Anti-Inflammatory Compounds of Plant Origin.
Part II. Modulation of Pro-Inflammatory Cytokines,
Chemokines and Adhesion Molecules

Abstract
It has been widely shown that many plant-derived compounds present significant anti-inflammatory effects. For this reason, they represent potential molecules for the development of new drugs, especially designed for the treatment and/or control of chronic inflammatory states such as rheumatism, asthma, inflammatory bowel diseases, atherosclerosis, etc. This review focuses on the naturally-occurring compounds with anti-inflammatory properties and attempts to correlate their actions with the modulation of cytokines and associated intracellular signalling pathways; it continues the review published in the November, 2003 issue of Planta Medica.

Key words
Medicinal plants · plant constituents · inflammation · cytokines · chemokines · adhesion molecules

Abbreviations
AP-1: activator protein-1
CCRI: chemokine receptor 1
CINC-1: cytokine-induced neutrophil chemoattractant 1
COX: cyclooxygenase
EGCG: (−)-epigallocatechin gallate
ELAM-1: endothelial-leukocyte adhesion molecule-1
ERK: extracellular signal-regulated kinase
GRO: growth-related oncogene
HUVEC: human umbilical vein endothelial cells
ICAM-1: intercellular adhesion molecule-1
IFN: interferon
IL: interleukin
iNOS: inducible nitric oxide synthase
IRA: the natural interleukin receptor activation
JAK: janus kinase
JNK: c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase
LPS: lipopolysaccharide
MAPK: mitogen-activated protein kinases
MCP: monocyte chemoattractant protein
MHC: major histocompatibility complex
MIP: macrophage inflammatory protein
MMP: matrix metalloproteinases
MPO: myeloperoxidase
NF-κB: nuclear factor kappa B
NO: nitric oxide
PAF: platelet aggregation factor
PGEE: prostaglandin
PK: protein kinase

Affiliation
1 Department of Pharmacology, CCB, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), Florianópolis, SC, Brazil
2 Department of Physiologic Sciences, CCB, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), Florianópolis, SC, Brazil

Correspondence
João B. Calixto · Department of Pharmacology · UFSC · Rua Ferreira Lima 82 · 88045-420, Florianópolis, SC · Brazil · Phone: +55-48-3319491 · Fax: +55-48-2224164 · E-mail: calixto@farmaco.ufsc.br or calixto3@terra.com.br

Note

Funding
Michel F. Otuki is a PhD student in Pharmacology and he thanks CNPq for scholarship support. Maria M. Campos holds a post-doctoral fellowship from Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES). The studies from our group were supported by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (FINEP) and by Programa de Apoio aos Grupos de Excelência (PRONEX), Brazil

Received August 18, 2003 · Accepted October 18, 2003

Bibliography
Introduction

The inflammatory process may be defined as a sequence of events that occurs in response to noxious stimuli, trauma or infection. These responses are orchestrated by a highly modulated interaction between mediators of inflammation and inflammatory cells [1]. Cytokines represent a group of multifunctional substances that are involved in many steps of the inflammatory response. Until now, more than 100 members of the cytokine family and their specific receptors have been identified [2], [3], [4]. Generally, cytokines can be classified as pro- or anti-inflammatory, depending on the way they influence inflammation. In a more simplified view, pro-inflammatory cytokines (e.g., IL-1β, TNFα, IL-6 and IL-18) seem to be involved in the initiation and amplification of the inflammatory process, whereas the anti-inflammatory cytokines (e.g., IL-10, TGF-β and IRA) negatively modulate these events [5], [6].

Cytokines are produced by both resident and migrating cells, such as mast cells, macrophages and neutrophils and, after release; they can act either locally or systemically. Due to their redundant and pleiotropic actions, cytokines form a network in which one cytokine can induce its own production or even the secondary generation of other cytokines. In addition, it has been widely shown that most cytokine actions involve the activation of transcription factors (e.g., NF-κB and AP-1) and protein kinases (e.g., MAPK and PKC) that, in turn, regulate the expression of many target genes indispensable to the maintenance of the inflammatory state [3], [7]. For instance, cytokines may be responsible for the induction of several enzymes (e.g., iNOS and COX-2), receptors (PAF receptor, IL-2 receptor) and adhesion molecules (E-selectin, α- and β-integrins, ICAM-1, VCAM-1) [3], [8], [9].

A distinct group of cytokines, denoted chemokines (including IL-8, eotaxin, GRO, CINC-1 and RANTES) have the ability to chemotact and activate leukocytes at the site of inflammation [10], [11]. Chemokine effects are mediated via interaction with G protein-coupled receptors. Binding of chemokines to their specific receptors allows rolling leukocytes to become firmly adherent and able to transmigrate to the target tissue, a process largely dependent on the activation of adhesion molecules, mainly integrins [10], [12].

Recent evidence has indicated that cytokines (and chemokines), as well as their receptors, are involved in the pathophysiology of many inflammatory diseases, including sepsis, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis and asthma. These pathologic states seem to be linked to an imbalance of the cytokine network and to the excessive recruitment of leukocytes to the inflammatory sites [3], [13], [15]. Because of this, the cytokine system constitutes a very interesting and promising target for the development of clinically relevant anti-inflammatory drugs. In fact, some specific cytokine modulators have been introduced into clinical practice during the last few years. Despite the effectiveness described for these drugs, their use is associated with some side effects [15], [16], [17] and, most important, with high cost. In this context, the identification of small molecule plant-derived compounds able to selectively interfere with the production and/or function of cytokines would constitute an important alternative for the treatment of many inflammatory diseases.

In the second part of this review we will focus on the recent contributions to the identification of naturally-occurring compounds derived from plants as potential modulators of the cytokine network and related cell migration process.

Phenolic Compounds

A substantial body of evidence obtained from both in vivo and in vitro studies supports the concept that various plant-derived compounds with anti-inflammatory properties exert their effects through the modulation of the cytokine system (for recent reviews see [18]). For instance, flavonoids, a class of compounds widely distributed throughout the plant kingdom, possess interesting anti-inflammatory actions [19], [20], [21]. Very recently, Xagorari et al. [22] have reported that luteolin (1) (IC₅₀ < 1 μM), quercetin (2) (IC₅₀ 1 μM), luteolin 7-glucoside (approximate IC₅₀ 50 μM) and the isoflavonoid genistein (IC₅₀ 5 μM) (3) inhibited LPS-stimulated TNFα and interleukin-6 release in RAW 264.7 macrophages, whereas eriodictyol and hesperetin only inhibited TNFα release (approximate IC₅₀ value of 50 μM). Luteolin also inhibited the production of TNFα in vivo and was capable of decreasing both PMA and oxazolone-induced allergic ear oedema [23]. Luteolin significantly reduced LPS-stimulated ICAM-1 expression in the liver of LPS (Salmonella enteriditis)-treated mice [24]. In a recent study, Das et al. [25] demonstrated that chronic administration of luteolin significantly attenuated ovalbumin-induced airway bronchoconstriction and bronchial hyperreactivity. Moreover, the same treatment with luteolin was capable of reducing the levels of both IL-4 and IL-5, whereas it induced an increase in IFNγ in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of sensitised mice [25]. These authors have suggested that luteolin could be used as a lead molecule to identify effective therapies for the treatment of asthma.

Manna et al. [26] demonstrated that silymarin, a mixture of bioactive flavonoids isolated from Silybum marianum L. (Asteraceae) was able to prevent, in a concentration-dependent manner, TNFα-induced NF-κB activation in human histiocytic lymphoma U-937 cells. Johnson et al. [27] also reported the effects of silymarin on the thymic lymphocyte population in mice. Intraperitoneal administration of silymarin (10 to 250 mg/kg; once a day, for five days) resulted in the augmentation of CD4+ and CD8+ thymic lymphocyte populations, by a mechanism involving an increase in c-myc expression. In addition, silymarin significantly
decreased the expression of IL-2 and IL-4, without affecting MHC II expression in mouse lymphocytes [27].

It has been demonstrated that a citrus polymethoxylavonoid, nobiletin (4), and wogonin (7) are flavonoids present in *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi (Lamiaceae), a plant used in the treatment of a variety of inflammatory diseases such as bronchitis, nephritis, hepatitis, asthma, and atopic dermatitis [30]. The anti-inflammatory activities of these flavonoids have been attributed to their antioxidant properties and to their ability to inhibit LPS-induced NO production and iNOS gene expression, as well as the increase in TNFα levels by RAW 264.7 cells [31, 32]. Li et al. [33] have demonstrated that baicalein (IC50 values ranging from 15 to 320 μg/mL) and, to a lesser extent, baicalin, significantly inhibited the binding of several chemokines such as CXCL12, [stromal cell-derived factor (SDF)-1α and IL-8], CC and [macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP)-1β] monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-2, and C-lymphocyte (Lym) chemokines to human leukocytes or cells transfected with chemokine receptors. Baicalein also prevented eotaxin production (approximately IC50 value of 1.8 μg/mL) and the mRNA eotaxin expression in human fibroblasts stimulated with IL-4 plus TNFα [34]. Confirming the in vitro studies, the co-injection of baicalein with interleukin-8 (IL-8) significantly inhibited IL-8-elicitd neutrophil infiltration in rat skin. However, baicalein failed to block CXCL12 chemokine fractalkine/nerotactin or other cytokines, such as TNFα or IFN-γ [33]. Several studies have demonstrated that most flavonoids, including baicalein (IC50 values ranging from 2.4 to 9.7 μM) inhibit IL-1β-, TNFα- and thymbin-induced endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1) and ICAM-1 expression in cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) [19, 35]. Sartor et al. [36] have reported that different flavonoids (IC50 values between 0.4 and 450 μM), such as flavones (baicalein), anthocyanidins (delphinidin and pelargonidin), flavonols [epigallocatechin-3-gallate (8)], flavonols [morin (9) and quercetin] and other compounds with antioxidant properties were highly effective in inhibiting the activities of leukocyte elastase, MMP-2 and MMP-9. Such actions might explain the anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic, anti-invasive and antimetastatic properties described for these compounds. Krakauer et al. [37] have shown that baicalein (IC50 values ranging from 3 to 50 μg/mL) inhibited the expression and production of IL-1α, IL-6, TNFα, IFNγ, MIP-1α/β in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells under stimulation with superantigenic staphylococcal exotoxins. More recently, Shen et al. [38] reported that baicalein and baicalin were able to decrease fMLP- or PMA-induced accumulation of reactive oxygen intermediates in human neutrophils and monocytes (IC50 values ranging from 1.5 to 64.5 μM). Furthermore, baicalein and baicalin diminished the fMLP-induced increase in surface expression of the integrin MAC-1 (CD11b/CD18) and MAC-1-dependent neutrophil adhesion [38]. Baicalein and wogonin (approximate IC50 values of 1 to 40 μM) were also effective in blocking the production and expression of IL-6 and IL-8 in a human retinal pigment epithelial cell line [39].

It has been recently reported that standardised extracts of *Ginkgo biloba* L. (IC50 > 400 μg/mL) (*Ginkgoaceae*) (EGB 761) and its flavonoid component quercetin (IC50 < 200 μg/mL) inhibited TNFα secretion in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 macrophages, by interfering with the phosphorylation and activation of JNK/SAPK and its downstream substrates c-Jun and ATF-2, and ERK1/2 and p38 MAPK. In addition, Wadsworth et al. [40] have shown that *Ginkgo biloba* extract (EGB 761) and quercetin suppress the activation of the transcription factor AP-1. Quercetin (IC50 < 20 μM) [41] and quercetin 3-O-methyl ether from *Rhamnus nakaharai* Hayata (Rhamnaceae) [42], as well as amoradin (IC50 28.5 μM) isolated from *Amorpha fruticosa* L. (Fabaceae) [43], markedly inhibited the production of TNFα in LPS-stimulated murine macrophages. Quercetin 3-O-methyl ether also caused a pronounced inhibition of TNFα formation according to an evaluation in LPS/IFN-γ-stimulated murine microglial N9 cells [42]. Luteolin 4′-O-glucopyranoside, cosmosin, apigenin (10), luteolin, quercimerin and kaempferol, from *Kummerowia striata* Thum. (Leguminosae) exhibited concentration-dependent inhibitory effects on IL-5 bioactivity, with mean IC50 values of 3.7, 14.2, 16.4, 18.7, 27.3 and 30.0 μM, respectively [44].

Okabe et al. [45] reported that (-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), the main constituent of green tea polyphenols, tannins [geraniin (11) and corilagin (12)] and the aqeous extract of leaves of *Acer nikoense* Maxim. (Aceraceae), a Japanese herbal medicine used for eye and liver diseases, effectively prevented TNFα release in BALB/3T3 cells stimulated with okadaic acid. The mean IC50 values obtained were 26 μM for EGCG, 43 μM for
geraniin, and 76 μM for corilagin. In addition, treatment of animals with geraniin (5 mg/site) and ECGC reduced the percentage of tumour-bearing mice from 80 to 40% and 73 to 0%, and the average number of tumours from 3.8 to 1.1 and 4.2 to 0, following topical application of 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene (DMBA) plus okadaic acid, respectively [45].

1,7-Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,4,6-heptatrien-3-one and procumbenol present in the rhizomes of the plant Curcuma zedoaria L. (Zingiberaceae) were found effective in reducing the production of TNFα in LPS-activated macrophages, with mean IC₅₀ values of 12.3 μM and 310.5 μM, respectively [46]. Kang et al. [47] reported that hypericin (13), an active component of Hypericum perforatum L. (Hypericaceae), significantly inhibited in a concentration-dependent manner IL-12 production in LPS-activated macrophages (IC₅₀ 1.45 μg/mL). Hypericin potently inhibited the activation of the IL-12 gene promoter, suggesting that hypericin negatively regulated IL-12 production at the transcription level. Furthermore, Bork et al. [48] have demonstrated that hypericin inhibits PMA- and TNFα-induced activation of NF-κB by a mechanism not involving antioxidant pathways. These results might explain some known biological activities of hypericin, including its reported antirheumatic effects [48].

It has been demonstrated that a methanolic extract of the root cortex of Paonia suffruticosa Andrews (Ranunculaceae), known as mudanpi, inhibited in a concentration-related manner the secretion of IL-8 and MCP-1 induced by PMA in human mononuclear U937 cells (approximate IC₅₀ value of 35 μg/mL) [49]. Chou [50] demonstrated that its main active compound paenol (2'-hydroxy-4'-methoxyacetophenone) (14), exhibited analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects in the rat model of carrageenan-evoked thermal hyperalgesia. The analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects of paenol are associated with its ability to inhibit in a concentration-dependent manner the formation of several pro-inflammatory cytokines (such as TNFα, IL-1β and IL-6), as well as the over-production of NO and PGE₂. In addition, the effects of paenol are also associated with an increase in the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10, with inhibition of neutrophil infiltration and iNOS and COX-2 protein expression [50]. Thus, paenol represents a potential candidate for the development of a new anti-inflammatory therapy.

Pycnogenol, a compound isolated from the bark of Pinus maritime Mill (Pinaceae) exhibited a marked scavenger activity when evaluated in the murine macrophage cell lines RAW 264.7 and IC-21 stimulated with H₂O₂ and PMA, respectively. Furthermore, pycnogenol was found to be effective in reducing both the production of IL-1β and the expression of IL-1β mRNA in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells, an effect dependent on interference with the transcription factors NF-κB and AP-1 [51]. Recently, Bito et al. [52] have shown that taxifolin (15) purified from pycnogenol reduced IFN-γ-induced ICAM-1 protein, as well as mRNA expression in human keratinocytes, by affecting the activation of the transcription factor STAT-1 and the protein tyrosine phosphorylation of Janus kinase (JAK)-1. This suggests that the JAK-STAT pathway might be the molecular site of action of taxifolin [52].

Manthey et al. [53] have shown that the polymethoxylated flavone, 3,5,6,7,8,3',4'-heptamethoxylavone (IC₅₀ 5 μM) inhibits LPS-induced expression and the production of TNFα, the chemokine MIP-1α and IL-10 in monocytes. The polymethoxylated flavone has been reported to inhibit human phosphodiesterase activity and has been shown to induce a great elevation of cAMP levels in monocytes [53]. Other preliminary studies have reported that different classes of naturally occurring substances, such as stilbenes isolated from Magnoliae fargesii Cheng (Magnoliaceae) produced a marked inhibition of the expression of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 on the surface of THP-1 human monocytes [54], [55], [56]. Stilbenes, such as 3,5-dihydroxy-4'-methoxystilbene and 2,3,4',5-tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside [as well as resveratrol (16)] were also effective in blocking TNFα-induced cell-cell adhesion between HUVECs and THP-1 cells [55]. Diarylheptanoids, such as 1-(3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-
7-phenylhept-1-en-3-one (YPE-01), yakuchinone B and demethylxakuchinone B, reduced the adhesion of both the human monocyte cell line U937 and the human eosinophilic cell line EoL-1 to TNFα-treated HUVECs [IC_{50} values ranging from 29 to 67.2 μM] [57]. In addition, these compounds were also effective in suppressing both IL-1β- and TNFα-induced expression of E-selectin, VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 on the surface of the endothelial cells [IC_{50} values ranging from 17.8 to 40.3 μM]. Since YPE-01 reduces both VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 mRNA induction in TNFα-stimulated endothelial cells, the authors suggest that this compound suppresses adhesion molecule expression at the transcriptional level. Furthermore, YPE-01 given systemically suppressed TPA-induced ear oedema in mice [57].

Picatannol, another phenolic compound known as a selective inhibitor of the Syk tyrosine kinase significantly prevented TNFα-induced NF-κB activation in lymphocytes and epithelial cells [58]. Some preliminary studies have indicated that other naturally occurring substances, such as the polyphenol chlorogenic acid, inhibit staphylococcal exotoxin-induced T cell proliferation (by 98%) and the production of IL-1α TNFα, IL-6, INF-γ, MCP-1, MIP-1α and MIP-1β by human peripheral mononuclear cells [59]. Reynosin exhibited a concentration-dependent inhibition of CINC-1 induction in LPS-stimulated NRK-52E rat kidney epithelioid cells with a mean IC_{50} value of 1 μM [60].

Tsuda et al. [61] reported that oral administration of a typical anthocyanin, cyanidin 3-O-β-D-glucoside, suppressed the zymosan-induced inflammatory response in rats. Treatment of cyanidin 3-O-β-D-glucoside also reduced the elevation of NOx, TNFα, IL-1β IL-6 and CINC-1 concentrations. Furthermore, cyanidin 3-O-β-D-glucoside normalised the levels of several acute phase proteins, including α2-macroglobulin, albumin and transferrin in the serum of rats treated with zymosan [61]. It has been recently demonstrated that phoroglucinol derivatives, purified from Mallophus japonicus Mueller Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) [e.g., isomallochrooctanol (17) and isomallochroctochrome (18)] are effective in inhibiting the mRNA expression and production of TNFα or IL-6 in RAW 264.7 cells (IC_{50} values ranging between 0.7 and 30 μM). These compounds also reduced the formation of TNFα and IL-6 by human blood monocytes activated with LPS, with IC_{50} values ranging over a similar interval [62]. The effects described for these compounds seem to be dependent on the blockade of NF-κB activation, but might also include the inhibition of other pro-inflammatory pathways.

Among the polyphenols, the compound obtained from the rhizome of Curcuma longa L. (Zingiberaceae), curcumin (19), presents high interest as a lead compound to develop new clinically relevant anti-inflammatory drugs. Apart from its effect on inflammatory events [for review, see [63]] this compound significantly blocked IL-12 mediated T cell proliferation and Th1 differentiation, an action that possibly implies its ability to reduce the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines [64]. Curcumin was found to significantly down-regulate the TNFα-induced increase in MMP-13 mRNA and protein expression in primary human chondrocytes and SW1353 cells by a mechanism involving the inhibition of NF-κB, c-jun and JNK [65]. Moreover, curcumin significantly inhibited the increase of both IL-1β and TNFα in a chronic model of inflammation in rats [66]. On account of these characteristics, curcumin has been submitted to clinical trials. According to a recent evaluation [67], curcumin has been shown to be safe in six human trials designed to test its anti-inflammatory activities. Due to its anti-inflammatory properties, the clinical potential of curcumin for prevention and treatment of cancer was also assessed [68], [69].

Hematein (20) is a compound isolated from Caeaspinia sappan Linn (Leguminosae), a plant employed in oriental medicine as an analgesic or anti-inflammatory [70]. Oh et al. [71] demonstrated that hematein was efficacious in reducing the expression of VCAM-1 in the aorta of hypercholesterolemic New Zealand rabbits. Hematein also efficiently reduced TNFα-induced VCAM-1 expression in HUVECs [72]. Hematein diminished the increase in VCAM-1 and MCP-1 levels induced by TNFα and oxidised LDL in HUVECs, respectively, as well as reducing TNFα and IL-1β production by peritoneal macrophages stimulated with LPS plus IFNγ. Furthermore, hematein also reduced the cell surface expression of adhesion molecules, resulting in the inhibition of THP-1 monocyte adhesion to TNFα stimulated HUVECs [73].

Lignans

Cho et al. [74] reported that 10 lignan constituents isolated from the rhizomes of Coptis japonica Makino (Ranunculaceae) including pinoresinol (21), woorenoside V (22) and lariciresinol glycoside had significant inhibitory effects on the TNFα production by LPS-activated RAW 264.7 cells. Five other dihydrobenzofuran neolignans, woorenosides (1-V), obtained from Coptis japonica Makino (Ranunculaceae), concentration-dependently blocked TNFα production by LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 macrophages (IC_{50} ranging from 15 to 60 μM) [75]. Other studies have demonstrated that some lignans, including savinon (IC_{50} = 319.5 μM) and calcedrin (23) (IC_{50} > 150 μM) isolated from the heartwood of Pterocarpus santalinus Makino (Leguminosae) [76], or pinoresi-
Lignans:

![Diagram of Lignans]

- **(21)** picrosirin
- **(22)** wooreoside V
- **(23)** calcotin

Wooreoside V and lariciresinol glycoside (IC\textsubscript{50} values between 50 and 100 \(\mu\)M) obtained from rhizomes of *Coptis japonica* Makino [76], caused a significant inhibition of TNF\(\alpha\) production in RAW 264.7 macrophages stimulated with LPS. In addition, the same lignans from *Pterocarpus santalinus* Makino (Leguminosae) also inhibited the T-cell proliferation elicited by concanavalin A, without displaying cytotoxic effects [77]. The sesquieoxilignans, named morinols A and B, isolated from the roots of the Chinese medicinal herb *Morina chinesis* P.Y. Pai (Dipsacaceae) produced a significant inhibition of cytokines formation, including TNF\(\alpha\), IL-4, IL-2 and IFN-\(\gamma\) in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells. However, morinol B (IC\textsubscript{50} > 10 \(\mu\)g/mL) exhibited a more pronounced activity than its isomer, morinol A [78]. Interestingly, recent data indicate that LPS-treated mice fed a sesamol diet showed a reduction in IL-6 levels in the plasma [79]. Likewise, LPS-treated rats fed with a sesamin-supplemented diet presented reduced TNF\(\alpha\) levels in the plasma [80]. Finally, six lignans isolated from *Magnoliae fargesii* Cheng (Magnoliaceae) produced a marked inhibition of the expression of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 on the surface of THP-1 human monocytes (IC\textsubscript{50} values between 20 and 60 \(\mu\)M) [81].

### Terpenes

Recently, it has been reported that an extract of *Tripterygium wilfordii* Hook F (Celastraceae) markedly inhibited mRNA synthesis and protein expression of MMP-3 and MMP-13, induced by the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1\(\beta\), IL-17 and TNF\(\alpha\) as assessed in primary osteoarthritic human or normal bovine chondrocytes (IC\textsubscript{50} > 5 ng/mL) [82]. The authors have suggested that the extract of *T. wilfordii* could be useful as a source and template for novel antiarthritic and cartilage-protective drugs [82]. In addition, celestrol (24) (IC\textsubscript{50} values between 30 and 100 nM) decreased the production of the pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF\(\alpha\) and IL-1\(\beta\) in human monocytes and macrophages. Celestrol (3 mg/kg) has also been reported to inhibit rat adjuvant-induced arthritis, thus confirming its reported in vitro anti-inflammatory properties. It has been proposed that celestrol might be useful for improving performance in memory, learning and psychomotor activities, and common features of the neurodegenerative diseases accompanied by inflammation, such as Alzheimer’s disease [83]. In addition, it was demonstrated that structurally different sesquiterpene lactones, which possess an \(\alpha\)-methylene-\(\gamma\)-lactone function and a conjugated carbonyl group, reduced the production of IL-1\(\beta\), TNF\(\alpha\) and IL-6 in adherent mouse peritoneal exudate cells in a concentration-dependent manner (IC\textsubscript{50} ranging between 0.69 and 1.70 \(\mu\)M) [84]. Schnyder et al. [85] have reported that parthenolide (25) (IC\textsubscript{50} < 10 \(\mu\)M) blocked the VCAM-1 expression induced by IL-4 in endothelial cells. It was recently shown that parthenolide and the other terpenic compounds isolantolactone and alantolactone decreased the expression of IL-2 in T-lymphocytes [86].

It has been recently reported that ginsenosides Rb1 (26) and Rb2 (27), the major constituents of *Panax ginseng* C.A. Meyer (Araliaceae), are effective in inhibiting TNF\(\alpha\) production in RAW 264.7 and U937 cells stimulated with LPS. The mean IC\textsubscript{50} values observed were 56.5 and 51.3 \(\mu\)M for Rb1 and 27.5 and 26.8 \(\mu\)M for Rb2, in RAW264.7 and U937 cells, respectively [87]. The inhibitory activity of Rb1 and Rb2 was significantly increased by inhibitors of protein kinase C and A, protein tyrosine kinase or by drugs used for the treatment of arthritis (chloroquine and steroid drugs), but not by AMP phosphodiesterase inhibitors. The authors suggested that ginsenosides could be of clinical interest for the management of TNF\(\alpha\)-mediated diseases, such as arthritis [87].

The terpenic saponin kalopanaxsaponin A (28) (approximate IC\textsubscript{50} value 5 \(\mu\)M) isolated from *Kalopanax pictus* Nakai (Araliaceae) prevented the formation of TNF\(\alpha\) by RAW 264.7 macrophages stimulated with LPS at concentrations up to 5 \(\mu\)M [88]. Huang et al. [89] reported that tripterine (29) isolated from *Tripterygium...*
wilfordii Hook F. (Celastraceae), or pristimerin (30) and tingenone (31) isolated from *Maytenus canariensis* Kunk et Sund (Celastraceae) inhibited LPS-stimulated IL-1β production on human monocytes, with mean IC$_{50}$ values of 40, 56 and 58 nM. In addition, several sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloids of *T. wilfordii*, named wilforines A, B and C, as well as several other related compounds, showed significant inhibitory effects on the production of a range of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNFα, IL-1β, IL-4, IL-2 and IFN-γ in human peripheral mononuclear cells (when assessed in the concentration of 10 ng/mL) [90]. Other sesquiterpene lactones including cynamoric in (32), reynosin (33) and santamarine (34) from roots of *Saussurea lappa* Radix (Compositae) inhibited TNFα production in LPS-activated RAW 264.7 cells, with IC$_{50}$ values of 8.2 μM for cynamoricin, 87.4 μM for reynosin and 105 μM for santamarine [91]. Furthermore, treatment with sulphuranyl (thiol, -SH) compounds such as cysteine, diithiothreitol, and 2-mercaptopethanol abrogated the inhibitory effect of cynamoricin on TNFα production. The authors have proposed that the main inhibitory component of *Saussurea lappa* Radix is cynamoricin and that its action seems to be mediated through conjugation with SH-groups of target proteins [91].

Jung et al. [92] reported that reynosin (IC$_{50}$ = 1 μM) exhibited a concentration-dependent inhibition of CINC-1 formation in NRK-52E rat kidney epithelial cells stimulated with LPS. Moreover, the diterpenes casearominol A and B and casearinones A and B isolated from *Casearia guianensis* J. R. Johnston (Flacourtiaeae) were found to be effective in reducing the expression of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 in THP-1 human monocytes [93]. Terpinen-4-ol, the main constituent of the essential oil of *Melaleuca alternifolia* (Maiden and Betch) (Myrtaceae) (tea tree oil) suppressed the formation of TNFα, IL-1β, IL-8, IL-10 according to an assessment in LPS-activated human peripheral blood monocytes [94].

### Other Compounds

Physalin B, a seco-steroid isolated from *Physalis angulata* L. (Solanaceae) produced a marked inhibition of the generation of TNFα, IL-6 and IL-12 in macrophages stimulated with LPS and IFNγ (IC$_{50}$ < 2 μg/mL). Physalin B (0.5 mg/mouse) also reduced the levels of TNFα in the serum of LPS-treated mice. Nevertheless, physalin B was effective in preventing the septic shock induced by LPS in mice [98].

Shikokin (37) was reported to be a component of the traditional Chinese herbal medicine, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. and Zucc. (Boraginaceae), which possesses anti-inflammatory activities [99]. Shikokin blocked the binding of RANTES (regulated upon activation normal T-cell expressed and secreted) and MIP-1α but not SDF-1α to human monocytes (IC$_{50}$ values of 3.6 and 2.6 μM, respectively) [100]. Shikokin also blocked RANTES and MIP-1α binding to human embryonic kidney (HEK)/293 cells transfected with the stable CC chemokine receptor-1 (CCR1) (IC$_{50}$ values of 2.63 and 2.57 μM). Furthermore, shikokin inhibited RANTES-induced CCR1 cell migration, without interfering with CCR1 cell migration induced by epidermal growth factor (EGF). The authors suggest that shikokin appears to be a highly specific antagonist for the CCR1 receptor and holds promise for the future design of more potent, highly selective therapeutics for the treatment of inflammatory autoimmune diseases [100].

Another study has indicated that the specially processed extract of radix *Stephaniea tetrandra* S. Moore (Menispermaceae) containing 1.3% of tetrandrine and 0.7% of fangchinoline) and the main alkaloids tetrandrine (38) and fangchinoline (39) prevented integrin-mediated neutrophil adhesion and transmigration induced by FMLP or leukotriene B$_4$ (IC$_{50}$ values between 1 to 5 μg/mL) [101]. Tetrandrine and fangchinoline also showed a marked inhibitory effect on IL-6 activity in vitro (IC$_{50}$ > 6 μM) [102]. These two compounds also reduced the increase of IL-β and TNFα levels in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells stimulated with *Staphylococcus aureus* Cowan-1 [103]. Colchicine (40) from *Colchicum autumnale* L. (Colchicaceae) presented...
a significant inhibitory effect on the induction of VCAM-1 in both TNFα- and IL-1β-stimulated HUVECs [104]. Colchicine was also found to be effective in reducing the levels of IL-6, TNFα and IL-8 in the serum of patients with familial Mediterranean fever after 2 months of treatment [105]. Likewise, colchicine down-regulated the expression of ICAM-1 and selectin on the surface of HUVECs [106].

The alkaloid piperlactam S (41) isolated from Piper kadsura (Choisy) Ohwi (Piperaceae) inhibited C5a-induced release of TNFα and IL-1β in RAW 264.7 macrophages [107]. Finally, very recently Vesilada et al. [108] reported that 55 extracts or fractions obtained from 10 plant species used in Turkish folk medicine for the treatment of rheumatism and related inflammatory diseases, showed inhibitory effects on the production of IL-1α/IL-1β and TNFα by human peripheral mononuclear cells stimulated with LPS [108].

**Conclusion**

Recent data from the literature demonstrate that plenty plant-derived compounds present important anti-inflammatory activities and most of their actions are related to their ability to inhibit cytokine, chemokine or adhesion molecule synthesis and/or action. As discussed before, many inflammatory disorders including sepsis, rheumatoid arthritis and asthma are intimately associated with an imbalance of the cytokine network, as well as to an exaggerated cell influx to the sites of inflammation. In fact, the pharmaceutical industries are currently making tremendous efforts in order to identify new, relevant therapeutic molecules capable of modulating cytokine- and chemokine-activated responses. These agents would be useful not only for the treatment of inflammatory disorders, but also for the control of some other diseases which present an inflammatory origin, such as atherosclerosis and Alzheimer’s disease. Although some cytokine modulators, for instance, selective blockers of IL-1β and TNFα receptors, have been employed clinically, the use of these drugs presents some disadvantages, especially regarding their high cost, important side effects and route of administration (effective therapy requires at least 2 subcutaneous injections a week). In this context, the development of therapeutic agents based on plant-derived compounds that present anti-cytokine activities would have clear benefits. Thus, plant-derived agents could be used alone or in association with other available anti-inflammatory drugs, allowing a reduction in costs and/or side effects and possibly leading to an increase in effectiveness. However, most of the anti-inflammatory studies on plant-derived compounds have been carried out in vitro, and in vivo experiments would be required to confirm their efficacy. Furthermore, only a few plant-derived compounds have been submitted to clinical trials to test their potential as anti-inflammatory agents. Finally, as most of the anti-inflammatory compounds are found in several vegetable plant species, it is tempting to suggest that many other plants, not used in folk medicine to treat inflammatory diseases, could present anti-inflammatory properties. Thus, as cytokines are critically involved in most relevant and untreatable inflammatory diseases, large scale studies with plant-derived compounds would constitute a very attractive and relevant field to identify new, effective anti-inflammatory drugs.

**References**


Natarajan C, Bright JJ. Curcumins inhibit experimental allergic ence- phalomyelitis by blocking IL-12 signaling through Janus Kinase-STAT pathway in T lymphocytes. The Journal of Immunology 2002; 169: 6506–13


Oh CT, C, Hong JS, Horng SD, HY, Lee SB, Kim JR, Lee CH, Hyun BH, Oh SR, Bok SH, Jeong TS. Dietary hematin ameliorates fatty streak lesions in the rabbit by the possible mechanism of reducing VCAM-1 and MCP-1 expression. Atherosclerosis 2001; 159: 17–26


Chavalier SR, Forse RA. Decrease production of interleukin-6 and pros- taglandin E2, associated with inhibition of delta-5 desaturase of omega6 fatty acids in mice fed safflower oil diets supplemented with sesamol. Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids 1999; 61: 347–52


Hunter MS, Corley DG, Carron CP, Rowold E, Kilpatrick BF, Durley RC. Four new clerodane diterpenes from the leaves of Casearia guianensis which inhibit the interaction of leukocyte function antigen 1 with in- tercellular adhesion molecule 1. Journal of Natural Products 1997; 60: 894–9
94 Hart PH, Brand C, Carson CF, Riley TV, Prager RH, Finlay-Jones JJ, Terpinen-4-ol, the main component of the essential oil of *Malaleuca alterniflora* (tea tree oil), suppresses inflammatory mediator production by activated human monocytes. Inflammation Research 2000; 49: 619 – 26
96 An SJ, Pae HO, Oh GS, Choi BM, Jeong S, Jang SI, Oh H, Kwon TO, Song CE, Chung HT. Inhibition of TNF-alpha, IL-1beta, and IL-6 productions and NF-kappaB activation in lipopolysaccharide-activated RAW 264.7 macrophages by catalposide, an iridoid glycoside isolated from *Calapta ovata* G. Don (Bignoniaceae). International Immunopharmacology 2002; 2: 1173 – 81
100 Chen X, Oppenheim J, Howard OMZ. Shikonin, a component of anti-inflammatory Chinese herbal medicine, selectively blocks chemokines binding to CC chemokines receptor-1. International Immunopharmacology 2001; 1: 229 – 36
107 Chiou WF, Peng CH, Chen CF, Chou CJ. Anti-inflammatory properties of piperlactam S: modulation of complement 5a-induced chemotaxis and inflammatory cytokines production in macrophages. Planta Medica 2003; 69: 9 – 14