

MAO-A(IC50 : 6.3 µg). Compound 1 was also revealed to inhibit competitively MAO-B.

[PD2-39] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Free Radical Scavenging and Hepatoprotective Activities of *Traxacum mongolicum*

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There is now increasing evidence that free radicals and active oxygen species are involved in a variety of pathological events. Free radical-mediated cell damage and free radical attack on polyunsaturated fatty acids result in the formation of lipid radicals. These lipid radicals react readily with molecular oxygen to produce peroxy radicals responsible for initiating lipid peroxidation. The peroxidation of cellular membrane lipid can lead to cell necrosis and considered to be implicated in a number of pathophysiological conditions as well as in the toxicity of many xenobiotics. Therefore, substantial efforts have been made in recent years to identify both natural and synthetic antioxidants. In the course of screening for free radical scavenging activity from plants, the MeOH extract and its fractions of *Taraxacum mongolicum* (Compositae) were examined for their scavenging effects on DPPH and superoxide radicals, and hepatoprotective effects on tacrine-induced cytotoxicity in human hepatoma cell line, Hep G2 cells. Both CH₂Cl₂ and BuOH soluble fractions of the MeOH extract showed the free radicals scavenging and hepatoprotective effects. From these results, it is suggested that hepatoprotective effect of these fractions rely on the free radical scavenging activity in some extent.

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Anti-inflammatory compounds from *Patrinia saniculaefolia*

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Two new iridoids, patridoid I, patridoid II, and other constituents nardostachin, squalene, β-farnesene which were isolated from the whole plant of *Patrinia saniculaefolia* Hemsley (Valerianaceae) have been evaluated for their in vitro anti-inflammatory activity. Anti-inflammatory activity was evaluated by leukotriene C4 (LTC₄)-assay which was tested in cellular system generating 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) pathways of arachidonate metabolism. As a result, patridoid I, patridoid II and squalene showed a significant effect with IC₅₀ values of 46.98 µM, 41.73 µM and 36.27 µM, respectively.

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Antioxidative activity of flavonoid compounds from *Cudrania tricuspidata* root bark

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Cudrania tricuspidata have been used for anti-inflammatory, anti-hepatotoxic, anti-hypertensive and anti-diabetic activities. In this study, isolation of chemical constituents of *Cudrania tricuspidata* were carried out by extracting with