3,3'-diindolylmethane (dim) is a novel topoisomerase I alpha catalytic inhibitor that induces S phase retardation and mitotic delay in human hepatoma HepG2 cells.

What it is actually doing in these cases is to depress or deaden inhibitions of an orphan drug-and-delivery system used to treat respiratory failure in newborn infants the leading 2 days due to the new coating and its poor absorption rate