

[PA1-37] [ 10/18/2001 (Thr) 14:00 – 17:00 / Hall D ]

### **Biological activities of Leaves of Viburnum sargentii for. sterile**

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Leaves and stems of Viburnum sargentii for. sterile called "Boo Doo Hwa or Baikdang Tree" has been used as one of many traditional folk medicines. This plant is widely distributed in gardens and around temples. It is reported that Viburnum spp. generally contains several iridoid glycosides as its main component.

For this study we has collected the stem and leaves of this plant in our campus and investigated the efficacy of hepatoprotective activity from liver cell damage induced by carbon tetrachloride and analgesic activity from the pain induced by acetic acid and hot plate on mice with methanol extracts, ethylacetate and butanol fractions of this plant.

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### **Inhibition of Nitric Oxide and TNF- $\gamma$ production in microglia cell by tanshinones**

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Tanshinones ,components of Salvia miltiorrhiza (SM), have been reported to have several pharmacological effect such as anti-cancer, inhibition of IL-12 and IFN- $\gamma$ . Recent evidences have showed that activation of microglia as macrophage-like cell in brain is involved in neurodegenerative disease such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer disease and ischemia. Especially, a large amount of nitric oxide (NO) released from microglia is very toxic to neuronal cell. Therefore, blocking of microglia activation is target for neuroprotective drug development. In the present study, we showed that dihydrotanshinone I and cryptotanshinone inhibited NO and TNF- $\gamma$  production from BV-2 cell activated by LPS. This effect was not due to inhibition of iNOS enzyme activity but suppression of iNOS mRNA expression, which is thought to be result of inhibitory effect of tanshinones on NF- $\kappa$ B and other upstream signal transduction molecules

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### **INFLUENCE OF ARECOLINE ON RELEASE OF CATECHOLAMINE FROM THE ISOLATED PERFUSED RAT ADRENAL MEDULA**

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Arecoline is one of the alkaloids isolated from Areca catechu. It has been shown that arecoline at low doses caused no modification of the ACh levels and of the motility while at higher doses it caused a reduction of the moude motlity and an increase of the ACh levels in the subcortical structures of the CNS of the mouse (Molinengo et al., 1988). In addition, increased plasma adrenaline levels following arecoline in normal subjects and patients with multiple system atrophy may result from nicotinic adrenal stimulation (Polinsky et al., 1991). Therefore, the present study was attempted to investigate the effect of arecoline