



International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Targeting Apoptotic Pathways in Cancer Mechanisms, Therapeutic Interventions, and Emerging Perspectives

Mr. Rahul Chandrabhan Kurhade¹, Mr. Mubeen Ahmad²

¹Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technical University, Aditya institute of Pharmacy, Chalisgaon, Jalgaon-424101

ABSTRACT

Apoptosis is a distinctive form of cell death that reflects cleavage of a subset of intracellular polypeptides by proteases known as caspases. Two major intracellular caspase cascades, one activated predominately by death receptor ligands and the other triggered by various cellular stresses, including DNA damage and microtubule disruption, have been delineated. Activation of these protease cascades is tightly regulated by a number of polypeptides, including Bcl-2 family members, inhibitors of apoptosis proteins, and several protein kinases. The demonstration that many antineoplastic agents induce apoptosis in susceptible cells raises the possibility that factors affecting caspase activation and activity might be important determinants of anticancer drug sensitivity. Here, we review recent studies describing the regulation of apoptotic pathways and identify potential implications of these findings for resistance to antineoplastic agents.

KEYWORDS :- Apoptosis, Anti-cancer, Natural plant Anti-cancer therapy.

INTRODUCTION:-

Apoptosis, or modified cell passing, could be a firmly controlled cellular prepare basic for keeping up tissue homeostasis and dispensing with harmed or irregular cells. Within the setting of cancer, evasion of apoptosis may be a trademark that permits threatening cells to outlive and multiply wildly. Numerous anticancer therapies—such as chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and focused on agents—aim to reestablish or actuate apoptotic pathways to specifically kill cancer cells. Be that as it may, resistance to treatment frequently emerges from absconds in these pathways, decreasing treatment adequacy. Understanding the atomic instruments that administer apoptosis and their role in helpful reaction is crucial for the advancement of more viable cancer medications and overcoming sedate resistance. In spite of noteworthy Advance within the understanding of cancer science there's a determined need of advance. In curing most metastatic frame of cancer. Among the Standard treatment alternatives for human cancers which incorporate surgery, radiation treatment immunotherapy and chemotherapy, the last mentioned one frequently the for as it were alternative. For treatment metastatic infection where treatment needs to be systemic all through the whole body. Chemotherapy is the utilize of chemical specialists for the treatment of cancer. Most chemotherapeutic specialist, apply their cytotoxic impact by altering DNA, by acting as false mirrors Of DNA components by hindering chemicals included in DNA Amalgamation or by blocking cell division. Conventional chemotherapy murders cells that are quickly isolating in any case in the event that they are cancer. Cell or not. Therefore, Standard chemotherapy harm sound tissue, particularly those that display a tall substitution rate. Over the past few decades exertion in Cancer inquire about has cleared the way of way better treatments that meddled with particular focused on particles. These treatment are called target treatments and hold guarantee to move forward clinical results without the harmfulness related with conventional chemotherapy. The change of the gathered information in cancer science into clinic hone speak to a major challenge for the Logical community & pharmaceutical industry. Anticancer medicate are medication defined to treat wide run of cancer.

Apoptosis in Cancer

The trademarks of cancer are display in all cancer cells in any case of the cause or sort; these incorporate Uncontrolled development, angiogenesis and apoptosis avoidance . The anticipation of cancer is one of the Most capacities of apoptosis . Ordinarily, it is the natural pathway that's repressed in cancer, in any case, There are a wide extend of implies to repress apoptosis. The loss of apoptotic control permits cancer cells to Outlive longer and gives more time for the collection of transformations Which can increment invasiveness Amid tumor movement, invigorate angiogenesis, deregulate cell multiplication and meddled with Separation . There are numerous ways in which cancer cells which sidestep apoptosis. Caspase work can be Restrained or the trigger for apoptosis can be crippled . The upregulating of antiapoptotic Bcl-2 Proteins and loss of BAX and/or BAK are the overwhelming strategies of evasion.-2 isn't considered An oncogene, but changes in it upgrade tumor on set. The overexpression of Bcl-2 protein is Display in over half of all cancers, notwithstanding of sort . This comes about in tumor cells that are safe to Any inborn apoptotic boosts which incorporates a few anticancer drugs.

Apoptosis and Cancer Therapy

One way of treating cancer is to pick up control or conceivably end the uncontrolled development of Cancer cells. Utilizing the cell's claim component for passing could be a highly effective strategy. Also, Focusing on apoptosis is the foremost effective non-surgical treatment. Focusing on apoptosis is additionally viable For all sorts of cancer, as apoptosis avoidance may be a trademark of cancer and is nonspecific to the cause or Sort of the cancer. There are numerous anticancer drugs that target different stages in both the inborn and outward pathways . Two common techniques for helpful focusing on are incitement of Proapoptotic particles and hindrance of antiapoptotic atoms . A few of the targets that have been researched incorporate ligands for death-receptors, inhibitors for Bcl-2, XIAP inhibition and alkylphospho lipid analogs (APL) which act as apoptotic signals. Any organize within the pathways Can be focused on for treatment, in any case, there's no sign of which target is most successful. As more Apoptosis-inducing anticancer drugs are outlined, the foremost compelling targets will be decided..

Mechanisms of apoptosis

Not all cell death is physiological

It Is proverbial that all cells will pass on in the event that a prepare essential for their proceeded survival is blocked. In expansion to being mortal, Most creature cells can moreover be self-destructive, meaning that they bear instruments whose physiological part is to cause their possess passing. One such physiological cell suicide handle is named Apoptosis or modified cell passing. Cells that slaughter themselves by actualizing this handle regularly display a characteristic morphology. Ordinarily, apoptotic cells shrivel, their chromatin condenses around the edges of the core and in vivo the cell is overwhelmed by another cell. Biochemical markers of apoptosis incorporate enactment of proteases named caspases, cleavage of proteins and DNA and introduction of phosphatidylserine on the cell surface. In spite of the fact that these occasions are accommodating in distinguishing cells that have experienced apoptosis, it is imperative to note that they may happen well after a cell has committed to kick the bucket and a few cells that have enacted the cell passing program and are predetermined to pass on may not display any of these changes. Whereas it is simple to decide on the off chance that a cell is dead, it is much harder to decide in the event that it is still lively. In spite of the fact that it isn't appropriate to all cell sorts, the gold standard for deciding in case a cell has kicked the bucket is misfortune of the potential to duplicate to create clone. Of course, with cancer cells usually of specific significance.

Intrinsic (mitochondrial) Pathway:-

In molecular biological the intrinsic pathway way refer to multiple cascades of protein interaction. The intrinsic pathway of apoptosis (also known as the mitochondrial pathway, or intrinsic apoptosis), cell death initiated by change in mitochondria . The intrinsic pathway is activated by factor in the blood. While extrinsic is activated by tissue, factor, both pathway results in activation of factor X leading into the common pathway , which ends with converting fibrinogen into fibrin to form a stabilized blood clot.

Extrinsic (death receptor) Pathway

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is a tightly regulated biological process essential for maintaining tissue homeostasis, development, and defense against disease. It eliminates unwanted, damaged, or potentially harmful cells without causing inflammation. The extrinsic pathway of apoptosis is one of the two main apoptotic mechanisms (the other being the intrinsic/mitochondrial pathway) and is initiated by external signals-specifically, the binding of death ligands to their corresponding death receptors on the cell surface.

Promising anticancer therapy

The clinical viability of the foremost commonly endorsed anticancer medicate is essentially limited by the improvement of anticancer sedate resistance (ADR), which leads to the disappointment of most chemotherapeutic anticancer medicines. ADR instruments are related with changes in medicate transport, target protein modifications, medicate compartmentalization, and hindrance of apoptosis, coming about in tumor survival. Cancer immunotherapy is one of the foremost fruitful cancer treatment techniques created to date. This treatment approach points to upgrade the resistant reaction of the have to the diverse movement stages of tumors, with less off-target results compared with chemotherapy drugs or other treatment treatments that crush cancer cells straightforwardly. Thus, immunotherapy has been recognized as a strong approach to treat various cancers and has been endorsed for utilize within the clinic.

Anti-cancer activities

Clinical considers have appeared that the combination of drugs incorporates a way better restorative impact on cancer than single specialist treatment. It may relate to the synergistic impact caused by different instruments of different drugs. In any case, the contrasts in medicate dissolvability and bio-distribution of distinctive drugs made the synchronous organization troublesome. Carrier-materials with pharmacological movement may unravel this issue. Ponders have shown that GL may restrain the movement and attack of a few sorts of cancer cells with tall proficiency and moo harmfulness as cellular flag transduction particle inhibitor,

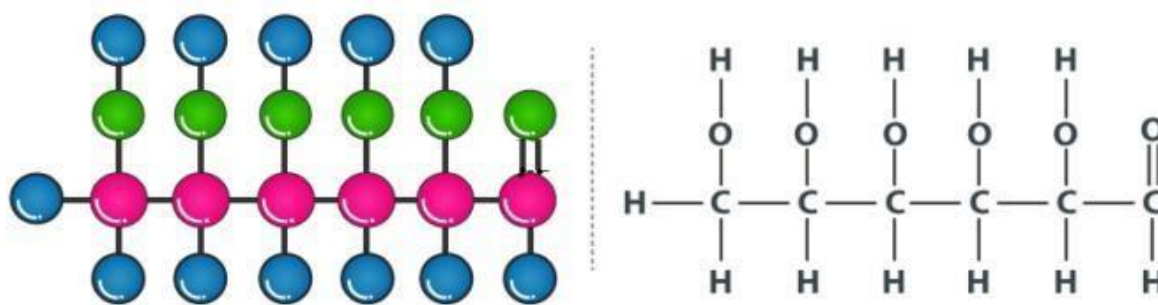


Fig:- Chemical structure of GL...

Angiogenesis inhibitor, and cancer-related cytokines inhibitors etc. It may give conceivable outcomes to combine GL and center drugs with diverse anti-cancer targets, and make GL a more successful medicate conveyance carrier. In this, the anti-cancer atomic components of GL totally different sorts of cancer cells were explained.

Anti colon cancer effect

Colon cancer could be a kind of headstrong malady with tall rate and simple relocation. More regrettable still, medicate resistance is the common marvel amid chemotherapy that leads to more troublesome treatment. Combination medicines of front line anticancer drugs with inhibitors of medicate efflux transporters have been demonstrated successful approaches to dodge sedate resistance. May be a novel conveyance framework based on GL is the reasonable procedure. Agreeing to the see of yang et al. The improving assimilation of paclitaxel (PTX) in PTX- stacked GL micelles in jejunum and colon digestive tract was basically owing to the Pglycoprotein (P-gp)-inhibition impacts of GL. Generation of precancerous biomarkers such as, distorted tomb foci (ACF) and mucin exhausted foci (MDF) within the colon of wistar rats were stifled by GL in shifting degrees because it was appeared in exploratory considers of impacts of GL on 1,2-dimethyl-hydrazine (DMH)-induced colon carcinogenesis. Past that, the pole cells in filtration showing up within the cancer colon was essentially diminished by GL. The impacts of GL on weakening the generation of tumor corruption calculate α (TNF- α), cell multiplication marker Ki- 67, tumor silencer proteins connexin-43, provocative variables and angiogenesis components, such as NF-KB, COX2, iNO3, and vascular endothelial development figure (VEGF) were moreover demonstrated. As for p53, the tumor silencer protein that lead to the discharge of caspase- 9, GL expanded its expression altogether. And after, that cleaved caspase- 3, the foremost critical protein in he prepare of apoptosis initiated by p53 was enacted by caspase- 9. In expansion to the cancer hindrance work of GL specified over, a few reports appeared that GL may altogether diminish the metastasis of colorectal cancer cells to the liver by hindering 11 β hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase sort II (11 β HSD2), which has been detailed acting as a basic part for interleukin- 13 (IL- 13) to advance the metastasis capacities of colorectal cancer cells.

Anti-lungs cancer effect

Lung cancer is one of the foremost deadly malignancies in numerous nations. In expansion, numerous lung cancer cells appear noteworthy resistance to chemotherapeutic drugs. Hence, advancement of unused helpful drugs for lung cancer is clinically critical. A later ponder has illustrated that deregulation of cell cycle control is habitually found in cancer cells. Three particular classes of proteins, cyclins, cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs), and cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors (CDKIs), are included within the control of cell cycle movement . In mammalian cells, G1 cy- clins (D1, D2, D3, and E) and their accomplice CDKs control the G1/S move of the cell cycle. On the other hand, mitotic cyclins (basically B-type cyclins) control the movement of the cell cycle from the G2 to M stage. Cyclins and CDKs are positive cell cycle controllers, and up-regulation of these two quality families are as often as possible found in human cancers. For case, enhancement or over-expression of cyclin D1 or E has been detailed in esophageal, breast, lung, and colon cancers deregulation of CDK2 and 4 was identified in colon cancer and glioma. Then again, CDKIs are negative cell cycle regulators, and down-regulation of these inhibitory proteins may be a common wonder watched in human cancers. Numerous characteristic items and Chinese therapeutic herbs are promising biologic modifiers in cancer treatment. Within the show consider, we tried the anti-cancer movement of liriodenine on lung cancer cells and clarified the atomic component of activity.

Anti-cancerous drugs under clinical trials

There are four major structural classifications of plant-derived anti- cancerous compounds viz., vinca alkaloids, Epipodophyllotoxin lignans, taxane diterpenoids and quinoline alkaloid derivatives. Different anti-cancer compounds that have been identified and reported by scientists have been reviewed under.

1. Vinca alkaloids

Vinca alkaloids have a place to an vital course of anti-cancer drugs. The instrument of activity of Vinca alkaloids is that they restrain the cell expansion by influencing the miniaturized scale tubular flow amid mitosis, and this causes a characteristic square amid mitosis driving to apoptosis. Certain semi-synthetic analogs have been created to extend the restorative record. Vinblastine (VLB) and Vincristine (VCR) are the two major actually happening dynamic compounds gotten from the Madagascar periwinkle, *Catharanthus roseus* G.Don.

(Apocynaceae). These compounds detailed potential movement against lymphocytic leukemia in mice. Vinorelbine (VRLB) and Vindesine (VDS) are the two semi engineered analogs gotten from the dynamic compounds. They showed up potential activity against leukemia's, lymphomas, advanced testicular cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer and Kaposi's sarcoma when treated in combination with other chemotherapeutic drugs (Cragg and Newman, 2005). Vinflunine, a bi fluorinated subordinate of Vinorelbine appears a predominant anti-tumor activity compared to other vinca alkaloids. This novel Vinca alkaloid is right presently underneath Arrange II clinical trials. Both Vinflunine and Vinorelbine appears decreased hurtfulness in animal models (Okouneva et al., 2003; Simeons et al., 2008).



FIG-1 Vinca

2) Podophyllotoxin

Podophyllotoxin could be a actually happening aryltetralin lignans found within the roots of either the North American podophyllum peltatum Linnaeus (too alluded to as american mandrake, or may apple) disseminated from the hudson Bay to florida. The Indian species podophyllum emodi Divider, which develops within the himalayan region or chinese therapeutic herb podophyllum emodi divider var chinensis Sprague which is existed within the western china. Plant containing podophyllotoxinanalogue have been utilized as people cures in traditional restorative of numerous assorted societies. Particularly, extricate of plants with tall podophyllotoxin related substance was broadly utilized within the chinese, Japanese and the eastern world people pharmaceutical (indeed nowadays in China, as bajiaolian) as cures for gout, tuberculosis, gonorrhea, syphilis, menstrual disarranges, dropsy, hack, psoriasis, venereal warts and certain tumors. Topical podophyllotoxin was presented in 1942 by Kaplan who illustrated the healing impact of podophyllin in tumorous developments (condylomata acuminata) and is still acknowledged nowadays as an successful treatment for condyloma acuminata (venereal warts).



Fig: Podophyllum

The starting trusts with regard to the conceivable clinical utility of podophyllotoxin as an antitumour operator to a great extent have been surrendered since of its side impacts. Be that as it may, the momentous organic movement and the exceptionally broad utilize in conventional pharmaceutical make podophyllotoxin an critical family of beginning item for the improvement of unused helpful specialists based on auxiliary alterations of such compound.

3)Betulinic Acid

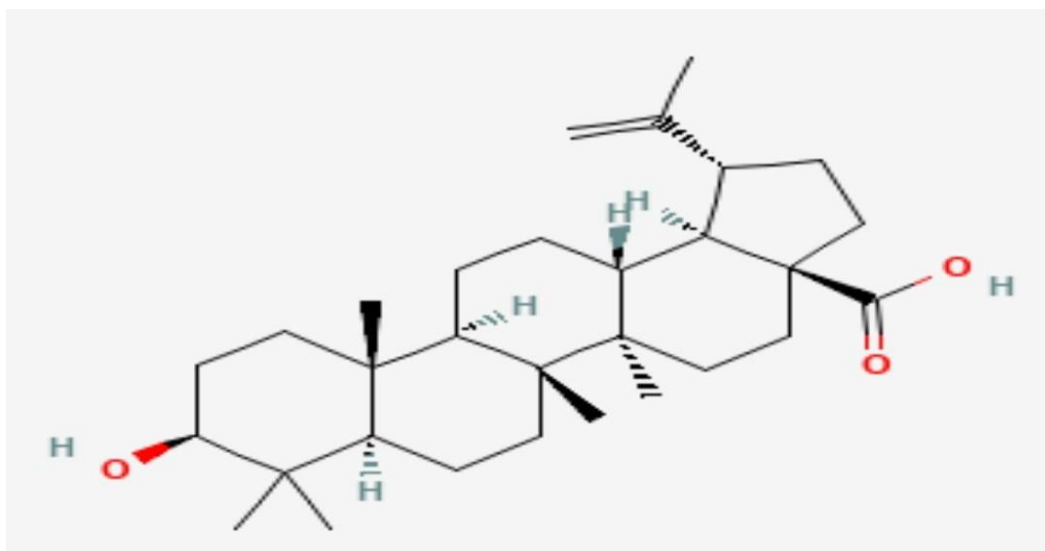
Plant starting that's broadly scattered inside the plant Kingdom all through the world. For case, critical whole of betulinic destructive are available inside the underneath bark of a grouping of tree species. E.g. white woofed birch trees.



Fig: Betulinic acid

The diminished congener of betulinic destructive was one of the essential characteristic things recognized and isolated from plant in 1788 betulinic destructive applies a number of natural works out For case, betulinic destructive has been showed up to have antitumor properties.

To this conclusion, it is inquisitively to note that white birch bark which contains betulinic destructive has been utilized by neighborhood Americans as a society remedy.



Structure of betulinic acid Table:- List of plant

Derivatives used in cancer therapy

Sr. No	Semisynthetic analogs of plant derivatives	Species and Genus name	Experiments on various cancer cells	Mechanism of action
1.	Vinflunine	Catharanthus roseus	Reduced toxicity in animal models	mitotic block
2.	Taxol®	Taxus brevifolia Nutt, Taxus baccata	Metastatic, breast, ovarian, lung, prostate cancer and lymphoid malignancies	Anti-mitotic
3.	Berberine	Berberis amarensis	Chronic myeloid leukemia	Caspase-3 dependent apoptosis
4.	Berberine	Hudrastia canadensis L., Berberineeris sp & Arcangelisia flava	Osteosarcoma, lung, liver, prostate and breast cancer	Not known
5.	Beta-lapachone	Tabebuia avellanae	breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer and promyelocytic leukemia.	Inhibition of topoisomerase I and II
6.	Betulinic acid	Betula alba	Exhibits anticancer activity in humans	Triggers mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis
7.	Curcumin	Curcuma longa	Colorectal cancer, multiple myeloma and pancreatic cancer.	Exact mechanism of action is still unknown
8.	Phenoxodiol	Plant isoflavone, genistein	Ovarian, prostate and cervical cancer	Inhibit plasma membrane electron transport and cell proliferation

Conclusion :-

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, plays a pivotal role in the efficacy of anticancer therapies. Many conventional treatments, including chemotherapy, radiation, and targeted therapies, rely on the activation of apoptotic pathways to eliminate cancer cells. However, the ability of cancer cells to evade apoptosis is a major contributor to treatment resistance and disease progression. Understanding the molecular mechanisms governing apoptosis — including the roles of the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways, Bcl-2 family proteins, caspases, and p53 — provides valuable insights into therapeutic response and resistance. Advances in this field have led to the development of novel agents that restore or enhance apoptotic responses, such as BH3 mimetic and p53 reactivators. Ultimately, integrating apoptosis-targeted strategies with existing treatments holds promise for improving therapeutic outcomes and overcoming resistance in cancer therapy.

Reference

- 1) caire M. Pfeiffer and Amareshwar TK: Singh Department of Biology, Division of Natural and social sciences. Correspondence: asinghi@carthage.edu; Tel.: +1-262-551-6327
- 2) Scot W. Lowe and Athena W. Lin Cold spring Harbor Laboratory Cold spring Harbor, New York NY11724, Carcinogenesis vol.21 no.3 pp.485–495, 2000
- 3) Mow, Benjamin M. F. MD; Blajeski, April L. PhD⁺; Chandra, Joya PhD; Kaufmann, Scott H. MD, PhD⁺⁺⁺ p 453-462, November 2001.
- 4) Xitong Su, Lei Wu, Mingming Hu, Wenxiang Dong, Meng Xu, Peng Zhang* School of Pharmacy, Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, Shenyang 110016, China Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy 95 (2017) 670–678
- 5) Hui-Chiu Chang, Fang-Rong Chang,¹ Yang-Chang Wu,¹ and Yung-Hsiung Lai² Departments of
- 6) Physiology and 2 Internal Medicine and 1 graduate Institute of natural Products, Kaohsiung
- 7) Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan. August 2004 • Vol 20 • No
- 8) M. Joyee Nirmala, A. Samundeeswari. and Deepa Sankar School of Bio Sciences and Technology, VIT University, Vellore-632014, Tamil Nadu, India *Corresponding Author: E-mail: pdeepasankar@vit.ac.in ISSN: 2231-5101
- 9) Jacob R. Hasegawa S and Mannes. G; 2000 The potential of citrus Anticancer Agent, perishables Handling quarterly Issue No.102
- 10) Miller E, porter J Binnie W, GuoI, and Hasegewa S. ; 2004 Further studies on the Anticancer
- 11) Activity of citrus Limonoids. J. Agric. Food chem, 52,4908-4912.
- 12) 9) Carneiro BA, El-Deiry WS. Targeting apoptosis in cancer therapy. Nat Rev ClinOncol. 2020;17(7):395-417.
- 13) 10) Pfeffer CM, Singh ATK. Apoptosis: A Target for Anticancer Therapy. Int
- 14) Mol Sci. 2018;19(2):448.
- 15) 11) Hanahan D, Weinberg RA. Hallmarks of cancer: the Pext generation. Cell.2011;144(5):646-674. Sciencedirect.com
- 16) 12) Fulda S, Debatin KM. Targeting apoptosis pathways in cancer therapy. Curr Cancer Drug Targets. 2004;4(7):569-576.
- 17) 13) Wong RS. Apoptosis in cancer: from pathogenesis to treatment. J ExpClin Cancer Res. 2011;30:87.
- 18) 14) Kaufmann SH, Earnshaw WC. Induction of apoptosis by cancer chemotherapy. Exp Cell Res. 2000;256(1):42-49.
- 19) 15) Johnstone RW, Ruefli AA, Lowe SW. Apoptosis: a link between cancer genetics and chemotherapy. Cell.2002;108(2):153-164.
- 20) 16) Reed JC. Mechanisms of apoptosis avoidance in cancer. CurrOpinOncol. 1999;11(1):68-75.
- 21) 17)Green DR, Evan GI. A matter of life and death. Cancer Cell. 2002;1(1):19-30.
- 22) 18)Danial NN, Korsmeyer SJ. Cell death: critical control points. Cell. 2004;116(2):205-219.
- 23) 19) Wong RSY. Apoptosis in cancer: from pathogenesis to treatment. J ExpClin Cancer Res. 2011;30:87.
- 24) 20) Carneiro BA, El-Deiry WS. Targeting apoptosis in cancer therapy. Nat Rev ClinOncol. 2020;17(7):395–417.
- 25) 21) Yaacoub K, Pedoux R, Tarte K, Guillaudeux T. Role of the tumor microenvironment in regulating apoptosis and cancer progression. Cancer Lett. 2016;378(1):150–9.
- 26) 22) Goldar S, Khaniani MS, Derakhshan SM, Baradaran B. Molecular mechanisms of apoptosis and roles in cancer development and treatment. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2015;16(6):2129–44.
- 27) 23) Khan M, Maryam A, Zhang H, Mehmood T, Ma T. Killing cancer with platycodin D through multiple mechanisms. J Cell Mol Med. 2016;20(3):389-402.
- 28) 24) Wang H, Gao Z, Liu X, Agarwal P, Zhao S, Conroy DW, Ji G, Yu J, Jaroniec CP, He X, Lu X, He X, Zhang Z. Targeted production of reactive oxygen species in mitochondria to overcome cancer drug resistance. Nat Commun. 2018;9(1):562.
- 29) 25) Zhou Y, Peng Y, Jiang S, Yang Y, Wang Y, Wang L, Zhang Y, Wang H, Wang C, Wang J. Natural flavonoids as promising anticancer agents: recent updates and future perspectives. Med Res Rev.2020;40(6):2835-2876
- 30) 26) Kumar S, Pandey AK. Free radicals: health implications and their mitigation by herbals. Br J Med Med Res. 2015;7(6):438-457.
- 31) 27) Galluzzi L, Kepp O, Kroemer G. Mitochondria: master regulators of danger signalling. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2012;13(12):780-788.
- 32) 28)Chipuk JE, Moldoveanu T, Llambi F, Parsons MJ, Green DR. The BCL-2 family reunion. Mol Cell.2010;37(3):299-310.