

Effects of Extract from *Artemisia princeps* on the Aflatoxin B₁-induced Oxidative Stress in HepG2 Cells

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The aerial portions of genus *Artemisia* have been used in traditional medicine for the treatment of prickly heat and jaundice, as well as for treating uterine metrorrhagia and metritis in Korea. The hot water extract from *Artemisia princeps* (APW) and 80% ethanol extract from *Artemisia princeps* (APE) were extracted, and its effects on aflatoxin B₁ (AFB₁)-induced oxidative stress were investigated in human hepatoma cells (HepG2). In addition, we evaluated the protective effects of APW and APE against AFB₁-induced cytotoxicity in the HepG2 cells. The results indicated that APW and APE inhibited AFB₁-induced oxidative stress from HepG2 cells at 10 µg/mL by 78.6% and 53.9%, respectively. Also, APW inhibited AFB₁-induced cytotoxicity in HepG2 cells at 100 µg/mL. This study suggest that APW was more effective than APE in inhibitory activities on the AFB₁-induced oxidative stress. These results seems to support the use of APW in relieving AFB₁-induced oxidative damage.

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