

carried to examine the effects of oxyresveratrol(2,3', 4,5'-tetrahydroxystilbene) which is a naturally occurring compound particularly found in *Morus alba* L. on LPS-induced iNOS and COX-2 expressions and activities in RAW 264.7, mouse macrophage cell line and carragenin-induced rat paw edema. The results suggested that antiinflammatory properties of oxyresveratrol might be correlated with inhibition of the iNOS expression through down-regulation of NF- $\kappa$ B binding activity and significant inhibition of COX-2 activity.

[PA4-13] [ 04/20/2001 (Fri) 10:30 - 11:30 / Hall 4 ]

### Effects of Fractions of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB on the Accumulation of Cadmium and Induction of Metallothionein in Rats(VI)

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This study was conducted to investigate the antitoxic effects of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB with chloroform and ethyl acetate fractions. The results were as follows:

1. Detoxication effects of chloroform and ethyl acetate fractions of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB were increased in proportion to the dosages. Detoxication effects of ethyl acetate fraction of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB were higher than chloroform fraction of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB's results and detoxication effects in kidney were higher than liver's results.

2. Metallothionein concentrations in liver were higher than kidney's concentrations and ethyl acetate fraction of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB was better than chloroform fraction of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB in induction of metallothionein.

3. After the administration of chloroform and ethyl acetate fractions of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB, body weights was increased in proportion to chloroform and ethyl acetate fraction's dosage of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB but changes of body weight were little since 3 weeks.

From the above results, this study suggests that chloroform and ethyl acetate fraction of *Houttuynia cordata* THUNB increased metallothionein induction to cadmium intoxication in rat's kidney and liver and decreased the toxicity of cadmium in rats.

[PA4-14] [ 04/20/2001 (Fri) 10:30 - 11:30 / Hall 4 ]

### Effects of GY and GA on the hepatic cytochrome P450 in mice

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There have been numerous reports of the antihepatotoxic activity of glycyrrhizin, a triterpenoid saponin of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. as well as its genuine aglycon, 18 $\beta$ -glycyrrhetic acid, but little attention has been paid to regarding to its effects on the cytochrome P450 (P450). Therefore, in this study, we investigate the effects of glycyrrhizin and 18 $\beta$ -glycyrrhetic acid on the constitutive and inducible microsomal activities and expression of P450 in mouse. The administration of 18 $\beta$ -glycyrrhetic acid to mouse significantly decreased the activities of microsomal pentoxyresorufin O-dealkylase, aniline hydroxylase and ethoxyresorufin O-deethylase representative activities of P4502B1/2, P4502E1 and P4501A1 respectively, in a dose-dependent manner. However glycyrrhizin was not effect to all enzyme activity in mouse. Suppressions of P450 isozyme expression occurred in 18 $\beta$ -glycyrrhetic