Eupatilin is an O-methylated flavone found in Artemisia; it exhibits anticancer chemotherapeutic, nephroprotective, anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritis, antinociceptive, gastrointestinal motility modulating, antidepressant, antioxidative, neuroprotective, and anti-angiogenic activities. In gastric cancer cells, eupatilin suppresses cell growth; in animal models of gastric cancer, eupatilin inhibits STAT3 and VEGF expression and decreases tumor growth. This compound activates PPARα and ameliorates kidney injury in models of renal ischemia/reperfusion. Additionally, eupatilin inhibits cartilage degradation, decreases nociception, and downregulates expression of IL-6, iNOS, and IL-1β in animal models of osteoarthritis. Eupatilin also slows gastrointestinal motility in animal models, protects against cerebral ischemia/reperfusion-induced neuronal damage, and decreases immobility time in animals undergoing the forced swim test.

References


Lim JC, Park SY, Nam Y, et al. The Protective Effect of Eupatilin against Hydrogen Peroxide-Induced Injury

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