

# 가

## 1.

, *in vitro*  
*in vivo*  
 (cancer)  
 , *in vitro*  
*in vivo*  
 (carcinogenesis)가  
 가 *in vitro*  
*in vivo* 가가  
 가 가  
 (precancerous stage)  
 (chemoprevention)

## 2.

가  
 250,000  
 "assay"  
 가  
 (predictive)  
 (prescreen),  
 가 (screen), (monitor), (secondary)

Table 1. Roles of bioassays used for measurement of cancer chemopreventive activity

Step used	Definition	Consideration & description
Prescreen	An assay applied to large numbers of initial samples to determine whether or not they have any cancer preventive activity of the desired type.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- must have high capacity</li> <li>- must have low cost</li> <li>- must give rapid answer</li> <li>- need not be quantitative</li> <li>- for discarding inert materials and for providing an enriched feedstock for the screen</li> </ul>
Screen	An assay which is used to select materials for detailed individual study(secondary testing).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for selection to a manageable number for secondary testing</li> </ul>
Monitor	An assay used to guide fractionation of a crude material towards isolation of the pure bioactive compounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- must be fast, cheap and high capacity</li> <li>- must be readily available to the chemist</li> </ul>
Secondary testing (detailed evaluation)	Careful, detailed testing of lead compounds in multiple models and test conditions to select candidates for development toward clinical test.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- characteristically, low capacity, expensive and slow assay</li> </ul>
Clinical trials	<p>Phase I(toxicology study, preclinical trial)</p> <p>Phase II(limited trials to evaluate activity against specific cancers)</p> <p>Phase III(larger trials against a greater variety of cancers to compare the activity of the new agent with standard therapy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chosen for phase III, if agents show activity in phase II.</li> </ul>

testing), (clinical trial) life" , )  
 (Table 1),  
*in vitro*("in glass" , (long-term) (short-term)  
 ) *in vivo*("in , (marker) ,

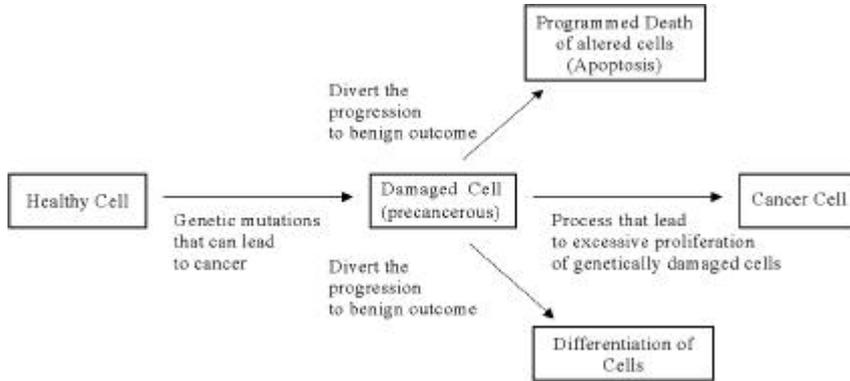


Fig. 1. Progression to cancer.

Progression to cancer can be avoided in two basic ways. Some chemopreventive supplements are intended to halt the progression, either before or after genetic mutations cause a cell to become precancerous. Another approach relies on agents that divert the progression to a benign outcome, such as the death (apoptosis) or differentiation of precancerous cells.

(carcinogen-blocking activity), /  
 (antiproliferation/antiprogession activity),  
 / (antiinvasion/ antimetastasis  
 activity) (target)  
 (angiogenesis) (metastasis)

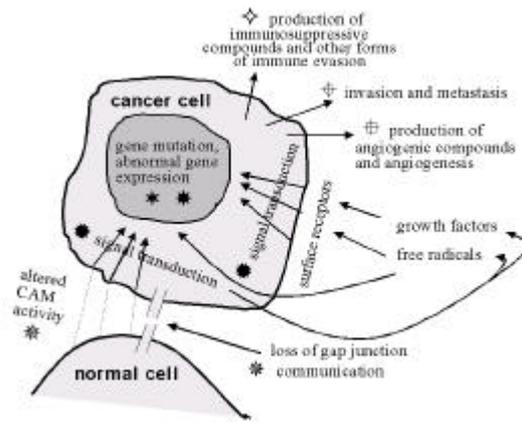


Fig. 2. Procancer event in cell.

가

가

precancerous cell

3.

precancerous cell apoptosis

가

(Fig. 1)

가

Table 2. Comparison of molecular versus cellular assays

Factor	Molecular assay	Cellular assay
Target	Single subcellular target	Any target inhibiting cell growth
Assay capacity needed	Very high	Moderate to high
Number of leads found	Few but specific	Many leads but most not of interest
False positives	Agents that don't enter cells or not metabolised rapidly	Wide variety of toxins
False negatives	All compounds working by other mechanisms	Few

Fig. 2 7가

( , ), (signal transduction) ( ), gap junction ( ), (cellular assay) (molecular assay) ( ) , DNA isolated system 가 Table 가 / 2 , 가 , DNA (repair) , telomerase , apoptosis , polyamine (terminal differentiation) , .

1. (assays for cytotoxic potential)

(1) 가 (athymic)

bioassay-directed fractionation

(tumor)

가

(receptor)

(anticancer)

가

human

trial

subcellular

target

(anticancer effect)

(tumor-specific receptor site)

, P388 KB 가

(malignancy)

48

72

tyrosinase

가

melanocyte

, melanoma가

50%

tyrosinase

EC<sub>50</sub> (concentration

tyrosinase

required to inhibit cell growth by 50%)

quinone moiety

melanoma

가

가

melanoma

가

Pezzuto (1988) 23

melanoma

tumorigenicity

doubling time

cytotoxic(

tyrosinase

) , cytostatic( )

Kern (1988)

tyrosinase

(NCI)

potential

human cell panel

가

가

1

MTT [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazole-2-yl)-2,5-diphe

nyltetrazolium bromide], MTS[(3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium, Owen's reagent)]

flavone acetic acid

tetrazolium

가

formazan

, SRB

ras,

(

*myc, abl, erb-b src*

oncogene nucleic acid

가

), lactate dehydrogenase(LDH)

transfection

LDH가

oncogene

<sup>51</sup>Cr

batteries

가

가

<sup>51</sup>Cr-

가

oncogene

(2)

bronchial epithelial cell Harvey ras oncogene

(tumor stem cell)

transfection

bronchial

(descendent cell)

epithelial cell

bronchial epithelial cell

transfection

가

neoplasia

가

clinical setting

Corbett (1986)

( ,

, )

murine leukemia

(P388

. Sartorelli(1988)

L1210)

soft agar medium

plating

가

(95% nitrogen/5% CO2)

가

Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion

가

ine leukemia

zone

mur-

250 unit(25 μm zone

lunit

mitomycin C가

)

가

가 . target organism  
가

2.

(carcinogen-blocking activity)

Aroclor 1254

가

cytochrome

(1) Gene mutation

P450 I family가 5%

Aroclor 1254

P450 I 50%

OECD

Ames

가

activation system

aromatic amines polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

procaryotic

eucaryotic

DNA

DNA

histidine

가

DNA

1999-61

( )

tk

Ames

가

가

Table 3

가

(2) DNA

Ames

. Ames

DNA

histidine

frameshift allele *his*

, chlorambucil,

D3052 가

*Salmonella typhimurium*

cyclophosphamide, melphalan, streptococin

TA98 base-substitution allele *hisG46* 가

, bleomycin, doxorubin, mithramycin

TA100

가

histidine

가

83

DNA adduct



adduct 가 가 'rec-assay'

adduct 가

adduct DNA (covalently closed circular DNA) cccDNA

adduct DNA DNA I DNA II , DNA 'DNA

DNA cleavage assay' DNA DNA

adduct , aromatic amine 가

dimethylnitrosamine (comet) 가

methyl diazonium ion(CH<sub>3</sub>-N<sup>+</sup> 'comet assay' DNA

N) methylating agent 가

adduct DNA

50% hepatocellular incidency topoisomerase I II

adduct 10<sup>8</sup> nucleotides , DNA가

aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>, tamoxifen, 2-amino-3-methyl- DNA

imidazo[4,5-f]-quinoline (IQ), 2-amino-3, 8- topoisomerase I II 가

dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]-quinoxaline (MeIQx),

2,4-diaminotoluene dimethylnitrosamine

53-2083 ,

ethylene oxide, dimethylnitrosamine, 4-ami

nobiphenyl 2-acetylaminofluorene (3)

812-5543 adduct

가 ,

(prophage) (lys (polar group)가

ogenic response) 가 . glucuronide glutat-

hione

· , *Escherichia coli* K12 *envA uvrB* (lamda)

plaque

"inductest", -galactose *lacZ* 가 ( 1

"SOS chromotest" ) ,

( 2 ) 가

DNA

1, epoxide (lipophilic) 가 2 . 1 cytochrome P450 epoxidation, hydroxylation, *N*-dealkylation, *O*-dealkylation, *S*-dealkylation, *S*-oxidation, *N*-oxidation, *P*-oxidation, desulfuration, dehalogenation, nitro reduction, azo reduction (species) isozyme . Benzo[a]pyrene cytochrome p450 1A1 1A2 [a]-pyrene-(+)-7,8-dihydrodiol-9,10-epoxide (BPDE) DNA N-deoxyguano-

sine , Chun *allium* cytochrome p450 1A1 1A2 . glutathione, glucuronide 가 (conjugation) . Glutathione conjugation, glucuronidation, glucosidation, sulfation, acetylation, methylation, amino acid conjugation (conjugation reaction) .

oxidative stress heat shock stress 2 가 . Glutathione S-transferase NAD(P)H:quinone reductase anti-neoplastic

Table 4. Effects of oral administration of allyl methyl trisulfide on the activity of glutathione S-transferase in A/J mice

Material Administered <sup>a,b</sup>	Forestomach		Lung	
	No. of tumors per mouse <sup>c</sup> in forestoma tumor	GST activity ( $\mu$ mol/min/mg protein)	No. of tumors per mouse in pulmonary adenoma	GST activity ( $\mu$ mol/min/mg protein)
None	2.9 $\pm$ 0.5	0.97 $\pm$ 0.03	24 $\pm$ 1.8	0.302 $\pm$ 0.020
Cottonseed oil	3.7 $\pm$ 0.4		18 $\pm$ 2.0	
Allyl methyl trisulfide	1.0 $\pm$ 0.1 <sup>d</sup>	1.56 $\pm$ 0.05 <sup>d</sup>	19 $\pm$ 1.8 <sup>d</sup>	0.476 $\pm$ 0.019 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>: Allyl methyl trisulfide (15  $\mu$ mol) in 0.2 ml cottonseed oil, cottonseed oil, or nothing was given by oral intubation 96 and 48 hours before oral administration of benzo[a]pyrene (2 mg) in 0.2 ml cottonseed oil. This sequence was repeated at 2-week intervals twice.

<sup>b</sup>: For GST induction study, Cottonseed oil (0.2ml) with the allyl methyl trisulfide was administered by oral intubation twice, 48 hours apart. The mice were killed 48 hours after the last administration. Controls received cottonseed oil only.

<sup>c</sup>: No. of tumors in the entire group divided by the number of mice in the group.

<sup>d</sup>: Significance of  $p < 0.005$ . (Sparnins et al, 1986)



, redox signal  
 , tumor promoters, oncogenes  
 ODC transcription 가  
 , ODC  
 가 p53 (oral cavity), ,  
 , NF- B AP-1 ODC polyamine  
 , phytochemical 가 ODC가  
 polyamines  
 ODC  
 가  
 -difluoromethylornithine (DFMO)  
 ODC  
 3. / (antiproliferation/  
 antiprogession activity)  
 (1) Polyamine  
 Putrescene, spermidine polyamine amoxymethane , ODC  
 가 protocatechuic acid  
 , Table 5  
 ODC  
 multiplicity ODC  
 polyamine 0.74  
 polyamine ODC mouse epidermal  
 ornithine decarboxylase, spermidine( 308 (ME 308 cells) TPA (12-O-tetra-  
 spermine) synthetase, S-adenosylmethionine decanoyl phorbol 13-acetate) type  
 decarboxylase, aminopropyltransferase  
 polyamine transport ODC L- [1-<sup>14</sup>C]ornithine  
 가 [ <sup>14</sup>C]CO<sub>2</sub>  
 Ornithine decarboxylase(ODC) L-ornithine scintillation counter  
 putrescine polyamines (putr- <sup>14</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>/mg protein  
 escine, spermidine, spermine )  
 . ODC polyamines DNA,  
 RNA, phospholipids  
 DNA (replication), (transcri- (2) (signal transduction)  
 ption), (translation)  
 polyamine  
 mine

가 phytochemical in-  
tegrin selectin

가 (4)  
(microtubule)  
가

kinase C) cyclic AMP, PKC(protein  
kinase) , PTK(protein tyrosine  
kinase) , ras cascade

(3) (cell-to-cell communication) vincristine taxol  
tubulin  
microtubule assembly reaction  
(cell adhesion molecules, CAMs) light-scattering  
gap junction astrocytoma bioassay  
가 astrocytoma dibutyl cyclic-AMP 1  
가 , fibroepithelial  
astrocyte  
가  
가  
2 가  
gap junction 2  
gap junction  
gap junction  
sucrose permeability Combretum caffrum  
'transport specific density gra-  
dient' combretastatin  
, flavonoid organosulfur gap junction microtubule assembly  
가  
sea urchin (*Strongylocentrotus purp-  
uratus*) embryo assay가 , sea urchin  
starfish (*Asterina pectinifera*)  
, vitamin D<sub>3</sub>, resveratrol, quercetin sea urchin

(6) Apoptosis

500-600 (programmed cell death)  
 (%) apoptosis (homeostasis)  
 가 bleb  
 가 , 가 가  
 DNA가 180 - 200 bp  
 가 가 DNA laddering  
 (HL-60, fibroblast,  
 keratinocyte, teratocarcinoma, neuroblastoma  
 melanoma )  
 glucocorticoid effector  
 prolactin , , NADase , caspase aspartate-specific  
 , parameter cysteine protease가  
 proenzyme  
 parameter apoptosis

(5) (angiogenesis) 가

Apoptosis  
 DNA fragmentation  
 가 가  
 (cell shrinkage) nucleic  
 acid  
 가  
 가 DNA fragmentation TUNEL  
 (TdT-mediated dUTP Nick End Labeling)  
 2 biom-  
 arker  
 Matrigel Matrigel-induced TUNEL , TdT  
 neovascularization 가 polymerase protease  
 가 CAM digestion artifacts가  
 (chick chorioallantoic membrane) assay DNA fragmentation  
 apoptosis

DNA necrotic cells 4- (hydroxyphenyl)  
 . caspase가 retinamide(4- HPR) N- methyl-N-nit-  
 N- C-terminal rosourea (MNU) telomerase  
 70 4- HPR 가  
 poly-ADP ribose polymerase (PARP) telomerase  
 가 . apoptosis ,  
 apoptotic 4- HPR  
 signaling 가 telomerase  
 가 .  
 anti-PARP catechin epigallocatechin gallate(EGCG)  
 caspase living cell cell-free system  
 , TUNEL assay DNA telomerase  
 fragmentation ,  
 가 U937 monoblastoid leukemia cells HT29  
 colon adenocarcinoma cells  
 apoptosis telomerase  
 .  
 (7) Telomerase telomerase 가 biomarker  
 가 .  
 Telomerase telomere 3' telomeric normal somatic cell telom-  
 (TTAGGG) 가 ribonucleoprotein erase cancer cell  
 immortal cell, cancer cell germ cell telomerase telomerase  
 DNA  
 telomere telomere  
 . Telomere 가 ,  
 replicative senescence telomerase  
 mitotic clock 가 .  
 telomerase telom-  
 erase telomerase inhibitor  
 . ,  
 .  
 premalignant cell germ  
 cell, hematopoietic stem cell 가 recombination telomere-  
 salvaging pathway가 가  
 가  
 . telomerase  
 telomere repeat amplification protocol

(TRAP) assay, dNTPS( <sup>32</sup>P-GTP), cyclooxygenase  
TRAP buffer, TS oligo, Taq polymerase  
/ telomerase serine protease, thio  
TTAGGG 가 가 PCR protease, aminopeptidase A, B, esterase  
1/1,000,000 protease 가  
telomerase protease

4. 4.

(metastasis) (spontaneous)  
가

1.  
amnion membrane polycarbonate membrane invasion  
가 collagenase 50 2-3  
가 2 (ne-

, -interferon, interleukin 1  
가  
prostaglandin 가  
arach-  
idonic acid prostaglandin

(multiplicity) , (trachea) N-methyl N-nitrosourea (MNU), N-nitrosodiethylamine (DEN), azoxymethane (AOM), methylazoxymethane (MAM), 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate (TPA) 7,12-dimethylbenz(alpha)anthracene, N-butyl N-(4-hydroxybutyl) nitrosamine (BBN) 144

가 2 (long-term *in vivo* test)

(hyperplastic), (pre-neoplastic), 가

( ), colorectal( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ) Ames (short-term *in vitro* test) (false-negative) (false-positive) 가 (target-organ specific) (promotion activity)

(NCI) (chemoprevention drug development programme) 2% (maximum tolerated dose, MTD) 0.4 0.8 F344 rats 가 (medium-term bioassay) 6 10% 1 (liver

Table 6. Results for 250 chemicals in the medium-term liver bioassay

	Mutagenicity (Ames test)			Total
	+	-	?	
Hepatocarcinogens	30/31 (97) <sup>a</sup>	26/31 (84) <sup>b</sup>	0/0 (0)	56/62 (90)
Non-hepatocarcinogens	7/25 (28)	3/14 (21)	0/2 (0)	10/41 (24)
Non-carcinogens	0/6 (0)	2/37 (5) <sup>c</sup>	0/2 (0)	2/45 (5)
Unknown	3/13 (23)	22/61 (36)	9/28 (32)	34/102 (33)
Total	40/75 (53)	53/143 (37)	9/32 (28)	102/250 (41)

<sup>a</sup>: 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane(DDPM) was negative.

<sup>b</sup>: Clofibrate, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(mouse), di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, trichloroacetic acid(mouse), and tamoxifen were negative.

<sup>c</sup>: Malathion and vinclozolin were positive, although they have been reported not to be carcinogenic in either rats or mice.

medium-term bioassay) hepatocarcinogens) 41  
hyperplastic liver module 24% 10 GST-P foci  
-glutamyltranspeptidase positive focus가  
Ito  
glutathione S-transferase placental form  
(GST-P) positive focus multi-organ  
, MNU , 2,2'-  
dihydroxy-di-n-propylnitrosamine (DHPN),  
N-ethyl-N-hydroxyethylnitrosamine(EHEN)  
3,2'-dimethyl-4-aminobiphenyl(DMAB)  
. Table 6 250  
Ames  
. Ames , DEN, MNU, BBN, DHPN  
31 1,2-dimethylhydrazine(DMH) 5가  
97% 30 GST-P foci positive  
, , 24-36  
31 84% 26  
90%  
, (non- biomarker GST-P foci

Table 7. Chemicals that demonstrated inhibition in the medium-term liver bioassay (the Ito test).

Compound	Carcinogenicity	Ames test
AF-2	+	+
* Butylated hydroxyanisole	+	-
* Caffeic acid	+	-
* Catechol	+	-
Clofibrate	+	-
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	+	-
* Hydroquinone	+	-
* Sesamol	+	-
Tamoxifen	+	?
Acetaminophen	-	-
Benzoin	-	-
DEF	-	?
EPN	-	-
* Esculin	-	?
* Gallic acid	-	-
* -Tocopherol	-	-
* <i>o</i> -Aminophenol	?	-
* <i>t</i> -Butylhydroquinone	?	-
* Chlorophyllin, sodium copper	?	-
Diphenyl	?	-
Esfenvalerate	?	-
Ethyl alcohol	?	-
* Eugenol	?	-
* Ferulic acid	?	?
Glyoxal	?	+
Harman	?	-
Hickory extract	?	?
Indomethacin	?	-
Linoleic acid hydroperoxide	?	+
* <i>p</i> -Methylphenol	?	-
Methyltestosterone	?	?
Theobromine	?	-

\*: antioxidant

T- 가 B- 가  
 T- 가 , T- 가  
 30  
 가  
 (Fig. 3), 가  
 가  
 (athymic) 가 6 .

5 .

가  
 600

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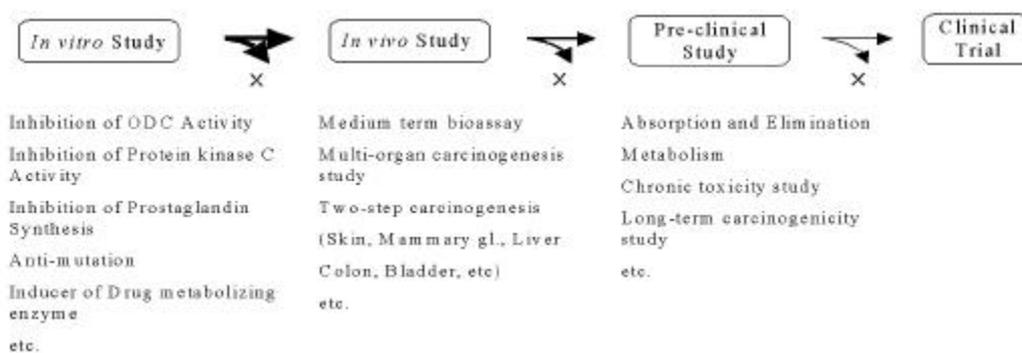


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram for detection and development of chemopreventive agents

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