Therapeutic uses of epicatechin in diabetes and cancer

Layth Abdulmajeed Abdulkhaleq1,2, Mohammed Abdulrazzaq Assi3,4, Mohd Hezmee Mohd Noor5, Rasedee Abdullah1, Mohd Zamri Saad1 and Yun Hin Taufiq-Yap6

1. Department of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostics, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia; 2. Department of Pathology and Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Baghdad University, Baghdad, Iraq; 3. Department of Veterinary Preclinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia; 4. Department of Community Health, College of Health and Medical Techniques, Al-Furat Al-Awsat Technical University, Iraq; 5. Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.

Corresponding author: Rasedee Abdullah, e-mail: rasedee@upm.edu.my
Co-authors: LAA: alsufi1972@yahoo.com, MAA: razaq_assi@yahoo.com, MZH: hezmee@upm.edu.my, MZS: mzamri@upm.edu.my, YHT: taufiq@upm.edu.my

Received: 15-03-2017, Accepted: 13-06-2017, Published online: 06-08-2017

doi: 10.14202/vetworld.2017.869-872 How to cite this article: Abdulkhaleq LA, Assi MA, Noor MHM, Abdullah R, Saad MZ, Taufiq-Yap YH (2017) Therapeutic uses of epicatechin in diabetes and cancer, Veterinary World, 10(8): 869-872.

Abstract

Epicatechin is a natural flavonoid found in green tea. It has been reported to possess an immense antioxidant effect which contributes to its therapeutic effect against a handful of ailments. In this review, we discuss its therapeutic role in the management of two of the most important human diseases; diabetes and cancer. The consumption of epicatechin has been shown to reduce blood glucose levels in diabetic patients, while its anticancer effect was attributed to its antioxidant properties, antiangiogenic and direct cytotoxicity to cancer cells. Although the exact mechanism of action of epicatechin is still being explored, there is no doubt that it is a promising candidate as an alternative. The significance of this review is to highlight the importance of the usage of natural products (in this case, epicatechin) as an alternative for the treatment of two potentially fatal diseases which is diabetes and cancer. The aim of this review is to educate the scientific community on the role of epicatechin in ameliorating the effects of diabetes and cancers on human while understanding the potential mechanisms of these aforementioned effects.

Keywords: angiogenesis, carcinoma, diabetes mellitus, epicatechin, oxidative stress.

Introduction

Epicatechin (flavon-3-ol monomer units) belongs to flavanol monomers which are subclass of flavonoids [1]. They are found in green tea [2], grape [3], and cocoa [4].

Rein et al. [5] have determined the antioxidant effect of different epicatechin concentrations in human plasma. The study showed that after 2 h of consumption, the serum levels of epicatechin increased to 12-fold while the capacity of its mean plasma antioxidant increased considerable to 40% higher than the original untreated human [5]. This flavanol had improved functions of human endothelial cells [6].

Another published work suggested that the human subjects who consumed food containing <50 mg epicatechin exhibited a great elevation in epicatechin plasma concentrations as well as increased endothelium-dependent flow-mediated dilation [7]. The elevations in serum epicatechin concentrations led to increased flow-mediated dilation [8]. The increased of epicatechin concentrations extracted from many foods was responsible for the elevated endothelium-derived vasodilatation [9]. On the other hand, it must be mentioned that it is undefined how epicatechin may interact with physiological and biochemical systems in human body to produce these findings.

The aggregations of platelet which can be induced as a result to their increased activity cause various coronary artery diseases [10]. A lot of researchers have demonstrated that the epicatechin rich green tea can exhibit in vivo platelet antiaggregation effect as determined in murine and human [11].

The in vitro exposure of cells by cacao (rich in epicatechin) led to significant inhibition of epinephrine-induced platelet induction [12]. The consumption of cacao (containing 200 mg of epicatechin) has inhibited the platelet induction in human body [13].

Another study validated these results as the collagen-activated platelet aggregation were inhibited significantly in platelet of rat exposed to Bulnesia sarmientoi aqueous extract (which is rich in epicatechin), in that way it decreases the possibility of developing cardiovascular disease [14].

Epicatechin with Insulin Sensitivity

The resistance generated against insulin receptors reduces insulin uptake which leads to accumulations of glucose in the blood circulation is known as type II diabetes [15]. The cardiovascular diseases development by insulin sensitivity (as an independent risk factor) is still under debate [16]. A study by
Cremonini et al. [17] has revealed the effects of epicatechin on insulin sensitivity.

A study by Josic et al. [18], has revealed the effects of epicatechin on insulin sensitivity, stated that the consumption epicatechin rich green tea could be reduced glucose and oral testing insulin values, in addition to reduced glucose and fasting insulin concentrations [18]. Moreover, epicatechin displayed greater quantitative insulin sensitivity and a lower homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance and had no effect on fasting plasma glucose. Epicatechin did not change blood pressure [19]. Blood pressure showed that epicatechin consumption decreased the systolic blood pressure. Epicatechin showed no significant effects on the diastolic blood pressure values [20].

In another study conducted by Cremonini et al. [17], suggested that epicatechin has been found to elevate insulin sensitivity as well as to lower insulin resistance [17]. It is well-know that the increase in uptake of nitric oxide normally occurred in endothelial cells and this lead to decrease in blood pressure [17]. Therefore, it can be assumed that the insulin sensitivity following epicatechin consumption is attributed to decrease in the systolic blood pressure even though the nitric oxide release was not quantified [21].

Nevertheless, epicatechin consumption has attributed toward various cellular mechanisms including adjusted insulin sensitivity [22]. Epicatechin present in green tea and chocolate displayed decrease in both insulin resistance and blood pressure. Through reducing both insulin resistance and blood pressure, consumption of epicatechin–containing food can help prevent the onset of type II diabetes and many cardiovascular diseases [11,23].

**Epicatechin with Oxidative Stress**

Inflammation and oxidative stress represent common responses which may contribute in the development of tumor via stimulating defected cells to go through promotion and progression of tumors, initiating direct damage to genomic nucleic acids, initiating abnormal cell growth and modifying intracellular signaling [24]. The immune cells are supported by some pathways of protecting against oxidative stress products as well as defending from free radicals released such as reactive oxygen species [25].

Reactive oxygen species and other free radical species are being found to be a main cause for the inception of oxidative stress, and in this manner leads to cellular damage [26], which may subsequently cause carcinogenesis [27].

Efficacy of reactive oxygen species and related radicals (e.g. peroxynitrite) had been demonstrated due to their potency to stimulate oxidative stress which can be induced by inflammation [28]. A study conducted by Xiong [28] has revealed that the epicatechin and related isomers have restrained oxidative responses including peroxynitrite. The epicatechin tetramer has exhibited greater chemopreventive effect against oxidative damage than seen with epicatechin alone [29].

**Epicatechin with Angiogenesis and Cancer**

The development of new blood capillaries which formed from neighboring vessels is a process known as angiogenesis [30]. Since the new capillaries are developed with tumor growth with the purpose of supplying nutrients and excreting cellular wastes, angiogenesis is always associated with cancer formation [31]. The discontinuing capacity of new capillaries to form, the potency of cancer cells to grow and develop would also be suppressed [32,33].

The effects of epicatechin on the rapid increase in numbers of human dermal microvascular endothelial cells after angiogenic induction have been investigated [34]. It has been confirmed that epicatechin suppressed proliferation of induced human dermal microvascular endothelial cells [34]. Moreover, the epicatechin and related compounds have been found to modulate the signaling enzymes activity during angiogenic signaling, controlling its releasing and up-regulating its receptors [34].

Studies conducted by some researchers indicate that epicatechin may have a great influence on factors related to cancer metastasis [35]. Other researchers noted that the dose of epicatechin used in the in vitro work most likely goes above the concentration observed in vivo [35]. Their results on angiogenesis regulation encouraged deeper evaluations involving many genes related to cellular signaling.

**Epicatechin Inhibition of Human Cancer Cell Growth**

The effects of green tea and epicatechin rich extracts on the growth of many cancer cell lines were studied [36]. Findings demonstrated that the green tea and epicatechin rich extracts inhibited proliferation of cancer cells in a concentration-dependent manner. Epicatechin extracted from green tea with a concentration of 100 µM revealed the slightest inhibition against cervical cancer Hela cells and gastric adenocarcinoma MKN-45 cells [37].

However, extractions from green tea containing 140 mg/g of epicatechin and related compounds demonstrated a 20% growth inhibition of human bladder cancer TCCSUP cell line at 20 µg/mL [38]. Necrotic cell death was also detected from the epicatechin rich extracts. The key enzyme activities that include H_{2}O_{2}-mediated oxidative stress can be increased to aid in destruction of rapid spread of cancer cells [38].

These findings demonstrated that epicatechin rich extracts in high doses have in vitro antiproliferative potency. Many related flavanols displayed prevent human cancer cells proliferation [38]. Epicatechin is a flavonoid found in dark chocolate harvested from the cacao tree. Epicatechin
has been demonstrated in animals and humans to increase the production of new mitochondria in heart and muscle (termed “mitochondrial biogenesis”) while concurrently stimulating the regeneration of muscle tissue. Some researchers show for the first time that a single oral daily dose of (-)-epicatechin (2 or 10 mg/kg) partially or fully prevented most of the effects induced by L-nitroarginine methyl ester (L-NAME) nitroarginine, is a nitro derivative of the amino acid arginine. It is an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase and hence a vasoconstrictor. As such, it finds widespread use as a biochemical tool in the study of nitric oxide and its biological effects such as (a) increases in the left ventricular hypertrophy, (b) proteinuria, (c) renal histological lesions, (d) increased plasma malondialdehyde concentrations and urinary iso-PGF2α excretion, (e) increased endothelial-dependent contraction and cyclooxygenase-2 overexpression, (f) increased vascular production of O₂⁻ and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) oxidase activity, and (g) increased vascular inflammatory status. In most cases, these effects were dose-dependent. However, it did not inhibit the development of hypertension and had only minor effects on the impaired endothelium- and nitric oxide (NO)-dependent relaxation. Interestingly, changes in several end-points were not dependent on the presence of (-)-epicatechin in blood, since they were obtained 48h after the deprivation of the flavanol, indicating that it alters the course of the disease via permanent structural changes and/or alteration of gene expression. (-)-Epicatechin, at concentrations. 30 mM, exhibits vasodilator effects in vitro, which are partially endothelial- and NO-dependent [39].

(-)-Epicatechin activates endothelial NO synthase (eNOS), also known as nitric oxide synthase 3 (NOS3) or constitutive NOS, is an enzyme that in humans are encoded by the NOS3 gene located in the 7q35-7q36 region of chromosome 7. Therefore, a functional eNOS is essential for a healthy cardiovascular system in human coronary artery endothelial cells by (i) Ser-633 and Ser-1170 phosphorylation and Thr-495 dephosphorylation, and (ii) via Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent kinase II pathways, leading to increase NO production [40]. Moreover, (-)-epicatechin and its two in situ O-methylated metabolites elevate NO in endothelial cells via inhibition of NADPH oxidase [41].

(-)-epicatechin also increased Akt and eNOS phosphorylation and prevented the L-NAME-induced increase in systemic (plasma malondialdehyde and urinary 8-iso-PGF2α) and vascular (dihydroethidium staining, NADPH oxidase activity and p22phox up-regulation) oxidative stress, proinflammatory status (intercellular adhesion molecule-1, interleukin-1b, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha up-regulation), and extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 phosphorylation [42]. (-)-Epicatechin in vitro induced activation of eNOS through two mechanisms: (i) eNOS phosphorylation by the participation of the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase pathway and (ii) activation of the Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent kinase II pathway [40].

Conclusion

Epicatechin is one of the many abundant flavonoids in nature. This review has highlighted its beneficial role in the reduction of blood glucose levels in diabetic patients. Its anticancer effect has also been discussed to entail its antioxidant, antiangiogenic, and antiproliferative effects against cancer cells. The high safety margin of epicatechin contributed to its therapeutic successes in the management of diabetes and cancer. However, its exact mechanism of action in these two conditions is still being explored.

Authors’ Contributions

All authors mentioned have made substantial contribution to this manuscript and approved the list of authors in this review. All authors critically revised and contributed to the intellectual content, and also editing of the paper. They all approved the final draft for submission and the list of authors.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), Malaysia, for its Fundamental Research Grant scheme (5450742) for the financial support of this research.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

1. Neilson, A.P. and Ferruzzi, M.G. (2011) Influence of formulation and processing on absorption and metabolism of flavan-3-ols from tea and cocoa. Annu. Rev. Food Sci. Technol., 2: 125-151.
2. Azam, S., Hadi, N., Khan, N.U. and Hadi, S.M. (2004) Prooxidant property of green tea polyphenols epicatechin and epigallocatechin-3-gallate: Implications for anticancer properties. Toxicol. In Vitro., 18(5): 555-561.
3. Jacopini, P., Baldi, M., Storchi, P. and Sebastiani, L. (2008), Catechin, epicatechin, quercetin, rutin and resveratrol in red grape: Content, in vitro antioxidant activity and interactions. J. Food Compos. Anal., 21(8): 589-598.
4. Urpi-Sarda, M., Monagas, M., Khan, N., Lamuela-Raventos, R.M., Santos-Buelga, C., Sacanella, E. and Andres-Lacueva, C. (2009) Epicatechin, procyanidins, and phenolic microbial metabolites after cocoa intake in humans and rats. Anat. Bioanal. Chem., 394(6): 1545-1556.
5. Rein, D., Lottito, S., Holt, R.R., Keen, C.L., Schmitz, H.H. and Fraga, C.G. (2000) Epicatechin in human plasma: In vivo determination and effect of chocolate consumption on plasma oxidation status. J. Nutr., 130(8): 2109S-2114S.
6. Schroth, O., Brossette, T., Momma, T.Y., Kleinbongard, P., Keen, C.L., Schroeter, H. and Sies, H. (2008) Cocoa flavanols lower vascular arginase activity in human endothelial cells in vitro and in erythrocytes in vivo. Arch. Biochem. Biophys., 476(2): 211-215.
7. Lottito, S.B. and Frei, B. (2006) Consumption of flavonoid-rich foods and increased plasma antioxidant capacity in humans: Cause, consequence, or epiphenomenon? Free Radic. Biol. Med., 41(12): 1727-1746.
8. Drouin, A., Bolduc, V., Thorin-Trescases, N., Belanger, É.
Fernandes, P., Baraghis, E. and Ferland, G. (2011) Catechin treatment improves cerebrovascular flow-mediated dilation and learning abilities in atherosclerotic mice. *Am. J. Physiol. Heart Circ. Physiol.*, 300(3): H1032-H1043.

9. Faridi, Z., Njike, V.Y., Dutta, S., Ali, A. and Katz, D.L. (2008) Acute dark chocolate and cocoa ingestion and endothelial function: A randomized controlled crossover trial. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, 88(1): 58-63.

10. Jernberg, T., Payne, C.D., Winters, K.J., Darstein, C., Brantl, J.T., Jakubowski, J.A. and Wallentin, L. (2006) Prasugrel achieves greater inhibition of platelet aggregation and a lower rate of non-responders compared with clopidogrel in aspirin-treated patients with stable coronary artery disease. *Eur. Heart J.*, 27(10): 1166-1173.

11. Del Rio, D., Rodriguez-Mateos, A., Spencer, J.P., Tognolini, M., Borges, G. and Crozier, A. (2013) Dietary (poly) phenolics in human health: Structures, bioavailability, and evidence of protective effects against chronic diseases. *Antioxid. Redox Signal.*, 18(14): 1818-1892.

12. Gu, L., House, S.E., Wu, X., Ou, B. and Prior, R.L. (2006) Procyanidin and catechin contents and antioxidant capacity of cocoa and chocolate products. *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 54(11): 4057-4061.

13. Loke, W.M., Hodgson, J.M., Proudfoot, J.M., McKinley, A.J., Paddey, I.B. and Kroft, K.D. (2008) Pure dietary flavonoids quercetin and (−)-epicatechin augment nitric oxide products and reduce endothelin-1 acutely in healthy men. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, 88(4): 1018-1025.

14. Kamruzzaman, S.M., Endale, M., Oh, W.J., Park, S.C., Kim, K.S., Hong, J.H. and Rhee, M.H. (2010) Inhibitory effects of bulnesia sarawae aqueous extract on agonist-induced platelet activation and thrombus formation involves mitogen-activated protein kinases. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, 130(3): 614-620.

15. Taylor, R. (2012) Insulin resistance and Type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes*, 61(4): 778-779.

16. Chen, L., Chen, R., Wang, H. and Liang, F. (2015) Mechanisms linking inflammation to insulin resistance. *Int. J. Endocrinol.*, 2015: Article ID: 508409, 9.

17. Cremonini, E., Bettaieb, A., Haj, F.G., Fraga, C.G. and Oteiza, P.I. (2016) (−)-epicatechin improves insulin sensitivity in high fat diet-fed mice. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 599: 13-21.

18. Josic, J., Olsson, A.T., Wickeberg, J., Lindstedt, S. and Hlebowicz, J. (2010) Does green tea affect postprandial glucose, insulin and satiety in healthy subjects: A randomized controlled trial. *Nutr. J.*, 9(1): 63.

19. Dower, J.I., Geleijnse, J.M., Gijsbers, L., Zock, P.L. and Drevon, C.A. (2015) Effects of the pure flavonoids quercetin and (−)-epicatechin on vascular function and cardio metabolic health: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trial. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, 101(5): 914-921.

20. Ellinger, S., Reusch, A., Stehle, P. and Helfrich, H.P. (2012) Epicatechin ingested via cocoa products reduces blood pressure in humans: A nonlinear regression model with a bayesian approach. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, 95 (6): 1365-1377.

21. Ghiasi, M., Fard, M., Desideri, G., Nocezione, S., Lippi, C., Casale, R., Properzi, G. and Ferri, C. (2008) Blood pressure is reduced and insulin sensitivity increased in glucose-intolerant, hypertensive subjects after 15 days of consuming high-polyphenol dark chocolate. *J. Nutr.*, 138(9): 1671-1676.

22. Fraga, C.G., Litterio, M.C., Prince, P.D., Calabrò, V., Piotrowski, B. and Galleano, M. (2010) Cocoa flavanols: Effects on vascular nitric oxide and blood pressure. *J. Clin. Biomech.*, 28(8): 107-112.

23. Galleano, M., Bernatova, I., Puzserova, A., Balis, P., Sestakova, N., Pechanova, O. and Fraga, C.G. (2013) (−)-Epicatechin reduces blood pressure and improves vasorelaxation in spontaneously hypertensive rats by NO-mediated mechanism. *JUBMB Life*, 65(8): 710-715.

24. Bhattacharyya, A., Chattopadhyay, R., Mitra, S. and Crowe, S.E. (2014) Oxidative stress: An essential factor in the pathogenesis of gastrointestinal mucosal diseases. *Physiol. Rev.*, 94(2): 329-354.

25. Lobo, V., Patil, A., Phatak, A. and Chandra, N. (2010) Free radicals, antioxidants and functional foods: Impact on human health. *Pharmacog. Rev.*, 4(8): 118.

26. Filomeni, G., de Zio, D. and Cecconi, F. (2015) Oxidative stress and autophagy: The clash between damage and metabolic needs. *Cell. Death Differ.*, 22(3): 377-388.

27. Strzelczyn, J.K. and Wiczkowski, A. (2012) Oxidative damage and carcinogenesis. *Contemp. Oncol. Pozn.*, 16(3): 230-233.

28. Xiong, Y. (2008) Role of Reactive Oxygen Species Peroxynitrite in Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury. Oxford University Press, USA.

29. Jabeur, I. (2016) The Broad Spectrum of Bioactive Properties of Phenolic Extracts: A Prospective Study in Three Different Plants, (Doctoral Dissertation).

30. Choudhary, M.I., editor. (2015) Anti-Angiogenesis Drug Discovery and Development. Vol. 2. Elsevier, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

31. Cao, Y. (2013) Angiogenesis in Adipose Tissue. Springer Science and Business Media, New York.

32. Vasudev, N.S. and Reynolds, A.R. (2014) Anti-angiogenic therapy for cancer: Current progress, unresolved questions and future directions. *Angiogenesis*, 17(3): 471-494.

33. Keskin, D., Kim, J., Cooke, V.G., Wu, C.C., Sugimoto, H., Gu, C. and LeBlu, V.S. (2015) Targeting vascular pericytes in hypoxic tumors increases lung metastasis via angiopoietin-2. *Cell. Rep.*, 10(7): 1066-1081.

34. Lim, T.K. (2012) Theobroma cacao. In: Edible Medicinal and Non Medicinal Plants. Springer, Netherlands. p208-251.

35. Shay, J., Elbaz, H.A., Lee, I., Zeliske, S.P., Malek, M.H. and Hüttemann, M. (2015) Molecular mechanisms and therapeutic effects of (−)-epicatechin and other polyphenols in cancer, inflammation, diabetes, and neurodegeneration. *Oxid. Med. Cell. Longev.*, 2015: Article ID: 181260, 13.

36. Singh, B.N., Shankar, S. and Srivastava, R.K. (2011) Green tea catechin, epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG): Mechanisms, perspectives and clinical applications. *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 82(12): 1807-1821.

37. Horie, N., Hirabayashi, N., Takahashi, Y., Miyauchi, Y., Taguchi, H. and Takeishi, K. (2005) Synergistic effect of green tea catechins on cell growth and apoptosis induction in gastric carcinoma cells. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.*, 28(4): 574-579.

38. Philips, B.J., Coyle, C.H., Morrison, S.N., Chancellor, M.B. and Yoshihn, N. (2009) Induction of apoptosis in human bladder cancer cells by green tea catechins. *Biomed. Res.*, 30(4): 207-215.

39. Huang, Y., Zhang, A., Lau, C.W. and Chen, Z.Y. (1998) Vasorelaxant effects of purified green tea epicatechin derivatives in rat mesenteric artery. *Life Sci.*, 63(4): 275-283.

40. Ramirez-Sanchez, I., Maya, L., Ceballos, G. and Villarreal, F. (2010) (−)-epicatechin activation of endothelial cell endothelial nitric oxide synthase, nitric oxide, and related signaling pathways. *Hypertension*, 55(6): 1398-1405.

41. Stevens, Y., Gruber, C., Schewe, T. and Sies, H. (2008) Mono-O-methylated flavonols and other flavonoids as inhibitors of endothelial NADPH oxidase. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.*, 469(2): 209-219.

42. Gómez-Gutierrez, M., Jimenez, R., Sanchez, M., Romero, M., O’Valle, F., Lopez-Sepulveda, R. and Delpon, E. (2011) Chronic (−)-epicatechin improves vascular oxidative and inflammatory status but not hypertension in chronic nitric oxide-deficient rats. *Br. J. Nutr.*, 106(9): 1337-1348.