by activity-guided separation. The structures were elucidated by NMR and mass spectroscopy as follows:
1: jacaranone, 2: 3-hydroxy-2,3-dihydrojacaranone, 3: 3-methoxy-2,3-dihydrojacaranone, 4: 3-ethoxy-4O-acetyljacaranone, 5: 3-O-acetyloleanolic acid, 6: 3-O-acetylursolic acid, 7: ursolic acid.
This is the first isolation of jacaranone from Theaceae. Compounds 3 and 4 were new derivatives.
Jacaranone was reported to have antitumor, antibacterial, and HIV inhibitory activity, and revealed to have more potent antioxidative activity than triterpene or saponin in our DPPH scavenging test.

[PD2-25] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Furanosesterterpene and Lipids From Sarcotragus Sponge

Liu Yonghong^o, Hong Jongki, Lee Chong-O, Im Kwang Sik, Kim Nam Deuk, Choi Jae Sue, Jung Jee Hyung

College of Pharmacy, Pusan National University, Pusan 609-735, Korea, Analytical Groop, Korea Basic Science Institute, Seoul, Korea, Pharmaceutical Screening Center, Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology, Taejon, Korea, and Department of Ch

A furanosesterterpene, three cyclitol derivatives, three glycerolipids, and two fatty acids have been isolated from the marine sponge Sarcotragus sp. by bioactivity—guided fractionation. The gross structures were established based on NMR and MS analysis. The stereochemistry was defined by CD spectroscopy and optical rotation. The compounds were evaluated for cytotoxicity against five human tumor cell lines to exhibit moderate activity.

[PD2-26] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Sesquiterpenes and Sterols from Aster glehni

Min YongDeuk^o, Kwon HakCheol, Choi SangZin, Lee SungOk, Kim SooHak, Lee WonBin, Yang MinCheol, Chung AeKyung, Lee KyuHa, Nam JungHwan, Lee KangRo

Natural Products Laboratory, College of Pharmacy, SungKyunKwan University, Suwon 440-746, Korea

Aster glehni (Compositae), a perenial herb, is mainly distributed in the southern island of South Korea and especially cultivated as culinary vegetable in the Ullung island. Aster species are as traditional Chinese medicine for the treatment of bruises, snakebite, headache and dizziness. 1) The antioxidant effect²⁾ and essential oils³⁾ of Aster glehni were reported. Other phytochemical and pharmacological studies have not been performed. As part of our systematic study for Korean Compositae plants, phytochemical constituents of Aster glehni have been studied. The aerial part of this plant was collected at Ullung island and extracted with methyl alcohol. The methyl alcohol extract was fractionated with n-hexane, methylene chloride, ethylacetate and butanol. The n-hexane soluble portion have been investigated and this effort led to isolate three sesquiterpenes and two sterols. Structures of isolated compounds have been established by chemical and spectroscopic means. In this poster, we demonstrate the isolation and the structure determination of compounds from n-hexane soluble portion of Aster glehni

1) Kim, C.M., Sin, M.K., An, T.K., Lee, K.S. (Ed.), Dictionary of Chinese Herb. JungDam Publisher, Seoul, 1997, p.1431
2) Lee, C. H., Kim, K. S., Han guk Wonye Hakhoechi, 41(3), 230-236 (2000)
3) Lee, M. S., Chung, M. S., Korean J. Soc. Food Sci., 14(5), 547-552 (1998)

[PD2-27] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

In vivo and In vitro Anti-lipid Peroxidative Effect of the Extract Complex of Korean Antithirst Drugs