

respectively, on the basis of spectroscopic data. In addition, treatment of PC12 cells with Wuweizisu C (2) decreased dopamine content in a dose-dependent manner (39.8 % inhibition at 50 µg/ml for 24 hr).

[PD2-9] [04/18/2003 (Fri) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall P]

Chemical constituents from the root of *Dystaenia takeshimana* (Nak.) Kitagawa

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Abstract : The *Dystaenia takeshimana* (Nak.) Kitagawa is distributed in Ulreung island and it is an endemic species in Korea. The MeOH extract from the root of *D. takeshimana* (Nak.) Kitagawa shows a good activity in anti-inflammatory assay (sPLA₂PIA inhibition assay, COX-2 inhibition assay, 5-LO inhibition assay). Nine compounds were isolated and their chemical structures were identified as β-sitosterol (1), psoralen (2), 8-methoxypsoralen (3), scopoletin (4), umbelliferone (5), apigenin (6), luteolin (7), β-sitosteryl-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (8), mixture of β-sitosteryl-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, stigmasteryl-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, campesteryl-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (9) by physicochemical and spectrometric methods.

[PD2-10] [04/18/2003 (Fri) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall P]

Isolation of flavonoids from *Rhus verniciflua* STOKES

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Rhus verniciflua STOKES (RVS) belongs to Anacardiaceae and grows in Korea, China and Japan, distributed in the northeastern Asia. *Rhus verniciflua* STOKES has been used for anthelmintic medicine, stomachache, emmenagogue and constipation in oriental medicine. From the EtOAc fraction of 70% MeOH extracts, flavonoids were isolated by column chromatography using ODS, Sephadex LH-20 and silica gel. The structure of these compounds were identified on the ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR and FAB/MS spectroscopic methods.

[PD2-11] [04/18/2003 (Fri) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall P]

Flavonoids from the Seeds of *Astragalus sinicus* Linne

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The Seeds of *Astragalus sinicus* (Leguminosae) is used for the treatment of excretion of urine, circulation of blood and the throat inflammation in Korean traditional medicine. Eight flavonoids were isolated from 80% Acetone extracts. The structure were elucidated as Quercetin 3-O-β-D-Xylopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-galactopyranoside, ampelopsin and myricetin by phytochemical and spectral evidences. The other compounds are understudied by 2D-NMR.