

In silico approach of naringin as potent phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN) protein agonist against prostate cancer

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Pages 1629-1638 | Received 06 Feb 2020, Accepted 27 Sep 2020, Published online: 09 Oct 2020

“ Cite this article <https://doi.org/10.1080/07391102.2020.1830855>



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Abstract

Prostate cancer (PC) is one of the major impediments affecting men, which leads approximately 31,620 deaths in both developing and developed countries. Although some chemotherapy drugs have been reported for prostate cancer, they are not effective due to the lack of safety, efficacy and low selectivity. Hence, the novel alternative anticancer agents with remarkable effect are highly appreciable. Natural plants contain several bio-active compounds which have been traditionally used for the various medical treatments. Particularly, naringin is a natural bio-active compound commonly found in the citrus fruits, which have shown numerous biological activities. Phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN)

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