

[PD2-53] [10/20/2000 (Fri) 11:30 - 12:30 / [Hall B]]

Flavonoids from Herb of Smilax china

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For the investigation of medicinal resources in Smilax. species, the aerial parts of Smilax. china (Liliaceae) were used and the studies of constituents in this plant were carried out. The Smilax species have been used in treating scrofular, goat, frambesia. In this study the constituents of herb of Smilax. china were carried out. The MeOH extract of the plant was partitioned successively with CHCl₃, dis. H₂O, 20%MeOH, 40%MeOH, 60%MeOH, 100% MeOH. From the fractions obtained, 3 apigenin glycosides were isolated by column chromatography with Diaion, Sephadex LH-20, MCI gel, ODS gel. In the aqueous fraction and 60%MeOH fraction of MeOH extract, apigenin glycosides were isolated. The structures of isolated compounds were identified apigenin glucoside and apigenin galactoside.

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Discrimination of Cervidae Antlers from Rangifer Antlers Based on the Sequences of Mitochondrial Cytochrome b Gene

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In order to develop the discriminative method of Cervidae antlers from Rangifer antlers, PCR-RFLP (polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism) technique has been employed in the range of mitochondrial cytochrome b genes. When digested the amplified PCR products with *Hae*III and *Hpa*II, Cervidae antlers showed quite different PCR-RFLP patterns from Rangifer antlers. Based on this finding, the base sequences of amplified PCR products from 8 Cervidae (Chinese deer, Russian deer, Hong Kong deer, New Zealand deer, Kazakhstan deer, Red deer, Elk and Sika deer) antlers and 2 Rangifer antlers were determined and subjected to restriction analysis. The result showed that Rangifer species are almost the same biological origin as Sika deer, and their antlers could be simply discriminated with other 7 Cervidae antlers by PCR-RFLP analysis using *Alu* or *Sau*3AI(*Mbo*I) in the range of mitochondrial cytochrome b gene. *Taq*I could be also one of promising enzyme in molecular discrimination of Cervidae antlers from Rangifer antlers by PCR-RFLP analysis, except antler from Kazakhstan deer. It was confirmed that the restriction analysis was consistent with our experimental results.

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Pharmacognostical Studies on the "Yong Dam"

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The Chinese crude drug, "Yong Dam(龍膽)" which is derived from the root of Gentiana plants of the family Gentianaceae, has been used as remedies for stomachic, intestinal catarrh, convulsion, etc. With regard to the botanical origin of "Yong Dam", it has been considered to be Gentiana