	분류번호	I-O-10

제 목	Anti-allergic effect of Cortex Mori 상백피(桑白皮)의 항알레르기성 효과
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Moraceae comprise a large family of sixty genera and neary 1,400 specieses, including important groups such as Artocarpus, Morus, and Ficus. In particular, Morus(mulberry) is a small genus of tree and shrubs found in temperate and subtropical regions of the Northern hemishere and has been widely cultivated in China and Korea. In addition, the root bark of mulberry tree have been used as an antiphlogic, diuretic, and expoctorant in white medicine, and the crude drug is known as "Sangbaikpi" in Korea. Recently, some papers have been published reporting the hypotensive effect, antiviral effect, antifungal effect, inhibitory effect of cAMP-phosphodiesterase, and anticancer effect of this extract. Little is known about that Cortex mori could have been an antiallergic effect. The purpose of this study was the development of an antiallergic agent with an antiallergic effect from Cortex mori. For this, several *in vivo* and *in vitro* experimental models were used. Results are 1) Cortex mori inhibited the compound 48/80-induced degranulation, histamine release and calcium uptake of rat peritoneal mast cells, 2) compound 48/80-induced anaphylactic shock and cutaneous reaction were significantly inhibited by pretreatment of Cortex mori, and 3) Cortex mori inhibited the ovalbumin-induced late astmatic reaction. From the above results it is suggested that Cortex mori has some substances with an antiallergic activity. Our final purpose of this study is to develope the new drug with an antiallergic activity from Cortex mori .