

respectively. EtOAc-soluble fraction showed the significant inhibition of edema in the two assays. Phytochemical isolation afforded kalopanaxsaponin A, hederagenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl (1-2)-α-L-arabinopyranoside, caffeic acid and liriiodendrin. The three main components, caffeic acid, kalopanaxsaponin A and liriiodendrin exhibited significant antiinflammatory action by intraperitoneal administration at 10 mg/kg dose (p<0.01), respectively. The three components also exhibited antinociceptive actions in writhing- and hot plate tests. These results suggest that the stem bark of *A. senticosus* will be applicable for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

[PD2-8] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Phenolic Compounds from *Sophora japonica* wood

Lee Hakju^o, Park Youngki, Kwon Yeonghan, Lee Sungsook, Choi Donha, Oh Jungsoo, Yeo Woonhong

Div. Wood Chemistry & Microbiology, Korea Forest Reserch Institute, Seoul 130-712, Korea. Dept. of Forest Resources Dongguk Univ. Seoul, Korea and Nambu Forest Experiment Station, KFRI, Chinju, Korea.

Sophora japonica is called as Chinese scholar tree or Japanese pagoda tree. This species which belongs to Leguminosae family, is used in the traditional medicine. To isolate compounds, column chromatography was used with various solvent system in silica gel and Sephadex LH-20. To identify compounds, instrumental analyses (NMR spectrometry including 1H-1H COSY, NOESY, HMQC, HMBC and Mass spectrometry) were performed.

From the Wood of *S. japonica*, eight phenolic compounds were isolated and identified as follows : irisolidone, biochanin A, formononetin, 7-hydroxy-4'-methoxyisoflavanone, puerol A, 5-hydroxypseudobaptigen-2'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, biochanin A-7-O-β-D-xylopyranosyl-(1-6)-β-D-glucopyranoside and (-)maackiain. Among these compounds, 5-hydroxypseudobaptigen-2'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is the new compound.

[PD2-9] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Flavonoid glycosides and coumarins from *Euodia danielli*

Yoo Sang Woo^o, Kim Ju Sun, Kang Sam Sik, Son Kun Ho, Kim Hyun Pyo, Chang Hyeun Wook, Bae KiHwan, Lee Chong Ock

Natural Products Research Institute, Seoul National University

Euodia daniellii HEMSLEY (Rutaceae) is a plant endemic to Korea. It has been used as a folkmedicine for gastric inflammation, extermination of noxious insects, and headache. Four flavonoid glycosides, vitexin, hesperidin and evodioside B from leaves and flavaprin and evodioside B from fruits were isolated. And also, three coumarins, bergapten, xanthotoxin and isopimpinellin from fruits were isolated. Among them, six compounds with the exception of bergapten were isolated from this plant for the first time. Bergapten showed cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitory activity with an IC50 value of 6.2 μg/ml. All the isolates exhibited no cytotoxicity against the human tumor cell lines, A549, SKOV-3, SKMEL-2, XF498, and HCT15.

[PD2-10] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Terpenoid constituents from *Youngia x. koidzumiana*

Nguyen TienDat^o, Bae KiHwan, Kim YoungHo

College of Pharmacy, Chungnam National University

Youngia x. koidzumiana is an indigenous plant growing in Mt. Chiri. In our ongoing research for indigenous plant growing in Korea, we investigated the chemical constituents from the MeOH extract of *Y. x. koidzumiana* whole plants. The MeOH extract was partitioned with hexane, ethylacetate, BuOH, successively. Four known compounds (YK-4-C, YK-6-D, YK-10-B, YK-18-B) were isolated from