Figure S1. Graphic summary of anti-inflammatory actions of sesamin in the OVA-induced murine model of asthma. The presence of OVA allergen is sensed by dendritic cells and initiates T\(_{H2}\) type inflammatory responses. T\(_{H2}\) cells secrete cytokines like IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 to induce IgE production and eosinophilic infiltration. Sesamin inhibited the upregulation of T\(_{H2}\) cytokines and IgE, and suppressed accumulation of eosinophils in the airway, possibly by a mechanism of inhibition of the NF-κB signaling pathway.