

Selenium compounds boost immune system to fight against cancer

Cancer types such as melanoma, prostate cancer and certain types of leukemia weaken the body by over-activating the natural immune system. Researchers from the University of Copenhagen have now demonstrated that selenium which is naturally found in, e.g., garlic and broccoli, slows down the immune over-response. In the long term, this may improve cancer treatment.



The immune system is designed to remove things not normally found in the body. Cells undergoing change, e.g. precursors of cancer cells, are therefore normally recognized and removed by the immune system. Unfortunately, the different cancer cells contain mechanisms that block the immune system's ability to recognize them, allowing them to freely continue cancer development. Certain cancer cells overexpress immunostimulatory molecules in liquid form. Such over-stimulation has a negative impact on the immune system.

The stimulating molecules over-activate the immune system and cause it to collapse, and we are, of course, interested in blocking this mechanism. The scientists have now shown that certain selenium compounds, which are naturally found in, e.g., garlic and broccoli, effectively block the special immunostimulatory molecule that plays a serious role for aggressive cancers such as melanoma, prostate cancer and certain types of leukemia.

In this study, the researchers are focusing on the so-called NGK2D ligands. There are eight variants, of which one in particular has caught the researchers' attention as it assumes liquid form. It is precisely the molecular dissolution that causes serious problems, once the cancer is raging. The entire bloodstream is, so to speak, infected, and the molecule is therefore used as a marker of serious illness.

Molecules are found both on the surface of the cancer cells and dissolved in the blood of the affected person. The selenium compounds appear to have a very beneficial effect when it comes to neutralising the special variant of the NGK2D ligand -- both in soluble form and when the molecule is placed on the cell surface.

The researchers are constantly learning more about the disease mechanisms causing aggressive cancers in the skin, blood and reproductive organs. The over expression seen in cancers such as melanoma, prostate cancer and certain types of leukemia significantly impairs the immune system. If we can find ways to slow down the over-stimulation, we are on the right track. The new results are yet another small step towards better cancer drugs with fewer adverse effects.

Source: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/11/141124125442.htm>