20 ㎍/ml on MKN-45 and MKN-28 cells, respectively. The expression levels of p53 and p21 proteins were measured by Western blotting after treatment of urushiol for 48 hours. The level of p53 proteins was not regulated significantly by urushiol on both cell lines. However, the p21 protein was slightly upregulated compared with the control groups. A cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21 (WAF1/CIP1) protein, a key regulatory protein of the cell cycle, may have contributed to cell cycle arrest in urushiol treated stomach cancer cells. Thus, it is probable that urushiol mediated cell cycle arrest in MKN-45 and MKN-28 cells. However, further studies about several apoptosis-related proteins and DNA ladder formation are needed to know the mechanism of urushiol-mediated cell death in human gastric cancer cells.

[PB2-4] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 15:30 - 16:30 / [Hall B]]

Inhibitory effect of Ban-Myo(Mylabris phalerata) on tumor metastasis

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We investigated the suppressive effect of solvent fractions from Ban-Myo(*Mylabris phalerata*) on tumor metastasis. Butanol(BuOH) fraction of Ban-Myo(BM) showed strong cytotoxic activity to B16-BL6 melanoma cell with IC50 value of 100㎍/㎖, while crude extract and ethylacetate(EtOAc) fraction of BM didn't even at concentration of 500㎍/㎖. Crude extract and butanol (BuOH) fraction induced apoptosis in B16-BL6 melanoma cells by FACS analysis. In experimental metastasis model developed by B16-BL6 melanoma cells, crude extract(500㎍/mouse), ethylacetate(EtOAc) and butanol (BuOH) fractions significantly inhibited lung tumor colonization as compared with PBS-treated control group. Crude extract, EtOAc and BuOH fractions of BM also upregulated IL-1 β and TNF-alpha expression in murine peritoneal macrophases.
Taken together these results, we suggest that crude extract, EtOAc and BuOH fractions of BM have apoptosis related cytotoxicity, anti-metastatic activity, activation of immune cells such as macrophages.

[PB2-5] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 15:30 - 16:30 / [Hall B]]

Study on Antitumor Effect of Kamicheungyeolhaedogtang(KCHT)

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To evaluate the antitumor activity and antimetastatic effects of Kamicheungyeolhaedogtang (KCHT), studies were done experimentally. KCHT is a oriental prescription for treatment of cancer. Its extract exhibited a significant cytotoxicity against A549, SK-MEL-2, SK-OV-3 and B16-BL6 cell lines and significantly inhibited DNA topoisomerase I. The T/C% was 145.8% in KCHT treated group in S-180 bearing ICR mice. It suppressed lung metastasis by B16BL/6 pathohistologically and CAM angiogenesis by 42% of control. These results suggest that KCHT extracts has antitumor and anti-metastatic effects.

[PB2-6] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 15:30 - 16:30 / [Hall B]]

Effects of aging and dietary restriction on the extracellular matrix proteins of rat tissues