

The Highlights On Herbs Acts As An Anti-Cancer Property – A Systematic Review

Lokesh Mahajan¹, Kapase Sachin N.^{2*}, Ganesh Sonawane³, Sonal Barde⁴, Ram Sakhare⁵, Rajkumar Moon⁶, Shailesh Patwekar⁶

¹Lecture at Central India College of Pharmacy Lonara, Nagpur affiliated affiliated to (MSBTE)

^{2*}Research scholar, Bhupal Nobles' University, Udaipur.

³Research Scholar, Suresh Gyan Vihar Universities, School of Pharmacy, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

⁴ Sinhagad College of Pharmacy, Vadgaon, Pune. MH.

⁵ Channabasveshwar College of Pharmacy, Latur, MH

⁶ School of Pharmacy, SRTM University, Nanded, MH

Abstract: The quality of herbal drugs used opposed to several groups of cancer this is a considerable deal of pharmaceutical research has significantly enhanced. In both developed and developing countries cancer is a crucial public health burden. The many medicines are accessible in the market to treat the several groups of cancer yet not any drug was found to be totally safe and effective. The several plant products are identified as a vigorous anti-cancer agent nowadays. The new drug discovery is very costly, time consuming and laborious technique. The modern comprehension of molecular science and the clarification in isolation and structure elucidation methods this are in a more superior position currently to recognized several anticancer herbs. Medicinal plants with their deserted lead molecules are also used as a substitute medicine for treating neoplastic cells. The cancer caused due to the neoplastic cells are the anomalous multiplication of cells in the body. The medicinal plants consist of various biologically active constituents which permit them to cure cancer. These medicinal plants accommodate several secondary metabolites which involve phenolics, alkaloids, flavonoids, carotenoids etc. In the field of healthcare advantages of medicine from plant origin over synthetic medicines have enhanced the significance of medicinal plants. In this review discussed the various herbs that shows the anticancer effects.

Keywords: Cancer, Medicinal plants, Herbs, Anticancer activity.

Introduction

A huge quantity of medicinal plants acts as anticancer herbs in experimental and clinical cancers or tumours of several organs. Few of those cancers are sarcoma, leukaemia, lymphoma and carcinoma ^[1,2]. Medicinal plants are familiar to have adaptable immunomodulatory and antioxidant properties, leading to anticancer pursuit. These act by stimulating both indefinite and specified immunity. They may assist host resistance opposed to infection by re-stabilizing body symmetry and conditioning the body tissues ^[3-6]. The cause of more than 20% of all death's cancer is a dominant cause of

impermanency, and it afflict more than one-third of the world's community. Between the reason for cancer are tobacco, viral infection, chemicals, radiation, environmental factors, and dietary element ^[7]. The foremost conventional cancer treatment like surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy frequently augmented by further supporting and alternative therapies in China ^[8].

Cancer is an unusual extension of cells in our bodies that can conduct to death. It demolishes the normal cells and generate and variance in the body. In both developing and developed countries. It is very difficult to find the specific cause for cancer it is one of the more serious health difficulties. Although, tobacco use, alcohol expenditure, environmental contaminant, infectious factor, custom habits and lifestyles are few frequently familiar causes accountable for this disease. The 30-35% of cancer deaths are cause due to the physical inactivity, obesity and diet ^[9]. The physical inactivity is assumed to the cancer possibility. More than half of the consequence from diet is because of the over nutrition. The few particular foods are affiliated to the particular type of cancers such as high salt diet causes gastric cancer, aflatoxin B1 causes liver cancer and chewing betel nut causes oral cancer ^[10].

The medicinal plants accommodate various phytochemicals like vitamins A, C and E, carotenoids, Terpenoids, Flavonoids, polyphenols, alkaloids, tannins, Saponins, enzymes, minerals, etc. These phytochemicals influence antioxidant actions, which stop or can be used in the therapy of several diseases, involving cancer. Herbal drugs are also familiar to have superior Immunomodulatory properties. These take action by stimulating both non-particular and particular immunity. Over the last several decades, herbal medicines have been receiving invariably and they have an influence on both world health and international trade. Accordingly, medicinal plants recommence to play a vital character in the healthcare organization of a huge amount of the world's community. Traditional medicine is broadly used in India ^[11].

In the world lung cancer is the main cancer type and breast cancer is main in women, influencing one in each 31 women^[12]. Colon cancer is the subsequently usual cancer in the world and prostate cancer is frequently determine in men. Additionally, skin cancer is diagnosed with the death toll of 180,000 people, of whom 37,000 cases are pretentious by this type of cancer. Natural products, involving herbal drugs, microorganisms and marine organisms have an enormous character in the enhancement and the evolution of traditional drugs for the most human diseases therapy ^[13]. However anticancer chemical reagents are dominate, they endure from disadvantages like in terms of costs, toxicity and adverse effects ^[14]. A numeral of delineate have been focalized on cancer drug recognition from natural origin article in traditional substance medica. A huge understanding on the composite and collaborative perception of several phytochemicals of plant source may assist in preparing successful applicant of anticancer prospective ^[15]. The various current chemo-obstructive factor has been isolated and recognized established on their potential to regulate one or more particular subatomic incidents. The finding of effectual herbs and clarification of their fundamental mechanisms could contribute to the development of a substitute and supportive technique for cancer elimination and therapy. The quantity of plant-based anticancer components like vinblastine, camptothecin and taxol have been isolated and evaluated from various plant species involving Taxus brevifolia, Camptotheca acuminate and Catharanthus roseus individually, which have been established to work beneficially opposed to several cancers ^[16].

Information about Cancer and its Classification

Cancer is a common term appeal of sequence of malignant diseases that may influence several characters of body. These diseases are designate by a quick and unrestricted emergence of unusual cells, which may clump simultaneously to form a development of tumor or rapidly increase across the body, instigate unusual extension at further sites. If the process is not apprehended, it may advance prior to it causes the death of the organism. The most important forms of therapy for assist stage cancer in humans are surgery, radiation and drugs (cancer chemotherapeutic factors). Cancer chemotherapeutic elements can frequently dispense temporary comfort of symptoms, extension of life and sometime cures ^[17]. Currently, plenty of attempt has been appeal to the synthesis of possible anticancer drugs. The several chemical alternatives of well-known group of cancer chemotherapeutic agents have been manufacture yet have a various adverse effect. A victorious anticancer drug should terminate cancer cells without causing immoderate destruction to usual cells. This absolute is problematic or may be unfeasible, to achieve and is why cancer patients rapidly endure disagreeable adverse reaction when encounter therapy ^[18]. Although, a waste quantity of synthetic work has given moderately less enhancement above the framework drugs. There is a recommence required for new framework -new templates to use in the design of possible chemotherapeutic agents: natural products are supplying such guidebook. Current studies of tumorimpede components of plant source have relented a magnificent assembling of an innovative structures ^[19].

Different types of Cancers ^[20]

1) Skin Cancers a) Malignant Melanoma

2) Cancers in women a) Breast cancer b) Ovarian cancer c) Gynaecological cancer d) Choriocarcinoma

3) Cancers of Digestive Systems a) Esophageal cancer b) Stomach cancer c) Cancer of pancreas d) Liver cancer e) Colon and Rectal cancer f) Anal cancer

4) Cancers of Urinary system a) Kidney cancer b) Bladder cancer c) Testis cancer d) Prostate cancer

5) Cancers of Blood and Lymphatic Systems a) Hodgkin's disease b) Leukaemia's c) Lymphomas d) Multiple myeloma e) Waldenstrom's disease

6) Miscellaneous cancers a) Brain cancer b) Bone cancer c) Characinoid cancer d) Nasopharyngeal cancer e) Retroperitoneal sarcomas f) Soft tissue cancer g) Thyroid cancer

Breast cancer is the more usual form of cancer in worldwide. In the country between south African women breast cancer is probable to evolve in one out of every woman. Breast cancer in India is the second most usual cancer in women after the cancer of uterine cervix ^[19].

Anticancer Effects of Herbal Medicines

It has been registered that more than 60% of cancers are restore by vitamins and herbal elements ^[20,21]. Herbal medicines play vital part for the alleviated of pain and therapy of several diseases from venerable for their magnificent biological properties. Herbal medicines have also revealed improbable anticancer results. Herbal medicine fragments restoring the DNA repair mechanisms, prompt apoptosis, modulate miRNAs, enhance those defensive enzymes extent, stimulate the immune system and expend antioxidant pursuit ^[22-24]. As specified by the World Health Organization, 80% of people living in villages are depending on herbal medicine as the primary healthcare system

without chemotherapy because of uneconomic ^[25]. In the body the treatment of cancer cells by chemicals and radiation therapy also influences normal cells ^[26]. Few further programmes can be accomplished as follows:

1. The augmentation of cancer cells can be stop immediately by stimulating phagocytic cells, enhancing the action of natural destroyer cells.

2. In the serum development of cancer cell accessory is avertible by enhancing the fabrication of interferons, interleukin-2 and antibodies.

3. Detaching the tumor tissue from the body and stopping it from broadcasting and proliferating between the hindrance of the bloodstream of the tumor tissue ^[27,28].

4. Enhanced the amount of white blood cells (WBCs) and platelets.

5. Inducing the reverse transformation of tumor cells into normal cells ^[29,30]

6. Investigating metabolism and elimination of normal cells progression into cancer cells ^[31].

7. Encouraging appetite, enhancing sleep quality and alleviate the pain being advantageous for the health ^[32,33].

Plant Derived Anti-Cancer drugs

Curcuma longa

Curcuma longa (Turmeric) belonging to the ginger family Zingiberaceae. It is a rhizomatous herbaceous everlasting plant ^[34]. It is naturally established in Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent. These plants are yearly composed for their rhizomes and are then disseminate from few of those rhizomes ^[35]. C. longa dominate a wide extent of pharmacological actions involving anti-HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), anti-inflammatory, antioxidant actions, nematocidal and antibacterial actions. Curcumin, the most important constituent of C. longa, plays a crucial role in the therapeutic action of C. longa ^[36]. Curcumin indicates anticancer and anti-inflammatory action as described by several dissimilar studies. Cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 plays a crucial character in the formation of colon cancer. The study carried out by Goel et al. ^[37], the HT-29 colon cancer cells of humans was medicated with various concentrations of curcumin to study the result of curcumin on the declaration of COX-2. The cell growth of HT-29 cells was constrained by curcumin in a concentration- and time-dependent approach. Curcumin afflicted COX-2 by impede its mRNA and protein declaration, however no similar prohibitive result was established opposed to COX-1. It can be proposed that the in-vitro growth of HT-29 cells is remarkably pretentious by a non-toxic concentration of curcumin from this data. Curcumin may thus play a crucial part in an elimination of colon cancer. Additionally, the anticancer results of curcumin on human breast cancer cell lines (MCF-7) were estimate between lactate dehydrogenase and 3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2, 5diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide inspection to evaluate cytotoxicity and cell feasibility, individually. The effects manifest that curcumin prompt cytotoxicity and reticent cells in a time and concentration depending on mode. This was noticed between enhanced caspase 3/9 pursuit and initiation of apoptosis. The effects also designate that curcumin down regulated miR-21 the declaration of miR-21 in MCF-7 cells by overexpressed the PTEN/Akt signaling pathway ^[38].

Withania somnifera

Ashwagandha is an Ayurvedic shrub that forms a usual constituents of health supplementation, tonics and Indian home amend delineate to assist health and standards of life. Nevertheless, retain between occurrence and history, there are only a restricted laboratory studies and experimental confirmation to its consequences. In our attempts to signalized Ashwagandha activities and their subatomic mechanisms, we originally formulated leaf extract of Ashwagandha (i-Extract) that indicate tumor-inhibitory action. In this study, we illustrated that a crucial constituent of i-Extract and with a none (i-Factor) defend the normal human fibroblasts opposed to the toxicity caused by withaferin A. Authors described here the isolation, structure clarification, and biological properties of this component, which manifest superior anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities ^[39].

Zingiber officinalis

Ginger is the rhizome of Zingiber officinalis it is one of the most extensively used genus of the ginger family is a usual spice for several foods and beverages. Ginger has a prolonged history of medicinal use dating back 2500 years. Ginger has been substantially used from time ancient for assorted human affliction in various characters of the globe to aid digestion and treat stomach upset, diarrhoea and nausea. Few pervasive components attending in ginger and further Zingiberaceae plants have dominant antioxidant and anti-inflammatory actions and few of them reveal cancer obstructive action in experimental carcinogenesis. The anticancer properties of ginger are ascribed to the existence definite pungent vallinoids, namely gingerol and paradol also few other components such as shogaols, zingerone etc ^[40].

Capsicum annum

In this study the synergy through a decaffeinated green tea concentrate and a vanilloidaccommodating Capsicum preparation acquired economically. On a weight basis at a ratio of 25-bit green tea concentrate to 1 bit Capsicum formulation, the consequence product revealed effectiveness in the elimination of cancer cells in culture 100-times that of green tea. The action of the protein attack was reticent by the tea catechins and the Capsicum vanilloids. The tea and Capsicum formulation characterized were synergistic in their inhibition of the target enzymatic activity as with growth ^[41].

Andrographis paniculata

Herbal medicines are currently attracting observation as possible origin of anticancer agents. In Indian and Chinese herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata is a traditionally used anticancer herb. Phytochemical examination of the ethanol extract of the aerial character of this herb effected in the isolation of 14 components involving flavonoids and labdane diterpenoids. This is the primary isolation of components from a natural source and the aerial parts of A. paniculata are a substantial origin for the molecule andrographolide ^[42].

Vinca Alkaloids

The earliest delegate established in clinical use were vinca alkaloids i.e., vinblastine (VLB) and vincristine (VCR) isolated from the Catharanthus roseus. (Family- Apocynaceae). These drugs were found throughout an examination for oral hypoglycemic agents. While research examiner could not substantiate this action, it was eminent that plant extracts decreased remarkably white blood cell counts and also caused bone marrow depression in rats. Plant extract also extend the life of mice relevance a portable lymphocytic leukaemia. The plant was initially endemic to Madagascar, yet the

specimen used in the finding of vincristine and vinblastine were composed in Philippines and Jamaica. Currently semi-synthetic corresponding of vinca alkaloids are vinorelbine (VRLB) and vindesine (VDS). These are essentially using single or in coalescence with further chemotherapeutic drugs to conflict a diversity of cancers. VLB is use for the therapy of lymphomas, leukaemia's, breast cancer, testicular cancer, lung cancers, and Kaposi's sarcoma. VCR had also indicated effectiveness opposed to leukaemia, specifically acute lymphocytic leukaemia in childhood ^[43].

Allium Sativum (Allicin)

In India Allium sativum (garlic, lasun) is used to treat a broad diversity of diseases. Allicin is a crucial compound of raw garlic and ajoene is an outcome of the displacement of allicin. Its cytotoxic results have been tested using human predominant fibroblasts, a indefinite, nontumorgenic cell line obtained from baby hamster kidney cells and a tumorgenic lymphoid cell line obtained from a Burkitt lymphoma. The cytotoxic activity was in the range 2-50 μ g/ml ^[44]. Few organo-sulphur components from garlic such as S-allylcysteine are described to delay the growth of chemically prompt and transplantable tumors in numerous animal models ^[45]. Administration of garlic (250 mg/kg thrice a week) in male wistar rats has been remarkably defeat 4-nitro quinoline-1-oxide prompt tongue carcinogenesis as disclosed by the non-appearance by the carcinomas in the commence phase and their decreased occurrence in the post commence phase ^[46]. Thus, the depletion of garlic may advantageously contribute few varieties of defence from cancer.

Bidens Pilosa

Bidens Pilosa is an individual medicine described with the bearing of polyacetylenes, flavonoids, terpenoids, phenylpropanoids and others. A considerable research work on several extracts of Bidens Pilosa and other fractionalization led to the separation and classification of possible marker compound phenyl-1,3,5- heptatriyne. This indicator component discloses the toxicity description on normal blood cells in erythrocyte osmotic weakness experiments across with further extracts. Hexane, chloroform and methanol extracts of Bidens Pilosa and their fractions were tested on various cancer cell lines. Results exhibited the antitumor action of extracts across which hexane extract noticeable the more considerable action ^[47].

Ziziphus jujuba

In India herbs have consistently been the natural form of medicine. Medicinal plants have healing properties because presence of several composite chemical materials of numerous configuration which accommodate secondary metabolites like alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, saponin and phenolic components dispense in various character of the plants. Ziziphus jujuba Mill, a member of the family Rhamnaceae usually called as Bor is used traditionally as tonic and aphrodisiac and occasionally as Hypnotic-sedative and Anxiolytic, anticancer (Melanoma cells), Antifungal, Antibacterial, Antiulcer, Anti-inflammatory, Cognitive, Antispastic, Antifertility or contracepted on Hypotensive and Antinephritic, Cardiotonic, Antioxidant, Immunostimulant, and Wound healing properties^[48].

Sauromatum venosum

A new lectin with the vigorous mitogenic and in- vitro anti-proliferative action was detached from the tubers of a deserted monocotyledonous plant Sauromatum venosum (Schott), from the family Araceae. The evident endemic molecular mass of S. venosum lectin (SVL) as determined by gel filtration chromatography, was 54 kDa. In HPLC, size exclusion and cation exchange chromatography, SVL gave an only one peak and also a single band of 13.5 kDa in SDS-PAGE, pH 8.3, beneath reducing and non-reducing situation, designate that the lectin is consist of four similar subunits. The amino acid constitution indicate that lectin accommodate an elevated quantity of aspartic acid and glycine yet completely lacking of cysteine. Although, trace quantity of methionine was present. The lectin indicated a vigorous mitogenic reaction regarding BALB/c splenocytes and human lymphocytes. This lectin is provided with augmentation of T cells as disclose by IL-2 bioassay yet manifest no fabrication of immunoglobulins thus designating the non-stimulation of B cells. SVL considerable reserved the accretion of murine cancer cell-lines. Thus, the antiproliferative potential of SVL may be useful in recognition of latest lectin exploration that can lead to superior comprehension in the observation and study of definite types of cancer ^[49].

Coptidis rhizome

In the current years Coptidis Rhizome (Huanglian) and its crucial constituent, berberine, have pinched substantial observation regarding their antineoplastic results. The antineoplastic results are connected to the Chinese Medicine (CM) properties of Huangliang in treating diseases by detaching damp-heat and purging fire and preventing toxicity ^[50].

Astragalus membranaceus

Astragalus membranaceus belongs to the family Fabaceae and is usually called as Mongolian milkvetch. It consists of astragloside, astraglan, calycosin, soyasapogenoside, quercetin and kaempferol. This plant is generally established in parts of China. It is occupied by the Chinese doctors to treat modern occurrence of the liver cancer. A study described that management of this plant across with conventional treatment has manifest more endurance rate of patients with modern phase liver cancer as contrast to the patients who were specified conventional treatment. Astragalus membranaceus defend liver from malignant results of chemotherapy ^[51]. Swainsonine which is a dominant component of this plant is called to avert metastases ^[52].

Vernonia amygdalina

Vernonia amygdalina belongs to the family i.e., Compositae and enlarge in tropical Africa. The bitterness in the plant extract is required elements like glycoside, saponins, alkaloids and tannins. Vernonia amygdalina opposed the tumor in 106 MCF-7 breast cancer cells and also enhanced the basal apoptotic yet reduced the angiogenic action in mice ^[53]. Vernonia amygdalina indicate anticancer action in the human breast cancer cell lines (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231) and impede the rapidly enhancement of cell lines in a dose and time reliant manner ^[54].

Cannabis sativa

Cannabis sativa belonging to the family Cannabinaceae. It is native to the South Africa. It consists of cannabinoids, cannabinol, anandamide, pinene, myrcene, etc. Cannabinoids indicate possible obstructions about cancer established on the experiments achieved both in cultured cells and in animal models of cancer ^[55]. Cannabinoids attending an engrossing therapeutic possible like antiemetics, analgesics, appetite stimulants in enervative diseases, therapy of numerous scleroses, spinal Tourette's syndrome, cord injuries, glaucoma and epilepsy ^[56]. Antineoplastic and proapoptotic properties of cannabinoids manifest prominence results of N-acylethanolamines ^[57]. Cannabinoids prompt cancer cell death by apoptosis and impede multiplication of cancer cell ^[58].

Bolbostemma Paniculatum

Extraction and additional fractionation of Chinese herb Bolbostemma Paniculatum (Cucurbitaceae) led to the separation and depiction of a triterpenoid saponin Tubeimoside-V. Additional examination on tubeimoside-V disclosed the apoptotic killing nature on glioblastoma cells, consequently proposed its crucial character in antitumor chemotherapy. Further tubeimosides such as tubeimodes-I, tubeimoside-II and tubeimosideII also revealed assure cytotoxic action which may be associated to the impediment of DNA synthesis and may involve phenotypic reverse transformation of tumor cells^[59].

Apis Mellifera

Apis mellifera is the technical name of honey bee, from which honey is fabricate. In Indian system of medicine honey is used to impede alleviate of skin wounds, ulcerations and burns. A protein of the honeybee Apis mellifera has been disclosed to increase expansion of primary-cultured rat hepatocytes and furthermore defeat apoptosis ^[60]. It has also indicated cytotoxicity in normal human lymphocytes and HL-60 cells. Hamzaoglu et al. embedded cancer cell into neck wounds of mice, at that time split mice into two categories. A notable reduced in wound cancer tumors were noticed in the class of mice that were serve with surgical wounds coated with honey pre and postoperatively. This discovery may have few employments in human surgery.

Daphne Mezereum

Daphne mezereum is a plant broadly used as a folklore medication for treating cancer like symptoms. A hydro alcohol extract of Daphne mezereumhas revealed a vigorous antileukemic action opposed to lymphocytic leukaemia in mice. Additional fractionation studies on the extract effected in the isolation and evaluation of mezerein as a dominant antileukemic components ^[61].

Panax ginseng

In an antecedent study exhibited that KG-135, a quality controlled red ginseng-particular preparation accommodating almost identical quantity of three crucial ginsenosides (Rk1, Rg3 and Rg5), down-regulated G1 cyclin-dependent kinase in HeLa cells. In this work, they found that KG-135 potentates' cytotoxicity of etoposide by regulating apoptotic waving. Co-therapy of etoposide and KG-135 distinctly upraised the declaration and phosphorylation at the serine 15 excess of p53 also the cellular levels of Bax and p21 Waf1/Cip1. The enhanced agglomeration and phosphorylation of p53 (Ser15) were diminished by therapy of cells with wortmannin, a pan-phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase hindrance ^[62].

Carica papaya

Carica papaya have been generally used as ethnomedicine for a several disorders, involving cancer. There has been reminiscence of patients with modern cancers attaining revocation backing utilization of tea extract assembled from Carica papaya leaves. Although, the accurate cellular mechanism of action of Carica papaya tea extracts carcass indefinite ^[63].

Eruca sativa

Erucin (ER) is a dietary isothiocyanate attending cruciferous vegetables like rocket salads (Eruca sativa Mill., Diplotaxis sp.) that has been currently examine an encouraging cancer chemo preventive phytochemical. Biological action of eruca sativa was explore on human lung adenocarcinoma A549

cells, investigating its results on molecular pathways included in apoptosis and cell cycle arrest like PARP-1 crevice, p53 and p21 protein declaration ^[64].

Eulophianuda nuda

Ethnopharmacological significance Eulophia nuda L. (Orchidaceae) is a vulnerary predominant terrestrial orchid used for the therapy of tumours and several health complications by the district healers between the Western Ghats sector in Maharashtra (India)^[65].

Mangifera indica

The antioxidant and antiproliferative effects of fresh and peel of mango (Mangifera indica L.) were explored. The cytoprotective result of mango fresh and peel extracts on oxidative destruction prompt by H2O2 in a human hepatoma cell line, HepG2 were determined and the fundamental mechanism was investigated by a single-cell electrophoresis assay (comet assay). Treatment of HepG2 cell with mango peel extract previous to oxidative stress was discovered impede DNA destruction. Accordingly, mango peel is a crucial derivative acquired throughout the refining of mango product revealed superior antioxidant action and may obey as a possible origin of phenolics with anticancer pursuit ^[66].

References

1. Madhuri S., Pandey G. Some anticancer medicinal plants of foreign origin. Curr Sci. 2009; 96(6):779-783.

2. Pandey G., Madhuri S. Some anticancer agents from plant origin. Pl Arch. 2008; 8(2): 527-532.

3. Madhuri S., Pandey Govind. Ethnomedicinal plants for prevention and treatment of tumours. Int J Green Pharm. 2009; 3(1):2-5.

4. Pandey Govind. Antioxidant vegetables act against cancer and other diseases. Int J Pharmaceu Stud Res. 2011; 2(1):32-38.

5. Pandey Govind, Madhuri S. Some medicinal plants as natural anticancer agents. PHCOG REV. 2009; 3(6):259-63.

6. Pandey G., Madhuri S. Therapeutic approach to cancer by vegetables with antioxidant activity. Int Res J Pharm. 2011; 2(1):10-13.

7. Lemkebthomas L., Williams D. A., Roche F., William S. Foye's principles of medicinal chemistry. 6th edition. 2008; 1147-1148.

8. Michael S., Eran Ben-A., and Bashar S. Greco-Arab and Islamic Herbal-Derived Anticancer Modalities: From Tradition to Molecular Mechanisms. Evidence-Based complementary and Alternative Medicine. 2012;13.

9. Kuper H., Adami HO., Boffetta P. Tobacco use, cancer causation and public health impact. J Int Med. 2002; 251(6): 455-466.

10. Kushi LH., Byers T., Doyle C., Bandera EV., McCullough M., Gansler T. American Cancer Society Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity for cancer prevention: reducing the risk of cancer with healthy food choices and physical activity. Cancer J Clinic. 2006; 56(5): 254-281.

11. Kumar S., Jawaid T., Dubey S. Therapeutic Plants of Ayurveda; A Review on Anticancer. Pharmacognosy Journal.2011;3(23): 1-11.

12. Koduru S., Grierson D., Van de Venter M., Afolayan A. Anticancer activity of steroid alkaloids isolated from Solanum aculeastrum. Pharm Biol. 2007; 45:613–8.

13. Cragg GM., Newman DJ. Plants as a source of anti-cancer agents. J Ethnopharmacol. 2005; 100:72–9.

14. Nasri P. Cancers and herbal antioxidants. Front Biomark. 2017;2: e01.

15. Merina N., Chandra KJ., Jibon K. Medicinal plants with potential anticancer activities: A Review. Int Res J Pharm. 2012; 3:26–30.

16. Cragg GM., Newman DJ. Plants as a source of anticancer agents. J Ethanopharmacol.2005; 100:72–79.

17. 5. Bhutani K. and Gohil M. Natural product drug discovery research in India: Status & appraisal. Ind. J. Exp. Bio. 2010; 48: 199-207.

18. Dholwani K., Saluja K., Gupta R., Shah R. A Review on Plant – derived natural products & their analogs with antitumor activity. Ind. J. Pharmacol. 2008; 40(2): 49-58.

19. Merina N., Chandra J. and Kotoky J. Medicinal plants with potential anticancer activity: A Review. IRJP. 2012; 3(6): 26-30.

20. Mi Chung., Cha-Kwon Chung., Yoonhwa Jeong., Seung-Shi Ham. Anticancer activity of subfractions containing pure compounds of Chaga mushroom (Inonotus obliquus) extract in human cancer cells and in Balbc/c mice bearing Sarcoma-180 cells. Nutr Res Pract. 2010; 4:177–182.

21. Sung B., Prasad S., Yadav VR., Aggarwal BB. Cancer cell signaling pathways targeted by spice-derived nutraceuticals. Nutr Cancer. 2012; 64:173–97.

22. Cragg GM., Newman DJ. Plants as a source of anti-cancer agents. J Ethnopharmacol. 2005; 100:72–9.

23. Newman DJ., Cragg GM. Natural products as sources of new drugs over the 30 years from 1981 to 2010. J Nat Prod. 2012; 75:311–35.

24. Sakarkar D., Deshmukh V. Ethnopharmacological review of traditional medicinal plants for anticancer activity. Int J Pharm Tech Res. 2011; 3:298–308.

25. Tripathi P., Singh A. Indigenous Asian plants against cancer: a comprehensive review. Int J Plant Res. 2015; 5:80–6.

26. Mohammadi A., Mansoori B., Baradaran B. Regulation of miRNAs by herbal medicine: an emerging field in cancer therapies. Biomed Pharmacother. 2017; 86:262–70.

27. Shukla S., Mehta A. Anticancer potential of medicinal plants and their phytochemicals: a review. Braz J Bot. 2015; 38:199–210.

28. Ladas EJ., Jacobson JS., Kennedy D., Teel K., Fleischauer A., Kelly KM. Antioxidants and cancer therapy: a systematic review. J Clin Oncol. 2004; 22:517–28.

29. Dhama K., Mani S., Chakraborty S., Tiwari R., Kumar A., Selvaraj P. Herbal remedies to combat cancers in humans and animals–a review. Int J Curr Res. 2013; 5:1908–19.

30. Roy A., Jauhari. N, Bharadvaja N. 6 medicinal plants as. Anticancer Plants: Natural Products and Biotechnological Implements. 2018;2: 109.

31. Seidenfeld J., Piper M., Flamm C., Hasselblad V., Armitage JO., Bennett CL. Epoetin treatment of anaemia associated with cancer therapy: a systematic review and meta-analysis of controlled clinical trials. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2001; 93:1204–14.

32. Kroemer G., Galluzzi L., Kepp O., Zitvogel L. Immunogenic cell death in cancer therapy. Annu Rev Immunol. 2013; 31:51–72.

33. Gottesman MM. Mechanisms of cancer drug resistance. Annu Rev Med. 2002; 53:615–27.

34. Ammon H., Wahl A. Pharmacology of Curcuma longa. Planta Med. 1991; 57: 1–7.

35. Liu F., Ng T. Antioxidative and free radical scavenging activities of selected medicinal herbs. Life Sci. 2000; 66: 725–735.

36. Schinella G., Tournier H., Prieto J., De Buschiazzo M., Rios J. Antioxidant activity of antiinflammatory plant extracts. Life Sci. 2002; 70: 1023–1033.

37. Goel A., Boland R., Chauhan P. Specific inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) expression by dietary curcumin in HT-29 human colon cancer cells. Cancer Lett. 2001; 172: 111–118.

38. Wang X., Hang Y., Liu J., Hou Y., Wang N., Wang M. Anticancer effect of curcumin inhibits cell growth through miR-21/PTEN/Akt pathway in breast cancer cell. Oncol. Lett. 2017; 13: 4825–4831.

39. Widodo N.., Shah N, Priyandoko D. Deceleration of senescence in normal human fibroblasts by with none extracted from ashwagandha leaves. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci. 2009; 64(10):1031-1038.

40. Shukla Y., Singh M. Cancer preventive properties of ginger: A brief review, Food and Chemical Toxicology. 2007; 45(5):683-690.

41. Geethangili M., Rao YK., Fang SH., Tzeng YM. Cytotoxic constituents from Andrographis paniculata induce cell cycle arrest in jurkat cells. Phytother Res. 2008; 22(10):1336-1341.

42. Lemkebthomas L., Williams A., Roche F., William S. Foye's principles of medicinal chemistry., 6th edition. 2008; 1147-1148.

43. Michael S., Eran Ben-A., and Bashar S. Greco-Arab and Islamic Herbal-Derived Anticancer Modalities: From Tradition to Molecular Mechanisms, Evidence-Based complementary and Alternative Medicine. 2012;13.

44. Scharfenberg K., Wagner R. and Wagner G. The cytotoxic effect of adjoin, a natural product from garlic, investigated with different cell lines. Cancer Letters. 1990; 53(3): 103.

45. Thomson M. and Ali M. Garlic (Allium sativum): a review of its potential use as an anti-cancer agent. Current Cancer Drug Targets. 2003; 3(1): 67.

46. Banasenthil S., Ramachandran C.R. and Nagini S. Prevention of 4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide induced rat tongue carcinogenesis by garlic. Fitoterapia. 2001; 72: 524.

47. Lee J., Kang S.J., Kim B.M., Kim Y.J., Woo H.D. and Chung H.W. Cytotoxicity of honeybee (Apis mellifera) venom in normal human lymphocytes and HL-60 cells. Chemical Biology Interaction. 2007; 169(3): 189.

48. Shukla Y., Singh M. Cancer preventive properties of ginger: A brief review. Food and Chemical Toxicology. 2007; 45(5):683-690.

49. BainsJagmohan S., Singh Jatinder., Kamboj Sukhdev Singh. Mitogenic and anti-proliferative activity of a lectin from the tubers of Voodoo lily (Sauromatum venosum). Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA). 2005; 1723(1-3):163-174.

50. Jun Tang, Yibin Feng, Saiwah Tsao. Berberine and Coptidis rhizome as novel antineoplastic agents: A review of traditional use and biomedical investigations. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2009; 126(1):5-17.

51. Prakash Om., Kumar A., Pawan Kumar, Ajeet. Anticancer potential of plants and natural products: a review. Am J Pharmacol Sci. 2013; 1: 104-115.

52. Wang J., Ito H., Shimura K. Enhancing effect of antitumor polysaccharide from Astralagus or Radix hedysarum onC3 cleavage production of macrophages in mice. Department of Pharmacology, Mie University School of Medicine, Japan. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz. 1991; 86(2): 159-164.

53. Sigstedt SC. Evaluation of aqueous extracts of Taraxacum officinale on growth and invasion of breast and prostate cancer cells. Int J Oncol. 2008; 32(5): 1085.

54. Lecia JG., Jetaime R., Ernest B I. Vernonia amygdalina: anticancer activity, authentication, and adulteration detection. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2008; 5(5): 342.

55. Dreosti IE. Bioactive ingredients: antioxidants and polyphenols in tea. Nutr Rev. 1996; 54: S51-58.

56. Guzman M. Cannabinoids potential anticancer agents. Nature Rev Cancer. 2003; 3: 745-755. 25.

57. Ben Amar M. Cannabinoids in medicine: a review of their therapeutic potential. J Ethnopharmacol. 2006; 105: 1-25.

58. Pushkarev VM., Kovzun OI., Tronko MD. Antineoplastic and apoptotic effects of cannabinoids. N-acylethanolamines. J Cancer Res Exp Oncol. 2008; 30(1): 6-21.

59. Lee J., Kang S., Kim M., Kim J., Woo H.D. and Chung H.W. Cytotoxicity of honeybee (Apis mellifera) venom in normal human lymphocytes and HL-60 cells. Chemical Biology Interaction. 2007; 169(3): 189.

60. Khwaja TA., Dias CB., Pentecost S. Recent studies on the anticancer activities of mistletoe (Viscum album) and its alkaloids. Oncology. 1986; 43: 42-50.

61. Kupchan S.M. and Baxter R.L. Mezerein: anti-leukemic principle isolated from Daphne mezereum. Life Science. 1975; 187(4177): 652.

62. Conforti F., loele G., Statti A. Antiproliferative activity against human tumor cell lines and toxicity test on Mediterranean dietary plants. Food and Chemical Toxicology. 2008; 46(10):3325-3332.

63. Noriko O., Nam H. Emi K. Aqueous extract of Carica papaya leaves exhibits anti-tumor activity and immunomodulatory effects. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2010; 127(3):760-767.

64. Neung-Ju Lee, In-Cheol Jeong. Synthesis and in vitro antitumor activity of phthalimide polymers containing podophyllotoxin. European Polymer Journal. 2006; 42(12):3352-3359.

65. Shriram V., Kumar V., Kishor P.B. Kavi. Cytotoxic activity of 9,10-dihydro-2,5-dimethoxyphenanthrene-1, 7-diol from Eulophia nuda against human cancer cells. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2010; 128(1):251-253.

66. Kim Hana, Moon Jeong Yong, Kim Hyeonji. Antioxidant and antiproliferative activities of mango (Mangifera indica L.) flesh and peel. Food Chemistry. 2010; 121(2):429-436.