

***Astilboides tabularis* (Hemsl.) Engl. Exerts Anti-inflammatory Effects through NF- κ B Signaling Pathway in Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced RAW 264.7 Cells**

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Astilboides tabularis (*A. tabularis*) has been thought to be material for functional food and could help to prevent diabetes for centuries. *A. tabularis* has been reported to contain phytochemicals (catechin, chlorogenic acid, and rutin), which have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects. We focused on anti-inflammatory effects of ethyl acetate fraction of *A. tabularis* (EAT) through NF- κ B signaling pathway. Phytochemicals of EAT were analyzed by total flavonoid and phenolics assay, its content was 219.2 ± 2.01 and 524.7 ± 0.80 mg/g respectively. EAT significantly reduced the expression of iNOS and COX-2, which caused the production of nitric oxide (NO). EAT suppressed mRNA levels of iNOS, COX-2, and cytokines (IL-6, IL-1 β , and TNF- α). EAT suppressed the expression of p-p65 through the inhibition of phosphorylation of I κ B- α , and the result of immunofluorescence showed that inhibited the translocation of p65 from the cytoplasm to the nucleus.

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