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Opinion

Evolution on Cancer by the Usage of Chemotherapy Drugs

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INTRODUCTION

Cancer is treated with broader drugs through mechanisms such as cell cycle and metastasis inhibition, interleaved signaling, and so on. Olivoropin, a polyphenol compound found throughout olivine, has a variety of drug properties, including anti-inflammatory, anti-atherogenic, anti-cancer, and anti-microbial properties that inhibit the initiation of cancer progression. This critical function has anti-cyclic effects by inhibiting the oxidative stress infused into DNA.

Cancer is now recognized as a leading cause of death in both developed and developing countries. Toxic compounds have been used by medical science to combat cancer. Many treatments fail to distinguish between healthy and cancer cells, resulting in unintended toxicities. Many efforts have been made in recent years to identify and test antiangiogenic compounds for cancer treatment In this regard; broad-spectrum drugs are discovered and used with mechanisms such as cell cycle inhibition, metastasis inhibition, enzyme inhibition, intercellular signaling inhibition, and others. in order to keep the treatment under control Several epidemiological studies have found a low prevalence of common cancers such as prostate and breast in the Mitterane region, which has the lowest saturated fat content due to people's genetics, as well as food habits, which is one of the most effective compounds. Olive oil is a component of the Mediterranean diet. Many studies indicate that the olive, as an unsaturated lipid, has a beneficial effect on cancer. It has been included in the Mediterranean diet. Olivorin's phenolic compounds have such a variety of medicinal characteristics, including anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-atherogenic, anti-cancer, anti-ischemic, fat-reducing, antimicrobial, and anti-viral properties.

DESCRIPTION

In animal studies, the oleoropine properties of cancer have shown that the work of phenolic compounds of olive oil inhibits the stages of cancer progression, which accomplish this important function by controlling the oxidative stress involved in the DNA of antimicrobial, proapoptotic, and apoptotic genes. Cyclophosphamide is an anti-neoplasmic agent that prevents cell division by cross-linking Stranded DNA. Moreover, the drug has potent immunomodulatory properties. The drug is absorbed through the digestive tract and spreads throughout the body, but it is mainly excreted in the urine, saliva, sweat, articular fluid, and CSF, with a small amount of drug being metabolized in the liver to a metabolite.

We cultured MCF7, PC3, and LNCAP cancer cells in RPMI medium after purifying the oleoropine. Cyclophosphamide, Cellcept, Cyclosporine, Carboplatin, Syclophosphamide, Gemcitabine, Carboplatin, and Oleoropine were excreted in four different doses in three replicates for 24 hours of cell culture. We used a vacuum cleaner with a 37-cab capacity. The MTT method was used to assess the effect, survival, and cytotoxicity of the cells after 24 hours of treatment. According to the results, the mean dose of oleoropine inhibition in the PC3 cell line was 97.5 percent, 99 percent in the LNcap cell line, and 97.7 percent in the MCF7 cell line, which is more efficient than other drugs.

Extraction of oleoropine

Oleuropein is made up of three components: hydroxytyrosol (3,4′-dihydroxyphenyl ethanol), phenolic acid, and glucose. The olive tree leaves of the Memel variety were chosen at random from the same tree grown in Zanjan (Iran). The following conditions were found to be optimal: ethanol concentration of 75% (v/v), extraction temperature of 50°C, ultrasonic power of 600 Rpm, extraction time of 3 minutes, liquid to solid ratio of 30:1 (ml/g), and extraction pressure of 25 kPa. The oleuropein extraction rate was 7.08 0.05 percent under these ideal conditions.

After three URPE extractions, a total yield of 7.670.02 percent of oleoropine was obtained. After one extraction, the extraction efficiency reached 92.3 percent. For two weeks, oleoropine was extracted from dried olive leaves using 70% alcohol (100 ml). A 22 m filter was used to refine the extracted solution (10%w/v). According to the findings, URPE is a very useful and important extraction method for natural products.

The developed method was put to the test with two herbal formulations. HPLC was used to characterize elution time in

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comparison to an authentic standard, and the oleuropein was successfully identified. After that, HPLC was used for purification, and the fractions were lyophilized. The purity of isolated oleuropein was greater than 90% of the total when compared to the authentic standard.

Cell passage

After preparing the hood so all of the necessary equipment and materials for cell passage transfer the petri-containing cell from the incubator to the hood as well as gently discard the cell medium before washing the cells with PBS solution. The cell environment is cleansed of dead cells and antitrypsin compounds. Then slowly pour 600 L of trypsin into cells, allowing trypsin to reach all parts of the cell. The flask was then incubated for 3 minutes until trypsin decomposed the adherent proteins by dissolving the cells in the bottom of the flask, after which the cells were separated and made unicellular by gently inflating the flask. After that, the cells were examined under a microscope. Following this, cells were rapidly added to medium containing 10% FBS to neutralise trypsin while avoiding cell damage. After adding medium with the Peptor, the cells were pipetted several times and the flask wall was thoroughly washed until all cells were collected, then centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes and the cell supernatant was removed.

CONCLUSION

Oleoropine inhibits cancer cell proliferation and induces apoptosis, also by blocking the G1 to S phase in the early stages of cell division, which is similar to the effect of chemotherapy drugs with fewer side effects, and a strong antioxidant is known as IS. In comparison, the amount of oleoropine inhibition in these treated cell lines was significantly higher than in cyclophosphamide and carboplatin.