and writing tests in the rat. Although the three derivatives of caffeic acid exhibited significant anti-nociceptive effects at 10 mg/kg dose (i.p.), compound 3 was the most potent (activity potency:3>2>1). These results suggest that compound 1 is responsible for at least rheumatoid arthritis, and chemical modification of active moiety, caffeoyl group, may increase the activity potency.

[PD2–61] [ 10/17/2002 (Thr) 09:30 – 12:30 / Hall C ]

Two new acylated neoline derivatives from Aconiti Tuber

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Aconiti Tuber (Aconitum spp. tuber, Ranunculaceae) which contains bioactive but toxic alkaloids has been used as analgesic, cardiotonic, diuretic, and stimulant. We have previously reported two new C-19 norditerpenoid alkaloids and five known norditerpenoid alkaloids. Further study has now led to the isolation of two new norditerpenoid alkaloids, 14-O-anisoyleneoline and 14-O-veratroyleneoline. The structures of these compounds were characterized by spectroscopic methods.

[PD2–62] [ 10/17/2002 (Thr) 09:30 – 12:30 / Hall C ]

Anti-Oxidative compounds from Quercus salicina bark

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Quercus species have been used for diarrhea, dysentery, dermatitis, haemoptoe, and haemorrhagia in Korean folk medicine. Specially Quercus salicina have been used for diuretic, anti-inflammatory, antiedemic, and litholytic agent. In order to investigate the efficacy of antioxidative activity, the activity guided fraction and isolation of physiologically active substance were performed. Its 30%, 60%, 100% MeOH, H2O, and CHCl3 fractions were examined antioxidative activity by DPPH method. It was revealed that H2O, 30% MeOH fractions have significant antioxidative activity. From 30% MeOH fraction, four phenolic compounds were isolated and elucidated gallic acid, 6'–galloyl salidroside, 2'–(4-hydroxyphenyl)–ethyl–(6-O–caffeoyl)–β–D–glucopyranoside, and 4',6'–hexahydroxydiphenoyl salidroside through their physicochemical data and spectroscopic methods. To investigate the antioxidative activities of each compound, we were measured radical scavenging activity with DPPH method. Gallic acid, 6–galloyl saridose, and 4',6'–hexahydroxydiphenoyl salidroside showed significant radical scavenging activity against DPPH radical.

Poster Presentations – Field D3. Oriental Medicine

[PD3–1] [ 10/18/2002 (Fri) 13:30 – 16:30 / Hall C ]

Development of Quantitative Extraction Method of Amygdalin without Enzymatic Hydrolysis from Kyonin(Armeniacae Semen) by High Performance Liquid Chromatography

Kim DongMinO, Hong SeonPyo

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