

PREVENTIVE EFFECT OF CUCURBITACIN B ON DEXTRAN SULFATE SODIUM INDUCED ACUTE ULCERATIVE COLITIS THROUGH THE REGULATION OF THE MAPK/NF-KB SIGNALS IN VIVO AND IN VITRO

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Poster

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Cucurbitacin B ameliorated DSS-induced ulcerative colitis in mice by inhibiting inflammatory response and maintaining intestinal barrier function through MAPK and NF-κB pathway modulation.

KEY POINTS

- CuB significantly attenuated UC symptoms and suppressed colon myeloperoxidase activity in DSS-induced UC mice
- CuB significantly increased the expression of tight junction proteins ZO-1 and Occludin in UC mice
- CuB reduced inflammatory cytokine levels and inhibited phosphorylation of MAPK and NF-κB signaling pathways in both UC mice and LPS-induced RAW264.7 cells
- The authors suggest CuB could be a promising candidate for UC therapy based on these preclinical findings
- This preclinical study may interest researchers investigating natural compounds or novel therapeutic approaches for inflammatory bowel disease

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