



Sulforaphane: Mechanisms of Epigenetic Reversion and its Anti-Carcinogenic Pathways as Potential Adjunctive Treatment in Cancer

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Abstract

Estimates of cancer in Brazil and the salty world each year, placing it at the top of the death causes ranking.

The first and last year of 2007 was 7.6 million in 2007, showing a 32% increase in deaths between 2000 and 2007. In 2007, the cancer was responsible for 13% of all deaths in the world [1,2].

Like what is in Brazil, what is a more common cause of death, the elimination of accidents and cerebrovascular disease. In 2014, 395,000 new cases of cancer were found, 205,000 in men and 190,000 in women. The most incident types of cancer are prostate, lung, colon and rectum. In women, the most common cancers are breast, colon and rectum, cervix, lung and thyroid, according to INCA data. Estimate 2014: Incidence of Cancer in Brazil. 2014; Rio de Janeiro: INCA, 124p.

This is a challenge to prevent the preventive decision of the prevention of the risk of the treatment of treatment and treatment of debilitating disease.

Thus, sulforaphane (SFN) is a natural isothiocyanate derived from cruciferous vegetables, such as broccoli, cabbage, watercress, arugula, kale, etc.

This phytoactive product (isothiocyanate) acts in cellular destiny through the nutritionist dietitian, although after an observation that dietetics are not detected in the urine is an indication that they are not absorbed [3]. In addition, there are sessions available so that the apparatus cannot convert glucosinolates to isothiocyanates [4]. However, they include literacy shows that glucosinolates dietetic they best converted in isothiocyanates in animals and humans, and that this migration is mediated by the activity of myrosinase of the enteric microflora [3,5,6]. Once generated, isothiocyanates are absorbed and metabolized by sequential enzyme waves, a first of which is a conjugation with glutathione [7,8].

Keywords: Sulforaphane (SFN); Isothiocyanate; Cancer

Introduction

Sulforaphane (SFN) is a natural isothiocyanate derived from cruciferous vegetables, such as broccoli, cabbage, watercress, rocket, kale, etc.

This phytoactive product (isothiocyanate) acts on a cellular target through a nutrigenomic mechanism, but after the observation that dietary glucosinolates are not detected in the urine, it is suggested that they are not absorbed [3]. In addition, available evidence suggests that mammalian tissues cannot convert glucosinolates to isothiocyanates [4]. However, literary evidence shows that dietary glucosinolates are indeed converted into isothiocyanates in animals and humans, and that this conversion is mediated by the myrosinase activity of the enteric

microflora [3,5,6]. Once generated, isothiocyanates are absorbed and metabolized by sequential enzymatic reactions, the first of which is conjugation with glutathione [7,8].

Because of its efficacy and safety, bioactive SFN is recognized as a promising chemopreventive agent with antitumor effects in cancers, cervical [9], breast [10] and bladder [11]; renal cell carcinoma (RCC) [12]; non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [13] and cancer of the colon and prostate [14]. SFN was reported in a study to increase efficacy at low dose cisplatin (CDDP) [15].

Nutrigenomic mechanisms of anticancer activities of SFN can modulate the tumor cell cycle, through genomic signaling they act in the process of apoptosis and angiogenesis.

In the cell cycle SFN disrupts the G2/M phase, consequently inhibits the proliferation and growth of the tumor cell. These pathways undergo downregulation of the cyclin B1 [9] and cyclin D1 [16] genes, as well as increased levels of p21WAF1/CIP1 protein [16].

SFN also acts in other ways by increasing the expression of the proapoptotic Bax protein and decreasing the expression of the Bcl-x antiapoptotic protein, thereby inducing apoptosis of cancer cells [17].

This was a major effort because it was recognized that the induction of phase 2 enzymes, such as quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1) and glutathione S-transferase (GST), is an important strategy to obtain protection against carcinogenesis [18,19].

One of the first tumor-triggering mechanisms is linked to the hypoxia-1 α inducing factor (HIF-1 α), in studies of the efficacy of a drug known as organometallic ruthenium II, shows the benefit and importance of blocking this pathway in cancer treatment [20].

In addition to HIF-1 α , other pathways of suppression of vascular endothelial growth factor 2 (VEGF 2) expression and activity are also attributed to SFN and this pathway evaluated in the study inhibited angiogenesis and metastasis of ovarian cancers and colon [21,22].

Oxidoreduction and epigenetic pathways in cancer

In recent decades, there has been great interest in the role of free radicals, more commonly known as reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS), not only in experimental medicine but also in clinical practice. ROS and RNS: they are generated by several causes, among them, during irradiation by UV light, X-rays and gamma rays, in addition they are reaction products catalysed by metals and are present as pollutants in the atmosphere.

ROS are produced by neutrophils and macrophages during inflammation generating byproducts of electron transport reactions catalyzed by mitochondria and other mechanisms [23].

Exposures to these exogenous agents provide epigenetic reactions, known by changes in gene expression that do not affect the DNA sequence. In mammals, such modifications mainly include DNA methylation, histone modifications (acetylation, phosphorylation and methylation) and regulation of non-coding RNA. Epigenetic changes are reversible and may readily respond to natural bioactive dietary compounds [24], such as SFN, since it has shown regular activation of the gene or the silencing involved in cancer through epigenetic modifications [25].

Epigenetic reactions occur through environmental factors, food, water and air. To reduce the burden of these exposures you need to eliminate them. However, in many cases, exposures are unavoidable, such as exposures to aflatoxins and other mycotoxins in food. With this, it is necessary to have substantial behavioral changes in our living habits or economic investments in the prevention of ex-

posures that are extremely difficult to implement in individuals or populations. In such cases, effective, tolerable, low-cost approaches and practices for chemoprevention with glucosinolates-rich foods as precursors of isothiocyanates, glucoraphanin and its isothiocyanic sulforaphane found in broccoli may be especially desirable as anticarcinogenic agents [26].

In the long run, excessive exposure to oxidative stress is one of the main factors promoting carcinogenesis through DNA damage, providing nucleotide pleomorphisms, mutations and chronic cellular inflammation [27].

The activation of Nrf2 by SFN induced the expression of several cytoprotective genes with anticarcinogenic activities [28,29]. Its potential as a strong activator of factor 2 related to erythroid nuclear factor-2 (NF-E2-) 2 (Nrf2) is well known, since Nrf2 is a critical transcription factor in response to oxidative stress [30].

Nrf2-mediated genes with cytoprotective activities include antioxidant genes and phase II enzymes, such as nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD (P) H): quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1), heme oxygenase 1 (HO-1), catalase, glutamate-cysteine ligase (GCL), glutathione S transferase (GST), UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGT) [31], epoxide hydrolase [32,33], ferritin [33] and superoxide dismutase (SOD). Several studies have shown that the effects of SFN on Nrf2 and its downstream cytoprotective genes are through the modification of the cysteine residues Keap1 [34]. Intracellular ROS generation, dose-dependent and time-dependent Bax/Bcl2 change and the high expression proteins of cytochrome C, Casp-3, Casp-8 and PARP-1 demonstrated the apoptotic pathway induced by SFN, as well as induction of apoptosis by phosphorylation of mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) such as JNK and P-38 [35], phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) and proteinase kinase C (PKC); and epigenetic modifications, which resulted in phosphorylation, nuclear accumulation and increased transcription and stability of Nrf2 [36-39].

Our future prospects through clinical studies in humans have evidences on the chemopreventive effects of SFN on carcinogenesis.

It is noteworthy that several clinical trials evaluated the safety and tolerance of SFN at the doses used. Two phase I clinical trials showed that extracts of broccoli sprouts containing SFN were well tolerated and did not cause significant adverse effects when given orally by healthy volunteers at 25 μ mol for 7 days or women with breast cancer receiving 200 μ mol of mean dose 50 min before surgery [40,41].

A recent Phase II clinical study in men with recurrent prostate cancer also confirms the safety of NSF [42].

In another study evaluating the clinical efficacy of SFN in patients with advanced pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, data indicated that 90 mg/day of active SFN effectively inhibited tumor growth and increased the sensitivity of cancer cells to chemotherapy [43].

In humans, the consumption of SFN-rich broccoli shoots showed a chemopreventive mechanism by inhibiting histone deacetylases (HDACs) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells, which in turn causes an increase in histone acetylation in the promoters of silenced tumor suppressor genes by the epigenetic effect, reactivating the tumor suppressor gene and inducing cell cycle arrest and/or apoptosis [44,45]. These clinical studies suggest that SFN is a promising anticancer agent through its potential epigenetic mechanisms.

Conclusion

Based on the studies described above, it is evident that dietary compound SFN has little or no adverse side effects, in addition to exerting anticarcinogenic activities through multiple mechanisms, including epigenetic regulation. Thus, daily consumption of SFN-rich cruciferous vegetables is not only a healthy diet choice, but also an important effective chemopreventive strategy. SFN, as an inducer of Nrf2, shows the ability to re-activate the expression of Nrf2 and its cytoprotective genes as a target in the prevention of carcinogenesis by epigenetic mechanisms.

However, these studies have led us to propose the epigenetic restoration of Nrf2 by SFN as an important strategy against diseases related to oxidative damage, including cancer, in addition to providing new directions of research and preventive approaches to diseases related to oxidative damage.

Therefore, SFN significantly increases cytoprotection through genes involved in various cellular defense mechanisms against cellular toxicities and carcinogenic inductions.

In this review, we present the anticancer activities of SFN and its epigenetic mechanisms, including the epigenetic reactivation of Nrf2. This information will help facilitate the discovery and development of new antineoplastic drugs.

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