

Breast Cancer Chemoprevention from Nano *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe

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Background: After cardiovascular disease, cancer is one of the leading causes of death due to uncontrolled cell growth. Breast cancer is among the most prevalent types of cancer. *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe, rich in phenolic compounds, which can stimulate and function as endogenous antioxidants.

Purpose: Investigation of the in vivo chemopreventive has the potential of nano *Z. officinale* Roscoe (Zo-NPs) in breast cancer.

Study Design: Using female *Mus musculus* Balb/c induced with benzo[α]pyrene, the chemopreventive action of *Z. officinale* Roscoe, nanoencapsulated using κ -carrageenan was assessed.

Results: *Z. officinale* Roscoe Extract, contains 58 compounds, with the main component being [6]-gingerol with [6]-gingerol content being 697.65 ± 8.52 mg/g extract. Nanoencapsulation of *Z. officinale* Roscoe, has been successfully prepared with a particle size of 483.30 ± 11.23 nm. Zo-NPs are generally resistant to pH, temperature, and salt content variations. Compared to group C₁, which underwent ductular dilatation, the administration of Zo-NPs (group T₂) to female *Mus musculus* Balb/c, induced by benzo[α]pyrene, revealed no histological alterations in breast tissue. Moreover, administering Zo-NPs can raise blood serum levels of CAT, GSH, and SOD. In addition, it showed a greater ability to lower TNF- α levels than the T₁ group, which received *Z. officinale* Roscoe extract. (Zo).

Keywords: breast cancer, chemopreventive, nanoencapsulation, red ginger, *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe

Introduction

One of the deadliest diseases in the world, cancer harms public health everywhere it occurs.¹ In 2022, there were 19,976,499 cancer cases worldwide, with 9,743,832 deaths. In Indonesia, the same year saw 408,661 new cancer cases and 242,988 deaths.² Breast cancer is among the most prevalent types of cancer. Oxidative stress is one cause of cancer.³ The condition known as oxidative stress is brought on by an imbalance between the generation and build-up of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in tissues and cells and a diminished capacity of biological systems to eliminate these reactive byproducts.⁴

The body has an inbuilt antioxidant system that includes superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione (GSH), and catalase (CAT), which is always helpful in preventing or lowering ROS.⁵ Elevated intracellular ROS levels in cancer cells may be caused by damage to or a decrease in endogenous antioxidants. Cancer cells may proliferate more quickly if they have higher levels of oxidative stress.⁶ In addition to their direct antioxidant properties, exogenous antioxidants (such as flavonoids, phenolics, etc). can also indirectly raise the expression of endogenous antioxidant genes, hence raising endogenous antioxidant levels.⁷

Natural dietary ingredients like ginger have anti-inflammatory and anti-carcinogenic qualities.⁸ Bioactive substances such as phenolic compounds and terpenes are abundant in ginger.⁹ *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe, or red ginger, is a plant frequently utilized as a component in conventional medicine. Ginger's anticancer properties have been extensively

studied and published. Dried ginger powder can inhibit the growth of gastric adenocarcinoma and colorectal cancer cells.¹⁰ Ginger extract significantly reduced the increased expression of NF- κ B and TNF- α in mice with liver cancer. Ginger may have anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects by inhibiting pro-inflammatory TNF- α and deactivating NF- κ B.¹¹ The expression of genes involved in the Ras/extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) and PI3K/Akt pathways, such as v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), ERK, Akt, and B-cell lymphoma-extralarge (Bcl-xL), which increases the expression of caspase-9 and causes HT-29 colorectal cancer cells to undergo apoptosis, is also increased by ginger extract.¹²

Herbal medications have promising results in in vitro experiments, but their limited solubility and non-specific effects make for less-than-ideal in vivo test outcomes.¹³ For this reason, using herbs for treatment usually takes a while. There is currently much interest in creating novel methods to lessen the scarcity of herbal substances for the pharmaceutical sector.^{14,15} Creating a drug delivery system (DDS) based on nanotechnology can lessen the drawbacks of herbal products. The benefit of DDS based on nanotechnology is that it can reduce the dosage required while improving herbal medicines' solubility, selectivity, efficacy, and safety and delivering them to the intended organs. Furthermore, by using this procedure, the therapeutic impact of herbal medications can be increased and their toxicity reduced.¹⁶ Some research in drug delivery for therapeutic applications includes the development of branched glycopolymer prodrug-derived nanoparticles for anti-PD-L1 antibody therapy,¹⁷ as well as branched polymeric drug delivery systems aimed at reducing metabolic competition in tumor cells.¹⁸ The production of nano *Z. officinale* Roscoe and its assessment as a chemopreventive agent for breast cancer are the main focus of this research project.

Materials and Methods

Material

The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe was collected from Mount Lawu, East Java, Indonesia. The collection site is located at coordinates 7°30'59"S 111°15'15"E and has an altitude of 322 masl. This plant was determined by The Indonesian Biology Generation Foundation ("Yayasan Generasi Biologi Indonesia [YGBI]") with No. 002/03.235.JI. Genbnesia and the voucher specimen (UA-ZZo02032022) was deposited at Herbarium Center, Institute of Life Science, Technology and Engineering - Universitas Airlangga. There are no additional approvals required to conduct research with this species.

The substances used in the experiment include κ -carrageenan, distilled water, methanol, benzo[α]pyrene (Merck), ethanol, Neutral Buffered Formalin (NBF) 10%, buffer solutions with pH values of pH 2 (HCl (Merck) – KCl (Merck)), 7 (Phosphate buffer (Merck)), and 8.5 (H₃BO₃ (Merck) – NaOH (Merck)), phosphate buffer saline (PBS) (Merck), CAT kit (BT-Lab E0075Mo), GSH kit (BT-Lab EA0104Mo), SOD kit (BT-Lab E0290Mo), TNF- α kit (BT-Lab E0117Mo), and Na-CMC (Sigma).

Extraction of *Z. officinale* Roscoe

The rhizomes of *Z. officinale* Roscoe were extracted by maceration using methanol in a ratio of 1:2 for 24 hours, utilizing approximately 1 kilogram of dry powder. The extract of *Z. officinale* Roscoe was concentrated using a rotary vacuum evaporator and analyzed using LC-MS (Shimadzu LCMS-8040 LC/MS) for characterization).

Nanoencapsulation of *Z. officinale* Roscoe

Zo-NPs refer to nanoparticles derived from *Z. officinale* Roscoe, obtained by nanoencapsulation. This involves coating the extract of *Z. officinale* Roscoe with κ -carrageenan.^{19,20} The ratio of *Z. officinale* Roscoe extract and carrageenan was 1:4 w/w. The mixture was then ultrasonicated for 5 min, to obtain Zo-NPs. The characterization of Zo-NPs involves the analysis of their physicochemical properties using techniques such as Zetasizer Nano ZS (Malvern), TGA (Perkin Elmer TGA 4000), AFM (Bruker Nanoscan), and FTIR (Shimadzu IRTracer-100).

Stability Analysis of Zo-NPs

The stability of Zo-NPs is seen based on the parameters of heating temperature, salt concentration and changes in pH. The test results measured the turbidity values and UV-Vis spectra of Zo-NPs.²⁰

Loading and Release of Zo-NPs

The loading value of Zo-NPs was determined to find the amount of *Z. officinale* Roscoe bioactive components trapped in the nanocapsules. Loading consists of loading efficiency (LE) and loading amount (LA) according to equations (1) and (2). The percentage release of bioactive components in Zo-NPs was measured at pH 2, 7, and 8.5 (equation (3)).^{19,20}

$$\%LE = \frac{\text{Mass of samples on Zo - NPs}}{\text{Mass of Z.officinale Roscoe extract in feed}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

$$\%LA = \frac{\text{Mass of Z.officinale Roscoe extract on Zo - NPs}}{\text{Mass of Zo - NPs}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

$$Ct' = Ct + \frac{v}{V} \sum_0^{i-t} Ct \quad (3)$$

Where Ct': concentration correction at t time

Ct: measured concentration at t time

V: total volume of buffer used

v: volume of aliquots

Chemopreventive Potency

Chemopreventive evaluation of Zo-NPs breast cancer was carried out in vivo, using a female *Mus musculus* Balb/c, 8 weeks old with a body weight of ± 25 g (Ethical Clearance Certificate, No. 844/HRECC.FODM/VII/2023). *Mus musculus* Balb/c mice were obtained from an experimental animal farm. The animals were placed in cages with the room temperature maintained at 20–25°C and humidity at 45–55%. The carcinogenic agent used was benzo[α]pyrene, which was induced in the abdominal mammary of female *Mus musculus* Balb/c. Experimental animals are grouped into 4 groups consisting of:

C₀: Control, mice were treated with water only.

C₁: Cancer control

T₁: Treatment 1, mencit diberi 100 mg/kg BB ekstrak *Z. officinale* Roscoe secara peroral

T₂: Treatment 2, mencit diberi 100 mg/kg BB Zo-NPs secara peroral

Calculation of experimental animal samples using the formula:

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{\frac{z^2 \cdot xp(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \cdot xp(1-p)}{e^2 N} \right)} \quad (4)$$

Where N: size population

e: margin of error

z: z-score

At the end of treatment, female *Mus musculus* Balb/c will be analyzed for the histology of breast tissue, kidney, liver, pancreas, spleen, and blood serum (SOD, GSH, CAT, and TNF- α).²⁰ Measurement of blood serum SOD, GSH, CAT, and TNF levels using the calorimetry method with an ELISA kit.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis in this study used one-way ANOVA. Tukey's test was also used to conduct post-hoc analysis to identify group differences. In this instance, $P < 0.05$ was deemed significant.

Results

Phytochemical Profiling of *Z. officinale* Roscoe

LC-MS analysis of the methanol extract of *Z. officinale* Roscoe identified 58 compounds consisting of benzoic acid derivatives, diaryl heptanoids, flavonoids, methoxyphenols, terpenoids and phenylpropanoids (Figures 1–6) (Table S1). The content of the main component in *Z. officinale* Roscoe, [6]-gingerol was 697.65 ± 8.52 mg / g extract.

Nano *Z. officinale* Roscoe Characterization

Zo-NPs are nano *Z. officinale* Roscoe results from nanoencapsulation using κ -carrageenan. The choice of κ -carrageenan as a coating matrix is widely used in the food and pharmaceutical industries.²¹ Besides that, carrageenan can also act as a drug delivery system^{22,23} that is biocompatible and biodegradable.^{24,25}

The particle size of Zo-NPs is 483.30 ± 11.23 d.nm, which is a measure of hydrodynamic diameter. This value refers to how a particle diffuses in a fluid.²⁶ In general, the size of nanoparticles ranges from 1–100 nm,²⁷ but particles with a size of 50–500 nm can still be used in drug delivery systems.²⁸ The size of nanoparticles for pharmaceuticals (drugs) in a matrix tends to be larger because it requires a sufficient number of drug components.²⁷ Based on the AFM topography results, the Zo-NPs are ovoid in shape (Figure 7).

The polydispersity index (PDI) value is a physicochemical property that describes the non-uniformity of particle size distribution.²⁹ This property influences the mechanism of endocytosis of particles into cells.³⁰ According to the standards ISO 22412:2017 and ISO 22412:2017, a PDI value < 0.05 is a monodisper sample, while a PDI value > 0.7 is for a polydisperse sample or has a wide particle size distribution.³¹ Zo-NPs' PDI value was 0.43 ± 0.02 ; this falls within the range of the particle size distribution algorithm (0.05–0.7).²⁶

One of the nanomaterials is stabilized by electrostatic repulsion on the particle surface, which can be expressed by the Zeta potential. The stability of nanomaterials in solution tends to be stable at a Zeta potential value of ± 25 mV.^{32,33} Zo-NPs have a Zeta potential value of -44.47 ± 11.91 mV, so they are considered a stable system that prevents aggregation of nanomaterials. The balance between van der Waals forces and electrostatic repulsion at the interface charges keeps the system stable.^{34,35}

The FTIR absorption bands of Zo-NPs show the presence of wave numbers of *Z. officinale* Roscoe extract at 2923–2857, 1513, 1432–1371, and 1161–1128 cm^{-1} which are the C-H sp^2 stretching, C=C in the ring, C-H bending, and C-O stretching. The characteristics of κ -carrageenan in Zo-NPs can be observed at wave numbers 921 and 843 cm^{-1} , which are the functional groups of 3,6-anhydrogalactose and galactose-4-sulfate that make up κ -carrageenan (Figure 8).^{36,37}

Based on the TGA thermogram, Zo-NPs experienced a weight loss at temperatures of 63 °C, 259 °C and 783 °C by 18%, 65%, and 20%. The weight loss at temperatures of 63 °C and 259 °C indicates degradation of the κ -carrageenan component. Degradation at 783 °C is thought to be the degradation of *Z. officinale* Roscoe extract components. This shows that the nanoencapsulation process of *Z. officinale* Roscoe extract with κ -carrageenan was successful (Figure 8).

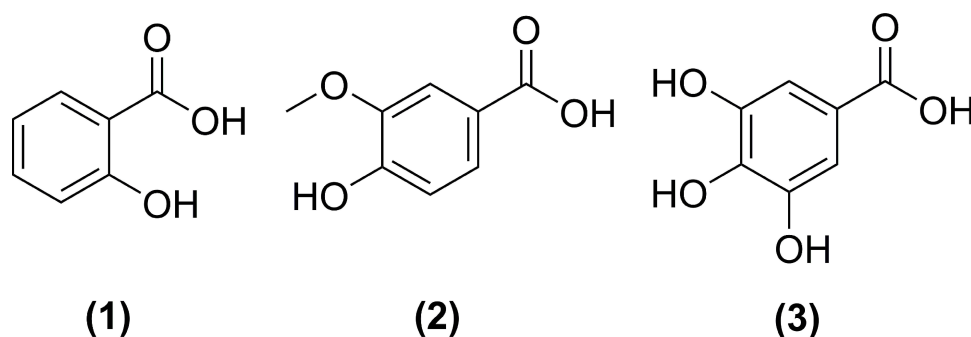


Figure 1 Structure of the compound group benzoic acid derivative from *Z. officinale* Roscoe.

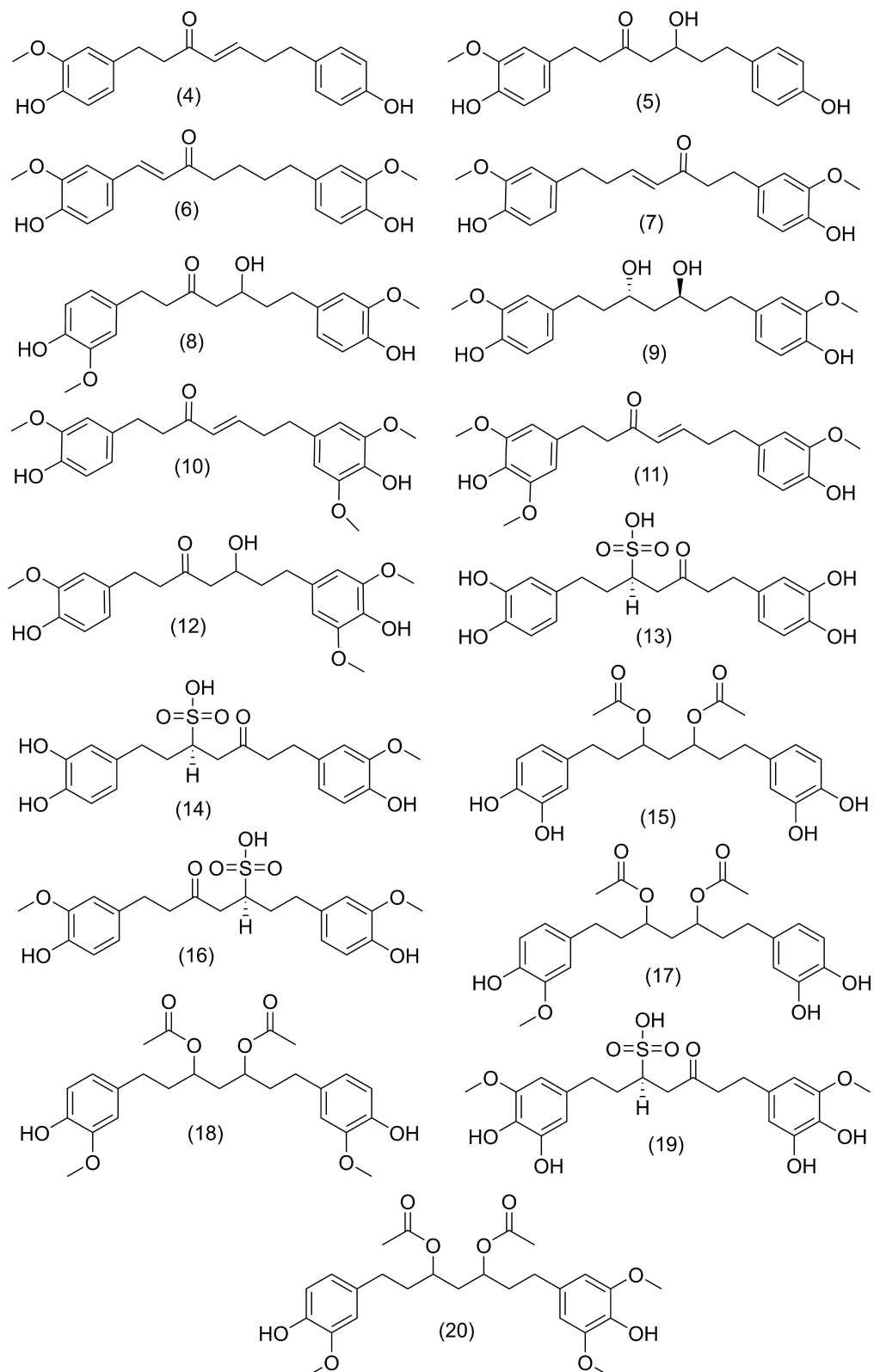


Figure 2 Structure of diarylheptanoid group compounds from *Z. officinale* Roscoe.

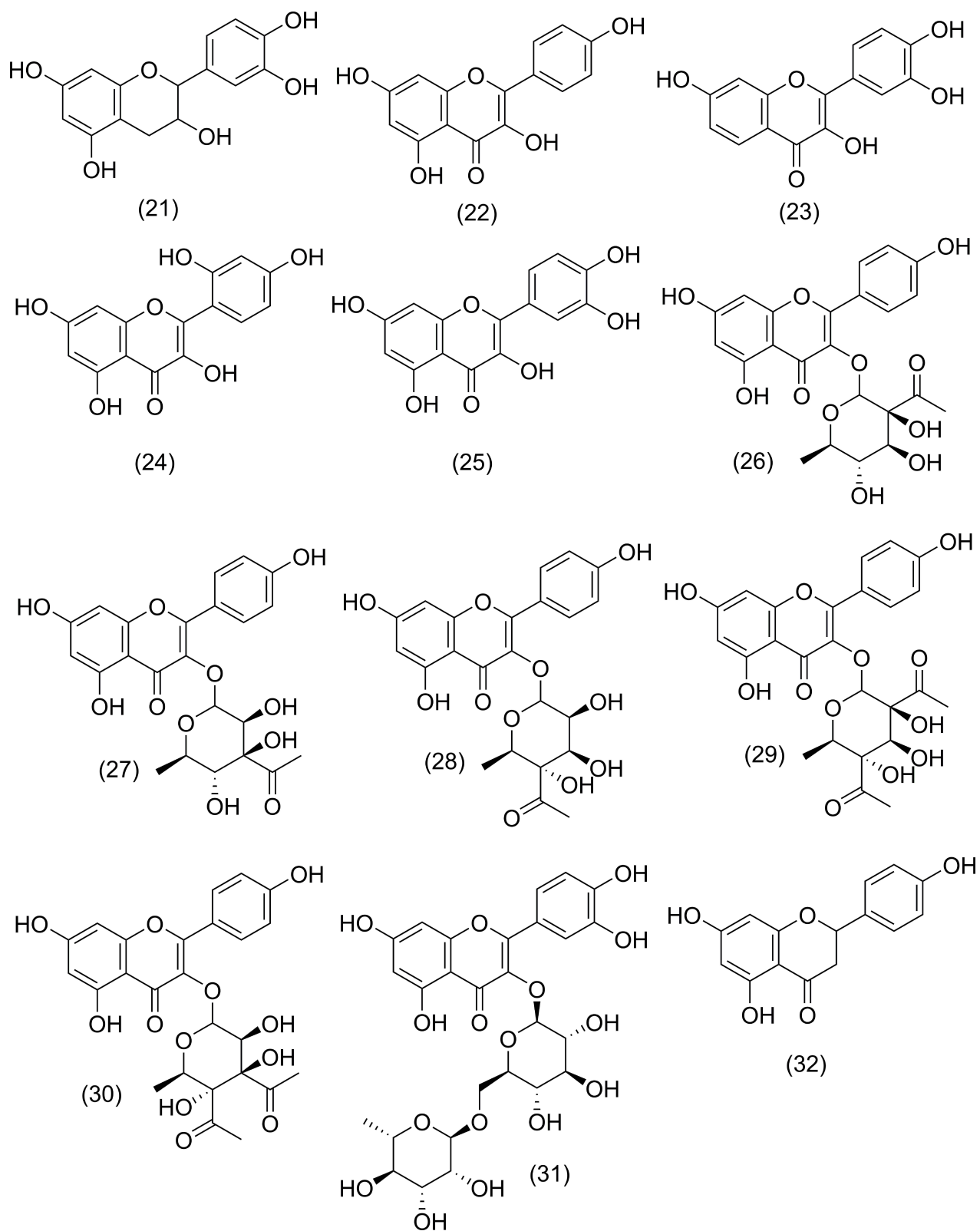


Figure 3 Structure of flavonoid compounds from *Z. officinale* Roscoe.

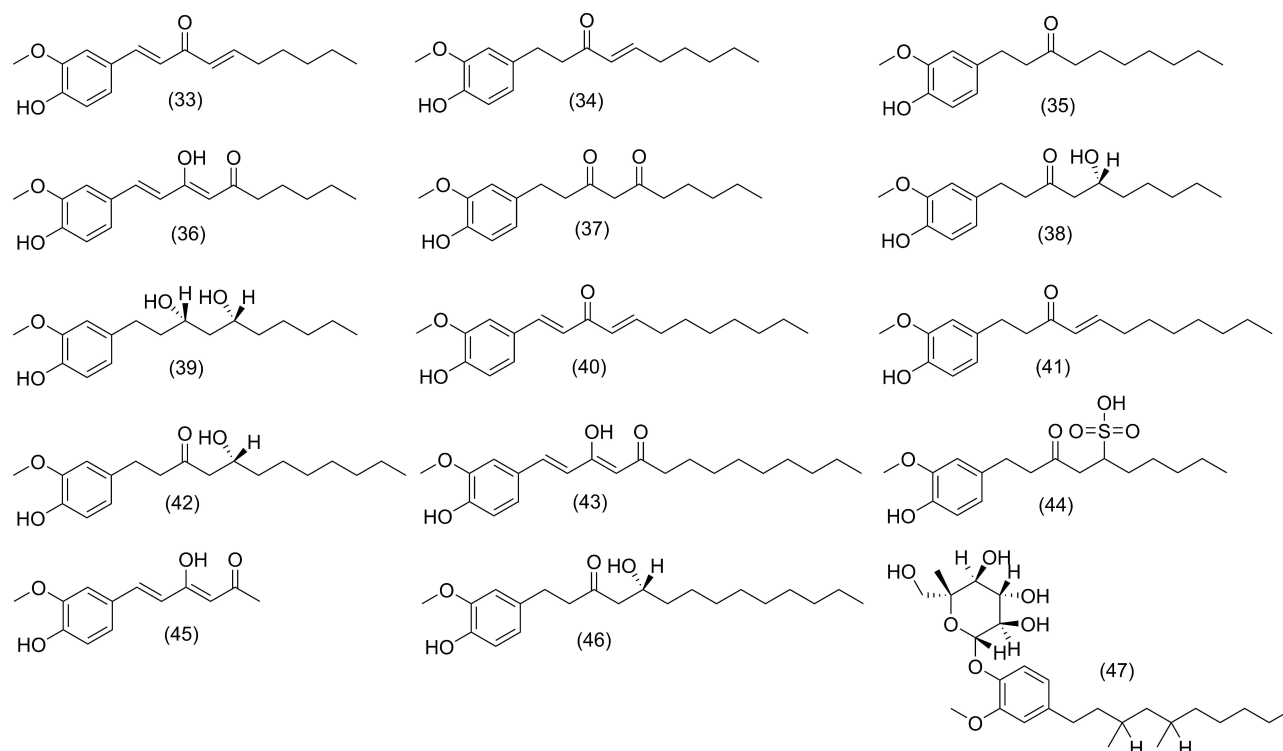


Figure 4 Structure of methoxy phenol group compounds from *Z. officinale* Roscoe.

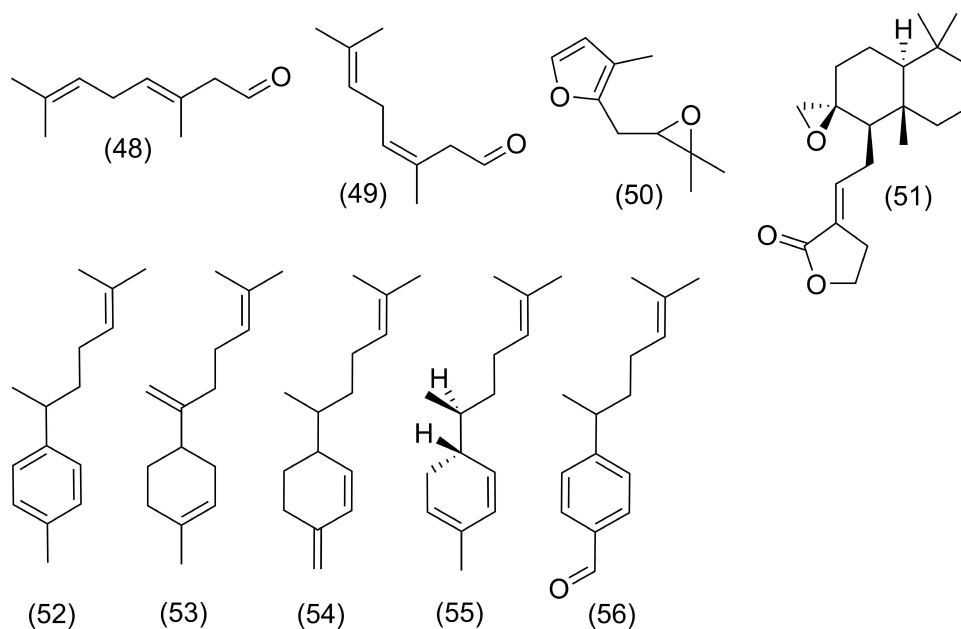


Figure 5 Structure of terpene group compounds from *Z. officinale* Roscoe.

Stability of Nano *Z. officinale* Roscoe

[6]-gingerol is one of the main components of *Z. officinale* Roscoe. The stability of Zo-NPs was tested based on changes in pH, heating temperature, and salt (NaCl) to see if the nanoencapsulation process prevented damage to *Z. officinale* Roscoe components (Figure 9). Based on observations of the UV-Vis spectra of Zo and Zo-NPs, the spectra of both samples have a λ_{max} around 279 nm. Changes in pH do not result in shifts in the absorption bands, either bathochromic or

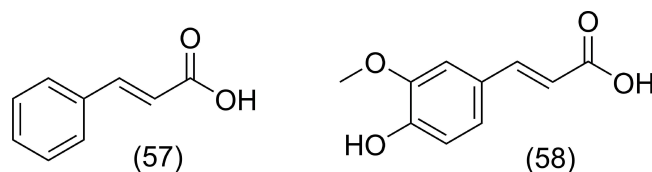


Figure 6 Structure of phenylpropanoid group compounds from *Z. officinale* Roscoe.

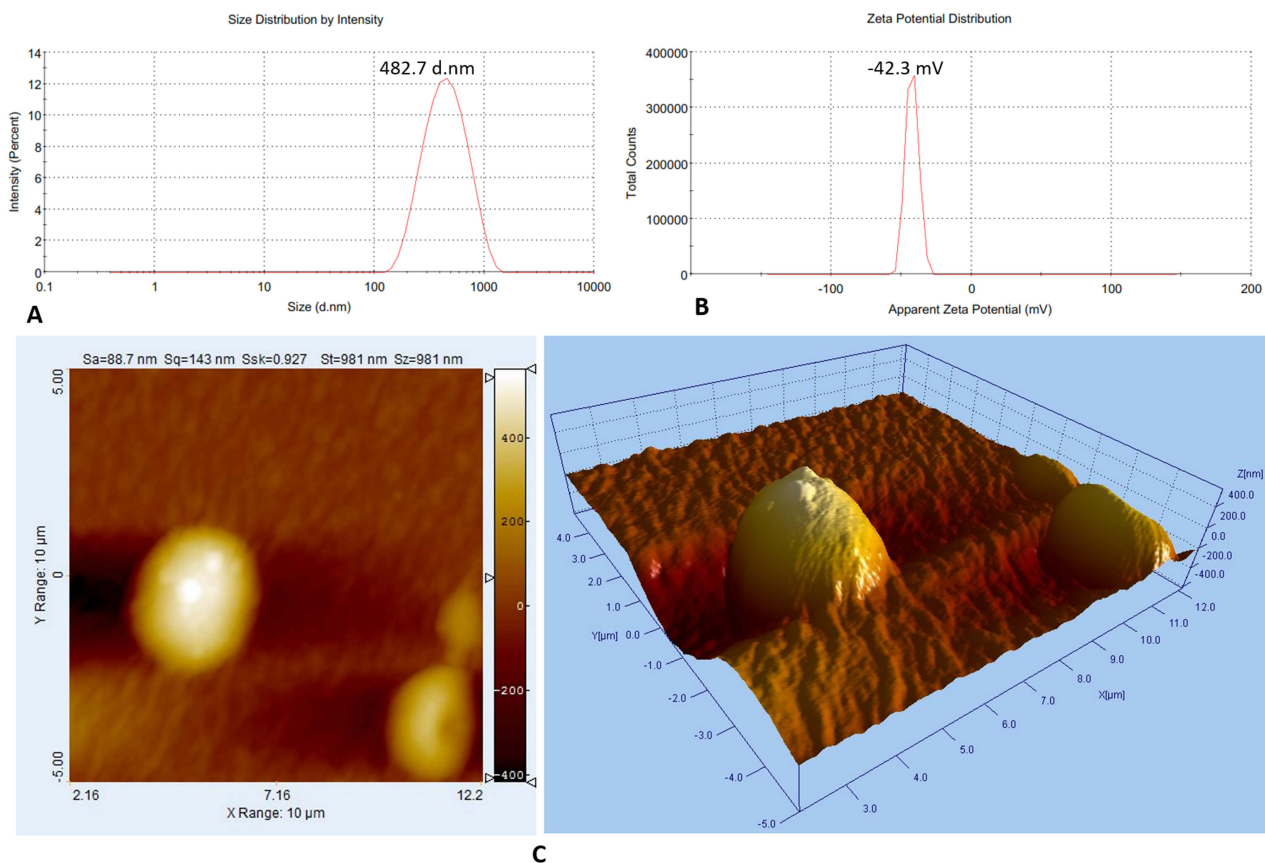


Figure 7 (A) Size Distribution, (B) Zeta Potential Distribution, and (C) AFM topography of ZnO-NPs.

hypochromic shifts. In alkaline conditions above basic pH (pH 6), Zo experiences a slight hypochromic shift, and at pH 2–4, there is a relatively high hyperchromic shift, namely around 0.1–0.2. This is also supported by a drastic decrease in turbidity values of around 10 NTU. The decrease in the turbidity value of Zo at pH 2–4 is due to the Zo component experiencing coagulation, which is characterized by the formation of a crust at the bottom of the container. This shows that Zo is unstable in acidic conditions. This is related to the stability of the phenolic compounds in Zo. At alkaline pH, phenolic compounds will form stable phenoxide ions. The formation of a resonance-stabilized phenoxide ion is followed by the release of a proton from the -OH group. The more added, the more phenolic compounds are converted into phenoxide ions and dissolve in water. Phenoxide salts are more polar compared to phenolic compounds because phenolic compounds can form hydrogen bonds with water molecules. In addition, most of the phenolic compound molecules consist of non-polar phenyl groups, so their solubility in water is limited. Meanwhile, the addition of acid shifts the pH of the system to an acidic level, causing the equilibrium to favor the formation of keto-tautomeric cyclohexadiene compounds, which are unstable and poorly soluble in water. In Zo-NPs, the UV-Vis absorption band tends to be more stable in all pH ranges. Changing the basic pH of Zo-NPs to become more acidic increased the turbidity value. The more acidic the pH of Zo-NPs, the higher the turbidity value. The turbidity value of Zo-NPs in alkaline conditions decreased.

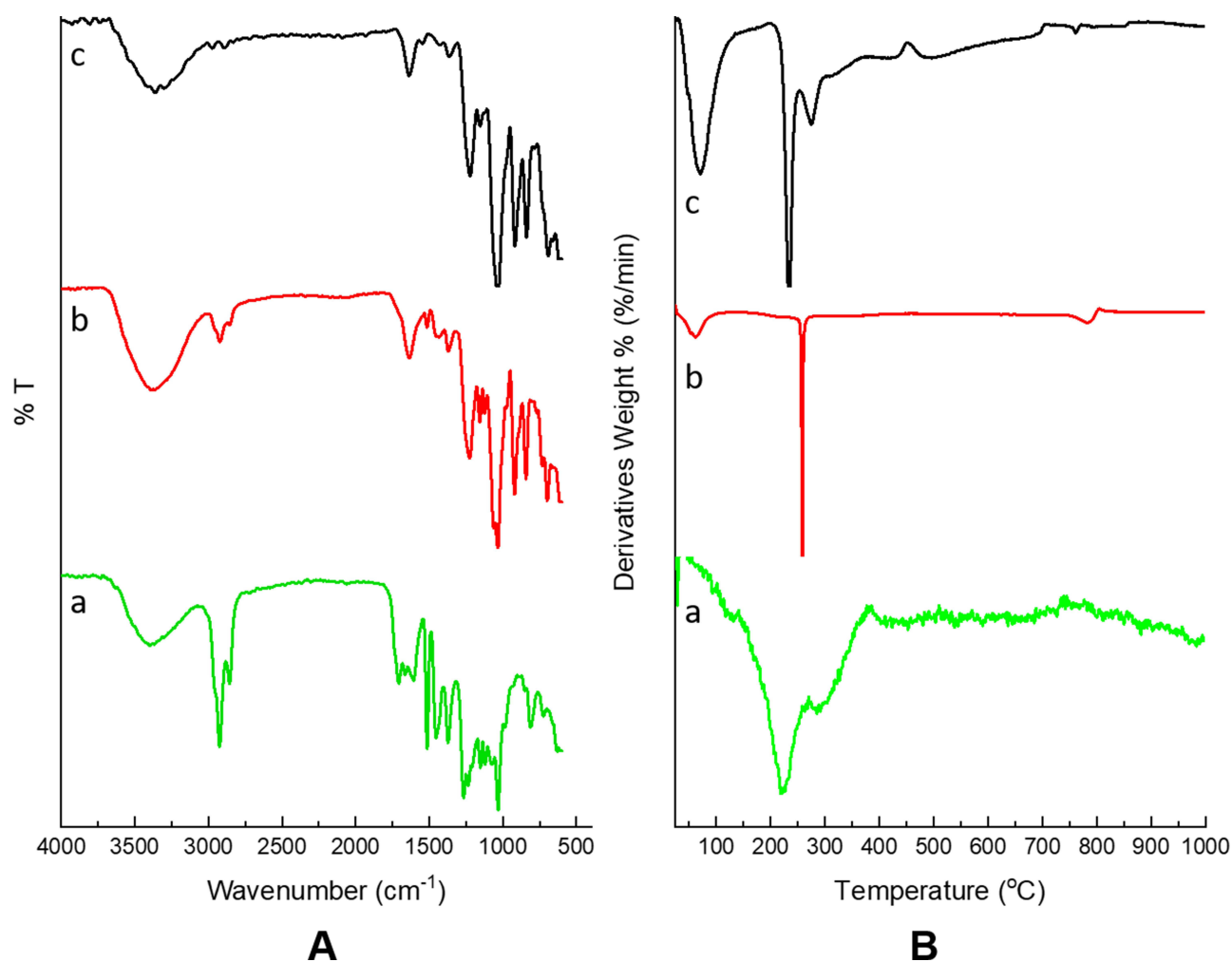


Figure 8 (A) FTIR and **(B)** TGA spectra of Zo-NPs.

Abbreviation: a) *Z. officinale* Roscoe (Zo), b) Zo-NPs, and c) κ -Carrageenan

This is because, at acidic pH, κ -carrageenan undergoes hydrolysis, while at alkaline pH, it is not hydrolyzed.³⁸ The glycosidic bonds of κ -carrageenan under acidic conditions will be hydrolyzed, and depolymerization (aggregation) may occur to a larger size, thereby increasing the turbidity value.³⁹

In general, relatively changing the heating temperature of Zo and Zo-NPs does not result in a shift in the UV-Vis absorption band. Based on the results of turbidity measurements from Zo, it shows that at a temperature of 30 °C, it is 354 NTU and increases to 430 NTU at a temperature of 40 °C. The Zo turbidity value at a heating temperature of 40–100 °C tends to be stable in the 420–430 NTU range. This is thought to be because the bioactive components of Zo tend to aggregate so that they have relatively high turbidity values. The turbidity value of Zo-NPs, influenced by changes in heating temperature of 30–100 °C, tends to be stable in the range of 25–30 NTU.

In Zo, adding 0.1 M NaCl resulted in a decrease in turbidity caused by coagulation, characterized by the formation of sediment (crust) at the bottom of the container and the clear solution. The greater concentration of NaCl added also results in the formation of coagulation at the bottom of the container. This is due to the salting-out effect, which causes the solubility of the bioactive components to decrease due to increasing NaCl concentrations.⁴⁰ In Zo-NPs, increasing the concentration of NaCl added results in an increase in the turbidity value. The higher the NaCl concentration, the higher the turbidity value. This is due to the stability of the Zo-NPs coating, namely κ -carrageenan, which undergoes gelation with Na⁺ cations from NaCl, which results in molecular aggregation so that the molecular size becomes more significant and the turbidity value increases. In general, the spectra of Zo and Zo-NPs do not experience a shift in the absorption

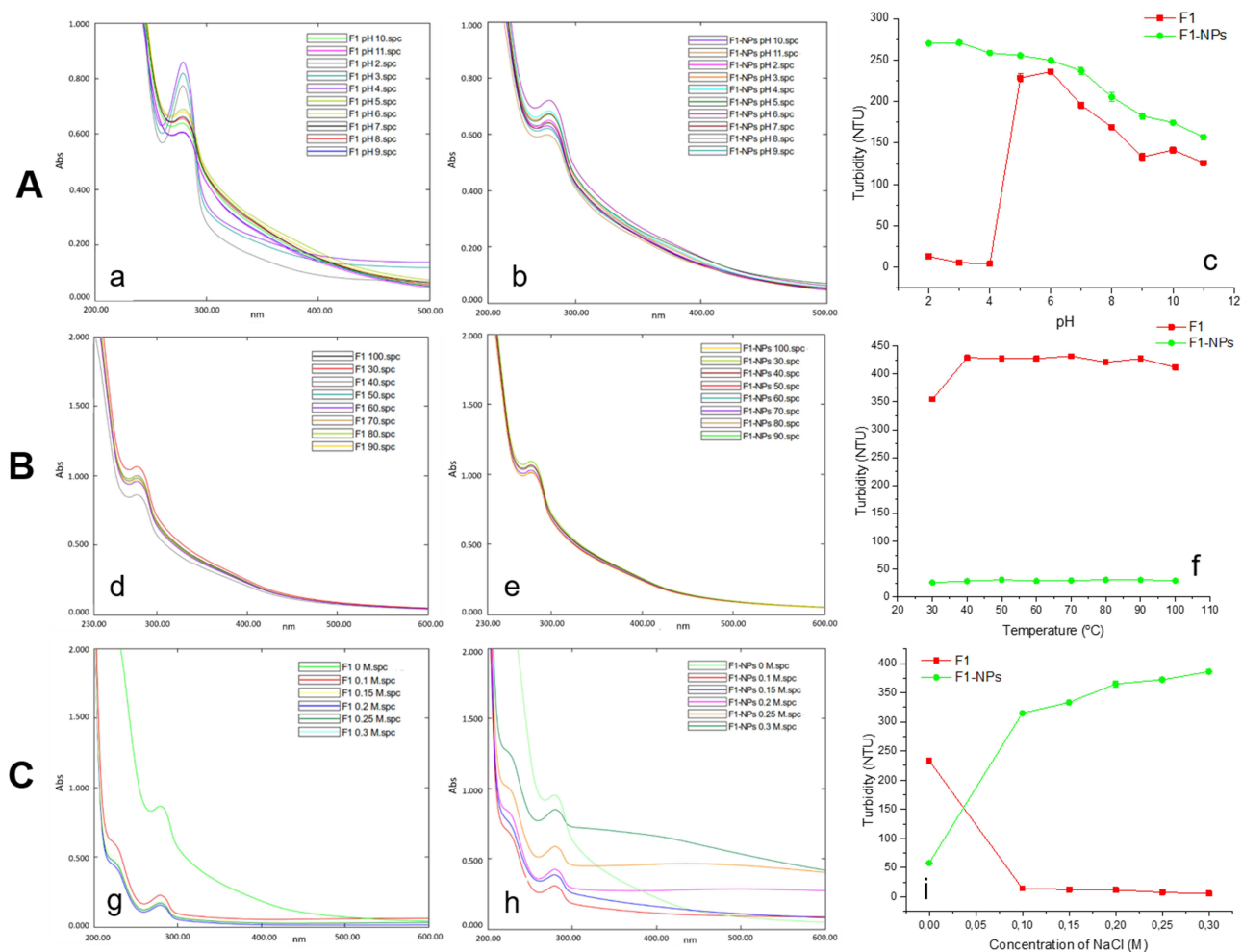


Figure 9 Stability of Zo and Zo-NPs.

Notes: (A) Stability to pH; (B) Stability to temperature; (C) Stability to NaCl concentration.

Abbreviations: a, UV-Vis spectra of Zo; b, UV-Vis spectra of Zo-NPs; c, Turbidity of Zo and Zo-NPs; d, UV-Vis spectra of Zo; e, UV-Vis spectra of Zo-NPs; f, Turbidity of Zo and Zo-NPs; g, UV-Vis spectra of Zo; h, UV-Vis spectra of Zo-NPs; i, Turbidity of Zo and Zo-NPs.

bands, either bathochromic or hypsochromic shifts, with λ_{max} around 279 nm. Both samples experienced a hypochromic shift with increasing NaCl concentration. However, Zo-NPs retain bioactive components better than Zo due to the influence of NaCl concentration.

Loading and Release of Zo-NPs

Nanoencapsulation of *Z. officinale* Roscoe with κ -carrageenan showed Loading Efficiency (LE) and Loading Amount (LA) values of $80.58 \pm 1.82\%$ and $23.02 \pm 0.52\%$. Release of bioactive components in nanoherbal Zo-NPs at pH 2, 7, and 8.5. The choice of pH release is based on the oral administration of nano herbal preparations from the Zingiberaceae family so that the pH of the release is adjusted to the pH of the digestive system. Release of [6]-gingerol in Zo-NPs was most significant at pH 8.5 and most minor at pH 2 after 7 hours (Figure 10). This is thought to be influenced by the stability of κ -carrageenan used as a coating on Zo-NPs. At acidic pH, Zo-NPs aggregate to form a gel caused by the electrostatic decrease between the particles. The gel formation causes the bioactive components to be trapped in the micelles and cannot be released properly.^{19,20}

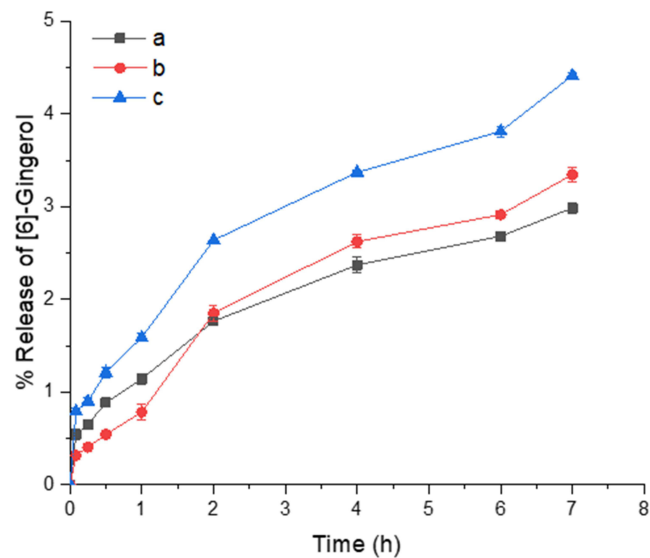


Figure 10 Release [6]-gingerol in Zo-NPs.
Abbreviation: a; pH 2, b; pH 7, and c; pH 8.5.

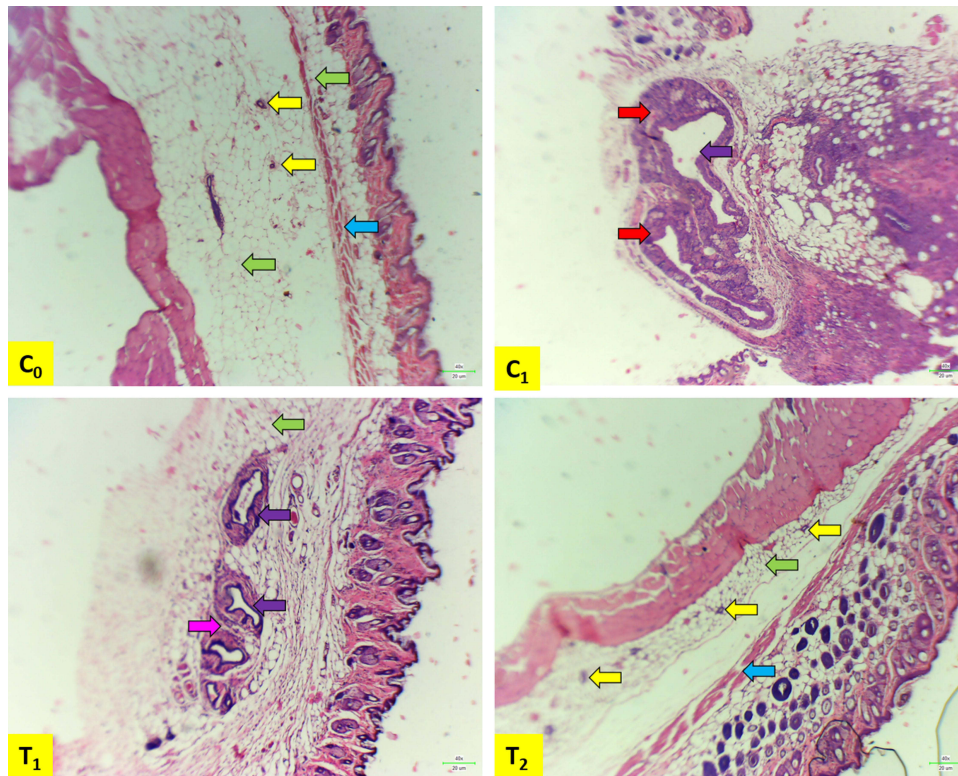


Figure 11 Histology of female *Mus musculus* Balb/c breast tissue (40 x magnification).
Abbreviation: C₀, control; C₁, cancer control; T₁, Zo extract (100 mg/kg BW); dan T₂, Zo-NPs (100 mg/kg BW); green arrow (→), muscle tissue; blue arrow (→), fat tissue; yellow arrow (→), normal ductuli; red arrow (→), hyperplasia; purple arrow (→), ductular dilatation; pink arrow (→), inflammation.

Chemopreventive Potency of Zo-NPs

Histological observations of female *Mus musculus* breast tissue that had been given herbal and nano preparations from the Zingiberaceae family and induced with benzo[α]pyrene can be seen in Figure 11. The parameters observed were the histology changes in the ductuli and inflammatory cells in the breast tissue. Group C₀ is a control group of normal female

Table 1 SOD, GSH, CAT, and TNF- α Levels in Blood Serum of Female *Mus Musculus* Balb/c

Group	Level (ng/L)			
	SOD	GSH	CAT	TNF- α
C ₀	7.23 \pm 0.60	1216.67 \pm 37.53	6.58 \pm 0.79	52.14 \pm 13.63
C ₁	1.35 \pm 0.75	501.67 \pm 77.51	1.53 \pm 0.55	128.33 \pm 6.44
T ₁	4.31 \pm 0.59	965.00 \pm 45.83	4.62 \pm 0.57	85.48 \pm 15.41
T ₂	5.34 \pm 0.61	1195.00 \pm 30.00	5.17 \pm 0.68	70.24 \pm 10.72

Notes: Each data presented as mean \pm SD (n=3).

Mus musculus. Breast histology in the group C₀ showed no histological changes in the ductuli or inflammatory cells. This is different from group C₁, which is a cancer control group. Group C₁ experienced benign ductal ectasia or an inflammatory disorder that caused the milk ducts to widen.⁴¹ Ductular dilatation is characterized by a build-up of ductular epithelial layers that are flat to cuboidal in shape, which is thought to be due to the benzo[α]pyrene fluid that is induced to fill the ductular cavity, which irritates and compresses the walls of the ductules and causes inflammation. Apart from that, the group T₁ also showed ductular hyperplasia. Hyperplasia is an overgrowth of cells lining the breast's lobules (milk-producing glands) or ductuli. This is thought to be due to injury from treatment with benzo[α]pyrene.

The treatment group was divided into 2 groups, namely T₁ (red ginger extract, Zo) and P₂ (Zo-NPs). In the group T₂, the histology of the ductuli did not show the same histological changes as the control group K₀. This shows that the administration of Zo-NPs has succeeded in inhibiting the formation of breast cancer in female *Mus musculus*, which was induced by benzo[α]pyrene. Observation of the ductuli in groups C₀ and T₂ showed that the ductuli were small or not yet fully developed. Mice puberty occurs at 3–6 weeks of age. Maximum ductal growth occurs until the age of 3 months or 24 weeks.⁴² In this study, the age of *Mus musculus* at the end of treatment was around 14–16 weeks. This is thought to be the reason the observed ductules are still small.

Histology of the group T₁ given red ginger extract showed mild ductular dilatation and mild inflammation around the ductuli. This is thought to be due to the administration of the Zo formula at T₁ not being strong enough to inhibit benzo[α]pyrene carcinogenesis. The degree of histological damage in group C₁ was very severe. This can be seen from the inflammatory process that has penetrated the layers of the skin, and a mass of cancer cells was found in the breast tissue of group C₁.

Analysis of SOD, GSH and CAT levels in the blood serum of *Mus musculus* Balb/c in group α groups T₁ and T₂ showed an increase in the three endogenous antioxidant enzymes. The highest levels were obtained in the group T₂, which was given Zo-NPs. TNF- α levels in the group C₀ showed the highest levels. Giving Zo and Zo-NPs to groups T₁ and T₂ was able to reduce TNF- α levels (Table 1). The results of the statistical analysis showed a p-value of <0.05, indicating that the treatment with Zo and Zo-NPs significantly increased SOD, GSH, and CAT levels, while decreasing TNF- levels (Table S2–S5).

Discussion

Z. officinale Roscoe is one of the Zingiberaceae family, which is widely known throughout the world with the main bioactive components including [6]-gingerol, [8]-gingerol, [10]-gingerol, etc. Providing Zo and Zo-NPs treatment was proven to increase endogenous antioxidant levels (SOD, GSH, CAT) and reduce TNF- α levels. Increasing endogenous antioxidant levels can inhibit ROS levels produced by benzo[α]pyrene metabolism. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is an endogenous enzyme that catalyzes the dismutation of O₂^{•-} to H₂O₂. This reaction is generally considered the body's primary antioxidant defence because it prevents further generation of free radicals. In humans, the highest levels of SOD are found in the liver, adrenal glands, kidneys and spleen.⁴³

Catalase (CAT) is an enzyme in peroxisomes containing iron ions. This enzyme is responsible for converting H₂O₂ into H₂O and O₂. Another mechanism is that CAT can also carry out catalytic peroxidation by interacting H₂O₂ with a hydrogen donor compound of one H₂O molecule.⁴⁴

Glutathione is composed of the enzymes glutathione reductase (GR), glutathione peroxidase (GSx), and the cofactor reduced glutathione (GSH). The glutathione enzyme removes the H₂O₂ compound by forming oxidized glutathione (GSSG) and will be converted back into glutathione by GR with the NADPH cofactor from glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase.⁴⁵

Reduced glutathione (GSH) is a component of the glutathione peroxidase or glutathione reductase system, which functions as a cofactor for the glutathione transferase enzyme, which functions in the detoxification process of drugs and particular chemicals as well as other reactive molecules from cells. In addition, GSH can interact directly with specific ROS (such as, •OH) to detoxify and carry out other essential processes in cells.⁴⁴

Tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) is a pro-inflammatory cytokine whose expression is increased in various types of cancer. In breast cancer, TNF- α correlates with increased tumour cell proliferation, malignancy, metastatic events, and prognosis. Blocking TNF- α has the potential as a therapy for breast cancer.⁴⁶

Persistent exposure to benzo[α]pyrene causes excess ROS production. ROS overproduction is associated with the large amount of pro-inflammatory cytokines produced.⁴⁷ The carcinogenicity of benzo[α]pyrene can be reduced by increasing endogenous enzyme production. SOD and CAT will act to neutralize ROS produced during the benzo[α]pyrene metabolism process. On the other hand, GSH can form a conjugate with the compound benzo[α]pyrene-7,8-oxide, which will later be released through detoxification. Meanwhile, reducing ROS levels can suppress the production of TNF- α so that cell injury can be minimized. When cell injury can be minimized, the formation of cancer cells can indirectly be suppressed. It can be seen that the treatment given to groups P₁ and P₂ did not reveal histologically severe damage to breast tissue.

Conclusion

Z. officinale Roscoe. is a plant rich in benefits, with one of its main components being [6]-gingerol. Nanoencapsulation process of *Z. officinale* Roscoe. with κ -carrageenan (Zo-NPs) can increase the chemopreventive activity against breast cancer in female *Mus musculus* Balb/c induced by benzo[α]pyrene. Apart from preventing breast tissue damage, Zo and Zo-NPs can increase SOD, GSH and CAT levels in blood serum. A pretty drastic reduction in TNF- α levels was shown by the group T₂ given Zo-NPs. This has good potential in developing breast cancer chemopreventive supplements from *Z. officinale* Roscoe.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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