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Monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes develop potential anticancer activity in elderly lung cancer drug

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In this study, human lung cancer cells (A549) were used to elucidate the mechanism and death mode associated with monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes. We use a monoterpene and sesquiterpene in Human lung adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line A549 and it was assessed by MTT assay. Monoterpene and sesquiterpene can significantly reduce the proliferation of A549 cells in a dose-dependent fashion. By flow cytometric analysis, we analyzed that monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes treatment resulted apoptosis in A549 cancer cells. By Western blotting, we further explored the cell to study apoptosis. We examined the anti-proliferation effect of phytochemicals on human lung adenocarcinoma epithelial cell lines. Monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes can significantly reduce the proliferation of A549 cells in a dose-dependent fashion. We found that phytochemicals can suppress the growth of human lung adenocarcinoma epithelial cell lines (A549). This result suggests that monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes have anticancer activities against A549 cancer cells. Our finding suggests that monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes can be a good candidate of anti lung cancer drug and suggests that these are promising chemopreventive or chemotherapeutic agent.

Biography

Je-Chiuan Ye has completed his PhD from Chung Shan Medical University. He has been engaged in academic research for many years. He has published papers in prestigious journals.

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