SKLJI was tested for analgesic effects in the acetic acid꽍induced writhing test and the Randal-Sellito model. At 0.1, and 1 ??/?? (i.v., i.m.), SKLJI significantly reduced the writhes number induced by acetic acid injection in mice. Higher dose of diclofenac (4.5, 45 ??/??) was needed to elicit a similar effect. In the paw pressure test, SKLJI showed a significant effect at 10 ??/?? (i.v.), similar to potency of 100 ??/?? (p.o.) acetaminophen or 5 ??/?? (i.v.) diclofenac.
To search for the mode of action, arachidonic acid cascades and other inflammatory mechanisms were investigated. SKLJI significantly inhibited LTB4 production induced by calcium ionophore A23187 in human whole blood, and also significantly reduced TNF-α release in human whole blood.
The major components of SKLJI were LO and SW, which also showed potent anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.

These results suggest that SKLJI is a new herbal injectable agent with anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects and that its two active major ingredients are LO and SW.

[PA1-45] [04/17/2003 (Thr) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall P]

Inhibitory effects of berberine on morphine-induced behavioral sensitization in mice

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The present study was investigated the effect of berberine on the development of behavioral sensitization by morphine, methampethamine, and cocaine. Repeated administration of morphine (10 mg/kg), methampethamine (2 mg/kg), and cocaine (15 mg/kg) produced behavioral sensitization in mice. Pretreatment with berberine (2 mg/kg) did not inhibit methampethamine- and cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization. However, Pretreatment with berberine significantly inhibited morphine-induced behavioral sensitization.
In this experiment, pretreatment with berberine did not decrease postsynaptic dopamine receptor supersensitivity induced by apomorphine 24h after morphine sensitization, suggesting that inhibition by berberine of morphine-sensitization is not related to the dopaminergic system. However, berberine was significantly reduced the morphine-induced NR2A and NR2B expression in the cortex and was tend to decrease morphine-induced NR1 expression, compared with morphine-treated group.
These results indicate that NMDA receptor subunit expression plays an important role in modulating of morphine-induced sensitization and suggests that inhibitory effect by berberine of morphine-induced behavioral sensitization are mediated by the inhibition of NMDA systems.
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[PA1-46] [04/17/2003 (Thr) 14:00 - 17:00 / Hall P]

Anti-angiogenic activity of mycelial extracts from Cordyceps militaris, Cordyceps scarabaeicola and Paecilomyces tenuipes

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Dongchunghacho is traditionally believed to be effective against various diseaseas. It includes many different genera such as Cordyceps, Paecilomyces, Torrubiella and Podonectria. The three fungus strains, Cordyceps militairs, Cordyceps scarabaeicola and Paecilomyces tenuipes were