F831 Effects of Acupuncture and Radix Astragali Aqua-acupuncture at Synsu(BL23) on Transcriptional Expression of Mouse Cytokine IL-6

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Acupuncture and Radix Astragali aqua-acupuncture stimuli have long been used to cure human diseases. However, it still remains to be unkown on its action mechanism,physiological and biochemical aspects. Thus, many attempts were made to show the scientific background covering the above mentioned mechanisms. In this study, we have applied the acupuncture stimuli to mouse Sinsu(BL-23), which is a stimulative point of oriental medicine, to see if cytokine such as IL-6 can be detected. Mice were treated with lipopolysaccharide(LPS) for inflammation induction, and then reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) using each primer set was performed to trace the amounts of mRNA.

F832 **Genotype Variants and Tissue-Specific Expression of alpha-amylase in Korean populations of *Drosophila melanogaster***

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Amylase genotype distribution in natural populations of *Drosophila melanogaster* analyzed from 1,433 iso-female lines during recent five years. We determined nine different patterns of *Amy* genotype. Among these genotypes, Amy^1 seems to be the commonest and an ancestral allele. The protein concentration and specific activity detected each other with using BSA assay and SI, DNSA assay. With specific activity of the Amy^1 (TN-329), amylase activity and its protein content in adult single fly of all *Amy* variants revealed in a similar result. In amylase variants, these screened for spatial variation of alpha-amylase in adult and larval midgut. We observed fifteen different patterns as the Doane's nomenclature of *map* (midgut amylase-activity pattern) phenotype. Nutritional control of *Amy* gene expression was affected the level and patterns of amylase activity. The posterior region of larval and adult midgut expressed on standard medium and diet food with glucose contained sugars. We found the expression of *mapP* that indicate the high activity at posterior region than anterior. In electrophoresis analysis, it showed to be like that Amy^1 and Amy^{1-3} was $mapA^{123}P^{00}$, and Amy^{4-6} was $mapA^{123}P^{12}$. This suggests that somehow *Amy* genes or their products were differentially recognized products of the *map* gene in addition to being differentially recognized in different parts of the midgut.