

[PA1-31] [04/18/2002 (Thr) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall E]

Inhibition of Tissue Factor by Components from the Fruits of *Chaenomeles Sinensis*

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Tissue factor (TF, tissue thromboplastin, or coagulation factor III) accelerates the blood clotting, activating both the "intrinsic" and "extrinsic" pathways to serve as a cofactor. In order to isolate TF inhibitor from the fruit of *Chaenomeles sinensis*, bioassay-guided purification was carried out to yield seven active compounds, 24-carboxyl-maslinic acid-2 β -glucopyranoside **2** (IC₅₀=6.0 μ g/unit), its aglycone **2a** (IC₅₀=2.7 μ g/unit), luteolin-7-glucuronide **3** (IC₅₀=18.6 μ g/unit), hyperin **4** (IC₅₀=16.6 μ g/unit), hovetrichoside C **7** (IC₅₀=10.4 μ g/unit), quercitrin **9** (IC₅₀=81.8 μ g/unit) and avicularin **10** (IC₅₀=37.0 μ g/unit), when evaluated by one stage clotting assay method. Another compounds such as trachelosperoside A-1 **1**, apigenin-7-glucuronide methyl ester **5**, genistein-7-glucoside **6**, luteolin-4'-glucoside **8**, (-)-epicatechin **11**, luteolin-3'-methoxy-4'-glucoside **12**, luteolin-7-glucuronide methyl ester **13** and glucosyl-4'-hydroxy-ionylidene acetates **14** were inactive in the assay system used. Structures of these fifteen compounds were elucidated by the spectral analysis and chemical method. Compound **1**, **7**, **14** were isolated for the first time from this plant and compound **2** is a new triterpene.

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Arctigenin, a potent MKK1 inhibitor, suppresses lipopolysaccharide-induced AP-1 activity in murine macrophages: The role of AP-1 inhibition in the differential NO and TNF- α production

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A previous studies from this and other laboratories showed that arctigenin and demethylraxillagenin, phenylpropanoid dibenzylbutyrolactone lignans with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, inhibit the induction of nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with suppression of NF- κ B activation. In view of the fact that the regulatory regions of the inflammatory genes contain AP-1 response elements that play a critical role in the gene expression, we further studied the effect of arctigenin on LPS-inducible AP-1 activation and the signaling pathway of AP-1 inhibition in Raw264.7 cells. Activation of AP-1 was determined by gel mobility shift assay and immunoblot analysis. Activation of mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinases was determined by immunoblot analyses. MKK1 activity was assayed *in vitro* using MAP kinase 2 as a substrate. Arctigenin (0.01-1 μ M) inhibited LPS-inducible AP-1 activation, which accompanied the inhibition of ERK1/2 activation. Arctigenin potently inhibited the activity of MKK1 *in vitro* with the IC₅₀ value being noted at 0.5 nM. These results demonstrated that arctigenin potently inhibited LPS-inducible AP-1 activation in murine macrophages through the inhibition of MKK1 and ERK1/2 activation. Inhibition of LPS-inducible NO and TNF- α production by arctigenin in macrophages may result from its inhibitory effect on MKK1 activity and ERK-mediated AP-1 activation as well as NF- κ B activation.

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In vitro screening of several herbal medicines for antidiabetic activity

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Purpose: To establish reliable, repetitive and even fast screening tests for antidiabetic agents and determine