feeding and triton WR-1339 induced hyperlipidemic mice.

[PC2-3] [04/18/2002 (Thr) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall E]

Antithrombotic Activities of Yangkyuksanwha-tang

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As part of our continuing search for biological active anti-stroke agents from the herbal medicinal resources. We examined the possibility of Yangkyuksanwha-tang and its ingradients as a novel antithrombotic agent *in vitro, ex vivo* and *in vivo*.
Forsythiae Fructus, Gardeniae Fructus, Ledebouriellae Radix and Nepetae Spica potently inhibited *in vitro* ADP- and collagen-induced rat platelet aggregation in a dose-dependent manner. However, Yangkyuksanwha-tang did not inhibit both ADP- and collagen-induced rat platelet aggregation. Yangkyuksanwha-tang, Forsythiae Fructus, Menthae Herba and Ledebouriellae Radix significantly inhibited *ex vivo* rat platelet aggregation. Yangkyuksanwha-tang, Forsythiae Fructus and Gardeniae Fructus showed significant protection from death due to pulmonary thrombosis in mice. These results suggest that the components of Yangkyuksanwha-tang could be transformed to the active compounds for antiplatelet aggregation by intestinal bacteria.

[PC2-4] [04/18/2002 (Thr) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall E]

The Antiallergic Activity of Compound K, a Main Metabolite of Ginseng Protopanaxadiol Glycosides

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Ginseng (the roots of *Panax ginseng* C.A. Meyer, Araliaceae) has been used for thousands of years as a traditional medicine in Asian countries, for enhancing body strength, recovering physical balance and stimulating metabolic function. The main components of Ginseng are ginsenoside Rb1, Rb2, Rc and Rd. These compounds are transformed by intestinal microflora, and absorbed from the intestine to the blood. The main metabolite of protopanaxadiol-type ginsenosides was compound K (IH-901). Compound K is important in the pharmacological activity of Ginseng Radix. Therefore, we measured antiallergic activity of compound K.
Compound K exhibited more inhibitory effect of β-hexosaminidase release from RBL-2H3 cells than any other ginsenoside and inhibited DNP-HSA induced passive cutaneous anaphylaxis. Compound K inhibited the nitric oxide production in LPS-induced RAW 264.7 more significantly. However, it did not show the inhibitory effect of hyanulonidase and antioxidant effect. These results suggest that ginsenosides are prodrugs, which can be transformed to active compounds by intestinal microflora.

[PC2-5] [04/18/2002 (Thr) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall E]

Purification and Characterization of Novel α-L-Arabinopyranosidase from Bifidobacterium breve K-110

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