sion in prostate cancer cells requires further scrutiny.

The present study suggests that KT may have chemotherapeutic properties by inducing the inhibitory activity of negative regulators of the cell cycle (such as p53) and the occurrence of apoptosis in prostate tumor cells. Our study provides the basis of molecular mechanisms for KT in cancer treatment. The universality of KT in the inhibition of cancer cell proliferation would make it a very attractive agent for cancer chemotherapy.

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