Anti-Inflammatory Effect of Sulforaphane on LPS-Activated Microglia Potentially through JNK/AP-1/NF-κB Inhibition and Nrf2/HO-1 Activation

Lalita Subedi 1, Jae Hyuk Lee 1, Silvia Yumnam 1, Eunhee Ji 2 and Sun Yeou Kim 1,3,4 *

1 Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, College of Pharmacy, Gachon University, #191, Hambakmoero, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 21936, Republic of Korea; subedilali@gmail.com (L.S.); wogur6378@naver.com (J.H.L.); silviyumnam@gmail.com (S.Y.)
2 Laboratory of Clinical Pharmacy, College of Pharmacy, Gachon University, #191, Hambakmoero, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 21936, Republic of Korea; ehji@gachon.ac.kr
3 Gachon Institute of Pharmaceutical Science, Gachon University, 191, Hambakmoe-ro, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 21936, Korea
4 Gachon Medical Research Institute, Gil Medical Center, Incheon 21565, Korea

* Correspondence to: sunnykim@gachon.ac.kr; Tel.: +82-32-820-4931; Fax: +82-32-820-4932

Received: date; Accepted: date; Published: date

Supplementary Figure S1.

RAW 264.7 and THP-1 cells were pre-treated with SFN 30 min before LPS activation and incubated for 24 h to check the production of nitrite and cell viability. 6 h for the expression of iNOS/COX-2 and 30 min LPS activation for the evaluation of MAPK signaling proteins. (A-B) Nitrite production and cell viability in RAW 264.7 cell. (C-E) expression of iNOS/COX-2 and MAPK proteins in RAW 264.7 cell. (F-G) Nitrite production and cell viability in THP-1 cell. (C-E) expression of iNOS/COX-2 and MAPK proteins in THP-1 cell. All data are presented as the mean ± standard error of the mean of three independent experiments. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, and *** p < 0.001 indicate significant differences compared with treatment with LPS alone, while # p < 0.05, ### p < 0.001 indicates significant differences compared with an untreated control group.