Targeting cellular signaling pathways in cancer by Lactobacilli

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Program Abstract

Purpose: Presenting lactobacilli therapy for cancer treatment targeting cancer signaling Lactobacilli as Probiotic lactic acid bacteria (LAB) are a group of fermentative gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria that produces a large number of intracellular and extracellular metabolites used in the food manufacture industry as well as complementary and alternative medicines against many diseases including cancer. Description: Some LAB has been found to have inhibitory activity against colon liver cancer, cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, and lung cancer in vivo or in vitro. These fermentative bacteria induced the autophagy cell death either by GRP78 and Beclin-1 or by induction of Bak and Bcl-2 as well as boosted the apoptosis induction ability of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU). They also participate in the downregulation of the gene product of nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-κB), controlling the cell proliferation (Cox-2, cyclin D1) and survival (Bcl-2, Bcl-xL) which help to stop cancer. They are tested in vitro/in-vivo as whole live cells, fermentative broth, or purified molecules and found to associate with cellular signaling pathways such as the intrinsic mitochondrial pathway, Stat3/IL-6, NF-κB signaling pathway that is involved in cancer. Looking Ahead: The pathways associated with metabolic activities of intestinal microflora, bile acid-metabolizing bacteria colon conditions, and enhancing the host's immune response. Thus, the anticancer therapeutic potential of bacteria Lactobacillus acidophilus, L. reuteri, L. acidophilus, and L. rhamnosus, Bifidobacterium longum and L. acidophilus. Streptococcus thermophiles. LTA-deficient L. acidophilus. Pediococcus pentosaceus FP3. L. salivarius FP25. Enterococcus faecium FP51 could be benefited for the cancer treatment either by use of themselves bacteria or their metabolites targeting cancer signaling.

Keywords: Probiotic, Lactobacilli, Signaling, Cancer Therapy