

(EDG)1, EDG3, EDG5 and EDG8 receptor existed in cat esophageal smooth muscle. In conclusion, SIP induces the contraction of cat esophageal smooth muscle cells which mediated by EDG receptor(s) coupled to PTX-sensitive G-protein. PLC was involved in this contraction as well as PKC and p42/44 MAPK.

[PA1-9] [2003-10-10 14:00 - 17:30 / Grand Ballroom Pre-function]

Sauchinone, a Lignan from *Saururus chinensis*, Suppresses iNOS Expression through the Inhibition of Transactivation Activity of RelA of NF- κ B

Jung Haeng Sun^o, Hwang Bang Yeon, Lee Jeong-Hyung, Hong Young Soo, Lee Jung Joon
KRIBB and College of Pharmacy, Chungbuk National University

Sauchinone, a known lignan, was isolated from the root of *Saururus chinensis* as an active principle responsible for inhibiting the production of NO in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells by activity-guided fractionation. Sauchinone dose-dependently inhibited not only the production of NO, but also the expression of iNOS mRNA and protein in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells. Furthermore, sauchinone prevented LPS-induced NF- κ B activation, which is known to play a critical role in iNOS expression, assessed by a reporter assay under the control of NF- κ B. However, electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) demonstrated that sauchinone did not suppress the DNA-binding activity of NF- κ B or the degradation of I κ B- α induced by LPS. Further analysis revealed that transactivation activity of RelA subunit of NF- κ B was dose-dependently suppressed in the presence of sauchinone. Taken together, our results suggested that sauchinone could inhibit production of NO in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells through the suppression of NF- κ B by inhibiting transactivation activity of RelA subunit.

[PA1-10] [2003-10-10 14:00 - 17:30 / Grand Ballroom Pre-function]

Gallic acid Inhibits Platelet Aggregation by Arachidonic Acid Liberation and Tx A_2 Synthase Activity

Cho Mi-Ra^o, Lee Kyung-Sup, Lee Jung-Jin, Jin Yong-Ri, Son Dong-Ju, Yun Yeo-Pyo
Chungbuk National University, College of Pharmacy, Soonchunhyang University, College of Natural Science

We have previously reported that green tea catechins (GTC) displayed anti-thrombotic activity, and that this might be due to anti-platelet rather than anti-coagulation effects. In the present study, we have studied the anti-platelet activity and mechanism of gallic acid (GCG), which is a component of GTC. GCG inhibited the collagen- and U46619-induced aggregation of rabbit platelets, with IC₅₀ values of 63.0 and 48.3 μ M, respectively. GCG also inhibited collagen-induced serotonin release and Tx B_2 formation in a similar manner of platelets aggregation. GCG potently inhibited collagen- induced arachidonic acid liberation from membrane phospholipids and diacylglycerol release in a dose-dependent manner. Whereas, GCG had little effect on the level of PGD₂. Tx B_2 conversion from arachidonic acid and thromboxane A₂ synthase activity were significantly inhibited by GCG. GCG potently decreased the rise in [Ca²⁺]_i at a concentration of 200 μ M. Taken together, these observations suggest that the anti-platelet activity of GCG may be mainly due to inhibition of arachidonic acid liberation by Ca²⁺-dependent cPLA₂ through the inhibition of Ca²⁺ influx and of thromboxane A₂ synthase activity.

[PA1-11] [2003-10-10 14:00 - 17:30 / Grand Ballroom Pre-function]

Pharmacological activities of *Dongchunghacho* strains

Won So Young^o, Koo Hye Jin, Jung Hyun Joo, Soh Ji hyun, Park Eun Hee
College of Pharmacy, Sookmyung Women's University

Dongchunghacho (*Dong-Chong-Xia-Cho* in Chinese) is one of entomogenous fungi that grow as parasites mainly to pupae or larvae. It includes many different genera such as *Cordyceps*, *Paecilomyces*, *Torrubiella* and *Podonectria*. The ethanolic extract of *Cordyceps scarabaeicola*, prepared from its fruiting bodies, showed significant inhibitory activity on angiogenesis, which was detected by chick embryo chorioallantoic membrane