

Poster Presentations – Field D2. Pharmacognosy

[PD2-1] [10/17/2002 (Thr) 09:30 – 12:30 / Hall C]

Relationship Between Flavonoid Structure and Inhibition of Farnesyl Protein Transferase

Kang HyunMi[○]. Kim JongHan. Son KwangHee. Yang DeokCho. Kwon ByoungMog

Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology, School of Life Sciences. College of Natural Sciences, Chungbuk National University

Flavonoids are a diverse group of phytochemicals that are produced by various plants in high quantities. Dietary flavonoids in edible plants can be further subdivided into several structural groups. The large number of compounds arises from various combinations of multiple hydroxyl and methoxyl groups substituting the basic flavonoid skeleton. The chemopreventive activity of flavonoids is dependent on their structural features. The studies of structure-FPTase inhibitory activity indicated that the number, position and substitution of hydroxyl groups of the A and B rings, and saturation of the C2-C3 bond are important factors affecting flavonoid inhibition on FPTase.

[PD2-2] [10/17/2002 (Thr) 09:30 – 12:30 / Hall C]

Discrimination of Cnidium Rhizome using PCR-mediated RFLP

Cho So Yean[○]. Ze Keum Ryon. Seong Rack-Seon. Lee Jong Pll, Ju young Park Park Sang Yong, Jung Young Ja, Cho Chang Hee. Ha Kwang Won, Suh Young Bae

1Division of Herbal Medicine Standardization, KFDA 2Natural Products Research Institute, Seoul National University

Cnidium Rhizome is a frequently prescribed herbal medicine in Korea, Japan as well as China, which has been successfully used in these countries for the treatment of diseases related to gynecology, blood circulation and dental troubles in the name of 川芎. And it is circulated as the same chinese character, which is 川芎, although original plants are different as *Cnidium officinale* in pharmacopoeia of Korea or Japan and *Ligusticum chuanxiong* Hort. in that of China. Furthermore, other plants such as *Conioselinum kamschaticum* Ruprecht, *Angelica polymorpha* and *Ligusticum chuanxiong var. officinale* have been alternated or substituted for Cnidium Rhizome as folk medicines in Korea.

Recently a lot of herbal medicines are imported from China and it is very difficult to distinguish a *Cnidium officinale* Makino, which is prescribed as original plants of Cnidium Rhizome in Korean Pharmacopoeia from others by organic or physicochemical experiments. In this report, PCR-mediated RFLP method using ITS primers and restriction enzymes such as *Hae III*, *Nla IV*, *Apo I*, *Eco RV*, *Sma I* and *Mbo II* was given a trial to identify origin of these herbal medicines. The ITS regions of nuclear ribosomal DNA were analyzed to determine original plants and to design a molecular identification method for the herbal medicine in Korea, Japan and China.

[PD2-3] [10/17/2002 (Thr) 09:30 – 12:30 / Hall C]

Ginsenosides Content of The Manufactured Ginseng Radices Extracts

Ko SungKwon[○]. Lee ChungRyul. Choi Yong Eui. Im ByungOk. Sung Jong Hwan, Chung SungHyun

Korea Ginseng Institute, Chung Ang University, Ansung 456-756, Korea:ILHWA CO., LTD. Central Research Institute, Guri 471-711, Korea:School of Pharmacy, Kyung Hee University, Seoul 130-701, Korea

The ginsenosides content of ginseng radices extracts were investigated in the Food Code and the Shibata