

Anti-Cancer Effects of Vitamin D

Effect of vitamin D	How vitamin D acts	Details of molecular mechanisms
Stops uncontrolled reproduction of cells (proliferation)	Inhibits proteins and signals that are needed for cells to divide	Inhibits growth factors (↓IGF-1, ↑IGF-1 binding protein, ↑TGF-β) - Arrests cell cycle (↑p21, ↑p27, ↓CDKs, ↓cyclins, ↓MYC and ↓RB)
Induces maturation of immature cells	Increases cell-line specific signals for maturation and specialization	Increased expression of differentiation factors (lipids, casein, PSA, E-cadherin)
Kills cells by initiating programmed cell death	Activates process of breaking cell down into small packets that are disposed of by immune cells	Activates internal apoptosis pathway (↑BAX, ↓BCL-2)
Prevents inflammation	Inhibits pro-inflammatory factors and increases anti-inflammatory signals	Inhibits inflammation (↓COX-2, ↓PG receptors, ↓stress kinase, ↓NF-κB, ↑15-PGDH, ↑MAPKP5)
Prevents blood vessels from feeding cancerous cells	Prevents the signals needed for new blood vessels to form	Inhibits angiogenesis (↓VEGF, ↓HIF1-α)
Prevents cancerous cells from spreading	Decreases signals that allow cells to move through tissue and bind other cells	Inhibits invasion and metastasis (↓MMP-9, ↓α6- and β4-integrins, ↓plasminogen activator, ↑TIMP-1, ↑E-cadherin)

BAX, pro-apoptotic protein; BCL-2, apoptosis regulating protein; COX-2, cyclooxygenase 2; IGF-1, insulin-like growth factor-1; CDK, cyclin-dependent kinase; HIF1-α, hypoxia inducible factor 1-α; MAPKP5, mitogen-activated protein kinase phosphatase 5; MMP-9, matrix metalloproteinase 9; MYC, proto-oncogene; p21 and p27, cell cycle checkpoints; PSA, prostate-specific antigen; PG, prostaglandin; 15-PGDH, 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase; RB, tumor-suppressor protein; NF-κB, nuclear factor-κB; TIMP-1, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases 1; TGF-β, tumor necrosis factor β; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

