**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

**Description**
Chelidonic acid is a component of Chelidonium majus L., used as a mild analgesic, an antimicrobial, an acental nervous system sedative. Chelidonic acid also shows anti-inflammatory activity. Chelidonic acid has potential to inhibit IL-6 production by blocking \( \text{NF-\kappa B} \) and \( \text{caspase-1} \)[1]. Chelidonic acid is a glutamate decarboxylase inhibitor, with a \( K_i \) of 1.2 \( \mu M \)[2].

**IC\(_{50} \) & Target**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IC(_{50} ) &amp; Target</th>
<th>NF-\kappa B</th>
<th>Caspase-1</th>
<th>Glutamate decarboxylase</th>
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<td>1.2 ( \mu M ) (Ki)</td>
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**In Vitro**
Chelidonic acid dose-dependently decreases IL-6 production at 0.1-10 \( \mu M \), inhibits expression of IL-6 mRNA at 1-10 \( \mu M \)[2].
Chelidonic acid (0.1-10 \( \mu M \)) decreases caspase-1 activation, nuclear NF-\kappa B activation, and increases cytosol NF-\kappa B activation[1].
Chelidonic acid is a glutamate decarboxylase inhibitor, with a \( K_i \) of 1.2 \( \mu M \). Chelidonic acid does not promote formation of apoenzyme or react with free pyridoxal-P[2].

**In Vivo**
Chelidonic acid (0.2, 2 mg/kg p.o.) attenuates allergic reaction induced by ovalbumin in mice[3].

**REFERENCES**


