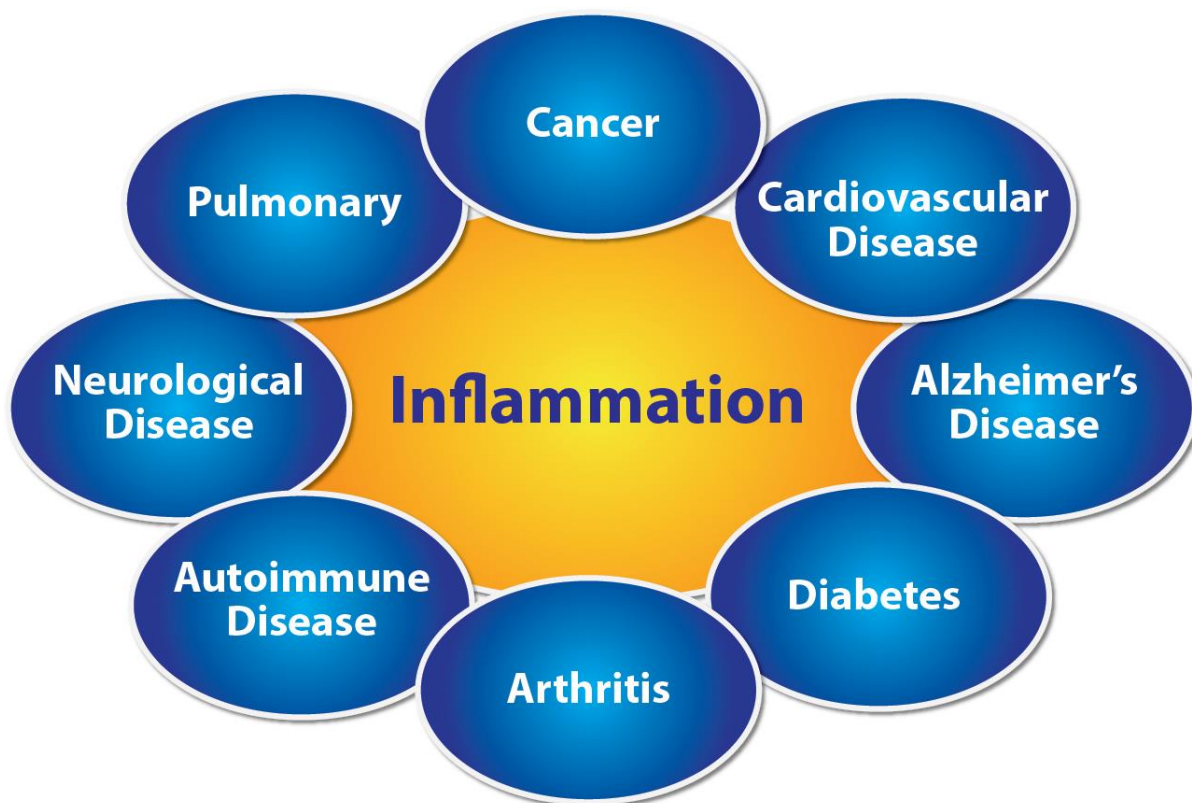


Sabinsa – Curcumin C3 Complex The Saga of Inflammation

Inflammation plays a major role in development of most diseases

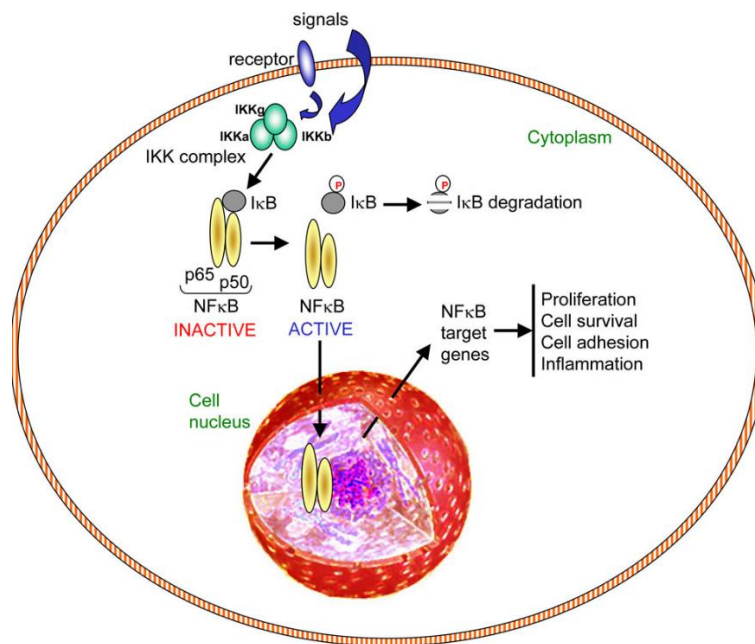


Most degenerative diseases are driven by chronic, sub-clinical inflammation. The old view of inflammation is that it represents the healing process. This is true to a certain extent; however, when the inflammation becomes chronic, it becomes a disease.

Today the study of inflammation has gone from the tissue level, deeper into the nuclear level. Cell-signalling molecules have been identified which stimulate the gene that induces the expression of the COX enzyme, which in turn induces inflammation.

Nuclear Factor-κB: The Master Regulator of Inflammation

Nuclear Factor-Kappa B (NF-κB), as the 'master switch', is the primary means by which inflammation is 'adjusted'.



- In the normal state NF-κB resides in the cytoplasm of the cell and is bound to its inhibitor— IκB (Inhibitor of κB)
- Injuries and inflammatory stimuli, such as free radicals trigger the release NF- κB from IκB
- The free NF-κB, now moves into the nucleus and activates the genes responsible for expressing cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)
- This leads to inflammation

NF-κB activation is a major mediator of inflammation in most diseases and inhibition of NF-κB can help prevent/delay the onset of the disease. Curcuminoids—natural compounds derived from turmeric roots, inhibit NF-κB.