Cyclovirobuxine D is originally found in Buxus and displays cardioprotective and anticancer activities. Cyclovirobuxine inhibits the viability of breast cancer cells, inhibiting phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR and inducing autophagy. This compound also shows benefit in the treatment of heart failure but may prolong the QT interval through inhibition of human ether-a-go-go-related (hERG) K+ channel currents. Additionally, cyclovirobuxine D decreases infarct size and venous thrombus size in animal models of myocardial ischemia.

References


