

1. Inhibition of the enteral absorption of hydrophobic bile acids
2. Induction of bicarbonate hypercholeresis
 - increase in bile flow (hypercholeresis)
 - increase in the cholehepatic circulation of UDC (= cholehepatic shunt) (s. p. 40)
3. Incorporation into the lipid membranes of liver cells and mitochondria, preventing loss of phospholipids and cholesterol
 - stabilization of membranes
 - improvement of bile acid transport
 - amelioration of immunological membrane functions
4. Influence on calcium-mediated intracellular signal transfer
5. Interaction with the glucocorticoid receptor
6. Influence on protein kinase C
7. Reduction in MHC-I and MHC-II molecule overproduction (= decrease in T lymphocyte toxicity)
8. Inhibition of interleukins 1, 2, 4 and 6, TNF- α and immunoglobulin formation
9. Synergistic effect with IFN- α