



GENERAL ARTICLE

Anticancer Therapy from Curcumin Alone and in Combination with Temozolomide

Deepika Dwivedi, Sabiha Imran*

Department of Biotechnology, Manav Rachna International
Institute of Research Studies, Sector-43, Surajkund Road,
Faridabad, Haryana, India

Key words: Glioblastoma, Cancer, Herbal medicine

Abstract

At various measurements, the signs of the systems partook in the restraint of tumorigenesis by curcumin are extraordinary and appear to incorporate a mix of various factors through pleiotropic outcomes that came about on qualities and cell-hailing pathways. GBM is a primary cerebrum cancer impenetrable to standard treatments. In this examination, the systems associated with the adequacy of combining temozolomide with curcumin, a phytochemical known to restrain GBM improvement are inspected. The past information demonstrated that joint impact among curcumin and temozolomide was not cultivated because of dull systems that lead to enacting defensive autophagy. Thus, autophagy leads before apoptosis and blocking this reaction with inhibitors such as 3-methyl-adenine, ATG7 siRNA and chloroquine which cleansed cells frail to temozolomide and curcumin in the blend by expanding apoptosis. Although curcumin repressed PI3K/Akt and STAT3, NFκB to influence persistence, temozolomide-incited autophagy depended on the DNA disintegration response and fix segments ATM and MSH6, like as JNK1/2p and 38. Despite the fact that TMZ is the chemotherapeutic that has shown the superlative medical exhibition in GBM, consolidated treatments intending to recover its adequacy is as yet a squeezing objective in the field. Curcumin moreover improved the dangerous cells; passing and diminished the volume of the tumor.

Introduction:

In nowadays, malignant growth treatment pinpoints at annihilating tumors by widely inciting apoptosis, which is a type of programmed cell suicide, by means of DNA damage and in this manner confining the developing obstruction of dangerous cells and invalidating symptoms on healthy tissue. Furthermore, so as to keep away from and outperform the impediment, combination therapy (CT) that joins cytotoxic operators, for example, chemo-or radiotherapy at any rate one sub-atomic focused on specialist, for example a pharma-an environmental inhibitor of flagging falls is proposed to wreck the apoptosis obstruction related to bringing down antagonistic reactions (Li *et al.*, 2014). Along these lines, there is an emphasis on utilizing elective medicines and treatments against malignancy. Various specialists have distinguished

types of plants that have represented anticancer properties with a ton of spotlight on those that have been utilized in homegrown herbal prescription in developing countries (Ochwang *et al.*, 2014; Costa-Lotufo *et al.*, 2005; Cai *et al.*, 2006; Fouche *et al.*, 2008; Kamatou *et al.*, 2008). GBM which lies in the gathering of astrocytic is the most harmful brain tumor on the level of differentiation as grade IV indicated by the by WHO (Louis *et al.*, 2007). Consequently, the clinical preliminaries as far as therapeutic arrangement treatment have been advanced. As different medicinal plants and herbs have been of enormous favorable circumstances in treating malignant growth it incited the need to probe the brain tumor. The capacity to meddle with overexpressed pathways in diseased cells, for example, Sonic Hedgehog, NFκB, STAT3, and PI3K/Akt, adds to the discrimination of curcumin in instigating cell demise in tumors while saving

*Corresponding Author: sabiha.fet@mriu.edu.in

solid disease-free tissues (Hasima & Aggarwal, 2012). Curcumin, an active constituent in turmeric plant has been of help in an assortment of cancer growths and they are leukemia, breast cancer, prostate malignancy, and pancreatic cancer and demonstrated to be a fundamental component in separating cells (Yamauchi et al., 2014). What's more, with the mix of antibody Tfr, these plants have given the outcomes in combating the antagonistic impacts of the disease. Along these lines, the paper features the combination of both Curcumin and immune response in treating glioma in terms of cell expansion, putrefaction, and cell cycle. Also, glioblastoma cells are increasingly delicate to curcumin and TMZ (White et al., 1990).

Role of medicinal plants in Glioma :

There have been several reports published in terms of herbal remedies in the treatment of various cancer where plants of the genus *Artemisia* L has shown immense relevance in it (Kim et al., 2008). Due to the active metabolite dihydroartemisinin (DHA) by preventing tumor cell propagation these plants are the most preferred ones for antitumor activity (Zhang et al., 2015). And it is because of the DHA efficacy to permit through the blood-brain barrier it achieves the relevance in the treatment of tumors. There has been informed that a biologically active ingredient of the *Hypericum perforatum* L. herb reduces the anticancer drugs and antiepileptic action (Borrelli & Izzo 2009). For the medicinal purpose the plant's flowers, stems, and leaves, fruits and seeds are utilized (Troglic et al., 2016).

Additionally, cerebral edema restricts the flow of biologically active elements from herbal drugs thereby decreases the effects. The combination of herbal remedies is useful but the lessening of brain edema size occurs due to excessive consumption of dexamethasone. It is true that artemisinin and its byproducts are effective in GBM cells and are effective in radiotherapy (Reichert et al., 2012). There have been results that the exposure of DHA upsurges TMZ properties on glioma cells in rats, but this information is not sufficient to substantiate the results on human brain tumors (Huang et al., 2008). There was a combination being introduced which stated the herbs marked as phototherapy of redemption that showed the reduction in the size of the tumor to diameter 22 mm. There are reports that state that the mixture of herbal remedies figured out as standard Phyto-therapy for 24 months depicted that even after 48 months of the initial operation there were no signs of tumor reappearance.

Role of Curcumin in treating Glioma :

Curcumin, a dietary supplement obtained from rhizomes of turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), is used in Indian foods for the preparations of the curry (Bose et al., 2015). Kassis et al. (2001) suggested that the use of curcumin in treating cancer stem cells (CSC) in a direct or indirect way is based on the

CSC self-renewal pathway. Curcumin additionally stifles tumor development through Nitric oxide (NO) and its subsidiaries assume a noteworthy job in tumor advancement. Curcumin hinders COX-2 generation by concealment of NFkB enactment. Curcumin additionally expands NO production in Natural Killer (NR) cells after delayed treatment, coming full circle in a more grounded tumoricidal impact. Curcumin, to smother the growth of an assortment of tumor cells (Zanotto et al., 2012). Due to high nutrient medicinal plants and positive effects on the treatment of cancer, Curcumin is accepted for the treatment of glioma. Herein the glioma cells are tested with varying concentrations of Curcumin, to determine the cell survival viability. The results were that the viability of the cells decreased on those patients who are dependent on the curcumin. With the combination of curcumin and Anti-TfRmAb 7579 treatment for 72 hours, the observations were that the tumor-induced apoptosis in tumor cells and the combination is fruitful and must to derive the conclusion.

The concealment expansion impacts were of curcumin distinguished with MTT and FCM measures to sure reflect restraint of cancer cell development and were brought about by a general cell injury because of necrosis in the assay. In the current investigation, 7579 mAb improved the multiplication inhibits of curcumin on cancer cells. It was discovered that curcumin prompted cancer cells by necrosis not by apoptosis when curcumin was co-cultured with 7579 mAb on tumor cells it displayed cytotoxic influences synergistically.

Discussion:

Considering the viability of curcumin, in various models (Du et al., 2013; Perry et al., 2010) it connects with the inactivation of STAT3 and NFkB signaling where STAT3 hindrance is the contributing component to the counter glioblastoma movement of curcumin *in vivo* (Weissenberger et al., 2010; Parsa, et al., 2000). This model is the reaction to the counter tumor insusceptible at the same time advancing the tumor microenvironment (Clarke et al., 2011). The developing interest in wellbeing and health, elective medications are winding up progressively prevalent around the world. What's more, a developing group of logical research demonstrates that natural medications can be profoundly viable for cancer growth sicknesses and conditions. Also besides, as research around there expands, the ideal portions for herbal medicines are known to ever more prominent exactness.

Studies have depicted that the efficiency of second surgery in the treatment of glioblastoma is unsuccessful and the outcomes are almost minimal or non-existent (Ravindran et al., 2009). The perceptions and studies have demonstrated that curcumin can cure the tumor cells besides normal cells qualify it for the medication progress (Ravindran et al., 2009). This paper suggests for establishments of the molecular-targeted application for

tumor clinical treatment. The extent of herbal medicines cannot be left undeterred as they have proved to be of great help. Focusing on the benefits of curcumin, it can be mentioned that the plant is extremely worthy and can be extremely vital and effective in the treatment of various other malignant diseases.

References:

- Borrelli, F. & Izzo, A.A. (2009): Herbdug interactions with St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*): an update on clinical observations. *Am. Assoc. Pharm. Sci. (AAPS) J.*, 11(4):710-727.
- Bose, S., Panda, A.K., Mukherjee, S. & Sa, G. (2015): Curcumin and tumor immune- editing: resurrecting the immune system. *Cell Div.*, 10:6.
- Cai, Y.Z., Sun, M., Xing, J., Luo, Q. & Corke, H. (2006): Structure-radical scavenging activity relationships of phenolic compounds from traditional Chinese medicinal plants. *Life Sci.*, 78(25):2872-2888.
- Clarke, J.L., Ennis, M.M., Yung, W.K., Chang, S.M., Wen, P.Y., Cloughesy, T.F., Deangelis, L.M., Robins, H.I., Lieberman, F.S., Fine, H.A., Abrey, L., Gilbert, M.R., Mehta, M., Kuhn, J.G., Aldape, K.D., Lamborn, K.R., Prados, M.D. & North American Brain Tumor Consortium (2011): Is surgery at progression a prognostic marker for improved 6- month progression-free survival or overall survival for patients with recurrent glioblastoma? *Neuro-Oncol.*, 13(10):1118-1124.
- Costa-Lotufo, L.V., Khan, M.T., Ather, A., Wilke, D.V., Jimenez, P.C., Pessoa, C., de Moraes, M.E. & de Moraes, M. (2005): Studies of the anticancer potential of plants used in Bangladeshi folk medicine. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, 99(1):21-30.
- Du, W. Z., Feng, Y., Wang, X. F., Piao, X. Y., Cui, Y. Q., Chen, L. C., Lei, X. H., Sun, X., Liu, X., Wang, H. B., Li, X. F., Yang, D. B., Sun, Y., Zhao, Z. F., Jiang, T., Li, Y. L. & Jiang, C. L. (2013): Curcumin suppresses malignant glioma cells growth and induces apoptosis by inhibition of SHH/GLI 1 signaling pathway *in vitro* and *vivo*. *CNS Neurosci. & Ther.*, 19(12):926-936.
- Fouche, G., Cragg, G.M., Pillay, P., Kolesnikova, N., Maharaj, V.J. & Senabe, J. (2008): In vitro anticancer screening of South African plants. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, 119(3):455-461
- Hasima, N., Aggarwal, B.B. (2012): Cancer-linked targets modulated by curcumin. *Int. J. Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 3(4):328-351.
- Huang, X.J., Li, C.T., Zhang, W.P., Lu, Y.B., Fang, S.H. & Wei, E.Q. (2008): Dihydroartemisinin potentiates the cytotoxic effect of temozolomide in rat C6 glioma cells. *Pharmacol.*, 82(1):1-9.
- Kamatou, G.P.P., Van Zyl, R.L., Davids, H., Van Heerden, F.R., Lourens, A.C.U. & Viljoen, A.M. (2008): Antimalarial and anticancer activities of selected South African *Salvia* species and isolated compounds from *radula*. *S. Afr. J. Bot.*, 74(2):238-243.
- Kassis, J., Lauffenburger, D.A., Turner, T. & Wells, A. (2001): Tumor invasion as dysregulated cell motility. *Semin. Cancer Biol.*, 11(2):105-117.
- Kim, S.H., Chun, S.Y. & Kim, T.S. (2008): Interferon-alpha enhances artemisinin-induced differentiation of HL-60 leukemia cells via a PKC alpha/ERK pathway. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.*, 587(1-3):65-72.
- Li, F., Zhao, C. & Wang, L. (2014): Molecular-targeted agents combination therapy for cancer: developments and potentials. *Int. J. Cancer.*, 134(6):1257-1269.
- Louis, D.N., Ohgaki, H., Wiestler, O.D., Cavenee, W.K., Burger, P.C., Jouvett, A., Scheithauer, B.W. & Kleihues, P. (2007): WHO classification of tumours of the central nervous system. *Acta Neuropathol.*, 114(2):97-109.
- Ochwang, D.O., Kimwele, C.N., Oduma, J.A., Gathumbi, P.K., Mbaria, J.M. & Kiama, S.G. (2014): Medicinal plants used in treatment and management of cancer in Kakamega County Kenya. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, 151(3):1040-1055.
- Ravindran, J., Prasad, S. & Aggarwal, B.B. (2009) Curcumin and cancer cells: How many ways can curry kill tumor cells selectively? *Am. Assoc. Pharm. Sci. (AAPS) J.*, 11(3): 495-510.
- Reichert, S., Reinboldt, V., Hehlhans, S., Efferth, T., Rodel, C. & Rodel, F. (2012): A radiosensitizing effect of artesunate in glioblastoma cells is associated with diminished expression of the inhibitor of apoptosis protein survivin. *Radiother. Oncol.*, 103(3):394-401.
- Trogrlic I, Trogrlic D & Trogrlic Z. (2016) Treatment of progression of diffuse astrocytoma by herbal medicine: case report. *Afr. J. Tradit. Complement Altern. Med.*, 13(6):14.
- Weissenberger, J., Priester, M., Bernreuther, C., Rakel, S., Glatzel, M., Seifert, V. & Kogel, D. (2010). Dietary curcumin attenuates glioma growth in a syngeneic mouse model by inhibition of the JAK1, 2/STAT3 signaling pathway. *Clin. Cancer Res.*, 16(23):5781-5795.
- White, S., Taetle, R., Seligman, P. A., Rutherford, M. & Trowbridge, I. S. (1990). Combinations of anti-transferrin receptor monoclonal antibodies inhibit human tumor cell growth *in vitro* and *in vivo*: evidence for synergistic antiproliferative effects. *Cancer Res.*, 50(19):6295-6301.
- Yamauchi, Y., Izumi, Y., Yamamoto, J. & Nomori, H. (2014): Coadministration of erlotinib and Curcumin augmentatively reduces cell viability in lung cancer cells. *Phytother. Res.*, 28(5):728-735
- Zanotto-Filho, A., Braganhol, E., Edelweiss, M. I., Behr, G. A., Zanin, R., Schröder, R., Schröder, R., Simões-Pires, A., Battastini, A.M. & Moreira, J. C. (2012): The curry spice curcumin selectively inhibits cancer cells growth *in vitro* and *in preclinical model of glioblastoma*. *J. Nutr. Biochem.*, 23(6):591-601.
- Zhang, Z. S., Wang, J., Shen, Y. B., Guo, C. C., Sai, K. E., Chen, F. R., Mei, X., Han, F. U. & Chen, Z. P. (2015): Dihydroartemisinin increases temozolomide efficacy in glioma cells by inducing autophagy. *Oncol. Lett.*, 10(1), 379-383.

