The Anticancer Drug Discovery from Marine Invertebrates

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Introduction

Medicines are medically prescribed treatments for the improvement of disease conditions, the restoration of good health and human vitality. Marine medicine, in relation to ocean derivatives, is the restoration of fitness. Via prevention and care as medicine, it includes a number of procedures using marine species to preserve health. Marine medicine is a science of prevention and recovery in relation to ocean derivatives to cure, preserve and restore health. It has a corollary area called Dive Medicine that is related. The marine ecosystem is a source of specific natural products that accumulate primarily in living organisms and function as pharmacologically active substances that are useful. Significant sources of biomedical compounds include marine sponges, molluscans, bacteria, corals, ascidians, bryozoans and vertebrates.

Dive medicine, also called Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine, is a subdivision of marine medicine (UHB). The diagnosis, treatment and prevention of conditions caused by humans entering the undersea world are diving medicine. It covers the effects of pressure on gases on the body, the evaluation and treatment of conditions induced by marine hazards, and how a diver's diving fitness experiences impact the safety of a diver.

human capabilities and technical Due to restrictions restricting underwater activity for therapeutic or industrial purposes, aquatic medicine is still in infancy. Specialists in marine medicine continuously seek to re-define these limits and find ways to deal with them in the depth of the ocean for deeper and longer durations. A large variety of chemicals are produced by marine plants and animals. These chemicals have made it possible for species to adapt to several different environments in the sea by shielding themselves from other organisms and helping to live in harsh conditions.

Discerption

North-west pacific invertebrates' natural products

In comparison with terrestrial natural products and similarly sized compounds obtained through combinatorial organic synthesis, a

study of marine-based natural products was performed from the perspective of their pharmacophore diversity and drug likeliness. Among the three groups, not only did marine-based natural products display the greatest chemical diversity in terms of structures, but the highest proportion of drug-like compounds were also found to exist.

The variations between high-relief rocks and low relief unconsolidated sediment in mega-invertebrate species assemblages as mentioned above are likely to hold for most marine environments. The diversity of seafloor assemblage-habitat relationships is, however, more complex than this dual opposition, and management decisions on the conservation or creation of seafloor ecosystems need a more comprehensive understanding of the related species concerned.

As a result of the medical gold rush on the sea floor, exposure to the underwater environment is rising. For microorganisms and plants that naturally generate chemical compounds used for biological protection and health enhancement, bioprospectors scour the ocean.

Conclusion

The advantage of marine medicine is that strict protection and efficacy protocols extend to the practice of allopathic practitioners. Before a patient may undergo them, procedures and medications pass a strict examination. Clinical trials and long-term experiments with a history of safety in order to back up treatment procedures have been the subject of marine medicine treatments. Until a new treatment or pharmaceutical product is approved for public use, a comprehensive testing procedure is carried out, first in the laboratory and then through multiple layers of patient testing. The ocean has an incredible biodiversity collection that remains largely unexploited. Marine drugs provide promise as novel mechanisms to treat some of man's most crippling illnesses, such as HIV, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's disease, and cancer

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