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Background & Objective: Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), including Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC) is an immune-mediated chronic intestinal disorder with an unknown etiology. The overexpression of proinflammatory factors such as proinflammatory cytokines is believed to have a pivotal role in the development of UC. Among them tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) is identified as a key cytokine. Also, it has been indicated that the levels of expression of NF- κ B reflect development and progression of UC. It has no cure until now and the purposes of treatments are to alleviate signs, lengthen remission and improve the quality of life in these patients.