



Potential Risk of Corylifolinin-Containing Herbs due to the Disruption of Bile Acids' Metabolism

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SUMMARY. *Psoralea corylifolia* L. is an important herb widely used for treat kidney disease, and corylifolinin is an important ingredient isolated from this herb. The present study aims to evaluate the disruption of corylifolinin towards the metabolism of bile acids through determining the inhibition of corylifolinin towards the glucuronidation of lithocholic acid (LCA). *In vitro* incubation system was used to form LCA-3-glucuronide, and various concentrations of corylifolinin were added to determine the inhibition capability. The results showed that the formation of LCA-3-glucuronide was strongly inhibited by 100 μ M of corylifolinin. Furthermore, the concentrations-dependent inhibition of corylifolinin were demonstrated at different concentrations of LCA. All these data will be helpful for reminding the researchers of the risk of corylifolinin-containing herbs.

RESUMEN. *Psoralea corylifolia* L. es una hierba ampliamente utilizada para el tratamiento de enfermedades renales, siendo la corylifolinina un ingrediente importante aislado de esta hierba. El presente estudio tiene como objetivo evaluar el efecto de la corylifolinina en el metabolismo de los ácidos biliares mediante la determinación de la inhibición de la glucuronidación del ácido litocólico (LCA). Se usó un sistema de incubación *in vitro* para formar LCA-3-glucurónido y se añadieron diversas concentraciones de corylifolinina para determinar su capacidad de inhibición. Los resultados mostraron que la formación de LCA-3-glucurónido fue fuertemente inhibida por corylifolinina 100 μ M. Por otra parte se demostró que la inhibición por parte de la corylifolinina es concentración-dependiente a diferentes concentraciones de LCA. Todos estos datos serán útiles para recordar a los investigadores el riesgo del uso de hierbas que contienen corylifolinina.

KEY WORDS: Bile acids, Corylifolinin, Lithocholic acid (LCA).

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