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Cytotoxic effect of hydroxytyrosol and its semisynthetic derivatives against prostate cancer cells

Chaired by PROF. DR. MIHALIS I. PANAGIOTIDIS

antioxidants



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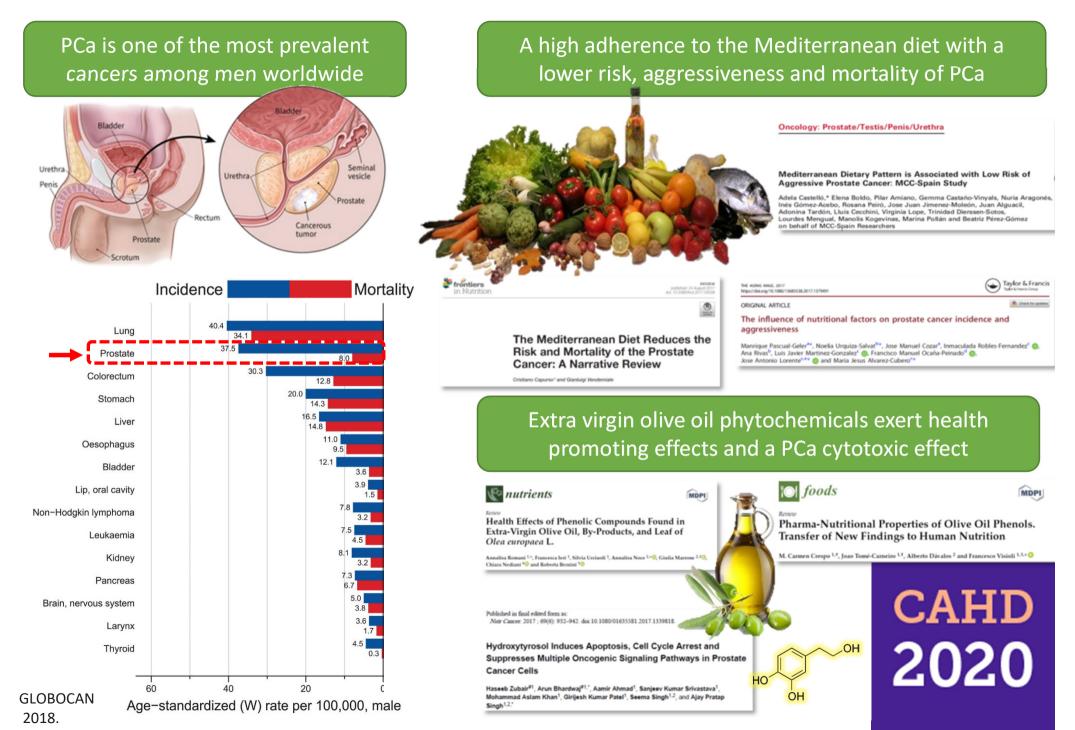
<u>Cytotoxic effect of hydroxytyrosol</u> <u>and its semisynthetic derivatives against prostate cancer cells</u>

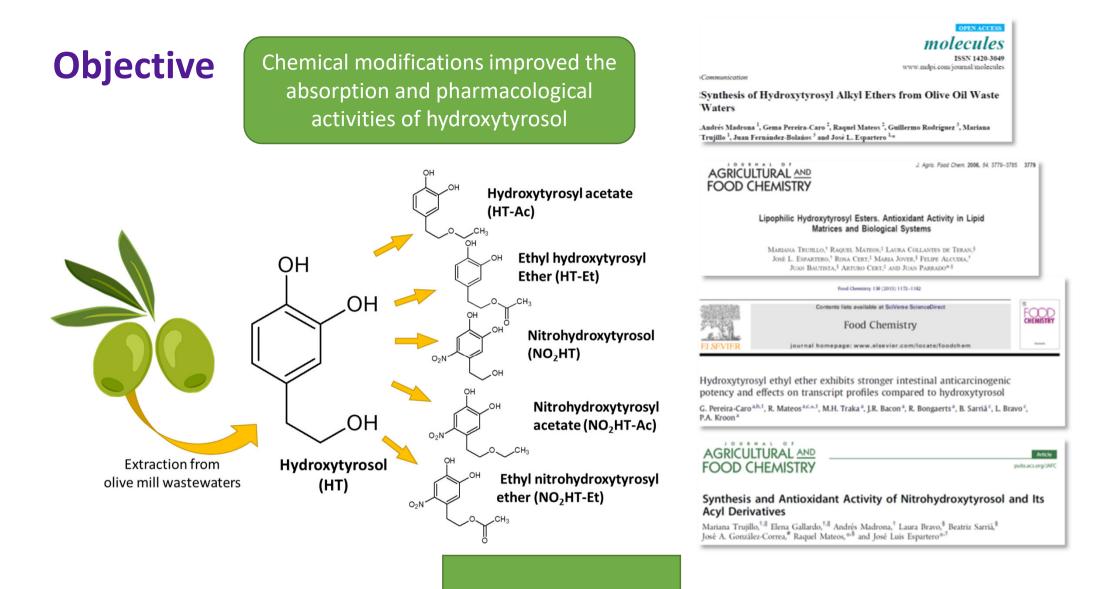
Intake of olive oil as the main source of fat in Mediterranean diet is related to positive effects on human health. The olive biophenol hydroxytyrosol (HT) is considered a promising cancer chemopreventive compound against different types of cancer. The aim of the present study was to compare the cytotoxic activity against prostate cancer (PCa) cell lines of HT, obtained from olive mill wastewaters, and five semisynthetic alkyl ether, ester, and nitro-derivatives. HT, hydroxytyrosyl acetate (HT-Ac) and ethyl hydroxytyrosyl ether (HT-Et) exerted higher cytotoxic effect against 22Rv1 and PC-3 PCa cell lines than in non-malignant RWPE-1 cells. These compounds also significantly decreased the migration rate of RWPE-1 and PC-3 cells and the colony and prostatosphere formation of 22Rv1 cells. However, HT-Ac and HT-Et, but not HT, were able to decrease p-AKT levels and colony and prostatosphere formation in PC-3. In sum, our results together with previous studies showing the antioxidant capacity of HT and its lipophilic derivatives suggest that they could be considered as potential therapeutic tools in PCa.

Keywords: Anticancer; extra virgin olive oil; hydroxytyrosol; hydroxytyrosyl acetate; prostate cancer; semisynthetic derivatives.

CAHD 2020

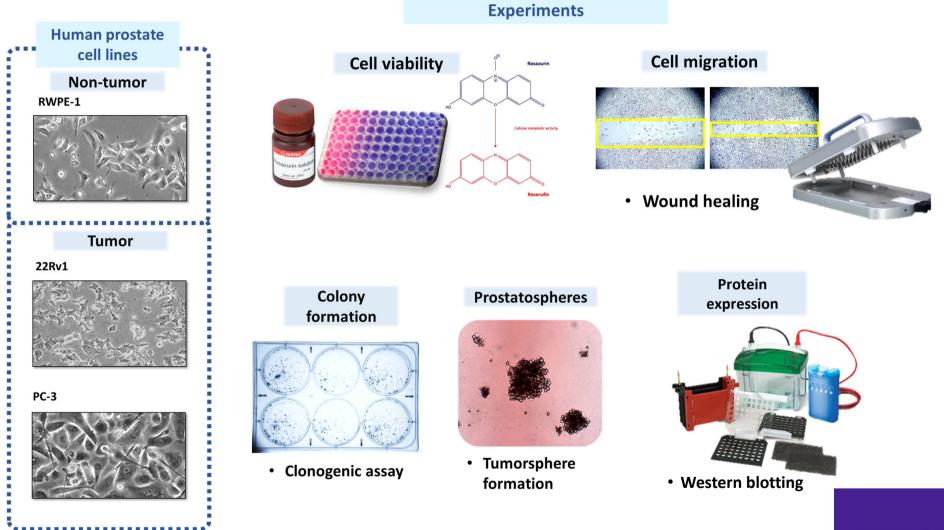
Prostate Cancer (PCa): Epidemiology and diet chemoprevention





The aim of the present study was to compare the **cytotoxic** activity of **hydroxytyrosol** and five semisynthetic **derivatives**, against **prostate cancer** cell lines CAHD 2020

Methodology

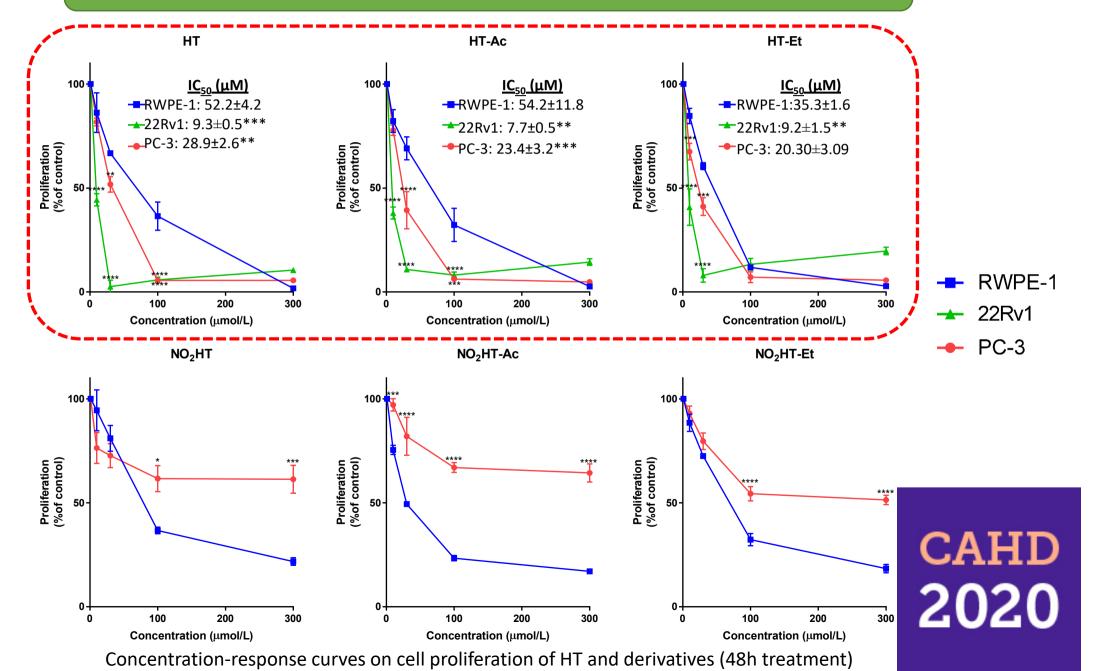


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Results. Cell proliferation

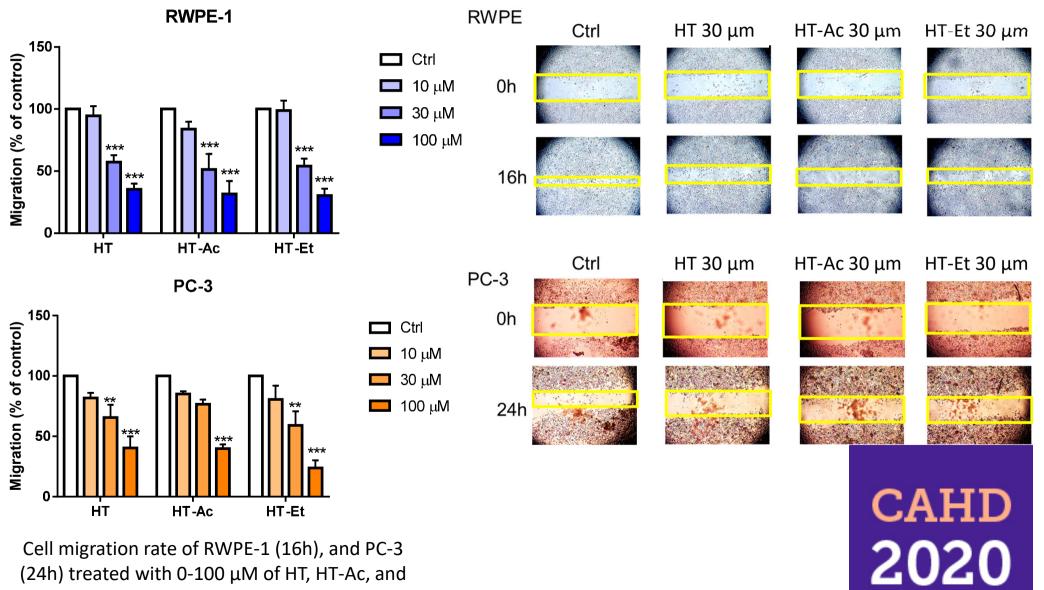
HT and five semisynthetic derivatives exert a concentration-dependent effect in proliferation of prostate cells. HT, AT-Ac and HT-Et were more cytotoxic in cancer cells

Cell viability



Results. Cell migration

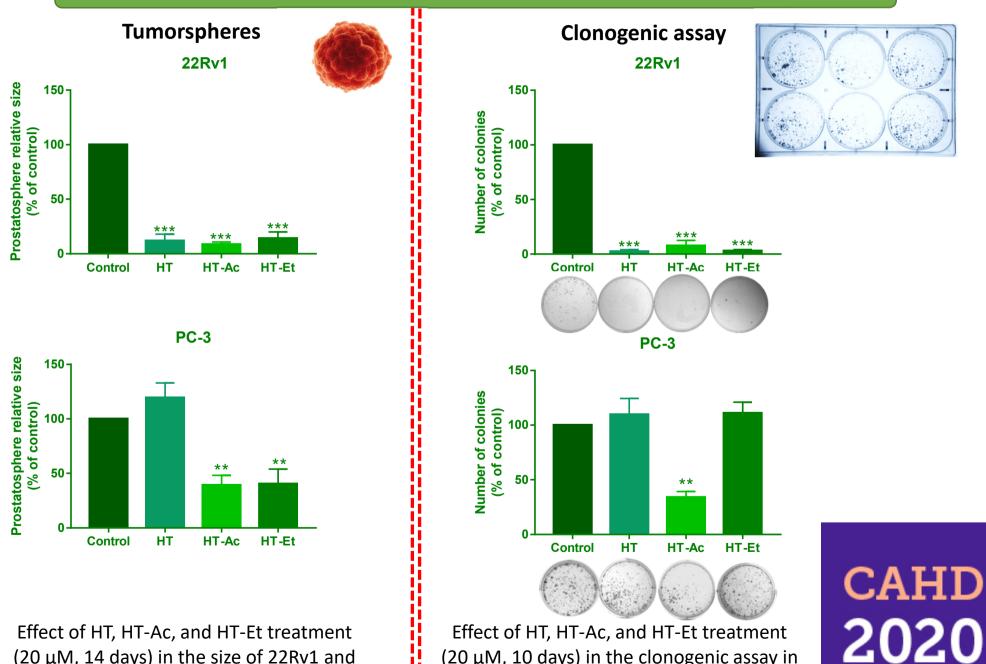
HT, HT-Ac, and HT-Et treatment decrease migration capacity of prostate cells in a concentration-dependent manner



HT-Et.

Results. Cell stemness

HT, HT-Ac, and HT-Et differently affect cancer stemness of prostate cancer cells

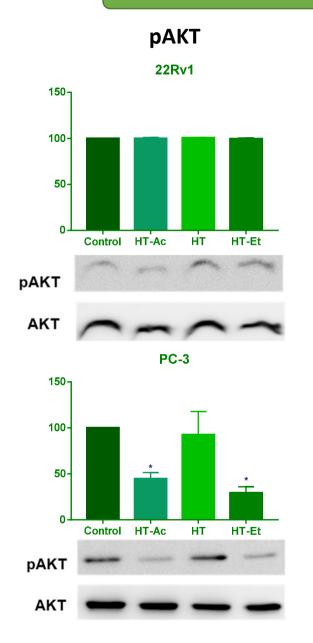


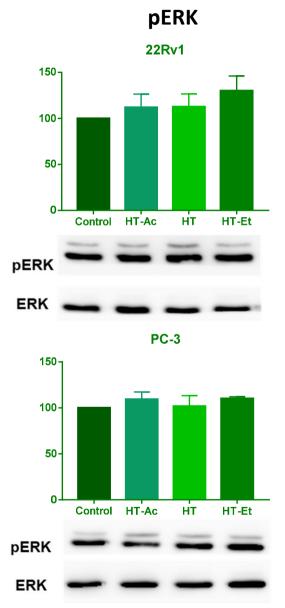
Effect of HT, HT-Ac, and HT-Et treatment (20 μ M, 14 days) in the size of 22Rv1 and PC-3 prostatospheres

Effect of HT, HT-Ac, and HT-Et treatment (20 μM, 10 days) in the clonogenic assay in 22Rv1 and PC-3 cells.

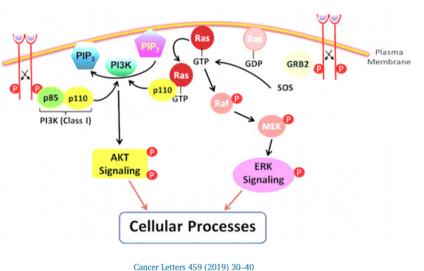
Results. Protein phosphorylation

HT-Ac and HT-Et, but not HT, reduce the activation of AKT in PC-3 cells





Effect of HT-Ac, HT, and HT-Et treatment (20 μ M, 24h) in the phosphorylation of AKT and ERK in 22Rv1 and PC-3 cells.



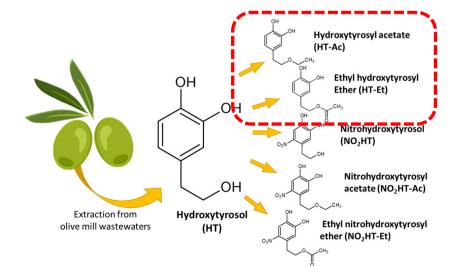
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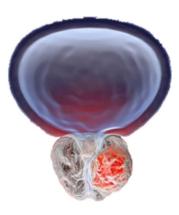
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Conclusions

Altogether, our data demonstrate that the lipophilic derivatives HT-Ac and HT-Et, not only maintained the anticancer effect of the parent compound HT against PC-3 PCa cells, but also improved its anticancer effect at selected concentrations.

These results, together with earlier studies showing increase in the antioxidant and antiangiogenic capacity of HT-Ac and HT-Et, suggest that they could be considered as potential therapeutic tools in PCa.











* GC-08 (Hormones and Cancer): Justo P. Castaño, Alejandro Ibáñez-Costa, Ricardo Blázquez



* GE-05 (Urology and Sexual Medicine): María José Requena, Enrique Gómez Gómez, Julia Carrasco Valiente



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