

"Natural Compounds. Measurable Impact. ADSI's Discovery Platform for the Phyto Future"



Thomas Jakschitz - Austrian Drug Screening Institute GmbH

Life Science Partnering 2025

ADSI – Austrian Drug Screening Institute GmbH

Mission



Routine is not our field of activity - we work with innovative technologies and also develop new analytical and biological processes with our industrial partners for the production of high-quality and safe products in the field of phytopharmaceuticals, phytocosmetics and phyto-nutrition (herbal food supplements)



 Bundesministerium
Bildung, Wissenschaft
und Forschung



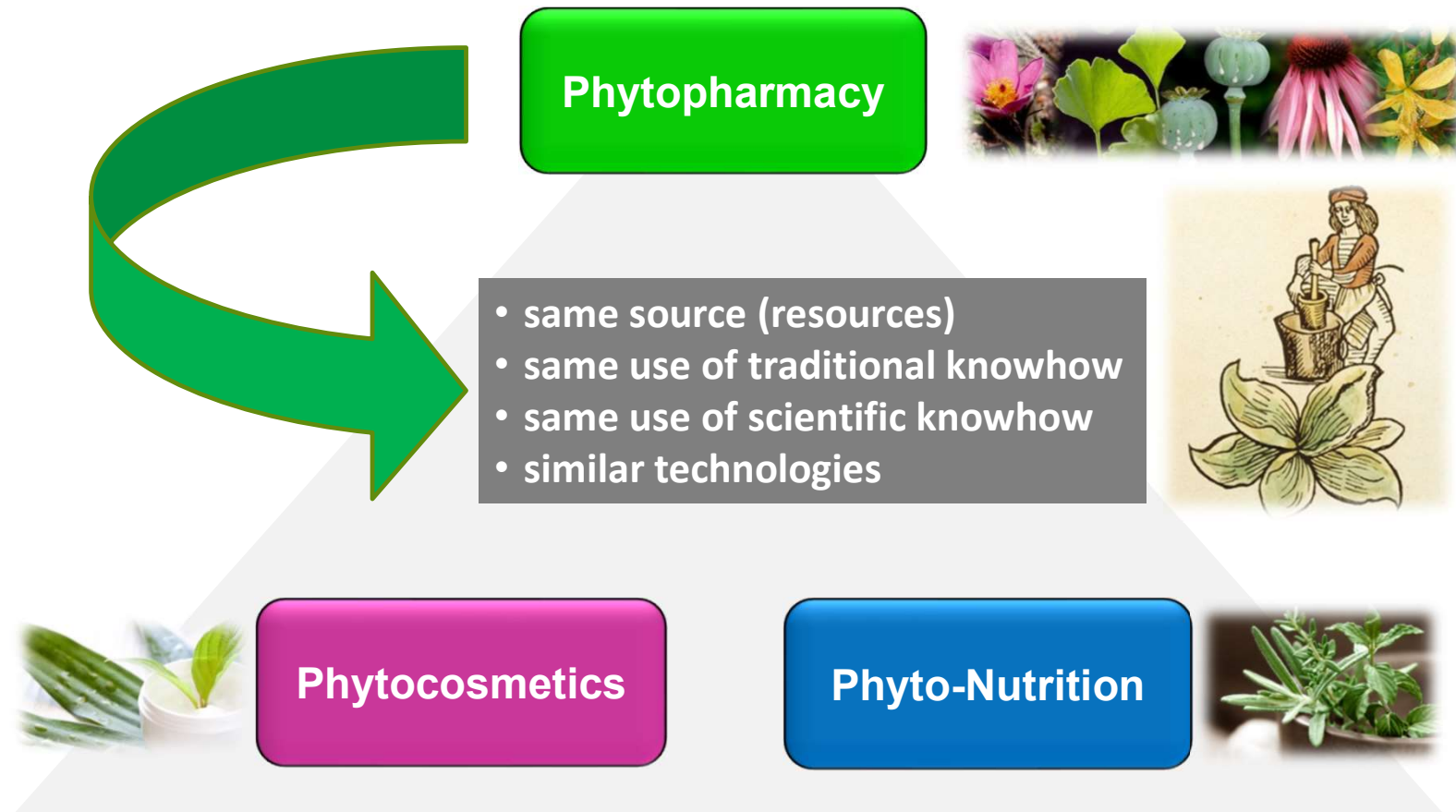
MISSION

1. Research – Phytosciences
2. ADSI as a “missing” link between basic research and industry. Analytical and molecular biological screening of natural plant substances for industry.
3. Strengthening the location in Austria in the field of phyto-research -Lighthouse „Phytovalley Tirol“

PHYTO NUTRITION | PHYTO PHARMA | PHYTO COSMETICS

ADSI – Austrian Drug Screening Institute GmbH

From Phytopharmacy to Phytocosmetics and Phyto-Nutrition



Analysis of natural products

- LC/UV (Thermo Ultimate 3000)
- LC/HRqTOF MS (Waters Xevo G3)
- LC/HRqTOF MS (Bruker Maxis Impact)
- GC/MS (Agilent Technologies)
- CE/MS (Hewlett Packard)
- Ambient MS Technology (Advion, Waters, Bruker)



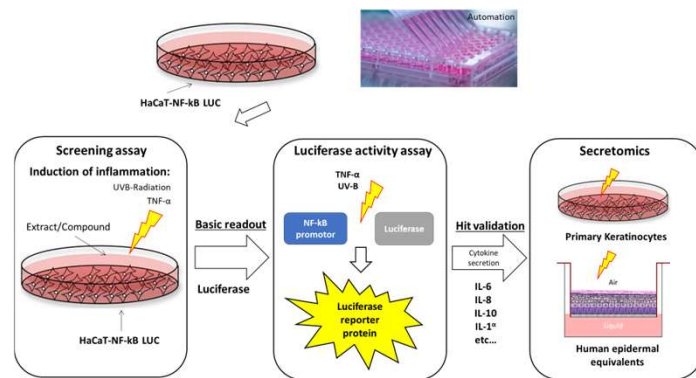
Extraction of natural products

- Extraction
 - Accelerated Solvent Extraction (Thermo Scientific ASE 350)
 - Aquasolv®
 - Ultrasonic Assisted Extraction
 - Soxhlet
 - Mazeration

- Concentration
- Drying
- Enrichment



2D Cell-Models



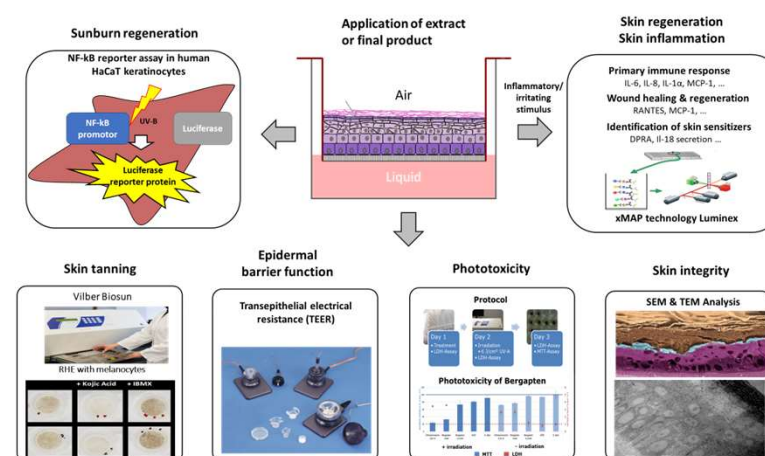
Cell lines:

- HaCat
- CaCo-2
- HK-2
- HeLa
- SCCE016
- SCC067/HMC-1.1
- B16-F10
- EAhy926
- HepG-2
- HCE-2

Assays:

- Cytotoxicity Assay
- NF-kB activity Assay
- UV NF-kB Induction Assay
- Scratch Assay
- Comet Assay
- Histamine Assay
- Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release Assay
- Dihydroethidium (DHE)

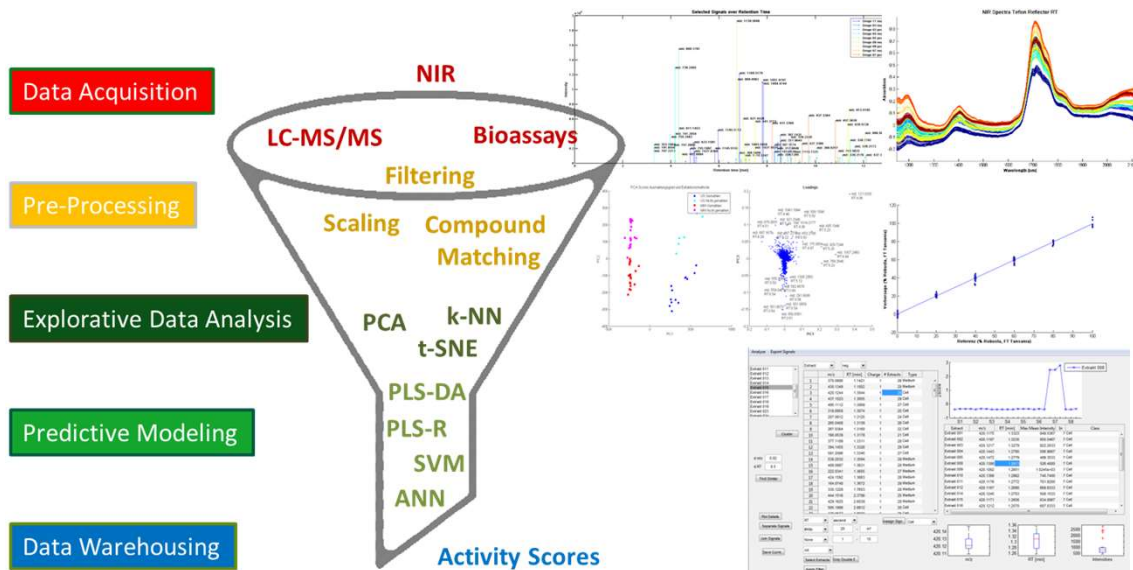
3D Skin-Model



Assays:

- Phototoxicity Assay
- Tanning/ Whitening Assay
- Epidermal Barrier Function
- Skin Corrosion
- Skin Irritation
- Skin Regeneration
- Skin Inflammation
- Multiplex Cytokines Assay
- Cytotoxicity Assay
- MTT Assay

Data Correlation and Output



- Screening for activities
- Identification of activities
- Identification of MoA
- Quantification of compounds
- Optimization of extraction
- Cosmetic claim confirmation
- Product safety assesment

Story of Success – MoA Canephron

Identification of the Mode of Action of Bionorica Canephron N



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Anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective polypharmacology of Canephron N reveals targeting of the IKK-NF- κ B and p38-MK2-RIPK1 axes

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ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infections are among the most frequently occurring forms of infection, and inflammation and tissue damage contribute significantly to symptoms, e.g., dysuria and urge. Canephron N is an orally bioavailable herbal medicine with anti-inflammatory, spasmolytic, anti-adhesive, and anti-nociceptive therapeutic effects that is approved for the treatment of uncomplicated urinary tract infections. Here, we used renal tubular epithelial HK-2 cells to study the anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective effects and molecular mechanisms of its active component, BNO 2103. BNO 2103 suppressed nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF- κ B) activation by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) and prevented inhibitory κ B kinase (IKK)-dependent phosphorylation and degradation of inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa B alpha (I κ B α). BNO 2103 also suppressed the inflammation-specific S536 phosphorylation of the NF- κ B subunit p65 and the production of a specific set of inflammatory cytokines. Unlike other NF- κ B inhibitors, BNO 2103 demonstrated cytoprotection against TNF α -induced cytotoxicity. Our data suggest that BNO 2103 acts primarily through the mitogen-activated protein kinase p38 (p38 MAPK)-MAPK-activated protein kinase 2 (MK2) axis by promoting receptor-interacting serine/threonine protein kinase 1 (RIPK1) phosphorylation at S320. Simultaneously, it suppresses S166 autophosphorylation and subsequent activation of RIPK1, which is required for apoptotic and necroptotic responses to TNF α . This study confirms Canephron N as an effective alternative to traditional anti-inflammatory drugs and provides initial evidence of its ability to inhibit apoptosis and necroptosis in the urogenital system. It also presents a detailed pathway investigation that identifies the specific targets of Canephron N within the NF- κ B signaling cascade.

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Collaboration Partners - Excerpt

Phytopharmacy



Phytocosmetics



Phytonutrition



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