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Cancer has been viewed as a disease consisting of transformed cells, of hyper proliferative, invasive and immortal nature. Accordingly, the anti-cancer strategies are also focused on tumor cells only. In the present study, the gastric cancer ce (SNU-484) soluble compounds have been evaluated for its immunosuppression properties. e proteins present in the SNU-484 soluble compounds (SC) were identi ed with human cytokine array. e e ect of SC on rat splenocytes has been studied with special emphasis on NK cell activity. In results, the addition of various concentration of SC did not show any signi cant apoptotic or proliferation changes when compared to untreated control splenocytes. Further the incubation of splenocytes with SC reduced the expression of NK cell markers at the transcription level. e same scenario was observed with the in vivo study following 2 days of treatment. Incubation of splenocytes with SC for a longer period reduced the cytotoxic ability, further this observation was strengthened by the reduction of CD3 CD161 (NK) cells in SC treatment. In addition tests were performed to check whether SC can in uence tumor formation in allogenic tumor model. e B16F10 melanoma cells-injected animals developed tumor in 3 weeks, whilst the SC injected animals along B16F10 cells aggravates tumor formation, by increasin the PI3K/AKT levels. ese ndings clearly demonstrate that the presence of SC can modulate immune system response that favors the tumor formation.

Biography

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