Panaxatriol is a triterpene sapogenin originally found in species of Panax (ginseng) that exhibits anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, anti-arrhythmic, and antioxidative activities. Panaxatriol increases expression of heme oxygenase 1 (HO-1) and activation of Nrf2 signaling in neurons in a PI3K/Akt-dependent manner. Panaxatriol also decreases acetaminophen-induced increases in ALT and TNF-α, preventing liver injury in vivo. Additionally, panaxatriol inhibits Ca2+ channels, decreasing channel open time and open state probability in vitro and displaying anti-arrhythmic potential.

References

