Commentary

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Therapeutic Resistance of Various Human Cancers

Ghasem Fan*

Department of Biochemistry, University for Science and Technology, Gamasa, Egypt

***Corresponding author:** Ghasem Fan, Department of Biochemistry, University for Science and Technology, Gamasa, Egypt, E-mail: ghasem@gmail.com

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Description

Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) is the type of liver cancer with the highest incidence. Chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and medical procedures are just a few helpful approaches to disease eradication. Heterogeneity, which also has significant effects on cancer therapies and biomarker research, is the driving force behind treatment resistance. The presence and percentage of Cancer Stem Cells (CSCs), including CD47+ CSCs, is one of the most frequent causes of cancer chemo resistance and relapse. In addition, one of the primary causes of chemotherapeutic protocol failure is the alteration in the Tumor Microenvironment (TME). The purpose of this review is to examine how changes in immune mediators like TGF-, IL-10, IL-17, IDO, Gal-1, PD-L1, and CTLA-4 affect CD47+ CSCs in HCC. This will usher in a new era for the development of novel strategies to prevent HCC recurrence and stemness through various immune modulation strategies. The best treatment option for comorbidities is a class of drugs that work on both TME and CD47 CSCs simultaneously. Among human diseases, Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC) is one of the most difficult to treat due to its poor prognosis and lack of effective treatment options. A subpopulation of Cancer Called Cancer Stem Cells (CSCs) is thought to be responsible for tumor growth, differentiation, metastasis, and therapeutic resistance, among other things. The biomarkers of ESCC CSCs, their significance for diagnosis and prognosis, and the known methods for isolating and verifying ESCC CSCs are discussed in this summary. The ESCC CSC signaling pathway and therapeutic resistance are then discussed. In pace with the definite investigations of ESCC CSCs expanding, treatment systems of ESCC in light of CSCs are turning out to be really encouraging.

Stem-Cell Markers

Ovarian cancer's high mortality rate is attributed to the presence of subpopulations of Cancer Stem Cells (CSCs) that cause therapy recurrence and metastasis. Ovarian cancer cells SKOV3, A2780, and OVCAR3 were shown to be inhibited by a number of C-29-substituted and/or distinct A/B ring celastrol derivatives. Compound 6c, which inhibited sphere formation and decreased the percentage of CD44+CD24+ and ALDH+ cells, was found to have superior anti-CSC effects and the most potent anti-proliferative activity and selectivity among them. Compound 6c's ability to reduce the expression of STAT3 and p-STAT3 was found to be demonstrated by additional mechanism research. According to the findings, celastrol derivative 6c inhibition of ovarian cancer cells may be connected to STAT3 pathway regulation and resistance to cancer stem-like characteristics. A B-cell malignancy known as Multiple Myeloma (MM) is characterized by uncontrolled plasma cell proliferation in the bone marrow. Despite advancements in treatment, the median survival time for MM is 3–5 years. Due to its role in immune evasion and cancer progression and its high expression in MM cells, CD38 has been one of the primary therapeutic targets for MM. Consequently, novel mixtures focusing on CD38 with low poisonousness are justified for further developed MM treatment. The purpose of this study was to investigate the isoflavone Biochanin a anticancer activity against multiple myeloma. In MM cells, BCA treatment reduced cytokine expression and induced apoptosis. In addition, a dose-dependent reduction in the CD38 population and cancer stem-cell markers was achieved by BCA. Stemness markers and cells' ability to invade were consistently significantly reduced when BCA treatment was administered.

In addition, BCA treatment significantly slowed the growth of tumors in NOD/SCID mice induced by U266. Mechanistic research showed that the NF-B and MAPK signaling pathways are changed by BCA's anti-cancer effects. In general, this study sheds light on how BCA can be used as a novel treatment option for multiple myeloma that is both more effective and less toxic. An evolving idea regarding oncogenes is the Cancer Stem Cell (CSC) hypothesis. CSCs produce a phenotypically diverse population of cells and have a unique capacity for self-renewal. A promising cancer treatment approach is CSC targeting. Compounds derived from plants effectively limit CSC expansion. DCLK1 has already been identified as a marker for colon CSCs. By focusing on specific markers, nanoparticles are able to effectively inhibit multiple types of CSCs. We have blended DCLK1 functionalized folic Corrosive Formed Hesperidin epitomized chitosan nanoparticles (CFH-DCLK1), explicitly to target CSCs. In order to ascertain the effect of CFH-DCLK1 and CFH nanoparticles on HCT116-colon cancer cells, we have carried out proliferation assays, colony formation assays, cell migration assays, apoptosis assays, flow cytometer analyses, real-time RT-PCR analyses, and western blot analyses. The median Inhibitory Concentration (IC50) of CFH (47.8 M) and CFH-DCLK1 (4.8 M) nanoparticles in colon cancer cells has been identified in our research. Colon cancer cells were impeded in

their migration and invasion by CFH-DCLK1 nanoparticles, which induced apoptosis. In comparison to CFH alone, treatment with CFH-DCLK1 nanoparticles significantly decreased the expression of CSC markers like DCLK1, STAT1, and NOTCH1 in HCT116 colon cancer cells, as demonstrated by real-time PCR and western blot analysis. Finally, CFH-DCLK1 nanoparticles significantly slowed down colon sphere growth in the 3D spheroid model. In general, our findings emphasize the efficiency with which CFH-DCLK1 nanoparticles target CSCs and cells of colon cancer.

Chi-Square Test

Using Nano-formulated drugs, this study could result in therapies that simultaneously target cancer cells and CSCs, potentially altering current cancer treatment strategies. In the majority of a tumor, cancer stem cells are highly tumorigenic cells that are responsible for the onset, rapid growth, invasion, metastasis, and therapeutic resistance of various human cancers. This project's objective is to evaluate a gold nanoparticle-conjugated CD24 primer-based diagnostic and prognostic biomarker for the detection of cancer stem cells in salivary gland tumors. Fisher's exact and *Chi-square* test were used to look for correlations between clinicopathological characteristics and changes in biomarker expression between the studied groups. Diagnostic and prognostic values were validated using ROC and Kaplan-Meier curves, respectively. A promising and highly sensitive biomarker for salivary gland tumor diagnosis and prognosis prediction was found to be CD24-Gold Nano composite in this study. Self-renewing, multipotent Cancer Stem Cells (CSCs) are a key factor in the development of drug resistance in cancer. Radiotherapies and other treatments have been widely used to target and eradicate these CSCs. Among these, targeted therapy overcomes cancer patients' disease recurrence conditions by selectively targeting CSCs. ImmunoToxins (ITs) are therapeutics based on proteins that can be selectively targeted. Two functional moieties make up these chimeric molecules: a toxin moiety that causes programmed cell death upon internalization and a targeting moiety that binds to the cell surface.

Recent IT construction has resulted in evaluations of their preclinical and clinical efficacy. ITs targeting CSCs, which may lessen the burden of drug resistance conditions in cancer patients from the bench to the bedside, have been the subject of extensive discussion in this review, as well as significant obstacles. As a small subpopulation of the tumor's bulk, Cancer Stem Cells (CSCs) are thought to initiate tumor formation and contribute to treatment resistance. A tumor’s heterogeneity as a result of CSC proliferation and differentiation increases the likelihood of tumor survival and invasion. CSCs exhibit abnormal activation or repression of numerous signaling pathways. Targeted therapy for drug-resistant tumors may be made easier with a better understanding of these pathways and CSC metabolism. One of the most important signaling pathways in CSCs is the PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway, which is responsible for maintaining stemness, proliferation, differentiation, and the Epithelial to Mesenchyme Transition (EMT), migration, and autophagy. As a result, inhibitors that suppress the PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway may be a promising approach for the treatment of targeted cancer. Although the pathway has been extensively studied and recognized in bulk tumors, its roles in CSCs have not been well-defined. In this section, we discussed the functions of the PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway in CSCs and its potential therapeutic applications for drug-resistant tumors.