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# INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF NOBILETIN THROUGH TOLL-LIKE RECEPTOR-9 SIGNALLING PATHWAY IN PROSTATE CANCER

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In this study, we investigated the effect of Nobiletin (NOB) on Toll-like receptor-9 (TLR9) signaling pathway and to highlight the potential for developing a treatment for this pathway that plays an important role in prostate cancer. We investigated the effects of NOB on TLR9 in LNCaP, PC-3 as prostate cancer cells and HUVEC as a control cell. Oligodinucleotide (ODN) was used for TLR9 stimulation. Cell viability was analyzed with the WST-1 assay. TLR9 gene expression was examined by Quantitative Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR). Cytokines (INF- $\alpha$  and INF- $\beta$ ) were analyzed with Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). Gelatinase activity and protein expression were examined by zymography and western blotting, respectively. Inhibitory concentrations (IC<sub>50</sub>) of NOB were found 20  $\mu$ M for LNCaP and 40  $\mu$ M for PC-3 and HUVEC. It was observed that NOB increased TLR4 gene expression in PC-3 but decreased in LNCaP and HUVEC. NOB reduced the amount of INF- $\alpha$  and INF- $\beta$  in PC-3. It was found that NOB reduced TLR9 protein levels in PC-3 and increased IRF-7 protein levels in PC-3 and LNCaP. Gelatinase activity of MMP-9 and MMP-2 was found low in PC-3 although there was high MMP-2 activity in LNCaP and MMP-9 activity was not observed in HUVEC. In conclusion, the effect of NOB is AR-dependent and shows a reducing effect on TLR9 signalling pathway. NOB may be effective on prostate cancer via TLRs and also TLR9-mediated signalling pathway with great potential may be important for new therapeutic approaches in prostate cancers.

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