**REVIEW**

4475  Colon mucus in colorectal neoplasia and beyond  
*Loktionov A*

**MINIREVIEWS**

4493  Who to screen and how to screen for celiac disease  
*Singh P, Singh AD, Ahuja V, Makaria GK*

4508  Assessment of physical stress during the perioperative period of endoscopic submucosal dissection  
*Chinda D, Shimoyama T*

4516  Expanding beyond endoscopy: A review of non-invasive modalities in Barrett’s esophagus screening and surveillance  
*Shahsavari D, Kudaravalli P, Yap JEL, Vega KJ*

4527  Impact of microbiota-immunity axis in pancreatic cancer management  

4540  Liver Imaging Reporting and Data System criteria for the diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma in clinical practice: A pictorial minireview  
*Liava C, Sinakos E, Papadopoulou E, Giannakopoulou L, Potsi S, Mountzourogou A, Chatziioannou A, Stergioulas L, Kalogeropoulou L, Dedes I, Akriviadis E, Chourmouzi D*

4557  Liver regeneration as treatment target for severe alcoholic hepatitis  
*Virovic-Jukic L, Ljubas D, Stojsavljevic-Shapeski S, Ljubicić N, Filippec Kanizaj T, Mikolasevic I, Grgurevic I*

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

**Basic Study**

4574  Wumei pills attenuates 5-fluorouracil-induced intestinal mucositis through Toll-like receptor 4/myeloid differentiation factor 88/nuclear factor-κB pathway and microbiota regulation  
*Lu DX, Liu F, Wu H, Liu HX, Chen BY, Yan J, Lu Y, Sun ZG*

4600  Sirolimus increases the anti-cancer effect of Huai Er by regulating hypoxia inducible factor-1α-mediated glycolysis in hepatocellular carcinoma  
*Zhou L, Zhao Y, Pan LC, Wang J, Shi XJ, Du GS, He Q*

4620  Anti-tumour activity and toxicological studies of combination treatment of *Orthosiphon stamineus* and gemcitabine on pancreatic xenograft model  
*Yehya AHS, Subramaniam AV, Asif M, Kaur G, Abdul Majid AMS, Oon CE*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4635</td>
<td>The mechanism of Yinchenhao decoction in treating obstructive-jaundice-induced liver injury based on Nrf2 signaling pathway</td>
<td>Liu JJ, Xu Y, Chen S, Hao CF, Liang J, Li ZL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4698</td>
<td>International patterns in incidence and mortality trends of pancreatic cancer in the last three decades: A joinpoint regression analysis</td>
<td>Ilic I, Ilic M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4716</td>
<td>Differential diagnosis of different types of solid focal liver lesions using two-dimensional shear wave elastography</td>
<td>Guo J, Jiang D, Qian Y, Yu J, Gu YJ, Zhou YQ, Zhang HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4726</td>
<td>Use of shear wave elastography for the diagnosis and follow-up of biliary atresia: A meta-analysis</td>
<td>Wagner ES, Abdelgawad HA, Landry M, Asfour B, Slidell MB, Azzam R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4741</td>
<td>Is endoscopic mucosal ablation a valid option for treating colon polyps?</td>
<td>Liu XY, Ren RR, Wu C, Wang LY, Zhu ML</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABOUT COVER
Editorial Board Member of World Journal of Gastroenterology, PhD, MD, Associate Professor in Infectious Diseases, Department of Mental Health and Public Medicine, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Naples 80130, Italy. caterina.sagnelli@unicampania.it

AIMS AND SCOPE
The primary aim of World Journal of Gastroenterology (WJG, World J Gastroenterol) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of gastroenterology and hepatology with a platform to publish high-quality basic and clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online. WJG mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of gastroenterology and hepatology and covering a wide range of topics including gastroenterology, hepatology, gastrointestinal endoscopy, gastrointestinal surgery, gastrointestinal oncology, and pediatric gastroenterology.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING
The WJG is now abstracted and indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE, also known as SciSearch®), Current Contents/Clinical Medicine, Journal Citation Reports, Index Medicus, MEDLINE, PubMed, PubMed Central, Scopus, Reference Citation Analysis, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database, and Superstar Journals Database. The 2022 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2021 impact factor (IF) for WJG as 5.374; IF without journal self cites: 5.187; 5-year IF: 5.715; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.84; Ranking: 31 among 93 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology; and Quartile category: Q2. The WJG’s CiteScore for 2021 is 8.1 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2021: Gastroenterology is 18/149.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE
Production Editor: Ya-Xi Chen; Production Department Director: Xu Gao; Editorial Office Director: Jia-Ru Fan.

NAME OF JOURNAL
World Journal of Gastroenterology

ISSN
ISSN 1007-9327 (print) ISSN 2219-2840 (online)

LAUNCH DATE
October 1, 1995

FREQUENCY
Weekly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF
Andrzej S Tarnawski

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS
http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/editorialboard.htm

PUBLICATION DATE
August 28, 2022

COPYRIGHT
© 2022 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS
https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS
https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH
https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240

PUBLICATION ETHICS
https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/288

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT
https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE
https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS
https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/239

ONLINE SUBMISSION
https://www.f6publishing.com
Basic Study

The mechanism of Yinchenhao decoction in treating obstructive-jaundice-induced liver injury based on Nrf2 signaling pathway

Jun-Jian Liu, Yan Xu, Shuai Chen, Cheng-Fei Hao, Jing Liang, Zhong-Lian Li

Abstract

BACKGROUND
Obstructive jaundice (OJ) is caused by bile excretion disorder after partial or complete bile duct obstruction. It may cause liver injury through various mechanisms. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has a lot of advantages in treating OJ. The recovery of liver function can be accelerated by combining Chinese medicine treatment with existing clinical practice. Yinchenhao decoction (YCHD), a TCM formula, has been used to treat jaundice. Although much progress has been made in recent years in understanding the mechanism of YCHD in treating OJ-induced liver injury, it is still not clear.

AIM
To investigate chemical components of YCHD that are effective in the treatment of OJ and predict the mechanism of YCHD.

METHODS
The active components and putative targets of YCHD were predicted using a network pharmacology approach. Gene Ontology biological process and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes path enrichment analysis were carried out by cluster profile. We predicted the biological processes, possible targets, and associated signaling pathways that YCHD may involve in the treatment of OJ. Thirty male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into three groups, each...
consisting of 10 rats: the sham group (Group S), the OJ model group (Group M), and the YCHD-treated group (Group Y). The sham group only received laparotomy. The OJ model was established by ligating the common bile duct twice in Groups M and Y. For 1 wk, rats in Group Y were given a gavage of YCHD (3.6 mL/kg) twice daily, whereas rats in Groups S and M were given the same amount of physiological saline after intragastric administration daily. After 7 d, all rats were killed, and the liver and blood samples were collected for histopathological and biochemical examinations. Total bilirubin (TBIL), direct bilirubin (DBIL), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and aspartate transaminase (AST) levels in the blood samples were detected. The gene expression levels of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS), and the nucleus positive rate of NF-E2 related factor 2 (Nrf2) protein were measured. Western blot analyses were used to detect the protein and gene expression levels of Nrf2, Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1, NAD(P)H quinone dehydrogenase 1 (NQO1), and glutathione-S-transferase (GST) in the liver tissues. One-way analysis of variance was used to evaluate the statistical differences using the statistical package for the social sciences 23.0 software. Intergroup comparisons were followed by the least significant difference test and Dunnett’s test.

RESULTS
The effects of YCHD on OJ involve biological processes such as DNA transcription factor binding, RNA polymerase II specific regulation, DNA binding transcriptional activator activity, and nuclear receptor activity. The protective effects of YCHD against OJ were closely related to 20 pathways, including the hepatitis-B, the mitogen-activated protein kinase, the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/protein kinase B, and tumor necrosis factor signaling pathways. YCHD alleviated the swelling and necrosis of hepatocytes. Following YCHD treatment, the serum levels of TBIL (176.39 ± 17.03 μmol/L vs 132.23 ± 13.88 μmol/L, P < 0.01), DBIL (141.41 ± 14.66 μmol/L vs 106.43 ± 10.88 μmol/L, P < 0.01), ALT (332.07 ± 34.34 U/L vs 269.97 ± 24.78 U/L, P < 0.05), and AST (411.44 ± 47.64 U/L vs 305.47 ± 29.36 U/L, P < 0.01) decreased. YCHD promoted the translocation of Nrf2 into the nucleus (12.78 ± 0.99 % vs 60.77 ± 1.90 %, P < 0.001). After YCHD treatment, we found a decrease in iNOS (0.30 ± 0.02 vs 0.20 ± 0.02, P < 0.001) and an increase in eNOS (0.18 ± 0.02 vs 0.32 ± 0.02, P < 0.001). Meanwhile, in OJ rats, YCHD increased the expressions of Nrf2 (0.57 ± 0.03 vs 1.18 ± 0.10, P < 0.001), NQO1 (0.13 ± 0.09 vs 1.19 ± 0.07, P < 0.001), and GST (0.12 ± 0.02 vs 0.50 ± 0.05, P < 0.001), implying that the potential mechanism of YCHD against OJ-induced liver injury was the upregulation of the Nrf2 signaling pathway.

CONCLUSION
OJ-induced liver injury is associated with the Nrf2 signaling pathway. YCHD can reduce liver injury and oxidative damage by upregulating the Nrf2 pathway.

Key Words: Yinchenhao decoction; Obstructive jaundice; Network pharmacology; Liver injury; Animal models; Oxidative stress

©The Author(s) 2022. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.
INTRODUCTION

Obstructive jaundice (OJ), a common disease in clinical practice, is caused by biliary stones or tumors blocking the bile ducts, causing bile not to flow smoothly into the duodenum, causing elevated bilirubin levels in the blood, yellow-stained sclera and skin, urine yellowing, and other relevant symptoms. OJ can cause liver injury, inflammation, intestinal barrier dysfunction, endotoxemia, coagulation dysfunction, decreased immune function, and malnutrition[1,2]. Therefore, understanding the mechanism of OJ is crucial. Although progress has been made in recent years, it remains unclear. The mechanism of liver damage caused by OJ is mainly related to cholestasis, endotoxemia, inflammatory factors, and oxidative stress[3,4]. Numerous endotoxins activate Kupffer cells during OJ, producing reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen free radicals (RNS)[5], both of which are important in the body’s metabolism.

Oxidative stress is an important pathological mechanism of OJ-induced liver injury. It is present throughout the OJ process[6]. Under normal circumstances, the body’s oxidation and antioxidation systems are in a state of dynamic balance. The production and clearance of active molecules such as ROS and RNS are increased as a result of OJ. The balance between oxidation and antioxidation is disrupted, resulting in oxidative stress. Protective actions against ROS are performed by several enzymes, such as superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase, as well as nonenzymatic compounds such as glutathione, tocopherol, ascorbate and vitamin E[7-9]. Bile acid has been shown to reduce hepatocyte mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation activity, directly damage mitochondrial energy metabolism, and produce excess ROS[10], while antioxidants can reduce bile acid-induced oxidative stress injury.

NF-E2 related factor 2 (Nrf2) is a key regulator of antioxidant reduction in tissues and cells. Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1 (Keap1) is a cytoskeletal anchoring protein that acts as a specific inhibitor of Nrf2. Under normal circumstances, Nrf2 is bound to Keap1 in the cytoplasm, which can be rapidly degraded via the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway[11,12]. When the body is stimulated by oxidative stress, Nrf2 is released from sequestration and translocated to the nucleus, where it promotes the transcription of antioxidant and cytoprotective genes. Phase 2 detoxication enzyme genes, such as NAD(P)H quinone dehydrogenase 1 (NQO1), and glutathione-S-transferase (GST) and antioxidant genes, such as heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) and γ-glutamylcysteine synthetase (γ-GCS) are among the cytoprotective genes[13]. Yinchenhao decoction (YCHD) is a classic traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formula from the Treatise on Exogenous Febrile Disease. It consists of Yinchen (Artemisiae Scopariae Herba), Zhizi (Gardenia jasminoides Ellis, Gardeniae Fructus), and Dahuang (Radicis Rhei et Rhizoma), which is a common prescription for the treatment of damp-heat jaundice. Studies have shown that YCHD has a positive effect on a variety of stagnant damp-heat diseases of the liver meridian not only on enzymes and proteins in the liver and blood, regulating bile acid, bilirubin, lipid, and glucose metabolism but also on pathological processes such as liver fibrosis, inflammation, and hepatocyte apoptosis directly through liver Kupffer cells, hepatic stellate cells, and other cells. Additionally, it can also regulate intestinal flora and protect the liver.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Active ingredients of YCHD**

We used keywords Yinchen, Zhizi, and Dahuang to search the TCM systems pharmacology database and analysis platform (TCMSP) database. According to the standard of oral bioavailability ≥ 30% and drug likeness ≥ 0.18, 13, 16 and 15 active ingredients were obtained. β-Sitosterol is a common component of Yinchen, Zhizi and Dahuang. Yinchen and Zhizi both contain quercetin. After removing the duplicates, YCHD contained 41 active chemical components.

**OJ targets**

The related targets of OJ were found using the GeneCards database (https://www.genecards.org/). A total of 2183 disease targets were obtained.

**Intersection targets of YCHD and OJ**

The intersection targets of YCHD and OJ were discovered using R4.0.2 software to analyze the action targets of the main chemical components of YCHD and the targets of OJ. Figure 1A shows the Venn diagram of 123 intersection target genes, or the targets of YCHD acting on OJ. The chemical composition and intersection target of YCHD were entered into the Cytoscape software to construct a Component-Target network of YCHD for treating OJ. The network consists of 153 nodes and 463 edges (Figure 1B).

**Protein–protein interaction network**

The protein–protein interaction (PPI) data came from the search tool for the retrieval of interacting genes/proteins database (https://string-db.org), which provides information on predicted and experi-
Figure 1 Network construction. A: Venn diagram of the candidate targets in Yinchenhao decoction (YCHD) and obstructive jaundice (OJ); B: The Component-Target network. The blue circles refer to 123 putative targets of YCHD for the treatment of OJ. The red and purple diamonds represent YCHD and OJ, respectively. The green oval represents the chemical composition. The blue rectangle represents the target protein. The degree indicates the number of routes connected to this node in the network; C: The protein–protein interaction network. The size of the set node is proportional to the degree, and the larger the degree, the redder the color, indicating that the target interaction is higher. The key targets are protein kinase B, tumor protein 53, interleukin 6, vascular endothelial growth factor A, and caspase-3. They are the core targets of YCHD in treating OJ (Figure 1C). GO and KEGG pathway enrichment analysis

The R software was used to import data from the Bioconductor database (https://www.bioconductor.org/). The protein in network construction was analyzed for Gene Ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomics (KEGG) enrichment. A total of 135 GO entries and 162 KEGG pathways were identified, and the first 20 target enrichment GO entries and KEGG pathways were plotted onto a bar chart and a bubble chart. The results indicated that the effects of YCHD on OJ involved biological processes such as DNA transcription factor binding, RNA polymerase II specific, DNA-binding transcription activator activity, and nuclear receptor activity (Figure 1D). The protective effects of YCHD against OJ were closely related to 20 pathways, including the hepatitis-B, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt, and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) signaling pathways (Figure 1E). The Component-Target-signaling pathway network was created using the Cytoscape software (Figure 1F).
Reagents
Yinchen, Zhizi, and Dahuang were provided by the particle pharmacy of Tianjin Medical University NanKai Hospital. Serum total bilirubin (TBIL) kits, direct bilirubin (DBIL) kits, alanine transaminase (ALT) kits, and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) kits were purchased from the National Institute of Biochemistry. Thermo Fisher Scientific (Shanghai, China) provided the Nrf2 antibody (PA5-27882), Keap1 antibody (PA5-99434), and protein marker (26617). Anti-NQO1 antibody (ab80588) and Anti-GST3/GST antibody (ab138491) were purchased from Abcam (Shanghai, China). β-Actin (66009-1-Ig) was purchased from Proteintech Group (Wuhan, China). Goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G (IgG) (ZB-2301) and anti-mouse IgG (ZB-2305) were purchased from Beijing Zhongshan Gold Bridge Biotechnology (Beijing, China). Bicinchoninic acid (BCA) protein assay kit was provided by Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology (Beijing, China).

YCHD preparation
According to Shanghan Lun, a dose of YCHD contains Yinchen (82.5 g), Zhizi (14 g), and Dahuang (27.5 g). We boiled it twice after soaking it for 30 min. Then, we concentrated two boiling mixtures to 124 mL each. The final liquid contained 1 g/mL of the crude drug.

Animals
Thirty-two healthy SPF-rated Sprague–Dawley rats (200–230 g) were purchased from Beijing HFK Bioscience (license No. SCXK Jin 2020-0008). The experimental protocol was approved by the Animal Research Committee of Tianjin Medical University NanKai Hospital (approval no. NKYY-DWLL-2021-102). All the animals were reared in the Laboratory Animal Center of Tianjin Medical University Nankai Hospital. We strictly followed the rules of the experimental animal center. The rats were fed and acclimatized to laboratory conditions (22–24°C, 12 h/12 h light/dark, 60%–65% humidity, ad libitum access to food and water) for 2 wk prior to experimentation.

Experiments
Thirty healthy rats were divided into three groups, each with 10 rats: the sham group (Group S), obstructive jaundice model group (Group M), and YCHD-treated group (Group Y). We created OJ models in Groups M and Y by ligating the common bile duct twice and transecting between the sutures. The successful establishment of the bile duct OJ model was demonstrated by the yellowing of the rats’ skin after 3 d. In Group S, the common bile ducts were not clamped and served as a control. From then on, rats in Group Y were given a gavage of YCHD (3.6 mL/kg) twice daily for 1 wk, whereas rats in Groups S and M were given the same amount of physiological saline after intragastric administration daily. Intragastric gavage administration was carried out with conscious animals. All rats were killed on d 10 after the operation, and the liver and blood samples were collected for further research. Every effort was made to alleviate animal suffering. Animal experiments followed were strictly complied with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.

Serum biochemistry analysis
The blood samples were centrifuged at 3000 r/min for 10 min to obtain the upper serum specimens. The serum levels of TBIL, DBIL, ALT and AST were measured.

Histological analysis
The liver tissue was fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde. The samples were sliced into 4-5-μm thick slices and stained with H&E to observe the changes in histology under the microscope after decalcification, dehydration, permeation, and paraffin encapsulation.

Immunohistochemical analysis
Antigen repair, blocking of endogenous peroxidase, incubation of primary and secondary antibodies, DAB staining, restaining of the nucleus, and sealing was performed on dewaxed liver tissue sections. As a result, the nucleus was blue, while the positive DAB expression was brown. The visual field was randomly selected. The levels of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) gene expression, and the nucleus positive rate of Nrf2 protein, were measured.

Western blotting
Liver tissue samples were lysed with RIPA lysis buffer and centrifuged to prepare protein solution. A BCA protein assay kit was used to determine the protein content. Sample feeding, electrophoresis, membrane transfer, and sealing were carried out in order. The specimens were then incubated with the
following primary antibodies, anti-Nrf2 (1:500), anti-Keap1 (1:500), anti-NQO1 (1:10000), anti-GST3/GST (1:1000), and β-actin (1:5000). After washing three times with tris buffered saline-Tween 20 (TBST), the membranes were incubated with rabbit horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibody at 4C for 1 h. Electrochemiluminescence was used to detect the proteins, and ImageJ software was used to calculate the average optical density (AOD). The relative content of Nrf2, Keap1, NQO1 and GST in rat liver tissue was calculated by dividing the AOD value of the target protein in the sample by the AOD value of β-actin.

Statistical analyses
All data were presented as mean ± SD. One-way analysis of variance was used to assess statistical differences using SPSS 23.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). For homogeneity of variance, the least significant difference test was used for homogeneity of variance, and Dunnett’s test was used for nonhomogeneity of variance. The post hoc test above was used to determine the significance of the statistical results. P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Effects of YCHD on biochemical indicators
Biochemical markers of liver function include AST, ALT, TBIL and DBIL. The serum levels of TBIL, DBIL, ALT and AST in Groups M and Y were significantly higher than in Group S (Figure 2A). When compared to Group M, serum levels of TBIL, DBIL, ALT and AST decreased after 1 wk of YCHD intervention in Group Y. The liver function of OJ rats was improved after YCDH treatment.

Histopathological effects
Hepatocytes in Group M were swollen, necrotic, and had neutrophil infiltration and erythrocyte accumulation in the sinusoids, compared with Group S. Group M showed obvious signs of liver injury. The swelling and necrosis of hepatocytes were alleviated in Group Y compared to Group M. After YCHD treatment, the degree of liver injury was significantly reduced (Figure 2B).

Nrf2 translocation
The nucleus positive rate of Nrf2 protein was lower in Group M than in Group S. Compared with Group M, the positive rate in Group Y was significantly higher, suggesting that after the intervention of YCHD, Nrf2 protein was transferred from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, potentially reducing the oxidative damage to OJ liver tissue by regulating the nuclear translocation of Nrf2 (Figure 3).

Effects of YCHD on expression of NOS3 (eNOS) and NOS2 (iNOS)
The AOD of eNOS in Group M decreased when compared to Group S, while that of iNOS increased (Figure 3). Compared with Group M, the AOD of eNOS in Group Y increased, while that of iNOS decreased.

Effects of YCHD on expression of proteins related to the Nrf2 signaling pathway
The expression levels of Nrf2, Keap1 and NQO1 in Group M decreased when compared to Group S. Compared with Group M, the expression levels of Nrf2, NQO1 and GST increased in Group Y, but there was no significant difference in the expression of Keap1 between these two groups (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION
OJ is caused by bile excretion disorder after partial or complete bile duct obstruction. The metabolism of total bile acid (TBA) is disrupted, resulting in an increase in TBA in the blood of up to 60 times the normal amount. Bile buildup causes harmful substances to clump together. Damage in the reticuloendothelial system function causes spillover of bacteria and endotoxin into the systemic circulation[14]. OJ can cause liver damage, inflammation, decreased bowel barrier function, endotoxemia, clotting dysfunction, decreased immune function, and malnutrition. It can cause liver injury through various mechanisms, such as inflammation, endotoxemia and oxidative stress[15]. OJ leads to an increase in the production and clearance of active molecules, such as ROS and RNS. Increased lipid peroxidation and the balance between the hepatic oxidative and antioxidative systems worsen liver injury[16]. OJ causes liver damage and hepatocyte apoptosis by suppressing the protein kinase RNA-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase-induced pathway[17].

YCHD is one of the classic prescriptions for treating liver diseases. The chemical components of YCHD mainly include flavonoids, volatile oils and coumarin, among which the common flavonoids are quercetin, isorhamnetin and cirsimaritin, which belong to a class of compounds with antioxidant, anti-
Liu JJ et al. Treatment of obstructive-jaundice-induced liver injury

Figure 2 Yinchenhao decoction relieves the hepatic injury induced by obstructive jaundice. A: Yinchenhao decoction (YCHD) treatment improved the liver function of obstructive jaundice (OJ) rats. The concentrations of total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, aspartate transaminase, and alanine aminotransferase in the serum of rats; B: Histological changes of liver tissue (hematoxylin and eosin staining ×400, scale bar 100 µm). Group S: Sham group; Group M: OJ model group; Group Y: YCHD-treated group. aP < 0.05, bP < 0.01, cP < 0.001 vs Group M; and dP <0.001 vs Group S. TBIL: Total bilirubin; DBIL: Direct bilirubin; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate transaminase.

Inflammatory, antitumor and other effects. Recent studies have shown that YCHD increases bile acid reabsorption and restore the balance of bile acid excretion, thereby reducing the impact of toxic bile acids on liver injury in rats[18]. YCHD alleviates lithogenic-diet-induced cholelithiasis and improves biliary cholesterol supersaturation to restore biliary cholesterol homeostasis[19]. YCHD could alleviate liver damage by reducing the levels of important cytokines such as TNF-α, myeloid differentiation primary response 88 (MyD88), and nuclear factor B in the Toll-like receptor 4 signaling pathway. YCHD may reduce liver fibrosis by regulating targets in the apoptosis-related TNF, PI3K-Akt and MAPK signaling pathways, promoting hematopoietic stem cell apoptosis while decreasing hematopoietic progenitor cell apoptosis[20]. YCHD showed therapeutic effects on cholangiocarcinoma by regulating related target protein, inhibiting cell proliferation, and increasing the rate of apoptosis[21].

In our study, we demonstrated that YCHD alleviated the swelling and necrosis of hepatocytes, while also regulating serum levels of ALT, AST, TBIL and DBIL. These findings suggest that YCHD can effectively reduce OJ-induced liver injury and improve liver function.

NO plays a dual role in liver damage. NO is still maintained at a physiological level in the early stages of the disease, which can dilate blood vessels, inhibit platelet aggregation, and improve liver blood flow. RNS is an active group whose derivatives revolve around NO. In the physiological state, iNOS is inactive, but in a physiological state, iNOS is activated and expressed, causing it to catalyze L-
Figure 3 Effects of Yinchenhao decoction on the proteins related to the NF-E2 related factor 2 signaling pathway. A: Effect of Yinchenhao
arginine to produce a large amount of NO[22]. NO can easily interact with O2 to produce free radicals and nitro compounds such as ONOO and its proton form HOONO. Recent studies have shown that with the aggravation of cholestasis, various stimulating factors such as endotoxin and inflammation activate the expression of iNOS in liver tissue, resulting in a large amount of NO, which is cytotoxic and causes liver injury[23]. We found expression of NOS3 (eNOS) and NOS2 (iNOS) in the liver tissue of rats. When Oj occurred, the expression of eNOS decreased, while that of iNOS increased. However, after YCHD intervention, the amount of iNOS decreased, suggesting that YCHD can reduce overexpression of NO by adjusting eNOS and iNOS and keeping it at a physiological level to reduce oxidative damage and improve liver microcirculation.

Nrf2 is an important nuclear transcription factor. Under normal circumstances, Nrf2 is bound to Keap1 in the cytoplasm, where it will be rapidly degraded via the ubiquitin–proteasome pathway. When the body is stimulated by oxidative stress, Nrf2 dissociates from Keap1. A heterodimer is formed when free Nrf2 combines with one of the small Maf (musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog) proteins. Then, it binds to the antioxidant response elements (AREs), which are enhancer sequences in the regulatory regions, to promote the transcription of genes that encode redox balancing factors, detoxifying enzymes, and stress response proteins, such as GSH, GST, NQO1, HO-1 and glutathione cysteine ligase catalytic subunit[13]. Expression of HO-1 and NQO1 reduces oxidative stress by facilitating removal of ROS[24], p53 induction and apoptosis were reduced in NQO1-deficient mice, and chemically induced tumors susceptibility was increased[25]. The Nrf2/ARE signaling pathway has been shown to effectively remove excessive ROS from the body, inhibiting oxidation and inflammatory reactions and reducing hepatocellular apoptosis. Increased ROS and oxidative stress injury could lead to gastric mucosal damage and malignancies[26,27]. Overexpression of HO-1 increases the production of CO, which protects cardiomyocytes from apoptosis by generating H2O in the mitochondria and producing PKB/Akt [28]. The expression of Nrf2 mRNA in silenced neurons for the frataxin gene decreased, and the cells may be more sensitive to oxidative stress[29]. Sulforaphane, an Nrf2 activator, enhances running capacity in rats by upregulating Nrf2 signaling and reduces muscle fatigue by reducing oxidative stress caused by exhaustive exercise[30]. As a result, Nrf2 plays an important role in the response to oxidative stress. Following the intervention of YCHD, the positive rate of Nrf2 in nucleus was significantly increased, suggesting that Nrf2 protein was transferred from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. Nrf2 can only function in the nucleus, forming the Nrf2–Maf heterodimer and binding to ARE to activate antioxidant and metabolic genes. Therefore, YCHD may be able to reduce oxidative damage to Oj liver tissue by regulating the nuclear translocation of Nrf2. As a result, the ability of antioxidant stress is enhanced. We assessed the Nrf2 signaling pathway, which is an important ARE signaling pathway. Expression of Nrf2 was decreased in Oj rats, but significantly increased with YCHD treatment. GSH and NQO1 are the downstream antioxidant factors of the Nrf2 signaling pathway. In the YCHD group, their expression was higher. It was discovered that YCHD protects against OJ-induced liver injury.

CONCLUSION

We found through network pharmacology research that YCHD has multicomponent, multitarget, and multipathway function characteristics. The mechanism could be related to many biological processes, such as anti-inflammatory activity, inhibition of liver fibrosis, antioxidant activity, and apoptosis. This provides the theoretical basis for further research into the molecular mechanism of action of YCHD in the treatment of Oj. In a future study, the chemical composition of YCHD and its associated targets can be studied accurately using the results predicted by network pharmacology. Measurements of ROS accumulation, antioxidant factors (GSH and NQO1), and iNOS were used to assess the status of oxidative stress caused by OJ. We have demonstrated that YCHD can increase the expression of NrF2, promote translocation of NrF2 to the nucleus, reduce overexpression of NO by adjusting eNOS and iNOS, and activate downstream GSH and NQO1 expression; all of which would protect liver tissue from oxidative damage. Besides, it can also alleviate liver injury and oxidative damage, promote the translocation of NrF2 to the nucleus, and upregulate the NrF2 signaling pathway. In a nutshell, the present study looked into the protective effects of YCHD against OJ-induced liver injury. The NrF2 signaling was upregulated as a potential mechanism. Although many mechanisms are involved in the occurrence
and progression of OJ, we report here for the first time that YCHD can promote the translocation of Nrf2 to the nucleus and upregulate the Nrf2 signaling pathway, which could be a new way to look at antioxidation mechanisms. OJ can be effectively treated using a combination of TCM and modern medicine.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to acknowledge Zhong-Lian Li for his skillful technical assistance and Jing Liang from Chengdu University of traditional Chinese medicine, for her English language proofreading to improve the content of the manuscript.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background
Obstructive jaundice (OJ) may lead to liver injury through various mechanisms. Oxidative stress is an important pathological mechanism of OJ-induced liver injury. It is present throughout the OJ process. Yinchenhao decoction (YCHD), a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) formula, has been widely used for treating jaundice in clinical practice. Recent studies have confirmed that YCHD can effectively alleviate liver injury. However, the mechanism of YCHD treating OJ-induced liver injury has not yet been fully clarified.

Research motivation
To provide much more scientific evidence for the clinical application of YCHD and promote the combination of TCM and modern medicine to treat diseases more effectively.

Research objectives
We aimed to investigate the effective chemical components of YCHD and predict the mechanism of YCHD in the treatment of OJ-induced liver injury and oxidative damage.

Research methods
By the network pharmacology approach, we predicted the chemical composition of YCHD and its associated targets. Measurements of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS), the nucleus positive rate of NF-E2 related factor 2 (Nrf2) protein, and the protein expression levels of Nrf2, Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1, NAD(P)H quinone dehydrogenase 1 (NQO1) and glutathione-S-transferase (GST) were used to assess the status of oxidative stress caused by OJ.

Research results
Network pharmacology research showed that YCHD had multicomponent, multitarget, and multipathway function characteristics. YCHD increased expression of Nrf2, promoted translocation of Nrf2 to the nucleus, reduced overexpression of NO by adjusting eNOS and iNOS, and activated expression of GST and NQO1; all of which protect liver tissue from oxidative damage.

Research conclusions
YCHD can alleviate liver injury and reduce oxidative damage. Although various mechanisms are involved in the occurrence and development of OJ, we report that YCHD can promote the translocation of Nrf2 to the nucleus, and upregulate the Nrf2 signaling pathway, which may provide a new perspective for the study of the mechanism of antioxidation. This provides the theoretical basis for further research into the molecular mechanism of action of YCHD in the treatment of OJ.

Research perspectives
TCM formulas like YCHD have been widely used for thousands of years. In the near future, more in-depth research on the molecular mechanism of TCM can guide clinical treatment more effectively.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Liu JJ, Xu Y, and Li ZL designed and coordinated the study; Liu JJ, Xu Y, and Chen S performed the experiments and acquired the data; Xu Y, Chen S, and Hao CF analyzed the data; Liu JJ, and Xu Y wrote the manuscript; Liang J proofread the manuscript; and All authors approved the final version of the article.

Supported by the Scientific and Technological Project in Key Areas of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Tianjin
Municipal Health and Health Committee, China, No. 2019003; and the Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Project of Tianjin Municipal Health and Health Committee, China, No. 2021042.

**Institutional review board statement:** The study was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board of Tianjin Medical University Nankai Hospital.

**Institutional animal care and use committee statement:** All animal experiments conformed to the internationally accepted principles for the care and use of laboratory animals (license No. SCXK Jin 2020-0008). The experimental protocol was approved by the Animal Research Committee of Tianjin Medical University Nankai Hospital (approval No. NKYY-DWLL-2021-102).

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

**Data sharing statement:** No additional data are available.

**ARRIVE guidelines statement:** The authors have read the ARRIVE guidelines, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the ARRIVE guidelines.

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: https://creativecommons.org/Licenses/by-nc/4.0/

**Country/Territory of origin:** China

**ORCID number:** Jun-Jian Liu 0000-0002-2754-8602; Yan Xu 0000-0003-4350-8413; Shuai Chen 0000-0003-0134-8300; Cheng-Fei Hao 0000-0002-2491-411X; Jing Liang 0000-0001-8484-3547; Zhong-Lian Li 0000-0001-5211-7612.

**S-Editor:** Ma YJ

**L-Editor:** Kerr C

**P-Editor:** Yu HG

**REFERENCES**


Liu JJ et al. Treatment of obstructive-jaundice-induced liver injury

12 Taguchi K, Yamamoto M. The KEAP1-NRF2 System as a Molecular Target of Cancer Treatment. *Cancers (Basel)* 2020; 13 [PMID: 33375248 DOI: 10.3390/cancers13010046]


