

A new prenylated flavanone, named 5-methylsophoraflavanone B, was isolated from the roots of *Sophora flavescens* Ait. (Leguminosae). The structure of the new compound was elucidated as (2S)-7,4'-dihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-(γ,γ -dimethylallyl) flavanone on the basis of chemical and spectral evidence. In addition, lupenone, pterocarpin, umbelliferone, daidzein were also isolated and identified.

[PD2-7] [04/21/2000 (Fri) 14:50 - 15:50 / [1st Fl, Bldg 3]]

Evaluation of Musk by Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay

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Musk is the dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the male musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus* Linne). It is one of the famous traditional Chinese medicines used as a cardiac and general stimulant, an aphrodisiac, and an anti-spasmodic. Since 1973, its usage has been limited by the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) of Wild Fauna and Flora. The quality control of musk is generally being conducted by the determination of muscone using by gas-chromatography. However, muscone can be synthesized and now it is commercially available. This came up with the development of a new analytical method for the discrimination between real and false ones. Musk was extracted with ethylacetate/methanol (9:1, v/v) and the residue was dipped in a cold water. The dried extract was then applied onto a Bio-Gel P-100 chromatography. The peak showing in the void region was collected and purified with affinity chromatography on DEAE Affi-Gel Blue and anion-exchange column on DEAE Sepharose CL-6B, consecutively. This protein was assessed as homogeneous by SDS-PAGE under denaturing conditions and it had a molecular mass of 38,000 Da. The polyclonal antibodies to this protein were produced by injecting to the rabbits. These antibodies were quite reactive to the musks as well as the pure antigen. An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) could be applied in order to get the information on the quality control of musks originated from the different musk deers.

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Phenolic compounds of *Rhodiola sachalinensis*

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Phenolic Compounds of *Rhodiola sachalinensis*

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Rhodiola sachalinensis have been used as a traditional medicine for the remedies of asthma and also known to have tonifying and anti-aging activities in northeastern Asia. This plant grows high altitude and rocks in alpine region at northern part of Korean peninsula, China and Japan.

We reported several phenolic compounds from this plant and further examination of the root of *Rhodiola* has led to the isolation of five phenolic compounds. Structures of these compounds were identified as kaempferol 3-O-glucoside, rhodiosin, rhodiolin, (4'-O-Methylgalloyl) epigallocatechin and salidroside by the analysis of spectroscopic evidences and comparison with authentic samples.