



Screening of chemopreventive agents from  
domestically-cultivated vegetables and its  
application to development of health drinks

1.

.

2.

.

3. 가

.



1995

“

”

.

- : 1. 8  
2. 1

1997 11 30

:

: ( )

: ( )

“

”

.

1997 11 30

:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:



가

(Steinmetz 1996).

가

(Zhang 1992, Jang 1997). 가

가 , 가 , 가

가

(Prochaska 1994).

가

mouse hepatoma (hepa1c1c7 cells)

assay (Prochaska 1992).

quinone reductase가

(Wattenberg 1992, Sporn 1982, Spencer

1990, Jang 1997). hepa1c1c7 quinone reductase

가

(Jang 1997, Prochaska 1994,

<http://yes.snu.ac.kr>).

30

( ) quinone

reductase , 가 arylhydrocarbon

hydroxylase ( 1 ), Ames test, superoxide

dismutase

가가

가

가

1

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

가

### **III.**

1. 30  
formulation

2.

3. 가

4.

5.

### **IV.**

1.

. 2

1.

가

가



30 ( 10 , 20 ) .

2. 1 , 가  
Ames test 2  
가 quinone reductase induction assay

SOD

3. hepal1c7 (mouse hepatoma)  
= > > = ,

4. Hepal1c7 QR 50% 가 , , , ,  
9 ,  
30% 가 .

5. 1 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs)  
(bioactivation) 가 ,  
QR 가 가 1  
1 arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase  
(AHH) , (27.7 ) , (9.2 ) , (5.2 ) ,  
(4.7 ) , (4.2 ) AHH 가  
(2.3 ) , (3.3 ) , (1.1 ) , (2.2 )  
AHH 가 .

6. AHH QR  
, , , , , QR  
, 가 .  
SOD

7. , , , QR  
1:2 가

8. 가 ,  
in vivo  
6  
QR AHH  
QR 가 가

9. 가 가 pH , QR  
, pH 3 7  
80°C 30 90°C, 2 가 ,  
QR  
pH

10. , ,  
가 20%  
, 가 가 가

11. 80% , hexane ethylacetate  
가 ethylacetate  
preparative TLC . Rf 0.57 0.78

12. ( , , ,  
, , , vitamin C )  
300 mg/100 ml 300- 500

mg/100 ml .

13.

7.2- 8.4 Brix, pH 3.3- 3.6, 0.13- 0.2  
21.0- 52.5 mg% .

14.

37 4

,  
(- 18 )

**2.**

가 가

1.

가

2.

( )

3.

(1996. 10, ), FASEB(1997.4,

)

(1997. 11. 1, )

, ( )

4.

5.

## **Summary**

### **I. Title**

Screening of chemopreventive agents from domestically-cultivated vegetables and its application to development of health drinks

### **II. Objectives and Significance**

During last decades, disease pattern in Korea was changed in terms that infectious diseases were decreased while incidences of chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, liver diseases were more common. This phenomenon is assumed to be closely related to environmental factors such as changes in dietary habits. Cancer is the major cause of death in Korea and the death rate by cancer was increased by 18.2% during past 10 years. In U.S.A., the huge amounts of research fund were invested on the cancer researches in last 25 years since the former President Richard M. Nixon signed the National Cancer Act in 1971. This caused tremendous progresses in several areas of study such as molecular biology. However, it seems that more efforts and investments are required to reveal the identity of cancer and eventually conquer it. Indeed the death rate caused by cancer rose by 6.3% from 1973 to 1992. Epidemiologists projected that in 1996, more than 550,000 U.S. cancer patients died while in Korea the death tolls by cancer reached 49,000 cases, accounted for 21.3% of total death in 1994. Globally, the WHO estimates that cancer kills more than six million people annually. Thus the conquest of cancer is most imminent mission for our scientists.

It is well established that environmental factors such as diet pattern, environmental pollution and smoking habit play important roles in modulating

the development of certain types of human cancers. There is extensive evidence suggesting a protective role of fruits and vegetables against chemically induced carcinogenesis. However the lack of a reliable tool hampered the screening for chemopreventive agents. Recently Talalay team at Johns Hopkins University developed a new system by which screening possible cancer preventive agents was rapidly performed *in vitro* cell culture system. Briefly, the system is based on the recognition that carcinogenesis could be blocked by increasing cellular level of Phase 2 enzymes and thereby promoting the detoxification processes for environmental carcinogens. This system provides a more rapid screening tool because it employs hepa1c1c7 cells (mouse hepatoma cells) instead of animals. It was proven that quinone reductase, one of the Phase 2 enzymes, is induced in hepa1c1c7 cells by the most compounds that induce Phase 2 enzymes *in vivo*. Thus, this model system has been widely used for screening cancer preventive agents so far and established as a reliable tool. We have investigated the presence of bioactive compounds among 30 selected Korean vegetables to act as blocking agents against neoplastic initiation by inducing the activity of quinone reductase, an anticarcinogenic phase II marker enzyme, in hepa1c1c7 cells. In addition to quinone reductase induction, the induction of arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase, a Phase 1 enzyme involved in activation of precarcinogens, the antimutagenicities and the superoxide dismutase-like activities of vegetables were examined. New types of health drinks based on the results were developed and efforts for optimizing the chemopreventive effects and improving the tastes for commercial production are currently undertaken.

The objectives can be summarized as follows;

1. Establishment of the rapid system for screening cancer preventive agents from a massive number of samples
2. Selection of the vegetables with highest chemopreventive activities
3. Establishment of optimal extraction conditions for chemopreventive substances
4. Formulation of health drinks with chemopreventive effect

### III. Scope and Contents of the Study

1. Screening for the vegetable with highest chemopreventive activity among thirty Korean vegetables and its application to the formulation of health drinks.
2. Confirmation of phase 2 enzyme induction in animal system of the vegetables screened from *in vitro* cell culture system.
3. Stability of chemopreventive activity and organoleptic quality of drinks during processing and preservation
4. Establishment of optimal extraction conditions for chemopreventive substances
5. Partial purification of chemopreventive agent(s)

### IV. Results and Proposal for Future Application

#### 1. Results

The vegetables with the relatively strong cancer preventive (or chemopreventive) activities were screened and applied to the formulation of a new type of health drinks. The results derived from the 2 year study were summarized as follows;

1. Thirty vegetables (10 root vegetables and 20 leafy vegetables) which were presumed to contain cancer preventive activity were selected and examined in this study.

2. Cell culture system, Ames test and superoxide dismutase-like activity measurements were employed to screen the promising candidates for cancer protection.
3. The methanol extracts of onion, perilla leaf, garlic, Shepherd purse, and ginger were relatively more cytotoxic than those of the other vegetables against Hepa1c1c7 cells.
4. Among thirty vegetables tested, *Arctium lappa* (Burdock), *Brassica juncea* (Mustard leaf), *Pteridium aquilinum* (Bracken) and *Chrysanthemum coronarium* (Crown daisy) significantly induced quinone reductase activity with a limited effect on arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase activity. *Arctium lappa* (Burdock), *Brassica juncea* (Mustard leaf) and *Chrysanthemum coronarium* (Crown daisy) induced QR in a dose-dependent manner except bracken extract which tended to decrease the enzyme activity after exerting the maximal response at 2.5 mg/ml.
5. Combination of crown daisy with burdock (1:2) had a synergistic effect on quinone reductase induction while other combinations showed a simple additive effect.
6. *In vivo* Study using SD rat confirmed the presence of potent QR inducer(s) in crown daisy.
7. QR induction activity of crown daisy extract was stable in the range of pH 3–7 and not changed by the heat treatment at 90°C, 2 min which is a far more rigorous condition than commercial sterilization process for beverage manufacturing. The antimutagenicity of crown daisy extract and burdock extract was not affected by heat treatment (90 °C, 20 min) and exposure to acidic pHs.

8. QR inducer(s) from crown daisy was effectively extracted by aqueous solutions of ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol, and increasing ratio of alcohols enhanced the extraction rate of QR inducer(s).
9. QR induction activity of crown daisy extract has been recovered in hexane and ethylacetate fractions but not in n-butanol and water fractions.
10. Preparative thin layer chromatography showed that fractions with Rf of 0.57 and 0.78 contained active components as ethylacetate fraction was developed in n-butanol : n-propanol : 2 N ammonia (10:60:30). Identification of relevant components are in progress.
11. Health drinks was formulated using tomato puree, apple puree, grape concentrate, cassia seed extract, schzandra fruit extract, citric acid, high fructose corn syrup, sucrose and vitamin C, based upon sensory evaluation results. The optimum concentration of crown daisy and burdock extracts in the drinks were 300 mg/dl and 300-500 mg/dl, respectively.
12. The health drinks were evaluated to be successfully competitive with the similar products on market in preference test by professional panels
13. The indices for developed drinks were are follows; 7.2- 8.4 Brix, pH 3.3- 3.6, titratable acidity of 0.13-0.20 and amino nitrogen 21.0- 52.5 mg%.
14. The beverage did not show any significant change in sensory properties including flavor, taste, color during storage at 37°C for 4 weeks.



## 2. Proposal for Future Application

A promising candidate for cancer prevention was screened from this study and the results were applied to the formulation of the new type of health drinks. We propose that the results obtained from this study should be used in the following ways;

1. Promote the consumption of the vegetables with chemopreventive activity through advertisement of their beneficial effect.
2. Publish the research results in the scientific journals under agreement with Chong Kun Dang Healthcare Co. Ltd. and establish marketing strategies.
3. The data from this study were presented in the scientific conferences including IUFOST (held in Oct. 1996, Seoul, Korea), FASEB (held in April 1997, New Orleans, USA) and Korean Society of Food Science and Technology meeting (held in Nov. 1997, Seoul, Korea)
4. Apply for a patent in case of the discovery of new compound(s) with chemopreventive activity from crown daisy
5. The cell culture system introduced in this study is recommended for screening other chemopreventive sources.

## Contents

Section 1. Introduction .....	18
1. Objectives .....	18
2. Scope of the study .....	20
Section 2. Materials and Methods .....	21
1. Preparation of samples .....	21
2. Cell culture .....	21
3. Cytotoxicity experiment .....	21
4. Assay for cellular quinone reductase induction.....	23
5. Assay for cellular arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase induction .....	23
6. Antimutagenicity assay.....	24
7. Assay for superoxide dismutase activity.....	24
8. Efficacy experiment in animal models.....	25
9. Stability of quinone reductase inducer(s).....	26
10. Partial purification of quinone reductase inducer(s).....	26
11. Formulation of beverages using selected vegetable(s) .....	27
12. Quality evaluation of test beverages .....	27
Section 3. Results .....	29
1. Preparation of samples and their yields .....	29
2. Cytotoxicity of vegetable extracts.....	29
3. QR induction activities of vegetable extracts.....	29
4. AHH induction activities of potentials of vegetable extracts.....	30
5. Combination effect of vegetable extracts in QR induction.....	30
and Dose-response relationship of screened vegetables	
6. Antimutagenicity of vegetable extracts.....	37
7. Superoxide dismutase-like activities of vegetable extracts.....	38
8. QR induction in rats fed crown daisy.....	38
9. Stability of quinone reductase inducer(s).....	43

10. Purification of QR inducer(s) from crown daisy.....	58
11. Extractability of QR inducer(s) by different sovents.....	58
12. Optimum concentration of vegetable extracts in beverage.....	63
13. Formulation of beverage containing crown daisy extract.....	63
14. Formulation of beverage containing burdock extract.....	65
Section 4. Discussion.....	81
Section 5. Reference.....	85

1	.....	18
1.	.....	18
2.	.....	20
2	.....	21
1.	.....	21
2.	.....	21
3.	.....	21
4.	Quinone reductase .....	23
5.	Arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase (AHH) .....	23
6.	.....	24
7.	SOD 가 .....	24
8.	.....	25
9.	, pH .....	26
10.	.....	26
11.	.....	27
12.	.....	27
3	.....	29
1.	.....	29
2.	.....	29
3.	Quinone reductase .....	29
4.	AHH .....	30
5.	- (dose- response) .....	30
6.	.....	37
7.	SOD 가 .....	38
8.	가 .....	38
9.	pH, 가.....	43

10.	.....	58
11.	.....	58
12.	.....	63
13.	.....	63
14.	.....	65
4	.....	81
5	.....	85

# 1

## 1.

가 . 가 . 가 . , , , , , , 가 (Steinmetz 1996). phenolic compounds, alkaloids, tepenes, steroids, carotenes, flavonoidsemd phytochemicals 寶庫 , 가 . phytochemicals 가 가 가 가 . 가 , , , 가 , 食餌 . 가 1 , 10 가 (18.2%) 가 . 1994 21.3% 4 9 가 (1994). 25 가 가 , .

가 , 1996 (Rennie 1996). 6.3% 가 555,000 1 가 6 가

가 , 70% 가 (Zhang 1992, Jang 1997). 가 가 가 가

가 (Prochaska 1994). mouse hepatoma (hepa1c1c7 cells) assay quinone reductase가 hepa1c1c7 quinone reductase 가

(Jang 1997, Prochaska 1994, <http://yes.snu.ac.kr>).

30

( ) quinone reductase  
, 가 aryhydrocarbon hydroxylase ( 1 ), Ames test, superoxide dismutase

가가

가

가

1

가.

가

**2.**

30 ( 20 , 10 )

quinone reductase

aryhydrocarbon

hydroxylase

(Ames Test) SOD (superoxide dismutase)

pH

가

가

가

가

formulation



## 2

### 1.

10 , 20 1  
가 ,  
80% MeOH 10  
가 shaking incubator (25 )  
(Whatman No. 40) rotary evaporator 40

### 2.

mouse hepatoma cell Hepal1c7  
American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)  
10% fetal bovine serum (charcoal-heat treated, Gibco) (penicillin:105  
unit, streptomycin: 100mg/L) α-MEM  
disposable culture plate (55cm<sup>2</sup>, Corning) monolayer ,  
CO<sub>2</sub> incubator (MCO 96, Sanyo, Japan) CO<sub>2</sub>  
37°C, 5%

### 3.

(cytotoxicity)  
96-well plate 5 x 10<sup>3</sup> cells/well plating ,  
가 , 4 MTT  
Microplate reader (MD uvmax) 580 nm  
50%  
(ED<sub>50</sub>) (Mosmann 1983).

1.

(10)	(20 )
<p>(Carrot, <i>Daucus carotu</i>)            (Do dok, <i>Codonopsis lanceolata</i>)            (Doraji, <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>)            (Garlic, <i>Allium sativum</i>)            (Korean Radish, <i>Raphanus sativus</i>)            (Ginger root, <i>Zingiber officinale</i>)            (Mungbean sprout)            (Onion, <i>Allium cepa</i>)            (Lotus root, <i>Neiumbo nucifera</i>)            (Burdock, <i>Arctium lappa</i>)</p>	<p>(Mustard leaf, <i>Brassica juncea</i>)            (Royal fern, <i>Osmunda japonica</i>)            (Braken, <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>)            (Perilla leaf, <i>Sesamum indicum</i>)            (Shepherd's purse, <i>Capsella bursapast</i>)            (Wild garlic, <i>Allium monanthum</i>)            (Water dropwort, <i>Nasturtium officinale</i>)            (Chinese cabbage)            (Leek, <i>Allium odorum</i>)            (lettuce native)            (Celery, <i>Apium graviolens</i>)            (Spinach, <i>Spinaoia oleracea</i>)            (Mugwort, <i>Artemisia</i> spp.)            (Crown daisy, <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>)            (Cabbage, <i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.)            (Lettuce, <i>Lotuca sativa</i>)            (red cabbage)            (Chwi, <i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>)            (Green onion, <i>Allium fistulosum</i>)            (Pumpkin young leaf)</p>

#### 4. Quinone reductase

Hepalcl7 10% FBS penicillin (105 units/L), streptomycin (100 mg/L)  $\alpha$ -MEM . plate (55cm<sup>2</sup>, Corning) 3 × 10<sup>4</sup>/mL 48 ,  
 가 24 .  
 phosphate buffered saline (PBS) 5 mL 3  
 . Plate 0.25 M sucrose 1 ml 가 , cell scraper  
 , ultrasonic cell disrupter (50W, Kontes)  
 . (cell extract) microfuge (9,000 x g, 20 )  
 QR . QR Benson (1980)  
 , 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol (DCPIP)  
 . , 3 mL 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 0.7 mg BSA,  
 0.01% Tween 20, 5  $\mu$ M FAD, 0.2 mM NADH, 0 10  $\mu$ M dicumarol, 0.2  
 mL . 40  $\mu$ M DCPIP 가  
 600 nm 2 scanning . QR 1  
 DCPIP molar extinction coefficient (2.1x10<sup>4</sup> M<sup>-1</sup>  
 cm<sup>-1</sup>) DCPIP  
 nmoles DCPIP reduced/min/mg protein .  
 Lowry (1951) .

#### 5. Arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase (AHH)

AHH Nebert (1978) , benzo(a)pyrene  
 . QR , 1  
 5x10<sup>6</sup> cells . 2 plate (55cm<sup>2</sup>, Corning) 가  
 0.15 M KCl- 10 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.25)  
 , 1 ml 가 cell scraper ultrasonic cell  
 disrupter . 0.2 ml 0.76 ml  
 37°C 3 40  $\mu$ l 2 mM  
 beno(a)pyrene 가 60 . , 1 ml 50  $\mu$   
 mol potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.25), 0.39  $\mu$ mol NADH, 0.36  $\mu$ mol

NADPH, 0.2 ml cell extract, 80 nmol benzo(a)pyrene (in 40  $\mu$ l methanol)  
 4.25 ml cold hexane-acetone (3.25:1)  
 가 37°C 10 1 ml 1.0 N  
 NaOH 3 ml , 1000  $\times$  g 2 ,  
 (SFM- 25, Kontron) (Ex 398nm, Em  
 522 nm)

6.

Maron  
 Ames (1983) Salmonella mutagenicity test . *Salmonella*  
*typhimurium* TA100 ( ) TA98 (frame-shift mutant)  
 , preincubation S-9 mix  
 가 sodium azide (SA), 2-nitrofluorene (2NF),  
 4-nitroquinoline (4-NQO) 가 trp-p-1, aflatoxin B1  
 (AFB1) . S9 mixture Sprague Dawley rat (male) Maron  
 Ames Aroclor 1254 corn oil .  
 가 가  
 가 SA MilliQ water  
 Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) plate SA 2  $\mu$ g, 2NF  
 5  $\mu$ g, 4NQO 0.5  $\mu$ g, trp-p-1 1  $\mu$ g, AFB1 1  $\mu$ g .  
 cap tube 4% S-9 mix 0.5 ml ( 가  
 . 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) 0.5 ml), DMSO 100 mg/ml  
 0.1 ml, mutagen 0.1 ml nutrient broth  
 0.1 ml 37 20 45 top agar 2 ml  
 2-3 37 48  
 . Vogel-Bonner 3 plate  
 revertant .

7. SOD 가

SOD 가 가 , .



9. , pH

가  
 pH (pH 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) 80% ,  
 24 , 2.5 mg/ml  
 quinone reductase 가 ,  
 pH 3 4 80, 85, 90 15 , 30 , 60  
 120 , hepalc1c7 .  
 24 quinone reductase .

pH 가 quinone reductase  
 Ames Test .  
 dimethylsulfoxide 100 mg/ml  
 heating block 70, 80, 90 1, 5, 10, 20, 30  
 . 4-NQO trp- p- 1  
 plate 5 mg . pH  
 pH 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 80% , 8  
 가 .

10.

80% ,  
 , hexane, ethylacetate, n- butanol,  
 , QR 가 ethylacetate  
 preparative TLC . , 가  
 80% 0.1g/ml , preparative  
 TLC plate (Kieselgel 60 F254, Merck) 5 $\mu$ l 80 $\mu$ l  
 n- butanol : n- propanol : 2N ammonia (10:60:30) 15cm  
 . 가 (short UV light: 254nm)  
 . Preparative TLC plate Rf

razor blade 80%  
 TLC  
 fraction 40°C  
 (80%) plate hepalc1c7  
 20 100 ul 24 QR (Prochaska 1988).

11.

가  
 2-3  
 80% MeOH 10 가  
 shaking incubator (25 ) (Whatman No.  
 40) rotary evaporator 40  
 100 500 mg/100 ml 가  
 7.5o Brix, pH 4.0  
 가  
 (72o Brix) (50o Brix)  
 (2.9o Brix) (35o Brix)

9

12.

가.

Abbe (AO MRK2 Refractometer)

25 M $\ell$

0.1 N

pH가 8.4가

0.1 N

( , Formol Nitrogen)  
 250 Mℓ 10 Mℓ 100 Mℓ 0.1  
 N pH 8.4  
 (37%) 20 Mℓ 가 pH가 8.4가

$$(\text{mg}\%) = \frac{(\text{A} - \text{B}) \times 1.4 \times f \times 100}{(\text{g})}$$

A : 0.1 N (Mℓ)  
 B : 0.1 N (Mℓ)  
 f : 0.1 N

pH  
 pH (Corning Type 3AG)

(ColorQUEST , HunterLab) (lightness, L),  
 (redness, a), (yellowness, b),  
 (L=99.41, a=- 0.18, b=0.49)

3가

37

4



### 3

1.

20 10 , 30  
80% MeOH ,  
2 ,  
가 0.4, 0.6% 가  
, 25.3% 가 .  
MeOH 가 .  
- 76  
가 .

2.

Quinone reductase .  
50%  
QR .  
ED50 ( 50% ) 3 .  
, , , , , ED50 0.08-0.31 mg/ml  
in vivo  
가 , , ED50  
1.25-2.5 mg/ml .  
가 , , ED50 5 mg/ml  
가 .

3. Quinone reductase

Quinone reductase .

Quinone reductase  
 4 . 30  
 가 , , ,  
 , , , , 10 (Quinone Reductase)  
 50% 가 , 30% QR  
 가 .

4. AHH

QR 10 AHH  
 (Arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase) 5  
 . QR 10  
 가 , , , , 1  
 (procarcinogen) AHH  
 가  
 Ames Test 5 mg/ml 가  
 가 . 4 5  
 30 PAHs (polycyclic aromatic  
 hydrocarbons) (xenobiotics) 가  
 , , 가

5. - (dose- response)

0.1 mg/ml 5.0 mg/ml  
 가 QR 6  
 . 1.0 mg/ml 가  
 가 가 가 2.5  
 mg/ml 가 가 . 5  
 mg/ml 가  
 QR . 가

2.

		(%)	, , (%)
_____	1315 g	144.6 g (11.0)	42.1 g (3.2)
	1726 g	183.0 g (10.6)	60.4 g (3.5)
	1277 g	249.0 g (19.5)	38.3 g (3.0)
	1159 g	104.3 g (9.0)	48.7 g (4.2)
	1531 g	99.5 g (6.5)	47.5 g (3.1)
	1723 g	224.0 g (13.0)	74.1 g (4.3)
	1816 g	163.4 g (9.0)	56.3 g (3.1)
	1552 g	228.1 g (14.7)	35.7 g (2.3)
	1626 g	116.7 g (8.8)	53.6 g (3.3)
	2442 g	90.2 g (3.7)	45.1 g (1.8)
	1051 g	74.2 g (7.1)	11.5 g (1.1)
	1176 g	129.1 g (11.0)	46.1 g (3.9)
	1764 g	150.0 g (8.5)	10.1 g (0.6)
	2140 g	111.0 g (5.2)	28.8 g (1.4)
	2299 g	139.8 g (6.1)	69.1 g (3.0)
	1323 g	112.6 g (8.5)	4.5 g (0.4)
	1953 g	157.3 g (8.1)	34.8 g (1.8)
	1563 g	135.9 g (8.7)	62.4 g (4.0)
	1189 g	128.8 g (10.8)	27.7 g (2.3)
	1570 g	93.7 g (6.0)	14.5 g (0.9)
_____	1839 g	119.7 g (6.5)	65.2 g (3.5)
	2020 g	255.3 g (12.6)	93.5 g (4.6)
	1529 g	167.3 g (10.9)	60.0 g (3.9)
	1855 g	364.9 g (19.3)	75.0 g (4.0)
	1055 g	373.8 g (35.4)	266.7 g (25.3)
	1569 g	163.6 g (10.4)	105.3 g (6.7)
	1005 g	174.4 g (17.4)	24.7 g (2.5)
	957 g	52.2 g (5.5)	28.7 g (3.0)
	408 g	96.4 g (23.6)	26.8 g (6.6)
	967 g	171.9 g (17.8)	68.9 g (7.1)

3.

	(mg/ml)									ED50 (mg/ml)
	0	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.31	0.63	1.25	2.5	5.0	
	100	-	-	-	-	99	108	107	84	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	100	97	83	68	9	2.5 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	76	16	8	8	0.63 1.25
	100	-	-	-	-	95	88	76	38	2.5 5.0
	100	-	-	-	88	80	72	51	10	2.5 5.0
	100	-	102	95	76	32	13	8	14	0.31 0.63
	100	-	-	-	-	106	96	101	61	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	103	93	90	38	2.5 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	106	104	96	55	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	93	81	78	55	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	78	100	100	61	73	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	93	87	49	25	1.25 2.5
	100	-	-	-	99	87	67	33	6	1.25 2.5
	100	41	53	31	22	14	19	19	19	0.08 0.16
	100	74	78	65	52	43	45	33	21	0.31 0.63
	100	100	100	52	23	20	20	27	8	0.16 0.31
	100	-	-	-	78	73	81	50	13	2.5 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	90	89	78	66	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	80	73	83	61	47	2.5 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	88	91	91	67	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	90	81	86	61	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	87	78	30	14	1.25 2.5
	100	-	-	-	-	95	84	75	18	2.5 5.0
	100	-	-	-	100	91	100	83	87	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	80	88	70	75	46	2.5 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	98	90	89	68	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	88	89	78	64	> 5.0
	100	-	-	-	-	90	65	12	24	1.25 2.5
	100	52	66	22	16	8	0	0	0	0.08 0.16
	100	-	-	-	-	96	95	83	64	> 5.0

4.

Quinone reductase

	(mg/ml)	(nmoles DCPIP reduced/ min/ mg protein)	가(%)
	0	122	100
	5.0	168	137
	2.5	148	121
	0.63	90	74
	2.5	110	90
	2.5	196	161
	0.31	125	102
	5.0	149	121
	2.5	130	105
	5.0	95	78
	5.0	178	145
		5.0 (2.5)	174 (226)
2.5		223	182
2.5		173	142
0.16		135	111
0.31		128	105
0.16		144	118
2.5 (5.0)		162 (223)	133 (183)*
5.0		180	147
2.5		124	102
5.0		151	123
5.0		147	120
1.25		138	113
2.5		146	120
5.0		195	160
2.5		187	153
5.0		111	90
5.0		196	160
1.25		134	109
0.05		123	101
5.0		139	113

\*, \*\* :

QR

가 .

5.

AHH

	(mg/ml)	가 (fold)
	0	1
	5.0	2.3
	2.5	4.2
	2.5	3.3
	2.5	4.7
	2.5	1.3
	5.0	3.0
	5.0	5.2
	2.5	2.4
	5.0	9.2
	5.0	27.7

## 6. QR

(mg/ml)	QR induction (%)			
-	100	100	100	100
0.1	81	80	86	82
0.5	101	92	93	105
1.0	137	120	114	115
2.5	140	162	135	145
5.0	153	168	165	-

7. QR

	(mg/M $\emptyset$ )	QR induction (%)
<b>Control</b>	-	100
/	5.0 / 0.0	153
	3.3 / 1.7	133
	2.5 / 2.5	136
	1.7 / 3.3	155
	0.0 / 5.0	168
/	5.0 / 0.0	153
	3.3 / 1.7	171
	2.5 / 2.5	163
	1.7 / 3.3	174
	0.0 / 5.0	165
/	5.0 / 0.0	168
	3.3 / 1.7	179
	2.5 / 2.5	166
	1.7 / 3.3	<b>203</b>
	0.0 / 5.0	165
/	5.0 / 0.0	106
	3.3 / 1.7	138
	2.5 / 2.5	139
	1.7 / 3.3	170
	0.0 / 5.0	165
/	5.0 / 0.0	106
	3.3 / 1.7	133
	2.5 / 2.5	114
	1.7 / 3.3	127
	0.0 / 5.0	168



(combination effect)

7

QR

1:2

QR

30

가

가

가

가

6.

sodium azide (SA), 2-nitrofluorene (2NF),

4-nitroquinoline (4-NQO)

가

가

4NQO 가

4-NQO S-9 mix

가

8 9

*S. typhimurium* TA100 4-NQO 가 0.5  $\mu$ g/plate

가 ( )

(5) 5 mg/plate, (10) 10 mg/plate

가 4NQO

가

(%)

,

(

colony -

colony )/ (

colony -

colony ) x 100

가 (49.1%),

(47.6%),

(33.5%)

가

(59.7%)

(57.5%)가

5 mg/plate

가

가

S-9 mix

가

trp- p- 1 (1  $\mu$ g/plate)

*Salmonella typhimurium*

TA98

10

(69.3%),

(58.5%),

(57.5%),

(56.9%)

가

가 (44.0%), (22.5%), (31.8%)

SOD ( )

7. SOD 가

SOD 가 cytochrome C reduction test  
pyrogallol autoxidation test 11  
Cytochrome C  
(2956) (1052) (6699), (3061),  
(2109), (1027) 가

Pyrogallol autoxidation

(206) (100)

(371), (302), (319),  
(206), (162), (152), (149) 100

Vitamin C vitamin E vitamin

polyphenol

가 SOD vitamin polyphenol  
SOD

8. 가

30 가 가  
가

(in vivo)

12 13

8.

		(-) control	4NQO (0.5 µg/plate)
5mg/plate	(-) control	82	1539
		90	1275 (18.1%)
	(-) control	78	1603
		92	1092 (33.5%)
		130	1537
	(-) control	102	1476
		125	1117 (26.1%)
		568	1612
		95	822 (47.6%)
	(-) control	102	1403
		130	1503
		105	764 (49.1%)
	(-) control	84	1456
		128	2365
	(-) control	108	1924
		155	1320 (33.3%)

9.

		(-) control	4NQO (0.5 µg/plate)
5 mg/plate	(-) control	118	2532
		1167	1606 (38.4%)
	(-) control	109	1939
		143	1471 (25.6%)
	(-) control	102	1476
		121	1083 (28.6%)
	(-) control	82	1539
		116	1054 (33.3%)
		112	1334 (14.1%)
	(-) control	102	1403
		102	970 (33.3%)
		105	943 (35.4%)
	(-) control	84	1456
		106	901 (40.5%)
		129	1027 (31.3%)
		103	1063 (28.6%)
10mg/plate	(-) control	132	2155
		192	1724 (21.3%)
		170	1638 (25.6%)
		191	1907 (12.3%)
		191	1782 (18.4%)
		214	2005
	(-) control	130	2563
		202	2223 (14.0%)
		223	1111 (59.7%)
		190	1258 (53.6%)
		185	1164 (57.5%)

10. trp- p- 1

		(-) control	trp- p- 1 (1.0 µg/plate)
5 mg/ plate	(-) control	24	1160
		32	695 (40.9%)
		20	1292
		33	2644
		26	998 (15.0%)
		23	766 (35.0%)
		26	2816
	(-) control	28	1479
		28	841 (44.0%)
	(-) control	29	1472
		41	1994
	5 mg/ plate	(-) control	24
		25	496 (58.5%)
		32	1156
		33	720 (38.7%)
(-) control		29	1472
		34	1172 (20.8%)
		36	806 (46.2%)
		38	1430
		33	1118 (24.5%)
		32	1420
		33	901 (39.6%)
		39	472 (69.3%)
		26	802 (46.4%)
		28	651 (56.9%)
		28	642 (57.5%)
(-) control		28	1479
		31	2333
		30	1153 (22.5%)
	23	1017 (31.8%)	
	25	1149 (22.7%)	

11.

## SOD

Sample	Unit / g	
	cytochrome C reduction test	pyrogallol autoxidation test
	392.40	53.83
	124.22	-
	118.84	-
	165.30	-
	544.06	205.94
	144.12	-
	632.26	100.25
	-	-
	2956.42	-
	1051.52	-
	1026.88	96.21
	890.70	206.43
	408.33	302.22
	3060.91	84.64
	731.42	95.87
	274.90	74.11
	194.60	-
	422.35	-
	665.26	151.50
	266.13	161.94
	-	-
	360.83	371.16
	283.06	-
	602.11	318.77
	332.99	-
	349.21	70.47
	6699.33	-
	2108.96	-
	306.12	-
	493.21	149.16

6.16 7.16 g 가

( 14).  
, 10% 가

15  
quinone reductase 가 >  
> 가 가 ,  
가 AHH 가 가

( 16). 1  
1 AHH

가

17 superoxide  
dismutase  
Mn- SOD , SOD  
가 가  
, SOD

9. pH, 가

pH 3 7  
( 18), ,  
80% pH 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 24 ,  
hepalc1c7 QR  
QR 가 230 270% pH 가 .  
pH 3 4 (80, 85, 9  
0 ) , QR  
( 19,  
20). QR ( )  
, 가

pH  
 90 10, 20  
 30 trp- p- 1 (1  $\mu$ g/plate) S.  
*typhimurium* TA98 가  
 ( 21). 21 30  
 trp- p- 1 *S. typhimurium* TA98 가  
 revertant 145 165  
 가  
 S9 mixture 가  
 4- NQO (0.5  $\mu$ g/plate)  
 90 30 1,095  
 1,172 revertant  
 22 90 0, 10, 20 30  
 trp- p- 1 20 130 129  
 revertant 4- NQO 167 319 revertant  
*S. typhimurium* TA100  
 23 TA98  
 pH  
 ( 24- 26). pH 3, 4, 5, 6 7  
 4- NQO *S. typhimurium* TA98  
 TA100 가 revertant pH 가  
 ( 24, 25) ( 26)  
 pH  
 가



12.

	Moisture (%)	Crude protein (%)	Crude fat (%)	Crude ash (%)	Carbohydrate (%)	
					sugars	TDF
Crown daisy	1.1	27.0	6.3	17.6	22.0	26.0

13.

	(%)	* (%)
Casein	20	17.3
Corn starch	15	12.8
Sucrose	50	50
DL- Methionine	0.3	0.3
Corn oil	5	4.4
AIN- 76 Mineral mixture	3.5	3.5
AIN- 76 Vitamin mixture	1.0	1.0
Cellulose	5	2.4
Crown daisy*	-	10
Choline bitartrate	0.2	0.2

\*

14. 가 , ,

		10%
가 (g/day)	7.16 ± 2.19 n.s	6.16 ± 1.29
(g/day)	27.44 ± 4.93	21.90 ± 1.43*
l) (%)	25.74 ± 5.14 n.s	27.99 ± 4.92

$$l) (\%) = \frac{\text{가}}{\text{가}} \times 100$$

\* 5% t-

15. 가 quinone reductase

	Group	QR activity (nmole DCPIP reduced/mg protein)	
Liver	Control	98.67 ± 5.96	(100 ± 6.04)
	10% Crown daisy	145.50 ± 12.50*	(147 ± 12.67*)
Kidney	Control	72.67 ± 7.25	(100 ± 9.98)
	10% Crown daisy	94.80 ± 10.91*	(130 ± 15.01*)
Lung	Control	238.33 ± 42.95	(100 ± 18.02)
	10% Crown daisy	397.30 ± 72.37*	(167 ± 30.37*)
Small intestine	Control	95.11 ± 11.47	(100 ± 12.06)
	10% Crown daisy	142.70 ± 8.04*	(150 ± 8.45*)

All values are Means ± SD (n=10). Data were analyzed by t-test to determine whether mean values were different. Values in parentheses are relative QR activities to control.

\* Values are significantly different from each other (p<0.05)

16. 가 aryhydrocarbon hydroxylase

Organ	Group	AHH activity (fluorescence/mg protein)	
Liver	Control	4.27 ± 0.72	(1 ± 0.17)
	10% Crown daisy	4.81 ± 1.59	(1.13 ± 0.37)
Kidney	Control	2.18 ± 0.78	(1 ± 0.36)
	10% Crown daisy	2.87 ± 0.90	(1.32 ± 0.41)
Lung	Control	2.11 ± 0.74	(1 ± 0.35)
	10% Crown daisy	4.80 ± 0.94*	(2.27 ± 0.45*)
Small intestine	Control	0.36 ± 0.13	(1 ± 0.36)
	10% Crown daisy	0.60 ± 0.27*	(1.67 ± 0.75*)

All values are Means ± SD (n=10). Data were analyzed by t-test to determine whether mean values were different. Values in parentheses are relative QR activities to control.

\* Values are significantly different from each other (p<0.05)

17. 가 superoxide dismutase

Organ	Group	Specific activity (unit/mg protein/min)		
		Total SOD	Mn- SOD	CuZn- SOD
Liver	Control	2.56 ± 0.41	1.54 ± 0.58	1.11 ± 0.45
	10% Crown daisy	2.63 ± 0.84	1.80 ± 0.71	0.81 ± 0.41
Kidney	Control	3.89 ± 0.78	2.56 ± 0.60	1.33 ± 0.51
	10% Crown daisy	3.63 ± 0.65	1.85 ± 0.64*	1.80 ± 0.63
Lung	Control	5.08 ± 1.15	1.75 ± 0.87	3.34 ± 1.18
	10% Crown daisy	5.46 ± 1.11	2.76 ± 1.45	2.70 ± 1.22
Small intestine	Control	3.87 ± 0.83	1.77 ± 0.59	2.11 ± 0.61
	10% Crown daisy	4.62 ± 0.70	2.06 ± 0.45	2.56 ± 0.63

All values are Means ± SD (n=10). Data were analyzed by t-test to determine whether mean values were different. Values in parentheses are relative QR activities to control.

\* Values are significantly different from each other (p<0.05)

18. pH

pH	Concentration (mg/ml)	Relative QR Activity (%)
no sample added	-	100
3	2.5	250
4	2.5	268
5	2.5	248
6	2.5	232
7	2.5	248

19.

quinone reductase

(pH 3.0)

Treatment	Concentration (mg/ml)	Relative QR Activity(%)
Control	0	100
80°C	0 sec	250
	30 sec	228
	60 sec	286
	120 sec	257
85°C	15 sec	247
	30 sec	203
	60 sec	271
	120 sec	332
90°C	15 sec	279
	30 sec	254
	60 sec	259
	120 sec	294

20.

quinone reductase

(pH 4.0)

Treatment	Concentration (mg/ml)	Relative QR Activity (%)
Control	0	100
80°C	0 sec	283
	30 sec	263
	60 sec	245
	120 sec	231
85°C	15 sec	230
	30 sec	- *
	60 sec	265
	120 sec	211
90°C	15 sec	206
	30 sec	264
	60 sec	223
	120 sec	228

\*Assay could not be completed due to bacterial contamination in cell culture.

21. 90

90					
trp- p- 1		0	10	20	30
-	-	118*			
+	-	328			
-	+	132			
+	+	165	152	172	145
4- NQO		0	10	20	30
-	-	119			
+	-	1,716			
-	+	128			
+	+	1,172	1,066	1,020	1,095

\* *S. typhimurium* TA98 revertant .



22. 90

90					
trp- p- 11		0	10	20	30
-	-	1162			
+	-	328			
-	+	122			
+	+	129	137	130	nd3
4- NQO4		0	10	20	30
-	-	93			
+	-	1,170			
-	+	226			
+	+	319	281	167	nd

1: 1 µg/plate trp- p- 1

2: *S. typhimurium* TA98 revertant

3: nd (not determined)

4: 4NQO 0.5 µg/plate

23. 90

		90			
trp- p- 11		0	10	20	30
-	-	1182			
+	-	244			
-	+	145			
+	+	129	107	130	98
trp- p- 1		0	10	20	30
-	-	116			
+	-	244			
-	+	93			
+	+	123	116	109	nd3

1: 1 µg/plate trp- p- 1

2: *S. typhimurium* TA100 revertant

3: nd (not determined)

24.

pH

(*S. typhimurium* TA 98)

---

pH

---

4-NQO1		3	4	5	6	7
-	-					119
+	-					2,339
-	+					635
+	+	426	411	586	618	nd

---

1. 4NQO : 0.5 µg/plate

25. pH  
*(S. typhimurium* TA 100)

		pH				
4-NQO1		3	4	5	6	7
-	-					131
+	-					2,997
-	+					604
+	+	434	403	483	452	480

1. 4NQO : 0.5 µg/plate

26. pH

(*S. typhimurium* TA 98)

		pH				
4- NQO1		3	4	5	6	7
-	-					286
+	-					2,850
-	+					687
+	+	1,370	1,433	1,123	1,480	1,430

1. 4NQO : 0.5 µg/plate

10.

QR hexane, ethylacetate, n- butanol,  
, 27 hexane ethylacetate  
, n- butanol  
70.4% 가  
, n- butanol 25.6%, ethylacetate hexane 2.6% 1.4%  
preparative TLC 6 band  
( 1)  
0.125 mg/ml QR 28 Rf  
0.57 0.78 2 band가  
band (0.125 mg/ml)  
가 가  
QR  
band가 ( )

11.

, , 80%  
QR inducer, , 가 , 가  
, 40% 20%  
60%  
100% QR 20%  
40% QR  
( 29). 80%  
10% ,  
가

27. quinone reductase

Solvent Fraction	Relative Yield (%)	Concentration (mg/ml)	Relative QR (%)	Activity
Control	-	-	100	
Hexane	1.4	0.25*	224	
Ethylacetate	2.6	1	331	
n- Butanol	25.6	5	108	
Water	70.4	5	103	

\* 0.25 mg/ml

가

28. Ethylacetate

TLC

QR

TLC Fraction (Rf Value)	Concentration (mg/ml)	QR activity (nmoles DCPIP reduced/ min/ mg protein)	Relative QR Activity (%)
Control	-	153	100
0.24	0.125	209	137
0.46	0.125	198	130
0.51	0.125	208	136
0.57	0.125	238	<b>156</b>
0.68	0.125	213	139
0.78	0.125	231	<b>151</b>

\* : n-butanol : n-propanol : 2 N ammonia (10 : 60 : 30)



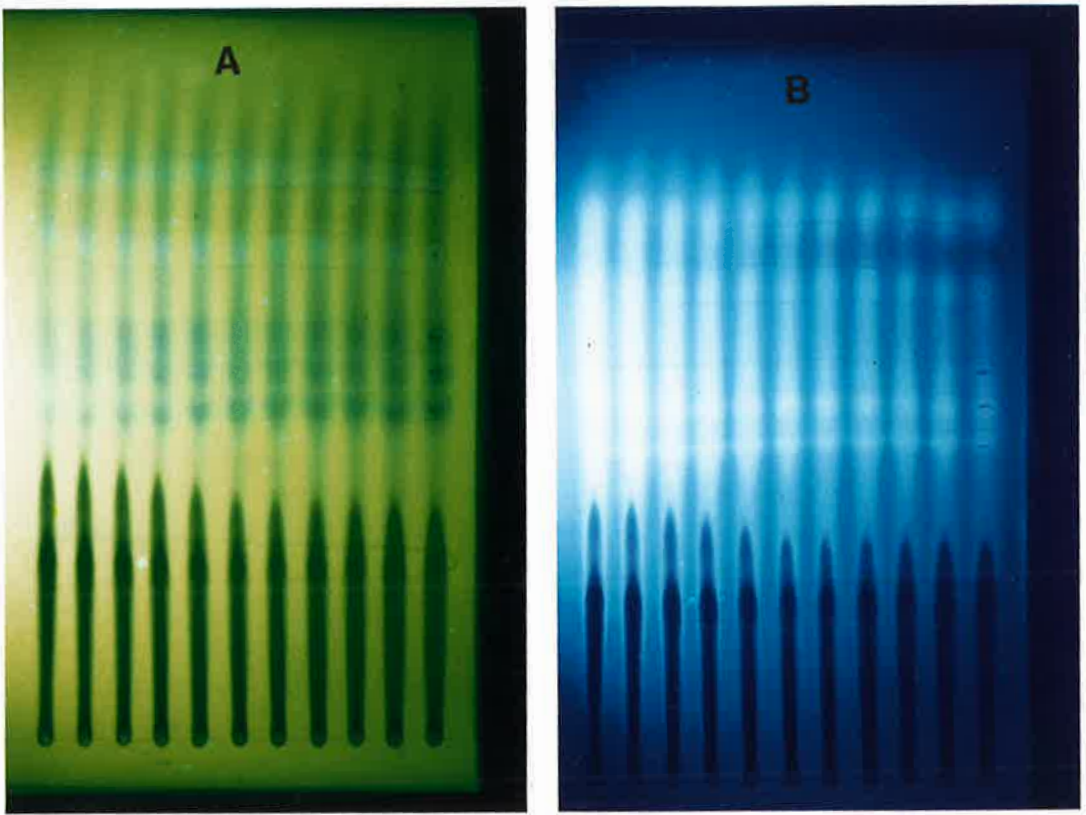


그림 1. 쑥갓추출물의 ethylacetate 분획의 Thin layer chromatograms.  
 A: 자외선 단파장영역에서 본 것. B: 자외선 장파장영역에서 본 것.

29.

quinone reductase

Solvent	Concentration (mg/ml)	Relative QR Activity(%)
Control	-	100
Methanol	100%	241
	80%	240
	60%	182
	40%	175
	20%	138
Ethanol	100%	232
	80%	208
	60%	213
	40%	171
	20%	176
Water	2.5	110

12.

100 500 mg/100 Mℓ 가 7.5o Brix, pH 4.0  
 30  
 9  
 31  
 가 가 300 mg/100 Mℓ 가  
 가 가  
 가  
 300 mg/100 Mℓ 가 가 가  
 300 500 mg/100 Mℓ  
 가

13.

(1)

300 mg/100 Mℓ  
 가  
 95 (75o Brix) (72o Brix) 가  
 32  
 , , ,  
 33 (72o Brix) 가  
 0.5, 1.0, 1.5% 가 , 가  
 가 가 가 ,  
 가 가 가

C 34  
 (4.6 Brix) 6.52%,  
 Brix) 1.50% (75 Brix) 9.95% (0.1%),  
 (0.01%) C (0.1%)가  
 47  
 pH 3.32 8.4 Brix, 0.13  
 21.0 mg%

(2)

(p-coumaric acid, chlorogenic acid) (resveratrol) 가  
 35 가 11.24,  
 14.24, 16.24%  
 14.24% 가 가 가  
 가 가 36  
 0, 5, 10, 15% 가  
 가 가 가

37 (50o Brix) 0, 0.75, 1.45,  
 2.74% 가  
 가 가

가 2.74% 가  
 1.45% 가 가  
 가 . ( 3.97%,  
 13.38%, 1.45%)  
 Vitamin C 가 38  
 . 7.0% 0.09%,  
 0.01% vitamin C 0.10% .  
 47 . pH 3.61,  
 7.2 Brix, 0.16 36.4 mg% .

14.

300 500 mg/100 Mℓ  
 가  
 .  
 400 mg/100 Mℓ  
 가 .  
 (2.9o Brix) 가 39  
 , 2.67% 7.50% 0.1% 가  
 3.23% (A), 2.42% (B) 1.61% (C) 가  
 40  
 40 가  
 가

30. , ,

---

	A	B	C	D	E
(d.b)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	92.3	92.2	92.1	92.0	91.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

31. , ,

	A	B	C	D	E
	5.1b	5.8a	6.2a	5.4b	4.3c
	4.4b	4.7b	5.3a	5.1a	4.8b
	5.2c	6.0b	7.0a	5.3c	5.2c
	5.2c	6.2b	7.4a	5.4c	5.2c
	3.8b	5.6a	6.6a	6.9a	6.4a
	4.7b	5.1b	5.6ab	6.2a	5.2ab
	5.1a	6.3a	6.1a	5.6a	5.0a
	5.1ab	6.1ab	6.2a	5.9ab	4.9b
	3.8b	5.1a	5.5a	5.8a	5.8a
	4.2c	4.5ab	4.6ab	4.8ab	4.9a
	4.9b	5.8a	6.0a	5.9a	5.8a
	4.9b	5.8a	6.3a	6.3a	6.3a

32.

( : %)

	A	B	C
(4.6 Bx)	6.52	6.52	46.52
(75 Bx)	9.95	9.95	9.95
	0.10	0.10	0.10
	82.93	82.43	81.93
(72 Bx)	0.50	1.00	1.50
	100.00	100.00	100.00

33.

	A	B	C
	4.69b	5.63a	6.13a
	6.13a	6.31a	6.94a
	5.50b	6.00b	6.88a
	5.19c	6.47b	7.25a



34.

---

	(%)
(4.6 Bx)	6.52
(72 Bx)	1.50
(75 Bx)	9.95
	0.10
	0.01
Vitamin C	0.10
	81.82
	100.00

---

35.

가

( : %)

	A	B	C
(4.6 Bx)	4.23	4.23	4.23
	11.24	14.24	16.24
	3.42	3.42	3.42
	0.10	0.10	0.10
	81.01	78.01	76.01
	100.00	100.00	100.00

36.

( : %)

	A	B	C	D
(4.6 Bx)	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23
	14.24	13.53	12.82	12.10
	0.00	0.71	1.42	2.14
	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42
	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	78.01	78.01	78.01	78.01
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

37.

가

( : %)

	A	B	C	D
(4.6 Bx)	4.23	4.09	3.97	3.74
	14.24	13.80	13.38	12.62
(50 Bx)	0.00	0.75	1.45	2.74
	5.00	4.84	4.70	4.43
	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
	76.43	76.42	76.41	76.38
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

38.

(%)

(4.6 Bx)	3.97
	13.38
(50 Bx)	1.45
(75 Bx)	7.00
	0.09
	0.01
Vitamin C	0.10
	74.00
	100.00

39.

( : % )

	A	B	C
(15.3 Bx)	2.67	2.67	2.67
	7.50	7.50	7.50
	0.10	0.10	0.10
	86.50	87.31	88.12
(2.9 Bx)	3.23	2.42	1.61
	100.00	100.00	100.00

40.

	A	B	C
	5.43a	5.29a	5.43a
	5.14a	5.14a	5.29a

가 . 41  
(15.3 Brix, 2.67%), (7.5%)  
(0.1%) 35 Brix 1.71% (A), 1.29%  
(B) 0.86% (C) 가 42  
가 0.86% 가 ,  
가 가 .  
가 0.86% 가

(72o Brix) 가 43  
1, 2, 3% 가  
41 ( (2.67%), (7.5%) (0.1%)) 1% 가  
가 가 .  
가 44  
가 2.67, 3.67 4.67%  
가 560 mg/100 Mℓ 가

가 .  
(13.38%) 가  
45 1.41, 1.69 1.97%  
1.41% 가 가 가 가  
Vit C 46  
(15.3 Bx) 3.67%, (72 Bx) 1.0%,  
13.38%, (50 Bx) 1.41%, 6.63%, 0.1%,  
0.01%, vitamin C 0.1%

47 . 7.8 Brix, pH 3.56, 0.2%  
 52.5 mg% .

가

	pH		
L	64.52,	26.91,	27.95
a	- 0.19,	3.84,	5.53,
b	14.08,	2.48,	3.27

37 4 , , ,

(- 18 )

2. , ,

41.

( : % )

---

	A	B	C
(15.3 Bx)	2.67	2.67	2.67
	7.50	7.50	7.50
	0.10	0.10	0.10
	88.02	88.44	88.87
(35 Bx)	1.71	1.29	0.86
	100.00	100.00	100.00

---

42.

---

	A	B	C
	3.57b	3.71b	6.43a
	3.57b	3.71b	6.42a
	4.29a	4.57a	5.14a
	3.43b	4.14b	5.57a

---

43.

( : %)

---

	A	B	C
(15.3 Bx)	2.67	2.67	2.67
	7.50	7.50	7.50
	0.10	0.10	0.10
	88.73	87.73	86.73
(72 Bx)	1.00	2.00	3.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00

---

44.

( : %)

---

	A	B	C
(15.3 Bx)	2.67	3.67	4.67
	7.50	7.50	7.50
	0.10	0.10	0.10
	88.73	87.73	86.73
(72 Bx)	1.00	1.00	1.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00

---



45.

( : % )

	A	B	C
(15.3 Bx)	2.67	3.67	4.67
(72 Bx)	1.00	1.00	1.00
	13.38	13.38	13.38
(50 Bx)	1.41	1.69	1.97
	5.00	5.00	5.00
	0.10	0.10	0.10
	75.44	75.16	74.88
	100.00	100.00	100.00

46.

---

	(%)
(15.3 Bx)	3.67
(72 Bx)	1.00
	13.38
(50 Bx)	1.41
(75 Bx)	6.63
	0.10
	0.01
Vitamin C	0.10
	73.80
	100.00

---

47.

---

---

	(Brix)	8.4	7.2	7.8
pH		3.32	3.61	3.56
	(%)	0.13	0.16	0.20
	(mg%)	21.0	36.4	52.5
L		64.52	26.91	27.95
a		- 0.19	3.84	5.53
b		14.08	2.48	3.27
E		37.44	72.63	71.73

---



그림 2. 최적 혼합비에 따라 제조한 쑥갓, 쑥갓혼합 및 우엉 음료의 사진

# 4

carotenoids, C, E, 寶庫, 가, 1, 가, 가 가, 가, phytochemicals (National Cancer Institute) 5 servings (Steinmetz 1996). 가, broccoli sulphoraphane (Zhang 1992), 薑黃 (*Curcuma longa* L.) curcumin, Propolis caffeic acid (3,4-dihydroxycinnamic acid), diallyl sulfide, epigallocatechingallate (EGCG), ellagic acid (Barch 1994), xanthophyll, astaxanthin, terpenes, organosulfides, ellagic acid, resveratrol, protease inhibitors.

3 , , (initiation), (promotion),  
(progression) ,  
가 . 48  
, protease inhibitor, retinoic acid  
(Wattenberg 1992, Murakami 1996).

49

aromatic isothiocyanates  
resveratrol (Jang 1996)

xenobiotics ( )

1 2 . 1 cytochrome P450s가  
hydroxylation, oxidation, epoxidation , 2  
quinone reductase, glutathione S-transferase, sulfotransferase,  
UDP-glucuronyl transferase (Prochaska 1994). 1

가

, 2 가

(Prochaska 1994, 1988a). *Allium*

2

(Wattenberg 1992).

(*Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.)

1 2

가 , ,  
, , (1983).

48.

---

Terpenes	Ellagic acid
Organosulfides	Cucurmin
Aromatic isothiocyanates	Coumarins
Indoles	Conjugated dienoic linoleic acids
Dithiolethiones	beta- carotenes
Phenols	18- beta- Glycyrrhetic acid
Flavones	Glucarates
Tannins	

---

49.

---

Group	Compounds	Source	Carcinogen inhibited
A r o m a t i c isothiocyanates	Benzyl isothiocyanate	Cruciferrous vegetables	
	P h e n e t h y l isothiocyanate		
O r g a n o s u l f u r compounds	Diallyl sulfide		DMH, NMBA
	Diallyl disulfide	<i>Allium</i> sp.	NDEA
	Allyl mercaptan		NDEA
Allyl methyl disulfide	NDEA		
Monoterpenes	D- Limonene	Citrus fruit oil	NDEA, NNK
	D- Carvone	Caraway seed oil	NDEA
Glucosinolates	Glucoblassin	Cruciferrous	DMBA
	Glucotropaeolin	vegetables	DMBA

---

NDEA: N- nitosodiethylamine; DMH, 1,2- dimethylhydrazine;  
NMBA, N- nitosomethylbenzylamine.

A, B1, B2, C  
xanthophyll, zusammensetzy, chrysanthem, capillin  
( 1989). QR

가 가  
가



## 5

Barch, D. H. and Rundhaugen, L. M. : Ellagic acid induces NAD(P)H: quinone reductase through activation of the antioxidant responsive element of the rat NAD(P)H: quinone reductase gene. *Carcinogenesis*, 15, 2065 (1994)

Benson, A. M., Hunkeler, M. J., and Talalay, P. : Increase of NAD(P)H: Quinone reductase by dietary antioxidants; Possible role in protection against carcinogenesis and toxicity. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77, 5216- 5220 (1980)

Boone C. W., Kelloff G. J. and Malone W. E. : Identification of candidate cancer chemoprotective agents and their evaluation in animal models and human clinical trials: A review. *Cancer Res.*, 50, 2 (1990)

De Long, M. J., Prochaska, H. J. and Talalay, P. : Induction of NAD(P)H: quinone reductase in murine hepatoma cells by phenolic antioxidants, azo dyes, and other chemoprotectors: A model system for the study of anticarcinogens. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 83, 787 (1986)

Jang, M, Cai, L, Udeani, G. O., Slowing, K. V., Thomas, C. F., Beecher C. W. W., Fong, H. H, Farnsworth N. R., Kinghorn, A. D., Metha, R. G., Moon, R. C., Pezzuto, J. M. : Cancer chemopreventive activity of resveratrol, a natural product derived from grapes. *Science*, 275, 218 (1997)

Lowry, O. H., Rosebrough, N. J., Farr, A. L., and Randall, R. J. : Protein measurement with the Folin phenol reagent. *J. Biol. Chem.* 193, 265 (1951)

Marklund, S. and Marklund, D. : Involvement of the superoxide

anion radical in the autooxidation of pyrogallol and a convenient assay for superoxide dismutase. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 47, 469 (1974)

Maron, D. M., and Ames, B. N. : Revised methods for the Salmonella mutagenicity test. *Mutation Res.*, 113, 173 (1983)

Mosmann, T. : Rapid colorimetric assay for cellular growth and survival: Application to proliferation and cytotoxicity assays. *J. Immunol. Meth.* 65, 55 (1983)

Nebert, D. W. : Genetic differences in microsomal electron transport:the Ah locus. *Methods Enzymol.* 52:226 (1978)

Murakami, A., Ohigashi, H. and Koshimizu, K. : Anti-tumor Promotion with Food Phytochemicals : A strategy for Cancer Chemoprevention. *Biosci. Biotech. Biochem.*, 60(1), 1-8 (1996)

Nijhoff, W. A., Bosboom, M. A., Smidt, M. A. and Peters, H. M. : Enhancement of rat hepatic and gastrointestinal glutathione and glutathione S-transferases by  $\alpha$ -angelicalactone and flavon. *Carcinogenesis*, 16, 603, (1995)

Prochaska, H. J. and Talalay, P. : Regulatory mechanisms of monofunctional and bifunctional anticarcinogenic enzyme inducers in murine liver. *Cancer Res.*, 48, 4776 (1988a)

Prochaska, H. J. and Santamaria, A. B. : Direct measurement of NAD(P)H: Quinone reductase from cells cultured in microtiter wells: A screening assay for anticarcinogenic enzyme inducers. *Anal. Biochem.* 169, 328 (1988b)

Prochaska, H. J., Santamaria, A. B. and Talalay, P. : Rapid detection of

inducers of enzymes that protect against carcinogens. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89, 2394 (1992)

Prochaska, H. J. : Screening strategies for the detection of anticarcinogenic enzyme inducers. *J. Nutr. Biochem* 5, 360 (1994)

Rennie, J. and Rusting R. : Making headway against cancer. *Scientific American* 275, 28 (1996)

Sparnins, V. L., Venegas, P. L. and Wattenberg, L. W. : Glutathione S-Transferase activity: Enhancement by compounds inhibiting chemical carcinogenesis and by dietary constituents. *J. Natl Cancer Inst.*, 68(3), 493 (1982)

Spencer, S. R., Wilczak, C. A., and Talalay, P. : Induction of glutathione transferases and NAD(P)H: Quinone Reductase by fumaric acid derivatives in rodent cells and tissues. *Cancer Res.*, 50, 7871 (1990)

Steinmetz, K. A. and Potter, J. D. : Vegetables, fruits, and cancer prevention: review. *J. Am. Diet. Assoc.*, 96, 1027 (1996)

Talalay, P., De Long, M. J. and Prochaska, H. J. : Identification of a common chemical signal regulating the induction of enzymes that protect against chemical carcinogenesis. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 85, 8261 (1988)

Tawfiq, N., Heaney, R. K., Plumb, J. A., Fenwick, G. R., Musk, S. R. R. and Williamson, G. : Dietary glucosinolates as blocking agents against carcinogenesis: glucosinolate breakdown products assessed by induction of quinone reductase activity in murine hepalc1c7 cells. *Carcinogenesis*, 16, 1191, (1995)

Wattenberg, E. T. : Inhibition of carcinogenesis by minor dietary constituents. *Cancer Res.(suppl)*, 52, 2085 (1992)

Zhang, Y. S., Talalay, P., Cho, C. G., and Posner, G. H. : A major inducer of anticarcinogenic protective enzymes from broccoli- Isolation and elucidation of structure. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89, 2399 (1992)

, , , p196 (1983)

· , , , p315 (1989)