

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]

Phytochemical 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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