

# 14° CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SINut

**SINut**  
Società Italiana di Nutraceutica

12-14 settembre 2024  
Bologna



## Nutraceutica himalaiana **Prof. Nicola Ferri**

Dipartimento di Medicina  
Università degli Studi di Padova

***Il sottoscritto Nicola Ferri***

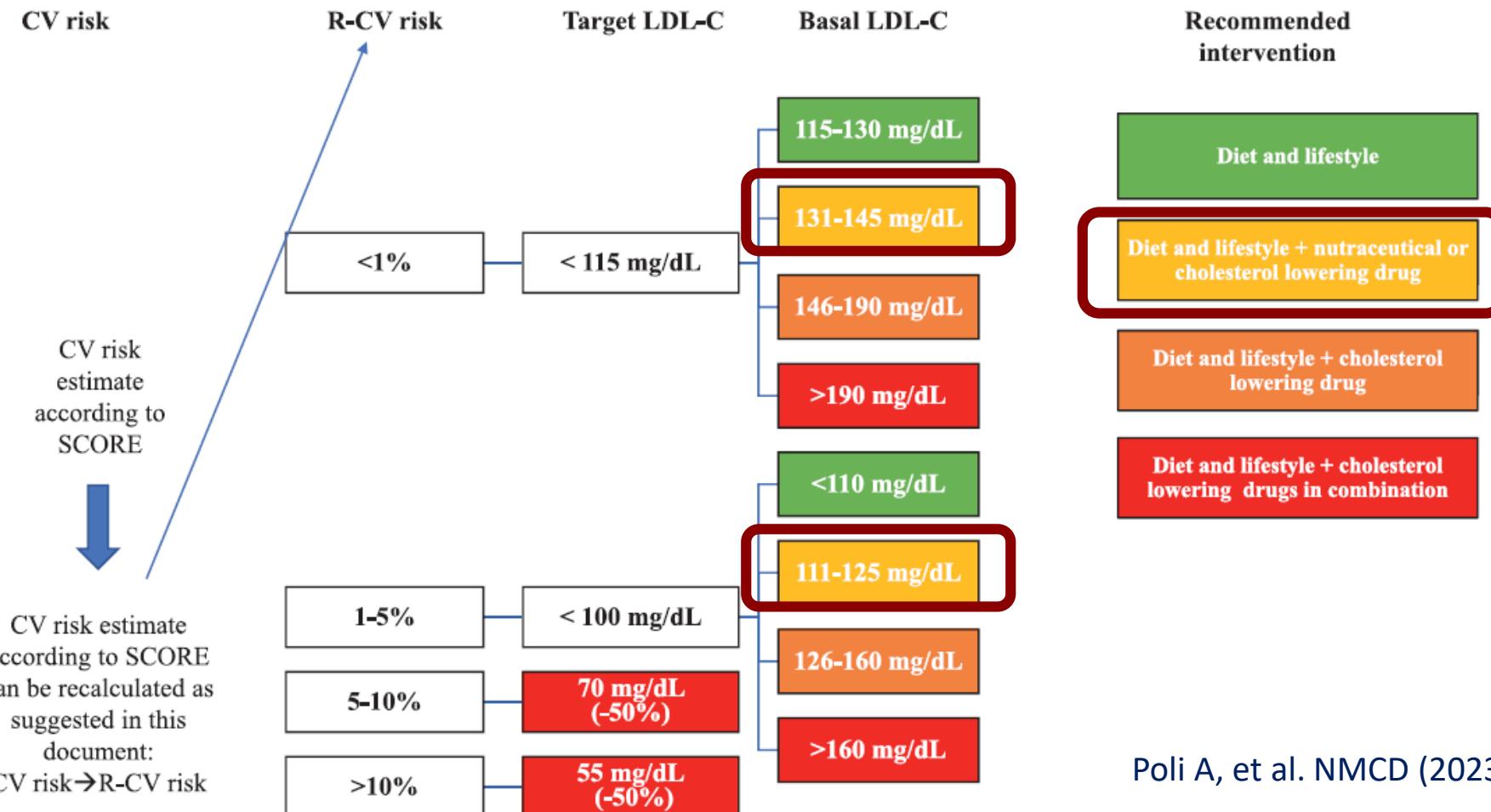
*ai sensi dell'art. 3.3 sul Conflitto di Interessi, pag. 17 del Reg. Applicativo dell'Accordo Stato-Regione del 5 novembre 2009,*

dichiara

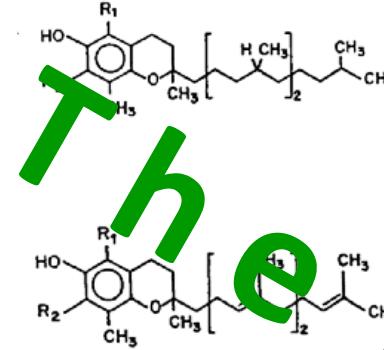
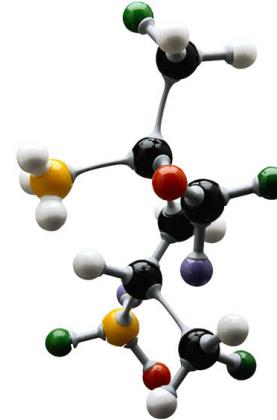
*che negli ultimi due anni ha avuto rapporti diretti di finanziamento con i seguenti soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario:*

- *Daiichi-Sankyo*
- *Pfizer*
- *Pharmanutra*
- *Relmada Therapeutics*
- *Recordati*

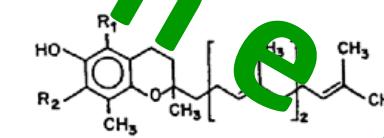
## Suggested treatment flowchart for subjects in primary prevention >40 years of age



Octacosanol



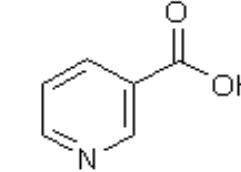
Tocopherol



Tocotrienol



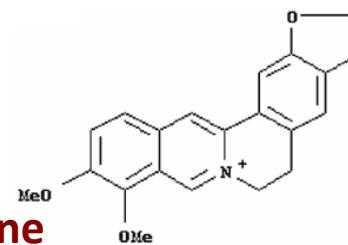
EPA



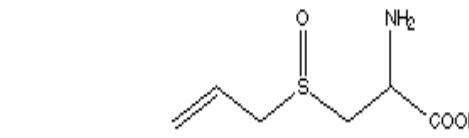
Niacin



DHA

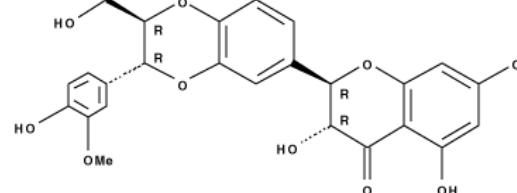


Berberine

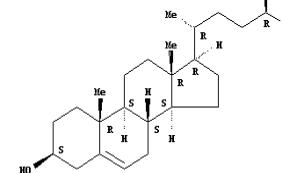


Alliin

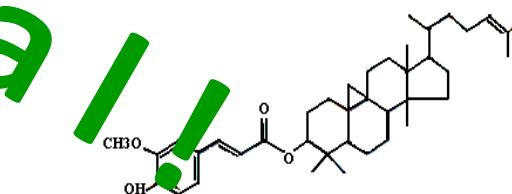
Silymarin



Monacolin K

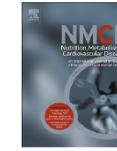


Phytosterols

 $\gamma$ -oryzanol

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Nutrition, Metabolism &amp; Cardiovascular Diseases

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## POSITION STATEMENT

LDL-cholesterol control in the primary prevention of cardiovascular diseases: An expert opinion for clinicians and health professionals



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 José Pablo Werba <sup>f</sup>, Gabriele Catena <sup>g</sup>, Irene Cetin <sup>h,i</sup>, Arrigo F.G. Cicero <sup>j,k</sup>,  
 Andrea Cignarella <sup>d,l</sup>, Furio Colivicchi <sup>m,n</sup>, Agostino Consoli <sup>o,p</sup>, Francesco Landi <sup>q,r</sup>,  
 Maurizio Lucarelli <sup>s</sup>, Dario Manfellotto <sup>t,u</sup>, Walter Marrocco <sup>v</sup>, Damiano Parretti <sup>w</sup>,  
 Pasquale Perrone Filardi <sup>x,y</sup>, Angela Pirillo <sup>c,z</sup>, Giorgio Sesti <sup>aa,ab</sup>, Massimo Volpe <sup>ac,ad</sup>,  
 Franca Marangoni <sup>a</sup>

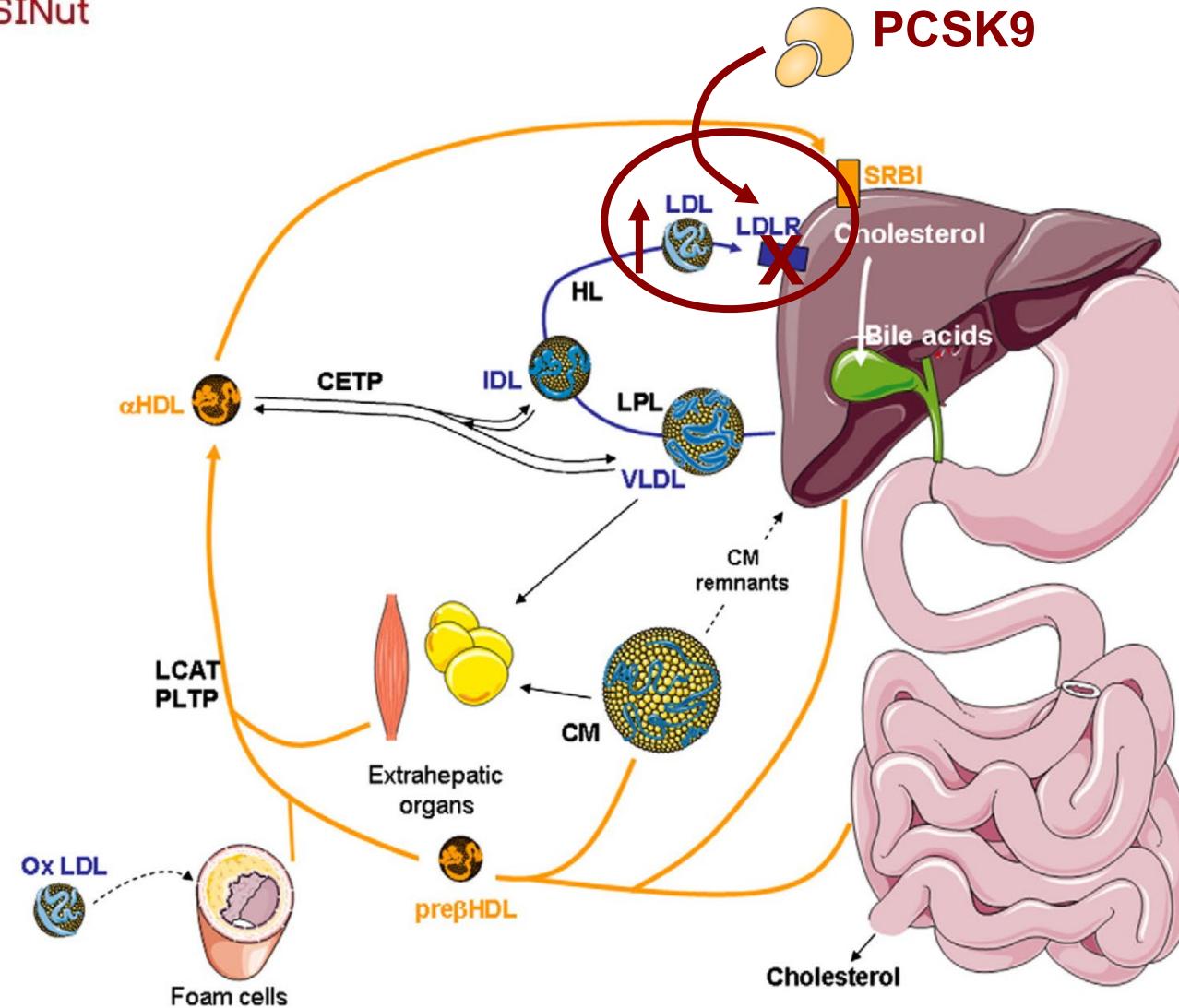
**Table 1** Expected LDL-C reductions with the most commonly used cholesterol-lowering nutraceuticals and functional foods.

	Expected LDL-C reduction
Red yeast rice, titrated <3 mg in monacolin K/Ka	10–20%
Phytosterols/phytostanols	8–12%
Oat fibre	8–12%
Lactobacillus spp.	5–8%
Berberine	10–15%
Polyphenolic fraction of bergamot	10–12%
Artichoke standardized extract	10–12%

Modified from Cicero AFG et al., 2017 [101].

## Main targets

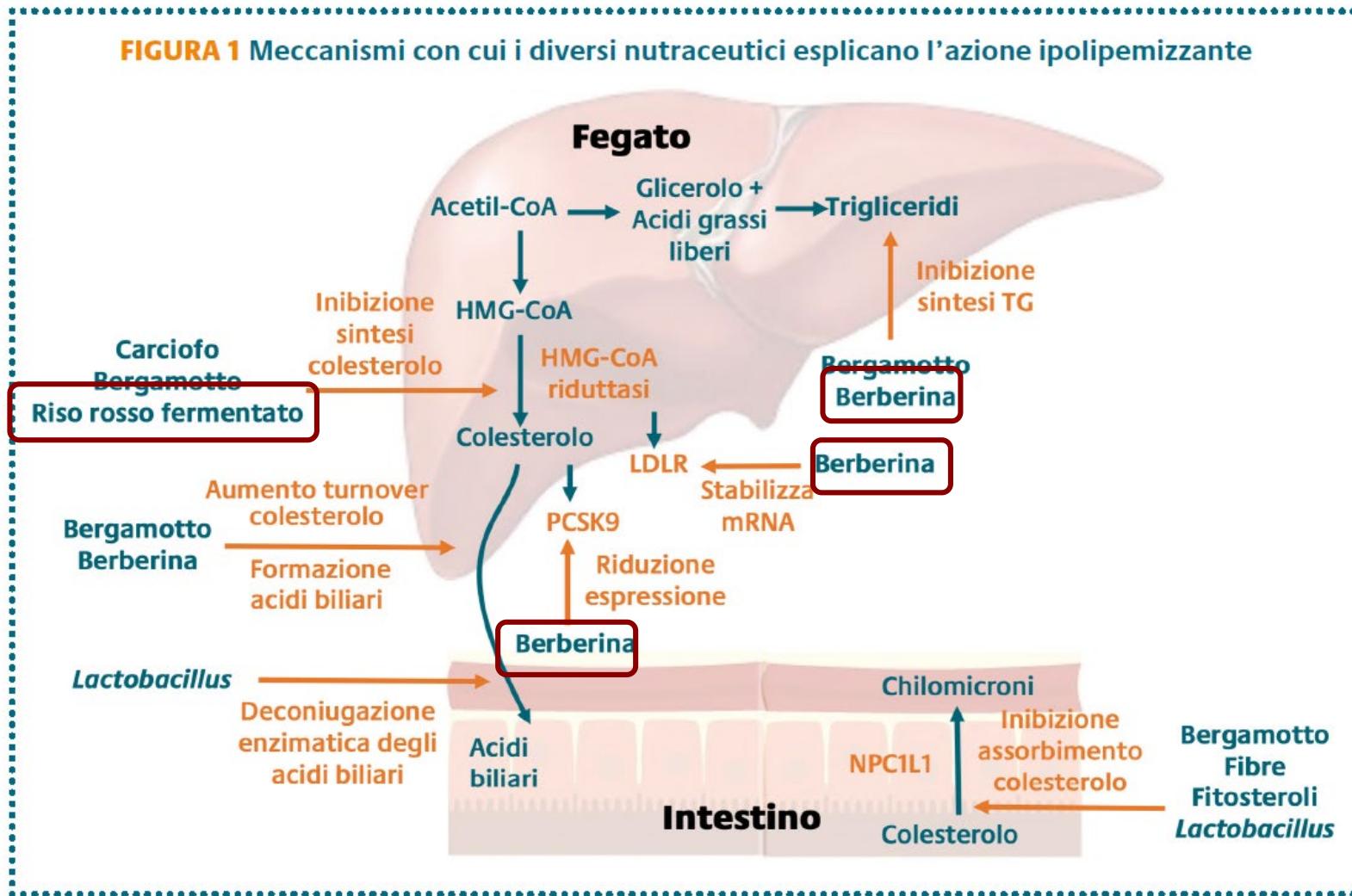
- LDL receptor
- PCSK9



Costet P., *Pharmacology & Therapeutics* 126, 2010. 263–278

Lambert G. et al, *Atherosclerosis* 203, 2009 1–7

**FIGURA 1** Meccanismi con cui i diversi nutraceutici esplicano l'azione ipolipemizzante



*"REGOLAMENTO (UE) 2024/2041 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 29 luglio 2024" che modifica il regolamento (UE) n. 432/2012 per quanto riguarda l'indicazione sulla salute riguardante la monacolina K da riso rosso fermentato" in vigore dal 19 agosto 2024.*

**L'indicazione sulla salute “La monacolina K da riso rosso fermentato contribuisce al mantenimento di livelli normali di colesterolo nel sangue” non potrà pertanto essere più utilizzata.**

**14°**

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## In search of new hypcholesterolemic natural compounds



## Bioactive alkaloids from Nepalese *Corydalis chaerophylla* D.C.

*Corydalis chaerophylla* D.C. is a glabrous herb found in high-altitude areas of Nepal, India, and Pakistan.

It survives in wet, shadowy conditions at elevations ranging from 2400 to 4800 a.l.s..

*Corydalis chaerophylla* was used as traditional medicine in Nepal for peptic ulcers



*Corydalis chaerophylla* D.C.



Kathmandu, Nepal

Phulchowki, Lalitpur, Nepal

# Chemical characterization of *Corydalis Chaerophylla* D.C. extracts

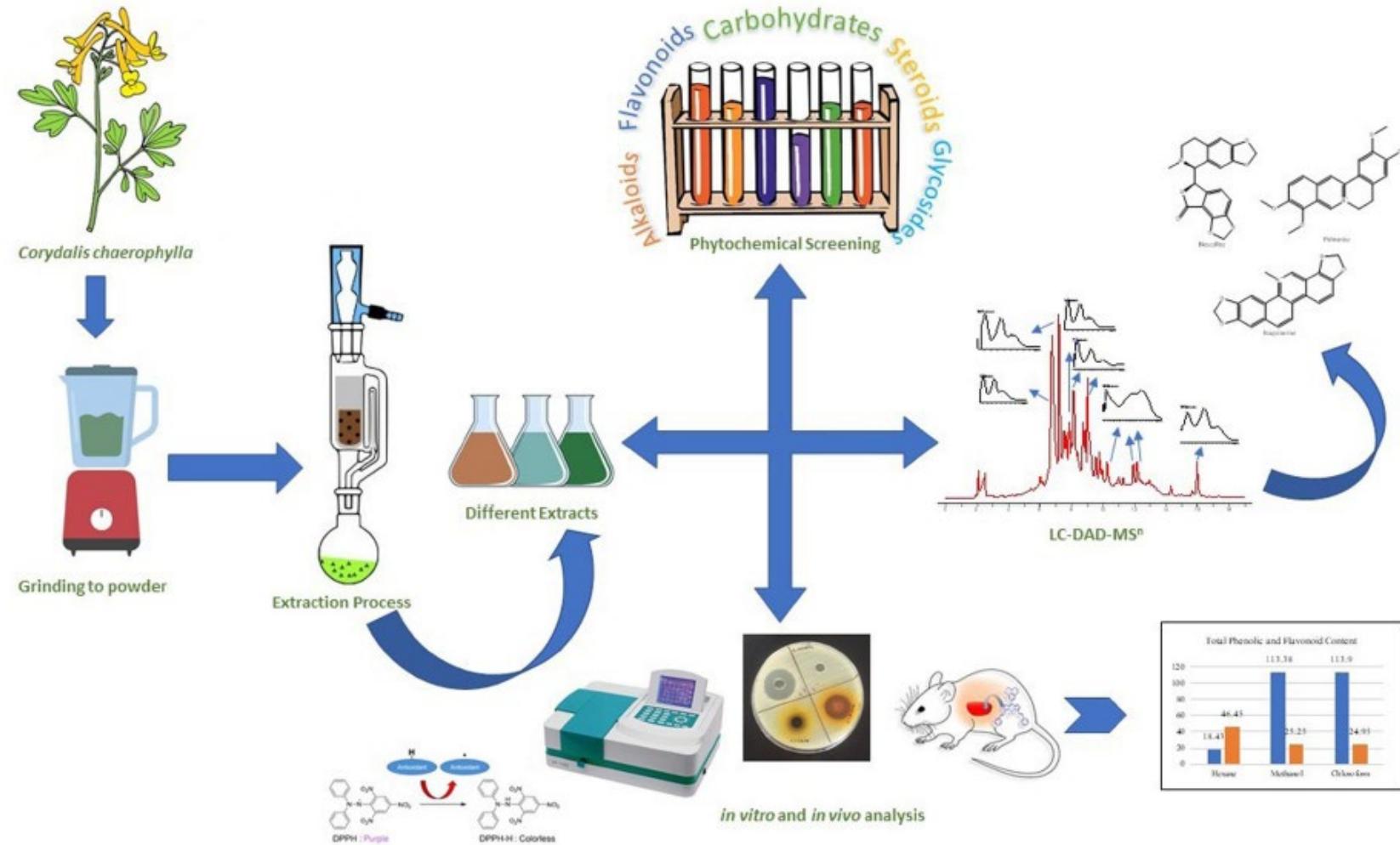
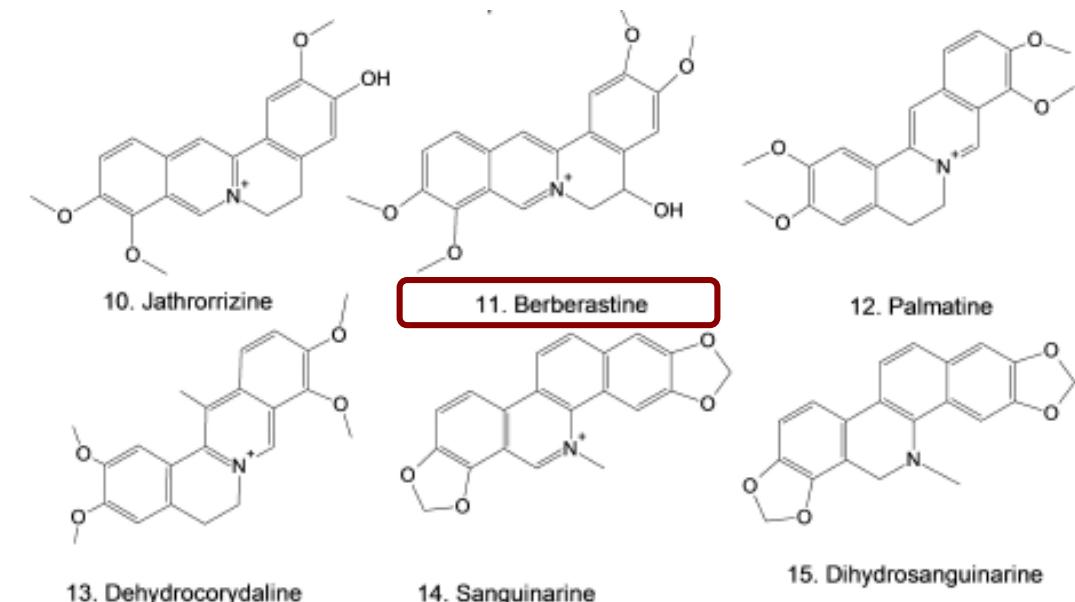
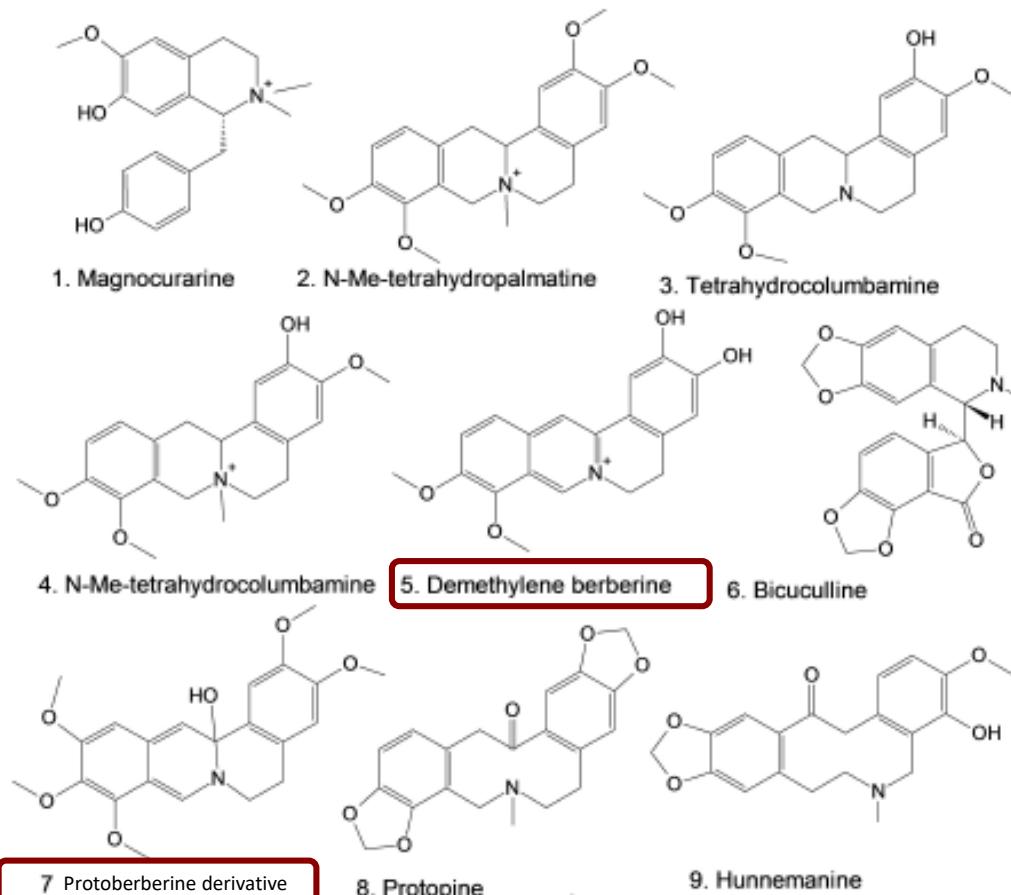


Table 2. Compounds observed in LC-DAD-MS of extracts of *C. chaerophylla*.

S.N.	Rt	m/z	Fragments	Compound	Extracts (mg/g)			Reference
					H	M	C	
1.	6.2	314	298.0, 269.0, 237.0, 175.0, 137.0, 107.0	Magnocurarine	–	0.12	0.08	[24]
2.	6.8	370	352.0, 334.0, 320.0, 290.0, 190.0, 175.0, 149.0, 131.0	N-Me-tetrahydropalmatine	0.77	23.31	218.01	
3.	8.53	340	178.0, 163.0	Tetrahydrocolumbamine	2.31	4.10	1.37	[25,26]
4.	8.58	356	192.0, 177.0, 148.0	N-Me-tetrahydrocolumbamine	0.28	1.10	1.15	
5.	8.65	324	309	Demethylene berberine	4.26	12.48	45.38	
6.	8.84	368	307.0, 190.0	Bicuculline*	17.94	93.24	115.30	
7.	9.04	400	382.0, 355.0, 337.0, 319.0, 279.0	Protoberberine derivative	0.05	4.14	8.28	
8.	9.31	354	338.0, 190.0, 188.0, 149.0, 130	Protopine*	5.08	58.69	99.04	[24,27]
9.	9.34	356	338.0, 190.0	Hunnemanine	0.58	64.29	64.49	
10.	9.4	338	323.0, 294.0, 307.0, 279.0	Jatrorrhizine*	22.04	116.04	63.16	[24,25]
11.	9.5	368	338.0, 353.0, 321.0, 320.0, 307.0, 278.0	Berberastine	3.22	6.38	2.16	[24]
12.	9.76	352	336.0, 321.0, 308.0, 292.0, 278.0, 292.0, 275.0	Palmatine	3.30	8.30	2.09	[25,26]
13.	11.5	366	348.0, 323.0, 307.0, 190.0	Dehydrocorydaline	0.22	0.21	–	[25]
14.	15.8	332	317.0, 304.0, 274.0, 246.0	Sanguinarine*	1.88	2.52	0.36	[24,27]
15.	16.3	334	319.0, 304.0, 275.0, 246.0, 261.0	Dihydrosanguinarine	54.32	1.19	2.06	[24]

H: hexane, M: methanol, C: chloroform; compounds indicated with "\*" were also confirmed by standard injection.

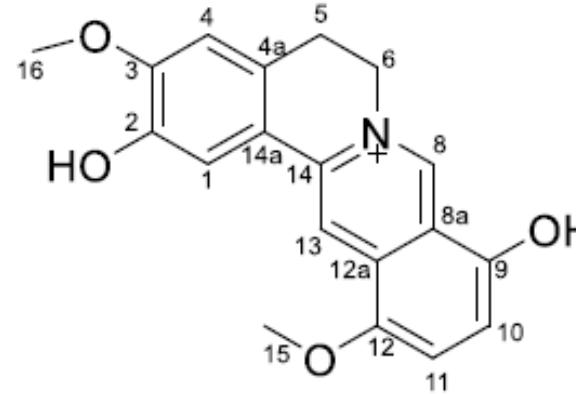
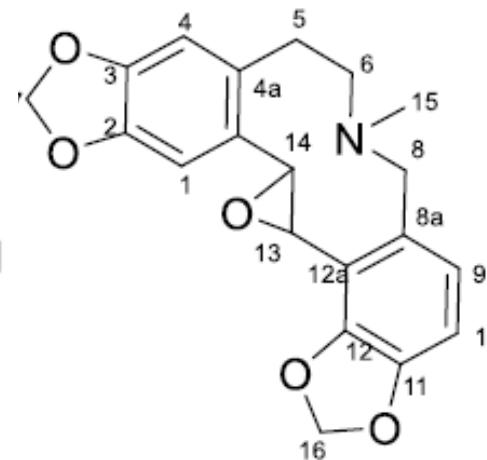
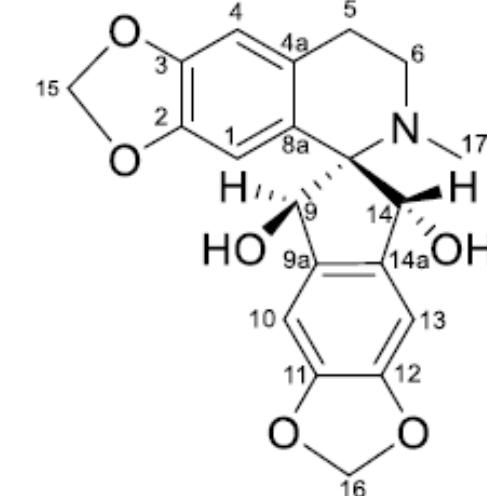
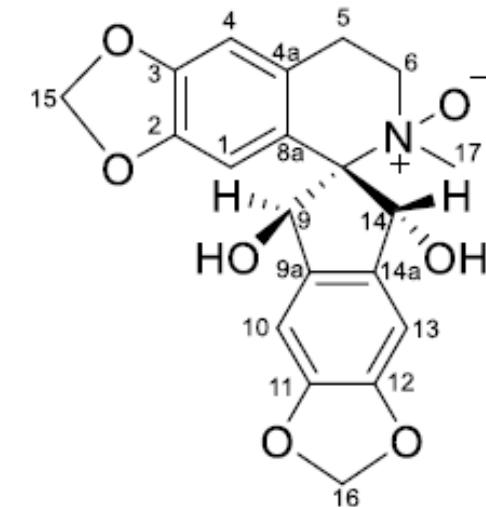
## Structures of the identified alkaloids



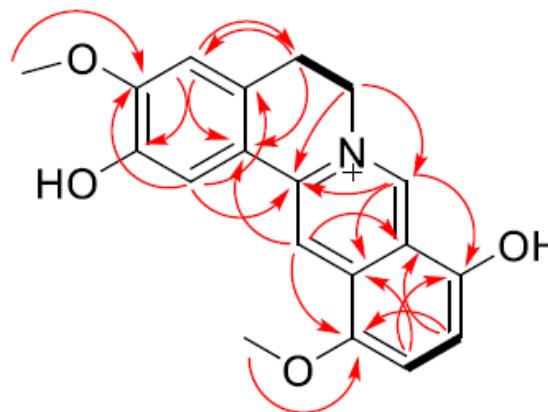
## Extraction and isolation of new alkaloids

1. Air dried powdered whole plant (10 kg) of *Corydalis chaerophylla* was cold percolated with hexane (20 L).
2. Plant residue was extracted with methanol (15 L) and concentrated up to 900 g of extract.
3. The methanol extract extracted with chloroform (120 g) and subjected to column chromatography by using:
  - 3a. Ethyl acetate/hexane (0.5/95.5 - fraction A ); ethyl acetate/hexane (5/95 - fraction B); ethyl acetate/hexane (10/90 - fraction C); chloroform/methanol (90/10 – fractions D and E).
  - 3b. Fraction E was subjected to silica gel column chromatography by using a dichloromethane (DCM)/methanol (95/5) solvent.
4. A total of 11 sets of fractions (E1-E11) were collected, which yielded four new compounds.

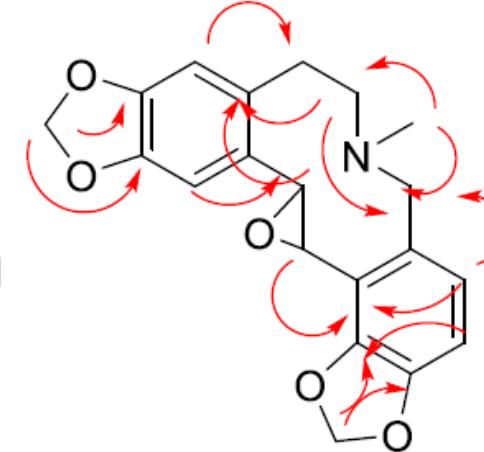
# Chemical structures of four new alkaloids from *Corydalis Chaerophylla* D.C.

Chaeronepaline-A (**1**)Chaeronepaline-B (**2**)Chaeronepaline-C (**3**)Chaeronepaline-D (**4**)

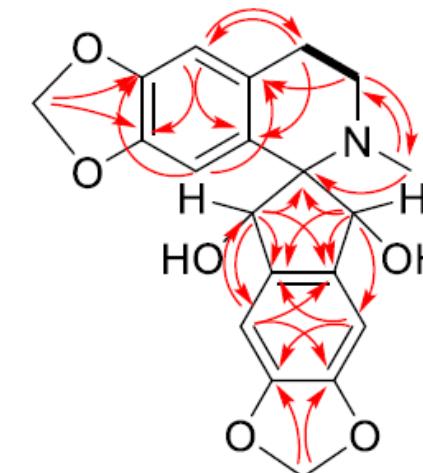
## HMBC (red arrows), $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ COSY (bold) correlation of compounds 1 - 4



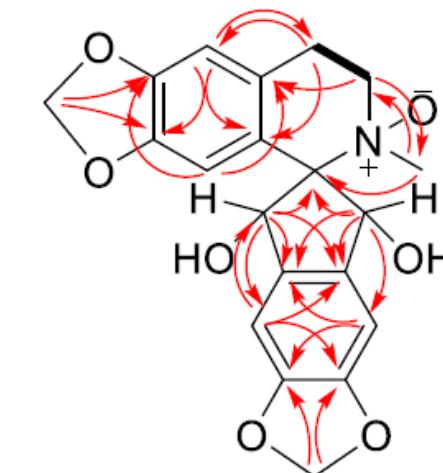
Chaeronepaline-A (**1**)



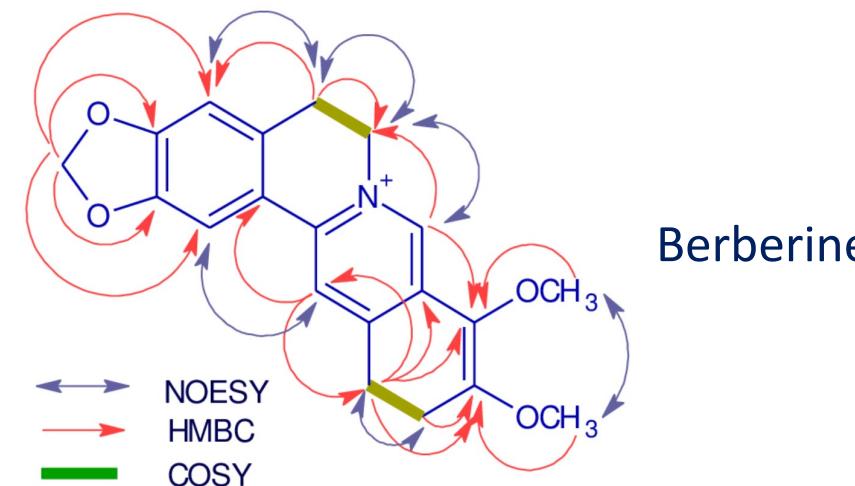
Chaeronepaline-B (**2**)



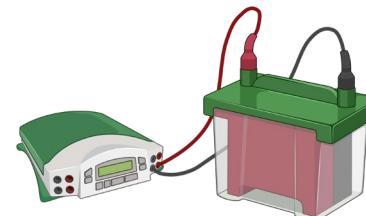
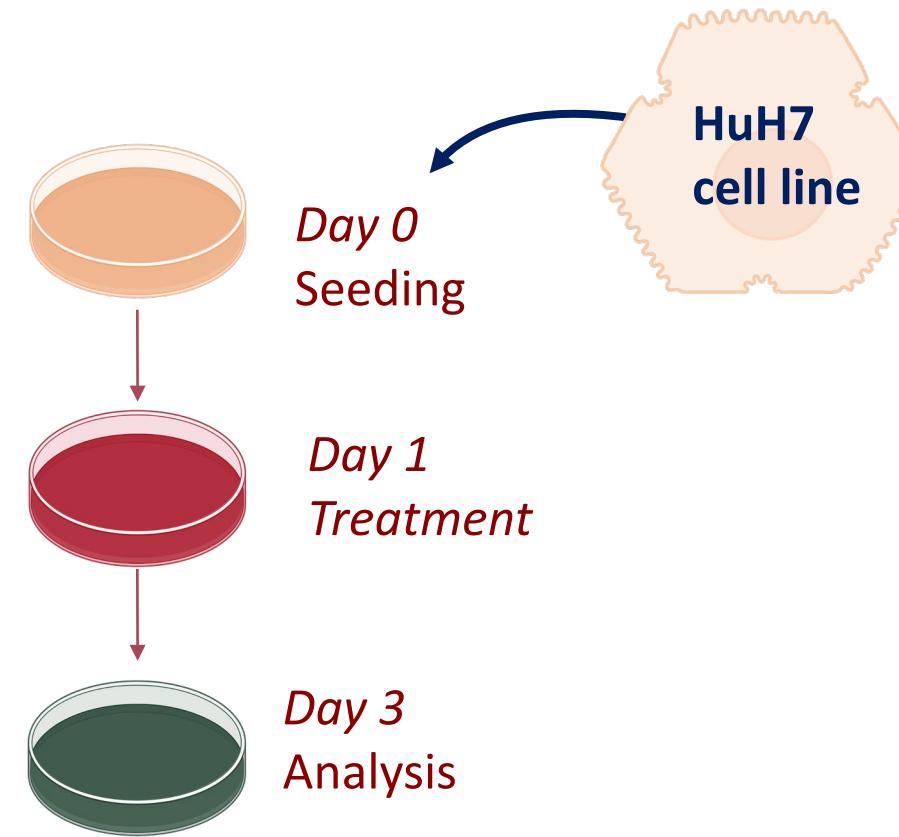
Chaeronepaline-C (**3**)



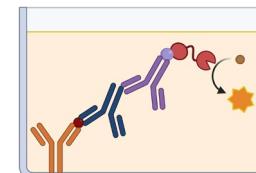
Chaeronepaline-D (**4**)



# Methods



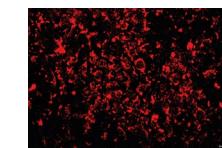
PCSK9 and LDL  
receptor expression



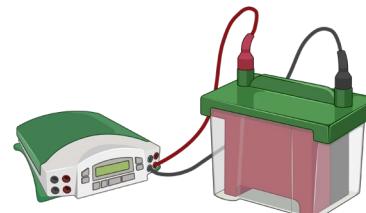
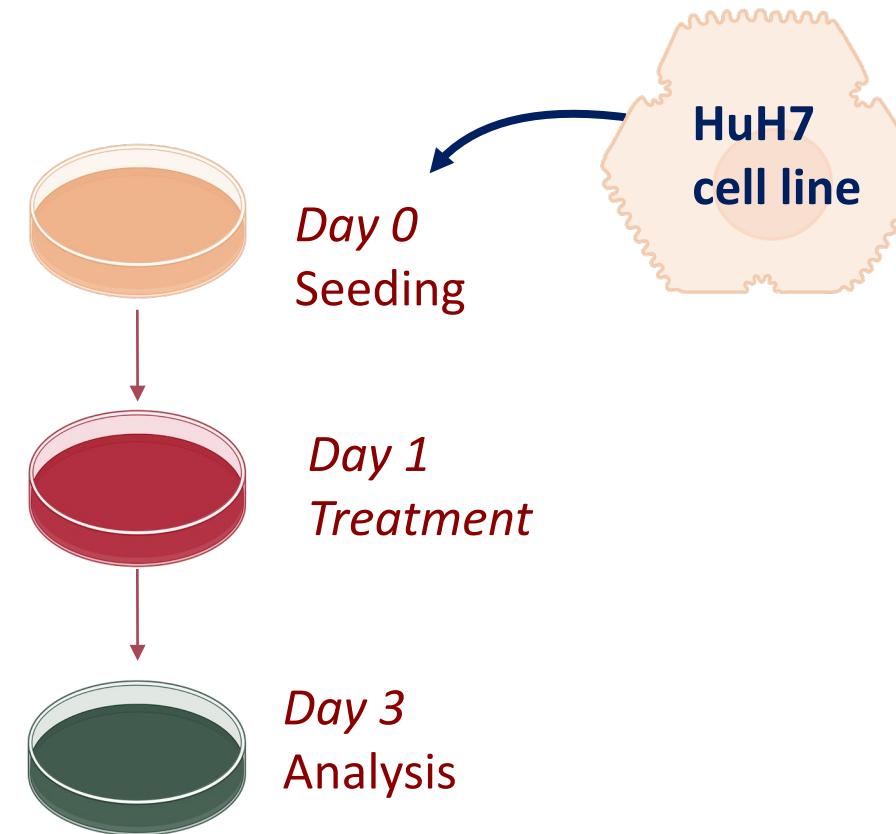
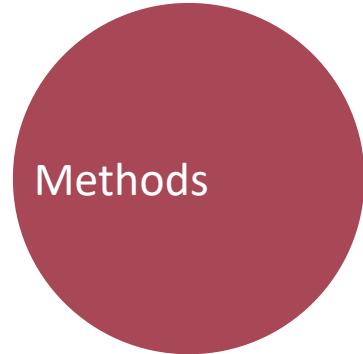
ELISA assay  
for PCSK9



Cholesterol  
biosynthesis

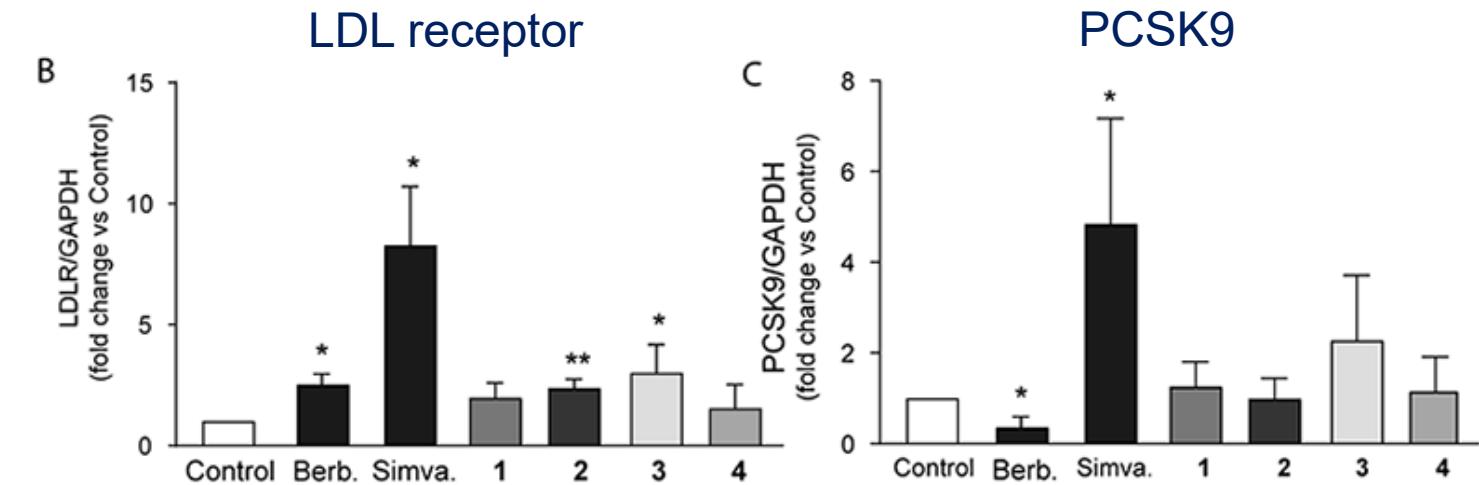
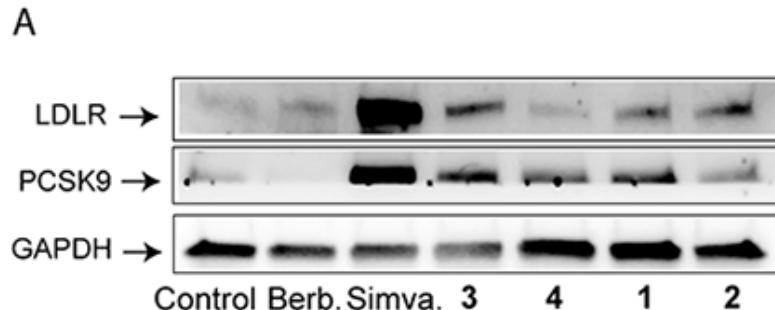


Oil-RedO  
staining



PCSK9 and LDL  
receptor expression

# Effect of alkaloids from Nepalese *Corydalis chaerophylla* D.C. on LDL receptor and PCSK9 expression in Huh7 cell line

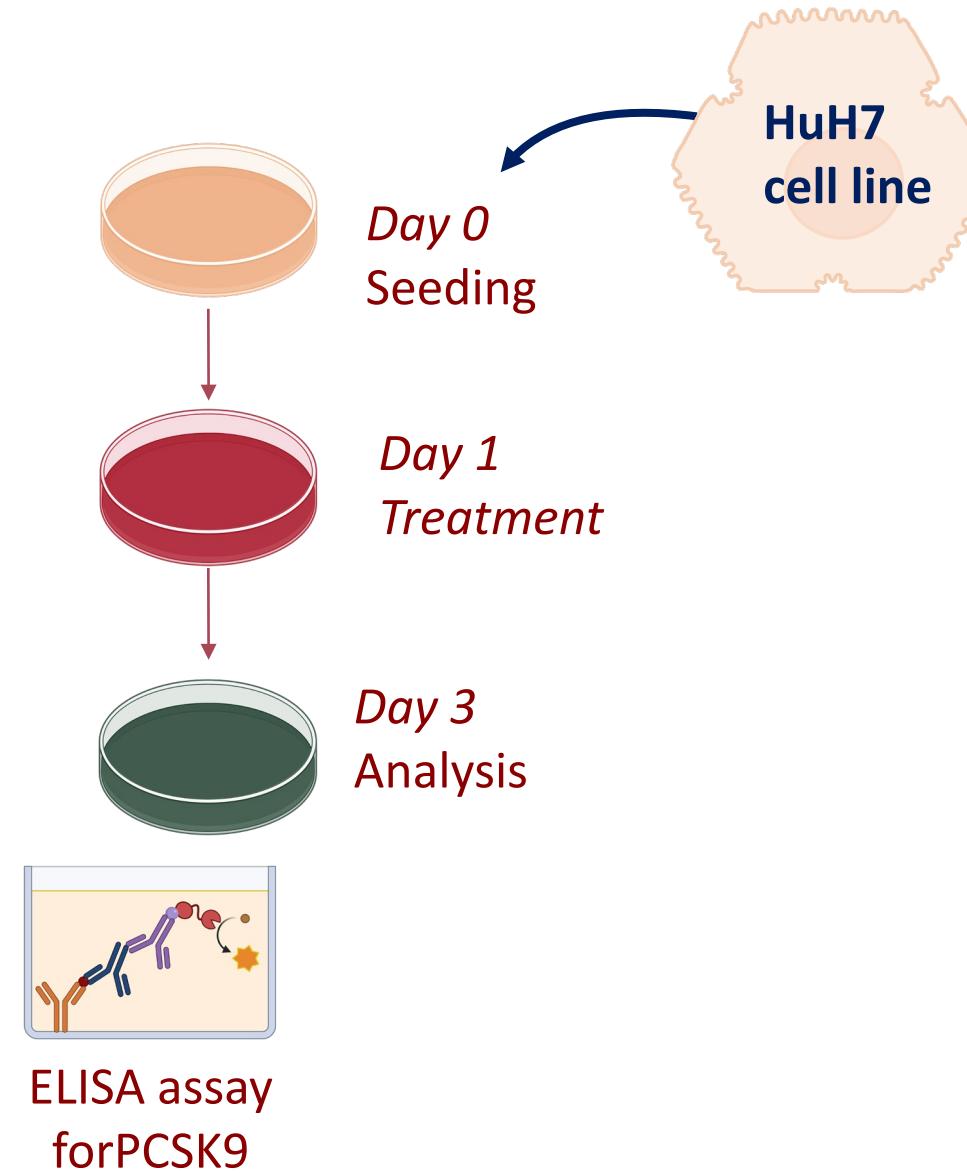


Chaeronepaline-A (**1**)

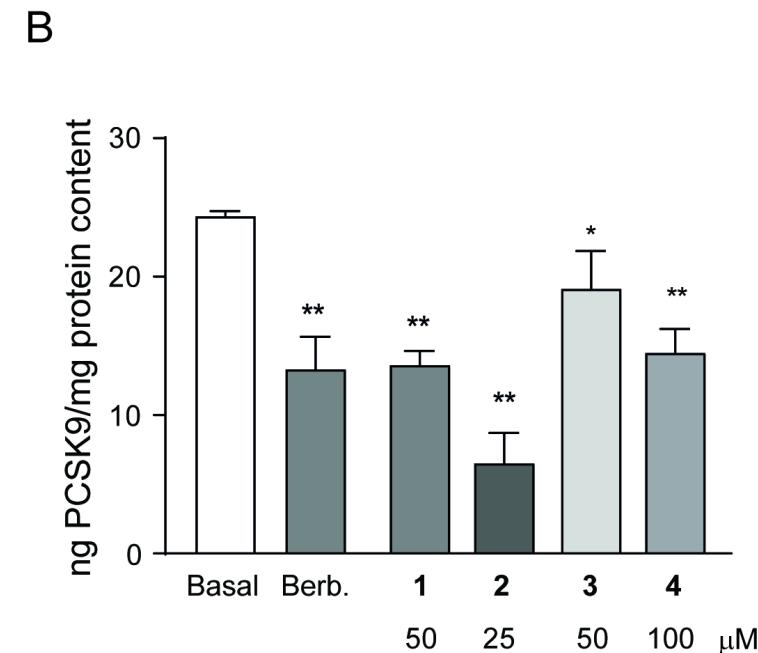
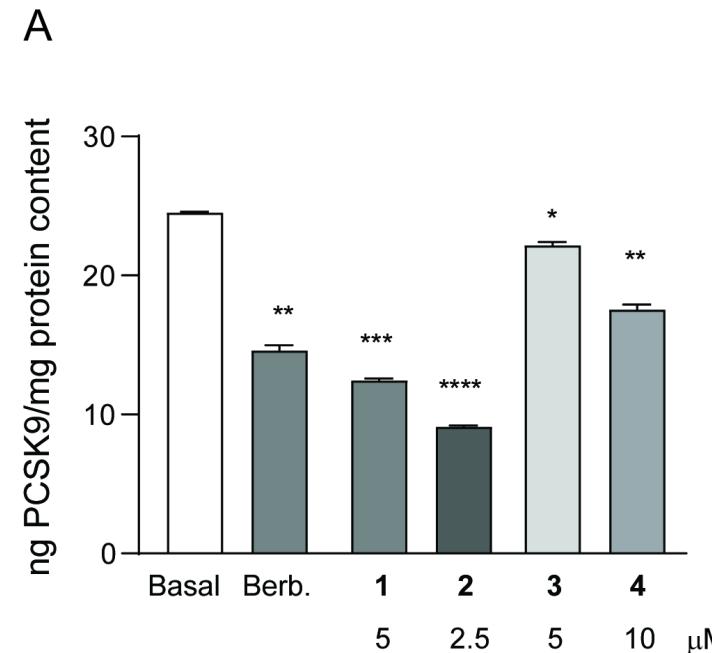
Chaeronepaline-B (**2**)

Chaeronepaline-C (**3**)

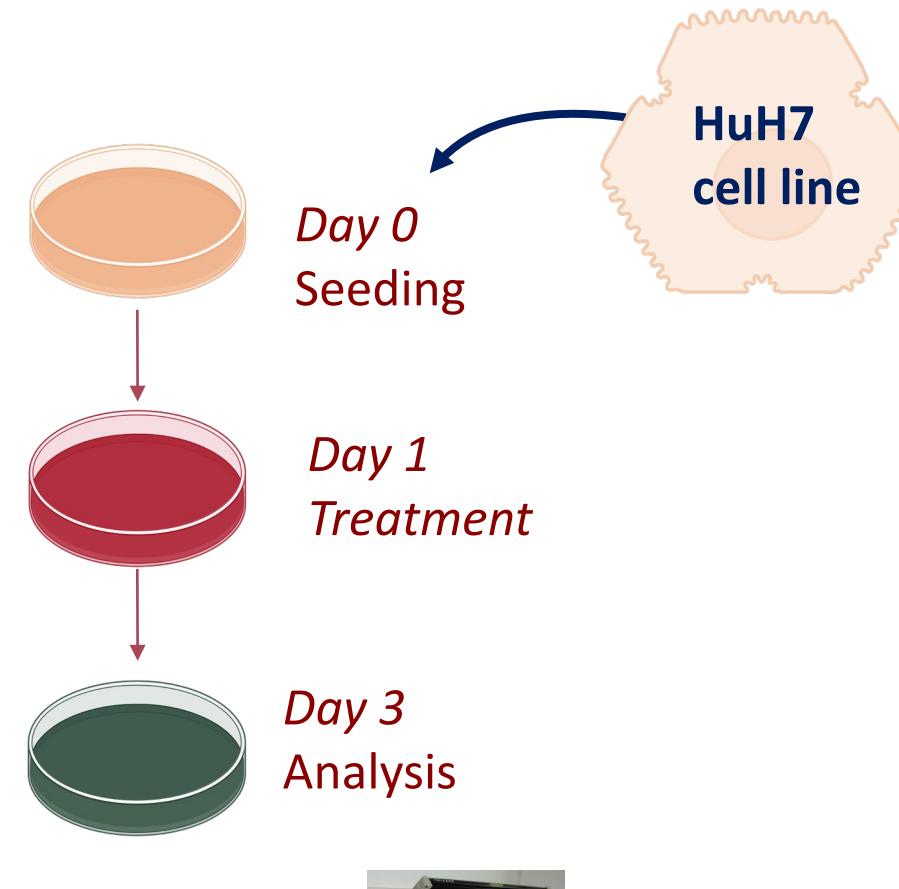
Chaeronepaline-D (**4**)



# Effect of alkaloids from Nepalese *Corydalis chaerophylla* D.C. on PCSK9 secreted by Huh7 cell line

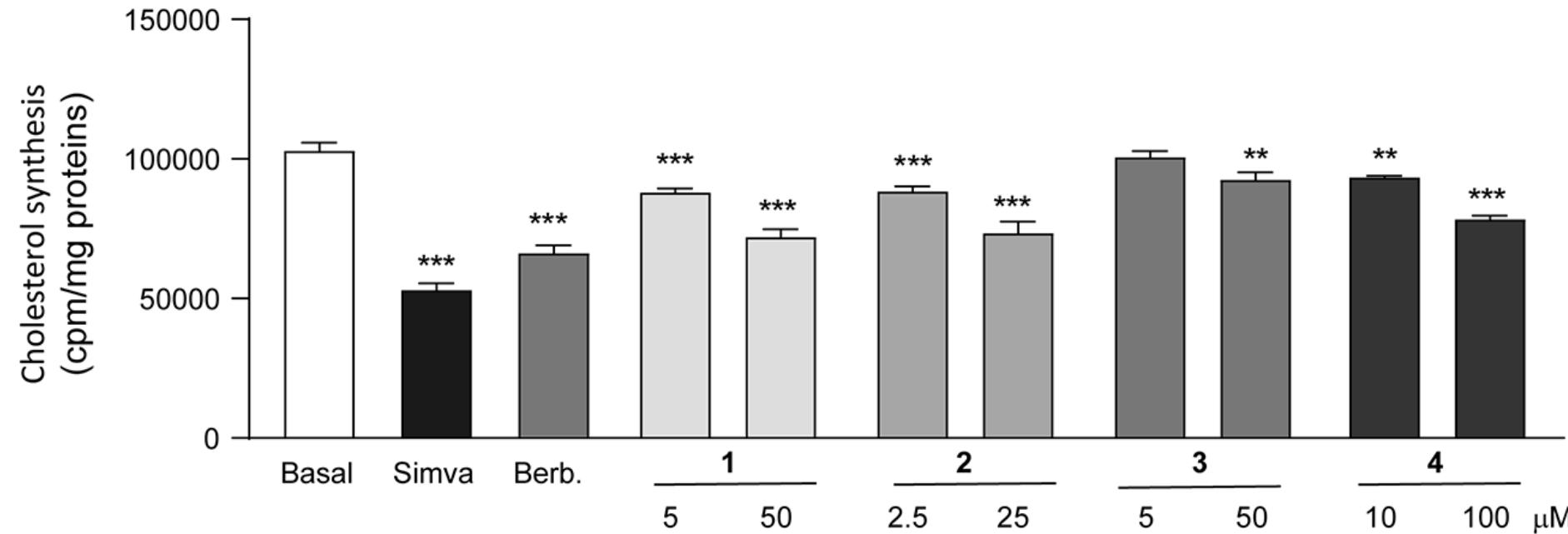


Chaeronepaline-A (1)  
**Chaeronepaline-B (2)**  
Chaeronepaline-C (3)  
Chaeronepaline-D (4)

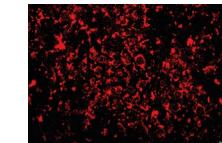
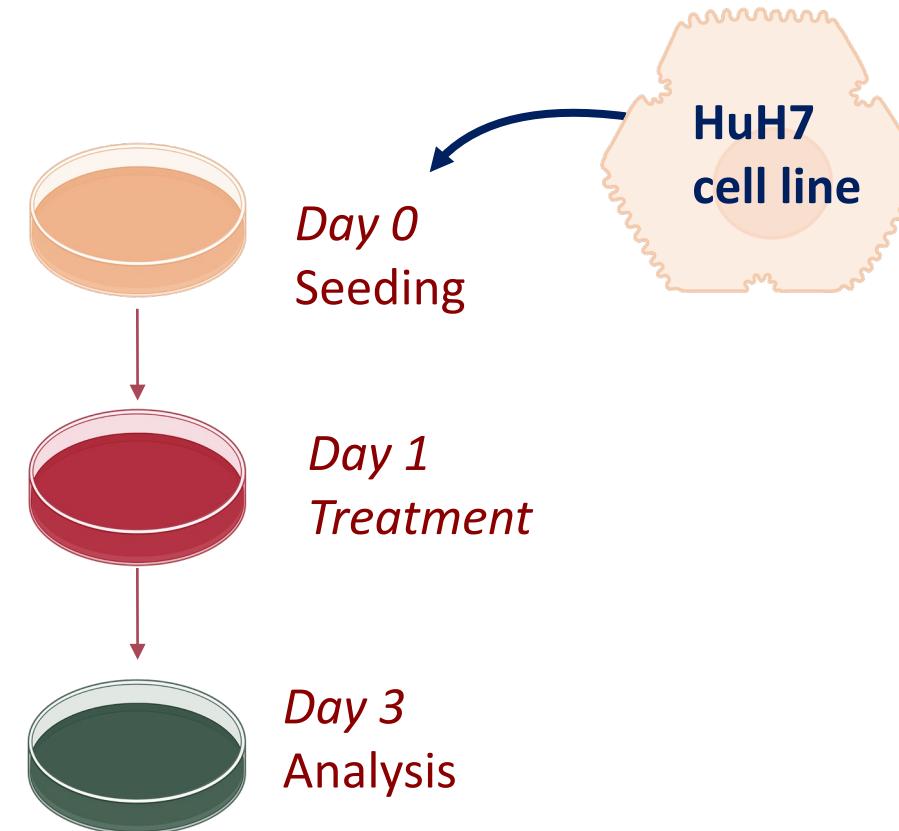


Cholesterol  
biosynthesis

## Effect of alkaloids from Nepalese *Corydalis chaerophylla* D.C. on cholesterol biosynthesis in Huh7 cell line

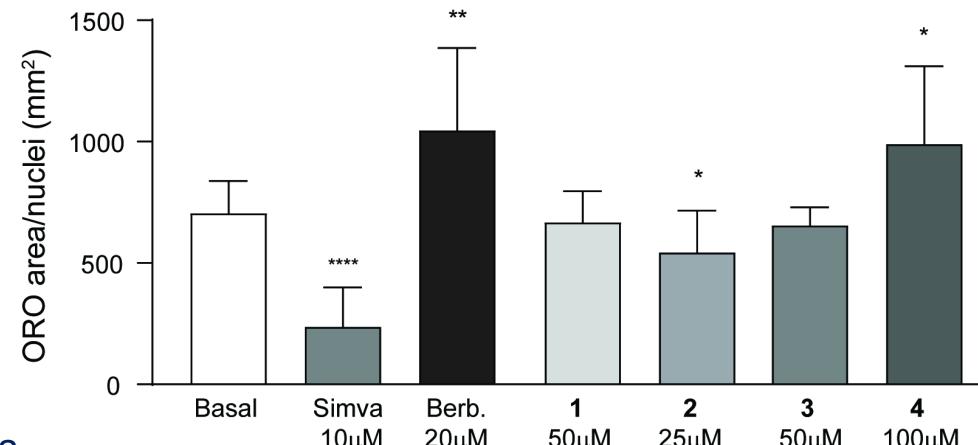
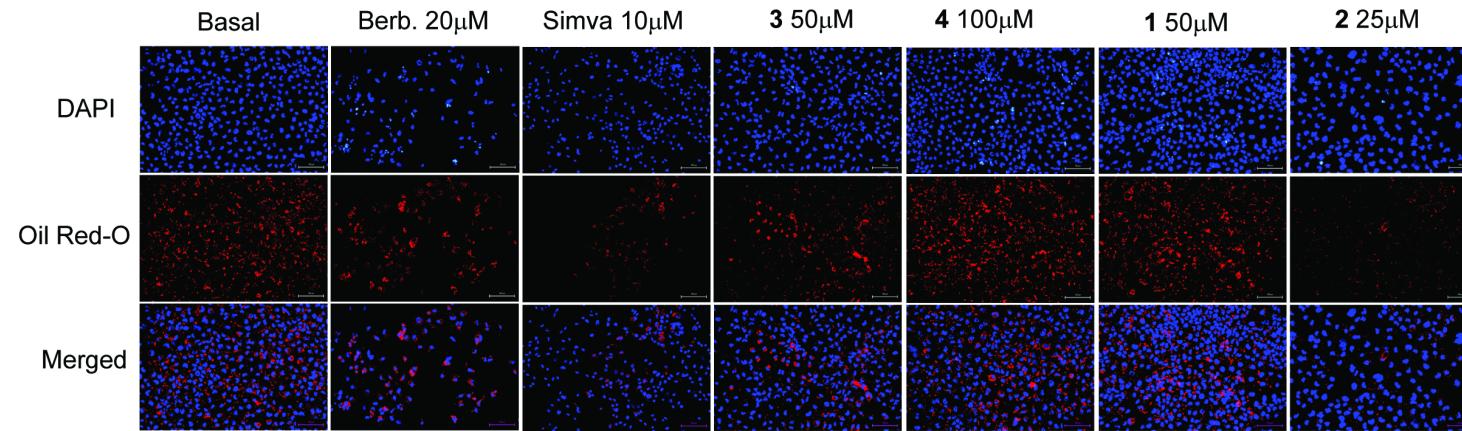


**Chaeronepaline-A (1)**  
**Chaeronepaline-B (2)**  
**Chaeronepaline-C (3)**  
**Chaeronepaline-D (4)**



Oil-RedO  
staining

# Effect of alkaloids from Nepalese *Corydalis chaerophylla* D.C. on neutral lipid accumulation in Huh7 cell line



Chaeronepaline-A (1)  
**Chaeronepaline-B (2)**  
 Chaeronepaline-C (3)  
 Chaeronepaline-D (4)

## Conclusions

The Nepalese *C. chaerophylla* D.C. was subjected to detailed phytochemical analysis.

Four new alkaloids were isolated, and their structures were established.

The new compounds were assayed on key proteins involved in cholesterol metabolism and Chaeronepaline-B (**2**) expressed the most promising activity by:

- 1) Inhibiting cholesterol biosynthesis
- 2) Reducing intracellular lipid accumulation
- 3) Decreasing PCSK9 secretion and secretion
- 4) Increasing LDL receptor levels of expression