



**Antipoptotic Effect of Paclitaxel and *Ellagic Acid* against
Mammary Cancer Induced by 7,12-Dimethyl Benz (a)
Anthracene as Evaluated by Transmission Electron
Microscopic Studies**

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ABSTRACT In spite of great advances in cancer therapy, cancer remains the major cause of death throughout the world. The increasing resistance of cancer cells towards current anticancer drugs requires development of anticancer agents with a new mode of action. The ellagic acid had the most potent anticancer activity, also exhibit the flavonoid property and synergistic effect in combination with paclitaxel. The combinational chemotherapy regimen characterized by Transmission electron microscopic studies. The novel mechanism of action of paclitaxel is an antimicrotubular agent, its demonstrated single-agent activity, and its manageable toxicity profile make it an attractive candidate for inclusion of ellagic acid in combination chemotherapy regimens. Interaction of the two drugs may improve effectiveness in several ways. In addition to the therapeutic strategies already known, some recent reports indicate that new areas for the development of target selective drugs for the treatment of metastatic breast cancer were the simultaneous combination of two or more agents provided better results compare to the single dose.