(70:30:1:0.1) as the mobile phase was used. Two kinds of detector, PDA(photodiode array) and ELSD (evaporative light scattering detector) were used for the comparison of detection of aconitine, hypaconitine and mesaconitine.
The condition in mobile phase, column, flow rate was same in two detectors. The result was expressed with the ratio of peak hight/area. In ELSD the ratio of peak hight/area was 0.022 in aconitine, 0.025 in mesaconitine and 0.013 in hypaconitine. On the other hand in PDA at 254nm the ratio was 0.034 in aconitine, 0.043 in mesaconitine and 0.026 in hypaconitine.

[PD2-11] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 - 14:30 / Hall 4]

Standardization of Natural Medicines - Dipsaci Radix -

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Abstract - The Roots of Dipsacus asperoieds has been used as an antiinflammatory agent, an analgesics, the treatment of fractures and enhancement of liver activity. In order to evaluate the quality of it, Isolation of triterpenoid saponin was achieved by silicagel chromatography. The HPLC method for quantitative determination of akebia saponin D(3-O-α-L-arabinopyranosyl hederagenin 28-O-β-D - glucopyranosyl ester) provided the method for standardization of Dipsaci Radix.

[PD2-12] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 - 14:30 / Hall 4]

Constituents from Actinodaphne lancifolia

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Actinodaphne lancifolia(Sieb. et Zucc.) Meissn is the evergreen tree of the family Lauraceae, distributed in the southern part of Korea including Cheju Island. Traditionally, the root called as "Si Pi Jang Gun" has been used for the treatment of stomachache, arthritis, overexertion as well as edema. As a part of our continuing interest in the bioactive metabolites we have examined the MeOH extract of *Actinodaphne lancifolia*.
Separation of the lactonic compounds from the n-hexane extract of Actinodaphne lancifolia afforded isolancifolide, secoisolancifolide, 4-(3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl)-4-methoxy-3-methylbut-2-enolide and dihydro-4-hydroxy-5-methoxy-5-methyl-3-nonylidene-2(*3H*)-furanone.
The structures of these compounds were identified and determined by physico-chemical and spectral evidences.

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

Phytochemical Constituents of Lactus scariola

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Lactus scariola L. (Compositae), naturalized plant, is widely distributed in south Korea. As a part of our systematic study of Korean natural plants, Lactus scariola was studied. Although several plants of the Lactus genus have been examined for their chemical constituents, Lactus scariola has not been investigated in detail on phytochemical analysis. Chemical investigation of the aerial parts of Lactus scariola has led to the isolation of several compounds. From the ethylacetate soluble fraction a sesquiterpene and four flavonoids has been isolated. Their structures were established by chemical and spectral evidence.

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

Additional New Cytotoxic Compounds from the Sponge Sarcotragus sp.

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Four new furanosesterterpene analogues, two furanosterterpene alkaloids, and a cyclitol derivative were isolated from the marine sponge Sarcotragus sp. by bioactivity-guided fractionation. These compounds showed a significant toxicity to brine shrimp larvae. The gross structures were established based on NMR and MS analyses. The compounds were evaluated for cytotoxicity against five human tumor cell lines.

[PD2-15] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 - 14:30 / Hall 4]

Phytohemical Constituents of Abies koreana

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Abies koreana Wilson (Pinaceae) is a tall evergreen tree which grows indigenously on the high mountains at the southern province of Korea. Although several plants of the *Abies* genus have been examined for their biological activities and chemical constituents, *Abies koreana* has not been investigated in detail on phytochemical analysis.
In previous studies, the isolates of three compounds including hexacosylferulate have been reported from this plant. In the continued search for chemical constituents from *A. koreana*, we have isolated several components from its leaves and branches. The isolation and structure elucidation of these compounds will be presented.

[PD2-16] [04/20/2001 (Fri) 13:30 - 14:30 / Hall 4]

Inhibitory effect on the NFAT-dependent transcription activation by Cnidium officinale

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