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SULFORAPHANE

Search for medical details concerning SULFORAPHANE on iMedix including its uses, side effects and precautions, overview, interactions and reviews.

- **ActiveIngredient:**
- **DosageForm:**
- **Dosage:**
- **Indications:**
- **Manufacturer:**
- **Storage:**
- **Market Price:**
- **Drug Status:**

Description

Uses & Effectiveness Overview Sulforaphane is a chemical that is made when chewing cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli, cauliflower, and broccoli sprouts. A chemical in these vegetables called glucoraphanin mixes with an enzyme in humans called myrosinase, which produces sulforaphane. Sulforaphane might increase the death of cancer cells and also reduce swelling. People use sulforaphane for prostate cancer. It is also used for hay fever, autism, asthma, liver disease, sunburn, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these other uses. Don't confuse sulforaphane with broccoli or broccoli sprout. These are not the same. Sulforaphane is a powerful antioxidant found in cruciferous vegetables like broccoli and cabbage. It has been found to have anti-cancer properties by enhancing the body's natural detoxification process, reducing inflammation, and inhibiting tumor growth.

Side Effects When taken by mouth: Sulforaphane is commonly consumed in foods. It is possibly safe when used as medicine. Sulforaphane and sulforaphane-rich broccoli extract products have been used safely for up to 6 months. It's usually well-tolerated. Side effects might include heartburn and stomach upset.

Interactions Moderate Interaction Be cautious with this combination Medications changed by the liver (Cytochrome P450 1A2 (CYP1A2) substrates) interacts with SULFORAPHANE Some medications are changed and broken down by the liver. Sulforaphane might change how quickly the liver breaks down these medications. This could change the effects and side effects of these medications. Medications changed by the liver (Cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1) substrates) interacts with SULFORAPHANE Some medications are changed and broken down by the liver. Sulforaphane might change how quickly the liver breaks down these medications. This could change the effects and side effects of these medications. Medications changed by the liver (Cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) substrates) interacts with SULFORAPHANE Some medications are changed and broken down by the liver. Sulforaphane might change how quickly the liver breaks down these medications. This could change the effects and side effects of these medications.

Special Precautions and Warnings When taken by mouth: Sulforaphane is commonly consumed in foods. It is possibly safe when used as medicine. Sulforaphane and sulforaphane-rich broccoli extract products have been used safely for up to 6 months. It's usually well-tolerated. Side effects might include heartburn and stomach upset.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding: Sulforaphane is commonly consumed in foods. But there isn't enough reliable information to know if sulforaphane is safe to use in larger amounts as medicine when pregnant or breast-feeding. Stay on the safe side and stick to food amounts.

Children: Sulforaphane is commonly consumed in foods. But there isn't enough reliable information to know if it is safe to use in larger amounts as medicine.

Seizure Disorder: Seizure has been rarely reported in people with a history of seizures after taking sulforaphane. It is not clear if sulforaphane increases the risk for seizure. Use with caution. Dosing Sulforaphane is a chemical found in certain vegetables such as broccoli, broccoli sprout, and cauliflower. As medicine, sulforaphane has most often been used by adults in broccoli sprout extract products and in broccoli compounds containing the chemical glucoraphanin. Speak with a healthcare provider to find out what type of product and dose might be best for a specific condition.

Side Effects

Uses

Interactions

Other Details
