Corydaline is an alkaloid compound originally found in *Corydalis* tubers. Corydaline exhibits gastrointestinal modulatory, antinociceptive, anti-allergic, and anti-parasitic activities. Corydaline is currently in clinical trials as a potential treatment for functional dyspepsia. In animal models, corydaline increases gastric emptying and small intestine transit speed and induces gastric relaxation. In other animal models, corydaline inhibits chemically-induced pain. Additionally, this compound may inhibit mast cell-dependent smooth muscle contraction of the aorta. Corydaline also exhibits nematocidal activity against species of *Strongyloides*.

References


