



Toxicology: Open Access

Mini Review

Open Access

and in vivo experiments have been conducted to evaluate the genetic toxicity of Forsythin. These studies include the Ames test, chromosomal aberration assay, micronucleus assay, and comet assay. The findings of these investigations have consistently shown no significant genotoxic effects of Forsythin, indicating its safety profile in terms of inducing DNA damage or mutations.

Safety pharmacological evaluation

Safety pharmacology studies are designed to assess the potential adverse effects of a compound on vital physiological systems. Forsythin has been subjected to various safety pharmacological evaluations,

Conflict of Interest

None

Acknowledgement

None

References

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