

Phellinus linteus

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Phellinus linteus has been traditionally used as a folk medicine for centuries in Oriental countries, and attracts a great interest owing to its plausible anti-tumor effect. The 70% ethanolic extract of its fruiting bodies was shown to contain strong anti-angiogenic and antioxidant activities in the previous work. The successive hexane, ethyl acetate, n-butanol and aqueous fractions of the ethanolic extract were evaluated for their anti-angiogenic and antioxidant activities using chick choriallantoic membrane (CAM) and DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) assays, respectively. The n-butanol fraction showed anti-angiogenic activity in a dose-dependent manner. The IC50 values of ethyl acetate and n-butanol fractions were measured to be 7.0 and 7.6 g/ml, respectively, whereas L-ascorbic acid, used as a positive control, appeared to have an IC50 value of 9.2 g/ml. The 70% ethanolic extract showed topical anti-inflammatory activity in croton oil-induced ear edema in mice. Analgesic effect of the 70% ethanolic extract was also examined.

[PA1-57] [10/18/2002 (Fri) 09:30 - 12:30 / Hall C]

Further Studies on Anti-angiogenic Activity of Gardenia jasminoides Fruit

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Gardenia jasminoides Ellis has been used in traditional medicine for the treatment of inflammation, jaundice, headache, fever and hypertension. The 70% ethanolic extract of gardenia fruit was previously shown to possess strong anti-angiogenic activity in the CAM assay. In this work, hexane, ethyl acetate, n-butanol and aqueous fractions were prepared in succession from the 70% ethanolic extract. Among them, the n-butanol fraction was found to be most effective in the anti-angiogenic assay. Three different compounds purified from gardenia fruit, crocetin, geniposide and genipin, were used to examine their anti-angiogenic activities in the CAM assay. Geniposide showed potent anti-angiogenic activity, whereas crocetin and genipin did not. Analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities of the n-butanol fraction were tested using writhing test and croton oil-induced ear edema assay, respectively.

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Microscopic Identification of "Chung Wi Dan"

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"Chung Wi Dan(清胃丹)" 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 medicines. Chung Wi Dan of 19 kinds of powder is used for catarrh of the gastrointestinal tract, indigestion, a pain in the chest, nausea. 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 "Chung Wi Dan"