Anti-tumor activity of resveratrol against gastric cancer: a review of recent advances with an emphasis on molecular pathways

Milad Ashrafizadeh1,2, Hossein Rafiei3, Reza Mohammadinejad4, Tahereh Farkhondeh5,6 and Saeed Samarghandian7*

Abstract
Gastric cancer (GC) is one of the most common cancers with high malignancy. In spite of the great development in diagnostic tools and application of anti-tumor drugs, we have not witnessed a significant increase in the survival time of patients with GC. Multiple studies have revealed that Wnt, Nrf2, MAPK, and PI3K/Akt signaling pathways are involved in GC invasion. Besides, long non-coding RNAs and microRNAs function as upstream mediators in GC malignancy. GC cells have acquired resistance to currently applied anti-tumor drugs. Besides, combination therapy is associated with higher anti-tumor activity. Resveratrol (Res) is a non-flavonoid polyphenol with high anti-tumor activity used in treatment of various cancers. A number of studies have demonstrated the potential of Res in regulation of molecular pathways involved in cancer malignancy. At the present review, we show that Res targets a variety of signaling pathways to induce apoptotic cell death and simultaneously, to inhibit the migration and metastasis of GC cells.

Keywords: Resveratrol, Gastric cancer, Cell signaling, Cancer prevention, Anti-tumor activity, Molecular pathways

Introduction
Cancer is considered as the most challenging public health issue in both developing and developed countries [1–4]. This life threatening condition burdens high socio-economic cost. It seems that the incidence rate of cancer is rapidly growing due to the aging of population [5, 6]. Over the past decades, we have witnessed an increase in the incidence rate of Gastric cancer (GC), so that estimates demonstrate that up to 1 million new cases of GC are diagnosed annually and over 700,000 deaths occur [7–11]. This has resulted in much attention towards this cancer. Epidemiological studies demonstrate that GC occurs with high frequency in Asia, Europe, and South America [12]. The World Health Organization (WHO) has divided GC into four characteristic categories including papillary, mucinous, tubular, and signet ring cell [13]. To date, several diagnostic tools have been developed for GC. The most challenging barrier in GC therapy is the diagnosis of this life-threatening condition at advanced stages. Diagnostic tools have enabled us to diagnose GC in its early stages and subsequently, its elimination. Endoscopic ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging [14], and positron emission tomography are the most common diagnostic tools used in GC diagnosis [15].

Hereditary factors are responsible for about 1–3% of cancer, while environmental factors are the main reasons of cancer. Smoking, lack of exercise, and poor diet are the major environmental factors of cancer [12, 16]. Much
attention has been directed towards cancer therapy and using chemotherapeutic agents is of interest. However, in spite of application of a high amount of chemotherapeutic agents, we have not witnessed a remarkable increase in the survival time of patients with cancer. This has led to the looking at nature as a rich source of anti-tumor drugs. Several studies have revealed the great potential of plant-derived chemicals in inhibition of proliferation and migration of cancer cells, stimulation of apoptotic and autophagic cell death, and enhancing the efficacy of chemotherapy [17–20]. Resveratrol (Res) as a naturally occurring compound, is considered a secondary metabolite exclusively derived from plants and microbial sources [21–23]. The synthesis process of Res is triggered by the action of stilbene synthase (STS) enzyme that incorporates three malonyl coenzyme-A units into 4-hydroxycinnamoyl-CoA (p-coumaroyl-CoA) [24]. This non-flavonoid polyphenol compound is present in a number of plants including grapes, peanuts, and berries [25–27]. A growing body of evidence demonstrates that Res functions as a part of defense system of plants responding to insect and pathogen attacks [28, 29]. Besides, Res is capable of protecting plants against fungal infections and ultra-violet (UV) radiations [30–33]. Overall, Res is available in two forms known as cis and trans due to the central ethylene moiety. It seems that the major form of Res is trans-isomer. However, exposing to the UV is associated with formation of cis-isomer [34–36]. Accumulating data demonstrates that Res has a variety of pharmacological and health-promoting impacts such as antioxidant [37], anti-inflammatory [38], anti-diabetic [39], anti-tumor [40], hepatoprotective [41], and cardioprotective [42].

The great biological and therapeutic activities of Res have led to its application in treatment of various cancers. It is held that Res is able to target different molecular signaling pathways in cancer therapy. One of the difficulties in cancer therapy is the resistance of tumor cells to chemotherapy. This problem has led to the development of novel synthetic anti-tumor drugs. However, application of the high amount of an anti-tumor drug reduces its capability in next treatments. Furthermore, a number of signaling pathways are involved in dynamic progression of tumor cells demanding combination therapy in suppressing cancer cells. It seems that urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (uPAR) contributes to the regulation of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) [43]. Overexpression of uPAR is associated with resistance of cancer cells to chemotherapy. Administration of Res sensitizes oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) to chemotherapy by down-regulation of uPAR and its downstream mediator ERK1/2 [44]. Res is able to regulate microRNAs (miRs) in enhancing the efficacy of chemotherapy. Accumulating data demonstrates that Res upregulates oncosuppressor miR to stimulate apoptotic cell death in cancer cells [45, 46]. Exposure to Res improves the chemotherapy potential by enhancing the expression of miR-122-5p leading to the induction of apoptosis and reduced viability of cancer cells [47]. Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) contributes to the increased malignancy and invasion of tumor cells [48]. Inhibition of EMT is of importance in cancer therapy. Administration of Res remarkably diminishes the proliferation and invasion capabilities of breast and lung cancer cells by stimulation of tumor suppressor Rad9 [49]. These studies highlight this fact that Res is capable of regulation of signaling pathways involved in cancer malignancy [50, 51] and its administration can be considered as a promising strategy in tumor therapy. Notably, various molecular signaling pathways are involved in the malignancy of GC cells and there have been efforts to identify these pathways and also their upstream and downstream mediators. Accumulating data demonstrates that abnormal expression of miRs is associated with development of cancer [52–54]. In the case of GC, a similar story occurs. It seems that GC cells down-regulate the expression of miR-27b-3p to ensure their viability and proliferation through enhancing the expression of GSPT1 [55]. It is held that the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway contributes to the progression of GC cells by EMT stimulation [56, 57]. Importantly, UFM1 is associated with decreased migration of GC cells through inhibition of PI3K/Akt molecular signaling [58]. Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) are non-protein coding RNA molecules with the length of 200 nucleotides. It has been reported that IncRNA deregulation leads to cancer generation [59]. LncRNAs are able to dually reduce/enhance the malignancy of cancer cells. A study reveals that IncRNA HOTAIR is capable of elevating the invasion of GC cells by induction of CXCR4 and RhoA signaling pathways, while another study demonstrates that IncRNA GAS5 is related to the inhibited metastasis of GC cells by targeting p53 [60, 61]. Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), Wnt, and nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) are other molecular pathways involved in GC malignancy [62–64].

At the present review, we demonstrate how Res can be beneficial in treatment of gastric cancer (GC).

**Current therapeutic strategies, challenges and future prospective for gastric cancer**

Currently, surgery and chemotherapy are the most common strategies in treatment of GC [65]. However, the recurrence of GC usually occurs after surgery. Besides, the resistance of GC cells into chemotherapy is another major problem. Notably, there have been efforts to
improve the efficacy of chemotherapy. A look at newly published articles demonstrates that naturally occurring compounds are applied to enhance the potential of chemotherapy. Curcumin is one of them with high anti-tumor capability [66–68]. Curcumin is able to improve the anti-tumor activity of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) against GC cells by inhibition of COX-2 and NF-κB signaling pathways [69]. Berberine is another potential anti-tumor agent [70]. It seems that administration of berberine is associated with enhanced inhibitory impact of EGFR inhibitors on GC cells [71]. It appears that plant-derived chemicals are extensively used in GC therapy. However, there are some challenges faced in GC therapy. The most important one is the low bioavailability of applied anti-tumor drugs. Furthermore, lack of specific targeting leads to the toxicity of anti-tumor drugs against normal cells. Nanoparticles (NPs) are focused to increase the bioavailability of anit-cancer agents such as Res. NPs are structures with a particle size as low as 100 nm. These nanocarriers are able to remarkably enhance the bioavailability of anti-tumor drugs by protection against degradation and also prevention of drug trapping via phagocytosis system. On the other hand, identification of cell membrane receptors on cancer cells have resulted in the development of receptor-targeted nanocarriers and consequently, high anti-tumor activity [55, 72, 73].

**Resveratrol and gastric cancer**

**Resveratrol effect on tumor cell cycle**

Although EMT is suggested to be beneficial in wound healing and other physiological processes, this mechanism remarkably enhances the metastasis of tumor cells [83]. During EMT, an increase occurs in the migratory capability of cells via transformation of epithelial cells into mesenchymal cells [84, 85]. Various signaling pathways are involved in EMT and accumulating data demonstrates that metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1 (MALAT1) is capable of induction of EMT in a number of cancers leading to their high invasion capability [86–88]. It appears that administration of Res effectively down-regulates MALAT1 to prevent EMT resulting in reduced invasion and metastasis of GC cells [64].

Accumulating data demonstrates that the hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway is vital for physiological conditions such as hematopoiesis and is also involved in tumorigenesis [89, 90]. It has been reported that aberration in Hh signaling pathway in a number of cancers such as lung cancer, prostate cancer and so on [91–95]. Notably, the Hh pathway stimulates EMT in GC [96]. Hence, modulation of this signaling pathway is of importance in inhibition of migration and metastasis of cancer cells. It appears that Gli-1 is a biomarker of abnormal expression of Hh pathway [97]. Administration of Res significantly deactivates Hh pathway by down-regulation of Gli-1. As a result, the expressions of factors involved in EMT such as Snail and N-cadherin undergo down-regulation, while an increase occurs in the expression of E-cadherin to suppress EMT resulting in reduced invasion and migration of GC cells [98].

Accumulating data reveals that Res is able to affect various signaling pathway in treatment of disorders [99, 100]. Down-regulation of protein kinase C (PKC) by Res is related to the reduced viability and growth of cells. It seems that PKC α has high sensitivity to Res administration [101]. It has been demonstrated that PKC σ exerts anti-proliferative and pro-apoptotic impacts [102–104]. Res follows a same strategy in treatment of GC. Administration of Res enhances the expression of cytosolic PKC α and reduces membrane-associated PKC σ protein. These impacts lead to the induction of tumor suppressor p21 and p53. Besides, Res treatment elevates the levels of Fas and Fas-L protein. These effects altogether result in stimulation of cell cycle arrest at G$_{2}$/M phase and trigger apoptotic cell death to suppress GC malignancy [105]. Chemotherapeutic activity of Res mainly depends on its impact on PKC. A growing body of evidence demonstrates that PKC participates in tumor progression, tumor proliferation, tumor viability and tumor migration [106–108]. Res exerts a negligible impact on cell lysis, while it considerably induces G$_{0}$/G$_{1}$ cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by down-regulation of PKC [109] demonstrating the potential role of this signaling pathway in progression and malignancy of GC cells.

Importantly, Res has shown great potential in suppressing the proliferation of tumor cells through targeting cell cycle [110–112]. Res applies various signaling pathways to target cell cycle. It has been demonstrated that Res is capable of affecting the expression of sirtuin 1 (Sirt1) [113, 114]. A same story occurs in GC therapy. Administration of Res stimulates the activation of Sirt1 leading to the cell cycle arrest and induction of senescence in tumor cell of nude mice [115].

**Resveratrol effect on apoptosis**

The stimulation of apoptotic cell death is still one of the most common strategies in the field of cancer therapy. Notably, various molecular signaling pathways contribute to the regulation of apoptosis in cancer cells and identification of these pathways is of importance in cancer therapy [38]. Nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) is responsible for regulation of immunological responses [116]. A variety of studies have shed some light on the involvement of NF-κB signaling pathway in cancer progression and it seems that NF-κB overexpression is related to the generation of cancer [117–120]. Administration of Res
sensitizes cancer cells to apoptosis via NF-κB down-regulation leading to a decrease in the level of anti-apoptotic factor Bcl-2 and an increase in apoptotic factors caspase-3 and caspase-8 [121]. Mitochondria play a significant role in apoptosis induction. As a central gateway, mitochondrial pathway modulates both anti- and pro-apoptotic factors [122–125]. Compounds targeting mitochondria are of interest in cancer therapy by induction of apoptotic cell death [126, 127]. Res uses same strategy in combating GC. Administration of Res is associated with disruption of mitochondrial membrane potential. This leads to the induction of apoptotic cell death through upregulation of caspase-3 and caspase-9, and down-regulation of Bcl-2. Finally, a remarkable decrease occurs in the viability and proliferation of GC cells [128]. Exposing GC cells into Res increases the cells having morphological features of apoptosis such as chromatin condensation, chromatin and nucleus fragmentation. Upregulation of BAX and down-regulation of Bcl-2 by Res are involved in these anti-tumor impacts in implanted human primary gastric carcinoma cells in nude mice [129]. Resveratrol plus curcumin could regulate p53 post-translational alterations in rat model of gastric cancer [130].

It is held that various GC cell lines respond differently to the Res administration. A study conducted by Riles and colleagues obviously clarifies this statement. They applied three distinct types of GC cells including AGS, SNU-1 and KATO-III cells. In SUN-1 cells treated with Res, there was no trace of alteration in the expression of mitochondrial-mediated apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-2, BAX, Bid and Smad/Diablo. It seems that survivin inhibition by Res contributes to the reduced viability and proliferation of SUN-1 cells. However, the story is a little different for AGS and KATO-III cells. It appears that mitochondrial dysfunction induced by Res is involved in the stimulation of apoptotic cell death in these cells since an increase occurs in the level of cytochrome C [131]. Regardless of the apoptotic pathway, Res administration is a promising strategy in reducing the migration and malignancy of GC cells [132].

Resveratrol effect on inflammation

A growing body of evidence demonstrates that pro-inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-6 (IL-6) are present with high levels in cancer cells. It seems that enhanced concentration of IL-6 significantly promotes the viability and proliferation of tumor cells [133, 134]. Investigation of molecular signaling pathways shows that IL-6 elevates the progression of cancer cells through induction of Raf-MAPK signaling pathway [135, 136]. Similarly, administration of Res suppresses IL-6-mediated GC invasion through inhibition of Raf-MAPK signaling pathway [137]. The cytokines and peptide growth factors force cells to produce ROS [138, 139]. The ROS generation is a vital step in enhancing the proliferation of cells by acting as intracellular messenger and interacting with molecular pathways such as Ras pathway [140–142]. In respect to the carcinogenesis impact of ROS, using naturally occurring antioxidants such as Res is of interest in cancer therapy. After Res supplementation, an increase occurs in nitric oxide (NO) production by nitric oxide synthase (NOS) induction that interacts with ROS leading to the reduced viability, proliferation and migration of GC cells [143].

Resveratrol effect on oxidative stress

As it was mentioned, ROS are considered as potential targets in cancer therapy. It has been demonstrated that enhanced concentration of ROS is associated with a number of pathological conditions [144, 145]. This is due to the adverse impact of Res on the cell membrane and more importantly, genetic material that sensitizes cells to high proliferation and generation of cancer [146]. Although much emphasis was put on the negative role of ROS, it seems that ROS are important elements of homeostasis since they function as second messengers of molecular signaling pathways [147]. Hence, regulation of ROS synthesis is of importance in treatment of pathological conditions and preserving homeostasis. In the case of GC therapy, Res remarkably reduces the concentrations of ROS via its great antioxidant activity. Investigation of molecular pathways demonstrates that inhibition of ROS-mediated GC progression is induced by down-regulation of c-Jun and ERK1/2 phosphorylation through MEK1/2 [148].

Resveratrol effect on autophagy

Over the past decades, we have witnessed an attention into autophagy mechanism due to its dual role between life and death [149]. This has resulted in targeting autophagy in cancer therapy [150]. This lysosome-mediated mechanism ensures homeostasis and survival during physiological condition by degradation of aged and damaged organelles and components [70]. Notably, autophagy is involved in caspase-independent programmed cell death [151]. So, autophagic cell death is considered as one of the most promising strategies in cancer therapy [152]. There are a number of pathways and macromolecules that are able to regulate autophagy [73, 153, 154]. Dihydroceramide is a ceramide metabolic precursor involved in sphingolipid synthesis. Dihydroceramide desaturases (Des1 and Des2) convert the dihydroceramide into ceramide. Accumulating data demonstrates that dihydroceramide is capable of induction of autophagy [155, 156]. Res administration significantly
enhances the intracellular level of dihydroceramide to trigger autophagy leading to the reduced viability and proliferation of GC cells and sensitizing these malignant cells into apoptosis [157].

Table 1 indicates the potential therapeutic effects of resveratrol against gastric cancer.

**Resveratrol effect on multidrug resistance in chemotherapy**

One of the most important difficulties faced in cancer therapy is multidrug resistance (MDR) [158–160]. MDR remarkably reduces the efficacy of chemotherapy [161, 162]. ATP binding cassette subfamily B member 1 (ABCB1) is one of the genes involved in MDR that by encoding P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibits the entering of anti-tumor drugs into cells [163–166]. Annexin A1 (ANXA1) and thioredoxin (TXN) are other possible mechanisms involved in MDR and consequently, cancer progression [167–169]. Administration of Res effectively diminishes the expression of ABCB1, P-gp, ANXA1 and TXN to suppress MDR [170], [171]. Doxorubicin (DOX) is one of the potential chemotherapeutic agents with high capability in reducing the viability of cancer cells [172]. However, resistance to DOX treatment is a common phenomenon. It has been shown that PTEN is involved in EMT-mediated drug resistance [82]. Res is able to inhibit DOX resistance by stimulation of PTEN. The activated PTEN significantly diminishes Akt signaling pathway resulting in suppressing EMT-mediated drug resistance [173].

**Resveratrol-loaded drug delivery systems**

There are a number of properties associated with mesoporous silica NPs (SLNs) making them suitable for delivery of genes and drugs [174]. These features include low particle size, sustained-release manner and large surface area [175]. This has led to the development of anti-miR-21- and Res-loaded SLNs for GC therapy. MiR-21 is an oncogenesis miR that significantly enhances the

| Table 1 The potential therapeutic effects of Res in GC therapy |
|Cell line/Animal model| Dose| Duration| Outcomes| Refs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|Human gastric cancer cell lines SGC7901 and BGC823| 0, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 200 µM| 24, 48 and 72 h| Inhibition of MALAT1-induced EMT| [63] |
|Human gastric cancer SGC-7901 cell line| 0, 100, 200, 300 and 400 µmol/L| 48 h| Suppressing Hh signaling pathway is associated with EMT inhibition| [93] |
|SGC7901 cells| 35.69 µM| 72 h| Administration of Res stimulates apoptotic cell death and cell cycle arrest in GC cells| [99] |
|Human gastric cancer SNU-1 cells| 0, 10, 50 and 100 µM| 24 h| Induction of apoptosis and reduced viability of cancer cells| [100] |
|Human gastric adenocarcinoma SGC7901 cells| 0, 25, 50, 100 and 200 µmol/L| 48 h| Stimulation of apoptotic cell death and DNA damage through enhancing the ROS production| [101] |
|Human GC cell lines AGS Nude mice xenograft model| 0, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 200 µM| 24 h| Induction of cell cycle arrest and senescence| [110] |
|Balb/c-nu/nu mice BGC823 cells| 0.1, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 µg/ml| 24 h| A significant reduction in tumor burden and an increase in apoptosis| [111] |
|Human gastric cancer SGC-7901 cell line| 0, 100, 200, 300 and 400 µmol/L| 48 h| Suppressing Hh signaling pathway is associated with EMT inhibition| [93] |
|SGC7901 cells| 35.69 µM| 72 h| Administration of Res stimulates apoptotic cell death and cell cycle arrest in GC cells| [99] |
|SGC-7901 cells| 50, 200 and 400 µM| 24 h| Induction of apoptosis by down-regulation of NF-κB| [112] |
|Human gastric cancer cell lines| 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 100 µM| 48 h| Inhibition of IL-6-induced Raf-MAPK| [113] |
|Human gastric cancer cell lines that were either sensitive or resistant to cytostatic drugs| 30 and 50 µM| 72 h| Inhibition of MDR by down-regulation of ABCB1, P-gp, ANXA1 and TXN| [114] |
|Human gastric carcinoma SGC-7901 cells Nude mice| 25 and 50 µM| 24 h| Stimulation of apoptotic cell death in GC cells through mitochondrial pathway| [115] |
|Human gastric cancer cells SGC7901 and MGC803 Nude mice inoculated subcutaneously with SGC7901/DOX cells| 50 mg/L| 48 h| Res activates PTEN to down-regulate Akt resulting in EMT-mediated drug resistance| [168] |
|Human gastric adenocarcinoma cell line MGC803| 0, 50, 100 and 200 µM| 24 h| Inhibition of PI3K/Akt signaling pathway through PTEN down-regulation significantly induces cell cycle arrest| [167] |
malignancy and invasion of cancer cells [176]. It seems that loading a combination of Res and anti-miR-21 on SLNs remarkably induces apoptotic cell death in GC cells. Besides, the synergistic impact of anti-miR-21 and Res reduces tumor burden [177], showing their efficacy in GC therapy.

**Conclusion and remarks**

Taking everything into account, it seems that GC is still one of the most challenging disorders and there have been much effort to treat it. It is worth mentioning that cancer cells are able to obtain resistance to anti-tumor drugs. This urges scientists to develop novel anti-tumor drugs. However, it appears that synthetic anti-tumor drugs have high cost with a number of adverse effects against normal cells. Hence, plant-derived chemicals are of interest in cancer therapy. Res is a non-flavonoid polyphenol with several effects including apoptosis, cell proliferation inhibition, anti-inflammatory aspects. Several research has shown the therapeutic effects of Res for the amelioration of CRC and GC. Res has the potential preventive importance in gastric cancer. Res with several potential effects, is comparatively safe as well as able to target several cell signaling pathways. On the other hand, the bioavailability of Res seems to be very low in humans and due to the metabolic characteristics of res, even a high dose may not reach a sufficient concentration of treatment. Res may be of benefit for treatment of gasteric cancer. However, different techniques have been originated to increase the bioavailability of Res, more research are needed to differ the efficacy of Res in gastric cancer. Res is a non-flavonoid polyphenol with great anti-tumor activity. In the present review, we discussed the latest studies about the efficacy of Res in GC therapy. First off, it is noteworthy that nanocarriers are promising candidates in cancer therapy and due to the low bioavailability of Res, loading this compound on nanocarriers improves its anti-tumor activity. The metastasis of GC cells is a challenge and using Res is associated with reduced migration of GC cells through EMT inhibition. Chemotherapeutic agents are able to diminish the viability and proliferation of cancer cells through induction of apoptotic cell death. Res applies same strategy in GC therapy. Targeting Wnt signaling pathway is another capability of Res. By inhibition of Wnt, Res remarkably reduces the invasion of GC cells. Besides, Res is capable of targeting PI3K/Akt and Hh signaling pathways in GC therapy. More importantly, administration of Res enhances the potential of chemotherapy by sensitizing tumor cells (Fig. 1). These significant anti-tumor effects of Res make it an appropriate choice for treatment of GC. Importantly, urging scientists to investigate the potential anti-tumor activity of Res against GC in clinical trials in of interest. A look into clinicaltrials.gov demonstrates that Res is able to prevent cancer progression and recurrence. Unfortunately, there is no study regarding the anti-tumor activity of Res against GC in clinical trial. This should be considered at the next studies.

**Abbreviations**

Res: Resveratrol; STS: Stilbene synthase; UV: Ultra-violet; uPAR: Urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor; EGFR: Epidermal growth factor receptor; OSCC: Oral squamous cell carcinoma; miR: MicroRNA; EMT: Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition; WHO: World Health Organization; CT: Computed tomography; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; GC: Gastric cancer; lncRNA: Long non-coding RNA; MAPK: Mitogen-activated protein kinase; Nrf2: Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2; 5-FU: 5-fluorouracil; NPs: Nanoparticles; SLNs: Mesoporous silica NPs; MALAT1: Metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1; NF-KB: Nuclear factor-KB; IL-6: Interleukin-6; MDR: Multidrug resistance; ABCB1: ATP binding cassette subfamily B member 1; P-gp: P-glycoprotein; ANXA1: Annexin A1; TNX: Thioredoxin; DOX: Doxorubicin; GSK-3β: Glycogen synthase kinase-3β; Hh: Hedgehog; Sirt1: Sirtuin 1; PKC: Protein kinase C; NO: Nitric oxide; NOS: Nitric oxide synthase.
References

1. Bray F, et al., Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2018. 68(6): p. 394–424.
2. Ma J, et al. The American Cancer Society 2035 challenge goal on cancer mortality reduction. CA Cancer J Clin. 2019;69(5):351–62.
3. Siegel R, Naishadham D, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2013. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2013. 63(1): p. 11–30.
4. Siegel RL, Ward EM, Jemal A, et al. Cancer statistics, 2014. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2014. 64(1): p. 9–29.
5. DeSantis C, Naishadham D, Jemal A, Cancer statistics, 2013. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2013. 63(1): p. 11–30.
6. Ashrafizadeh M, Ashrafizadeh M, Melatonin as a potential modulator of Nrf2. Fundam Clin Pharmacol. 2020;34(1):11–9.
7. Ashrafizadeh M, et al. MicroRNAs mediate the anti-tumor and protective effects of ginsenosides. Nutr Cancer. 2020;72(8):1264–75.
8. Ashrafizadeh M, et al. Therapeutic and biological activities of berberine: The involvement of Nrf2 signaling pathway. J Cell Biochem. 2020;121(2):1575–85.
9. Ashrafizadeh M, Ahmadi Z, Effects of Statins on Gut Microbiota (Microbiome). Rev Clin Med. 2019;6(2):55–9.
10. Booy VC. Human Skin Lightening Efficacy of Resveratrol and Its Analogs: From in Vitro Studies to Cosmetic Applications. Antioxidants. 2019;8(9):332.
11. Intagliata SM, Maria N, Santagati LM, Montenegro L. Strategies to Improve Resveratrol Systemic and Topical Bioavailability: An Update. Antioxidants. 2019;8(8):244.
12. Torre LA, et al., Global cancer statistics, 2012. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2015. 65(2): p. 87–108.
13. Bosman FT, et al. WHO classification of tumours of the digestive system. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2010. p. 417.
14. Bahri S, et al. Protective role of vitamin E against cadmium induced oxidative stress into the rat liver. La Tunisie medicale. 2019;97(1):100–5.
15. Brenkman HJF, et al. Evaluation of PET and laparoscopy in Staging advanced gastric cancer: a multicenter prospective study (PLASTIC-study). BMC Cancer. 2018;18(1):450.
16. Lydiatt WM, et al. Head and neck cancers—major changes in the American Joint Committee on cancer eighth edition cancer staging manual. CA Cancer J Clin. 2017;67(2):122–37.
17. Ahmadi Z, Ashrafizadeh M. Melatonin as a potential modulator of Nrf2. Fundam Clin Pharmacol. 2020;34(1):11–9.
18. Menezes-CJMDS J, Diemerch MF. Natural dimer of coumarin, chalcones, and resveratrol and the link between structure and pharmacology. Eur J Med Chem. 2019;182:111637.
19. Dewick PM. The acetate pathway: fatty acids and polyketides. Medicinal Natural Products: A Biosynthetic Approach: Second Edition, 2001: p. 35–120.
20. Koushi M, et al. Resveratrol: A miraculous natural compound for diseases treatment. Food Science Nutrition. 2018(6):2473–90.
21. Ahmadi Z, Mohammadinejad R, Ashrafizadeh M. Drug delivery systems for resveratrol, a non-flavonoid polyphenol: Emerging evidence in last decades. Journal of Drug Delivery Science Technology. 2019;51:591–604.
22. Gu J, Hu W, Zhang D-d. Resveratrol, a polyphenol phytoalexin, protects against doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity. J Cell Mol Med. 2015;19(10):2324–8.
23. Pervaiz S. Chemotherapeutic potential of the chemopreventive phytoalexin resveratrol. 2004.
24. Hosseini S, et al., Hair root culture optimization and resveratrol production from Vitis vinifera subsp. sylvesteris. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology. 2017. 33.
25. Chripkova MZ, Mojzis F. Jan., Antiproliferative effect of indole phytoalexins. Molecules. 2016;21(12):1626.
26. Jeandet P, et al. Biosynthesis, metabolism, molecular engineering, and biological functions of stilbene phytoalexins in plants. BioFactors. 2010;36(5):331–41.
27. Adrian M, et al. Stilbene Content of Mature Vitis vinifera Berries in Response to UV-C Elicitation. J Agric Food Chem. 2000;48(12):6103–5.
28. Stervbo U, Vang O, Bonninesen C. A review of the content of the putative chemopreventive phytoalexin resveratrol in red wine. Food Chem. 2007;101:449–57.
29. Lamuela-Raventos RM, et al. Direct HPLC Analysis of cis- and trans-Resveratrol and Piceid Isomers in Spanish Red Vits vinifera Wines. J Agric Food Chem. 1995;43(2):281–3.
30. Yang I, et al. Photochemical generation of a new, highly fluorescent compound from non-fluorescent resveratrol. Chem Commun. 2012;48(32):3389–41.
31. Duca AS, Moacă A, Negrea EA, Lalescu M, Lungueto D-V, Dehelean D, Muntean C-A, Alexa DM, Emilii, Identification of Resveratrol as Bioactive Compound of Propolis from Western Romania and Characterization of Phenolic Profile and Antioxidant Activity of Ethanolic Extracts. Molecules. 2019; 24(18): p. 3368.
38. Rodríguez-Ruiz ME, et al. Apoptotic caspases inhibit abscopal responses to radiation and identify a new prognostic biomarker for breast cancer patients. Oncoimmunology. 2019;8(11):e1655964.

39. Yang DK, Kang H-S. Anti-Brachy Effect of Coinjection with Quercetin and Resveratrol in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Rats. Biomolecules & Therapeutics. 2018; 26(3): p. 130–138.

40. Yuan L, et al. Resveratrol inhibits the invasion and metastasis of colon cancer through reversal of epithelial–mesenchymal transition via the AKT/FOXO3A signaling pathway. Molecular Medicine Reports. 2019; 20.

41. Bingul I, et al., The protective effect of resveratrol against cyclosporine A-induced oxidative stress and hepatotoxicity. Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry. 2019; p. 1–6.

42. Zhu L, Li CW, Chen G, Liao H, Zhang W, Xiao L. Upregulated RACK1 attenuates gastric cancer cell growth and epithelial–mesenchymal transition via suppressing Wnt/beta-catenin signaling. Oncotargets Ther. 2019; 12:795–805.

43. Guerrero J, et al., EGF receptor transactivation by urokinase receptor stimulus through a mechanism involving Src and matrix metalloproteinases. Experimental Cell Research. 2004. 292(1): p. 201–208.

44. Uzawa K, et al. Resveratrol Targets Urokinase-Type Plasminogen Activator Receptor Expression to Overcome Cetuximab-Resistance in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Sci Rep. 2019; 9(1):12179.

45. Venkatadri R, et al. Role of apoptosis-related miRNAs in resveratrol-induced breast cancer cell death. Cell Death Dis. 2016;7(6): e2104–14.

46. Dhar S, Hicks C, Levenson AS. Resveratrol and prostate cancer: Promising role for microRNAs. Mol Nutr Food Res. 2011;55(8):1219–29.

47. Zhang W, et al. Resveratrol chemosensitizes adriamycin-resistant breast cancer cells by modulating miR-122-5p. J Cell Biochem. 2019;120(9):16283–92.

48. Thiery JP. Epithelial–mesenchymal transitions in tumour progression. Nat Rev Cancer. 2002;2(6):442–54.

49. Chen K-Y, et al., Jang Y-G, et al. Resveratrol inhibits DHT-induced progression of prostate cancer by modulating miR-122-5p. J Cell Biochem. 2019;120(9):16283–92.

50. Liu Y, et al. Long non-coding RNA GAS5 inhibits migration and invasion of gastric cancer cells. Oncol Rep. 2019;42(5):1904–14.

51. Lin J-X, et al. UFM1 suppresses invasive activities of gastric cancer cells. Oncol Rep. 2019;42(5):1904–14.

52. Prensner JR, Chinnaiyan AM. The Emergence of lncRNAs in Cancer Biology. J Cell Physiol. 2019;234(9):14914–26.

53. Mortezaee K, et al. Mechanisms of apoptosis modulation by curcumin: Implications for cancer therapy. J Cell Physiol. 2019;234(8):12537–50.

54. Barati N, et al. Potential therapeutic effects of curcumin in gastric cancer. J Cell Physiol. 2019;234(3):2317–28.

55. Kouheilkar H, et al. Curcumin as a therapeutic agent in leukemia. J Cell Physiol. 2019;234(8):12404–14.

56. Yang H, et al. Curcumin Enhances the Anticancer Effect Of 5-fluorouracil against Gastric Cancer through Down-Regulation of COX-2 and NF-kB Signal Pathways. J Cancer. 2017;8(3):697–706.

57. Mohammadnejad R, et al. Berberine as a potential autophagy modulator. J Cell Physiol. 2019;234(9):14914–26.

58. Wang J, et al., Berberine inhibits EGF receptor augmentation and enhances the antitumor effects of EGFR inhibitors in gastric cancer. Oncotarget, 2016. 7(46).

59. Mohammadnejad R et al. Shedding light on gene therapy: Carbon dots for the minimally invasive image-guided delivery of plasmids and miRNA-containing RNAs - a review. J Adv Res. 2019;18:81–93.

60. Ahmadi ZA, Sahni N, Ashrafzadeh, Milad. The Targeting of Autophagy and Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Mechanisms by Honokiol Therapy. Reviews in Clinical Medicine. 2019;6(2):66–73.

61. Myoshi K, Hennighausen L. Beta-catenin: a transforming actor on many stages. Breast Cancer Res. 2003;5(2):63–8.

62. Maruyama K, et al. Cytoplasmic Beta-catenin Accumulation as a Predictor of Hematogenous Metastasis in Human Colorectal Cancer. Oncology. 2000;59(4):302–9.

63. Zhang B, et al. TCF7L1 indicates prognosis and promotes proliferation through activation of Keap1/NRF2 in gastric cancer. Acta Biochim Biophys Sin. 2019;51(4):375–85.

64. Yang Z, et al., Resveratrol suppresses the invasion and migration of human gastric cancer cells via inhibition of MALAT1-mediated epithelial–to-mesenchymal transition. Exp Ther Med. 2019;17(3):1569–78.

65. Fisher BW, et al. Urgent Surgery for Gastric Adenocarcinoma: A Study of the National Cancer Database. J Surg Res. 2020;245:619–28.

66. Mohammadnejad R et al. Role of Regulatory Oncogenic or Tumor Suppressor MicroRNAs of RAS/RAF/MEK/ERK Pathway and Akt in Gastric Cancer: An Update. Onco Targets Ther. 2020;13(1):2429–37.

67. Zhang J, et al. Overexpression of Rab25 contributes to metastasis of bladder cancer through induction of epithelial–mesenchymal transition and activation of Akt/GSK-3beta signaling. Carcinogenesis. 2013;34(10):2401–8.

68. Olga K, Mirzoeva BH, Yun K, Hom J, Debnath D, Afabak K, Shokat KM, Korn. Autophagy suppression promotes apoptotic cell death in response to inhibition of the PI3K–mTOR pathway in pancreatic adenocarcinoma. J Mol Med. 2011;89:877–89.

69. Yan-nan B, et al. MicroRNA-21 accelerates hepatocyte proliferation in vitro via PI3K/Akt signaling by targeting PTEN. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2014;443(3):802–7.

70. Jing X, et al. Resveratrol induces cell cycle arrest in human gastric cancer MGC803 cells via the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. Oncol Res. 2016;35(1):472–8.

71. Radisky DC. Epithelial-mesenchymal transition. J Cell Sci. 2005;118(19):4325–6.

72. Acloque H, et al. Epithelial-mesenchymal transitions: the importance of changing cell state in development and disease. J Clin Investig. 2009;119(6):1438–49.

73. Thiery JP, et al. Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transitions in Development and Disease. Cell. 2009;139(5):871–90.

74. Liang J, et al., MALAT1 induces tongue cancer cells’ EMT and inhibits apoptosis through Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway. Journal of Oral Pathology Medicine. 2017;46(2):98–105.

75. Li J, et al., LncRNA MALAT1 exerts oncogenic functions in lung adenocarcinoma by targeting miR-204. American journal of cancer research. 2016;6(5):1099–107.

76. Zhou X, et al. Long Non Coding RNA MALAT1 Promotes Tumor Growth and Metastasis by inducing Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Sci Rep. 2015;5:15972.
93. Mimeault M, et al. Cytotoxic effects induced by a combination of cyclopamine and gefitinib, the selective hedgehog signaling and epidermal growth factor receptor signaling inhibitors, in prostate cancer cells. Int J Cancer. 2006;118(4):1022–31.

94. Qualtrough D, et al. Hedgehog signalling in colorectal tumour cells: Induction of apoptosis with cyclopamine treatment. Int J Cancer. 2004;110(6):831–7.

95. Thayer SP, et al. Hedgehog is an early and late mediator of pancreatic cancer tumorigenesis. Nature. 2003;425(6960):851–6.

96. Yoo YA, et al. Sonic Hedgehog Pathway Promotes Metastasis and Lymphangiogenesis via Activation of Akt, EMT, and MMP-9 Pathway in Gastric Cancer. Can Res. 2011;71(2):7061–70.

97. Ohta M, et al. p53-Independent Negative Regulation of p21/Cyclin-Dependent Kinase-Interacting Protein 1 by the Sonic Hedgehog-Glioma-Associated Oncogene 1 Pathway in Gastric Carcinoma Cells. Can Res. 2005;65(23):10822–9.

98. Gao Q, et al. Resveratrol inhibits the hedgehog signaling pathway and epithelial-mesenchymal transition and suppresses gastric cancer invasion and metastasis. Oncol Lett. 2015;9(5):2381–7.

99. Kim J, et al. Grape Peel Extract and Resveratrol Inhibit Wrinkle Formation in Mice Model Through Activation of Nrf2/HO-1 Signaling Pathway. J Food Sci. 2019;84(6):1600–8.

100. Zhao XE, Zhang YZ, Yao H, Liu G, Wei J, Ma Q, B, Resveratrol Promotes Osteogenic Differentiation of Canine Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells Through Wnt/Beta-Catenin Signaling Pathway. Cellular Reprogramming. 2018;20(6):371–81.

101. Slater SJ, et al., Inhibition of protein kinase C by resveratrol. Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - Molecular Basis of Disease. 2003. 1637(1): p. 59–69.

102. Sawai H, et al. Ceramide-induced translocation of protein kinase C-δ and ε to the cytosol. Implications in apoptosis. J Biol Chem. 1997;272:2452–8.

103. Emoto Y, et al. Proteolytic activation of protein kinase C δ and -ε to the cytosol. Implications in apoptosis. J Biol Chem.

104. Atten MJ, et al. Resveratrol regulates cellular PKC α and δ to inhibit cancer development and progression. Nat Rev Immunol. 2005;5(10):749–59.

105. Sawai H, et al. Ceramide-induced translocation of protein kinase C-δ and -ε to the cytosol. Implications in apoptosis. J Biol Chem.

106. Lu P, et al. Belinostat suppresses cell proliferation by inactivating Wnt/β-Catenin pathway and promotes apoptosis through regulating PKC α and δ to inhibit growth and induce apoptosis in gastric cancer cells. Invest New Drugs. 2005;23(2):111–9.

107. Lu P, et al. Belinostat suppresses cell proliferation by inactivating Wnt/β-Catenin pathway and promotes apoptosis through regulating PKC pathway in breast cancer. Artificial Cells Nanomedicine Biotechnology. 2019;47(1):3955–60.

108. Tang T, et al. Protease Nexin-I is a feedback regulator of EGF/PKC/MAPK/ERK1 signaling in breast cancer cells metastasis and stemness. Cell Death Dis. 2019;10(9):649.

109. Hamshawi, I, Aqardar, M, Mueller, A. The role of PKC and PKD in CXCL12 directed prostate cancer migration. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2019;519(1):86–92.

110. Arten MJ, et al. Resveratrol-induced inactivation of human gastric adenocarcinoma cells through a protein kinase C-mediated mecha-

111. Bai Y, et al. Resveratrol induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest of human T24 bladder cancer cells in vitro and inhibits tumor growth in vivo. Cancer Sci. 2010;101(2):488–93.

112. Casanova F, et al. Resveratrol chemosensitizes breast cancer cells to melphan by cell cycle arrest. J Cell Biochem. 2012;113(8):2586–96.

113. Jill C, Milne PDL, Schenk S, Carney DP, Smith JF, Gagne DJ, Jin L, Boss O, Perini RB, Vu CB, Bemis JE, Xie R, Disch JS, Pui Yee Ng, Joseph J, Nunes AV, Lynch H,Yang H, Galonew K, Israeliin W, Choy A, Iffland S, Lauo V, Medvedik DA, Sinclair JM, Olfesky MR, Jirousek PJ, Elliott, Christoph H, Westphal, Small molecular activators of SIRT1 as therapeutics for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. Nature 2017. 450(7170): p. 712–716.

114. Knight CM, et al. Medibasal Hypothalamic SIRT1 is Essential for Resveratrol’s Effects on Insulin Action in Rats. Diabetes. 2011;60(11):2691–700.

115. Yang Q, et al. Resveratrol Inhibits the Growth of Gastric Cancer by Inducing G1 Phase Arrest and Senescence in a Sirt1-Dependent Man-

116. Karin M, Greten FR NF-κB linking inflammation and immunity to cancer development and progression. Nat Rev Immunol. 2005;5(10):749–59.

117. Gasparini C, et al. NF-κB pathways in hematological malignancies. Cell Mol Life Sci. 2014;71(11):2083–102.

118. Karin M. Nuclear factor-kb in cancer development and progression. Nature. 2006;441(7092):431–6.

119. Liu B, et al. A Cytoplasmic NF-κB Interacting Long Noncoding RNA Blocks kβ Phosphorylation and Suppresses Breast Cancer Metastasis. Cancer Cell. 2015;27(3):370–81.

120. Pacifico F, Leonardi A. NF-κB in solid tumours. Biochem Pharmacol. 2006;72(9):1142–52.

121. Wu X, et al. Resveratrol induces apoptosis in SGC–7901 gastric cancer cells. Oncol Lett. 2018;16(3):2949–56.

122. Green DR, Reed, J.C. Mitochondria Apoptosis Science. 1998;281(5381):1309–12.

123. Hengartner MO. The biochemistry of apoptosis. Nature. 2000;407(6805):770–5.

124. Reed JC. Double identity for proteins of the Bcl-2 family: opposing activities that control cell death. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2000;1(1):45–56.

125. Anderson G. Breast cancer: Occluded role of mitochondria N-acetylserotonin/melatonin ratio in co-ordinating pathophysiology. Biochem Pharmacol. 2019;168:259–68.

126. Zhao XE, Zhang YZ, Yao H, Liu G, Wei J, Ma Q, B, Resveratrol Promotes Osteogenic Differentiation of Canine Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells Through Wnt/Beta-Catenin Signaling Pathway. Cellular Reprogramming. 2018;20(6):371–81.

127. Emoto Y, et al. Proteolytic activation of protein kinase C delta by an ICE-like protease in apoptotic cells. The EMBO Journal. 1995;14(24):6486–56.

128. Teruhiko Fujiyama G, Bernabo J, L., Camani O, J., Ohbata M, Kuroki T, I, L, Yuspa SH, Kazanian MG. Involvement of Protein Kinase C d (PKCd) in Phorbol Ester-induced Apoptosis in LNCAP Prostate Cancer Cells LACK OF PROTEOLYTIC CLEAVAGE OF PKCd. J Biol Chem. 2000;276(11):7574–82.

129. Atten MJ, et al. Resveratrol regulates cellular PKC a and δ to inhibit growth and induce apoptosis in gastric cancer cells. Invest New Drugs. 2005;23(2):111–9.

130. Lu P, and Belinostat suppresses cell proliferation by inactivating Wnt/B-catenin pathway and promotes apoptosis through regulating PKC pathway in breast cancer. Artificial Cells Nanomedicine Biotechnology. 2019;47(1):3955–60.

131. Tang T, et al. Protease Nexin-I is a feedback regulator of EGF/PKC/MAPK/ERK1 signaling in breast cancer cells metastasis and stemness. Cell Death Dis. 2019;10(9):649.

132. Hamshawi, I, Aqardar, M, Mueller, A. The role of PKC and PKD in CXCL12 directed prostate cancer migration. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2019;519(1):86–92.

133. Arten MJ, et al. Resveratrol-induced inactivation of human gastric adenocarcinoma cells through a protein kinase C-mediated mecha-

134. Frazzi R, et al. Resveratrol-mediated apoptosis of hodgkin lymphoma cells involves SIRT1 inhibition and FOXO3A hyperacetylation. Int J Cancer. 2013;132(5):1013–21.

135. Bai Y, et al. Resveratrol induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest of human T24 bladder cancer cells in vitro and inhibits tumor growth in vivo. Cancer Sci. 2010;101(2):488–93.
138. Finkel T. Signal transduction by reactive oxygen species. J Cell Biol. 2011;194(1):7–15.
139. Singh SV, et al. Mechanism of inhibition of benzof[a]pyrene-induced forestomach cancer in mice by dietary curcumin. Carcinogenesis. 1998;19(8):1357–60.
140. Irani K, Goldschmidt-Clermont PJ. Ras, superoxide and signal transduc-
ion. Biochem Pharmacol. 1998;55(9):1339–46.
141. Irani K, et al. Mitogenic Signaling Mediated by Oxidants in Ras-Transformed Fibroblasts. Science. 1997;275(5306):1649–52.
142. Burdon RH. Superoxide and hydrogen peroxide in relation to mam-
malian cell proliferation. Free Radic Biol Med. 1995;18(4):775–94.
143. Farkhondeh T, et al. Catechin Treatment Ameliorates Diabetes and Its Complications in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Rats. Dose-Response. 2017;15(1):1559325817691158.
144. Jackson AL, Loeb LA. The contribution of endogenous sources of DNA damage to the multiple mutations in cancer. Mutation Research/Fundamental Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis. 2001;477(1):7–21.
145. Samarghandian S, Borji A, Afshar R, Deltikhab M, Ghomai A. The effect of lead acetate on oxidative stress and antioxidant status in rat bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and lung tissue. Toxicol Mech Methods. 2013;23(6):432–6.
146. Aquilano K, et al. trans-Resveratrol inhibits H2O2-induced adenocarci-
noma gastric cells proliferation via inactivation of MEK1/2-ERK1/2-c-Jun signalling axis. Biochem Pharmacol. 2009;77(3):337–47.
147. Ashrafizadeh M, et al. Monoterpenes modulating autophagy: A review study. Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol. 2020;126(1):9–20.
148. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer: Observations on Response, Patient Characteristics, Myelosuppression and Delivered Dosage. Oncology. 1989;46(2): p. 83–87.
149. Russel K, Hoti S. Resveratrol Modulates Expression of ABC Transporters in Non-Small Lung Cancer Cells: Molecular Docking and Gene Expression Studies. Journal of Cancer Science and Therapy. 2014. 6.
150. Belvedere R, et al. Annexin A1 contributes to pancreatic cancer cell phenotype, behaviour and metastatic potential independently of Formyl Peptide Receptor pathway. Sci Rep. 2016;6(1):29660.
151. Gao Y, et al. Differential expression of ANXA1 in benign human gastroin-
testinal tissues and cancers. BMC Cancer. 2014;14(1):520.
152. Borska S, et al. Cancer Cell Int           (2021) 21:66
153. Ashrafizadeh M, et al. Autophagy Modulators: Mechanistic
Khanbabaei D, Afshar HG, Mandegary E, Pardakhty A, Yap A, Moham-
demenejad CT, Kumar R, Alan P. Autophagy Modulators: Mechanistic
Aspects and Drug Delivery Systems.
154. Kasinski AL, Slack FJ. MicroRNAs en route to the clinic: progress in
validating and targeting microRNAs for cancer therapy. Nat Rev Cancer. 2019. 13(4): pp. 2445–9.
155. Hu Y, et al. Anti-miRNA21 and resveratrol-loaded polysaccharide-based
nanoparticle composite for synergistic co-delivery of astatin and celas-
tol in multi-targeted cancer therapy. Acta Biomater. 2016;13(4): p. 533–536.
156. Suzuki K, Et Al. Expression of Proteins and Mrice of multi-
resistance in gastric cancer cells treated with resveratrol. Oncol Lett. 2018;15(4):5825–32.
157. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
158. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
159. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
160. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
161. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
162. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
163. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
164. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
165. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.
166. MacDonald JS, Woolley SP, Smythe PV, Ueno T, Hoth W, Smith D, Boiron F, Gisselbrecht M, Brunet C, Lagarde R C, F-Fluorouracil, Doxorubicin, and Mitomycin-C (FAM) in Advanced Gastric Cancer. Annals of Internal Medicine, 1980. 93(4): p. 533–536.