

We have previously shown that the effect of a co

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independent pathway of upregulation of caspase-9 in CYP2J1 confirms that caspase-9 is required for the induction of CYP2J1 effect of aspirin in human colon cancer cells. This finding is in recognition of additional evidence supporting the role of caspase-9 in the induction of CYP2J1 in colon cancer. Aspirin Induces CYP2J1 Effect The CYP2J1 effect was observed mainly in the small invasive type of colon cancer, colon cancer that develops early in the disease, [8]. Aspirin (A) was used as the control, aspirin (B) was used as the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), and aspirin (C) was used as a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. Aspirin (C) was used as a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. Aspirin (D) was used as a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. Aspirin (E) was used as a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. In summary, these results indicate that aspirin induces the induction of CYP2J1 in human colon cancer cells, but it may be important to further investigate the role of caspases in the induction of CYP2J1 in human colon cancer cells. Aspirin and TNF- α mediate the response to aspirin Figure 8: Reduction of CYP2J1 expression in colon cancer cells. (A) The CYP2J1 knockdown and induction of CYP2J1 protein levels in colon cancer cells was detected by Western blot analysis of whole blood. (B) The CYP2J1 protein level was reduced in colon cancer cells. Aspirin induced the decrease in CYP2J1 protein level in colon cancer cells (A) and IHC analysis of tumor samples of the colon cancer group and patients with the hepatitis B virus type IV infection (IHC) mutation (Icm) was analyzed. *P,0.05; **P,0.01; ***P,0.01. Aspirin + TNF- α mediate the response to aspirin Aspirin + TNF- α mediate

the response to aspirin in colon cancer cells was a common finding of our analysis (data not shown). In summary, our results indicate that aspirin induces the induction of CYP2J1 in human colon cancer cells, but it may be important to further investigate the role of caspases in the induction of CYP2J1 in cancer cells. In summary, this study confirms that aspirin induces the induction of CYP2J1 in colon cancer cells, but it may be important to further investigate the role of caspases in the induction of CYP2J1 in cancer cells. References [1] Y. Han et al., "Lesions and outcome of a large patient- trial of aspirin," *Cytotherapy International*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 3–7, [2] M. Hirschfeld, "Cancer and the aspirin epidemic," *Annals of Hepatology*, vol. 109, no. 1, pp. 8–20, 2003. [3] A. Mondelez-Nihoul, M. E. Beck, "The role of Caspases in cancer therapy," *Cancer Research*, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 6–11, [4] T. G. Yang, Y. C. Huang, H. Gao, H. Li, and M. K. Bao, "Critical role of caspase in acute lung injury in human colon cancer," *Cancer and Oncology*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. [5] M. M. Guh, T. R. Tharoor, and A. H. Saha, "Cancer and cancer," *Cytotherapy International*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 11–12, 2008. [6] S. Bhatra, M. S. Chandrabongyan, D. J. A. Rajaratnam, and A. J. Singh, "Introduction to the mechanism of "aspirin"" [7] N. Seshan, M. H. A. Chandrabongyan, and A. J. Singh, "Characterization of the pharmacological action of caspase-9 in human colon cancer," *Journal of B*