

## **Antioxidant-rich foods like black tea, chocolate, and berries may increase risk for certain cancers, new study finds**

July 29 2020

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It is a fact that has long baffled doctors: Cancer in the small intestine is quite rare, whereas colorectal cancer, a neighboring though much smaller

organ, is one of the leading causes of cancer death for men and women. What is it about the colon that seems to attract cancer?

To answer this question, Professor Yinon Ben-Neriah at Hebrew University of Jerusalem (HU)'s Lautenberg Center for Immunology and Cancer Research and his team led by Dr. Eliran Kadosh, found that [cancer](#) mutations are not necessarily bad actors in and of themselves. In fact, in certain micro-environments like the gut, these mutations can actually help the body to fight cancer, not spread it. However, if the gut microbiome produces high levels of metabolites, like those found in certain bacteria and antioxidant-rich foods like black tea and hot cocoa, then it acts as a particularly hospitable environment to mutated genes and will accelerate the growth of bowel cancers. Their breakthrough findings were published today in *Nature*.

Ben-Neriah and his team kept gut microbiomes in mind as they took a closer look at gastrointestinal cancers, and may have found the reason why only 2% of cancers take root in the small intestine, whereas a whopping 98% of cancers take place in the [colon](#). One major difference between these two organs is their levels of gut bacteria: the small intestine contains few, whereas the colon contains multitudes. "Scientists are beginning to pay more and more attention to the role [gut microbiomes](#) play in our health: both their positive effects and, in this case, their sometimes pernicious role in aiding and abetting disease," explained Ben-Neriah.

A little background: TP53 is a gene found in every cell. It produces a protein called p53 which acts as the cell's barrier, suppressing genetic mutations in the cell. However, when p53 becomes damaged, it no longer protects the cell; quite the opposite: It drives the cancer, helping tumors spread and grow.

To test their theory that [gut flora](#) was at play, the researchers introduced

mutated p53 ("cancer-driving") proteins into the gut. Amazingly, the [small intestine](#) reacted by converting the mutated p53 cancer driver back to normal p53, turning into "super-suppressors" that were better at suppressing cancer growth than healthy p53 proteins. However, when mutated p53 was introduced into the colon, they did no switcheroo but stayed true to their driving-cancer nature and promoted the cancerous spread. "We were riveted by what we saw," recalls Ben-Neriah. "The gut bacteria had a Jekyll and Hyde effect on the mutated p53 proteins. In the small bowel they totally switched course and attacked the cancerous cells, whereas in the colon they promoted the cancerous growth."

To further test their theory that gut flora was a major factor as to why mutated p53 were acting as tumor blockers in the small bowel but tumor accelerants in the colon, the scientists administered antibiotics to kill off the colon's gut flora. Once they did, the mutated p53 was not able to go on its cancer spree.

What's in this flora that makes colon cancer spread so quickly? A close analysis identified the culprit: gut flora that produces metabolites, aka "antioxidants", which are found in high concentrations in foods such as black tea, hot chocolate, nuts and berries. Tellingly, when the scientists fed mice an antioxidant-rich diet, their gut flora accelerated p53's cancer-driver mode. This finding is of particular concern to those patients with a family history of [colorectal cancer](#).

"Scientifically speaking, this is new territory. We were astonished to see the extent to which microbiomes affect cancer mutations—in some cases, entirely changing their nature," shared Ben-Neriah. Looking towards the future, those at high-risk of colorectal cancer may want to screen their gut-flora more frequently and think twice about the foods they digest, antioxidant and otherwise.

**More information:** The gut microbiome switches mutant p53 from

tumor-suppressive to oncogenic, *Nature* (2020). DOI: [10.1038/s41586-020-2541-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2541-0) ,  
[www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2541-0](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2541-0)

Provided by Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Citation: Antioxidant-rich foods like black tea, chocolate, and berries may increase risk for certain cancers, new study finds (2020, July 29) retrieved 29 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-07-antioxidant-rich-foods-black-tea-chocolate.html>

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