Tegreen 97®

[No Authors Listed] The Alpha-Tocopherol Beta-Carotene Cancer Prevention study group.The effect of vitamin E and beta-carotene on the incidence of lung cancer and other cancers in male smokers. N Engl J Med 1994;330:1029–1035.

Billstrom A, Hartley-Asp B, Lancander I, Batra S, Astedt B.The urokinase inhibitor p-aminobenzamidine inhibits the growth of a human prostate tumor in SCID mice. Int J Cancer 1995;61:542–7.

Chen J.The effects of Chinese tea on the occurrence of esophageal tumors induced by N-nitrosomethylbenzylamine in rats. Prev Med 1992;21:385–91.

Chung C-H, Liu T-C. Comparative study on the inhibitory effect of green tea, coffee and levamisole on the hepatocarcinogenic action of diethylnitrosamine. Chinese J Oncology 1991;13:193–5.

Fujiki H, Suganuma M, et al. Cancer inhibition by green tea. Mutation Research 1998;402:307–310.

Fujita Y,Yamane T,Tanaka M, et al. Inhibitory effect of (-)-epigallocatechin gallate on carcinogenesis with N-ethyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine in mouse duodenum. Japan J Cancer Res 1989;80:503–5.

Gao GD, Zhou LF, Qi G, et al. Initial study of antitu-morigenesis of green tea:Animal test and flow cytometry.Tumor 1990;10:42–4.

Gao YT, McLaughlin JK, Blot WJ, Ji BT, Dai Q, Fraumeni JF, Jr. Reduced risk of esophageal cancer associated with green tea consumption. J Natl Cancer Inst 1994;86:855–8.

Graham HN.Green tea composition, consumption, and polyphenol chemistry. Prev Med 1992;21:334–350.

Han C, Xu Y.The effect of Chinese tea on occurrence of esophageal tumor induced by N-nitrosomethylbenzylamine in rats. Biomed Environ Sci 1990;3:35–42.

Harada N,Takabayashi F, Oguni I, et al. Anti-promotion effect of green tea extracts on pancreatic cancer in golden hamster induced by N-nitroso-bis-oxopropylamine. International Symposium on Tea Science 1991, Japan.

Hirose M, Hoshiya T,Akagi K, Futakuchi M, Ito N. Inhibition of mammary gland carcinogenesis by green tea catechins and other naturally occurring antioxidants in female Sprague-Dawley rats pretreated with 7,12-dimethylbenz[alpha]anthracene. Cancer Lett 1994;83:149–56.

IARC. Coffee, tea, mate, methylxanthines and methyl- glyoxal. IARC Working Group on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans. IARC Monogr Eval Carcinog Risks Hum 1991;51:1–513.

Imai K, Litt D, Suga K, Nakachi K. Cancer-preventive effects of drinking green tea among a Japanese population. Preventive Medicine 1997;26:769–775.

Ito N, Hirose M, Shiral T. Carcinogenicity and modification of carcinogenic response by plant phenols. In: Huang MT, Ho CT, Lee CY, (eds.). Phenolic compounds in foods and health II: Antioxidant and cancer prevention.Washington, DC: American Chemical Society 1992;269–81.

Jankun J, Keck RW, Skrzpczak-Jankun E, Swiercz R. Inhibitors of urokinase reduce the size of prostate cancer xenografts in severe combined immunodeficient mice. Cancer Res 1997;57:559–563.

Jankun J, Selman SH, Swiercz R, Skrzypczak-Jankun E.Why drinking green tea could prevent cancer. Nature 1997;387:561.

Ji BT, Chow W-H, Hsing AW, et al. Green tea consumption and the risk of pancreatic and colorectal cancers. Int J Cancer 1997;70:255–8.

Ji BT, Chow WH,Yang G, et al.The influence of cigarette smoking, alcohol, and green tea consumption on the risk of carcinoma of the cardia and distal stomach in Shanghai, China. Cancer 1996; 77:2449–57.

Katiyar SK,Agarwal R,Wang ZY, Bhatia AK, Mukhtar H. (-)-Epigallocatechin-3-gallate in Camellia sinensis leaves from Himalayan region of Sikkim: Inhibitory effects against biochemical events and tumor initiation in Sencar mouse skin. Nutr Cancer 1992;18:73–83.

Kato I,Tominaga S, Matsuura A,Yoshii Y, Shirai M, Kobayashi S. A comparative case-control study of colorectal cancer and adenoma. Japan J Cancer Res 1990;81:1101–8.

Kehrer JP. Free radicals as mediators of tissue injury and disease. Critical Revs Toxicol 1993;23:21–48.

Khan SG, Katiyar SK,Agarwal R, Mukhtar H. Enhancement of antioxidant and phase II enzymes by oral feeding of green tea polyphenols in drinking water to SKH-1 hairless mice: possible role in cancer chemoprevention. Cancer Res 1992;52:4055–2.

Kono S, Ikeda M,Tokudome S, Kuratsune M.A case-control study of gastric cancer and diet in northern Kyushu, Japan. Japan J Cancer Res 1988;79:1067–74.

Kono S, Sinchi K, Ikeda N,Yanai F, Imanishi K. Physical activity, dietary habits and adenomatous polyps of the sigmoid colon; a study of self-defense officials in Japan. J Clin

Epidemiol 1991;44:1255–1264.

Lee IP, Kim YH, Kang MH, Roberts C, Shim JS, Roh JK. Chemopreventive effect of green tea (Camellia sinensis) against cigarette smoke-induced mutations (SCE) in humans. J Cellular Biochemistry Supplement 1997;27:68–75.

Liao S, Umekita Y, Guo J, Kokontis JM, Hiipakka RA. Growth inhibition and regression of human prostate and breast tumors in athymic mice by tea epigallocatechin gallate. Cancer Lett 1995; 96:239–43.

Luo M, Kannar K,Wahlqvist ML, O'Brien RC. Inhibition of LDL oxidation by green tea extract. Lancet 1997; 349:360–361.

Merhav H, Amitai Y, Palti H, et al.Tea drinking and microcytic anemia in infants. Am J Clin Nutr 1985; 41:12101213.

Mitscher LA, Jung M, Shankel D, Dou JH, Steele L, Pillai SP. Chemoprotection: A review of the potential therapeutic antioxidant properties of green tea (Camillia sinensis) and certain of its constituents. Medicinal Research Reviews 1997;17(4):327–365.

Mukhtar H, Katiyar SK,Agarwal R. Green tea and skin—anticarcinogenic effects. J Invest Dermatol 1994;102:3–7.

Nakamura M, Kawabata T. Effect of Japanese green tea on nitrosamine formation in vitro. J Food Sci 1981; 46:306–307.

Narisawa T, Fukaura Y.A very low dose of green tea polyphenols in drinking water prevents N-methyl-N-nitrosourea-induced colon carcinogenesis in F344 rats. Japan J Cancer Res 1993;84:1007–9.

Nishida H, Omori M, Fukutomi Y, et al. Inhibitory effects of (-)-epigallocatechin gallate on spontaneous hepatoma in C3H-HeNCrj mice and human hepatoma-derived PLC-PRF-5 cells. Japan J Cancer Res 1994;85:221–5.

Oguni I, Chen SJ, Lin PZ, et al. Protection against cancer risk by Japanese green tea. Prev Med 1992;21:332.

Qin GZ. Effects of green tea extract on the development of aflatoxin B1-induced precancerous enzyme-altered hepatocellular foci in rats. Chinese J Prev Med 1991;25:332–4.

Sadzuka Y, Sugiyama T, Hirota S. Modulation of chemotherapy by green tea. Clinical Cancer Research 1998; 4:153–156.

Sparks RL, Pool TB, Smith NK, Cameron IL. Effects of amiloride on growth and

intracellular element content of tumor cells in vivo. Cancer Res 1983;43:73–7.

Steinberg NG, Parthasarathy S, Carew TE, Khoo JC,Witztum JL. Beyond cholesterol: modifications of low density lipoprotein that increase its atherogenicity. N Engl J Med 1989;320:915–923.

Stich HF.Teas and tea components as inhibitors of carcinogen formation in model systems and man. Prev Med 1992;21:377–84.

Wang ZY, Cheng SJ, Zhou ZC, et al.Antimutagenic activity of green tea polyphenols. Mutat Res 1989;223:273–85.

Wang ZY, Das M, Bickers DR, Mukhtar H. Interaction of epicatechins derived from green tea with rat hepatic cytochrome P-450. Drug Metab Dispos 1988;16:98–103.

Wang ZY, Hong JY, Huang MT, Reuhl KR, Conney AH,Yang CS. Inhibition of N-nitrosodiethylamine- and 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone-induced tumorigenesis in A/J mice by green tea and black tea. Cancer Res 1992;52:1943–7.

Wang ZY, Khan WA, Bickers DR, Mukhtar H. Protection against polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon-induced skin tumor initiation in mice by green tea polyphenols. Carcinogenesis 1989;10:411–5.

Wang ZY,Agarwal R, Khan WA, Mukhtar H. Protection against benzo[a]pyrene- and N-nitrosodiethylamine-induced lung and forestomach tumorigenesis in A/J mice by water extracts of green tea and licorice. Carcinogenesis 1992;13:1491–4.

Xu Y, Chi H.The effect of Chinese tea on the occurrence of esophageal tumors induced by N-nitrosomethylbenzylamine formed in vivo. Biomed Environ Sci 1990;3:406–12.

Xu Y, Ho CT,Amin SG, Han C, Chung FL. Inhibition of tobaccospecific nitrosamine-induced lung tumorigenesis in A/J mice by green tea and its major polyphenol as antioxidants. Cancer Res 1992;52:3875–9.

Yamane T, Hagiwara N,Tateishi M, et al. Inhibition of azoxymethane induced colon carcinogenesis in rat by green tea polyphenol fraction. Japan J Cancer Res 1991;82:1336–9.

Yang CS,Wang ZY.Tea and cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst 1993;85:1038–49.

Yu GP, Hsieh CC,Wang LY,Yu SZ, Li XL, Jin TH. Green-tea consumption and risk of stomach cancer:A population-based case-control study in Shanghai, China. Cancer Causes Control 1995;6:532–8.

Zhao BL, Li XJ, He RG, Cheng SJ, Xin WJ. Scavenging effect of extracts of green tea

and natural antioxidants on active oxygen radicals. Cell Biophys 1989;14:175–185.

Zhao BL, Li XJ, He RG, Cheng SJ, Xin WJ. Scavenging effect of extracts of green tea and natural antioxidants on active oxygen radicals. Cell Biophys 1989;14:175–85.