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BACKGROUND

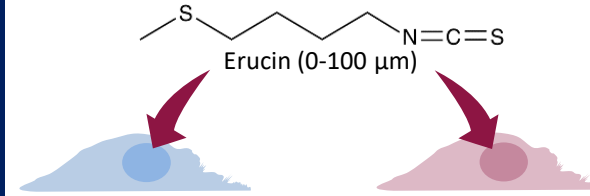
The consumption of cruciferous vegetables has been associated with reduced risk of renal cell carcinoma. Erucin is an isothiocyanate structurally-related with sulforaphane. Erucin can be generated both by *in vivo* reduction of sulforaphane, and by enzymatic hydrolysis of glucoerucin (a glucosinolate found at high levels in rocket species). Contrarily to sulforaphane, very limited studies have addressed the anticancer properties of erucin.

AIM

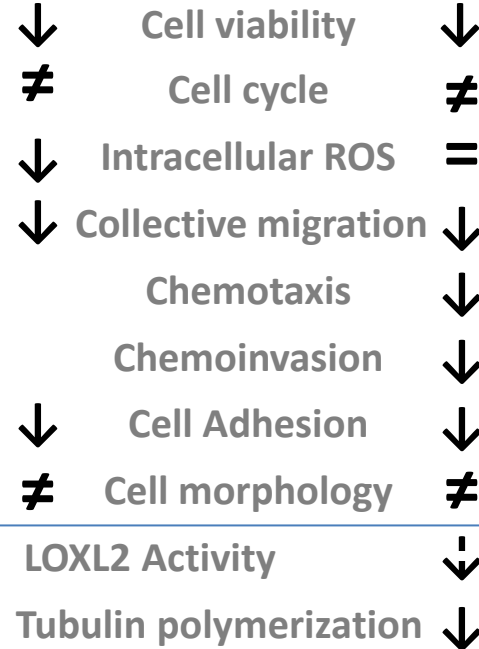
Evaluate the impact of erucin on renal carcinoma cells by assessing features related to cancer progression and exploring the underlying mechanisms.

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EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH



KEY FINDINGS



RESULTS

