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Ginsenoside Rc which was extracted from *Panax Ginseng* C. A. Meyer was purified. The saponins of Ginsenoside Rc group are known to have many pharmacological effects related to anticancer activity. So, the compound was treated at SK-MEL-28 human skin cancer cell line to define apoptosis. And then, MTT assay, cell cycle analysis, Terminal Deoxyribonucleotidyl Transferase-Mediated dUTP Nick End Labeling (TUNEL) assay, and Fas expression were performed for the study.
MTT assay was performd to determine cytotoxicity of Ginsenoside Rc at various times and concentrations. Cell cycle analysis by flow cytometer showed that the cell cycle arrested at S phase. And we examined that the compound induced apoptosis of the cell by TUNEL assay to characterize apoptosis. Fas expression depended on time and concentration evidenced that cell death was induced by interaction of Fas and Fas ligand (CD95).
These data suggested that Ginsenoside Rc induced apoptosis in SK-MEL-28 Human Melanoma Cell Line.

[PC1-27] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 15:30 - 16:30 / [Hall B]]

Effects of Tanshinone I Isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge on Arachidonic Acid Metabolism and In Vivo Inflammatory Responses

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We have evaluated 300 plant extracts for their inhibitory activity of PGD2 production from cytokine-induced mouse bone marrow-derived mast cells in vitro. From this screening procedure the methanol extract of Salvia miltiorrhiza was found to inhibit PGD2 production and the ethylacetate subfraction gave the strongest inhibition among 5 subfractions tested. From this ethylacetate subfraction, an activity-guided isolation finally gave tanshinone I as an active principle. This investigation deals with the effects of tanshinone I on AA metabolism from lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced RAW 264.7 cells and in vivo anti-inflammatory activity. Tanshinone I inhibited PGE2 formation from LPS-induced RAW macrophages (IC50 = 38 uM). However, this compound did not affect COX-2 activity or COX-2 expression. Tanshinone I was found to be an inhibitor of type IIA human recombinant sPLA2 (IC50 = 11 uM) and rabbit recombinant cPLA2 (IC50 = 82 uM). In addition, tanshinone I showed in vivo anti-inflammatory activity in rat carrageenan-induced paw edema and adjuvant-induced arthritis.

[PC1-28] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 15:30 - 16:30 / [Hall B]]

In Vivo Protection of the Flowers of Prunus persica Extract from Solar Ultraviolet-Induced Skin Damage

Kim YH, Yang HE, Heo MY, Jo BK, Kim JH, Kim HP