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The effects of *Angelica keiskei* Koidz. on the hepatic lipid peroxide and the activities of free radical generating and scavenging enzymes were investigated in bromobenzene-induced rats. The level of lipid peroxide elevated by bromobenzene was significantly reduced by the methanol extract from the aerial parts of *A. keiskei* and its component, cynaroside. Epoxide hydrolase activity was decreased significantly by the treatment of bromobenzene. The enzyme activity was restored in liver of rats given the methanol extract and cynaroside. However, the extract and compound did not influence the activities of other enzymes. These results showed that *A. keiskei* has antihepatotoxic activity in bromobenzene-intoxicated rats. We suggest that under our experimental conditions cynaroside, one of the bioactive constituents might prevent the hepatotoxicity by enhancement of the activity of epoxide hydrolase, an epoxide-removing enzyme.

[PD2-49] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 11:30 - 12:30 / [Hall B]]

Diterpene Constituents from *Aster oharai*

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Aster species has been used in traditional chinese medicine for treatment of a bruise and asthma. On reviewing the literatures of this species, monoterpene glycosides, diterpenoids, triterpene glycosides, cyclic pentapeptides, oligopeptides and flavonoids¹) were isolated and some pharmacological activities were investigated²). In continuation of our search for bioactive components from Korean medicinal plants, *Aster oharai* (Compositae) was studied. This plant was collected at Ullung Island and extracted with MeOH and fractionated using solvents (n-hexane, methylene chloride, ethyl acetate and BuOH). The repeated column chromatographic separation of the n-hexane layer resulted in the isolation of eight diterpenoids. Their structures have been established by spectroscopic means. The determination of the structures will be discussed in this poster

1) Imann, F., Jakupovic, J., Hashemi-Nejad, M., Huneck, S., Clerodane diterpenoids from *Aster alpinus*. *Phytochemistry*, 24(3), 608-610 (1985)

2) Cheng, D., Shao, Y., Terpenoid glycosides from the roots of *Aster tataricus*. *Phytochemistry*, 35(1), 173-176 (1994)

[PD2-50] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 11:30 - 12:30 / [Hall B]]

Aromatic Amines of *Bombycis corpus* 101A

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Bombycis corpus is killed silkworm larvae by inoculation of the fungi, *Beauveria bassiana* and the traditional medicine to treat paralysis, headache, epilepsy and tuberculosis¹). The sample used in this study was *Bombycis corpus* 101A inoculated by *Beauveria bassiana* 101A, which was developed in National Institute Agricultural Science and Technology. We previously reported the isolation of two cytotoxic steroids²) and two cytotoxic cyclodepsipeptides³) from this sample. Our