بخشی از ترجمه مقاله

عنوان فارسی مقاله:
زردچوبه و کورکومین: مروری بر مقالات

عنوان انگلیسی مقاله:
CURCUMA LONGA AND CURCUMIN: A REVIEW ARTICLE

توجه!
این فایل تنها قسمتی از ترجمه میباشد. برای تهیه مقاله ترجمه شده کامل با فرمت ورد (قابل ویرایش) همراه با نسخه انگلیسی مقاله، اینجا کلیک نمایید.
Curcumin blocks NF-κB and the motogenic response in *Helicobacter pylori*-infected epithelial cells

Studies indicate that infection of epithelial cells by the microbial pathogen *Helicobacter pylori* leads to activation of the transcription factor nuclear factor κB (NF-κB), the induction of pro-inflammatory cytokine/chemokine genes, and the motogenic response (cell scattering). It has been investigated that *H. pylori*-induced NF-κB activation and the subsequent release of interleukin 8 (IL-8) are inhibited by curcumin (diferuloylmethane), a yellow pigment in turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.). It has been demonstrated that curcumin inhibits IkBα degradation, the activity of IkB kinases α and β (IKKα and β), and NF-κB DNA-binding. The mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK), extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1/2 (ERK1/2) and p38, which are also activated by *H. pylori* infection, are not inhibited by curcumin. It is studied that *H. pylori*-induced motogenic response is blocked by curcumin. It has been concluded that curcumin, due to inhibition of NF-κB activation and cell scattering, should be considered as a potential therapeutic agent effective against pathogenic processes initiated by *H. pylori* infection.