

We may suggest that all prescriptions showed significant antidiabetic activities due to reducing insulin resistance through affecting gene expressions of hepatic PEPCCK, muscular GLUT-4, fat PPAR- γ .

[PA1-27] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 10:30 - 11:30 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Cnidicin, a coumarin with anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activity from the root of *Angelica koreana*

Yun EJ^o, Choi HS, Ryu SY(1), Kim KM

Pharmacology Laboratory, College of Pharmacy, Chonnam National University (1) Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology

Cnidicin and five related coumarins were isolated from the root extract of *Angelica koreana* (Umbelliferae) as active principles responsible for the inhibitory effect on the degranulation process of cultured mast cells. Cnidicin demonstrated a significant inhibition upon the release of b-hexosaminidase from the cultured RBL-2H3 cells in a dose dependent manner (IC50 value, 25 μ M) and also exhibited a potent inhibition upon the nitric oxide production from the activated RAW264.7 cells (IC50 value, 7.5 μ M). In agreement with this, cnidicin strongly inhibited the nitric oxide synthase in RAW264.7 cells at the concentration of 10 μ M.

[PA1-28] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 10:30 - 11:30 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Anti-angiogenic Activity of Korean Propolis

Kim MH^o, Kahng JH, Song YS, Lee HE, Park EH

College of Pharmacy, Sookmyung Women's University, seoul 140-742, Korea

Propolis has been used widely as a folk medicine for centuries and shown to have beneficial effects in many pathological processes. It was previously shown in this laboratory that propolis contained potent anti-inflammatory activity. In the present study, the anti-angiogenic activity of propolis extract was examined using mouse granuloma pouch model and chick embryo chorioallantoic membrane(CAM) assay. In the mouse granuloma pouch model, the ethanolic extract of propolis showed 48.2%, 38.7%, and 48.3% inhibitions in pouch fluid weight, granuloma weight, and carmine content, respectively. In the CAM assay, the extract showed the significant inhibition in a dose-dependent manner. These results indicate that Korean propolis has significant anti-angiogenic activity.

[PA1-29] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 10:30 - 11:30 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Tanshinones from *Salvia miltiorrhiza* inhibits mast cell degranulation by blocking the tyrosine phosphorylation of MAPK

Choi HS^o, Ryu H, Ryu SY(1), Kim KM

Pharmacology Laboratory, College of Pharmacy, Chonnam National University (1) Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology,

Recently we reported that four active compounds were isolated from the Tanshen (the root of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* B., Labiatae), tanshinone-I, 15,16-dihydrotanshinone-I, tanshinone-IIA and cryptotanshinone, and two of these compounds, 15,16-dihydrotanshinone-I and cryptotanshinone exhibited significant inhibitions upon the degranulation of RBL-2H3 cells in a dose dependent

manner. To elucidate the molecular mechanisms of tanshen for the inhibition of degranulation of mast cell, several important signaling events were selected and the effects of tanshens were studied on these signaling components. Stimulation of RBL-2H3 cells with antigen resulted in the tyrosine phosphorylation of mitogen-activated protein kinase extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1 (ERK1 (p44) and ERK2 (p42)), phospholipase C γ -2, syk and pyruvate kinase. Both dihydrotanshinone-I and cryptotanshinone inhibited the tyrosine phosphorylation of ERK1 and ERK2 in a dose-dependent manner but it did not show any effect on other components tested. Dihydrotanshinone-I also inhibited antigen-stimulated intracellular translocation of ERK1/ERK2 to the nucleus. When RBL-2H3 cells were treated with tanshinones, the activity of pyruvate kinase significantly decreased. The dose-response curve (Tanshinone vs. pyruvate kinase activity) plotted at 20 min after treatment of tanshinone showed that the pyruvate kinase was dose-dependently inhibited and the maximum inhibition was reached at the concentration of 25 μ M of 15,16-dihydrotanshinone-I.

[PA1-30] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 10:30 - 11:30 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Effects of *Rhus verniciflua* on Hepatic Drug-metabolizing Enzymes

Kim SS^o, Choi KH, Yoo TM, Sohn SJ, Park IS, Suh SK, Yi SW, Ahn MR, Dong MS*, Yang JS and Rheu HM

Department of Pharmacology, National Institute of Toxicological Research, KFDA *Graduate School of Biotechnology, Korea University

Effects of *Rhus verniciflua* on hepatic drug-metabolizing enzymes and CCl₄-induced hepatic toxicity were investigated in rat. After air-dried powders of *Rhus verniciflua* acetone extract were intraperitoneally injected into rats at doses of 10, 20 and 40 mg/kg, the level of cytochrome P450 was measured and the activities of cytochrome P450 isozymes including ethoxyresorufin-O-dealkylase(EROD), benzyloxyresorufin-O-dealkylase(BROD), aniline hydroxylase, p-nitrophenol hydroxylase(PNPH) and testosterone 6 β -hydroxylase were assayed. Treatment with *Rhus verniciflua* produced increases in the level of cytochrome P450 and the activities of EROD, aniline hydroxylase and PNPH and this effect of *Rhus verniciflua* was the maximal level at 10 mg/kg treatment. However, BROD activity was decreased and the most low at 40 mg/kg. Additionally, rats were pretreated with *Rhus verniciflua*(20 mg/kg, ip) daily for 4 days, 3-hr after final treatment on the 4th day, CCl₄, 0.3 ml/kg was intraperitoneally injected. Serum levels of ALT and AST and lipid peroxidation were measured. Based on serum ALT and AST levels, *Rhus verniciflua* appeared to be protective effect against CCl₄-induced hepatotoxicity.

[PA1-31] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 10:30 - 11:30 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Effects of resveratrol and related hydroxystilbenes on the production of nitric oxide from macrophage cells

Yang HJ^o, Cho DI, Kuo NY, Chung WJ(1), Ryu H, Choi HS, Ryu SY(2), Im SY(1), Kim KM

Pharmacology Laboratory, College of Pharmacy (1) Department of Biological Sciences, Chonnam National University (2) Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology

Effects of resveratrol on the production of nitric oxide were studied from mouse macrophage cells. Resveratrol significantly inhibited the LPS-induced nitric oxide production in a dose-dependent manner. To study the structure activity relationship resveratrol and 10 related hydroxystilbene compounds, β -estradiol were tested the inhibition of nitric oxide production Resveratrol and 3,5-dihydroxy-4'-methoxystilbene showed prominent inhibitory activities and their IC₅₀ values were 17 and 25 μ M, respectively. However, β -estradiol did not produce noticeable effect on nitric oxide production at physiological concentrations, suggesting that estrogen receptor is not involved for the inhibition of nitric oxide production. Resveratrol failed to inhibit the LPS-induced tyrosine phosphorylation of MAPK. At relatively high concentration (100 μ M), resveratrol inhibited the mobilization of NF- κ B.