

Protective effect of medicinal plants used in cancer prevention by traditional healers in Thailand

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Based on a field work focusing on cancer prevention by traditional healers in Thailand suggested that prevention of oxidative stress is one of the key aims. Oxidative stress is involved with degenerative diseases, as well as cancer initiation and progression [1]. Therefore, protective effect against oxidative stress-induced cell death was used to investigate cancer chemopreventive properties of plant extracts.

HepG2 cells were incubated with plant extracts or (-)-Epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) (positive control) at their non-toxic concentrations for 24 hours before an induction of the cell deaths using tert-butyl hydroperoxide (t-BHP). The Alamar Blue assay was used to determine the cell viability. After 0.5 mM t-BHP treatment for 3 hours, the viability of non-pre-treated cells was around 30%. EGCG at 50 μ M increased the viability to 48%. Nineteen extracts increased the viability while twelve extracts decreased the viability and six of them had no effect. Water extracts from *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb. and *Aucklandia lappa* DC. gave the highest protection by increasing the viability to 59% and 54%, respectively.

In conclusion, half of the extracts from plants used traditionally in cancer prevention possess protective effect against oxidative stress-induced cell death. Further pharmacological investigation based on the key strategy will provide more detailed scientific evidence for assessing these traditional medical methods in cancer prevention.

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Keywords: cancer prevention, chemoprevention, traditional medicine, oxidative stress

References:

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