

**Anti-*Helicobacter Pylori* Activity of a Novel Derivative of Intervenolin**

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Colonization and infection of *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) is a major cause of gastric diseases including gastritis, peptic ulcers, and gastric cancer. Therefore, eradication of *H. pylori* leads to prevention of gastric diseases. Although standard treatment for *H. pylori* involves a combination of antibiotics, they kill most bacteria in our body, leading to the occurrence of side effects. We previously found that an antitumor agent intervenolin (ITV) also exhibits selective anti-*H. pylori* activity. Here we demonstrate that a novel derivative of ITV showed selective anti-*H. pylori* activity like ITV without any effect on other bacteria including intestinal bacteria. Interestingly, oral monotherapy of the ITV derivative had a stronger anti-*H. pylori* activity without any side effects in a mouse *H. pylori*-infection model than that of ITV and the standard triple therapy of a proton pump inhibitor and two antibiotics. These results suggest that the ITV-derivative would be a new potential therapeutic agent for *H. pylori* infection treatment. Now, we are trying to identify a molecular target of the ITV-derivative against *H. pylori*.