

CANCER HEALER CENTER

Ideal botanical derivatives would antagonize new vessel formation in tumors without significant toxicity to normal tissues and without major adverse reactions.

The ideal agent would also inhibit tumour cell proliferation through other physiologic pathways, such as intracellular signaling pathways. Multiple levels of anti-angiogenic activity may be required to overcome the development of resistance by tumor-associated endothelial cells.

Maximal anti-angiogenic activity usually requires prolonged exposure to low concentrations of the active agent. This approach contrasts with the concept of administering maximum-tolerated doses of cytotoxic drugs to maximize tumour-cell kill. Some reports have confirmed the utility of combining low, frequent-dose chemotherapy with an agent targeting the endothelial cell compartment (1,2). The evidence suggests that an anti-angiogenic schedule can be more effective than the use of high-dose cytotoxic drugs alone. We hypothesize that concomitant scheduling of anti-angiogenic botanicals with low, frequent-dose cytotoxic therapies may have biological advantages that can increase therapeutic gain.

Herbs and associated phytochemicals with potential anti-angiogenic activity

Aloe barbadensis (aloe vera leaf and pulp extracts)

Angelica sinensis (aqueous extracts)

Camellia sinensis (epigallocatechin)

Chrysobalanus icaco (methanol extract)

Curcuma longa (curcumin)

Dysoxylum binectariferum (flavopiridol)

Flos magnoliae (magnosalin)

Ganoderma lucidum (triterpenoids)

Ginkgo biloba (ginkgolide B)

Glycyrrhiza glabra (isoliquiritigenin,; glabridin)

Hibiscus sabdariffa L. (protocatechuic acid)

Livistona chinensis (aqueous extract from seed)

Matricaria chamomilla (flavonoids: apigenin, fisetin)

Ocimum sanctum (carnosol, ursolic acid)

Omega-3 fatty acids (eicosapentaenoic acid, docosahexaenoic acid)

Magnolia obovata (honokiol)

Panax ginseng (saponins: 20(R)- and 20(S)-ginsenoside-Rg3)

Polypodium leucotomos (difur)

Poria cocos (1–3- α -D-glucan)

Polygonum cuspidatum (resveratrol)

Proanthocyanidin Quercetin Rabdosia rubescens

Hora (ponicidin and oridonin)

Rosmarinus officinalis (carnosol and ursolic acid)

Scutellaria baicalensis (baicalin and baicalein)

Silybum marianum (silymarin)

Soy isoflavones (genistein, daidzein)

Tanacetum parthenium L. (parthenolide)

Tabebuia avellanedae (β -lapachone)

Taxus brevifolia (taxoids)

Viscum album (lectins)

Zingiber officinale (6-gingerol)

Other than being anti-angiogenic agents, these Natural health products target molecular pathways other than angiogenesis, including epidermal growth factor receptor, the HER2/neu gene, the cyclooxygenase-2 the enzyme, the nuclear factor kappa-B transcription factor, the protein kinases, the Bcl-2 protein, and coagulation pathways.

Natural health products that as per the need added in the herb formulation with percentages that inhibit the cyclo-oxygenase-2 activity..!!

Zingiber officinalis

Aloe vera

Epigallocatechin-3 gallate/green tea

Resveratrol

Liquorice

Garlic

Chinese skullcap

Bilberry Grape seed extract proanthocyanidins

Panax ginseng

Milk thistle

Chionanthus virginica

Antioxidants (vitamins A, C, E; Se, Zn; carotenoids, flavonoids, coenzyme Q10,
N-acetylcysteine, lipoic acid)

Boswellia

Bromelain

Curcumin

Quercetin

Sweet wormwood (*Artemisia annua*)

Herbs and their derivatives OF Cancer Healer Center procured and added that specifically inhibit vascular endothelial growth factors and have direct activity against angiogenesis

Viscum album (European mistletoe)	Contains mistletoe lectin III (ML3A)
Curcuma longa (turmeric)	Contains 95% curcumin
Camellia sinensis (green tea) epigallocatechin	Contains 95 % phenols; 50%
Vitis vinifera (grape seed extract)	Contains 95% proanthocyanidins
Angelica sinensis (dong quai)	Contains 4-hydroxyderricin
Taxus brevifolia (Pacific yew)	Contains Taxol
Scutellaria baicalensis (Chinese skullcap)	Contains 95% baicalin and flavonoids
Polygonum cuspidatum (Japanese knotweed)	Contains 20% resveratrol
Silybum marianum (milk thistle)	Contains 80% silymarin (silybin)
Magnolia seed cones	Contains 90% honokiol

The composition, percentage and strength varies from the line of treatment, cell-specific and also on the strength of the doses needed to prescribe the treatment. Since the aim of the treatment is raise the

immune levels of the patient and also preserve in working the angiogenic action of the herb, specific work is done by the herb to bring the best results as per the extent of the disease and physical, mental, spiritual, emotional condition of the patient.