

Dose-dependent antifibrotic effect of G009 on experimental hepatic cirrhosis

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This study was carried out to investigate the dose dependent antifibrotic effects of G009, the water-soluble fraction of polysaccharide extracted from *Ganoderma lucidum*.

The experimental hepatic cirrhosis was induced by bile duct ligation/scission (BDL/S) in rats. BDL/S rats in each group were dosed 0.5, 2, 5 or 10mg/rat/day orally for 4 weeks after the operation.

Antifibrotic effects were evaluated by serum biochemical values, hydroxyproline contents, and light microscopical histology.

The results obtained were as follows ; 1) Hydroxyproline contents in liver of 2 and 5mg G009-treated BDL/S group were significantly reduced in dose dependent manner 2) In serum test, ALT, AST, ALP values in G009-treated group were lower than BDL/S control group 3) The hepatic damage such as hepatocellular necrosis, inflammation, bile duct proliferation and fibrosis was less severe in the livers of 2 and 5mg G009-treated rats.

These results suggest G009 to be a promising agent for the inhibition of hepatic cirrhosis (fibrosis).