EVALUATION OF FLAVONOIDS QUERCETIN AND IPRIFLAVONE EFFECTS IN CELL ADHESION OF EHRLICH ASCITIC TUMOR CELLS IN MICE LIVER

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Every year appears thousands of new cases of human cancer begins. In Brazil, it was considered more than 470.000 new cases in 2006. Studies tell many natural products as quimioprotector agents against several cancers. Flavonoids exercise beneficial effects in cancer prevention, due to ability to inhibit the celular cycle, celular proliferation, oxidative stress and to induce detoxification of enzimes and apoptose.The objective of this biological assay was to investigate the flavonoids effect on cells adhesion in mice liver capsule. Ehrlich Ascitic Tumor (TAE) was the model used in this mice study, inoculated with tumor cells by intraperitoneal way, and after 24 hours these animals had been treated with flavonoids quercetin and ipriflavone during 20 days. In the next step previous treatment of tumor cells were made by application of quercetin 100µM and ipriflavone 100µM, *in vitro*, wich were later inoculated. The results of histopatological analysis had indicated it had adhesion of TAE cells on liver capsule, variation in sinusoid spaces and red blood cell adhesion to TAE cells in differentiated degrees in accordance with the treatment, being the most efficient ipriflavone, or either, where a lesser adhesion of the tumor cells was observed in liver capsule.

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