Novel, potent anti-androgens of therapeutic potential: recent advances and promising developments.

Abstract
The beneficial effect of androgen ablation has been well established in prostate cancer therapy. Despite the initial success, the disease often regains its growth by developing resistance against anti-androgens, via different mechanisms such as increased AR expression, activation of non-genomic signaling pathways, or the emergence of castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC). Androgen receptor (AR) antagonists disrupt AR signaling, but resistance is still a major problem. To overcome this resistance, novel, potent anti-androgens that disrupt the functions (signaling) of AR are envisioned to be effective drugs for all types of prostate cancers.

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