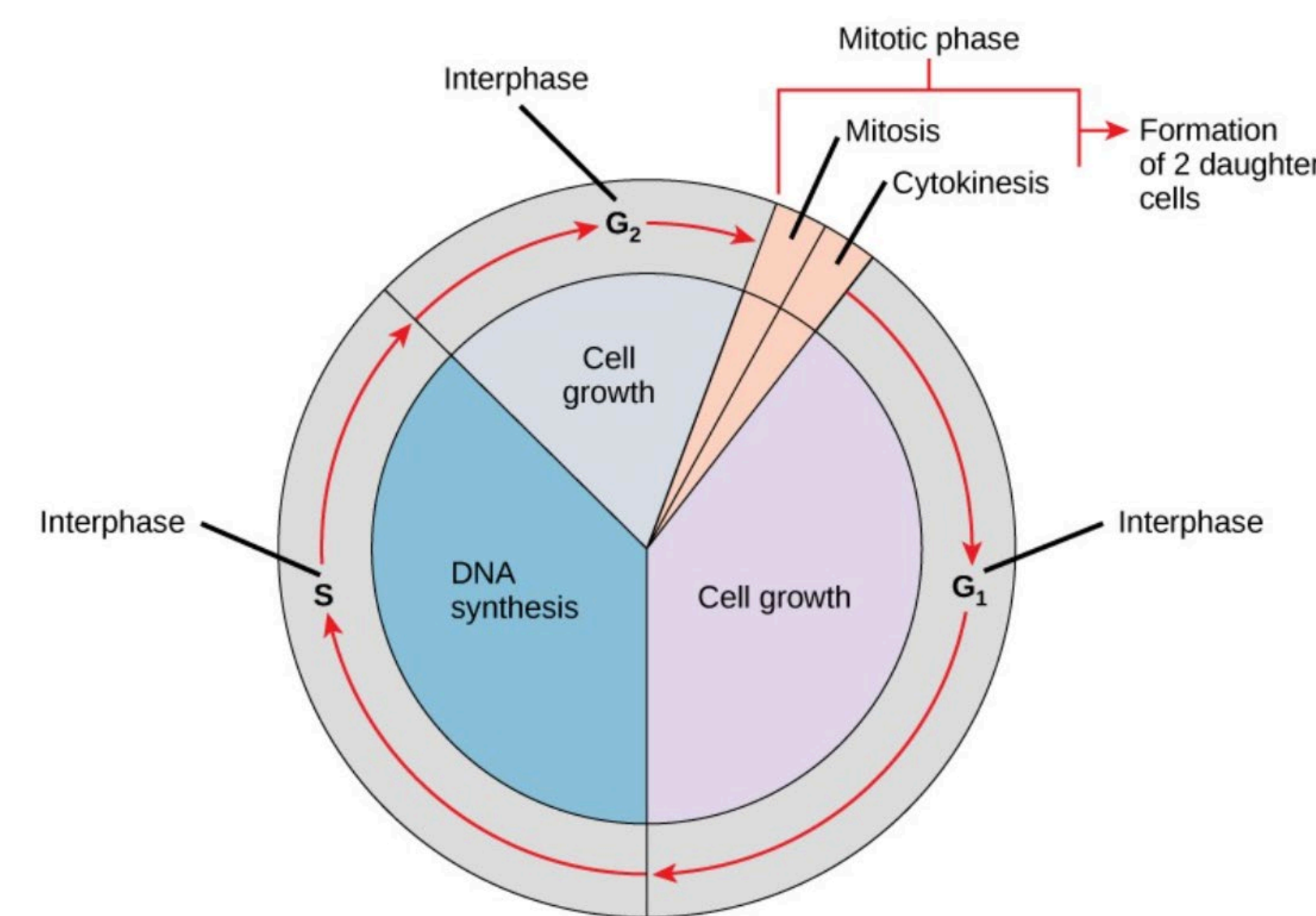
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Introduction

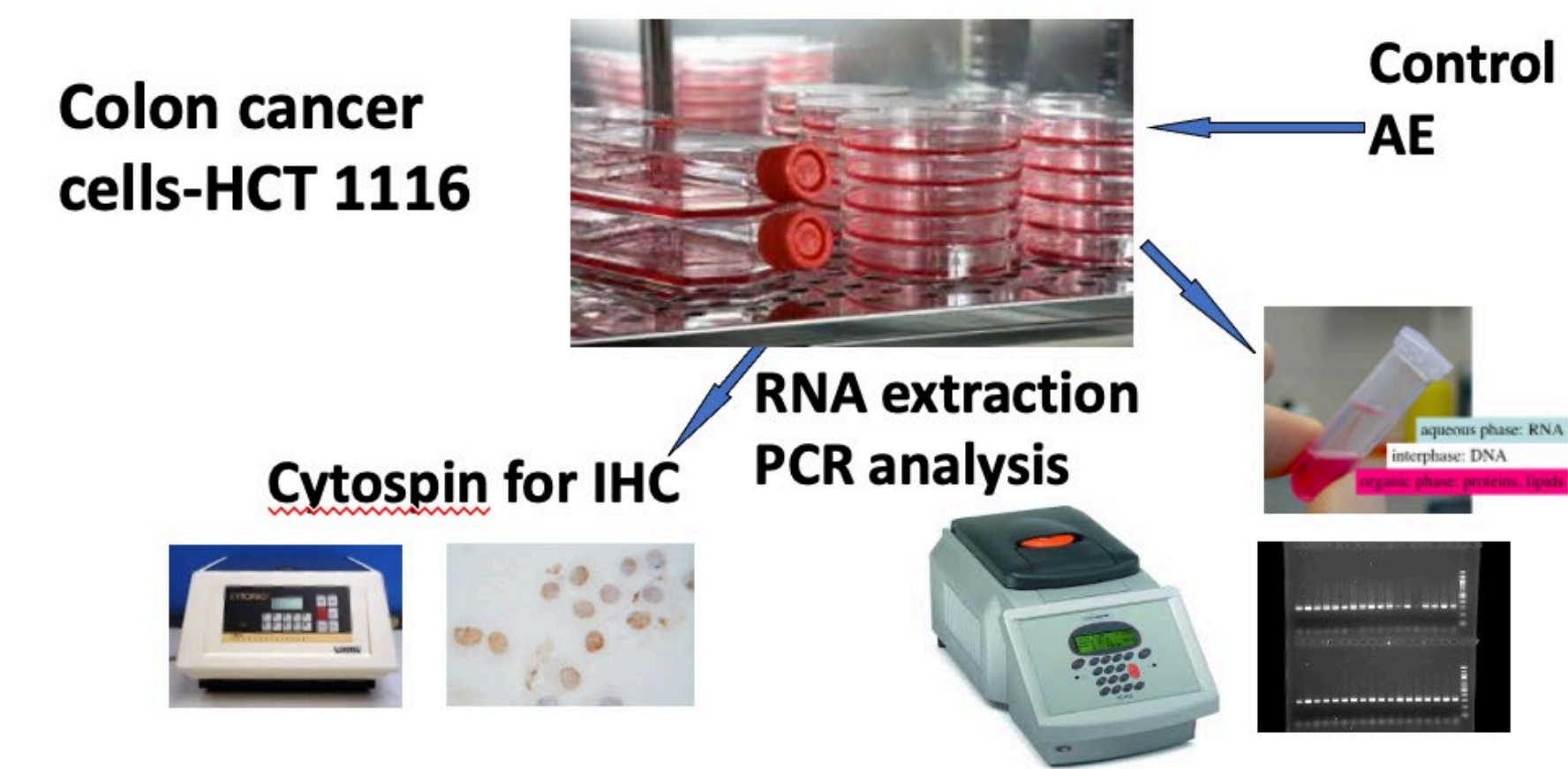
- Colon cancer is the 4th most common cancer in the US. It is estimated that nearly 1 in 25 Americans will be diagnosed in the next year.
- Aloe extract (AE) has been investigated as a potential cytotoxic agent for treatment of cancer.
- This study was designed to investigate the effects of AE on colon cancer cells from the cell line HCT 1116.
- Normal cells undergo apoptosis when they are no longer functional. Cancer cells must avoid this to proliferate.
- Survivin, aptly named, prevents apoptosis via inhibition of caspase proteins. Its expression is increased in many malignant tumors. Downregulation of survivin may lead to increased apoptosis.
- Results indicated that AE has pro-apoptotic effects on colon cancer cells via downregulation of survivin.

Informational graphics

Survivin is highly expressed at the G2/M phase of the cell cycle and declines rapidly in G1 phase

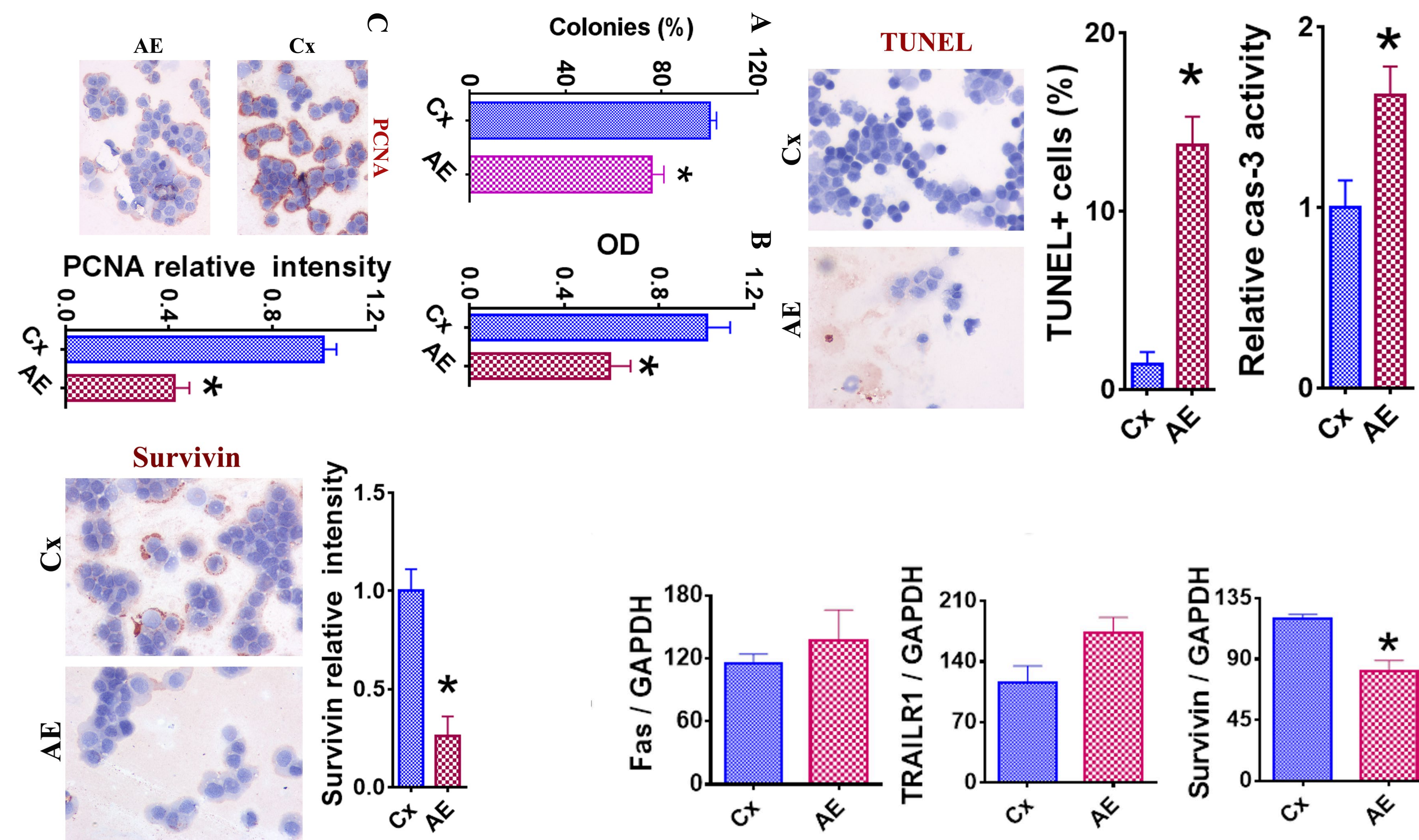


Methods



- Cells from the HCT 1116 line were exposed to aloe extract (AE)
- The effects of AE on the survival, proliferation, and apoptosis of the cells were studied using clonogenic survival assays, cell proliferation, and caspase-3 activity kits
- RT-PCR and immunohistochemistry were used to further investigate molecular mechanisms

Results



Conclusion & Discussion

- The downregulation of survivin and decrease in cell colonies in the presence of AE suggests that it has a pro-apoptotic effect on HCT 1116 colon cancer cells.
- Colon cancer cell colony count was significantly lower in the presence of AE. This was further supported by a decrease in the optical density value of colon cancer cells in the presence of AE.
- The relative caspase-3 activity was higher in the presence of AE in colon cancer cells. This correlates with downregulation of survivin, which inhibits caspases. Such results suggest that AE has an anti-apoptotic effect on HCT 1116 colon cancer cells.
- Downregulation of anti-apoptotic molecules is a promising target for cancer treatment and further investigation into AE as a potential anti-tumor agent is warranted.

References

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