chemoprevention of colonic aberrant crypt foci by Schiff based zinc (II) complex in azoxymethane-induced colorectal cancer in rodents

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Background: Based on the potential of Schiff base compounds to act as sources for the development of cancer chemotherapeutic agents, this in vivo study was performed to investigate the inhibitory properties of the synthetic Schiff base compound Zinc (II) on colonic aberrant crypt foci (ACF).

Methodology:

This study involved five groups of male rats. The negative control group was injected with normal saline once a week for 2 weeks and fed 10% Tween 20 for 8 weeks, the cancer control group was subcutaneously injected with 15 mg/kg azoxymethane once per week for two consecutive weeks, the positive control group was injected with 15 mg/kg azoxymethane once per week for two consecutive weeks and 35 mg/kg 5-fluorouracil (injected IP) for 4 weeks, and the experimental groups were first injected with 15 mg/kg azoxymethane once per week for two consecutive weeks and 35 mg/kg of the Schiff base compound once a day for 8 weeks

Application of the Schiff base compound suppressed total colonic ACF formation by up to 72% to 74% when compared with the cancer control group..

Histologically, all treatment groups exhibited significant decreases in dysplasia compared to the cancer control group.

Immunohistochemical staining demonstrated down-regulation of the PCNA protein. and up-regulation of Bax expression compared with the AOM control group. Conclusion:

The current study demonstrated that the Schiff base zinc (II)) compound has promising chemoprotective activities that are evidenced by significant decreases in the numbers of ACFs in azoxymethane-induced colon cancer.

Colorectal Cancer (CRC)

- Ø
- ØAlso known as colon cancer or bowel cancer
- **O**Third commonest cause of cancer deaths in world
- ØAbout 3600 new cases are diagnosed every year in USA, in both women
- ØAccounts for 13% of all cancers and is the second most common cancer death in the Western world



Aberrant crypt foci (ACF)

Ø The aberrant crypt foci (ACF), or specific

 dysplastic subset of these lesions, are seen as an early precursor stage to adenomas and colon cancer

ØACF itself is a monoclonal structure that

arises from mutations within a single crypt stem
cell

Synthetic compound and defense against carcinogenesis

§ It is important to identify the synthetic active compounds

§and the relationship of structure with the biological activity

§and report the correct manner for using them with proper and efficient route of administration

Zinc is actual vital for mostly in all cellular purposes and crucial trace component with a diversity of biological characters in organisms. Zinc, as a catalytic constituent of more than 300 enzymes, particularly those included in the antioxidant protection system, for example metallothionines, zinc superoxide dismutase, is a trace component that entices a great deal of consideration in anti-carcinogenic actions (Chowdhury et al., 2020; Sun et al., 2021)

Schiff bases are cluster of compounds comprising an azomethine group (-C=N-), have drawn consideration for a long period due to their biological actions.

The synthetic Schiff base zinc (II) complex have active biological medieties and own various pharmacological actions as a potent antioxidant, gastroprotection, cancer chemotherapeutical mediator, antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant, DNA binding, anticancer activities and anti-inflammatory activities.

□The main objective of this study is to evaluate chemoprevention effects of

Zinc (II) schiff based compounds against AOM-induced ACF in rats.







Colon cancer Experiment

Azoxymethane (AOM) does not interact with DNA directly *AOM is metabolised into methylazoxymethanol by (cytochrome P450) CYP2E1, causes DNA mutations *Methylazoxymethanol then breaks down into formaldehyde and a highly reactive alkylating species, probably the methyldiazonium *This chemical actually causes alkylation of DNA guanine to O6-MEG and to O4-methylthymine. These include K-ras, β-catenin and TGFβ pathways.

*AOM has been shown to cause K-ras gene transversion mutation from G: C to A: T at codon 12





Results and Discussion





G1 10x Normal control (MB stain)









G5 10x 50mg/kg Schiff base zinc (MB stain)











G1 100x Normal PCNA (IHC Stain)





G2 100x AOM control PCNA (IHC stain)

G3 100x 5-FU PCNA (IHC stain)





G4 100x 25 mg/kg Schiff base zinc PCNA (IHC Stain)

G5 100x 50 mg/kg Schiff base zinc PCNA (IHC Stain)













Conclusion

Collectively, the results presented in this study revealed the

promising chemoprotective activity of Zinc (II) complexes through

the supporting evidence such as:

Significant decrease in number of ACF, , down-regulation of PCNA and up-regulation of Bax proteins expression.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!