
Combined treatment of DHA (50 μ M) and celecoxib (20 μ M) significantly inhibited LPS induced synthesis of NO, TNF- α , IL-6 and PGE2 levels in the cells, compared to the individual treatments. In addition, DHA and celecoxib diminished the COX-2 and iNOS expression in the cells. This was associated with increased PPAR γ activity, suppressed NF- κ B activity in the nucleus. We determined whether GW9662, a specific PPAR γ inhibitor, could abolish the anti-inflammatory effect of DHA and celecoxib. GW9662 has abolished the DHA and celecoxib induced PPAR γ activation, but did not alter the NF- κ B mediated anti-inflammatory effects induced by celecoxib and DHA. Interestingly, EPA did not exhibit any inhibitory effect on these parameters.

Celecoxib, a COX-2 inhibitor, synergistically potentiates the anti-inflammatory activity of docosahexaenoic acid in macrophage cell line.

[Immunopharmacol Immunotoxicol](#). 2016;38(2):153-61. doi: 10.3109/08923973.2016.1147578.