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## Effects of ginsenoside $Rg_2$ and ginsenoside metabolites on human 5- $HT_{3A}$ receptor-mediated ion current in Xenopus oocytes

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Ginsenosides, ingredients of Panax ginseng, that exhibit various pharmacological and physiological actions. Recent reports showed that ginsenoside  $Rg_2$  inhibits nicotinic acetylcholine receptor-mediated  $Na^+$  influx and -channel activity. In the present study, we investigated the effect of ginsenoside  $Rg_2$  and ginsenoside metabolites(CK and M4) on human 5-hydroxytryptamine<sub>3A</sub>(5-H $\Gamma_{3A}$ ) receptor channel activity, which is ligand gated ion channel. 5-H $\Gamma_{3A}$  receptor was expressed in Xenopus oocytes, and the current was measured using two-electrode voltage clamp technique. Treatment of ginsenoside  $Rg_2$ , CK and M4 itselves had no effect in oocytes injected with H<sub>2</sub>O and 5-H $\Gamma_{3A}$  receptor cRNA. In oocytes injected with 5-H $\Gamma_{3A}$  receptor cRNA, pretreatment of ginsenoside  $Rg_2$ , CK and M4 inhibited 5-H $\Gamma$ -induced inward peak current ( $I_{5+IIT}$ ). The inhibitory effect of ginsenoside  $Rg_2$ , CK and M4 on  $I_{5+IIT}$  was dose dependent and reversible non-competitive and voltage-independent. The half-inhibitory concentrations ( $IC_{50}$ ) of ginsenoside  $Rg_2$  was 22.3 ± 4.6 mM, CK was 36.9 ±9.6 and M4 was 7.3 ±2.2. These results showed that ginsenosides as well as ginsenoside metabolites regulate 5-H $\Gamma_{3A}$  receptor channel activity expressed in Xenopus oocytes.

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