Clinical Pharmacology
& Biopharmaceutics

Helmy et al., Clinic Pharmacol Biopharmaceut 2014, S2
10.4172/2167-065X.S2-001

Research Article Open Access

&TUSPHFOJD &GGFDU PG 4PZ 1IZUPFTUSPHFO 'FNBMF 3BUT

Seham A Helmy [1]*, Hanan A Emarah [2] and Heba M. A. Abdelrazek [3]

[1]Department of Cytology and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Egypt
[2]Faculty of Nursing, Zagazig University, Egypt
[3]Department of Physiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Egypt

Keywords:

an alternative or complement of hormonal replacement therapy (HRT) in postmenopausal women [18,19] especially in cases of long-term administration [18]. e e ect of iso avones depends on the level of endogenous estradiol, since iso avones and estradiol are competing for their binding on ERs. In a state of high levels of endogenous estrogens as7005>a5.5ollicular phase of >a5.estrous cycle, iso avones may obstruct full estrogen activity by occupying a part of >a5.ERs. O05>a5.other hand, in a state with low levels of endogenous estrogens as7a er ovariectomy or menopause, >a5.estrogen activity of iso avones may become manifest [20-22].

Responses of >a5.reproductive tract of ovariectomized rodents, which700clude changes7005gen5.expression, cellular hypertrophy and DNA syn>a5sis, and vascular changes, have been used extensively to evaluate test compounds for estrogenic activity. Regulation of vascular permeability and blood vessel growth700 mammalian female reproductive tract are associated with changes7005gen5.expression of several angiogenic factors, 00cluding vascular endo>a5lial growth7

Estrogen action is exerted in target tissues via binding to one of the two estradiol receptors (ER or ER) each of which is encoded by unique genes. Estradiol receptors act as dimers to regulate transcriptional activation [56].

e present study demonstrates that the expression of VEGF, an endothelial cell-speci c mitogen and permeability factor, in myometrium, perimetrium and perivascular area was increased signi cantly (P<0.05) in soy phytoestrogens fed group (G2) than control (G1). is e ect was associated with an increase in uterine vasculature with presence of newly formed blood vessels in G2. ese ndings agree with previous results of Ikeda et al. [70] and Mosquette et al. [71] who investigated the positive e ect of phytoestrogens on VEGF and

OD]LHU 0 %RZPDQ 0$ $ UHYLHZ RI WKH HYLGHQFH IRU WKH XVH RI phytoestrogens as a replacement for traditional estrogen replacement therapy.
$UFK ,QWHUQ 0HG

Citation: Helmy