

CII antibody titer, human leukocyte elastase level, TNF- α activity and histopathological changes in DBA/1J mice, and showed high safety on acute toxicity test in rats.

[PD2-48] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 – 13:00 / Hall E]

Ginsenoside Rb1 : Antigastritic and anti-ulcerative constituent from *Panax ginseng* head

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Head of *Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer indicates its growth number of years and it has been widely used for supplying energy to weaklings or used as vomit nowadays. However the underlying mechanisms are not sufficiently reported. Thus, we inclined to study with the active constituents from head of *Panax ginseng* in gastritis and gastric ulcer.

We previously reported the antigastritic and anti-ulcerative effect of the head of *Panax ginseng* butanol fraction on several gastritis and ulcer models in rats. The fraction was systematically isolated with silica-gel open column. The activity-guided isolation from the head of *Panax ginseng* butanol fraction was performed with HCl-ethanol-induced gastritis and the most active constituent was identified to ginsenoside Rb1. In addition, ginsenoside Rb1 also showed significant effectiveness on indomethacin-induced, Shay ulcer but did not show any significance gastric secretion.

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Hepatoprotective effects 18b-glycyrrhetic acid on carbon tetrachloride-induced liver injury

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The protective effects of 18b-glycyrrhetic acid (GA) on carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄)-induced hepatotoxicity were investigated in mice. Pretreatment with GA prior to the administration of CCl₄ significantly prevented an increase in serum aminotransferase activities and hepatic lipid peroxidation in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, pretreatment with GA also significantly prevented the depletion of glutathione content in the livers of CCl₄-intoxicated mice. The effects of GA on the cytochrome P450 (P450) 2E1, the major isozyme involved in CCl₄ bioactivation, were also investigated. Treatment of mice with GA resulted in a significant decrease of the P450 2E1-dependent hydroxylation of p-nitrophenol and aniline. Consistent with these observations, the P450 2E1 expressions were also decreased. GA also showed anti-oxidant effects upon FeCl₂-ascorbate induced lipid peroxidation in mice liver homogenate and upon superoxide radical scavenging activity. These results show that protective effects of GA against the CCl₄-induced hepatotoxicity may be due to its ability to block the bioactivation of CCl₄, primarily by inhibiting the expression and activity of P450 2E1, and its free radical scavenging effects.

[PD2-50] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 – 13:00 / Hall E]

Effect of bioconverted ginseng on cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity and adenine-induced renal failure in rats

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To elucidate the effect of bioconverted ginseng on the nephrotoxicity of cisplatin and adenine-induced renal failure, cisplatin was given i.p. to the rats and bioconverted ginseng was given orally to the rats for

4 days. On days 5, the serum levels of BUN and creatinine of bioconverted treated groups were significantly lower compared to those of nontreated group, and the hematological values including WBC and RBC were significantly improved in bioconverted ginseng treated groups. Also, rats were fed ad libitum on diet containing 0.75% adenine for 20 days to induce renal failure, and bioconverted ginseng was orally administered during the feeding period. So, the levels of BUN and creatinine in the serum of bioconverted ginseng treated groups were significantly lower than those of nontreated group.

[PD2-51] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 – 13:00 / Hall E]

Microscopic Identification of the Chinese Patent Medicine "An Chung Hwan"

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"An Chung Hwan(安中丸)" is a Chinese patent medicine, which is used for various purposes in Korea. According to traditional publications, they are mixtures of several powder made of herb medicines. An Chung Hwan of 15 kinds of powdered crude drugs is used for stomachic disorder, acute and chronic indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhea. For the identification of individual ingredients in such powdery mixtures, microscopic method may advantageously be used as it requires only a small amount of specimens. In this paper, the effectiveness of this method is exemplified by the identification of the ingredients in "An Chung Hwan"

[PD2-52] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 – 13:00 / Hall E]

Microscopic Identification of the Chinese Patent Medicine

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"Chong Myung So(聰明素)" is a Chinese patent medicine, which is used for various purposes in Korea. According to traditional publications, they are mixtures of several powders made of herb medicine. Chong Myung So used for nervous prostration, failure of one's memory, a nervous gastroenteritis consists of 18 kinds of powdered crude drugs. For the identification of individual ingredients in such powdery mixtures, microscopic method may advantageously be used as it requires only a small amount of specimens. In this paper, the effectiveness of the method is exemplified by the identification of the ingredients in "Chong Myung So".

[PD2-53] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 – 13:00 / Hall E]

Alkaloids from *Aconitum jaluense*

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Aconiti Tuber (Aconitum spp. tuber, Ranunculaceae) which contain bioactive but toxic alkaloids has been used as analgesic, cardiostimulant, diuretic, and stimulant. On *Aconitum jaluense* Komar which grows in Korea, China, and Japan, no chemical work has been carried out. We reported five C-19 norditerpenoid alkaloids for the first time from this plant before. Further study have now lead to a new diterpenoid alkaloid, 13-acetyl-11-deoxy-3,7-dihydroxyhetisine named jaluene, together with two known ones, luciculine and 15 α -hydroxyneoline. Of these jaluene is a new hetisine skeleton diterpenoid alkaloid. Its structure elucidation and identification was based on spectroscopic analysis.