

Review

***Echinacea*: a Miracle Herb against Aging and Cancer? Evidence *In vivo* in Mice**

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Echinacea has been viewed as an immunoenhancing herb since it became commercially available several years ago. Indeed, its medicinal significance is responsible for billions of dollars in worldwide sales annually. Unfortunately, most of the ‘evidence’ for the purported medicinal efficacy of *Echinacea* has been anecdotal and, moreover, to this day, there is no formal proof on how to achieve the best results—whether it should be consumed daily throughout life as a prophylactic; consumed by either young or old; or consumed after diseases, such as cancer, have taken hold. Our work over the past 5 years has led to conclusive answers to some of these questions, at least in mice. Our results have shown that daily consumption of *Echinacea* is indeed prophylactic, extends the life span of aging mice, significantly abates leukemia and extends the life span of leukemic mice. Given that humans are 97% genetically common with mice and that virtually all our basic physiology is identical, it is neither unjustified to extrapolate these observations to humans nor would it be an arduous task to perform many of these studies in humans, thus establishing viable scientific evidence replacing the anecdotal.

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Introduction

Natural Killer Cells and *Echinacea*: a Harmonious Duo

The herb, *Echinacea*, after making its debut on the world’s commercial markets more than a decade ago, has become one of the top-selling herbs of all time. Many of its ingredients are powerful immune system stimulators. Its contents include high molecular weight polysaccharides, essential oils, alkylamides such as echinacein, isobutylamides such as penta- and hexadecadienes, polyacetylene, tannins, inulin, heteroxylan, flavonoids and vitamin C. Indeed, the biochemistry and content definition of *Echinacea* and most other herbs has taken place decades before the medicinal value of the phytochemicals they contain ever merited investigation. Some of the contents of *Echinacea* are natural killer (NK) cell stimulants while others (the alkylamides) inhibit the endogenous suppressors of NK cells, i.e. the prostaglandins. NK cells are the first line of defense in cancer immunosurveillance, and

consequently any agent that will either stimulate these fundamental cells or remove any negative influence on them would be clearly of medicinal value. In spite of the manifold functions of the prostaglandins *in vivo*, it is clear that at least one member of the prostaglandin family is detrimental to NK cells. The alkamide family of compounds within *Echinacea* inhibits the production of 5-lipoxygenase and cyclooxygenase, which are enzymes needed for the production of prostaglandins (1,2). Thus, reducing or eliminating this negative influence should result in an absolute and functional increase in NK cells (Fig. 1). Indeed, this is what we found some years ago when the drug indomethacin, an inhibitor of these key enzymes in prostaglandin formation, was administered *in vivo* to leukemic mice. This drug *in vivo* resulted in statistically significant increases in NK cell numbers and function in leukemic mice (3,4). Unfortunately, indomethacin, as with most exogenously administered drugs/factors, is beset with significant undesirable side effects that necessarily restrict its long-term use.

Furthermore, there is considerable evidence suggesting that other phytochemicals in *Echinacea* might have the capacity to reduce tumors and virus infections (5–10). Among the polysaccharides contained within *Echinacea*, the complex carbohydrate group known as the arabinogalactans are particularly

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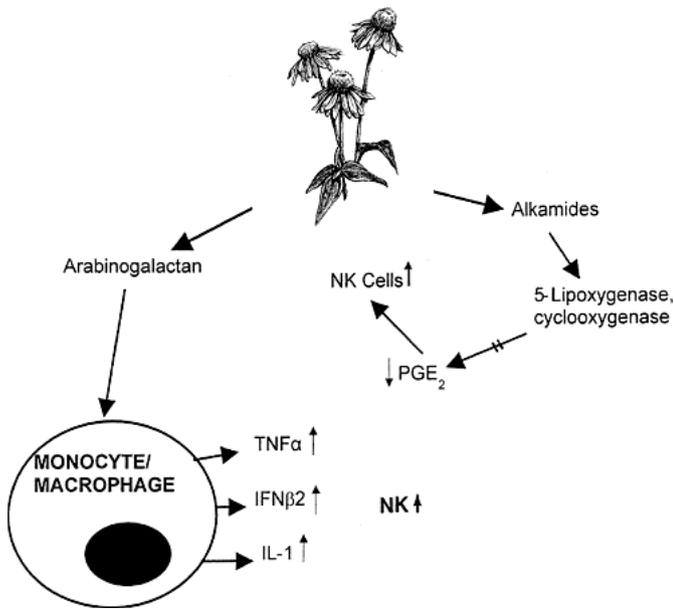


Figure 1. Contained within Echinacea root extract is a family of complex polysaccharides known as arabinogalactans. These sugars directly stimulate macrophages to produce three cytokines that, in turn, directly stimulate NK cells. The latter respond by means of new NK cell production/numbers and/or increased lytic functional capacity. On the other hand, contained also within Echinacea root extract are a group of molecules known as the alkamides, some of which interact with two key enzymes essential to the production of prostaglandin E2 (PGE2). Normally, PGE2 is suppressive to NK cells. Consequently, when the fundamental enzymes are blocked, PGE2 levels are negligible and NK cells, now free of their suppressors, become increased in numbers and function. Thus, via these two different avenues, i.e. stimulation indirectly through macrophages, and release from suppressor factors (PGE2), whole Echinacea is a powerful NK cell stimulant. The diagram of the Echinacea plant is reproduced with permission from *The Herbal Drugstore*, LB White & S Foster, Rodale Inc., 2000.

significant (5,11,12). Macrophages upon stimulation by arabinogalactans (Fig. 1) release, in turn, a host of NK cell stimulants (11,13–16).

Consequently, any agent that contains these two valuable compounds, both so beneficial to those cells acting at the first line of defense, i.e. the NK cells, is worthy of investigation for its prophylactic potential and its therapeutic value. It was against this background, i.e. the medicinal potential of *Echinacea* in NK cell enhancement, that we undertook an in-depth *in vivo* study of this herb in (i) aged mice and (ii) mice afflicted with leukemia, under controlled laboratory conditions.

Virtually all that was known about the medicinal potential of *Echinacea* had been established *in vitro*. Our first study, in contrast, was conducted *in vivo* ~5 years ago, and at that time we investigated the effect on hemopoietic and immune cells of daily dietary intake of this herb for 2 weeks (17). After 2 weeks, we analyzed quantitatively the absolute changes in all the hemopoietic and immune cells in both the spleen and the bone marrow, the latter being the organ of *de novo* generation of all hemopoietic and immune cells. The spleen, on the other hand, is a major repository for all these cells since this organ is on the blood circulatory highway. In the spleen there are cells

that reside and function therein, i.e. the cells mediating specific (adaptive) immunity (T and B lymphocytes), as well as NK cells and monocytes—both types being responsible for non-specific, spontaneous and non-adaptive immunity. Other cells involved in the disease defense process, i.e. the mature and maturing cells of the granulocyte lineages (eosinophils, neutrophils and basophils) also either function in the spleen or pass through it *en route* elsewhere.

In our analysis of the effect of *Echinacea* on the above-mentioned cells, everything was standardized. The mice were inbred and of identical age, weight and gender (male). Moreover, housing conditions were identical between cages of mice consuming *Echinacea* and those consuming untreated diet. The quantity and quality of food and water were also standardized among all cages—those receiving the herb in the diet and those not given the herb (controls).

It is obviously of fundamental importance that *Echinacea* itself, as with any agent given either prophylactically or therapeutically, is not deleterious to the host. In the case of *Echinacea*, there appears to be no *in vivo* toxic level, i.e. overdose level, as defined by several assays and criteria (6,18,19). The immunostimulating effects of *Echinacea in vivo* are exclusive to cells mediating spontaneous immunity and their accessory cells, i.e. NK cells and monocytes (17). While *Echinacea* appears to be tailor-made for its highly positive influences on this arm of the immune system, there are instances, *in vivo*, where use of this herb may be contraindicated. For example, individuals demonstrating allergy to members of the Family *Asteraceae*, to which *Echinacea* belongs, would clearly be ill-advised to consume this herb for any reason (20,21). Moreover, there is very little available information concerning the potential for detrimental interactions of *Echinacea* with either other herbs or pharmaceuticals (22). Another problem pertains to the choice of the most effective source of *Echinacea* as NK stimulant—not an insignificant problem since there is extremely wide variation in the quality of *Echinaceas* from assorted commercial sources. For our experiments, we chose a product from a commercial supplier, which we proved was consistent in quality and NK stimulating potency, and revealed in dose–response analyses, a progressive increment in NK cell numbers up to a maximum (plateau) beyond which no further increase in NK cells occurred. It was this dosage that we have used throughout our experiments to date, including those reported in this review.

Should *Echinacea* be Taken When Healthy?

When healthy young adult mice consumed *Echinacea* daily in their diet for 7 days, we found significantly more NK cells, identified by our standard immunoperoxidase labeling methods, in their bone marrow than in the bone marrow of mice consuming untreated diet ($P < 0.01$), while the spleens of mice consuming *Echinacea* had 25% more NK cells, which is a clear elevation in number although not yet statistically significant (17). By 2 weeks, however, those mice consuming the

herb had significantly more NK cells in their spleens and bone marrow ($P < 0.01$). The early (7 days) elevation in absolute numbers of NK cells in the bone marrow necessarily indicated that actual generation of new NK cells was underway in that organ under the influence of *Echinacea*. The 25% increment in the spleen simply reflected the increased new NK cell production, since it is well established that the spleen is major site to which virtually all newborn, bone marrow-derived NK cells unidirectionally migrate (via the blood). NK cells do not recirculate back to the bone marrow (23–25). However, during 2 weeks of daily *Echinacea* exposure, the elevating levels of new NK cell production by the bone marrow resulted in a supernormal export of these additional NK cells to the spleen, such that there was indeed a statistically significant increase in the numbers of NK cells in the spleen by 2 weeks as well.

Also of considerable interest was the observation that the ‘helper’, or accessory, cells for NK cells, i.e. the monocytes, were ~25% more numerous in both the bone marrow and the spleen of mice consuming the herb for 7 days, and were statistically more numerous in both organs ($P < 0.01$) after 14 days of the dietary herb (17). To our surprise, mature granulocytes and their precursors, as well as all other lymphocytes (T and B), and the red blood cell precursors remained steadfastly at control levels (mice consuming untreated diet) in both the spleen and the bone marrow, irrespective of whether mice had consumed *Echinacea* for 7 days or 14 days. Moreover, we have consistently shown in all our previous studies that all mice on *Echinacea*-containing diets were clinically no different from littermates and cage mates consuming untreated chow, with respect to body weight, coat texture and level of activity. Our administration to mice of daily dietary doses of this herb of 0.45 mg per 25 gm body weight was indeed derived from the average recommended dose for adult humans (averaged as 125 lb), indicated on the labels of *Echinacea* containers provided by several different suppliers.

Since our murine studies were carried out under highly controlled conditions (above), with the only variable being the presence or absence of dietary *Echinacea*, then the singularly positive influence on NK cells and their accessory cells (monocytes) must have resulted only from the presence of *Echinacea*. A major observation of this finding is that *Echinacea* appears able to influence new cell generation in the NK/monocyte systems, as evidenced by the significant bone marrow increments in these cell types. Thus, the elevated numbers of these cells observed in the spleen is the direct result of the increased cell proliferation in the bone marrow with subsequent dissemination via the blood in the presence of *Echinacea*.

Two corollaries may extend from this study. First, the fact that these observations were made in normal, healthy adult mice indicates that the presence of *Echinacea in vivo* may have a prophylactic role, resulting in a sustained elevation in the available supply of NK cells/monocytes—both well-established and vitally important cell lineages in the maintenance of spontaneous, non-adaptive defenses against

virus-mediated diseases and developing neoplasms. Second, since *Echinacea* is able to stimulate new NK cell generation in the bone marrow, could it also do so in aging and elderly animals, where these cells are in progressive, age-mediated decline and thus rejuvenate this potent disease (cancer)-defense mechanism?

Can *Echinacea* be Growing in the Fountain of Youth?

It has been known for some years that NK (and T) cells decline with age (26–31), and correspondingly, cancers of assorted types increase with age in both mice and humans. Believing that this inverse relationship between NK cell presence and cancer was more than coincidental, we set out to investigate some years ago, first, the mechanism whereby NK cells decline with age, and secondly, to see if there was any way that NK cells could be brought back to their levels in young adulthood. We found (27) that the decline in NK cells with age was the result of (i) reduced new NK cell production in the bone marrow and (ii) reduced efficiency of the few mature NK cells that were produced to bind to their target cells, hence preventing subsequent killing of the offensive target. With the success of our studies with *Echinacea* (above) in healthy, young adult mice, we conducted the same sort of experiments as in these mice, except we used healthy, elderly mice (32). We demonstrated in these healthy, elderly mice, that it is not only possible to increase the absolute numbers of NK cells in their normal bone marrow generating site by feeding daily ($P < 0.004$) *Echinacea* via the diet for 14 days but also to resurrect the functional capacity (target cell binding/lysis) of these new *Echinacea*-generated NK cells. Indeed, this herb in the diet returned the numbers and function of NK cells in these elderly animals to the levels of the young adult. In the spleens of these *Echinacea*-consuming elderly mice, NK cell numbers rose to levels 30% greater than those of their control cage mates not consuming *Echinacea*. The lytic capacity of this newly produced army of NK cells in these *Echinacea*-consuming elderly mice (32) also returned to levels equivalent to those of the young adult. These levels were statistically significantly higher ($P < 0.03$ – 0.001) than the killing capacity of identically treated elderly mice not consuming *Echinacea* for 14 days.

These observations appear to apply uniquely to this herb since we could never rejuvenate the NK cell-mediated component of the immune system in elderly mice by any of the other typical NK cell enhancers. For instance, we had previously found in such healthy, elderly mice that neither the cytokines IL-2 nor the drugs indomethacin was able to stimulate NK cell numbers or function in aging mice (27), in spite of the fact that both these agents are potent stimulators of NK cell numbers and function in the young adult mouse. Furthermore, in elderly humans, immunostimulating cytokines such as the NK-stimulating IL-2 are significantly impaired with respect to production levels and with respect to a decreased ability of several types of immune cells from aged humans to utilize IL-2 (31,33,34). Paralleling our observations

with young adult mice consuming *Echinacea* for 14 days (17), we did not find in these healthy elderly mice, any influence of dietary *Echinacea* on the mature or precursor granulocytes, the precursors to red blood cells or the other immune cells (T and B lymphocytes) in either the spleen or bone marrow, again indicating the unique role of *Echinacea* in stimulating the non-adaptive limb of the immune response, i.e. NK cells and their accessory cells, the monocytes. Nevertheless, in spite of our observations of these positive influences of *Echinacea* consumption in aging mice, it must be borne in mind that similar controlled experiments have not been, or can they really ever be, conducted on human subjects simply because of the variability among humans even of identical age and gender. One reason for this, of course, is that precisely identical, life-long life styles can never be achieved with the precision and control readily achievable for laboratory animals.

Are the Parts as Good as the Whole?

In a subsequent study (35), we injected arabinogalactan intraperitoneally daily for 7 days or 14 days into elderly mice. Since this complex polysaccharide is contained in whole *Echinacea*, it was hypothesized that this component might have as good an effect on NK cells as did the extract of whole herb. However, we found that in contrast to whole product, this component was not effective in stimulating NK cell numbers in the elderly mouse bone marrow or spleen. Arabinogalactan was not effective in altering the levels of any other hemopoietic or immune cell populations in either spleen or bone marrow. However, when we injected arabinogalactan into young adult mice the NK cell levels of the bone marrow were decreased after 7 days and returned to control (sham-injected) levels for that organ only after 14 days of daily administration of the polysaccharide. In the spleen, arabinogalactan administration for 7 days produced no change in the numbers of NK cells, and only after 14 days of daily exposure to this agent did the levels of splenic NK cells rise significantly ($P < 0.004$) above control levels. From these findings, it appears that at least from a prophylactic standpoint, it is more efficacious to administer whole *Echinacea* rather than isolated compounds contained within the herb. As discussed above (see Introduction), in the case of *Echinacea* at least, the whole product acts via two different mechanisms to stimulate NK cells since the whole product contains both arabinogalactans and alkamides.

With respect to other herbs of known medicinal value, the whole product may similarly contain many compounds that may act additively or even synergistically to produce, collectively, the best effects *in vivo*. The possibility that the collective whole may be better than any single extracted compound, is supported by already available circumstantial evidence (15,36).

Is it Possible to Get Too Much of a Good Thing?

We elected next to study the influence of daily consumption of *Echinacea* throughout life beginning in youth, i.e. 7 week of

age (puberty), until early 'old age' (13 months) in inbred mice (37). There is considerable controversy concerning the duration/frequency with respect to human consumption of *Echinacea*. For example, the common label advice when purchasing *Echinacea* over the counter indicates that *Echinacea* should be taken for short spurts of time and then terminated for several days/weeks before resuming intake. The untested reasoning is that perhaps chronic overstimulation of the immune system via daily, long-term exposure to *Echinacea* could result in dependency, or worse, that immune system activity may fall to very low levels, rendering it incompetent to ward off even minor infections. Thus, in an effort to dispel or prove this theory, we fed young mice, from 7 weeks of age until 13 months, our standard, daily dose of *Echinacea*, previously shown to be NK-enhancing, in the chow—all other parameters strictly controlled (husbandry, gender, age, water/food intake quantity, etc.) as in our previous studies.

Our results (37), for the first time, provided concrete evidence that chronic (long-term) intake of *Echinacea* was not only not detrimental but also distinctly prophylactic. Mice in control cages eating untreated chow had a 79% survival by 10 months of age, while mice living under identical conditions, with the one variable being *Echinacea* in the daily chow, were still 100% alive by 10 months of age. By 13 months of age, control mice were 46% still alive, while those consuming *Echinacea* were 74% alive. Furthermore, in the *Echinacea*-consuming mice, NK cells were statistically significantly elevated in absolute numbers at every sampling period, in both their bone marrow generating site and their site of maximum accumulation, the spleen (37). Given that the key immune cells acting as the first line of defense against developing neoplasms in mice and humans are NK cells, it is not difficult to conclude that sustained enhancement of NK cells alone, throughout life, could readily account for the reduced frequency in deaths with advancing age. Spontaneous neoplasms, clinically undetectable, are well known to increase with advancing age in humans and mice. Thus, the logical corollary from this study indicates that chronic daily intake of *Echinacea*, is clearly not detrimental to the immune system, but rather prophylactic.

Will *Echinacea* 'Work' Once a Tumor is in Progress?

Since the debut of NK cells, leukemias and lymphomas have been known to be targets for NK cytotoxicity. Indeed, NK cells were, decades ago, established as the first line of defense against these types of neoplasms (38–40). The concept that herbal compounds can enhance NK cells has recently gained considerable attention and indeed, excellent reviews on the roles of NK cells in tumor combat and the role of such compounds in modifying antitumor responses, have been provided by Takeda and Okumura (41) and Cooper (42). Therefore, we hypothesized that significantly enhancing NK cells, even after leukemia has taken hold, may lead to actual elimination of these tumor cell 'targets'. Thus, we induced leukemia in mice via injection of a dose of leukemia cells known to consistently result in death 3.5 weeks later, and on the same day

as leukemia induction, *Echinacea* was added to their diet. Control leukemia-injected mice consumed regular diet. All other parameters of these experiments were identical, as usual (above). The results were most encouraging (43). NK cell numbers by 9 days after tumor onset were very significantly elevated over control ($P < 0.000007$). Three months after leukemia onset—long after all control (untreated chow) leukemic mice had died—NK cells were recorded at more than twice the numbers present in normal mice of identical age, strain and gender. Furthermore, all the other hemopoietic and immune cell lineages in both bone marrow and spleen in these long-term, *Echinacea*-consuming, originally leukemic mice were indistinguishable from the corresponding populations of cells in normal mice. Life span analysis indicated that not only had *Echinacea* extended life span (43) but also the survival advantage provided to leukemic mice by consuming *Echinacea* daily was statistically significant ($P < 0.022$). One-third of all *Echinacea*-consuming mice that survived until 3 months after leukemia onset went on to live a full-life. We believe that further manipulation of *Echinacea* dose/frequency/duration regimens could allow many more if not the other full two-thirds to go on to live a full life. The mechanism by which *Echinacea* mediates its antineoplastic activity is well known (see Introduction). It acts exclusively via the immune system and has no influence on the tumor cells themselves, the latter being highly unstable and continuously cloning out their most virulent cells to produce frank neoplasm. However, by stimulating the first line of defense, i.e. NK cells, which are so effective in detecting and lysing tumor cells immediately upon detection, the value of *Echinacea* can be readily seen.

Thus, the medicinal value of phytochemicals contained in *Echinacea* is clearly evident and indicates that these agents, as well as phytochemicals not yet discovered in other herbs, may be valuable tools to combat tumor. The therapeutic value of *Echinacea* can now be added to its prophylactic potential (above) and indicates that herbal therapy may soon see its debut alongside—or indeed in place of—conventional therapy, especially since virtually all chemo-‘therapy’ is so toxic to all other renewing systems in the body, that its administration (dose/frequency/duration) must necessarily be very limited, and as such are not successful in achieving complete life-long tumor eradication, i.e. cure.

Combination Therapy in Leukemia Combat—*Echinacea* Helps Out Again

There is another powerful NK stimulant called melatonin, which the mammalian body makes in the pineal gland, and ‘its role is to act as a neuroimmunomodulator (44–48). When we gave the combination of *Echinacea* and melatonin (43), via the diet, daily to leukemic mice (leukemia induced as above), not only did we find the usual significant elevation in NK cells but also the long-term survival increased to 40%, compared with the one-third of the leukemic mice when *Echinacea* alone was given (above). Thus, at least for this

tumor, the two NK stimulants together were indeed better than one.

In another type of combination therapy, we immunized mice 5 weeks beforehand, with killed leukemia cells (49) before injecting live cells and daily dietary *Echinacea*. We observed that the combination of immunization and dietary *Echinacea* was substantially more therapeutic than either alone. Immunization alone produced a survival rate and life span increment similar to that achieved by giving leukemic mice dietary *Echinacea* alone. Life span increment via combination therapy has reached 60%. Moreover, when NK cells were measured at 3 months after leukemia injection (onset), it was found that the absolute numbers of NK cells in their bone marrow birth site was three times that of immunized mice not consuming *Echinacea* ($P < 0.003$), and the numbers of NK cells in the spleens of immunized mice consuming daily dietary *Echinacea* rose to almost twice ($P < 0.001$) the numbers found in immunized mice not receiving the herb. In true ‘*Echinacea* style’, the stimulatory effect of this herb was directed toward NK cells. Consequently, by 3 months, the presence of this herb in the diet of leukemic mice had no influence on the lymphocytes, red blood cell precursors, mature granulocytes or their precursors in either spleen or bone marrow, again demonstrating the uniquely positive influence of this herb on non-adaptive immunity.

Therefore, it appears that combination therapy in which one agent is *Echinacea* and the other, a non-toxic and non-immunosuppressive agent (thus eliminating virtually all modern chemotherapeutic laboratory-derived concoctions) has great advantage at least in leukemia treatment. Given that humans and mice are ~97% genetically common, with similar physiology in virtually every organ, it is not unjustifiable to extrapolate these collective findings to humans. Studies such as these investigations with mice warrant assessment at the clinical level especially since both *Echinacea* and melatonin, and a host of other herbal products, are already in the market place. Unless formal clinical studies follow, to establish regulatory guidelines, it is very conceivable that leukemia patients (and others) could begin to self-medicate—with potentially disastrous results (22).

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