

A Network Pharmacology-Based Investigation to the Pharmacodynamic Material Basis and Mechanisms of the Anti-Inflammatory and Anti-Viral Effect of *Isatis indigotica*

Jiuling Deng^{1,*}
Ying Ma^{2,*}
Yuqiong He^{1,*}
Hong Yang²
Yanhong Chen²
Liang Wang¹
Doudou Huang¹
Shi Qiu^{1,*}
Xia Tao²
Wansheng Chen¹

¹Institute of Chinese Materia Medica, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, 201203, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Pharmacy, Changzheng Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, 200003, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Wansheng Chen
Institute of Chinese Materia Medica, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, 201203, People's Republic of China
Tel +64 021 81886182
Email chenwansheng@shutcm.edu.cn

Xia Tao
Department of Pharmacy, Shanghai Changzheng Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, 200003, People's Republic of China
Tel +64 021 81886182
Email taoxia2003@126.com

Purpose: *Isatis indigotica* (*Ii*) is a cruciferous herb that is widely distributed in China, and its roots and leaves have been used in two renowned antipyretic detoxicate crude drugs in Chinese Pharmacopoeia, *Radix* (*R*) and *Folium* (*F*) *Isatidis*. However, the pharmacodynamic material basis and underlying mechanisms of the herbal efficacy remained to be elucidated.

Methods: Ultra-performance liquid chromatography-quadrupole-time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UPLC-Q-TOF-MS) was adopted for the chemical profiling of *R* and *F* *Isatidis*. The active ingredients were screened out through the prediction of gastrointestinal absorption and druglikeness analysis using SwissADME. A herb-ingredient-target network was constructed through target prediction of the herbal active ingredients and anti-inflammation or anti-viral properties, followed by protein-protein interaction analysis. Then, the potential relevant signaling pathways were predicted by pathway enrichment. Finally, for verification, RAW 264.7 cell line was adopted to examine the anti-inflammatory and anti-viral activities of 6 representative ingredients in *Ii*.

Results: Seventy-three compounds have been identified from *Ii* through UPLC-Q-TOF-MS. A total of 17 potential active ingredients were screened through pharmacokinetics and druglikeness evaluation using SwissADME. It was shown that key targets might include TNF, AKT1, SRC, IL2, CASP9, and CASP3 in our herb-ingredient-target network, and isovitexin, a flavonoid, tended to participate in the inflammatory response, indoles were more likely to affect the cell proliferation processes, and lignans might have a broader affinity to key targets than the other active ingredients, such as regulating immune system (targeting IL-2) and PI3K-Akt signaling pathway. In vitro, indigo and secoisolariciresinol diglucoside markedly reduced TNF- α expression in Poly (I: C)-incubated cells. Isovitexin significantly inhibited TNF- α expression, and isatin treatment markedly reduced IL-1 β expression in LPS-incubated cells.

Conclusion: As the pharmacodynamics material basis of *Ii*, indoles, lignans, and flavonoids are believed to confer beneficial properties through various cellular aspects with multiple signaling pathways involved.

Keywords: *Isatis indigotica*, UPLC-Q-TOF-MS, network analysis, bioassay analysis

Introduction

Isatis indigotica Fortune is a cruciferous plant that is widely distributed in northern and central China, whose roots and leaves comprise two renowned antipyretic detoxicate crude drugs, *Radix* (*R*) and *Folium* (*F*) *Isatidis*.¹⁻³ Accumulating

evidence has shown that antipyretic detoxicate herbs might possess anti-inflammatory and anti-viral effects.^{4,5} *R Isatidis* has been ethnomedically employed for the protection against the common cold and influenza in China for centuries.^{6,7} Notably, Banlangen (*R Isatidis*) Granules, namely Phynova Cold and Flu Relief Powder for Oral Solution, were the first Chinese patent medicine to be approved by the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) for marketing in the UK in 2019, for the relief of the symptoms of the common cold, mild upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) and flu-like illness, such as sore throat, which exemplifies the anti-inflammatory and anti-viral potential of *R Isatidis*. Since they are from the same plant, *R and F Isatidis*, the roots and the leaves of *Ii*, respectively, share similar chemical profiling.⁸ Interestingly, the two crude drugs, *R and F Isatidis*, comprise a widely accepted OTC medicine, Compound Banlangen Granules, in a ratio of 2:3 (*R vs F Isatidis*). Therefore, it is of great value to investigate the pharmacodynamic material basis and the underlying molecular mechanism of the herbal efficacy of *Ii*.

The anti-inflammatory activity of *Ii* has been previously investigated, and it was demonstrated that methanolic extracts of *R Isatidis* could decrease the production of inflammatory mediators, in vivo and in vitro.⁹ The polysaccharides from *R Isatidis* showed an in vitro inhibitory effect against virus-induced inflammation.¹⁰ Ruan et al reported that the aqueous extract of *R Isatidis* exhibited protection on lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced sepsis in C57BL/6J mice.¹¹ Xiao et al reported 6 bioactive compounds to possess in vitro anti-inflammatory activity.¹² Pretreatment with n-butanol extract from *F Isatidis* could significantly inhibit LPS-induced pro-inflammatory factor expressions.¹³

The anti-viral effect of the herb has also been reported. Yang et al reported that the hot water extract of *R Isatidis* exhibited an anti-viral effect in vitro.¹⁴ A comparative fingerprint analysis of *R Isatidis* highlighted the hydrophilic components as more correlated to the anti-viral activity than the lipophilic parts.¹⁵ Moreover, a water-soluble isoquinoline derivative extracted from *R Isatidis* exhibited superior anti-viral activity with an IC₅₀ value as low as 15.3 µg/mL.¹⁶ Wang et al found that an isoflavone compound isolated from the root of the herb showed excellent anti-viral activity with an IC₅₀ as low as 2.06 µmol/L.¹⁷ Nie et al isolated glucosinolate alkaloids from the root, and verified the anti-viral activity in Madin-Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cells (in vitro) and in embryonated eggs (in vivo).⁷ Moreover, polysaccharides from *R Isatidis* were identified as the potential active ingredients.¹⁸

The anti-viral activity of *F Isatidis* was also investigated, with relatively fewer reports. Deng et al highlighted the n-butanol fraction of the *F Isatidis* extract as the principal anti-viral effective substantial foundation.¹⁹

Previous studies on *Ii* did not investigate the components and the herbal efficacy comprehensively. As mentioned above, chemical characterization of *Ii*^{17,20,21} has been reported, as well as preclinical studies of single ingredients^{22–26} or aqueous extracts.^{11,14,18,19} However, there is still a need to elucidate the pharmacodynamic material basis of *Ii* in a more comprehensive manner. Here, we applied a network analysis-based integrated strategy to explore the pharmacodynamic material basis and potential mechanisms of the anti-viral and anti-inflammatory effect of *Ii*. First, the chemical compositions of the herb were characterized by ultra-performance liquid chromatography-quadrupole-time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UPLC-Q-TOF-MS). Second, first defined by Hopkins in 2007,²⁷ network pharmacology analysis was adopted to establish a network of “herb-active ingredients-targets” and to predict the possible molecular mechanisms by which the herb exerts its anti-inflammatory and anti-viral activity. Finally, 6 representative compounds were evaluated in vitro for their anti-inflammatory and anti-viral properties in RAW 264.7 cells, incubated with LPS, a potent trigger of macrophage-mediated inflammation,²⁸ and Poly (I: C), a mimic of viral dsRNA.²⁹

Materials and Methods

Chemicals and Herbal Materials

The organic phase for UPLC-Q-TOF-MS, methanol and acetonitrile were purchased from Merck (NJ, USA). Bottled water (Wahaha, Hangzhou, China) was used as the aqueous phase of LC. Formic acid was obtained from Merck (NJ, USA). Methanol for extraction use was purchased from Merck (NJ, USA). Six pure compounds, including indirubin, indigo, isatin, secoisolariciresinol, secoisolariciresinol diglucoside, and isovitexin, obtained from Shanghai Yuanye Bio-Technology Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China), were used (purity ≥98%) as reference standards.

Isatis indigotica Fort. (*Cruciferae*) was grown in the local lab and was authenticated by Professor Chen Wansheng. Freeze-dried roots and leaves were ground into powder (40 mesh) for the next extraction.

UPLC-Q-TOF/MS Analysis

The characterization of the roots and leaves of *Ii* was carried out with a model 1290 UPLC system coupled to a model

6530 QTOF-MS (each from Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA) equipped with an orthogonal electrospray ionization source. Analytes in samples were separated with an ACQUITY BEH C₁₈ (2.1×100 mm, 1.7 μm) (Waters Technologies, Milford, MA, USA); the column temperature was 35°C. The mobile phase consisted of 2 mM ammonium acetate (A) and acetonitrile (B), and the flow rate was 0.3 mL min⁻¹. Gradient elution was carried out as follows: 5–10% B over 0–2 min; 10–52% B over 2–10 min; 52–75% B over 10–15 min. Re-equilibration was at 5% B for 4 min.

MS was performed in positive-ion mode. The operating parameters applied were as follows: scan frequency: 3.00 spectra sec⁻¹, sheath gas flow, 11 L min⁻¹, sheath gas temperature, 350°C, nebulizer pressure, 45 psi, gas flow, 11 L min⁻¹, Vcap, 3500 V, Skimmer1, 65 V, fragmentor, 140 V, nozzle voltage, 500 V. Each of the TOF-MS and TOF-MS/MS scans were operated over the m/z range of 100–1200. For UPLC-Q-TOF-MS/MS detection, the sweeping collision energy was set to 30 V.

Raw mass spectrum data was obtained in centroid mode, converted to the Analysis Base File (<https://www.reifycs.com/AbfConverter/>) format, and imported into the MS-DIAL version 4.24 (<https://prime.psc.riken.jp/compps/msdial/main.html>) with the following parameters: MS¹ tolerance, 0.01 Da; MS² tolerance, 0.02 Da; retention time range, 1–30 min; MS¹ mass range, 100–1200; MS/MS mass range, 0–1200; minimum peak height, 5000 amplitude; mass slice width, 0.1 Da; sigma window value, 0.5; MS/MS abundance cut off, 500 amplitude; retention time tolerance, 0.15 min. Peak heights were normalized based on the height for the internal standard.

Screening of Potential Active Ingredients

The SwissADME (swissadme.ch)³⁰ tool was adopted to predict potential active ingredients. Gastrointestinal (GI) absorption was examined, and drug-likeness (DL) analysis was conducted. In general, those compounds with high GI absorption and more than 3 “Yes, 0 violation” in DL analysis were viewed as active ingredients and included for the next steps.

Prediction of Associated Targets of Active Ingredients and the Herbal Efficacy, and Network Construction

Targets associated with active ingredients and the herbal efficacy were identified through searching on Swiss Target Prediction (swisstargetprediction.ch)³¹ and TCMSp databases (tcmsp.com/tcmsp.php), and the Human Gene

Database (GeneCards, genecards.org), respectively. For the target prediction of the herbal efficacy, the following keywords were used: viral, anti-viral, antiviral, virus, anti-virus, antiviral, inflammatory, anti-inflammatory, antiinflammatory, inflammation, anti-inflammation, and antiinflammation. Overlapping was conducted using Microsoft Excel and visualized with Venny 2.1 (bioinfogp.cnb.csic.es/tools/venny/) software. The protein–protein interaction (PPI) analysis was conducted using Search Tool for the Retrieval of Interacting Genes/Proteins (STRING) (string-db.org) database and visualized with Cytoscape 3.7.1 (www.cytoscape.org/) software. The nodes represented targets, compounds, pathways and edges indicated interactions.

KEGG Pathway Enrichment

The core genes, proposed by PPI analysis, were introduced into DAVID version 6.8 (Database for Annotation, Visualization, and Integrated Discovery, david.ncifcrf.gov/). Differences were considered to be statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

In vitro Verification

The murine macrophage cell line RAW264.7 was purchased from the Cell Bank of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). Cells were grown and maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM, Meilunbio, Dalian, China), supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS, GIBCO, Australia), 100 U/mL of penicillin and 100 μg/mL of streptomycin (Beyotime, Beijing, China). Cells were cultured at 37°C and 5% CO₂.

Cell Viability Test

RAW264.7 murine macrophages were cultured in a 96-well plate (1×10⁴ cells/well) for 24 h. Medium with a final concentration of 0, 1, 5, 10, 20, 60, 100, 200, 300 μM compounds was added, with each concentration repeated across 6 wells (n = 6). The negative control comprised cells treated with 0.1% of dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO), diluted in complete DMEM, and incubated at 37°C for 24 h. After treatment for 24 h, 10 μL of Cell Counting Kit (CCK-8) assay solution (Beyotime, Beijing, China) was added to each well, and cells were incubated for 1 h at 37°C and 5% CO₂. The absorbance at 450 nm was measured using a microplate reader (SPARK 10M, Thermo, Tecan). Cell viability was calculated as absorbance/absorbance of control ×100%.

ELISA Test

RAW264.7 murine macrophages were cultured in a 48-well plate (1×10^5 cells/250 μ L per well) for 24 h, LPS (150 ng/mL) and 6 compounds (20 μ M) were simultaneously added for 24 h; Poly (I: C) (50 μ g/mL) and 6 compounds (20 μ M) were simultaneously added for 18 h, with each group repeated across 6 wells in duplicates ($n = 6$). At the same time, the control group was set. Then, the cell culture medium was collected for tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interferon- β (IFN- β), C-C motif chemokine 5 (CCL5), and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) concentration measurements by Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits, according to manufacturers' instructions. ELISA kits for TNF- α , IL-6, IFN- β , CCL5 and IL-1 β were purchased from Lianke Biotechnology (Shanghai, China). The minimum detectable dose of mouse TNF- α , IL-6, IFN- β , CCL5, and IL-1 β was typically less than 0.32 pg/mL, 0.56 pg/mL, 0.83 pg/mL, 0.12 pg/mL, and 1.45 pg/mL, respectively. Intra-assay and inter-assay precision of these ELISA kits was less than 6% and 9%.

Statistical Analysis

Data in the "In-vitro Verification" section were presented as median (min - max) and analyzed by SPSS Statistics v21 using Kruskal - Wallis H -test followed by post-hoc tests. A p -value less than 0.05 was considered with statistical significance.

Results

Characterization of *Isatis Indigotica* by UPLC-Q-TOF/MS

The workflow of the current study is illustrated in [Figure 1](#). Representative total ion current (TIC) chromatograms of the roots and leaves of *Ii*, obtained by UPLC-Q-TOF-MS in positive mode, are presented in [Figure 2](#). As results, 73 peaks were detected and identified or putatively characterized from the leaf and root parts ([Supplementary Table 1](#)), which included 11 indoles and derivatives, 6 lignans, neolignans and related compounds, 5 quinolines and derivative, etc. Results showed that the chemical classifications of major components were similar between the leaves and roots. Moreover, the components in the leaves exhibited more structural diversity, which was in accordance with Chinese Pharmacopoeia.

Prediction of Active Ingredients in *Ii*

GI absorption and DL analysis were adopted to screen out the active ingredients of the herb using SwissADME. Notably, among all the components, indoles generally exceeded in the GI absorption and the DL analysis. In addition, despite bad GI absorption, secoisolariciresinol diglucoside,^{32,33} and isovitexin³⁴ were reported to possess high pharmacological activity, and therefore included in the subsequent network analysis. Seventeen active ingredients were ultimately selected ([Table 1](#) and [Figure 3](#)).

Construction of Herb-Ingredient-Target Network

First, through searches on Swiss Target Prediction (swisstargetprediction.ch)³¹ and TCMSP databases, 218 targets were gathered for the 17 active ingredients, after duplicate deletion ([Supplementary Table 2](#)). The UniProt database was applied to get uniform gene symbols. Second, with the help of the Human Gene Database (GeneCards, genecards.org),³⁵ the potential targets of the effective herbs were collected, using keywords related to anti-inflammatory and anti-viral processes. After duplicate removal, 14,287 and 19,975 targets were retained for the anti-inflammatory and anti-viral evaluation, respectively. The first 1000 targets with higher relevance scores for the herbal efficacy were preserved ([Supplementary Tables 3](#) and [4](#)). Third, overlapping targets that were connected to both the active ingredients and the herbal efficacy were screened out for the construction of the herb-active ingredient-target network. Presented in [Figure 4A](#) and [B](#), 67 and 54 targets were used to conduct the next PPI analysis for the major hubs using the STRING database. Visualized by Cytoscape, 2 PPI networks were presented, with 67 nodes, 507 edges in anti-inflammation ([Figure 4C](#)), and 54 nodes, 509 edges in anti-virus ([Figure 4D](#)), followed by topological analysis. It was shown that major hubs included TNF, AKT1, SRC, IL2, CASP9, and CASP3 ([Supplementary Tables 5](#) and [6](#)). Finally, a herb-ingredient-target network of 36 nodes (1 herb, 14 ingredients, and 21 targets) and 49 edges was established ([Figure 4E](#)). Those components with a relatively high degree included indirubin, indigo, isatin, secoisolariciresinol, secoisolariciresinol diglucoside, and isovitexin. This indicated that a multi-component, and multi-target mechanism might participate in the exertion of the herbal efficacy.

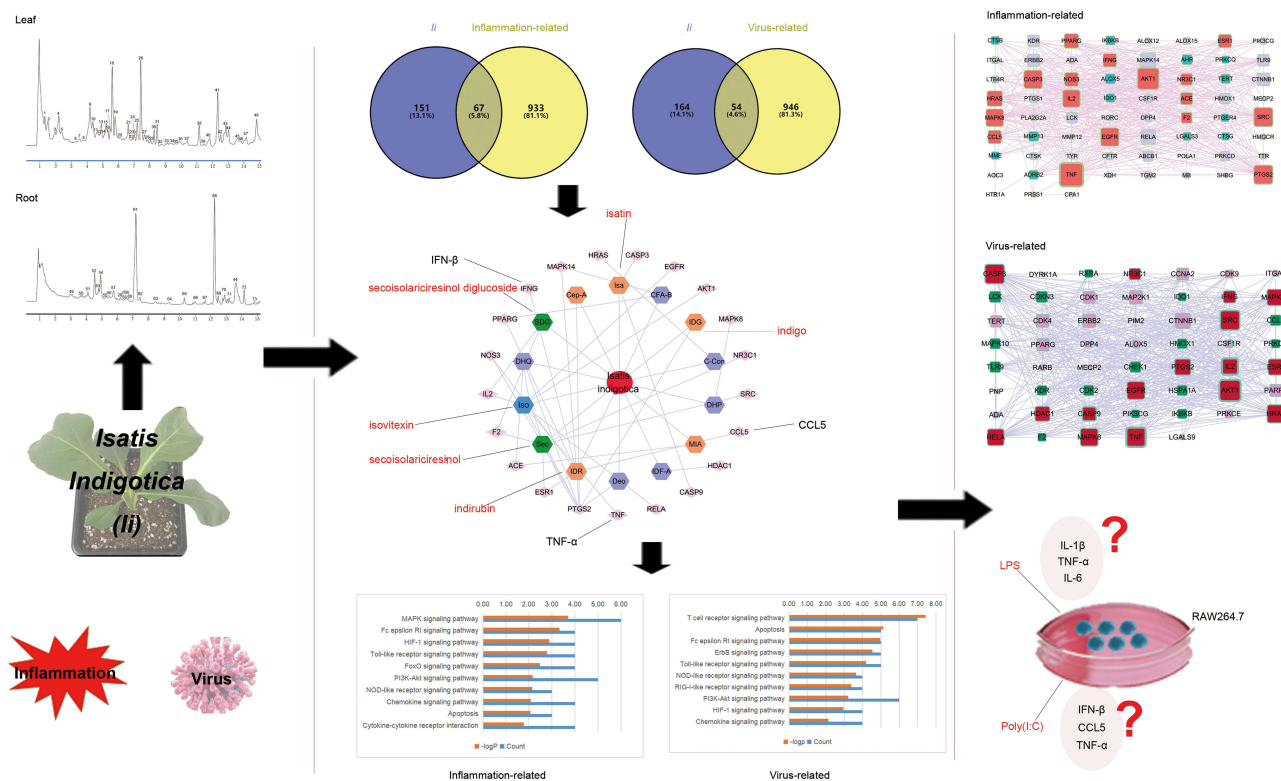


Figure 1 The work flow of the current study. The study aimed to propose a potential mechanism of the anti-inflammatory and anti-viral effects of *li*. A network analysis-based integrated strategy was exploited, with component identification of the herb through UPLC-Q-TOF-MS and in vitro verification.

KEGG Pathway Enrichment

To predict the potential-related pathways underlying the herbal efficacy, the 17 (anti-inflammation) and 16 (anti-virus) key-related genes proposed by PPI analysis were introduced into the DAVID database (david.ncicrf.gov/),³⁶ to conduct KEGG pathway enrichment. Under a threshold of $P \leq 0.05$, 66 and 80 pathways were found for the herbal anti-inflammatory and anti-viral effects, respectively. The top 10 related pathways are presented in Figure 5A and B. The closely related signal pathways included: MAPK signaling pathway, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, HIF-1 signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, FoxO signaling pathway, PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, chemokine signaling pathway, apoptosis, cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, T cell receptor signaling pathway, ErbB signaling pathway, and RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway. The potential underlying mechanisms of the herbal efficacy were visualized after manual analysis of the pathways in the KEGG database (kegg.jp). As shown in Figure 5, it was implied that the herbal efficacy was likely related to multi-component and multi-

target mechanisms. Interestingly, isovitexin, a flavonoid, tended to participate in the inflammatory response, indoles were more likely to affect the cell proliferation processes, and lignans might have broader bioactivity than other active ingredients.

In-vitro Verification

For the verification, 3 indoles, indirubin (IDR), indigo (IDG) and isatin (Isa), 2 lignans, secoisolariciresinol (Sec) and secoisolariciresinol diglucoside (SDG), and a flavonoid, isovitexin (Iso) were selected as representative compounds to be evaluated for their potential anti-inflammatory and anti-viral activity in vitro.

First, the cytotoxicity of the 6 compounds was examined in RAW264.7 cells through CCK-8 assays (Figure 6A–F). High cell viability (>85%) was observed for all compounds at 20 μM , which was used as the incubating concentration for all subsequent experiments.

LPS (150 ng/mL) and Poly (I: C) (50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) stimulated cell models were exploited to examine the anti-inflammatory and anti-viral effects of the 6

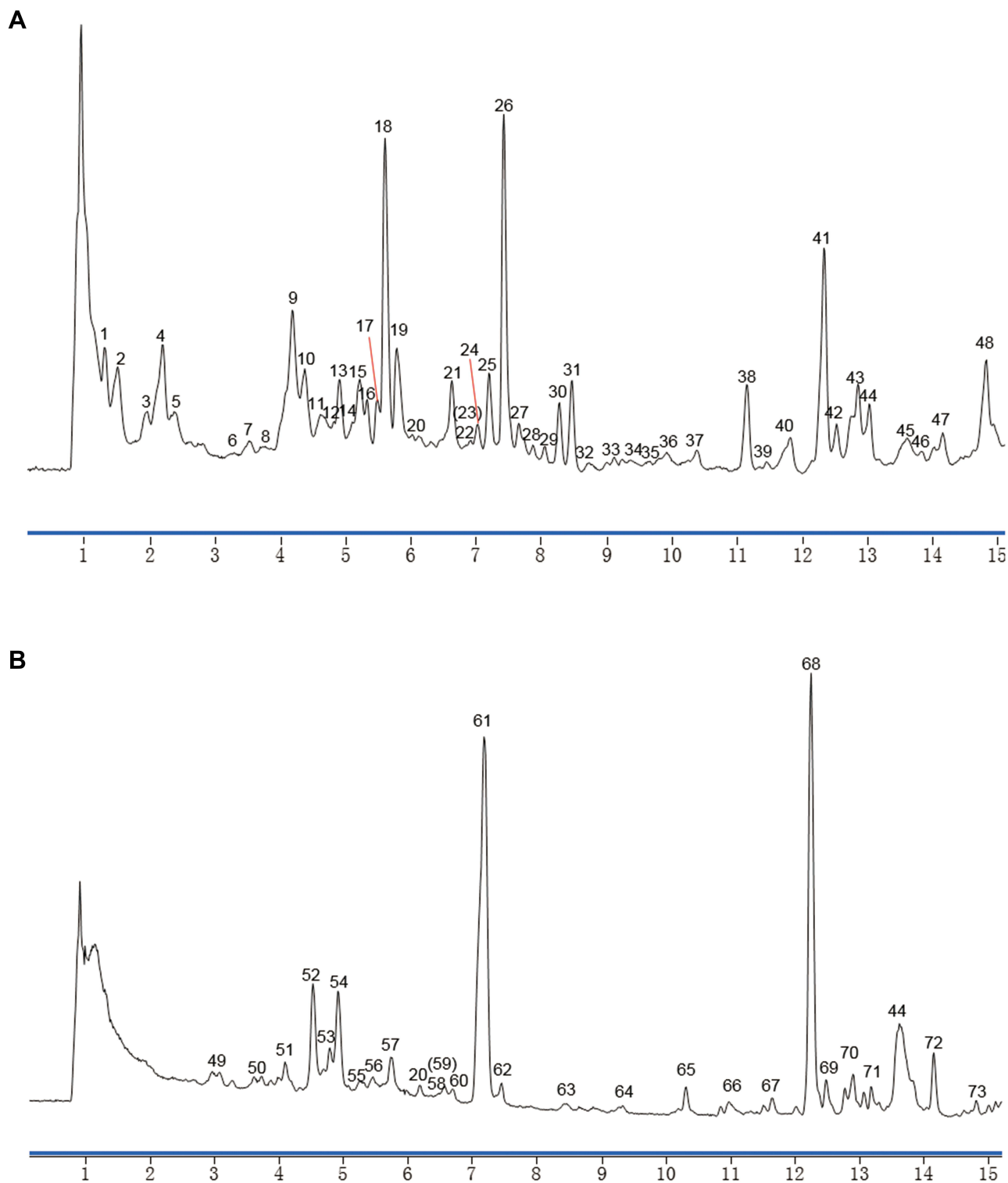


Figure 2 Identification of the main ingredients of *li* by UPLC-Q-TOF-MS. Representative TIC chromatograms of the extracts of the herbal leaves (A) and the roots (B) were presented.

representative compounds.^{37–39} We employed ELISA analysis to determine the levels of TNF- α , IL-6, IFN- β , CCL5, and IL-1 β .

In the Poly (I: C)-incubated cell model, the expression of IFN- β , CCL5, and TNF- α were significantly elevated (Figure 6G–I). Notably, indigo and secoisolaricresinol

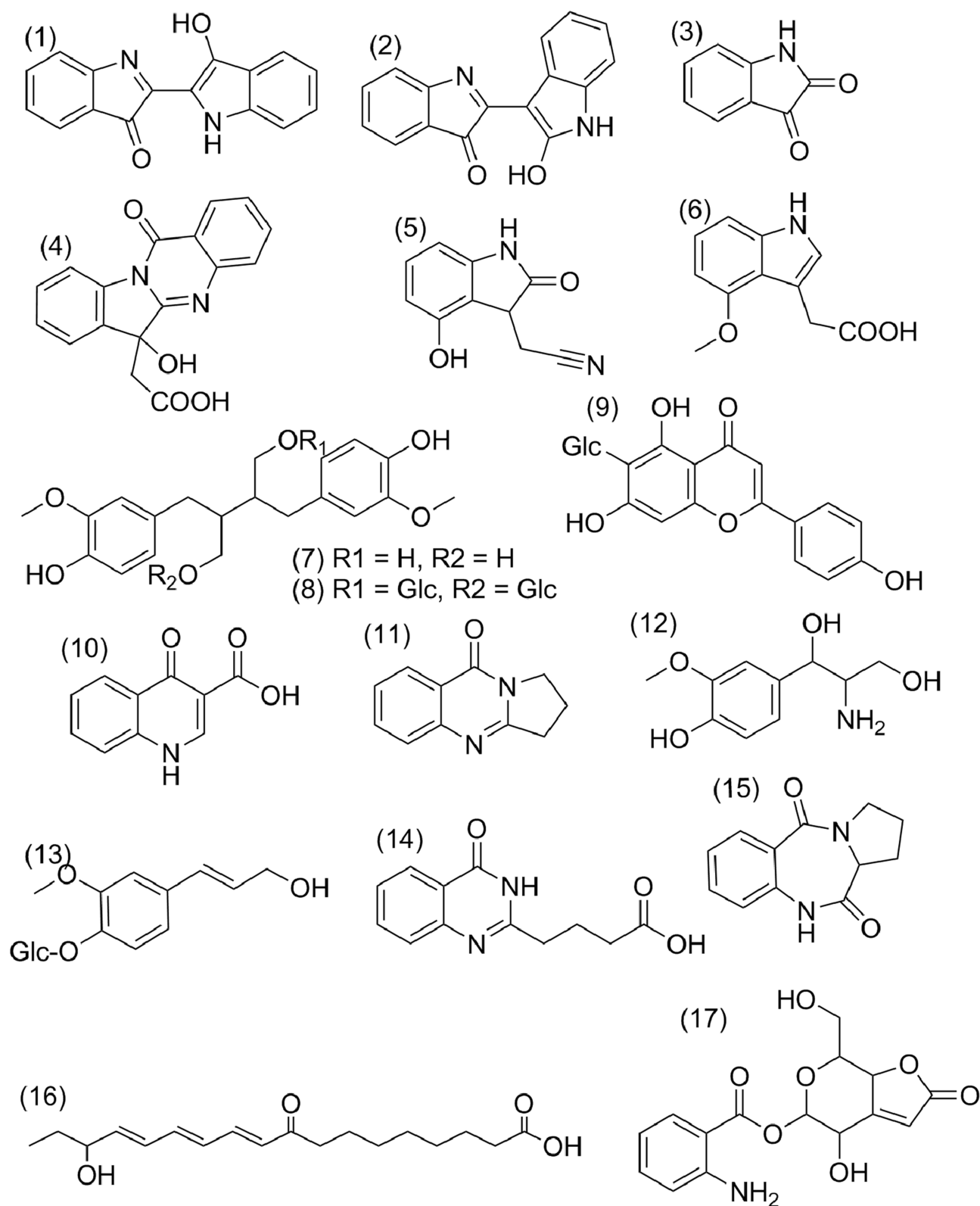


Figure 3 The structure information of 17 active compounds from *li*.

Table 1 17 Active Ingredients in *Isatis Indigotica* (*li*) Were Presented as Followed

No.	Compounds	Acronym	CAS	Molecular Formulas	Category	GI*	DL [#]
1	Indigo	IDG	482–89-3	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	Indoles	High	5 Yes [†]
2	Indirubin	IDR	479–41-4	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂	Indoles	High	5 Yes
3	Isatin	Isa	91–56-5	C ₈ H ₅ NO ₂	Indoles	High	3 Yes
4	Cephalanthrin A	Cep-A	1829563-08-7	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄	Indoles	High	5 Yes
5	(1H-indol-3-yl)oxoacetamide	IOA	1380540-77-1	C ₁₀ H ₈ N ₂ O ₂	Indoles	High	4 Yes
6	l-methoxy-3-indoleacetic acid	MIA	134792-52-2	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₃	Indoles	High	5 Yes
7	Secoisolaricresinol	Sec	29388-59-8	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	Lignans	High	5 Yes
8	Secoisolaricresinol diglucoside	SDG	158932-33-3	C ₃₂ H ₄₆ O ₁₆	Lignans	Low	0 Yes
9	Isovitexin	Iso	38953-85-4	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₁₀	Flavonoids	Low	1 Yes
10	4(1H)-quinolone-3-carboxylic acid	QCA	13721-01-2	C ₁₀ H ₇ NO ₃	Others	High	4 Yes
11	Deoxyasicinone	Deo	530-53-0	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	Others	High	4 Yes
12	2-amino-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-diol	AHP	50731-36-7	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ NO ₄	Others	High	4 Yes
13	Cis-coniferin	C-Con	531-29-3	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₈	Others	High	4 Yes
14	4-(4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2-yl)butanoic acid	DHQ	95494-51-2	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₃	Others	High	5 Yes
15	2,3-dihydro-1 H-pyrrolo [2,1 -Cl [1,4] benzodiazepine-5,11 (10H, 11H) -dione]	DHP	18877-34-4	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂	Others	High	5 Yes
16	Corchorifatty acid B	CFA-B	147383-02-6	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ O ₄	Others	High	4 Yes
17	Indiforine A	IDF-A	2249831-92-1	C ₁₅ H ₁₅ NO ₇	Others	High	4 Yes

Notes: *GI means gastrointestinal absorption in Pharmacokinetics analysis, obtained from SwissADME. [#]DL means Druglikeness analysis obtained from SwissADME, including Lipinski (Pfizer), Ghose, Veber (GSK), Egan (Pharmacia), and Muegge (Bayer) rules. [†]The numbers in the DL mean how many times “Yes; 0 violations” has appeared in Lipinski 5 rules.

diglucoside treatment at 20 μ M could markedly reduce expression of TNF- α in Poly (I: C)-incubated cells (Poly (I: C) + IDG group 183.59 (164.42–200.82), Poly (I: C) + SDG group 181.19 (162.07–210.70) vs Poly (I: C) group 283.74 (-220.88–303.24)). In fact, other compounds treatment also slightly decreased the expression of IFN- β , CCL5, and TNF- α .

In the LPS-stimulated cell model, the expression of TNF- α , IL-1 β , and IL-6 was significantly increased (Figure 6J–L). Compared to the LPS group, isovitexin treatment significantly reduced TNF- α expression (LPS + Iso group 131.23 (115.26–138.93) vs LPS group 156.47 (147.51–196.10)). In addition, IL-1 β expression could also be significantly inhibited by isatin treatment (LPS + Isa group 1.52 (1.15–2.26) vs LPS group 2.70 (2.48–3.06)).

Discussion

Using a network pharmacology-based integrated approach with UPLC-Q-TOF-MS and in vitro verification, the possible mechanisms underlying the anti-inflammatory and anti-viral effects of *li* are proposed in Figure 5C. The elucidation of the efficacy of herbs would largely facilitate the research and development of possible new medications.

Natural products could make a reservoir for drug discovery and development. For example, essential oils

were recently reported to hold potential anti-microbial bioactivities.^{40–44} Thus, chemical characterization of anti-pyretic detoxicate crude drugs could markedly facilitate the discovery of related novel compounds. Here, the characterization of *li* by UPLC-Q-TOF-MS showed that the chemical composition in the leaves was more diverse than that in the roots, which might be the reason for which a larger proportion of *F. Isatidis* comprises the Compound Banlangen Granules (*R. Isatidis* vs *F. Isatidis* = 2:3). A group of compounds with potential anti-inflammatory and anti-viral effects were spotted. For example, our network analysis and in vitro bioassay analysis both screened isovitexin out as an active compound to inhibit possible inflammatory cascades, protecting organisms from unnecessary injury. A previous report also showed that isovitexin treatment considerably inhibited the production of cytokines, such as TNF- α and IL-6.²³ It has also been suggested that isovitexin could be effective against other diseases related to the cardiovascular and endocrine systems.³⁴ Moreover, indoles were pharmacological active in the regulation of pro-inflammatory factors and cell proliferation. It has been suggested that indoles might be an interspecies and inter-kingdom signaling molecule,⁴⁵ hinting at the possible strong potency of their anti-microbial roles. Lignans

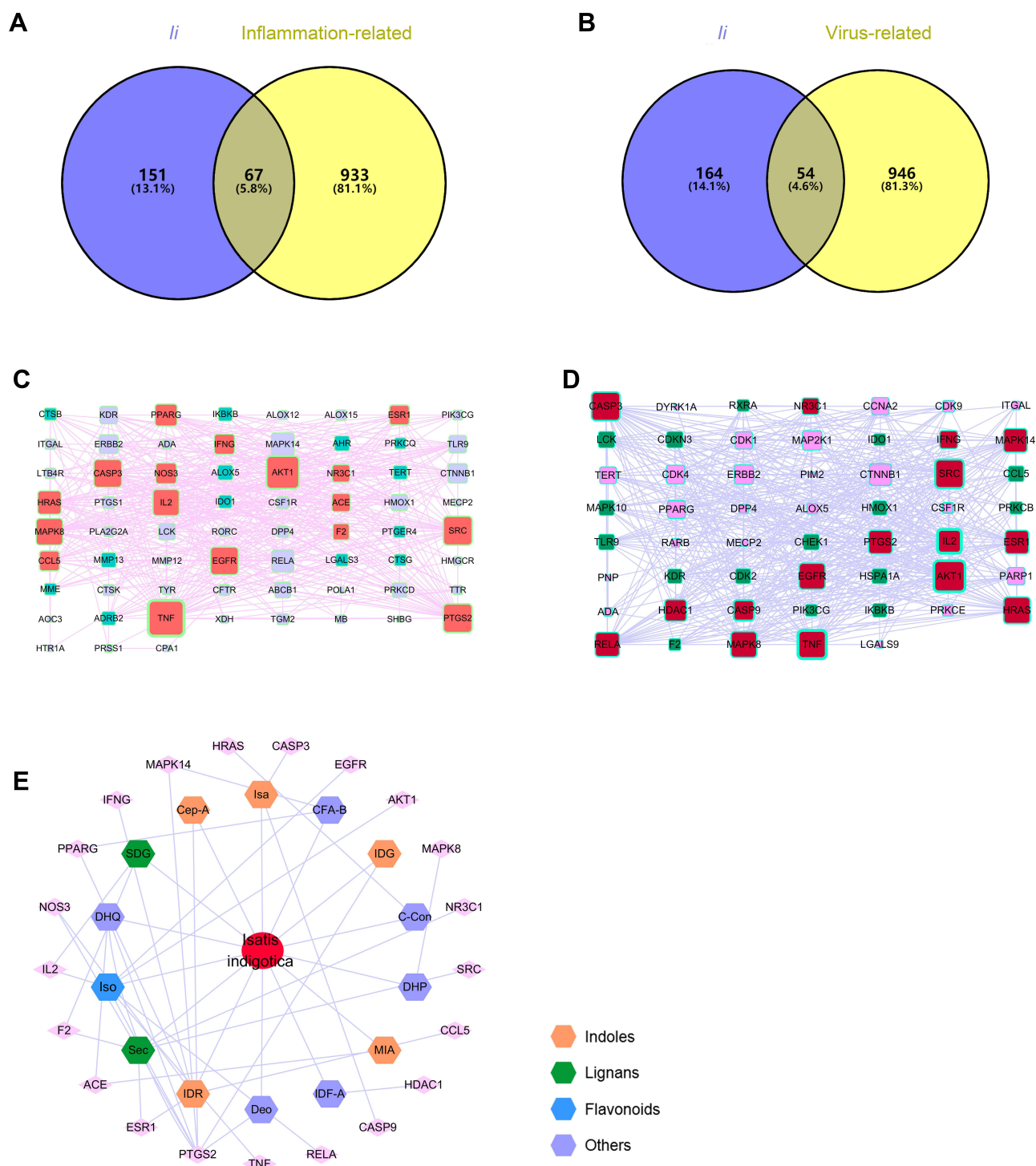


Figure 4 Venn diagram of *li* and anti-inflammatory (A)/anti-viral (B). Major hubs were screened through PPI analysis for anti-inflammatory (C) and anti-viral (D) effects of the herb. A herb-active ingredient-target network was finally constructed (E).

showed a relatively weak effect in our subsequent verification. Our network analysis showed that secoisolariciresinol and its diglucoside might have a wider effect in these targets. Sowndhararajan et al suggested that lignans might have the potential to treat various

neurodegenerative diseases.⁴⁶ Aqeel et al reported that secoisolariciresinol diglucoside could be used as a therapeutic agent against nephrotoxicity caused by cadmium, by acting as a natural supramolecular binding component to chelate metal cations.²⁶

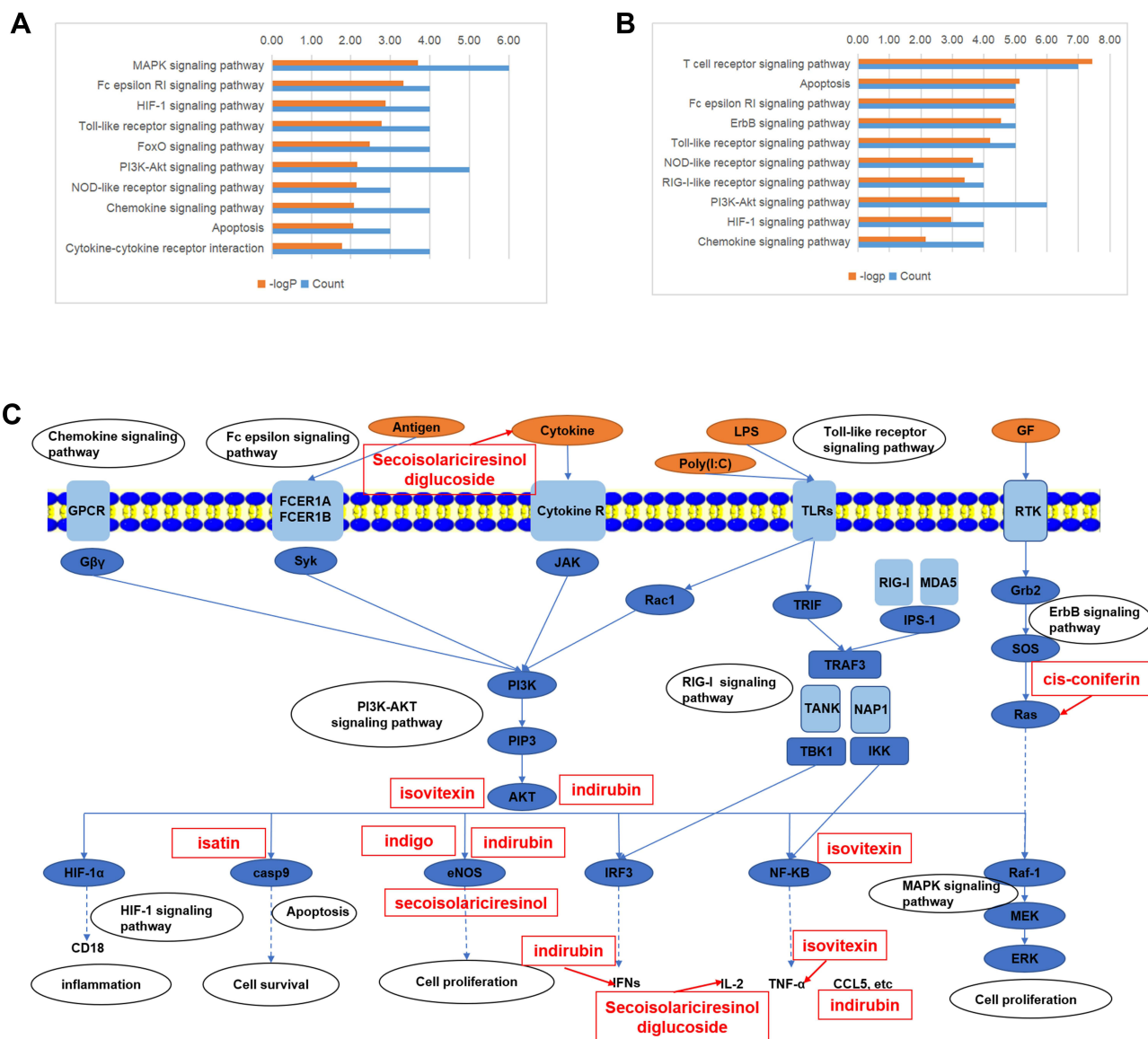


Figure 5 The top 10 related pathways to the herbal anti-inflammatory (A) and anti-viral (B) effects. Multiple-component, multi-target, and multi-pathway mechanisms of the herbal efficacy were proposed and illustrated (C).

It has been shown that indirubin (100 μM and 200 μM) reduced RANTES (CCL5) production in influenza A/NWS/33-infected H292 cells.⁴⁷ In our study, indirubin (20 μM) did not significantly reduce the expression of CCL5, possibly due to the relatively lower incubation concentration of the compound. Type I interferons (IFNs), the frontline factors against viruses, play key roles initiating host anti-viral responses.⁴⁸ Our results also showed that indigo, isatin, and isovitexin repressed IFN-β production in RAW264.7 cells induced by poly (I: C) without significant difference. As predicted by network pharmacological analysis, we hypothesized that these active ingredients inhibited IFN-β production possibly

through the RIG-I signaling pathway, although further research is necessary. The uncontrolled, strong cytokine production, known as a “cytokine storm,” is thought to stimulate severe systemic inflammation in response to various infections. Hence, it is vital to develop therapies that suppress virus-induced hyper-inflammation.⁴⁹ In our study, we speculated that indirubin, indigo, isatin, secoisolariciresinol diglucoside, and isovitexin might contribute to the herbal efficacy of *Ii*, possibly by reducing the levels of cytokines and chemokines, such as CCL5 and IFN-β, and thus inhibiting viral inflammation.

Our results showed that numerous crosslinks existed between the anti-inflammatory and anti-viral effects of *Ii*.

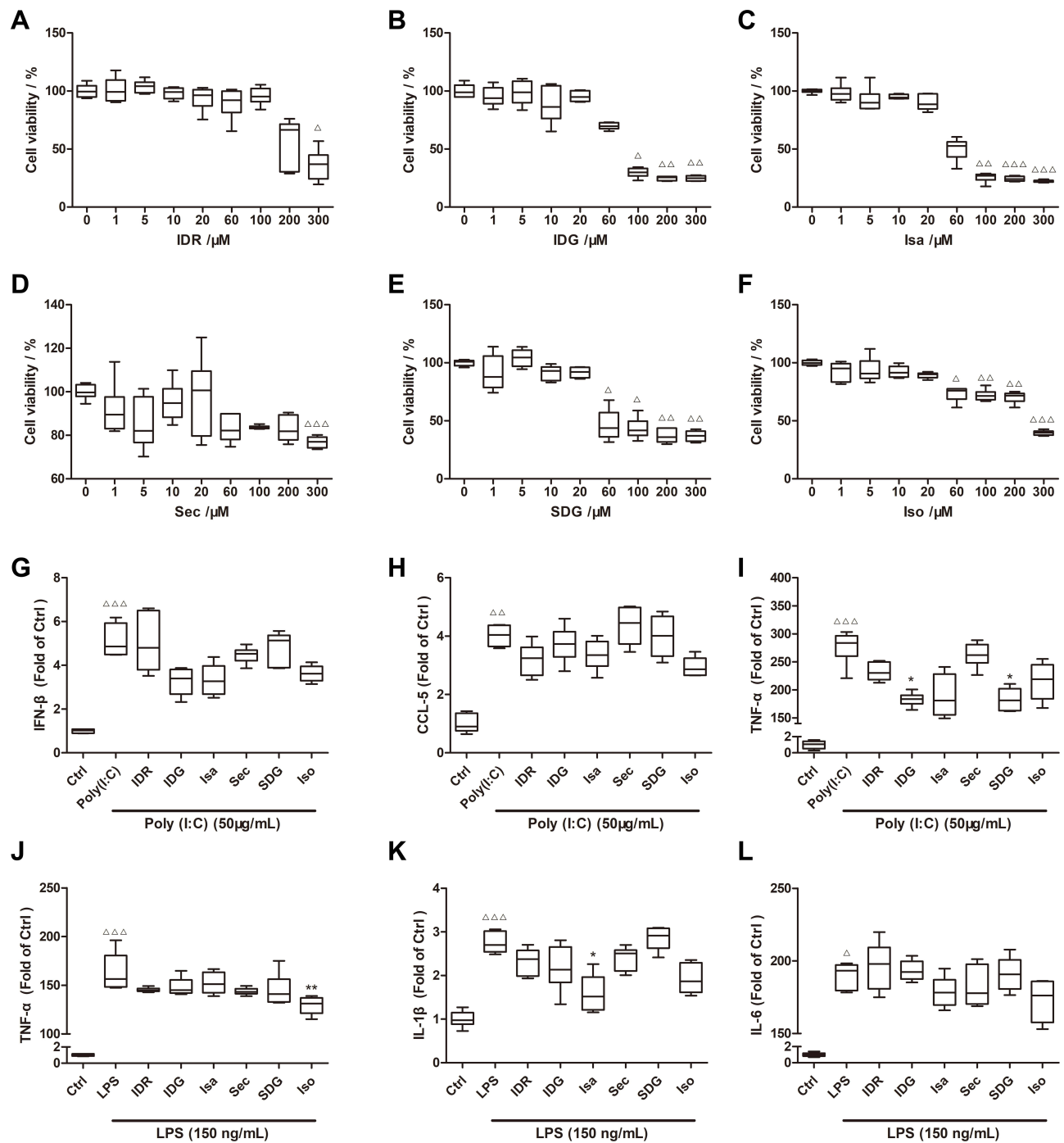


Figure 6 The cytotoxicity of the 6 ingredients was illustrated, respectively (A–F). The effects of the representative ingredients on Poly (I: C) (G–I) and LPS (J–L) treated RAW 264.7 cells were presented. Results were presented as median (min - max). n = 6; ^Δp<0.05, ^{ΔΔ}p<0.01, ^{ΔΔΔ}p<0.001 vs Control group; *p<0.05, **p<0.01, vs Poly (I: C) or LPS group. The top 10 related pathways to the herbal anti-inflammatory (A) and anti-viral (B) effects. Multiple-component, multi-target, and multi-pathway mechanisms of the herbal efficacy were proposed and illustrated (C).

A large portion of key pathways and targets have been shown to be involved in herbal efficacy, such as chemokine signaling pathway, Fc epsilon signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, and PI3K-AKT signaling pathway. The T cell receptor signaling pathway and RIG-I-like receptor signaling

pathway play an important role in the body’s resistance to viral infections.⁵⁰ Xu et al highlighted the RIG-I-like signaling pathway as a possibly important pathway in the protective effect of *R Isatidis* extract in a mouse model of respiratory syncytial virus infection.⁵¹ The PI3K-AKT signaling pathway

is activated by many types of cellular stimuli or toxic insults and regulates fundamental cellular functions such as transcription, translation, proliferation, growth, and survival. A heat-clearing or antipyretic herb couple, *Radix Scutellariae* and *Rhizoma Coptidis*, were reported to regulate PI3K-AKT signaling pathway.⁵² Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are specific families of pattern recognition receptors, which are responsible for detecting microbial pathogens and generating innate immune responses. The anti-inflammatory effect of the aforementioned herb couple has been reported to be involved with the TLR4 signaling pathway.⁵³

The balance between inflammatory and immune responses might also be of great importance in exertion of the herbal efficacy and cytosolic sensing of viruses.⁵⁰ Allogeneous pathogens, such as viruses, can induce inflammation and innate or acquired immune responses.⁵⁴ While immune defenses are vital to kill pathogens, the inflammatory cascade had to be avoided to protect the organism. This kind of balance can be seen in certain targets in a manner of positive or negative feedback. For example, the kinase receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1 (RIP1) is crucial for programmed necrosis, a form of caspase-independent cell death, but also mediates activation of the pro-survival transcription factor NF- κ B. Other vital biological processes such as autophagy, could balance the beneficial and detrimental effects of immunity and inflammation, thereby protecting against infectious, autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.⁵⁵

Conclusion

In conclusion, the current study revealed that as the pharmacodynamics material basis of *Ii*, indoles, lignans, and flavonoids are involved in the herbal efficacy of *Ii* through different aspects. Certain compounds in *Ii* might be worth our attention, including indirubin, indigo, isatin, secoisolariciresinol diglucoside, and isovitexin. Multiple signaling pathways were involved in the exertion of the herbal efficacy of *Ii*, including PI3K-AKT signaling pathway, RIG-I signaling pathway, ErbB signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, etc. Further in-depth studies are still needed.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to the conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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