Carnosina suprime atividade simpática do baço aumenta atividade das células Natural Killer e diminui a proliferação do câncer colo-retal

Outro efeito antitumoral da Carnosina é inibir a glicólise anaeróbia, a qual fornece ATP para o ciclo celular proliferativo. Jose de Felippe Junior

Effects of l-carnosine on splenic sympathetic nerve activity and tumor proliferation.

Source
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Abstract
l-Carnosine (β-alanyl-l-histidine), a dipeptide of the amino acids β-alanine and histidine, is found in mammalian tissues including those in the central nervous system and in skeletal muscles. In the present study, we examined the effects of intraduodenal (ID) injection of l-carnosine on splenic sympathetic nerve activity (splenic-SNA) in urethane-anesthetized rats and found that ID injection of 3.3mg/kg of body weight of l-carnosine significantly suppressed splenic-SNA. Since it has been suggested that splenic-SNA reduction increases natural killer (NK) activity of splenic cells, which in turn elevates tumor immunity, we then investigated the effect of l-carnosine on the proliferation of human colon cancer cells transplanted into athymic nude mice. The findings of this study revealed that 1mg/mL of l-carnosine solution given as the only drinking water inhibited tumor proliferation. These results suggest that l-carnosine suppresses splenic-SNA and inhibits cancer cell proliferation, probably by elevating NK activity.

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