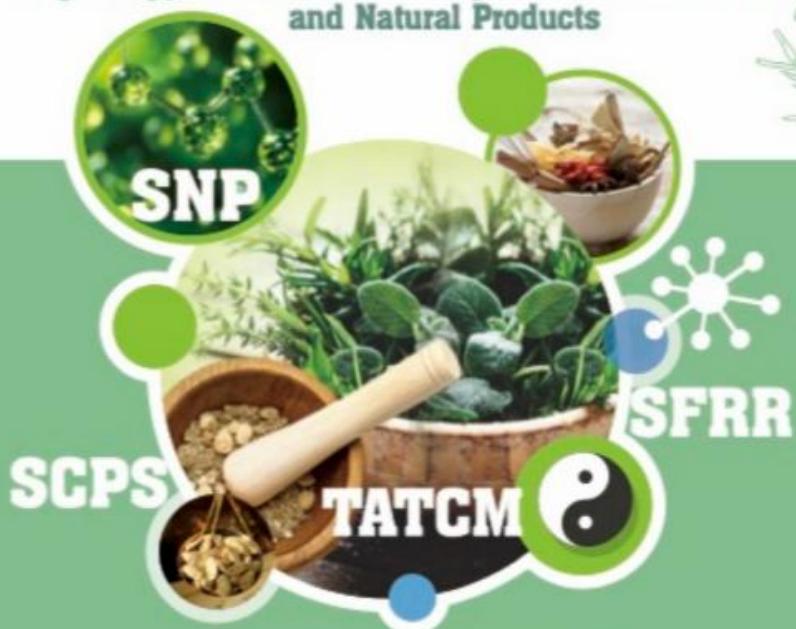


# 繼往開來 2025

ADVANCING TRADITION  
and INNOVATION

中醫藥與天然藥物的挑戰 × 機遇與未來  
Challenges, Opportunities, and Prospects in Chinese Medicine  
and Natural Products



2025.10.24-26

## 大會手冊

CONFERENCE BOOK

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College of Chinese Medicine, China Medical University  
Chinese Medicine Research Center, China Medical University  
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The Natural Medicine Society of Taiwan  
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### Co-badging

Society for Medicinal Plant and Natural Product Research (GA)  
International Society for Ethnopharmacology (ISE)

CM-38

## From herbal teas to antiviral agents: Exploring the pharmaceutical prospects of *Epilobium* species

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### Abstract

*Epilobium* species (Onagraceae) have been traditionally used in European traditional herbal medicine for their anti-inflammatory and urological properties. The plants represent a promising source for pharmaceutical development. However, their phytochemical variability, quality control, and sustainable supply remain poorly understood. In addition, the plant has not been sufficiently tested as an antiviral agent, although daily consumption as a tea could be beneficial in the treatment of infectious diseases. Therefore, our comprehensive study included several steps, namely (1) assessing the optimal phenological stage of harvesting *E. hirsutum* and *E. angustifolium* under different growing conditions, (2) metabolomic profiling of more than ten *Epilobium* species from European countries, (3) assessing the quality of commercial willowherb teas available throughout Europe market, (4) investigating the antiviral potential of *Epilobium* species-based extracts. The study found that environmental factors (shade and humidity) significantly increased the levels of key metabolites (chlorogenic acid, isoquercitrin, hyperoside, oenothein B). QTOF-LC/MS metabolite profiling revealed high inter- and intra-species diversity, as well as new chemotypes and potential new marker compounds. Variability was also found among commercial tea samples, which may explain the different therapeutic uses of willowherb teas. Finally, *E. hirsutum* extract was shown to block the COVID-19 virus by preventing its attachment to cells. Water extracts were more effective than ethanolic extracts, with oenothein B being the most effective. Willowherb extracts significantly reduced inflammation in immune cells and acted as potent antioxidants. These results highlight the importance of integrating phenological, geographical, and metabolomic aspects to ensure the authenticity, safety, and efficacy of herbal medicines derived from *Epilobium* species.

Keywords: *Epilobium* species; Metabolomics; Quality control; Pharmacological assay; Coronavirus

## LIST OF POSTERS

Poster No.	Name	Abstract title
CM-30	Ling-Hsuan Ho	A <i>Drosophila</i> -based screening platform for Traditional Chinese Medicines targeting microplastic and plasticizer-induced kidney stones
CM-31	Shu-Mei Chang	Discovery of metabolic biomarkers associated with the efficacy of a mixed Chinese herbal formula in atopic dermatitis patients
CM-32	Ya-Hsuan Huang	The effects of ferulic acid, a Chinese medicine component, on the antibiotic resistance mechanisms and virulence factor expression in <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>
CM-33	Yu-Huei Liu	IL-17 signaling and Dahuang-Mudan Decoction in gemcitabine resistance of pancreatic cancer
CM-34	Wen-Ci Ho	Effect of <i>Scutellaria barbata</i> D. Don on bladder cancer cells and macrophages
CM-35	Jung-Miao Li	Effects of the Traditional Chinese Medicine formula Zhu Pi Da Wan on offspring gut microbiome and intestinal transcriptome in a postpartum mouse model
CM-36	Jin-Xuan He	Deep learning-based image recognition of easily confused Traditional Chinese Medicinal seeds: Identifying Chinese leek and spring onion
CM-37	Shang-Chuan Ng	Targeting HIF-1 $\alpha$ with Astragaloside IV overcomes paracrine senescent cells by exosome from primary senescent cells driven by pro-ferroptotic signaling in skin aging
CM-38	Michal Korinek	From herbal teas to antiviral agents: Exploring the pharmaceutical prospects of <i>Epilobium</i> species
CM-39	Chuen-Hsu Fu	Investigation of the extract and triterpenoid content of <i>Antrodia cinnamomea</i> fruiting body single-herb dropping pill