Mn-SOD were unchanged. This indicated that elevated oxidative stress caused by an imbalance between the production and removal of ROS and free radicals occured in cells.

[PA3-18] [10/18/2001 (Thr) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall D]

Determination of PCBs in Korean Adipose tissues and Endocrine Disrupting Effects

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Polychlorinated biphenyls(PCBs) are members of the halogenated aromatic group of environmental pollutants. Because of their unique physical and chemical properties, notably their stability and widespread use, PCBs are sidely distributed and transported throughout the global environment. In fact, residues of PCBs have been identified in air, water, aquatic and marine sediments, and human tissue samples. Although the mechanism of the effects of these PCBs on estrogenic function are still not entirely understood, the toxicities of the PCBs have been studied intensively. Some PCBs exert dioxin-like activities mediated through the aryl hydrocarbon receptor and some congeners are hypothesized to possess endocrine disruptive potential and to induce CYP1A. We examined antiestrogenic potentials of some PCB congeners(PCB 52, 118, 138, 153, 180)in vitro which detected in Korean adipose tissues. As a result, PCB 118, 153 inhibited aromatase acitivities using tritiated water release assay in JEG-3 cell line. PCB 118, 138, 153 induced CYP1A activities using ethoxyresorufin o-deethylase bioassay in H4IIE cell line. And PCB 118, 138, 153, 180 showed antiestrogenic activities by E-Screen assay in MCF-BUS cell line. This study demonstrated that PCB congeners could have and antiestrogenic activities and affect estrogen biosynthesis depend on their structure.

[PA3-19] [10/18/2001 (Thr) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall D]

Solvent Microextraction of Methamphetamine and its metabolite, amphetmaine, in urine with simultaneous back-extraction

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Solvent microextraction was developed as a sample preconcentration for the determination of methamphetamine and its metabolite, amphetamine, in urine. Although liquid-liquid extraction(LLE) and solid-phase extraction(SPE) have been used most commonly for the preconcentration and cleanup of samples prior to the GC or GC/Mass analysis, their relative poor selectivity to the target drugs, analogues, or impurities produced poor resolution between the target drugs and impurities and resulted the low detection limit in GC or GC/Mass analysis. Furthermore the use of the relatively large amount of extracting organic solvent for the extraction of the target drugs from urine in LLE might be harmful to thamphetaminee testers. Solvent microextraction employs a microliter size liquid membrane and receiving phase. The small apparatus of the solvent microextraction was composed of 2.0 mL reaction vessel, stirrer, Teflon ring, 1.0 mL syringe, stirrer bar, and Teflon stopper. The n-octane liquid membrane was confined inside a small Teflon ring and layered over 1.0 mL urine or aqueous sample which was already adjusted to alkali with 6N-NaOH. The receiving droplet of 0.05M-NaH2PO4(pH = 2.3) was suspended in the n-octane liquid membrane from tip of a microsyringe needle. When the sample was stirred the basic drugs like methamphetamine and amphetamine in urine diffused into the n-octanol phase because the basic drugs were in the form of molecular state, not ionized state, under alkaline conditions. Successively the molecular basic drugs in organic phase diffused into the acidic aqueous microdroplet suspended on the needle because the basic drugs turned into the ionized form in the acidic aqueous media. After extraction of the basic drugs in the aqueous media for ten minutes, the microdrop was taken back into the syringe and transferred into the 2.0 mL reaction vial. The microsyringe was rinsed out with ethanol 2 times then added in the above solution. The solution was evaporated under nitrogen stream. The residue was derivatized with trifluoroacetic anhydride and then injected into the GC/MS. The MS spectra by microextraction and by common LLE were compared each