IECN Conference

The 4th International Electronic **Conference on Nutrients**

16–18 October 2024 | Online

Dark Sweet Cherry (DSC) phenolics enriched in anthocyanins suppressed the expression of genes associated with metastasis in a triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) BALB/c mouse syngeneic model.

Ana Emilia Nava¹, Shirley Arbizu¹, Susanne Talcott^{1,} Giuliana Noratto^{1*}

¹Texas A&M University *gnoratto@tamu.edu

INTRODUCTION & AIM

DSCs are a source of anthocyanins (ACNs) that have been

METHODS



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

fold of DOX. ACN treatment also downregulated mRNA levels down to e) 0.31-(mTOR), down to f) 0.15-(CD44), down to g) 0.14-(TGFβ), and down to h) 0.11-(IKKβ) fold of control. The combination of DOX-ACN also showed downregulation of e) 0.41-(mTOR), f) 0.23-(CD44) and g) 0.20-(TGF β) fold of control.

Time point

Tumors were analyzed for mRNA levels of genes associated with invasion and metastasis.

RESULTS



ACN treatment downregulated mRNA levels down to a) 0.24-(HIF-1a)- and down to b) 0.53-(Rgcc-32)-fold of control. Furthermore, DOX alone failed to suppress g) Rgcc-32, but DOX-ACN showed downregulation to 0.4fold of DOX, suggesting a role of ACNs in enhancing the therapeutic efficacy of DOX.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of gene expression in tumor tissues revealed that ACN chemopreventive treatment suppressed the as PI3K/Akt-1/mTOR pathway as one of the underlying mechanisms to prevent lung metastasis. ACN also targeted TGF β , IKK β and Cd44 as chemopreventive treatment and as a complementary treatment to DOX suggesting a role in suppressing inflammation and stem cell properties. The mRNA levels of Rgcc32 and HIF were suppressed by ACN as chemopreventive and as complementary to DOX treatment.