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 (sPLA2ΠA 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 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 ^{1}H-NMR, ^{13}C-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.