Fw: ACAMC-Ms for Review

From: Rajesh (rkht_2008@rediffmail.com)

To: sandeo24@yahoo.co.in

Date: Wednesday, 31 July, 2019, 07:49 am IST

From: "Rajesh"<rkht_2008@rediffmail.com>
Sent: Tue, 20 Mar 2018 12:29:33
To: "Editorial Office "<editorial@benthamscience-reviews.com>
Subject: Re: ACAMC-Ms for Review

Dear Editor, Yes, I would review this manuscript. Pl send the full manuscript at your earliets possible. Thanks. Dr. Tale

From: "Editorial Office" <editorial@benthamscience-reviews.com>
Sent: Mon, 19 Mar 2018 12:31:40
To: <rkht_2008@rediffmail.com>
Subject: ACAMC-Ms for Review

March 18, 2018

Dr. RH Tale

SRTM Univ

Sch Chem Sci

Dendrimer & Bioorgan Chem Lab

Nanded

India.

Dear Dr. Tale,

In view of your expertise in the field, your name has been recommended as a potential reviewer for the manuscript entitled **"Carnosic acid, Ginkgolide-B, and Tangeretin Anti-Neoplastic Cytotoxicity in Dual Combination with Dexamethasone-[anti-EGFR] in Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma (A549)"** that has been submitted for publication in **Anti-Cancer Agents in Medicinal Chemistry**. Please review the abstract if it comes in your field of expertise and provide us your willingness to review the complete manuscript. I hope that you will be able to help us.

For aims and scope, instructions for authors and other information about the journal please log on to http://benthamscience.com/journals/anti-cancer-agents-in-medicinal-chemistry/

I would appreciate if you could kindly respond to this message at your earliest. Since we are endeavoring to provide an efficient review process for our authors, we would request that send your comments and recommendations back to us as soon as possible.

In addition we would like to propose your name, as a reviewer, to the Reviewer Panel for other Bentham journal relevant to your field of expertise. Reviewers on our panel are provided with discounts on BSP publication services **i.e fee waivers on Quick Track (expedited publication) and Open Access Plus (open access publication) of one article annually, submitted in any BSP journal (subject to acceptance after peer review).**

As a member of our Reviewer panel, you would be expected to review a **maximum** of 3 articles every year.

Please let us know if becoming a part of our Reviewer Panel is of interest to you.

Thank you for your consideration.

Regards,

Noureen Azhar

Editorial Manager

Email: editorial@benthamscience.org

Title: Carnosic acid, Ginkgolide-B, and Tangeretin Anti-Neoplastic Cytotoxicity in Dual Combination with Dexamethasone-[anti-EGFR] in Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma (A549)

Abstract: Background – Traditional chemotherapeutics of low-molecular weight diffuse passively across intact membrane structures of normal healthy cells found in tissues and organ systems in a non-specific unrestricted manner which largely accounts for the induction of most sequelae which restrict dosage, administration frequency, and duration of therapeutic intervention. Molecular strategies that offer enhanced levels of potency, greater efficacy and

broader margins-of-safety include the discovery of alternative candidate therapeutics and development of methodologies capable of mediating properties of selective “targeted” delivery. Materials-and-Methods – The covalent immunopharmaceutical, dexamethasone-(C21-phosphoramidate)-[anti-EGFR] was synthesized utilizing organic chemistry reactions that comprised a multi-stage synthesis regimen. Analytical validation was implemented to determine successful synthesis (UV spectrophotometric absorbance), purity and molar-incorporation-index (UV spectrophotometric absorbance, chemical-based protein determination), absence of fragmenttaion/polymerization (SDS-PAGE/chemiluminescent autoradiography), retained selective binding avidity (cell-ELISA); and selectively “targeted” anti-neoplastic cytotoxicity (cell vitality-viability biochemistry based assay). Results – The botanicals carnosic acid, ginkgolide-B and tangeritin each individually exerted maximum anti-neoplastic cytotoxicity levels of 58.1%, 5.3%, and 41.1% respectively against pulmonary adenocarcinoma (A549) populations. Dexamethasone-(C21-phosphoramidate)-[anti-EGFR] formulated at corticosteroid/glucocorticoid equivalent concentrations produced anti-neoplastic cytotoxicity at levels of 7.7% (10-9 M), 26.9% (10-8 M), 64.9% (10-7 M), 69.9% (10-6 M) and 73.0% (10-5 M). Ccarnosic acid, ginkgolide-B and tangeritin in simultaneou dual-combination with dexamethasone-(C21-phosphoramidate)-[anti-EGFR] exerted maximum anti-neoplastic cytotoxicity levels of 70.5%, 58.6%, and 69.7% respectively. Discussion- Carnosic acid, ginkgolide-B and tangeretin botanicals exerted anti-neoplastic cytotoxicity against pulmonary adenocarcinoma (A549) which additively contributed to the anti-neoplastic cytotoxic potency of the covalent immunopharmaceutical, dexamethasone-(C21-phosphoramidate)-[anti-EGFR]. Carnosic acid and tangeretin were most potent in this regard both individually and in dual-combination with dexamethasone-(C21-phosphoramidate)-[anti-EGFR]. Advantages and attributes of carnosic acid and tangeretin as potential monotherapeutics is a wider margin-of-safety that conventional chemotherapeutics which would redily complement the selective “targeted” delivery properties of dexamethasone-(C21-phosphoramidate)-[anti-EGFR] and possibly other covalent immunopharmaceuticals in addition to providing opportinities for the discovery of combination therapies that provide heightened levels of anti-neoplastic efficacy.