

Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography of ethyl acetate and n-butanol fractions yielded six phenolic compounds. Phenolic compounds were elucidated as 3, 4-dihydroxy benzoic acid, quercetin, quercetin 3-O-β-D-galactoside, quercetin 3-O-β-L-rhamnoside, kaempferol 3-O-β-L-rhamnoside and hesperidin by spectral analysis.

[PD2-47] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 14:50 - 15:50 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Four New Neuroprotective Phenylpropanoid Esters of Rhamnose Isolated from *Scrophularia buergeriana* Roots

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Four new phenylpropanoid esters of rhamnose, buergerisides A₁, B₁, B₂ and C₁ were isolated from roots of *Scrophularia buergeriana* MIQ. (Scrophulariaceae). In addition, six known phenylpropanoids were authenticated as: (*E*)-cinnamic acid, (*E*)-*p*-methoxycinnamic acid, (*E*)-*p*-methoxycinnamic acid methyl ester, (*E*)-*p*-coumaric acid, (*E*)-caffeic acid, (*E*)-ferulic acid, and a phenylalcohol, 2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)ethanol. These ten phenylpropanoids including the four newly-reported compounds, all attenuated glutamate-induced neurotoxicity when added to primary cultures of rat cortical cells in a dose-dependent manner. These results demonstrate that phenylpropanoids isolated from *S. buergeriana* may exert significant protective effects against glutamate-induced neurodegeneration in primary cultures of cortical neurons.

[PD2-48] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 14:50 - 15:50 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Flavonoids from the leaves of *Salix hallaisanensis*

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For the investigation medicinal resources for salix species, the studies were carried out to evaluate the pharmaco-constituents in the leaves of *Salix hallaisanensis*(salicaceae) which have been used as anti-inflammation, analgeric, and diuretic agents in Korean folk medicine.

Eight flavonoids; three diosmetin glycosides, three quercetin glycosides, one luteolin glycoside, and one kaempferol glycoside were isolated by column chromatographic separating using Diaion HP-20, ODS gel, MCI gel, and sephadex LH-20. The structure of these compound were elucidated by physico-chemical evidence(¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, IR, and FAB-MASS).

[PD2-49] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 14:50 - 15:50 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Pharmacognostical Studies on the Ha Go Cho

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"Ha Go Cho (夏枯草)" is one of Chinese crude drugs used mainly as a diuretic. With regard to the botanical origin of "Ha Go Cho", it was reported by Su et al. that those from China was originated in the fruited spica of *Prunella vulgaris* L. of Labiatae. It was, however, for the herba or spica of *Prunella vulgaris* L. var. *ilacina* Nakai from Korea. According to survey of markets in Korea, most of the materials collected in the markets were seemed to be originated in *Prunella* plant, while some, were seemed to be *Thesium* plant of Santalaceae.