them,exhibited strong NF-κB activity in transfectant human HaCat cells as well as raw 264.7 cells.

[PD3-7] [10/18/2002 (Fri) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall C]

Triterpene Components from the Leaves of Acanthopanax sessiliflorus .

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Acanthopanax species (Arelaceae) are widely distributed in Asia, which used as tonic and sedative as well as a drug with ginseng-like activities from olden time. There are many reports on the studies of these plants, but there seems no reported about components from the leaves of Acanthopanax sessiliflorus, which is indigenous plant to Korea. We have now characterized three triterpenoid compounds from MeOH extract of the leaves of this plant. Based on the physicochemical and spectroscopic data, their structures were identified as chiisanogenin, chiisanoside and 22-alpha-hydroxychiisanoside.

[PD3-8] [10/18/2002 (Fri) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall C]

Regulation of the absorption of dietary sugar by α-glucosidase inhibitors from herbal medicines

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The inhibitory activity of several crude drugs on α-glucosidase, which are the key enzyme for carbohydrate digestion and the prevention of diabetic complications, was investigated. This experiment was designed to examine the hypoglycaemic effect of four water extracts crude drugs. We found two drugs, Mori radicis Cortex and Cudraniae radicis Cortex in several crude drugs remarkably inhibited α-glucosidase. Two crude drugs were examined in streptozotocin induced high blood glucose mice. Oral administration of Mori radicis Cortex and Cudraniae radicis Cortex lowered the blood glucose level in the high blood glucose mice. High blood glucose was induced in mice by Cudraniae radicis Cortex intraperitoneal injections of steptozotocin (STZ, 150 mg/kg). Mori radicis Cortex and Cudraniae radicis Cortex strongly showed inhibitory activity by 36.4 and 21.9% in mice loaded with starch. In the case of the maltose load test, Mori radicis Cortex and Cudraniae radicis Cortex showed inhibitory activity by 19.5 and 6.1%. We used acarbose for positive standard. We compared with acarbose and starch groups but also compared with acarbose and maltose groups. When compared with acarbose and starch groups, Mori radicis Cortex was 1.2 times higher than acarbose but Cudraniae radicis Cortex was lower than acarbose. When compared with acarbose and maltose groups, Mori radicis Cortex was about 7 times higher than acarbose and Cudraniae radicis Cortex was about 2 times higher than acarbose.

[PD3-9] [10/18/2002 (Fri) 13:30 - 16:30 / Hall C]

Effect of Ethyl Acetate Extract from Caesalpinia sappan L. on Melanogenesis in Melan-a cells

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Melanin is a main pigment found in skin, hair and eyes, and tyrosinase plays an important role in the process of melanin polymer biosynthesis.
Caesalpinia sappan L.(C. sappan) has been commonly used in Oriental folk medicines to promote blood circulation and as analgesic as well as remedy for thrombosis. This present study was designed to investigate the effect of ethyl acetate extract from C. sappan on melanogenesis in Melan-a cells. The cells showed a dose-dependent inhibition in their proliferation without apoptosis after treatment with ethyl acetate extracts. Therefore, the growth retardation by the extract may be due to the cell arrest or cell differentiation. The melanin content and