[PD3-1] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

New Lupane-Triterpene Glycosides from Traditional Medicinal Herbal of Acanthopanax gracilistylus W. W. Smith

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Acanthopanax species belong to Araliaceae, and its root and stem barks Acanthopanacis Cortex, are used as tonic and prophylactic in oriental herbal medication from olden times. Up to now, about 30 kinds of Acanthopanax species are found in East Asia and South Asia on the world. There are 26 species of Acanthopanax widely distributed in China, and the dried roots and barks of Acanthopanax gracilistylus W.W. Smith are listed officially in the Chinese pharmacopoeia for the treatment of paralysis, arthritis, rheumatism, lameness, and liver disease, which is grown widely in the provinces of HuBei, HuNan, SiChun, YunNan and GuiZhou. In continuation of our systematic studies on their chemical constituents of the leaves, roots, and stem barks of this plant, collected in ChangSha, HuNan province of China, and identified by Prof. Chang-Soo Yook, KyungHee University. We obtained eight lupane-triterpenoids compounds including two new compounds from the MeOH extracts and seven compounds of essential oils from the leaves, five compounds from the ether extracts and nine compounds of essential oils from its roots and two compounds from the MeOH extracts and ten compounds of essential oils from the stem barks respectively.
On the basis of their spectral evidences and physical properties, their chemical structures were determined. Eight compounds isolated from the MeOH extracts of the leaves are acankoreanogenin, acankoreoside A, acankoreoside C, acankoreoside D, acantrifoside A, 28- O-glycoside of 3-epi-betulinic acid and two new compounds named as wujiapioside A and wujiapioside B, Five compounds obtained from the ether extracts of the roots are (-)-primara-9 (11),15-dien-19-oic acid, (-)-kaur-16-en-19-oic acid, d-sesamin, stigmasterol and b-sitosterol respectively, The MeOH extracts of the stem barks afforded two compounds are syringin, b-sitosterol.

[PD3-2] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Effect of Sanguisorba officinalis on immediate type allergic reaction

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We investigated the effect of aqueous extract of Sanguisorba officinalis L.(Rosaceae) root(SOAE) on the immediate-type allergic reactions in vivo and in vitro. SOAE(0.01 to 1 g/kg) inhibited systemic allergic reaction induced by compound 48/80. When SOAE was employed in a systemic allergic reaction test, the plasma histamine levels were reduced in a dose-dependent manner. SOAE(0.001 to 1 g/kg) dose-dependently inhibited passive cutaneous anaphylaxis(PCA) activated by anti-dinitrophenyl(DNP) IgE. SOAE (0.001 to 1 mg/ml) also dose-dependently inhibited the histamine release from rat peritoneal mast cells (RPMC) activated by compound 48/80 or anti-DNP IgE. The level of cyclic AMP(cAMP) in RPMC, When SOAE was added, significantly increased compared with that of normal control. Moreover, SOAE(0.01 to 1 mg/ml) had a significant inhibitory effect on anti-DNP IgE-induced tumor necrosis factor-α(TNF-α) production. These results suggest that SOAE may be beneficial in the regulation of immediate-type allergic reaction.

[PD3-3] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]