Dietary supplementation of resveratrol suppresses colonic tumour incidence in 1,2-dimethylhydrazine-treated rats by modulating biotransforming enzymes and aberrant crypt foci development

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Diet-induced changes in the activities of bacterial enzymes are known to play a role in colon cancer development. Resveratrol has been implicated as a protective agent in carcinogenesis. In the present study, the effect of resveratrol on the activities of faecal and colonic biotransforming enzymes such as β-glucuronidase, β-glucosidase, β-galactosidase, mucinase, nitroreductase and faecal sulfatase activity was assessed. The total number of aberrant crypt foci and their distribution in the proximal, medial and distal colon were observed in 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH)-induced rats (group 3) and other treatment groups (groups 4–6). DMH (0.02 g/kg body weight) was given subcutaneously once a week for 15 consecutive weeks, and the experiment was terminated at 30 weeks. DMH-treated rats showed elevated levels of cancer-associated bacterial enzyme activities, whereas on resveratrol supplementation in three different regimens, rats showed lowered activities. Resveratrol supplementation throughout the experimental period (group 6) exerted a more pronounced effect (P<0·01) by modulating the development of aberrant crypt foci and the activities of bacterial enzymes than did the other treatment groups (groups 4 and 5). Thus, the present results demonstrate the inhibitory effect of resveratrol on DMH-induced colonic carcinogenesis in rats.

**Bacterial enzymes: Resveratrol: Aberrant crypt foci: Colon carcinogenesis**

Chemoprevention – the prevention of cancer by the ingestion of chemical compounds that reduce the risk of carcinogenesis – is one of the direct ways to reduce morbidity and mortality (Sporn & Suh, 2000). Colorectal cancer is one of the most common cancers affecting men and women in the Western world (Young & Le Leu, 2002). Although the aetiology of colon cancer is considered to be multifactorial and complex (Tajima et al. 1985), epidemiological studies suggest that dietary factors such as high intakes of fat and energy and a low proportion of absorbable fibres may be among the most important causal factors associated with colon cancer in man (Burkitt, 1993).

The induction of colonic tumours in mice and rats by 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH) is widely used as an experimental model for studies on the role of dietary factors in colon carcinogenesis (Goldin, 1998). High or repetitive doses of DMH result in a spectrum of antecedent and neoplastic changes analogous to those seen in man with regard to type of lesion and response to chemotherapy (Haase et al. 1973). Aberrant crypt foci (ACF), a preneoplastic change in the colonic mucosa, may represent a critical event in the stepwise progression of colon cancer. The study of premalignant hyperproliferative lesions and of aberrant crypts is crucial for understanding the progression of early changes to malignancy in the pathogenesis of colon cancer (Bird, 1987).

A wide range of compounds has been tested for possible chemopreventive activity (Morse & Stoner, 1993). Dietary effects may be mediated through changes in the composition of endogenous compounds secreted into the gut as well as the composition of intestinal microflora (Burkitt, 1993). The intestinal microflora may play a significant role in colon carcinogenesis (Simon & Gorbach, 1984). Differences in the composition and concentrations of some faecal bacteria were initially reported to be low, compared with high-risk colon cancer groups (Hill et al. 1971). More recently, their metabolic role has become better appreciated in chemically induced colon tumours. For example, the activation of procarcinogen to carcinogen (e.g. cycasin, the β-glucoside of methylazoxymethanol) is possibly mediated by bacterial enzymes (e.g. β-glucosidase). Other enzymes such as β-glucuronidase and β-galactosidase are also expressed in high levels in the intestinal tract of mammals, both on mucosal tissue and in the bowel flora (Laqueur & Spatz, 1968), and also play a role in the metabolic activation of various xenobiotics.

Mucinase, a bacterial enzyme that hydrolyses the protective mucus layer, is of interest as it may alter the permeability and barrier function of the colon (Shiau & Ong, 1992). The importance of nitroreductase in the absorption and activation of several environmental mutagens has been demonstrated in vivo, and there is evidence for the direct involvement of nitroreductase in colon carcinogenesis (Johansson et al. 1997). Faecal sulfatase activity is also considered in the desulfation of conjugated toxins and in the degradation of sulfated

**Abbreviations:** ACF, aberrant crypt foci; DMH, 1,2-dimethylhydrazine.

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mucins. These enzymes are known to be agents of human disease. Thus, the products of colonic bacterial metabolism are in many cases associated with detrimental effects on the host and in particular may lead to the initiation and/or promotion of tumourigenesis (Reddy et al. 1992).

The effect of dietary compounds on DMH-retoxifying bacterial enzymes is thought to influence tumour development, and they have been extensively used to test the influence of dietary factors on colon carcinogenesis. Resveratrol (3,5,4’-trihydroxy-trans-stilbene; Fig. 1) is a polyphenolic compound present in seventy different varieties of plant species, including grapes, peanuts and mulberries. Resveratrol is currently available as a nutraceutical and is sold as an unregulated product in health food stores (Ector et al. 1996). The compound exhibits a variety of useful biological properties (Kimura et al. 1983), including antibacterial (Chan, 2002) and antifungal (Jeandet et al. 2002) effects. This triphenolic stilbene also has strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities associated with chemopreventive properties (Miller & Rice-Evans, 1995). Resveratrol has been suggested as a possible cancer chemopreventive agent on the basis of inhibitory effects on tumour initiation, promotion and progression (Jang et al. 1997).

Several studies have reported the differences between germ-free and conventional animals with regard to the incidence, latency and histology of spontaneous and chemically induced tumours. Previous studies from our laboratory have shown that natural plant products such as coconut cake (Nalini et al. 2005) effectively modulate colon carcinogenesis, which is paralleled by a decrease in bacterial enzyme activities. In the present study, we have investigated ACF development and the chemopreventive properties (Miller & Rice-Evans, 1995). Resveratrol has been suggested as a possible cancer chemopreventive agent on the basis of inhibitory effects on tumour initiation, promotion and progression (Jang et al. 1997).

Several studies have reported the differences between germ-free and conventional animals with regard to the incidence, latency and histology of spontaneous and chemically induced tumours. Previous studies from our laboratory have shown that natural plant products such as coconut cake (Nalini et al. 2004), black pepper, cumin (Nalini et al. 1998) and ginger (Manju & Nalini, 2005) effectively modulate colon carcinogenesis, which is paralleled by a decrease in bacterial enzyme activities. In the present study, we have investigated ACF development and the activities of faecal and colonic enzymes in DMH-induced rat colon carcinogenesis during resveratrol treatment in three regimens (initiation, post-initiation and entire period).

Materials and methods

Animals and animal husbandry

Male adult Wistar rats of body weight 120–150 g were obtained from the Central Animal House, Rajah Muthiah Medical College, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, India, and were acclimatised to the control diet for 1 week. Animals were maintained as per the principles and guidelines of the Ethical Committee for Animal Care of Annamalai University in accordance with the Indian National Law on Animal Care and Use (Reg. No. 160/1999/CPCSEA).

The animals were housed four per cage in polypropylene cages with a wire mesh top and a hygienic bed of husk in a specific-pathogen-free animal room under controlled conditions of a 12 h light–dark cycle, with a temperature of 24 ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of 65% until the end of the experimental period. The animals were maintained on commercial pellet diet (Hindustan Lever Ltd, Mumbai, India) and tap water ad libitum throughout the experimental period. Per kg, the diet comprised 177 g proteins, 42 g fat, 505 g carbohydrates, 34 g fibre, 67 g minerals and 17 g vitamins.

Chemicals

DMH, methylene blue, p-nitrophenyl-β-D-glucuronide, p-nitrophenyl-β-D-glucopyranoside, p-nitrophenyl-β-D-galactopyranoside, porcine stomach mucin (type-III), p-nitrocatechol sulfate, p-nitrobenzoic acid and trans-resveratrol were purchased from Sigma Chemical Company (St Louis, MO, USA). All other chemicals were obtained from Hi-Media Laboratories (Mumbai, India).

Carcinogen administration

All animals in groups 3–6 received DMH 0.02 g/kg body weight via injection once a week subcutaneously for the first 15 weeks. Prior to injection, DMH was dissolved in EDTA (1 mM), the pH was adjusted to 6.5 with NaOH (1 mM) and the solution was used immediately.

Administration of chemopreventive agent

Owing to its low solubility in water, trans-resveratrol (0.008 g/kg body weight) was suspended in 1% (w/v) carboxymethylcellulose in water and given orally using an intragastric tube. The preparation and administration of trans-resveratrol were performed in dim light to avoid its isomerisation to the cis form.

Experimental design

Rats were assorted into experimental groups (sixteen per group; eight for ACF analysis and eight for enzyme activity studies), using a randomisation process designed to ensure comparable initial body weight in all the study protocols. Food consumption and animal body weight were monitored weekly throughout the experimental period of 30 weeks. Details and a schematic representation of the experimental design are shown in Table 1 and Fig. 2, respectively.

Animal autopsy and tissue preparation

At the end of 30 weeks, the diet was withdrawn 12 h before autopsy, and the animals were killed under anaesthesia (intraperitoneal administration of ketamine hydrochloride, 30 mg/kg body weight) by cervical dislocation between 08.00 and 10.00 hours. Resveratrol supplementation was withdrawn 24 h before autopsy from animals in groups 2, 5 and 6. The abdominal cavities were examined to reveal any macroscopic changes.

Preparation for aberrant crypt foci counting

The colon was processed as follows for the determination of ACF (Bird, 1995). The entire colon (from caecum to anus) was removed and washed thoroughly with 0.9% (w/v) NaCl, cut longitudinally, laid flat on a polystyrene board and fixed.

Fig. 1. Chemical structure of resveratrol.
with 10% (v/v) buffered formaldehyde solution overnight. The colon was then stained with 0.2% (w/v) methylene blue for 2–3 min in saline in order to identify the ACF. Mucosal ACF were counted using a light microscope (×40 magnification). The ACF were classified as small (one to three crypts), medium (four to six crypts) or large (more than six crypts) by the number of crypts per foci. The distribution pattern and total number of ACF were calculated as the sum of the small, medium and large ACF.

Mucosal and faecal sample preparation

The caecal contents (100 mg/l) and mucosal scrapings (100 g/l) were immediately suspended in 0.1 M-phosphate buffer (pH 7.0). The caecal contents (100 mg/l) and mucosal scrapings (100 g/l) were homogenised for 3 min using a Teflon homogeniser (Remi Instruments, India) and centrifuged for 10 min at 5000 g. The samples were then filtered through a 0.5 mm mesh. The samples were then killed for 10 min at 5000 g at 4 °C, and aliquots of the suspensions were used immediately.

Enzyme assays

The activities of faecal and mucosal β-glucuronidase, β-glucosidase and β-galactosidase (George et al. 2000) were assayed using p-nitophenyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (3 mM), p-nitophenyl-β-D-glucoside (3 mM) and P-nitrophe-nyl-β-D-galactopyranoside (3 mM) respectively, as substrates. β-Glucuronidase, β-glucosidase and β-galactosidase activities were expressed as micromoles of P-nitrophenol liberated per minute per gram wet weight of caecal contents and micromoles of P-nitrophenol liberated per hour per gram protein. Faecal and mucosal mucinase enzyme activities were determined by the method of Shiau & Chang (1983), using porcine stomach mucin (type III) as substrate. Mucinase activities were expressed as micromoles of glucose liberated per minute per gram wet weight of caecal contents and micromoles of glucose liberated per hour per gram protein.

Faecal and mucosal nitroreductase enzyme activities were determined by the method of Bratton & Marshall (1939) using P-nitrobenzoic acid as substrate. The nitroreductase activities were expressed as micromoles of P-aminobenzoic acid liberated per minute per gram of caecal contents and micromoles of P-aminobenzoic acid liberated per hour per gram of protein. Faecal sulfatase enzyme activity was determined by the method described by Rowland et al. (1998) using P-nitrocatechol sulfate as substrate and was expressed as micromoles of P-nitrocatechol liberated per minute per gram of wet weight of caecal contents.

Protein assay

Protein determination was done in triplicate based on the method of Lowry et al. (1951) using bovine serum albumin as the standard.

Statistical analysis

Data were analysed by one-way ANOVA, and significant differences between treatment groups were evaluated by Duncan’s Multiple Range Test. The results were considered statistically significant at P<0.05. All statistical analyses were made using the SPSS 11.0 software package (SPSS, Tokyo, Japan).

Results

Tumour analysis

Table 2 summarises the incidence, size and location of tumours in the experimental groups. Fig. 3 illustrates the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Details of the experimental design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1 (CON)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group 2 (CON + RES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 3 (DMH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 4 DMH + RES (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 5 DMH + RES (PI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 6 DMH + RES (EP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CON, control; RES, trans-resveratrol; DMH, 1,2-dimethylhydrazine.
The number of tumours per tumour-bearing rat (tumour burden per animal per group) for each group. A significant reduction in tumour number, incidence and size was observed in all resveratrol-treated rats (groups 4–6), compared with the rats treated with DMH alone (group 3). Among the treatment groups, a marked suppression in tumour development was observed in those animals treated with resveratrol throughout the entire 30-week experimental period (group 6). In addition, the photomicrographs of the colon in control and experimental groups (Fig. 4) showed that entire-period treatment regimen was more effective in suppressing the histopathological lesions induced by DMH.

### Aberrant crypt foci development

Table 3 depicts the number and distribution of ACF in different regions of colon. At the end of 30 weeks, a significant reduction in the total number of ACF was observed in all three treatment regimens (groups 4–6) compared with the rats treated with DMH alone (group 3). The statistically significant reduction in the total number of ACF was higher in the entire-period regimen (group 6; \( P, 0.01 \)).

Table 4 shows the categories of small, medium and large ACF in the proximal, medial and distal regions of colon. The trend was similar to the distribution of ACF (Table 3).

### Faecal enzyme activities

Table 5 summarises the activities of \( \beta \)-glucuronidase, \( \beta \)-glucosidase, \( \beta \)-galactosidase, mucinase and nitroreductase in fresh faecal samples. The activities of these enzymes were increased two to three times in the DMH-treated rats (group 3) compared with the control rats (group 1). The activities were significantly reduced in all resveratrol-supplemented rats (groups 4–6) compared with rats treated with DMH alone (group 3). Furthermore, there was a significantly greater reduction in \( \beta \)-glucuronidase, \( \beta \)-glucosidase, \( \beta \)-galactosidase, mucinase and nitroreductase activities (21%, 45%, 37%, 41% and 26%, respectively) in animals treated with resveratrol for the entire period (group 6) compared with the other resveratrol-treated rats (groups 4 and 5).

### Faecal sulfatase activity

Fig. 5 shows the faecal sulfatase activity following resveratrol administration in different treatment groups. In carcinogen-treated rats (group 3), mean activities of the enzyme were elevated two fold compared with the control rats (group 1). In addition, there was a significant reduction in suppressing the histopathological lesions induced by DMH.

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**Table 2. Effect of 1,2-dimethylhydrazine and resveratrol on the colonic tumour incidence, size and location†**

(Mean values and standard deviations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of tumours in tumour-bearing rats</th>
<th>Number of tumour-bearing rats</th>
<th>Tumour incidence (%)</th>
<th>Mean tumour size (mm²)</th>
<th>Tumour location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CON</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CON + RES</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14(a)</td>
<td>87(a)</td>
<td>26-84(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (I)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7(b)</td>
<td>44(b)</td>
<td>20-21(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (PI)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4(c)</td>
<td>25(c)</td>
<td>14-07(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (EP)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4(d)</td>
<td>25(d)</td>
<td>14-07(d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CON, control; DMH, 1,2-dimethylhydrazine; RES, trans-resveratrol; I, initiation; PI, post-initiation; EP, entire period.

\(a,b,c,d\) Mean values within a column with unlike superscript letters were significantly different (\( P, 0.05 \)).

† For details of the procedures, see Materials and methods (pp. 146–148).
in the faecal sulfatase activity in animals treated with resveratrol during the initiation and post-initiation regimens \((P<0.05)\), the entire-period treatment group (group 6) showing a strong inhibition of sulfatase activity \((P<0.01)\).

**Table 3. Effect of resveratrol treatment on total and regional distribution of aberrant crypt foci†**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DMH</th>
<th>DMH + RES (I)</th>
<th>DMH + RES (PI)</th>
<th>DMH + RES (EP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total count of aberrant crypt foci</td>
<td>100±3a</td>
<td>50±4b</td>
<td>39±4c</td>
<td>28±5d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximal colon</td>
<td>11±7a</td>
<td>6±7b</td>
<td>4±2c</td>
<td>1±7d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial colon</td>
<td>30±1a</td>
<td>14±3b</td>
<td>12±3c</td>
<td>10±2d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal colon</td>
<td>58±5a</td>
<td>29±4b</td>
<td>22±2c</td>
<td>16±6c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DMH, 1,2-dimethylhydrazine; RES, trans-resveratrol; I, initiation; PI, post-initiation; EP, entire period.

\(a,b,c,d\) Mean values within a row with unlike superscript letters were significantly different \((P<0.01)\).

† For details of the procedure, see Materials and methods (pp. 146–148).

**Colonic mucosal enzyme activities**

Table 6 presents the activities of colonic mucosal enzymes. After 30 weeks, the colonic mucosal enzymes such as \(\beta\)-glucuronidase, \(\beta\)-glucosidase, \(\beta\)-galactosidase, mucinase and...
nitroreductase activities were two- to threefold higher in the DMH-treated rats (group 3) compared with the control rats (group 1), whereas the activities of these enzymes were significantly reduced in rats administered DMH and supplemented with resveratrol (groups 4–6) compared with the unsupplemented DMH-treated rats (group 3). Significantly greater reductions in the percentage of β-glucuronidase, β-glucosidase, β-galactosidase, mucinase and nitroreductase activities (35%, 42%, 36%, 37% and 39%, respectively) were observed in rats treated with resveratrol during the entire period (group 6) of the study.

Discussion

Chemoprevention embraces the concept that non-carcinogenic synthetic chemicals or naturally occurring products can inhibit the process of carcinogenesis (Wattenberg, 1985). The variety of compounds that inhibit the formation of carcinogens has been documented in various investigations. Blocking agents are inhibitors of tumour initiation, whereas suppressing agents are inhibitors of tumour promotion/progression. Many well-characterised chemopreventive agents act at one or more steps during both the tumour initiation and promotion/progression stages (Morse & Stoner, 1993).

Trans-resveratrol is a phytochemical found in various foods such as grapes, peanuts and red wine, and it is one of the active ingredients of traditional Japanese and Chinese ko-jo-pon medicine, which uses the dried powdered roots of Polygonum cuspidatum (SIEB. ET ZUCC.) for the treatment of human fungal, inflammation, hypertension, allergic and lipid diseases (Nonomura et al. 1963). It is also a known potential chemopreventive agent (Jang et al. 1997). In the present study, we have carried out a detailed and comprehensive study of resveratrol on bacterial enzymes and its association with colorectal cancer.

The reduction in tumour incidence on resveratrol supplementation could be due to a delay in the initiation, promotion or progression process, or could be mediated through an enhanced repair mechanism or remodelling of preneoplastic lesions (Thumherr et al. 1973). Although the early evolution of colon carcinogenesis is not completely understood, dysplastic crypts have been observed and interpreted as early lesions leading to colonic cancer. Dysplastic crypts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4. Effect of resveratrol treatment on category of aberrant crypt foci in the proximal, medial and distal colon†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Mean values and standard deviations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of aberrant crypt foci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DMH, 1,2-dimethylhydrazine; RES, trans-resveratrol; I, initiation; PI, post-initiation; EP, entire period.
† For details of the procedure, see Materials and methods (pp. 146–148).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5. Effect of resveratrol treatment on faecal bacterial enzymes†</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Mean values and standard deviations)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treatment group</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CON + RES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (PI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (EP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CON, control; DMH, 1,2-dimethylhydrazine; RES, trans-resveratrol; I, initiation; PI, post-initiation; EP, entire period.
† For details of the procedures, see Materials and methods (pp. 146–148).
have also been described in the colonic mucosa of patients with ulcerative colitis and familial polyposis, diseases characterised by a high risk of colon cancer (Riddell, 1984). ACF were considered to be biological precursors of colon cancer in rodents and man (Bird & Good, 2000). In several studies, the total and regional distribution of ACF was used to predict the sensitivity and specificity of potential chemopreventive agents. Larger ACF (six or more aberrant crypts per focus) are considered more likely to progress into tumours (Bird & Good, 2000), and in the present study, resveratrol feeding had a significant inverse influence on larger ACF formation in the distal colon. Schneider et al. (2001) have shown that the administration of resveratrol inhibits tumourigenesis and modulates host defence-related gene expression. Tessitore et al. (2000) also suggested that resveratrol inhibits the growth of colonic ACF and suppresses the progression of preneoplasia to malignant neoplasia.

Although the mechanisms involved in the protective effects against ACF formation are not clearly understood, the inhibitory action of resveratrol could be explained by its putative antioxidant properties, which have been found to inhibit DMH- and azoxymethane-induced colon carcinogenesis and DNA damage (Kawamori et al. 1995). An intriguing suggestion is that resveratrol feeding might reduce luminal mutation derived from DMH, which could result in a reduction in tumour burden and ACF development.

It is interesting to note that resveratrol not only reduced the number of ACF, but also altered the distribution of ACF in the entire colon. The percentage of ACF in the distal colon decreased with an increase in the period of resveratrol treatment. ACF develop as early as 2–4 weeks after carcinogen administration and appear predominantly in the medial colon during the early stages. As time progresses, however, ACF appear in the distal and proximal colon, and a proportion of ACF start to exhibit focal expansion and may contain one or a few crypts (Bird, 1995). Resveratrol supplementation for the entire period suppressed the formation of ACF in the distal colon, suggesting that resveratrol might intervene in the development of ACF at later time point. These findings suggest that resveratrol suppresses early events in colon carcinogenesis and also the formation of tumours.

A second plausible explanation for the reduction in tumour incidence and ACF development may be associated with the reduced activities of faecal and colonic mucosal enzymes such as β-glucuronidase, β-glucosidase, β-galactosidase, mucinase, nitroreductase and sulfatase on resveratrol supplementation for DMH-treated rats. Evidence from a wide range of sources supports the view that the colonic microflora play a significant role in the aetiology of colon cancer (George et al. 2004). In high-risk populations, increased expression of

**Table 6. Effect of resveratrol treatment on colonic mucosal enzymes†**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment group</th>
<th>β-Glucuronidase (μmol p-nitrophenol/h per g protein)</th>
<th>β-Glucosidase (μmol p-nitrophenol/h per g protein)</th>
<th>β-Galactosidase (μmol p-nitrophenol/h per g protein)</th>
<th>Mucinase (μmol p-nitrophenol/h per g protein)</th>
<th>Nitroreductase (μmol p-nitrophenol/h per g protein)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CON</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CON + RES</td>
<td>7.58 ± 0.70</td>
<td>23.46 ± 2.18</td>
<td>21.22 ± 1.97</td>
<td>2.00 ± 0.18</td>
<td>12.17 ± 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH</td>
<td>15.69 ± 1.54</td>
<td>65.53 ± 6.46</td>
<td>42.77 ± 4.22</td>
<td>4.06 ± 0.40</td>
<td>23.48 ± 2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (l)</td>
<td>14.89 ± 1.33</td>
<td>63.47 ± 5.67</td>
<td>39.33 ± 3.51</td>
<td>3.84 ± 0.34</td>
<td>21.91 ± 1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (PI)</td>
<td>12.19 ± 1.08</td>
<td>61.46 ± 5.49</td>
<td>31.29 ± 2.79</td>
<td>3.72 ± 0.33</td>
<td>18.22 ± 1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMH + RES (EP)</td>
<td>10.16 ± 0.90</td>
<td>38.54 ± 3.44</td>
<td>27.47 ± 2.45</td>
<td>2.56 ± 0.22</td>
<td>14.30 ± 1.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CON, control; DMH, 1,2-dimethylhydrazine; RES, trans-resveratrol; l, initiation; PI, post-initiation; EP, entire period.

*a,b,c,d Mean values within a column with unlike superscript letters were significantly different (P < 0.05).

**Mean values were significantly different from the DMH-treated group (P < 0.01).

† For details of the procedures, see Materials and methods (pp. 146–148).
intestinal mucosa β-glucuronidase, β-glucosidase and β-galactosidase has been documented (Reddy et al. 1978). In addition, it has been reported that colonisation with pathogenic bacterial species such as Escherichia coli enhances the progression of ACF (Rembacken et al. 1999). Furthermore, Rowland et al. (1983) have suggested that a reduction of bacterial enzyme activity is paralleled by a decreased frequency of ACF.

Epithelial mucins are a family of secreted and cell-surface glycoproteins expressed by epithelial tissues. Many human mucins genes appear to encode secreted mucins that protect and lubricate epithelial tissues by forming a layer of viscoelastic gel (Seregni et al. 1997). A change in mucinase activity is accompanied by a change in the rate of mucin degradation and a shift in the balance between mucin secretion and degradation (Eriyamremu & Adamson, 1995). Enhanced degradation of the mucosal lining of the colonic epithelial cells (mucin) ensures a greater contact of the toxic carcinogen with the colonicocytes. This may be accompanied by an increased susceptibility of the colonic cells to transformation (Goldin & Gorbach, 1984).

Several other enzymes such as nitroreductase and sulfatase have also been implicated in the carcinogenic process, retoxifying and releasing carcinogens in the gastrointestinal tract (Gorbach & Goldin, 1990). Nitroreductase and sulfatase are key enzymes responsible for metabolic activation of many procarcinogens, and sulfation conjugation is an important second-phase biotransformation reaction in mammals. Bacterial flora can hydrolyse many aromatic compounds to genotoxic metabolites by nitroreductase activities (Rhodes et al. 1985). The carcinogens, on becoming reduced, may be converted into highly reactive intermediates, which can in turn react with proteins and nucleic acids (Kinouchi et al. 1993). Faecal sulfatase activity is also considered in the desulfation of conjugated toxins and in the degradation of sulfated mucins. Changes in the expression of sulfated molecules such as mucins and other glycoconjugates have been demonstrated in transformed colon epithelial cells (Nieuw Amerongen et al. 1998).

The influence of diet on tumour development and its effect on DMH-retoxifying bacterial enzymes have been used extensively to test its influence on colon carcinogenesis (Shimoyodome et al. 2000). The activities of these bacterial enzymes were significantly decreased following resveratrol treatment, especially when 0.008 g/kg body weight was supplemented for the entire period. Naturally occurring phenolic compounds such as resveratrol retain antiproliferative, antioxidative, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties, which appear to contribute to their chemopreventive and chemoprotective activity (Gusman et al. 2001). Our data thus support the suggestion that, in addition to its cancer-chemopreventive effects in rodents, resveratrol merits further investigations as a cancer-chemoprotective agent in man.

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References


Resveratrol modulates colon carcinogenesis


