1 INTRODUCTION

Conventional anticancer drugs have been traditionally focused on targeting DNA processing and cell division. They can be very efficacious, but their lack of selectivity for tumor cells usually leads to serious side effects. By the late 1980s, advances in molecular biology begun to provide a greatly increased understanding of regulatory and signaling networks in normal cells that control fundamental cellular processes such as vascularization, growth, and proliferation. All these processes are greatly enhanced in tumor cells in response to different factors through complex mechanisms in which several signaling pathways are responsible for transforming normal cells into malignant cancers.[1]