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Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by specific lesions in the brain. Some of the neuropathological features of this disease are found in Down's syndrome (DS), in hereditary cerebral hemorrhage with amyloidoses of the Dutch type, and to a lesser extent in normal aging of the brain. As AD is generated by amyloid precursor protein (APP), DS is also generated by APP. However, DS is governed by p3 segment, the product of APP mutation and cleavage, while AD is governed by amyloid β ($A\beta$). In amyloid process, α -cleavage induces the DS while β -cleavage, AD. In AD tissue it has been suggested earlier that A17-42 is a major component of preamyloid. In this paper, we simulated the mutation and cleavage of APP in DS using cellular automata (CAs).

Poster Presentations – Field D2. Pharmacognosy

[PD2-1] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 – 14:30 / Hall 4]

Induction of apoptosis mediated by brominated stilbene analogs

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Base on the potential of resveratrol as a modulator of carcinogenesis by inhibiting metastasis or inducing apoptosis in cancer cells, twenty seven stilbene analogs were synthesized and evaluated for cytotoxic activity in cultured human cancer cells. Several compounds including 3,4,5-trimethoxy-4'-bromo-cis-stilbene (compound 1) were shown to be active. Prompted by the strong cytotoxic activity of 1 compared to its trans isomer and resveratrol, the action mechanism study were performed with compound 1 in cultured human colon cancer cells (Col2). Compound 1 induced accumulation in the sub-G0 phase DNA contents of the cell cycle by time- and dose-dependent manner. Colony forming activity and morphological changes were also consistent with the apoptotic phenomena. This result indicated that 1 induced apoptosis of cancer cells, and thus of interest to be a candidate for development of potential cancer chemopreventive or cancer chemopreventive agents.

[PD2-2] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 – 14:30 / Hall 4]

Sapogenols from the fruits of Ternstroemia japonica Thunberg

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Ternstroemia japonica Thunberg is a plant growing in the southern part of Korea. Its fruits have been used for chest pain and numbness in traditional Japanese medicine. As the sapogenol constituents of leaves of this plant, oleanolic acid, prumulagenin A, camelliagenin A, and A1-barrigenol have been reported. As a series of study of chemical constituents of this plant, three new sapogenols (1, 2, 3)

together with four known ones (4, 5, 6, 7) were isolated from the methanolysis products of the total saponin mixture, and their structures were elucidated by spectral evidences as follows: 1, 3 β , 15 α , 16 α , 28-tetrahydroxy-olean-12-ene, 2, 22-O-tigloyl-A1-barrigenol, 3, 28-O-tigloyl-A1-barrigenol, 4, primulagenin A, 5, camelliagenin A, 6, A1-barrigenol, 7, 16-O-tigloyl camelliagenin A.

[PD2-3] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 - 14:30 / Hall 4]

Constituents from the roots of *Sophora flavescens*

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Lupenone, hexadecyl ferulate, (-)-sophocarpine and three isoflavonoids such as genistein, calycosin and 3-methoxydaidzein were isolated from the roots of *Sophora flavescens*.

[PD2-4] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 - 14:30 / Hall 4]

Isolation and Quantitative Determination of Matrine from *Sophorae Radix*

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HPLC method was applied to the quantitative analysis of lupine alkaloid, matrine from alkaloid fraction of *Sophorae Radix* (*Sophora flavescens*). The average content of matrine from 20 *Sophorae Radices* showed 0.13 \pm 0.06%.

[PD2-5] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 - 14:30 / Hall 4]

Effect of the Essential Oil components from *Magnolia sieboldii* on NO and PGE₂ production in murine macrophages

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The essential oil components of the flowers of *Magnolia sieboldii* was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively by gas chromatography(GC) and gas chromatography/mass spectrometric (GC/MS) analysis. As a result, sixty compounds were identified, of which β -myrcene(12.72 %), α -terpinene (14.83 %) and β -elemene (18.0 %) were revealed to be the major constituents. The whole essential oil and its major components were tested for their effects on nitric oxide (NO) and prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) production in rat peritoneal macrophages induced by lipopolysaccharide