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Kobæk Larsen, Morten; El-Houri, Rime; Christensen, Lars Porskjær; Fretté, Xavier; Baatrup, Gunnar

Publication date:
2017

Document version
Final published version

Citation for published version (APA):

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Download date: 25. Jan. 2020
Dietary polyacetylenes, falcarniol and falcarindiol, prevents the formation of neoplastic lesions in the colon of azoxymethane-induced rats

Kobaek-Larsen M¹,², El-Houri RB³, Christensen LP³, Fretté X³, Bastrup G¹,²

¹Department of Clinical Research, University of Southern Denmark, DK-5000 Odense C, Denmark, ²Department of Surgery A, Odense University Hospital, DK-5700 Svendborg, Denmark, ³Department of Chemical Engineering, Biotechnology and Environmental Technology, University of Southern Denmark, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark

The polyacetylenes falcarniol (FaOH) and falcarindiol (FaDOH) are found in many food plants of the Apiaceae family [1]. Carrots are a major dietary source of these polyacetylenes. Feeding azoxymethane (AOM)-induced rats with carrots and purified FaOH have previously been shown to inhibit neoplastic transformations in the colon [2]. FaOH and FaDOH have also shown to have a synergistic effect in vitro, resulting in a significant increased cytotoxic activity [3]. Based on these findings the antineoplastic effect of FaOH and FaDOH purified from carrots (purity > 99%) was investigated in the AOM-induced rat model [4]. Twenty rats received rat diet containing 7 μg FaOH per g feed and 7 μg FaDOH per g feed and 20 rats were controls receiving only rat diet. Then carcinogenesis was induced in all 40 rats with the carcinogen AOM. All animals received the designated diet for 2 weeks before AOM induction and continued on the designated diet throughout the experiment. Rats were euthanized 18 weeks after the first AOM injection and macroscopic polyp/cancers were measured, harvested and stained for histology. The number of small ACF clusters was reduced by 26.6% (P < 0.001), number of large ACF clusters reduced by 56.7% and (P = 0.027), and finally the number of tumors larger than 3 mm were reduced by 83.3% (P = 0.032) in treated rats compared to controls. In conclusion dietary supplements with FaOH and FaDOH reduced the number of neoplastic lesions as well as the growth rate of the polyps suggesting a preventive effect of FaOH and FaDOH on the development of colorectal cancer.