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**Tyrosinase 활성과 델라닌 생합성에 미치는 식물 추출물의 저해효능** 이화여자대학교<sup>1</sup>, 연세대학교<sup>2,3</sup>, 농촌진흥청 인삼특작부<sup>4</sup>, 농촌진흥청 농업유전자원센터<sup>5</sup>: 박헌주<sup>1</sup>, 조시경<sup>1</sup>, 송수현<sup>1</sup>, 박광균<sup>2</sup>, 황재관<sup>3</sup>, 정원윤<sup>2</sup>, 성낙술<sup>4</sup>, 이승원<sup>4</sup>, 성정숙<sup>5</sup>, 이상국<sup>\*1</sup>

#### Inhibitory Effects of Plant Extracts on Tyrosinase Activity and Melanin Synthesis

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## <u>실험목적</u> (Objectives)

In order to develop new skin whitening agents, 100 plant extracts (methanol or water extracts) were screened for their inhibitory effects on tyrosinase activity and melanin biosynthesis in mouse melanocytes melan-a cells.

#### <u>재료 및 방법</u> (Materials and Methods)

○ 실험재료

-100 plant extracts (methanol or water extracts)

-Mushroom tyrosinase, L-DOPA (L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine)

-Melanin,  $\alpha$ -arbutin

○ 실험방법

-Enzyme assay

-Cell lines and culture: mouse melanocytes (melan-a cells)

## <u>실험결과</u> (Results)

Of the extracts examined, 4 showed over 40% inhibition of melanin synthesis compared to control at a concentration of 20 µg/ml. In mouse melan-a cells, 3 extracts of *Aster ageratoides* Turcz. var. *ageratoides* (branch, root, aerial; IC<sub>50</sub>=17.3, 6.1, 13.6 µg/ml, respectively) and *Physalis alkekengi* var. *francheti* (leaf, IC<sub>50</sub>=6.5 µ g/ml) markedly inhibited melanin synthesis. In addition, the tyrosinase activity was monitored by the measurement of dopachrome formation from the oxidation of  $_L$ -3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine. Extracts of *Aster ageratoides* Turcz. var. *ageratoides* (flower) and *Physalis alkekengi* var. *francheti* (leaf) exhibited the most potent inhibitory activity in a dose-dependent manner.

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These plants represent potential sources of novel whitening agents in the development of skin-whitening products.



# \* 시험성적

