Glucoraphanin is a glucosinolate originally found in cruciferous vegetables of the *Brassicaceae* family, such as broccoli. Glucoraphanin exhibits anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective activities. In an animal model of spinal cord injury, glucoraphanin decreases histological inflammatory damage. In an animal model of restraint stress, this compound decreases stress-induced production of TNF-α and IL-1β and also increases IL-10 levels. Glucoraphanin decreases dopamine transporter degradation, expression of tyrosine hydrolase, and release of IL-1β and ROS as well as apoptosis in MPTP-induced animal models of Parkinson’s disease. In animal models of multiple sclerosis (experimental autoimmune encephalitis; EAE), glucoraphanin decreases translocation of NF-κB, release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and apoptosis.

Weight is on anhydrous basis.

### References


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**Caution:** This product is intended for laboratory and research use only. It is not for human or drug use.