

acute leukemia/lymphoma receiving intrathecal chemotherapy, 20 with acute febrile illness including bacteremia, 18 with other conditions. As a result, PAF-AH activity was 2-3 fold higher in the group with acute febrile illness and the group with meningitis than control group who had no acute illness. Furthermore, we found that this enzyme hydrolyzes PAF as well as oxidized phospholipid. Partially purified enzyme shows its molecular weight about 34 kDa on 12.5% SDS-PAGE. This enzyme activity was increased in the presence of protease without detergent. Interestingly, the enzyme activity was increased about 3 fold in the presence of detergent. In addition, the enzyme was not inhibited by idoacetamide, but was inhibited by PMSF and p-BPB. Together with other biochemical properties, our present findings suggest PAF-AH activity in the CSF might be a new PAF-AH isozyme.

Poster Presentations – Field C2. Microbiology

[PC2-1] [ 10/19/2001 (Fri) 09:00 – 12:00 / Hall D ]

**Inactivation of S-Adenosylhomocysteine Hydrolase by Fluoro-neplanocin A**

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S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AdoHcy) catalyzes the reversible hydrolysis of AdoHcy to adenosine and homocysteine. Because of its important role in the regulation of biological methylation reactions, it has attracted attention as a target of antiviral agents. Neplanocin A is the most potent AdoHcy hydrolase inhibitor among the inhibitors known, but its inhibitory activity is reversible. The fluoro analogue of neplanocin A, tested against human placental S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase, showed a significant inhibition and the irreversible mode of inhibition.

[PC2-2] [ 10/19/2001 (Fri) 09:00 – 12:00 / Hall D ]

**Genetic Diversity of Mitochondrial DNA in Antlers of Cervidae and Related Species**

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During a study of molecular identification of *Cervi Parvum Cornu* (deer antler used as animal drug), it was found that there is a hypervariable region, especially in the range of mitochondrial cytochrome b gene, confirmed by PCR-RFLP method. Based on this finding, the phylogenetic study of *Cervidae* (deer) and *Rangifer* (reindeer) species has been tried by comparison of their mitochondrial DNA sequences in the range of cytochrome b gene. Very high homology above 97% between deer species or reindeer species was found in 307bp of cytochrome b gene fragment sequenced. However, it was revealed there is a homology around 90% between deer and reindeer species. The phylogenetic tree made by average distance tree method showed the genetic distance of 0.065 between deer and reindeer species. But it was interesting that deer antler imported from Kazakhstan have a cytochrome b gene much closer to that of reindeer rather than deer species, as likely as European red deer.

[PC2-3] [ 10/19/2001 (Fri) 09:00 – 12:00 / Hall D ]