

4 days. On days 5, the serum levels of BUN and creatinine of bioconverted treated groups were significantly lower compared to those of nontreated group, and the hematological values including WBC and RBC were significantly improved in bioconverted ginseng treated groups. Also, rats were fed ad libitum on diet containing 0.75% adenine for 20 days to induce renal failure, and bioconverted ginseng was orally administered during the feeding period. So, the levels of BUN and creatinine in the serum of bioconverted ginseng treated groups were significantly lower than those of nontreated group.

[PD2-51] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Microscopic Identification of the Chinese Patent Medicine "An Chung Hwan"

Park JongHee, Cho ChangHee, Do WonIm⁰, Kim KwangTae, Kim JungMyo

College of Pharmacy, Pusan National University

"An Chung Hwan(安中丸)" is a Chinese patent medicine, which is used for various purposes in Korea. According to traditional publications, they are mixtures of several powder made of herb medicines. An Chung Hwan of 15 kinds of powdered crude drugs is used for stomachic disorder, acute and chronic indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhea. For the identification of individual ingredients in such powdery mixtures, microscopic method may advantageously be used as it requires only a small amount of specimens. In this paper, the effectiveness of this method is exemplified by the identification of the ingredients in "An Chung Hwan"

[PD2-52] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Microscopic Identification of the Chinese Patent Medicine

Park JongHee, Cho ChangHee⁰, Do WonIm, Kim KwangTae, Kim JungMyo

College of Pharmacy, Pusan National University

"Chong Myung So(聰明素)" is a Chinese patent medicine, which is used for various purposes in Korea. According to traditional publications, they are mixtures of several powders made of herb medicine. Chong Myung So used for nervous prostration, failure of one's memory, a nervous gastroenteritis consists of 18 kinds of powdered crude drugs. For the identification of individual ingredients in such powdery mixtures, microscopic method may advantageously be used as it requires only a small amount of specimens. In this paper, the effectiveness of the method is exemplified by the identification of the ingredients in "Chong Myung So".

[PD2-53] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Alkaloids from *Aconitum jaluense*

Shim SangHee⁰, Kim JuSun, Kang SamSik, Son GunHo¹, Bae KiHwan²

Natural Product Research Institute, Seoul National University, Department of Food and Nutrition, Andong National University¹, College of pharmacy, Chungnam National University²

Aconiti Tuber (Aconitum spp. tuber, Ranunculaceae) which contain bioactive but toxic alkaloids has been used as analgesic, cardiotoxic, diuretic, and stimulant. On *Aconitum jaluense* Komar which grows in Korea, China, and Japan, no chemical work has been carried out. We reported five C-19 norditerpenoid alkaloids for the first time from this plant before. Further study have now lead to a new diterpenoid alkaloid, 13-acetyl-11-deoxy-3,7-dihydroxyhetisine named jaluenine, together with two known ones, luciculine and 15 α -hydroxyneoline. Of these jaluenine is a new hetisine skeleton diterpenoid alkaloid. Its structure elucidation and identification was based on spectroscopic analysis.