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Screening of Soluble Epoxide Hydrolase Inhibitory Ingredients from Traditional Chinese
Medicines for Anti-inflammatory Use

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Abstract

Ethnopharmacological relevance

Inhibition of soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) has been extensively reported to be anti-inflammatory in multiple animal models. Some anti-inflammatory traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs) and a few natural compounds were also found to be inhibitory to sEH *in vitro*.

Aim of the study

To determine whether the active ingredient (AI) against sEH of anti-inflammatory TCMs *in vitro* is anti-inflammatory *in vivo* and the sEH inhibitory action of the AI contributes to its anti-inflammatory effect *in vivo*.

Materials and Methods

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