



Research on Novel Antioxidative Compound from
the Unutilized Plant Resources in Korea

.

.

가

가 . ,

BHA, BHT, TBHQ

가

.

-tocopherol

가 가

가

.

,

가

.

.

가

가가

.

1.

1
35 , 31 , 가
17 , 69 . 2-deoxyribose
, linoleic acid ferric thiocyanate , soybean lipoxygenase
. 2
, , , sephadex LH-20 column
chromatography, preparative HPLC , UV, IR, MS ¹H,
¹³C NMR .
Bromobenzene
, microsome
tyrosinase .
Ames test SOS chromotest .
POV rancimat

2.

151 bromobenzene
. *in vitro*
, ,
silica gel column chromatography UV, MS
NMR . bromobenzene Sprague-Dawley

in vivo

1.

, , , 가
 , lipoxygenase . , ,
 , , lipoxigenase
 .
 ethyl acetate 가
 chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, quercetin-3-o-D-glucoside, kaempferol-3-o-
 -D-glucoside , . microsone quercetin
 가 tyrosinase chlorogenic acid 가 .
 Ames test SOS chromotest
 .
 ethyl
 acetate -tocopherol -tocopherol
 .
 , 2-deoxyribose
 oxidation ferric thiocyanate ,

ethyl acetate 가 Sepadex LH 20 column chromatography, HPLC

¹H, ¹³C-NMR gallic acid ellagic acid

microsome gallic acid 57.06%, ellagic acid 53.11% Bromobezene

Sprague-Dawley ethyl acetate 가

가 glutathion 가 cytochrome p-450

ethyl acetate 가 가

cholesterol

. Ames test SOS chromotest

oven test rancimat , gallic acid ellagic acid

-tocopherol . acetone 가

80 가

가 가

. 가 가

가 .

-tocopherol silica gel,

Sepadex LH 20 column chromatography preparative HPLC .

UV, IR, ¹H, ¹³C-NMR, 5, 7, 3', 4' - tetrahydroxyflavone(luteolin),
5, 7, , 4' - trihydroxy- 3' - methoxyflavone, trans- 3, 5, 4- trihydroxystilbene(resveratrol),
5, 4' - dihydroxy- 7, 3' - dimethoxyflavone . Linoleic acid microsme
, 5, 7, , 4' - trihydroxy- 3' - methoxyflavone,
trans- 3, 5, 4- trihydroxystilbene(resveratrol), 5, 4' - dihydroxy- 7, 3' - dimethoxyflavone
-tocopherol . Tyrosinase ,
, 2-AF 80%
. resveratrol ,
, .
resveratrol
. resveratrol
, ,
가 .
ethyl acetate butanol 가
. ethyl acetate Amberlite XAD-2 column
chromatography peperative HPLC vitexin, luteolin- 7-0- -D- glucoside,
apigenin- 7-0- -D- glucoside . linoleic accid model
luteolin- 7-0- -D- glucoside apigenin- 7-0- -D- glucoside 90%
-tocopherol . Ames
test SOS chromtest
, NPD NQO
2-AF 80
90% .

luteolin

2.

151

bromobenzene

silica gel chromatography

UV, MS, NMR

Bromobenzene

epoxide

cyanoside가

kaempferol-3-O-β-D-galactopyranoside kaempferol-3-O-β-D-xyloranosyl

(1,2)-β-D-galactopyranoside

quercetin

hesperidin 7-O-neohesperidoside

epoxide

in vitro in vivo

가

가

가

Summary

. Title

Research on Novel Antioxidative Compound from the Unutilized Plant Resources in Korea

. Objective and Importance of the Project

As the consumption of edible oil has been increased in recent times, studies on the development of natural antioxidants has been researched in the view of the protection of antioxidation in lipid rich foods and control of human aging.

Because the toxicity and carcinogenicity of the phenolic synthetic antioxidants e.g. BHA, BHT, TBHQ has been gradually find out, the regulation of using them is being fortified. α -tocopherol is using as natural antioxidant in Korea, but it is less effective in plant oil and expensive. Oxygen free radical initiated from *in vitro* and *in vivo* is causing aging, cancer and several diseases by the oxidative damage of living cell. Therefore development of natural antioxidant functional food for preventing these disorders is urgently need. In order to solve these problem some or more, we had been examined the antioxidative effects of some discarded agricultural products and medicinal edible plants and isolated and identified their antioxidant compounds.

On the basis of our research the industrialization of useful resources from discarded agricultural products will be expected in the near future.

. Scope and Contents of the Project

1. Research on the natural antioxidant from unutilized agricultural products

We had collected and prepared methanolic extracts of 35 kinds of plant leaves, 31 kinds of fruit and vegetable peels, 17 kinds of agricultural by-products and 69 kinds of plant seeds. And the antioxidant effects of them had been examined by 2-deoxyribose oxidation, ferric thiocyanate method in linoleic acid system and soybean lipoxygenase inhibition method. The antioxidant compounds from mulberry leaf, chestnut peels, seeds of *Paeonia lactiflora* and *Humulus japonicus* had been isolated by solvent

fractionation, sephadex LH-20 column chromatography and preparative HPLC. Furthermore the chemical structure of purified compounds was identified by the instrumental analysis of UV, IR, MS, ¹H and ¹³C NMR. The effect of their antioxidant compounds on antioxidant enzyme system was examined in bromobenzene administrated rat.

Antioxidant effect using rat liver microsome and tyrosinase effect were also tested. And mutagenicity of these natural antioxidants was verified by the Ames test and SOS chromotest.

In order to examine the usefulness of these extracts and compounds as natural antioxidant, AOM test by peroxide value and rancimat was accompanied.

2. Research on the natural antioxidant from medicinal and edible plant resources

We have studied the effect of 151 extracts of the medicinal and edible plants on the formation of lipid peroxide. The antioxidant compounds from *Angelica keiskei*, *Armoracia rusticana*, *Houttuynia cordata* and *Cirsium japonicum* var. *ussuriense* was isolated by the silica gel chromatography and their chemical structure was identified by UV, MS and NMR.

Their antioxidant effects and physiological detoxification mechanism *in vivo* had been verified in bromobenzene administrated Sprague-Dawley rats.

. Results and Recommendations

1. Research on the natural antioxidant from unutilized agricultural products

The antioxidant effect of 152 kinds of unutilized agricultural products e.g. leaf, peel, by-products and plant seeds had been screened by 2-deoxyribose oxidation method, ferric thiocyanate method and lipoxygenase inhibition method. Leaves of the mulberry, ume and chestnut had stronger antioxidant effects than any other kinds of leaves. Peels of the chestnut, onion and sweet potato showed strong antioxidants effects in aqueous and lipid model test system. *Paeonia moutan* Sims, *Cuscuta australis* R. Brown and *Torreya nucifera* Sieb. et Zucc seeds had strong radical scavenging effect and lipoxygenase inhibition effect. Chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid and quercetin-3-o-
-D-glucose, kaempferol-3-o-
-D-glucose was isolated and identified in Mulberry leaf by the preparative TLC and HPLC. The antioxidant effects and tyrosinase inhibition effect

of them were tested. The solvent fraction and identified antioxidant compound had no mutagenicity. Ethyl acetate fraction had stronger effects than α -tocopherol in AOM test by peroxide value and rancimat test.

Ethyl acetate fraction of mulberry leaf showed the strong antioxidant effect in aqueous and lipid model system. Chlorogenic acid, quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucose, kaempferol-3-O- β -D-glucose was identified. Antioxidant effect using rat liver microsome was the strongest in quercetin and tyrosinase inhibition effect was the strongest in chlorogenic acid. Methanol extract and hot water extract of mulberry leaf and antioxidant compounds isolated from them showed no mutagenicity in SOS chromo test and showed antimutagenicity in indirect mutagenicity. Ethyl acetate fraction showed stronger antioxidant effect than α -tocopherol in rancimat test with animal and plant oil.

The ethyl acetate fraction of *Eungji* chestnut endoderm had strong antioxidant effect and was isolated by sephadex LH-20 column and HPLC. Gallic acid and ellagic acid was identified by ¹H and ¹³C NMR. They showed comparable antioxidant effect to α -tocopherol using rat liver microsome and DPPH test.

Solvent fraction of chestnut endoderm had no mutagenicity by Ames test and SOS chromotest. The strong antioxidant effect was showed in the acetone extract of 80 air dried chestnut endoderm. Chestnut endoderm having strong antioxidant and polyphenol compounds discarded in the chestnut processing company will be expected to be useful natural resource.

Methanol extract of *Paeonia lactiflora* seeds showed stronger antioxidant effects than α -tocopherol. In order to isolate the strong antioxidant compounds, solvent fractionation, silica gel, sephadex LH-20 column chromatography and preparative HPLC was executed. 5, 7, 3', 4'-tetrahydroxyflavone(luteolin), 5, 7, 4'-trihydroxy-3'-methoxy flavone, trans-3, 5, 4-trihydroxystilbene(resveratrol), 5, 4'-dihydroxy-7, 3'-dimethoxyflavone was identified. These isolated compounds showed stronger effects than α -tocopherol in rat liver microsome test and linoleic acid model system. Methanol extract had no mutagenicity by Ames test and SOS chromotest. Resveratrol isolated from *Paeonia lactiflora* seeds through this study is the novel functional compound contained in wine. Resveratrol has varied physiological activities e.g. antitumor and antiinflammation. In order to develop novel functional food and drugs from this plant seeds, the application study of macro level isolating process and varied pharmacological activities should be urgently needed. The antioxidant flavonoids from

the ethyl acetate fraction of *Humulus japonicus* was isolated using Amberlite XAD-2 column chromatography and preparative ODS HPLC. Vitexin, luteolin-7-O- β -D-glucoside, apigenin-7-O- β -D-glucoside was identified by UV, MS and NMR analyses. Luteolin-7-O- β -D-glucoside and apigenin-7-O- β -D-glucoside showed stronger antioxidant effect than α -tocopherol by the ferric thiocyanate method. On the results of Ames test and SOS chromo test methanol fraction and ethyl acetate fraction showed no mutagenicity. *Humulus japonicus* is richful plant resources well grown in contaminated fields. It has contained high contents of antioxidant flavonoids e.g. luteolin by the result of this study. The application study for macro level isolating these flavonoids and safety and toxicity test should be followed to use functional foods and drugs.

2. Research on the natural antioxidant from medicinal and edible plant resources

We have studied the effect of 151 extracts of the edible and medicinal plants on the formation of lipid peroxide. The extracts of *Angelica keiskei*, *Armoracia rusticana*, *Houttuynia cordata* and *Cirsium japonicum* var. *ussuriense* decreased the formation of lipid peroxide in the isolated liver of rat. To investigate detoxification of bromobenzene-induced hepatic lipid peroxidation by *Angelica keiskei*, hepatic lipid peroxide level and the activities of enzymes responsible for production and removal of epoxide were studied. The level of lipid peroxide elevated by bromobenzene was significantly reduced by methanol extract and cynaroside. The methanol extract and cynaroside administered daily over 4 weeks before intoxication with bromobenzene did not affect the activities of aminopyrine N-demethylase, aniline hydroxylase, glutathione S-transferase. Epoxide hydrolase activity was decreased significantly by bromobenzene, which was restored to the control level by pretreatment of cynaroside. Bioactive component of this plant responsible for the detoxification of bromobenzene, at least in part, is thought to be cynaroside. In the studies on lipid peroxidation in bromobenzene-treated rats *in vitro*, the methanol extract of *Armoracia rusticana*, and kaempferol-3-O- β -D-xyl ofuranoside, kaempferol-3-O- β -D-galactopyranoside and kaempferol-3-O- β -D-xyl ofuranosyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-galactopyranoside isolated from *Armoracia*

rusticana inhibited the lipid peroxidation. Hepatic lipid peroxide level in control rats increased significantly by the i.p. injection of bromobenzene and pretreatment of methanol extract of *Houttuynia cordata* prevented rats from hepatic lipid peroxidation. Hispidulin 7-0-neohesperidoside isolated from *Cirsium japonicum* var. *ussuriense* reduced the level of lipid peroxides induced by bromobenzene. Epoxide hydrolase activity was restored in liver of rats given hispidulin 7-0-neohesperidoside. However hispidulin 7-0-neohesperidoside did not influence the activities of aminopyrine N-demethylase, aniline hydroxylase and glutathione S-transferase.

CONTENTS

. Introduction	1
. Research on the natural antioxidant from unutilized agricultural products	5
1. Preface	5
2. Systematic structure analysis of natural antioxidant	7
3. Materials and methods	24
1) Materials	24
2) Preparation of crude extract	28
3) Determination of antioxidative activity	28
4) Isolation of antioxidative compound	31
5) Identification of antioxidative compound	33
6) Mutagenicity and antimutagenicity	34
7) Tyrosinase inhibition test	37
8) Animal experiment	38
4. Results and discussion	37
1) Screening of unutilized agricultural resources	44
a. Antioxidant effects of unutilized leaves	44
b. Antioxidant effects of unutilized peels	46
c. Antioxidant effects of unutilized seeds	48
2) Isolation of antioxidant compound from mulberry leaf	51
a. Flavonoid content and antioxidant effect by species	51
b. Antioxidant effect of solvent fractions	52
c. Isolation of antioxidant compounds	54
d. Identification of antioxidant compounds	56
e. Antioxidant effect and tyrosinase inhibition effect	61
f. Mutagenicity and antimutagenicity	64
g. Antioxidant activity of solvent extraction in edible oils	71
3) Isolation antioxidant compound from chestnut peel	75
a. Antioxidative activity of solvent fraction and isolation of antioxidant compounds	75
b. Animal experiment	98
c. Antioxidant activity according drying and extraction conditions	110
4) Isolation and identification of antioxidant compounds from <i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> seeds	118
a. antioxidative activity of crude extract	118

b. Isolation of antioxidant compounds	118
c. Identification of antioxidant compounds	121
d. Antioxidant effect and tyrosinase inhibition effect	126
e. Mutagenicity and Antimutagenicity	130
5) Isolation & identification of antioxidant compounds from <i>Humulus japonus</i>	133
a. Antioxidative activity of solvent extraction	134
b. Antioxidative activity of solvent fraction	135
c. Isolation of antioxidant compounds	136
d. Structural identification of antioxidant compounds	138
e. Antioxidant effect of isolated antioxidant compounds	145
f. Mutagenicity and Antimutagenicity	147
. Research on the natural antioxidant from medicinal and edible plant resources	155
1. Preface	155
2. Materials & methods	157
1) Materials	157
2) Lipid peroxide inhibition effect	163
3) Isolation of natural antioxidants	166
3. Results and discussion	183
1) Screening of lipid peroxide inhibition effects	183
2) Lipid peroxide inhibition effects and natural antioxidants of <i>Angelica keiskei</i>	192
3) Lipid peroxide inhibition effects and natural antioxidants of <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	200
4) Lipid peroxide inhibition effects and natural antioxidants of <i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	205
5) Lipid peroxide inhibition effects and natural antioxidants of <i>Cirsium japonicum</i> Var. <i>ussuriense</i>	211
. Results and recommendation	215
1) Research on the natural antioxidant from unutilized agricultural products	215
2. Research on the natural antioxidant from medicinal and edible plant resources	218
. Reference	219

1	.....	1
2	.....	5
1	.....	5
2	.....	7
3	.....	24
1.	.....	24
2.	.....	28
3.	.....	28
4	.....	31
5.	.....	33
6.	.....	34
7. Tyrosinase	.....	37
8.	.....	38
3	.....	44
1.	.....	44
가.	.....	44
.	.....	46
.	.....	48
2.	.....	51
가.	flavonoid	51
.	.....	52
.	.....	54
.	.....	56
.	tyrosinase	61
.	.....	64
.	.....	71
3.	.....	75
가.	.....	75
.	.....	98
.	.....	110

4	.....	118
가.	.....	118
.	.....	118
.	.....	121
.	tyrosinase	126
.	.....	130
5.	.....	133
가.	.....	133
.	.....	134
.	.....	136
.	.....	138
.	.....	145
.	.....	147
3	.....	155
1	.....	155
2	.....	157
1.	.....	157
2.	.....	163
3.	.....	166
3	.....	183
1.	.....	183
2.	.....	192
3.	.....	200
4.	.....	205
5.	.....	211
4	.....	215
1.	.....	215
2.	.....	218
5	.....	219

1

가 1988 44 가
38 가 . 1995 70
가 2000 86 가
95% 가 . 가
70-80%가 , , 가 ,
, , . 가
가 ,
가 . 가
가 가
가 . 가
가 가 가
2 . 가
BHA, BHT 가 .
50mg/kg/day .
가 . 가
TBHQ(tertiary butylhydroquinone) ,
가 가 .
가 .

. 가
 tocopherol 가 가 가 가 .
 가 가
 가 . sesamol i nol,
 sesamol, sasamol anthocyanin ,
 isovitexin, .
 , , , , , , , , ,
 가 . 가
 .
 (, , , ,)
 (, , , ,)
 , DHA , SOD 가)
 가 .
 , 1984 1989 가
 90 3
 desi gned
 food, medi ci nal food .
 가 . 가 가 ,
 120 , 24 , 886 200% 1
 . 3,000 가 6

가
가 .

2

1

1 1980 4.98 kg 1988 10.40kg 1995
15.22, 2000 18.7kg 가 . 가

가 BHA, BHT, TBHQ . 가 가

가 .

가 .

1969 Fridvoch free radical

가 . tocopherol,

lignan , phenol , flavone , , peptide,
phospholipids, 3,4-dihydroxy benzaldehyde

. , , , , ,

가 .

가 , 가

,

· , , , 가

.

wax

C6-C3

phenyl propanoid

C6-C3-C6

Flavonoid가

phenyl propanoid

lignins

가

가

가

2

, 가 ,

DNA

가

가

Maveety

Chi paul t 32

Sage, rosenary, thyme, clove

rosenary, sage, thyme

carotenoid, flavonoid, anthocyanin

가

1.

가

. Caffeic acid(1),

chlorogenic acid(2) 4-caffeoyl quinic acid(3)가

chlorogenic acid

, linoleic acid system

$1.2 \times 10^{-5}M$

80%

, caffeic acid

. Sterol triterpene alcohol caffeic acid ester가

Phalaris canariensis

, ester가 lard oil AOM

test BHT

가

. ferulic acid ester



perxoy radical

para

가

, ortho, para

1

OH 가

가 .

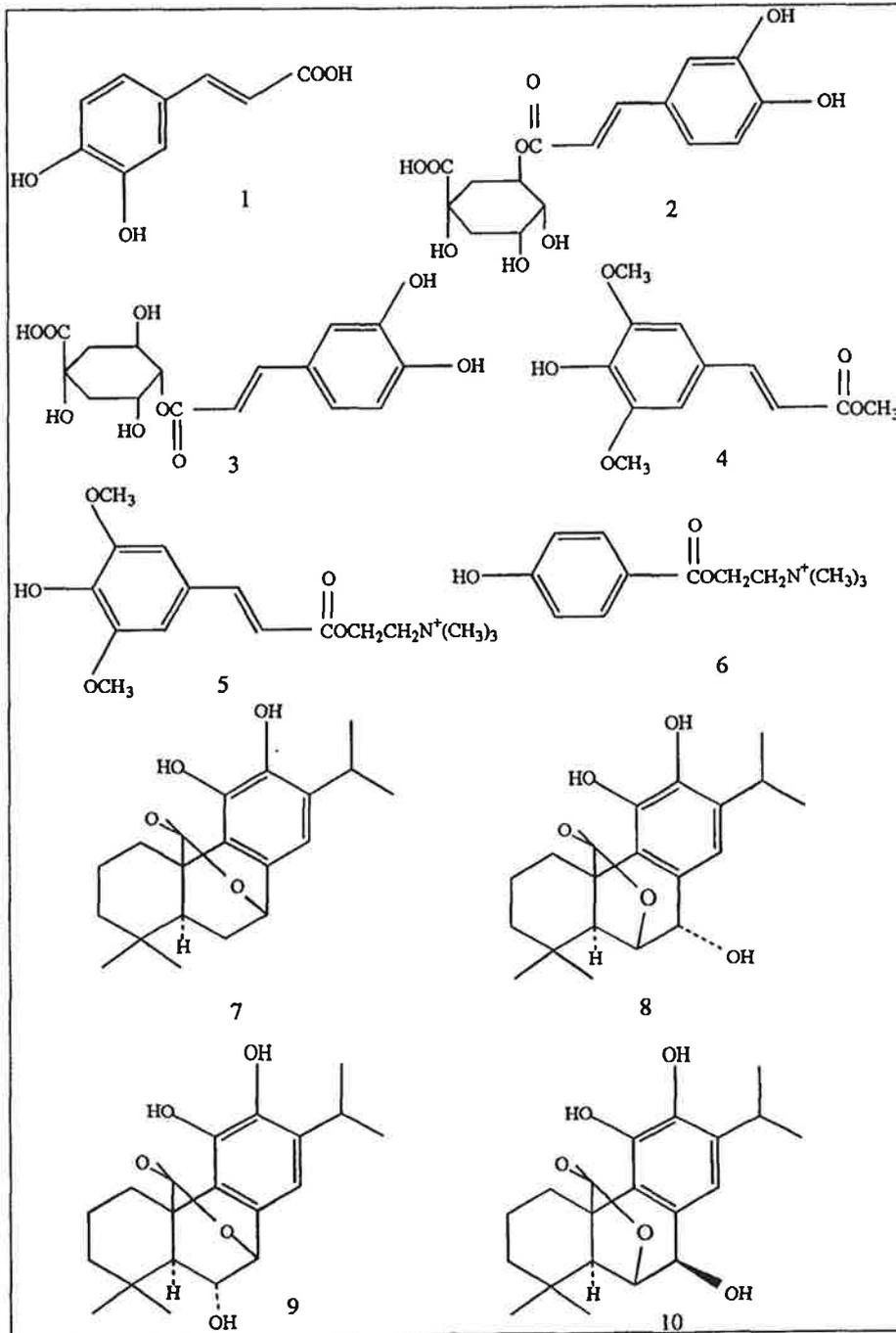


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of antioxidative phenolic compound

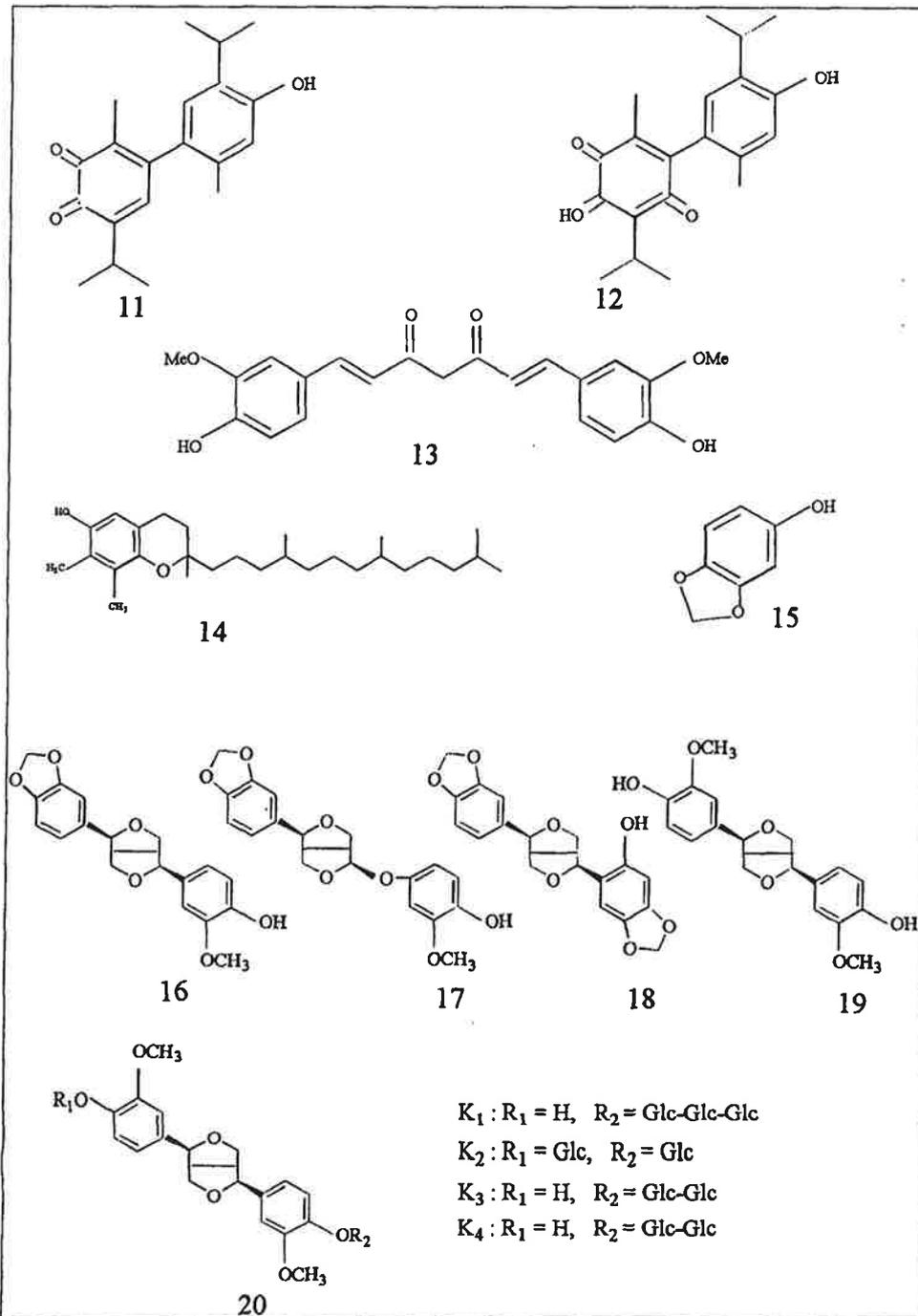


Fig. 1. continued

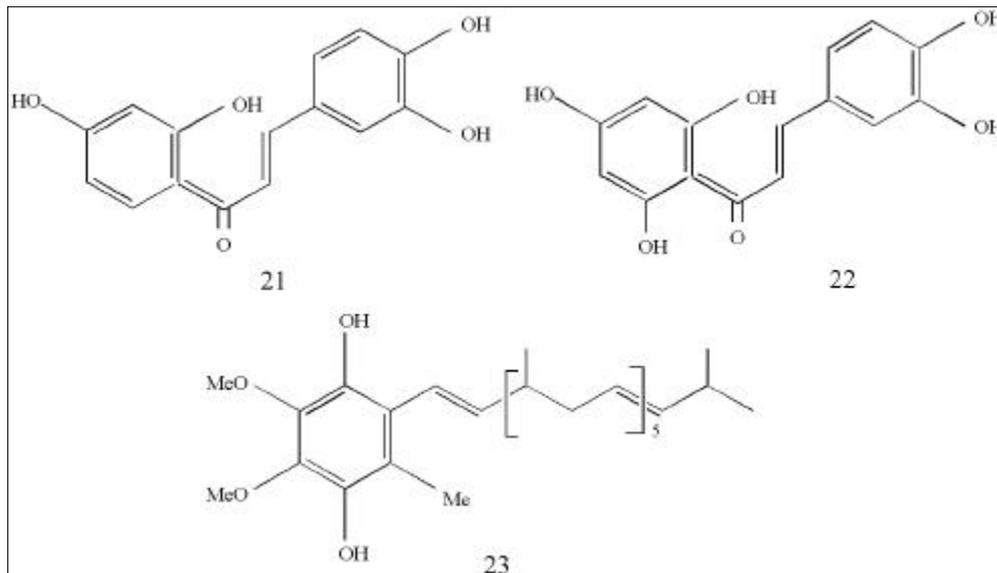


Fig 1. continued

2. Flavonoid

Flavonoid , 가 , .

. flavonoid phenol

. Flavonoid pyran ring 3 chain 2 benzene

. Lea 18) gossypetin(3, 5, 7, 8, 3', 4', -hexahydroxyflavone),

quercetin(3, 4, 5, 7, 3', 4' -hexahydroxyflavone)

flavonoid가 .

Pratt lard

quercetin . Hudson ryegrass, broadben, alfalfa

tocopherol, ferulic acid, quercetin .

Pratt linoleic acid -carotene $5 \times 10^{-4}M$ B ring
3, 4, 5 가 myricetin(1), robinetin 가
quercetin(2), dihydroquercetin(3), fisetin(4) .

Cavallini quercetin flavonol-lignan silynarin(5) rat microsone
mitochondrial test . Silynarin $5 \times 10^{-4}M$ 76%
quercetin 67% .

Torel linoleic acid methyl linolate flavonoid
test norin(6) kaempferol (7) . rutin
quercetin(quercetin glycoside) 가 aglycone
. 4 flavonol aglycoside(8-11)
aglycone . linoleic acid aglycone
glycoside glycoside가 acyl化 kaempferol 3- -
-D-glucopyranoside-2 -gallate, quercetin 3- - -D-glucopyranoside-2 -gallate BHA
-tocopherol .
flavonoid prooxidant chelating peroxy
radical . Flavonoid lipoxigenase
prostaglandin synthetase . Rhee lipoxigenase
linoleic acid 가 $2.5 \times 10^{-4}M$ quercetin 가 90% .
biflavonoid, isoflavonoid .
flavonoid
1. B ring -dihydroxy 가
2. C ring 4-oxo C2, C3 conjugation
3. C ring 4-oxo C3, C5

와 같은 요건이 필수적인 것으로 사료된다.

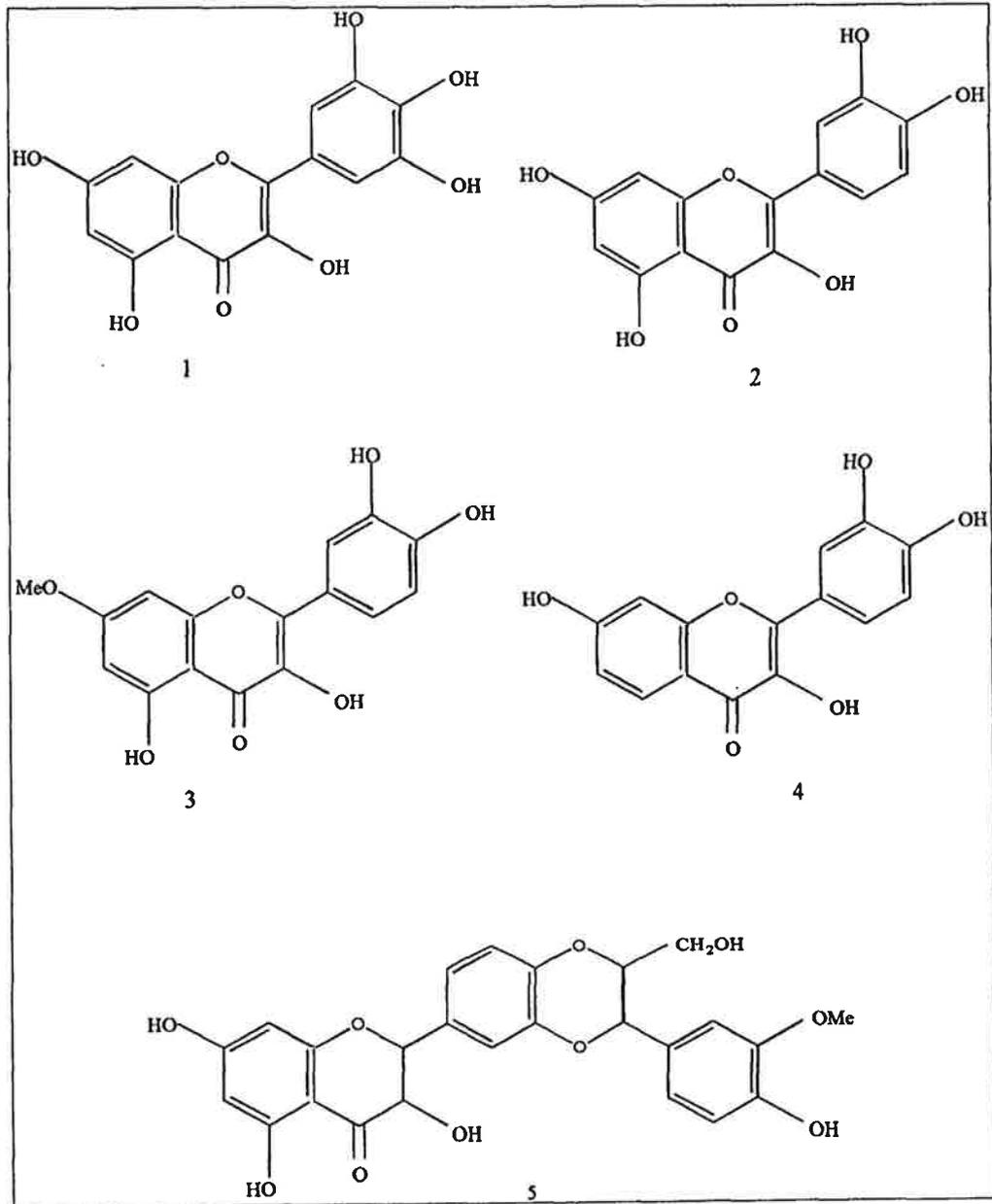


Fig. 2. Chemical structure of antioxidative flavonoids

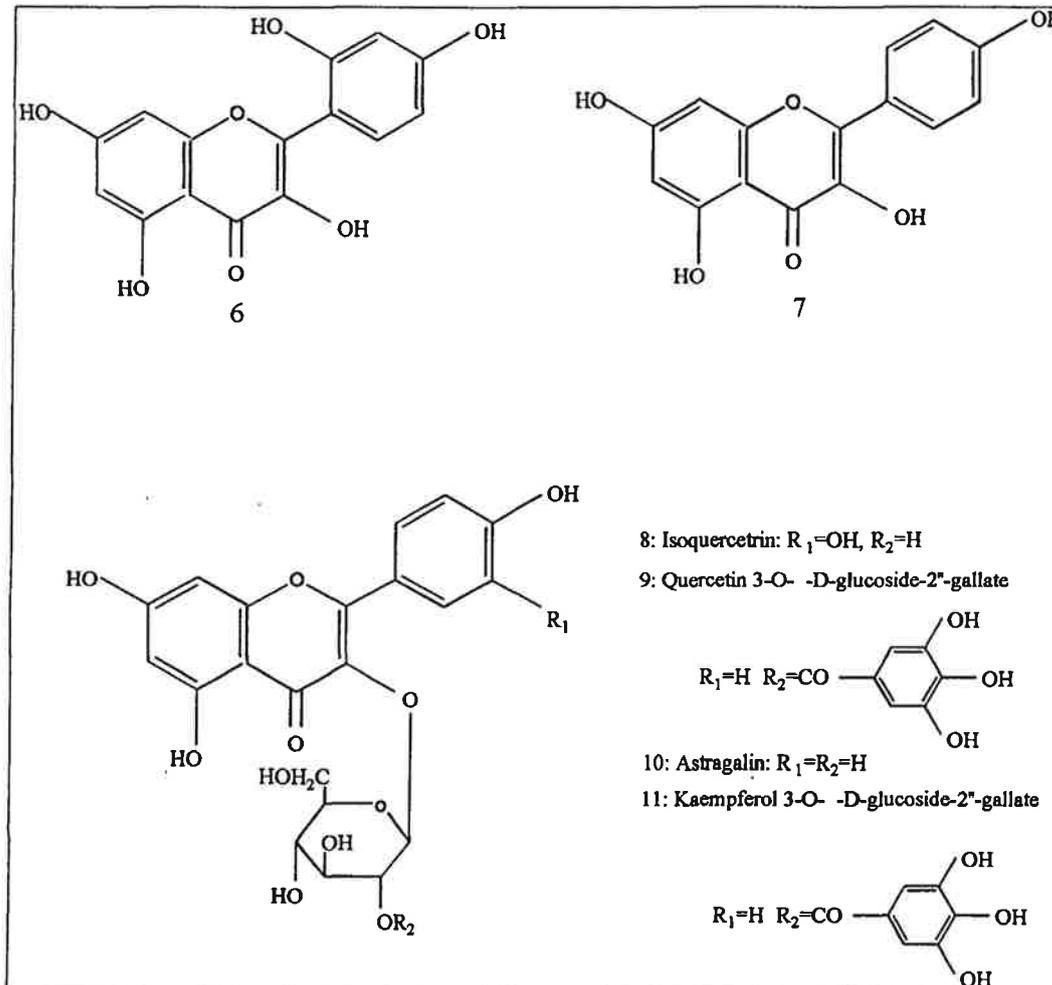


Fig. 2. continued

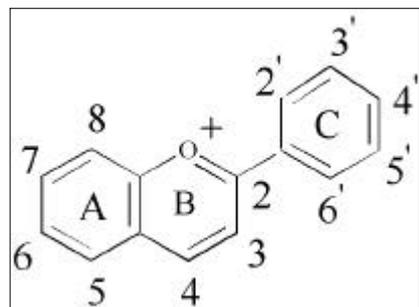
3. Anthocyanin

안토시아닌은 과실류, 야채류, 서류에 널리 분포 되어 있는 적색 색소이며 천연 착색제로서 주목되고 있다. 최근 그 항산화성도 조사되고 있다. 최근 산포도에서 malvidin-3,5,-diglucoside가 분리되고 linoleic acid 계에서 항산화성이 인정되고 있다.

linoleic acid

cyanidin 3- -D-glucopyranoside peonidin 3- -D-glucoside

425, 가 BHA -tocopherol 가 .



Aglycone	3	5	7	3	4	5
Delphinidin	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH
Cyanidin	OH	OH	OH	O	OH	H
Pelargonidin	OH	OH	OH	H	OH	H
Malvidin	OH	OH	OH	OCH3	OH	OCH3
Peonidin	OH	OH	OH	OCH3	OH	H

Fig. 3. Chemical structure of anthocyanin

Vang anthocyanin radical flavonoid B

3, 4 -OH 가 .

procyanidin LDL 가

. Procyanidin polyhydroxy flavon 3-ol, (+)-catechin, (-) epicatechin

gallic ester oligomer .

4. Catechin

Catechin polyphenol , epigallocatechin

gallate(EGCg)가 60%, epigallocatechin(EGC)가 20%, epicatechingallate(ECg)가 14%,

epicatechin(EC)가 6% . catechin AOM

EGCg>EGC>ECg>EC . EC 1 EGCg, EGC, ECg 3.73,

3.64, 1.36 . 3', 4', 5 - 3 가 galocatechin 3', 4

dihydroxy catechin 3 catechin
 tocopherol, ascorbic acid, malonic acid, citric acid

polyphenol

Viniferin

(Table

1) Flavonoid quercetin BHA, BHT

catechin

EGCg, EGC, ECg BHA ICC

tannic acid,

caffeic acid, pyrocatechol

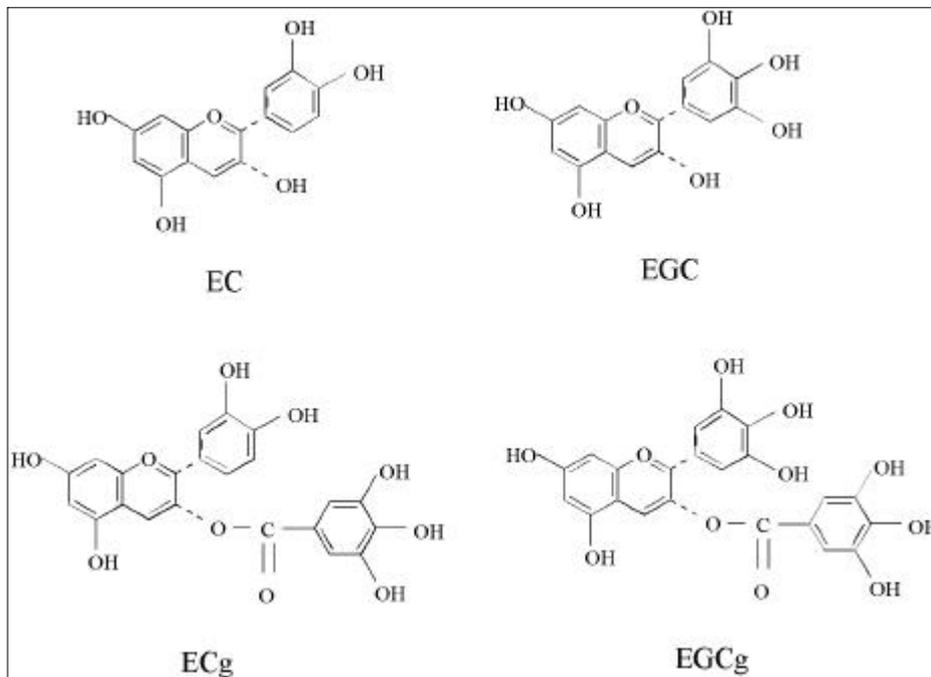


Fig. 4. Chemical structure of tea polyphenol compounds

Table 1. Comparison of Antioxidants Effectiveness of Vitamins, Flavonoids and Phenols

compound	OH substitution	IC ₅₀ (μM)
trolox	none	1.26
ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	vicinal	1.45
-tocopherol (vitamin E)	none	2.40
-carotene (provitamin A)	none	4.30
Flavones		
genistein (isoflavone)	5, 7, 4	14.3
apigenin	5, 7, 4	>16
baicalein	5, 6, 7	>16
chrysin	5, 7	>16
flavone	none	>16
Flavanones		
hesperitin	5, 7, 3	3.66
hesperidin(hesperetin rutinoside)	5, 3	>16
neohesperidin	5, 3	>16
naringenin	5, 7, 4	>16
Flavonols		
quercetin	3, 5, 7, 3', 4'	0.224
taxifolin (dihydroquercetin)	3, 5, 7, 3', 4'	0.344
morin	3, 5, 7, 2', 4'	0.734
kaempferol	3, 5, 7, 4'	1.82
Flavanols		
epigallocatechin 3-gallate	5, 7, 3', 4', 5', 3', 4', 5'	0.075
epigallocatechin	3, 5, 7, 3', 4', 5'	0.097
epicatechin 3-gallate	5, 7, 3', 4', 3', 4', 5'	0.142
catechin	3, 5, 7, 3', 4'	0.187
Anthocyanins		
cyanidin chloride	3, 5, 7, 3', 4'	0.212
grape skin extract		0.951b
Phenolic Acids		
tannic acid (2-5 gallic ester with glucose)		0.152
caffeic acid (cinnic acid)	3, 4	0.241
nordihydroguaiaretic acid pyrocatechol)	3, 4, 3', 4'	0.255
chlorogenic acid (cinnamic ester)	3, 4	0.296
3, 4-dihydrobenzoic acid	3, 4	0.455
gallic acid (benzoic acid)	3, 4, 5	1.25
ellagic acid (gallic lactone)	one ortho, one mono	2.50

5. Carotenoids

Singlet oxygen quencher

Carotenoid conjugated diene 가 가 가 .
-carotene radical .

6. Chlorophyll

Chlorophyll pheophytin .

가 . 30 chlorophyll A $2 \times 10^{-5}M$

peroxy radical BHT 2 가 .

7. Alkaloids

in vivo in vitro

inhibitor

가 .

bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaoid

cepharanthin(1) .

20

$2.5 \times 10^{-5} M$ 가 가 50% . tea coffee

caffeine BHA BHT .

6-hydroxy-1,4-dimethylcarbazole(2) alkaloid 9-hydroxyellipticine(3)

in vitro

inhibitor .

1nmol/ng protein rat liver microsomes

propyl gallate

nepacrine(4)

quinine

rat

nalondi aldehyde .

.
 가 alkaloid가 102 . strychnine(5a)
 brucine(5b) indol alkaloid가 . alkaloid
 quencher singlet oxygen
 .
 spermine(6) polyanines ,
 superoxide radical .
 trinethylamine 3 peroxy radicals
 . radical termination rate 가 radical
 chain reaction 가 .
 quinolizidine type alkaloid, sparteine(7) *Lupinus* 4
 20nM .
 . UV 가
 filter .

9. Amino acids peptides and proteins

. Marcuse linoleic
 acid, methyl linoleate, methyl linolate alanine, glycine, histidine,
 tryptophan . histidine tryptophan 가
 glycine, alanine .
 . pH
 pH , pH .

16 1% safflower() oil emulsion

histidine, lysine, methionine threonine

amino nitrogen

Clausen lard 100ppm -tocopherol,

hydroquinone, nordihydroguaiaretic acid , methionine

tryptophan 가 Trolox-C

Troloxyl-methionine-methyl ester corn oil BHA BHT

linolate emulsion BHA BHT

가 lard 가 ,

700 dalton peptide가 peptide

Ronijn 0, 8, 16, 24% 가 beef beef 가

TBA value가

10. Phospholipids

Phospholipids oil . Phospholipids oil

, , , , off-flavor

phospholipids가 tocopherol oil

가

Phosphatidyl choline soybean oil

0.5 1ppm Fe soybean oil 가 .
 phosphatidyl choline Fe Fe oil
 가 . phosphatidyl ethanol amine
 phosphatidic acid가 phosphatidyl choline phosphatidyl glycerol
 phosphatidyl inositol 가 .
 phospholipid oil
 . phospholipid가 oil off-flavor
 가 . phospholipid

11.

Oliveto , cresote
 bush(*Larrea divaricata*) NDGA .
 NDGA 1950, 60
 GRAS list .
 (*Guajacum officinale*) .
 , -guaiaconic acid 가
 phosphoric acid . Mastic
Fistacia lentiscus terpenolic acid
 BHA . algae
 가 . 2-benzofuran Baker' and Brewers' yeast
 . Smith Alford 14 bacteria
 lard 가 BHA, BHT,

3

1.

35

, 31 , 가 17 , 69 152

Table 1. The sample list of unutilized plant leaves for antioxidative test

NO	sample name	production area	ID	NO	sample name	production area	ID
1			GML	19			BRL
2			SIL	20			PML
3			PFL	21			HLL
4			CAL	22			IBL
5			PPL	23			MPL
6			DKL	24			VVL
7			BNL	25			HJL
8			AHL	26			CCL
9			PAVL	27			CAL
10			PTL	28			PGL
11			ASL	29			ARL
12			GDL	30			API2
13			STL	31			ZJL
14			CML	32	(KS)		MA1
15			ILL	33	()		MA2
16			API1	34	()		MA3
17			CAL	35			RPL
18			CUL				

Table 2. The sample list of unutilized fruit and vegetable peels for antioxidative test

NO	sample name	production area	ID	NO	sample name	production area	ID
1			MP1	17			CMOP
2			MP2	18			CMP
3			MP3	19			GMP
4			VVP1	20			AHOP
5			VVP2	21			ACP
6			VVP3	22			CVIP
7	()		DKP1	23			CVOP
8	()		DKP2	24			BAP
9			CCP	25			STP
10			ZLP	26			IBP
11			CMP	27			CNP
12			CU1	28			CU6
13			CU2	29			CU7
14			CU3	30			CU8
15			CU4	31			CU9
16			CU5				

Table 3. The sample list of unutilized agricultural by-products

No	sample name	production area	ID	No.	sample name	production area	ID
1			CAS	18			MPR
2			CMS	19			DCR
3			CMS	20		OB	BBR
4	()		DKS1	21			ZJR
5	()		DKS2	22			CHR
6	()		MPS1	23			ASR
7	()		MPS2	24			FER
8	()		MPS3	25			CMR
9			CVS	26			SIR
10			PGS	27			ZL
11	()		VWPS1	28		OB	HLR
12	()		VWPS2	29			BRR
13	()		VWPS3	30			RSR
14			ZJS	31			SSR
15			PPS	32			RPR
16	()		MAR1	33			ARR
17	()		MAR2	34			HJ

Table 4. The sample list of various plant seeds

No.	Korean name	Plant seeds	No.	Korean name	Plant seeds
1		<i>Diospyros kaki</i> Thunb.	19		<i>Frunus nune</i> Sieb. et Zucc.
2	() ()	<i>Brassica juncea</i> Cosson	20		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.
3	(가)	<i>Euryale ferox</i> Salisbury	21		<i>Faeonia noutan</i> Sins
4	()	<i>Pharbitis nil</i> Choisy	22		<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.
5		<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	23	()	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> L.
6		<i>Capicum annum</i> L.	24	()	<i>Torreya nucifera</i> Sieb. et Zucc.
7	()	<i>Ancnum xanthoides</i> Wallich	25		<i>Eucrynus japonicus</i> Thunb.
8	()	<i>Trichosanthes kirilcuii</i> Max.	26		<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> Miller
9	()	<i>Dianthus sinensis</i> L.	27	()	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad
10	()	<i>Allium odorum</i> L.	28		<i>Funica granatum</i> L.
11		<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	29	()	<i>Ferilla sikokiana</i> Nakai
12		<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.	30		<i>Lufa cylindrica</i> Roem
13	()	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	31		<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> Moench
14		<i>Rhaseolus radiatus</i> L.	32		<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.
15		<i>Eynocarpus antheinintica</i> Pierre	33		<i>Melunbonucifera</i> Gaertner var. nacrohizinata Nakai
16		<i>Frunus persica</i> Batsch	34		<i>Zea Mays</i> L.
17	()	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogniaux	35	()	<i>Frunus ishiocyana</i> Nakai
18	()	<i>Malva verticillata</i> L.	36	()	<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.

Table 4. continued

No.	Korean name	Plant seeds	No.	Korean name	Plant seeds
37	()	<i>Plantago asiatica</i> Decaisne	45		<i>Frunus ansu</i> (Max.) Konarov
38		<i>Cucumis melo</i> L. var nakuwa	46	()	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.
39	()	<i>Selosia argentea</i> L.	47	()	<i>Draba nemorosa</i> L. var. hebecarpa Ledebour
40	()	<i>Leonurus sibiricus</i> L.	48		<i>Setaria italica</i> BEAUV
41	()	<i>Cuscuta australis</i> R. Brown	49		<i>Oenothera oocrata</i> Jacq.
42		<i>Phaseolus angularis</i> Wight	50		<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.
43		<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	51		<i>Cox na-yuen</i> Ronan
44		<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.			

2.

10 가 5 2 ,

5 n-hexane 3 2

3.

가.

1) 2-Deoxyribose

• OH 2-deoxyribose oxidation method . 0.1nM
 FeSO₄/EDTA 0.2nl, 10nM 2-deoxyribose 0.2nl, 0.2nl 0.1M phosphate buffer(pH
 7.4) 1.2nl, 10nM H₂O₂ 0.2nl 가 37 4 2.8%
 TCA(trichloroacetic acid) 1nl 가 , 1.0% TBA(thiobarbituric
 acid) 1nl 가 100 10 가 532nm

$$\cdot \text{OH radical scavenging activity} = \left(1 - \frac{(A_{bs} - A_{bo})}{(A_{bc} - A_{bo})}\right) \times 100$$

A_{bo} : Absorbance of no treatment at 532nm

A_{bc} : Absorbance of treated control at 532nm

A_{bs} : Absorbance of sample at 532nm

2) Benzioc acid

• OH C3, C4 .
 fenton 가
 . 0.1nM Fe²⁺/EDTA 200μl, 0.1 nM sodium benzoate, 200μl(0.1mg/ml) 0.1M
 phosphate buffer(pH 7.4) 1200μl, 10nM H₂O₂ 200μl 가 37 2
 0.1 nM DTPA(Diethylenetriamine-N, N', N'', N'''-penatacetic acid) 가
 excitation 305nm, emission 407 nm .

3) DPPH radical scavenging activity

free radical scavenging activity Blois (1958) DPPH
 . , 0.2nM 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) 1.0ml

(50ng/ml) 2.0Mℓ 가 10 517nm

radical scavenging activity .

100 - (A/B × 100) A: 517nm

B: 517nm (가)

1) Ferric thiocyanate

Linoleic acid

Nakatani

thiocyanate . 80% 120μℓ (5, 10mg/Mℓ)

2.51% linoleic acid 2.88Mℓ, 40nM phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) 9Mℓ 40

incubation 100μℓ 75% 9.7Mℓ 30%

ammonium thiocyanate 100μℓ, 20nM FeCl₂/3.5% HCl 100μℓ 가 3

500nm .

2) Soybean lipoxygenase(SLO) assay

SLO assay Block . , 0.1M Tris buffer(pH

8.5) 2nL 20μℓ cuvette soybean lipoxygenase(type V, 500U/)

30μℓ 5 linolenic acid(110 μ M/) 50μℓ 가 234nm 2

가 .

(%) = (A-B) / A × 100 A: 가 2 234nm

B: 2 234nm

3) Rancinat

Rancimat 가
 AI (antioxidative index, 가 / 가
) . 가 100ppm, 10ppm 130 , air flow rate 20
 /hr, 2.5g .

4) Peroxide 가

, , oven test . 500ppm
 가 4g 가 70
 가 .

4.

가.

10% chloroform(ethyl
 ether), ethyl acetate, butanol H₂O

.

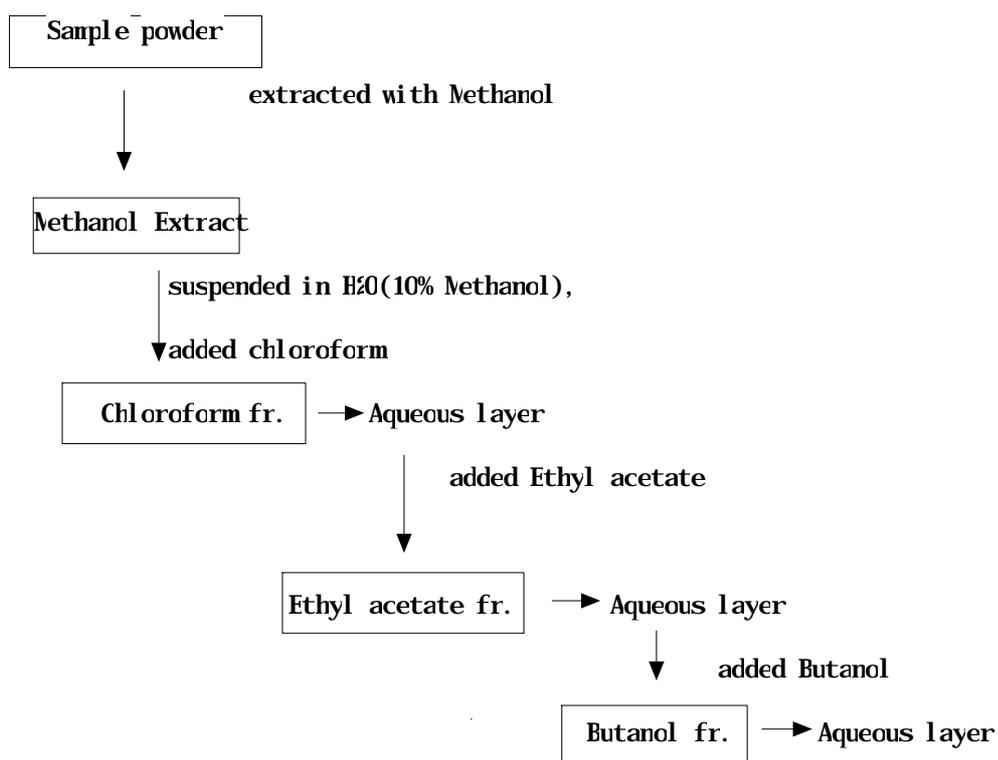


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram for the solvent fractionation of extract from each samples.

2) column chromatography

Anberlite XAD-2 column chromatography, Sepadex LH 20

column chromatography, Silica gel column chromatography

3) TLC

silica gel coating plate(signa, 250 μ m thick)

ethyl acetate : methanol : H₂O (7 : 1: 2)

UV lamp band . band Prep. TLC
 ethylacetate : methanol : H₂O (75: 14: 11) band
 ethyl acetate 50Mℓ 2 HPLC band

4) HPLC

methanol 0.45μm membrane
 filter . HPLC(IC-10A,
 Shinadzu Co, Japan), column Develosil ODS-5(5μm, 250 × 4.6mm i.d., Nomura Co.,
 Japan), mobile phase H₂O(100%) methanol (100%) gradient 60 , flow rate
 0.8Mℓ/min . UV detector(SPD-10A, Shinadzu Co, Japan)
 254nm, 280nm .

5.

가. UV-visible spectrophotometry

spectrophotometer (S2030, SINCO Co., Korea)

200-600nm scanning .

. ¹H-NMR ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy

¹H, ¹³C-NMR (500MHz) Unity Plus 300 spectrometer (Bruker, Germany)

, , CD₃OD, D₂O acetone d₆ ,

TMS (trimethylsilane) .

. EI-MS spectrometer

Quattro II EI-MS spectrometer (VG, U.K) (70eV),

ion source temperature 200 direct inlet .

6.

가. Ames test

1)

Ames test *Salmonella typhimurium* TA 98 TA 100 TA 98
 histidine dehydrogenase coding *hisD* gene frame shift
 mutation 8 -GC- , -GCCGCCGC- sequence 가 .
 TA 98 frame shift mutagen . TA 100 histidine
 coding *hisG* gene wild type -GAG- (leucine)
 -GGG- (proline) . TA 100 G-C pair point
 mutation . TA 98 TA 100

Table 5 .

Table 5. Genotype of *Salmonella typhimurium* TA 98 and TA 100 strains used for mutagenicity and antimutagenicity test

Strains*	Histidine mutation in strain	Additional mutations in LPS Repair	Introduced R-factor pKM 101
TA 98	<i>hisL3052</i>	<i>rfa</i> () <i>uvrB</i>	+
TA 100	<i>hisG46</i>	<i>rfa</i> () <i>uvrB</i>	+

* Two strains were originally derived from *Salmonella typhimurium* LT-2. The deletion() through *uvrB* also includes the nitrate reductase and biotin genes. The *rfa* mutations eliminate the polysaccharide side chain of lipopolysaccharides(LPS) that coats the bacterial surface.

2) Toxicity Dose-respons test

cap tube top agar 3ml
, 100 μ l 100 μ l 가 vortex nutrient agar plate
, 37 24

3) S9 mixture

Minimal glucose agar Vogel-Bonner medium E 1.5% Bacto-Difco agar 2%
glucose , Vogel-Bonner medium E(50 \times) distilled water 670ml,
MgSO₄·7H₂O 10g, citric acid nonhydrate 100g, K₂HPO₄ 500g, NaNH₄PO₄·4H₂O 175g
. Top agar 0.6% Difco agar 0.5% NaCl top agar
100ml 10ml 0.5mM L-histidine/0.5mM biotine 가 .
S9 mixture Maron Ames 70 Sprague-Dawley male
rat aroclor 1245 5 4 0.15M
KCl (3ml/g liver) homogenizer 9,000rpm 10
(S9 fraction) 2.0ml MgCl₂-KCl salts 1.0ml, 1M glucose-6-phosphate
0.25ml, 0.1M NADP 2.0ml, 0.2M sodium phosphate buffer(pH 7.4) 25.0ml,
19.75ml 가 .

4)

Maron Ames

Fig. 3 preincubation

cap tube ice bath S9 mix 0.5mL(

) phosphate buffer 0.5mL(), nutrient broth

(37 , 120rpm) 0.1mL, 0.05mL tube 가 vortex

37 30 preincubation . 45 top agar 3mL tube 3

vortex minimal glucose agar top agar ,

37 48 histidine revertant .

3 plate

negative control 2 가

mutagen 0.05mL 가

가 . Mutagen

NQ0(4-nitroquinoline-N-oxide) NPD(4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine) ,

2-AF(2-aminofluorene) ,

$$\text{Inhibition(\%)} = \frac{M - S1}{M - S2} \times 100$$

M : number of revertants by mutagen

S1 : number of spontaneous revertants

S2 : number of revertants when the sample and mutagen were added to

TA series simultaneously

. SOS chromotest

Anes test 가

histidine

Quillardet

SOS chromotest

histidine

frane

shift nutation point nutation

Quillardet

E. coli

PQ37 50µl 5nl

L medium

37

가 0.3-0.4

2

L medium 1/10

96well micro plate

10µl 가

100µl 가

37 2

SOS

- galactosidase

ONPG 100µl,

alkaline phosphatase

PNPP 100µl

가 30

, -galactosidase 1.5M Na2CO3 100µl, alkaline phosphatase

1M HCl 50µl

, 5 alkaline phophatase

50µl 2M Tris

buffer 가 HCl

, ELISA processor 405nm

OD 405nm

Miller

enzyme unit(Eu)

, IF(induction

factor)

$$Eu = (1000 \times A_{405}) / t(\text{min})$$

$$\text{Induction factor (IF)} = R(O) / R(O)$$

R(O) : (O) R , R(O) : 가 0 R

R : -galactosidase Eu/Alkaline phosphatase Eu

7. Tyrosinase

Mushroom tyrosinase

Kubo

mushroom tyrosinase (2,750units/mg) 1/15 M (pH 6.8) 가 2
 5 5 0.03% L-DOPA 가 25 2
 475nm , 475nm 2
 , tyrosinase .

$$\text{Inhibition(\%)} = (A - B) / A \times 100$$

A: Absorbance at 475nm after incubation without test sample.

B: Absorbance at 475nm after incubation with test sample.

8.

가.

1)

Sprague-Dawley 4 14 ,
 130 g ± 10 g 6 stainless steel cage
 6 (control), bronobenzenen
 (B), (A+BrB), (AE + BrB), (F+B),
 (PE + B), (C +BrB) (CE + BrB) .
 18±2 ° C , 12 .
 AIN-76
 50ng/kg .

2) Bronobenzen

bronobenzene 1% tween 80 500ng/kg

6

24

3)

6

12

30

2500 rpm

10

0.9%

(2g)

1g

0.25M sucrose

5 가

homogenizer (Kinematica, Switzerland)

600g

10

10,000g

10

mitochondrial fraction

105,000g

1

microsomal fraction cytochrome P 450

, cytosolic

fraction superoxide dismutase, glutathione -S-transferase,

glutathione peroxidase

-70

In vitro

1) microsone

microsone

Osawa

, Sprague-Dawley

(10 weeks, 180-200g) 24

0.1M Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.4) 가

10,000g

10

105,000g 60

microsone

. nicrosone buffer 1.0 ng/nL
 , nicrosone Lowry .
 nicrosone Pederson Aust . ,
 nicrosone (10- 100 μ g/nL) () 1. 7mM ADP/0. 1mM FeCl₃,
 0. 11mM EDTA/0. 1mM FeCl₃ 0. 1mM NADPH 가 37 30
 Buege Aust
 . , 0. 375% TBA/15% TCA/0. 25N HCl 가 100 15
 1, 500g 15 535 nm
 TBA (TBA reacting substances) (1. 56
 × 10⁵ M-1cm-1L-1) , control(가
)

. *In vivo*

1)

ether
 Uchiyana Mihara . 0. 5g
 9 0. 01M sodium phosphate buffer(pH7. 0) honogenizer
 (Kinenatica AG, Switzerland) 0. 5nl honogenate 3nl 1%
 phosphoric acid 1 nl 0. 6% TBA . boiling water
 bath 45 가 4 nl n-butanol 2000 rpm
 butanol (A 535nm) .

2) Total glutathion

GSH Tietz DTNB가 GSH
412 nm .

3) Glutathion peroxidase activity

GSH-Px Paglia Valentine glutathione glutathione
reductase NADPH NADPH 가 340nm
. 0.1M Tris HCl (pH 7.2) buffer 2.6ml 30 nM glutathione 0.1ml 6mM
NADPH (0.1M Tris buffer NADPH, 5ul/nl) 0.1ml 6.25uM H₂O₂ 25 5
preincubation 0.1ml 25 5 incubation
340nm . 1 1 1mmol
NADPH

4) Glutathion S-transferase activity

GST Habig 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene glutathione
GSH-DNCB conjugate 가 340nm .

5) cytochrom p-450

cytochrome P₄₅₀ microsone 5ml 0.25M
sucrose 1g 8,000g 4 .
105,000g 1 cytosol
microsone . pellet 4ml 0.25M sucrose
microsone Onura Sato 450nm 490nm
spectrophotometer . microsone 1ml 0.1mM phosphate (pH 7.4) 6nl

1ng/nl
CO gas 3 5
base line Sodium di thionite 3 450nm
molar extinction coefficient $91\text{m}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$

6) cytochrom b5

microsome Cytochrome b5 Onura Sato
microsome 0.2ml 5ml 0.1M phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) 2.5
ml cuvette NADH 0.5 ml NADH 가 0.2ml 424nm
409nm molar extinction coefficient $185\text{m}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$

7)SOD activity

SOD pyrogallol Marklund
Marklund 50 mM Tris HCl buffer (10mM EDTA , pH 8.6) 2.8ml
15mM pyrogall 0.1ml 5 5 incubation 0.1ml 가
3.0ml가 25 10 1N
HCl 0.1ml 가 440nm
unit 15mM pyrogallol
50%

8) protein

Bradford bovine serum albumin standard

9) Total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL in liver and plasma

kit

, HDL

necrosis

, phosphate buffer saline(PBS)

10% paraformaldehyde/phosphate

buffer saline (4) 2

, 4

30% sucrose/PBS

가

-70

O. C. T. compound

8um

cryostat

hematoxylin eosin

SAS (statistical analysis system) two-way ANOVA

Fisher's LSD test

parameter

correlation coefficient

4

1.

가.

1)

가

35

2-deoxyribose

Table 1 .

UV-A, UV-B

flavonoid

가

, , , () , ,

Table 1. The antioxidative effects of unutilized plant leaves by 2-Deoxyribose oxidation method

NO	ID	inhibition(%)		NO	ID	inhibition(%)	
		10ppm	1ppm			10ppm	1ppm
1	GML	77	9	19	BRL	85	36
2	SIL	86	76	20	PML	89	63
3	PFL	83	56	21	HLL	90	77
4	CAL	84	21	22	IBL	94	69
5	PPL	92	44	23	MPL	82	40
6	DKL	90	72	24	VVL	85	72
7	BNL	93	62	25	HJL	89	20
8	AHL	88	48	26	CCL	80	38
9	PAVL	74	31	27	CAL	91	62
10	PTL	78	34	28	PGL	86	15
11	ASL	38	7	29	ARL	84	53
12	GDL	88	26	30	APL2	83	34
13	STL	86	23	31	ZJL	84	66
14	CML	31	3	32	MAL1	90	74
15	LLL	96	52	33	MAL2	95	80
16	APL1	91	34	34	MAL3	89	54
17	CAL	84	36	35	RPL	87	18
18	CUL	96	63				

2)

Linoleic acid

ferric thiocyanate

table 2

10, 50ppm

10ppm

10%

10ppm

70%

Table 2. The antioxidative effects of unutilized plant leaves by ferric thiocyanate oxidation method

NO	ID	inhibition(%)		NO	ID	inhibition(%)	
		50ppm	10ppm			50ppm	10ppm
1	GML	30	8	19	BRL	75	31
2	SIL	72	13	20	PML	75	54
3	PFL	18	19	21	HLL	81	75
4	CAL	23	13	22	IBL	85	70
5	PPL	43	30	23	NPL	69	34
6	DKL	55	44	24	VVL	55	17
7	BNL	45	32	25	HJL	84	45
8	AHL	49	28	26	CCL	95	72
9	PAVL	84	23	27	CAL	75	70
10	FTL	27	13	28	PGL	75	27
11	ASL	9	7	29	ARL	93	35
12	GDL	70	11	30	APL2	82	68
13	STL	63	40	31	ZJL	58	30
14	CML	47	29	32	MAL1	90	65
15	LLL	82	48	33	MAL2	72	43
16	APL1	43	37	34	MAL3	95	42
17	CAL	68	33	35	RPL	79	49
18	CUL	56	26				

1)

1ppm 50%
quercetin

anthocyanin

가

Table 3. The antioxidative effects of unutilized fruit and vegetable peels by 2-Deoxyribose method

NO	ID	inhibition(%)		NO	ID	inhibition(%)	
		10ppm	1ppm			10ppm	1ppm
1	MPP1	83	35	17	CMOP	73	25
2	MPP2	83	22	18	CMP	63	27
3	MPP3	81	12	19	GMP	79	43
4	VVP1	45	11	20	AHOP	89	39
5	VVP2	68	9	21	ACP	75	53
6	VVP3	80	12	22	CVIP	74	40
7	DKP1	68	27	23	CVOP	66	42
8	DKP2	57	7	24	BAP	76	28
9	CCP	77	58	25	STP	84	53
10	ZLP	86	39	26	IBP	91	50
11	CMPP	70	45	27	CNP	84	32
12	CU1	5	8	28	CU6	65	18
13	CU2	40	24	29	CU7	50	38
14	CU3	60	40	30	CU8	67	27
15	CU4	55	23	31	CU9	69	48
16	CU5	57	20				

2)

Table 4

가

2-Deoxyribose

2가

가 .

Table 4. The antioxidative effects of unutilized vegetable peels by ferric thiocyanate oxidation method

NO	ID	inhibition(%)		NO	ID	inhibition(%)	
		50ppm	10ppm			50ppm	10ppm
1	MP1	35	15	17	CMOP	16	15
2	MP2	60	19	18	CMP	16	5
3	MP3	53	20	19	GMP	21	3
4	VVP1	22	8	20	AHOP	50	20
5	VVP2	40	26	21	ACP	79	46
6	VVP3	32	22	22	CVIP	10	5
7	DKP1	8	5	23	CVOP	34	10
8	DKP2	44	12	24	BAP	55	32
9	CCP	83	51	25	STP	56	25
10	ZLP	68	16	26	IBP	70	50
11	CMPP	18	15	27	CNP	68	35
12	CU1	15	10	28	CU6	35	23
13	CU2	35	21	29	CU7	43	19
14	CU3	37	29	30	CU8	44	22
15	CU4	53	33	31	CU9	70	33
16	CU5	42	32				

51

soyben lipoxygenase

Table 5

soybean lipoxygenase

98%

가 .

Table 5. Electron donating activity and soybean lipoxygenase inhibitory activity of various plant seeds

No.	Korean name	Electron donating activity	SIO inhibitory activity	No.	Korean name	Electron donating activity	SIO inhibitory activity
1		72	74	19		78	39
2	() ()	77	17	20		66	65
3	(가)	35	22	21		46	98
4	()	64	36	22		45	22
5		57	40	23	()	69	58
6		73	36	24	()	75	87
7	()	48	78	25		79	90
8	()	77	36	26		49	83
9	()	57	46	27	()	30	47
10	()	26	35	29		78	69
11		76	31	29	()	78	82
12		53	27	30		70	32
13	()	68	52	31		62	91
14		57	23	32		75	38
15		70	74	33		83	68
16		77	33	34		67	75
17	()	80	24	35	()	85	44
18	()	85	25	36	()	80	47

Table 5. continued

No.	Korean name	Electro donating activity	SIO inhibitory activity	No.	Korean name	Electro donating activity	SIO inhibitory activity
37	()	74	35	45	()	28	29
38		43	28	46		54	78
39	()	86	21	47		68	54
40	()	74	37	48		77	30
41	()	67	89	49	()	78	30
42		80	40	50		80	41
43		91	87	51		25	26
44		34	29				

2.

가. flavonoid
 8 (, , ,)
 가 flavonoid
 aglycone . Kaempferol 46 176ng%, quercetin 48 229ng%
 , 가 .
 TBA , , .
 flavonoid .

Table 1. Flavonids contents and antioxidative activity of several *Morus alba* L. cultivars

cultivars	Quercetin(ng/100g)	Kaempferol (ng/100g)	Radical scavenging activity (% at 1ppm)
	229.06	176.61	85.28
	76.358	69.50	71.17
	110.98	76.36	80.88
	48.19	88.19	82.88
	146.61	81.71	83.43
	112.27	62.56	77.47
	49.56	46.85	65.76
	122.37	76.06	72.97

1) 2-deoxyribose

Fenton

· OH

2-deoxyribose

TBA(Thiobarbituric acid)

Fig. 1

ethyl acetate, chloroform,

butanol, water

ethyl acetate

BHA

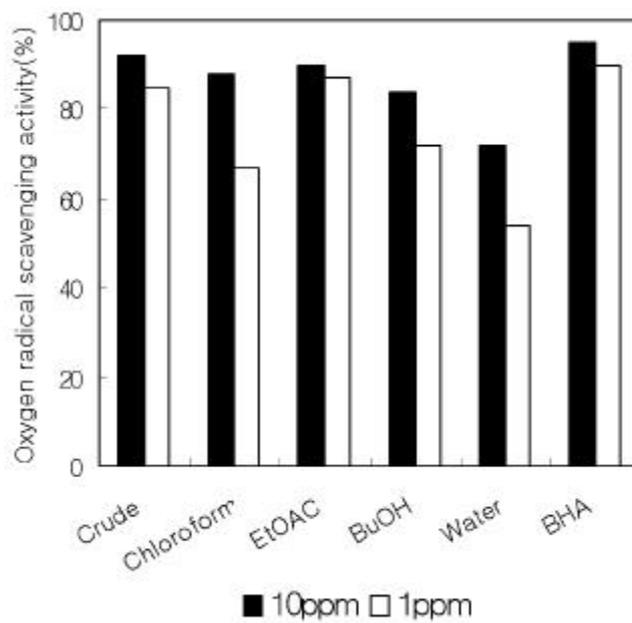


Fig. 1. Antioxidative activities of each solvent from *Morus alba* L. leaves by 2-deoxyribose oxidation method.

2) Ferric thiocyanate

Linoleic acid

Fig. 2

linoleic acid system

-tocopherol

50ppm

10ppm

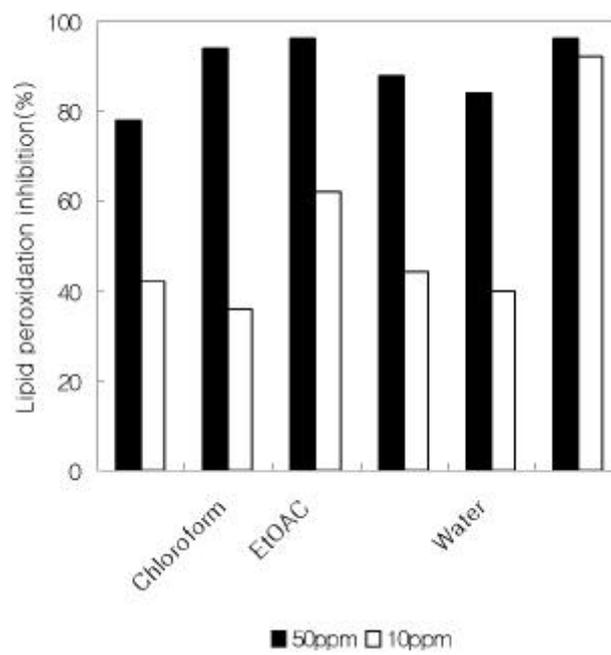


Fig. 2. Antioxidative activities of each solvent from *Acrus alba* L. leaves in linoleic acid model system.

1) TLC

ethyl acetate silica gel plate
 (signa, 250 μ m thick) ethyl acetate : methanol : H₂O (7 : 1: 2)
 UV lamp band Fig. 3
 UV(254nm) 7 band ,
 kaempferol-3'-glucoside, quercetin-3-glucoside Rf 가 HPLC

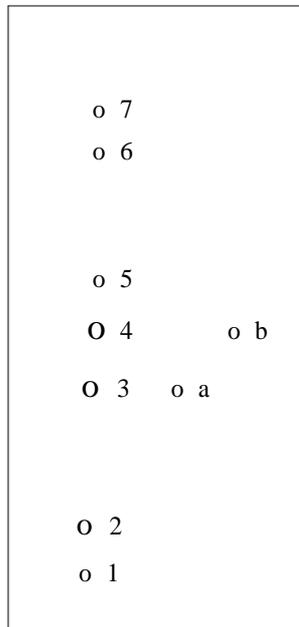


Fig. 3. TLC pattern of ethyl acetate fraction from *Morus alba* L. leaf and authentic compounds. a: quercetin-3-glucoside b: kaempferol-3-glucoside, solvent: ethyl acetate/methanol/H₂O(75/14/11)

1) compound 1 compound 2

Preparative HPLC compound 1 compound 2 ¹H ¹³C-NMR data Table 2
CD₃OD ¹H -NMR compound 1 7.55(1H, d), 7.04(1H, d), 6.94
(1H, dd), 6.75(1H, d), 6.25(1H, d) proton signal benzene ring proton olef
inic proton . caffeoyl 가 , FAB-MS spectra
354 . ¹³C-NMR signal Aldrich library NMR
spectra(1, 1235, C) chlorogenic acid .
Compound 2 ¹H -NMR 6-8ppm compound 2 proton signal .
FAB-MS spectra 180 ¹³C-NMR Aldrich library NMR
spectra trans-3,4-dihydroxy cinnamic acid(2, 1058, B) .

Table 2. ¹H and ¹³C-NMR spectral data for compound 1 and 2

Carbon	Compound 1	Compound 2	Proton	Compound 1	Compound 2
C1	126.77	127.85	2-H	7.04(d)	7.03(d)
C2	115.17	115.13	5-H	6.75(d)	6.78(d)
C3	146.78	146.86	6-H	6.94(dd)	6.92(dd)
C4	149.55	149.51	1' -H	7.55(d)	7.51(d)
C5	115.24	116.53	2' -H	6.25(d)	6.21(d)
C6	122.96	122.89			
C1'	147.06	147.09			
C2'	116.46	115.56			
C3'	168.65	171.06			
C1''	76.08				
C2''	71.87				
C3''	70.09				
C4''	38.99				
C6''	39.78				
C7''	176.99				

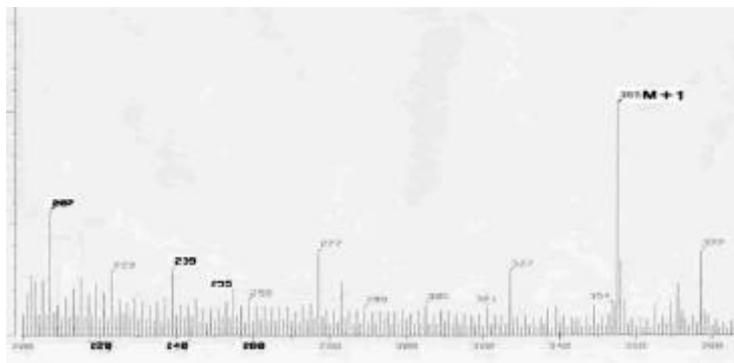


Fig. 5. FAB-MS spectrum of the compound 1 from *Morus alba* L.

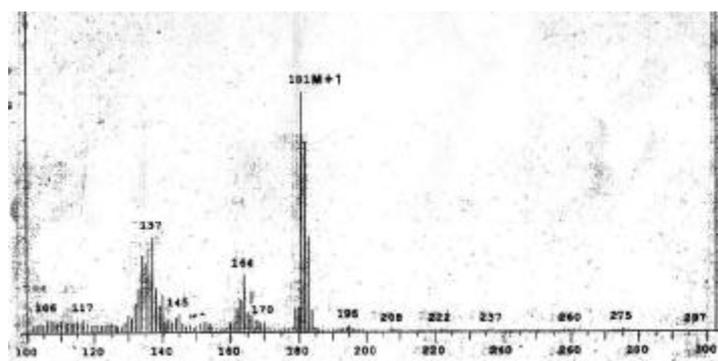


Fig. 6. FAB-MS spectrum of the compound 2 from *Morus alba* L.

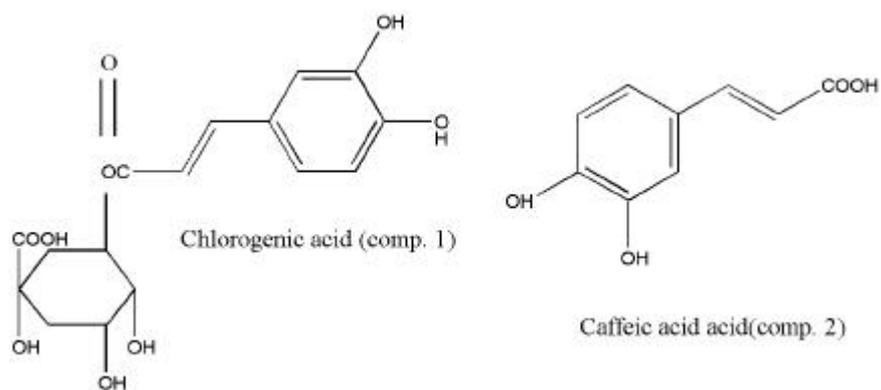


Fig. 7. chemical structure of the compound 1 and 2 from *Morus alba* L.

compound 3 4

compound 3 HPLC, TLC

quercetin-3-glucoside HPLC retention time

TLC R_f

¹H ¹³C-NMR

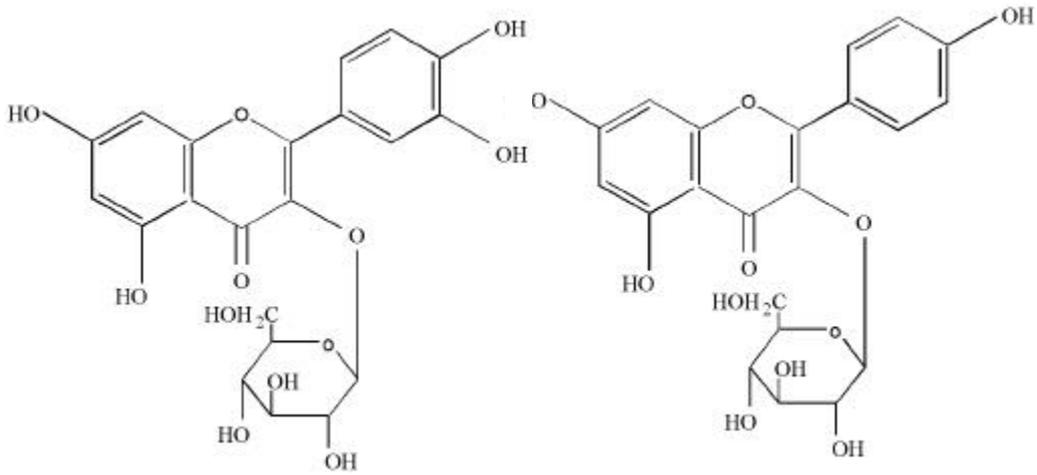
Table

3

Table 3. ¹³C-NMR and ¹H-NMR data of compound 3 and 4 isolated from *Morus alba* L.

Carbon	Comp. 3	Comp. 4	Proton	Comp. 3	Comp. 4
C2	147.6	158.5	H6	6.41(d)	6.22(d)
C3	136.1	135.4	H8	6.78(d)	6.42(d)
C4	176.1	179.4	H2', 6'	8.07(d)	7.96(d)
C5	160.4	164.0	H3', 5'	6.95(d)	7.02(d)
C6	98.8	99.9	G1	5.06(d)	5.29(d)
C7	162.7	166.0			
C8	94.4	94.8			
C9	155.8	159.1			
C10	104.7	105.7			
C1'	121.6	122.8			
C2'	129.6	132.2			
C3'	115.5	115.1			
C4'	159.4	161.6			
C5'	115.5	115.1			
C6'	129.6	132.2			
G1	99.9	103.3			
G2	73.2	75.8			
G3	77.2	77.1			
G4	69.6	71.3			
G5	76.5	78.3			
G6	60.7	62.6			

compound 3 4 quercetin-3-O-β-D-glucoside, kaempferol-3-O-β-D-glucoside .



Quercetin-3-O-D-glucoside(comp. 3) Kaempferol-3-O-D-glucoside(comp. 4)

Fig. 8. chemical structure of the compound 3 and 4 from *Morus alba* L.

tyrosinase

1) 2-deoxyribose

ethyl acetate

4

quercetin-3-glucoside

compound 3 가

chlorogenic acid, caffeic

acid

BHA

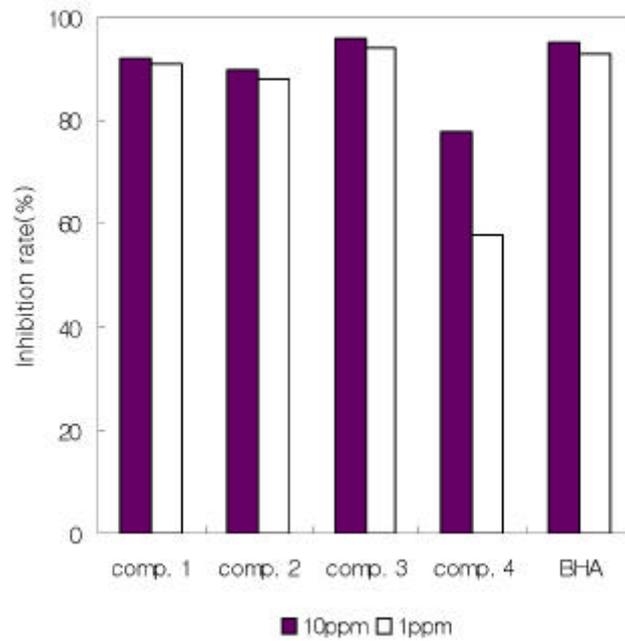


Fig. 9. Antioxidative activities of each compound isolated from *Morus alba* L. leaf by 2-deoxyribose oxidation method.

2) nicosone

4 nicosone

Table 3 . Quercetin-3-glucoside kaempferol-3-glucoside

44.07, 36.16%

, chlorogenic acid caffeic acid

27.12% 4.62%

Table 4. Inhibitory effects of each compound isolated from *Morus alba* L. on enzymatically ADP/ NADPH/ EDTA/Fe²⁺ induced lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsomes

Compounds	Inhibition(%)
Chlorogenic acid	27.12
Caffeic acid	4.62
Quercetin-3-glucoside	44.07
Kaempferol-3-glucoside	36.16
BHA	62.46

Each experiment was performed in duplicate.

Lipid peroxidation was expressed as % inhibition of MDA(malondialdehyde) production

The concentration of all compounds used was 10 ppm

Butylated hydroxyanisole(BHA) was used as a positive reference

3) Tyrosinase

Tyrosinase tyrosine L-DOPA (L-dihydroxy-phenylalanine), dopaquinone, quinone

quinone

melanin, kojic acid, arbutin, L-ascorbic acid

melanostatin 가

4

tyrosinase Table 5 Caffeic acid,

quercetin-3-glucoside, Kaempferol-3-glucoside

chlorogenic acid 20.76% tyrosinase . Kojic acid
 ascorbic acid tyrosinase .
 chlorogenic acid ethyl acetate 가

Table 5. Inhibitory effects of each compound isolated from *Morus alba* L. against commercially available mushroom tyrosinase

Compounds	Tyrosinase inhibitory activity(%)
Chlorogenic acid	20.76
Caffeic acid	NE
Quercetin-3-glucoside	NE
Kaempferol-3-glucoside	NE
Kojic acid	78.42
Ascorbic acid	18.12

The final concentration of all compounds tested was 0.16 ng/nL
 Kojic acid and L-ascorbic acid were used as positive references
 Each experiment was performed in duplicate.
 NE; no effect

1)

가) Anes test

Anes test *Salmonella typhinuriun*

, 가 colony 가 가 .

frame shift type mutant TA98 base pair exchange
 type mutant TA100 Table 6 . plate
 0.5ng 4.0ng 가 , colony (histidine
 revertant)가 가 , S-9 mixture 가
 histidine revertant 가 가 ,

Table 6. Mutagenicity of extractions from *Morus alba* L. on *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100

Samples	Dose (mg/plate)	Revertants/plate			
		Without S-9 mix		With S-9-nix	
		TA98	TA100	TA98	TA100
Spontaneous		19 ± 2	151 ± 12	21 ± 2	148 ± 14
MeOH ex.	0.5	21 ± 1	150 ± 2	23 ± 0	161 ± 7
	1.0	22 ± 2	149 ± 5	22 ± 1	158 ± 14
	2.0	23 ± 3	174 ± 11	27 ± 3	163 ± 7
	4.0	22 ± 3	161 ± 9	24 ± 4	171 ± 8
Water ex.	0.5	18 ± 3	151 ± 11	20 ± 3	159 ± 13
	1.0	20 ± 4	157 ± 7	23 ± 2	150 ± 9
	2.0	24 ± 2	171 ± 19	25 ± 2	168 ± 11
	4.0	21 ± 1	154 ± 9	21 ± 4	154 ± 7

) SOS chromotest

SOS chromotest histidine , frame shift
 mutation point mutation ,
 SOS chromotest Table 7 .

NQO 가 , IF(induction factor)가 2.328 SOS
 가 , IF
 가가 , IF
 Ames test SOS chronotest

Table 7. Mutagenicity of each extraction from *Morus alba* L. by SOS chronotest

Samples	Dose ($\mu\text{g}/\text{plate}$)	-galactosidase		Alkaline phosphatase		Induction factor
		OD ₄₀₅	unit	OD ₄₀₅	unit	
Negative		0.275	9.54	1.027	33.92	1.000
NQO	0.02	0.693	23.87	1.134	37.85	2.328
MeOH ex.	1	0.288	10.57	1.054	35.60	1.019
	2.5	0.278	9.79	1.078	34.40	1.033
	5	0.276	9.12	1.092	36.30	1.032
	10	0.301	9.10	1.114	37.27	1.037
Water ex.	1	0.286	10.47	1.111	34.37	1.054
	2.5	0.294	11.70	1.059	35.36	1.047
	5	0.289	9.83	1.041	35.60	1.058
	10	0.321	10.45	1.067	36.27	1.088

2)

Table 8, 9

NPD	NQO	TA 98	TA 100
		TA 98	53.5%, TA 100
		TA 98	46.1%, TA 100
			69.4%
			48.0%

NPD	NQO	TA 98	TA 100
2-AF	S9 mixture	TA 98	TA 100
	Table 9	TA 98	81.1%, TA 100
65.7%		TA 98	44.5%, TA 100
26.4%			

Table. 8. Antimutagenic effects of methanol and water extraction from *Morus alba* L. on the mutagenicity induced by direct mutagen(NPD and NQO) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100 without S9 mixture

Samples	Revertants/plate(inhibition %)	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	20 ± 2	128 ± 6
NPD	800 ± 31	
NQO		673 ± 17
MeOH ex.	374 ± 19(53. 5)	210 ± 18(69. 4)
Water ex.	429 ± 25(46. 1)	348 ± 33(48. 0)

Table. 9. Antimutagenic effects of methanol and water extraction from *Morus alba* L. on the mutagenicity induced by indirect mutagen(2-aminofluorene) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100 with S9 mixture

Samples	Revertants/plate(inhibition %)	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	20 ± 2	128 ± 6
2-AF	1160 ± 21	380 ± 17
MeOH ex.	225 ± 17(81. 1)	134 ± 9(65. 7)
Water ex.	645 ± 32(44. 5)	224 ± 14(26. 4)

3)

4

S. typhinurium TA 98 TA 100

Anes test 4 frame shift mutant TA 98 base pair

exchange mutant TA 100 negative mutant ratio가 2.0

Table 10. Mutagenicity of antioxidant compounds isolated from *Morus alba* L. on *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100

Samples	Dose (mg/plate)	Revertants/plate			
		Without S-9 mix		With S-9-mix	
		TA98	TA100	TA98	TA100
Spontaneous		17 ± 2	157 ± 13	22 ± 3	145 ± 12
Chlorogenic acid	0.5	20 ± 3	153 ± 6	21 ± 2	164 ± 6
	1.0	21 ± 4	151 ± 7	21 ± 3	159 ± 14
	2.0	24 ± 2	164 ± 10	26 ± 3	157 ± 9
	4.0	21 ± 2	160 ± 5	25 ± 1	170 ± 7
caffeic acid	0.5	19 ± 2	157 ± 10	24 ± 4	162 ± 12
	1.0	21 ± 3	150 ± 8	25 ± 5	147 ± 14
	2.0	23 ± 0	168 ± 12	24 ± 3	168 ± 10
	4.0	21 ± 1	170 ± 7	20 ± 2	153 ± 7
Quercetin-3-glucoside	0.5	17 ± 4	154 ± 14	21 ± 3	156 ± 12
	1.0	23 ± 2	150 ± 6	22 ± 5	157 ± 9
	2.0	19 ± 3	171 ± 11	26 ± 3	164 ± 10
	4.0	20 ± 0	150 ± 10	27 ± 2	161 ± 8
Kaempferol-3-glucoside	0.5	21 ± 2	153 ± 9	21 ± 3	151 ± 12
	1.0	23 ± 1	161 ± 9	25 ± 1	154 ± 11
	2.0	22 ± 3	170 ± 10	23 ± 2	162 ± 10
	4.0	19 ± 2	149 ± 7	26 ± 3	152 ± 8

4)

4 *S. typhimurium* TA 98 TA 100
 4-NQO aflatoxin B1 Ames test Table 11, 12

4-NQO TA 98 TA 100 chlorogenic acid
 가 , caffeic acid , quercetin-3
 -glucoside kaempferol-3-glucoside
 aflatoxin B1 S-9 mix
 Table 12 가 chlorogenic acid
 가 TA 98 17.6%, TA 100 25.4% 가
 kaempferol-3-glucoside
 TA 100 20.7%

Table 11. Antimutagenic effects of antioxidant compounds isolated from *Morus alba* L. on the mutagenicity induced by 4-nitroquinolin-1-oxide (4-NQO, 0.25µg/plate) in *Salmonella typhimurium* TA 98 and TA 100

Samples	Revertant / plate	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	23 ± 4	147 ± 10
4-NQO	872 ± 34	1529 ± 49
Chlorogenic acid	706 ± 13(19.6)	885 ± 15(46.6)
Caffeic acid	718 ± 43(18.1)	1178 ± 60(25.4)
Quercetin-3-glucoside	998 ± 23(-)	1605 ± 27(-)
Kaempferol-3-glucoside	883 ± 26(-)	1515 ± 37(1.0)

Table 12. Antimutagenic effects of antioxidant compounds isolated from *Morus alba* L. samples on the mutagenicity induced by aflatoxin B1 (AFB1, 1 μ g /plate) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100

Samples	Revertant / plate	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	21 \pm 1	144 \pm 7
AFB1	815 \pm 36	1768 \pm 128
Chlorogenic acid	675 \pm 28(17. 6)	1356 \pm 71(25. 4)
Caffeic acid	749 \pm 24(8. 3)	1414 \pm 62(21. 8)
Quercetin-3-glucoside	841 \pm 30(-)	1745 \pm 63(1. 4)
Kaempferol-3-glucoside	763 \pm 22(6. 5)	1432 \pm 58(20. 7)

1)

POV

Fig. 10

65

12

-tocopherol

가

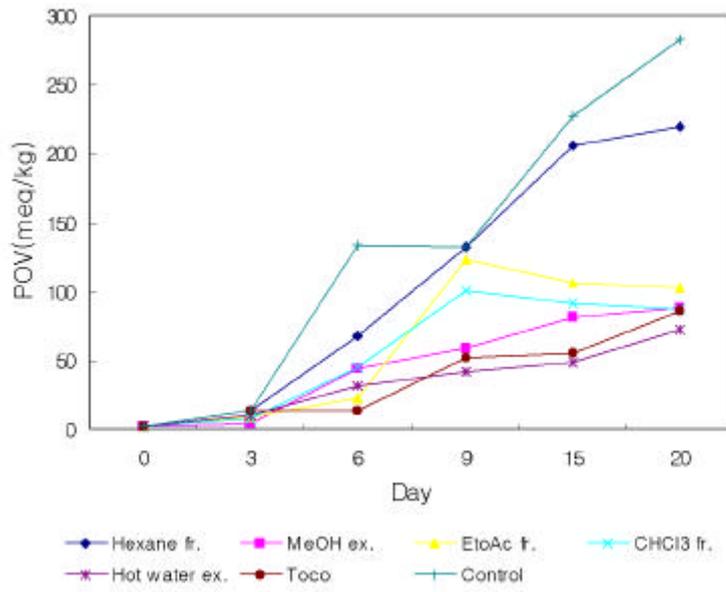


Fig. 10. POV of each solvent fractions from *Morus alba* L. leaf on lard.

2)

100
POV

Fig. 11 .

3 POV가

ethyl acetate BHA -tocopherol

ethyl acetate -tocopherol

-tocopherol 가

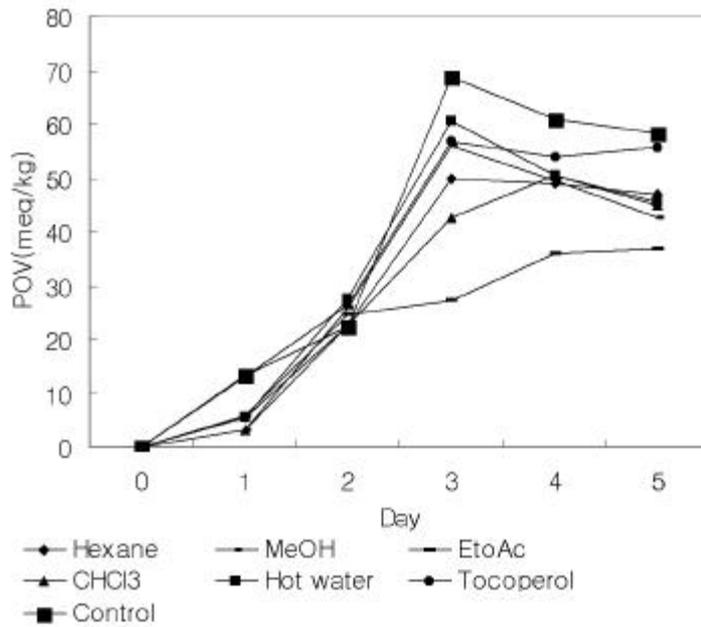


Fig. 11. POV of each solvent fractions from *Morus alba* L. leaf on soybean oil.

3) Rancinat test

rnacinat

가

AI (antioxidative index)

. Table 13

ethyl acetate fr. (1.7), chloroform fr. (1.5), methanol ex. (1.4)

AI

oven test

Table 13. Antioxidative index of each solvent fractions of *Morus alba* L. on soybean oil

Solvent extraction	Antioxidative index
MeOH ex.	1.4
CHCl ₃ fr.	1.5
EtOAc fr.	1.7
Water ex.	1.3
-tocopherol	1.5

3.

가.

1.

가) 2-deoxyribose

radical

radical

radical

ascorbic acid, tocopherol, polyphenol,

carotenoid

가

Fig. 1-4

. 10ppm

1ppm

BHA

BHA

ether

ether

butanol

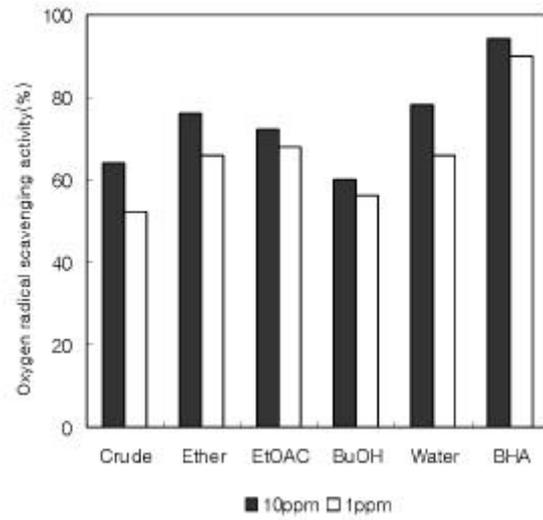


Fig. 1. Oxygen radical scavenging activity of each solvent fractions of Chukpa endoderm.

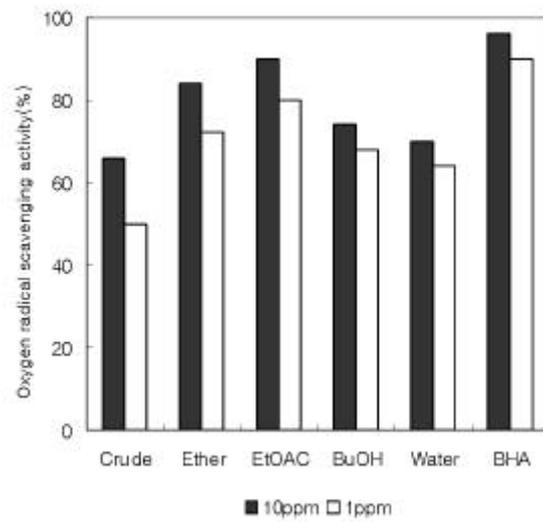


Fig. 2. Oxygen radical scavenging activity of each solvent fractions of Chukpa husk.

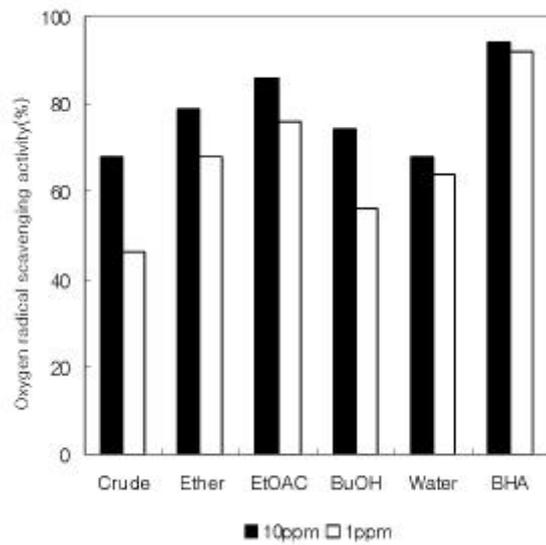


Fig. 3. Oxygen radical scavenging activity of each solvent fractions of Fungi endoderm.

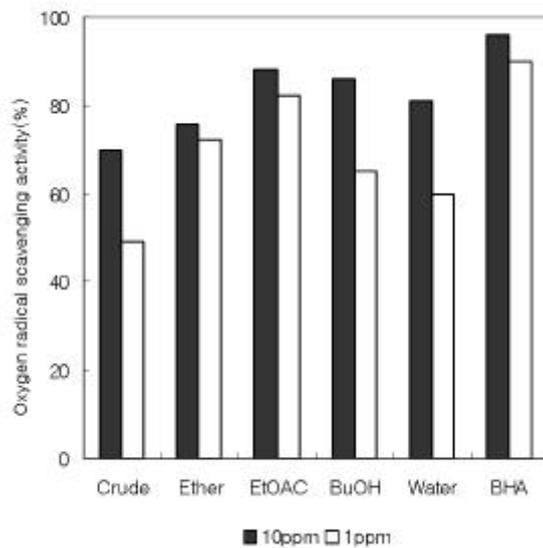


Fig. 4. Oxygen radical scavenging activity of each solvent fractions of Fungi husk.

) Ferric thiocyanate

, DNA

, , , ,

가

BHA, BHT

가

50ng/kg/day

.

가

가

Linoleic acid

ferric thiocyanate

50ppm, 10ppm

Fig. 5-8

linoleic acid

,

ether

-tocopherol

ethyl acetate, butanol,

water

,

,

butanol water

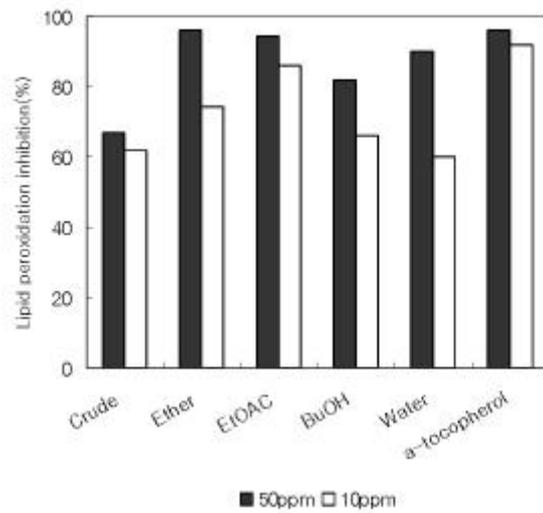


Fig. 5. Antioxidative activities of each solvent fractions of Chukpa endoderm in linoleic acid model system.

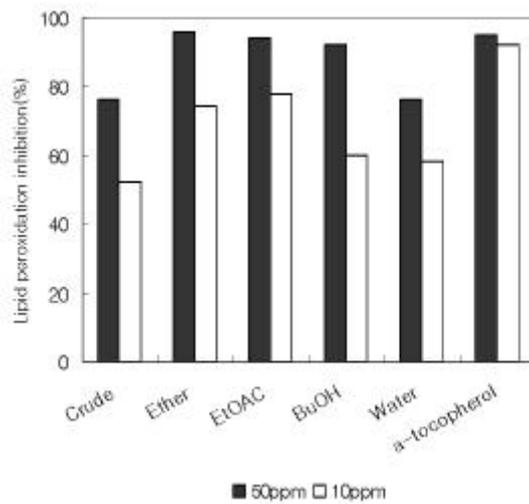


Fig. 6. Antioxidative activities of each solvent fractions of Chukpa husk in linoleic acid model system.

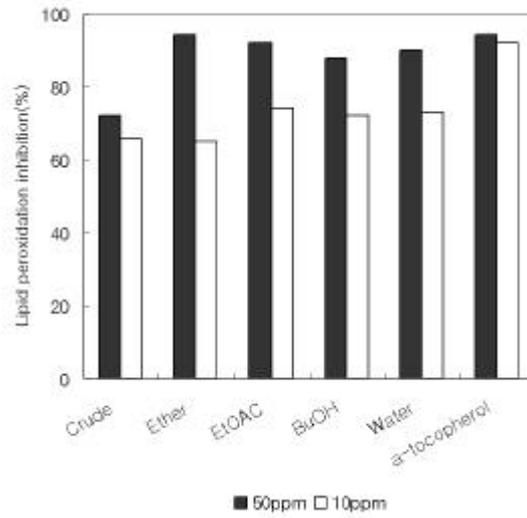


Fig. 7. Antioxidative activities of each solvent fractions of Eungi endoderm in linoleic acid model system.

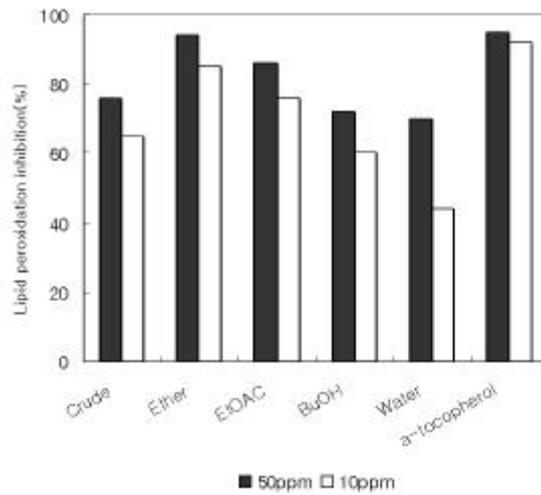


Fig. 8. Antioxidative activities of each solvent fractions of Eungi husk in linoleic acid model system.

2)

가) GC

가 , simple phenol, phenyl propanoid

GC . 1M

HCl 가 aglycone ethyl acetate 가

N, O-bis- (trinehtsilyl)-acetamide TMS GC Fig. 9

gallic acid, ellagic acid, caffeic acid 10

retention time peak area

Table 1 .

gallic acid(431.59), ellagic acid(187.89), p-hydroxybenzoic acid(183.29ng%)가 , ellagic acid(158.63ng%) ,

gallic acid(98.91ng%), protocatechuic acid(25.55ng%)가 .

gallic acid(254.70ng%), ellagic acid(66.74ng%), syringic acid(31.95ng%)가 , ellagic acid(50.07ng%), gallic

acid(35.92), protocatechuic acid(25.14ng)가 .

gallic acid ellagic acid 50%

vanillic acid .

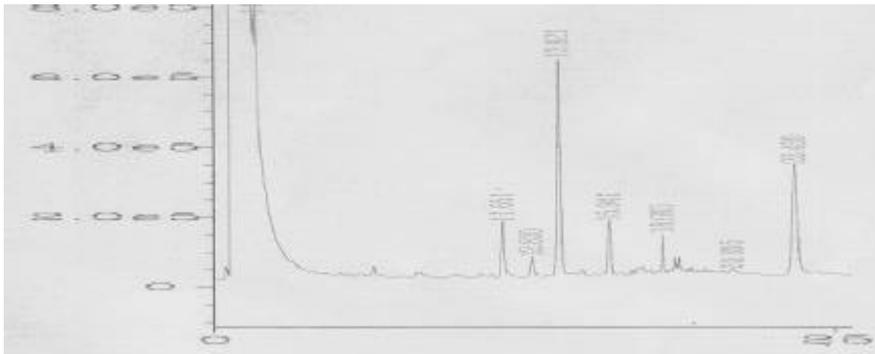


Fig. 9-A

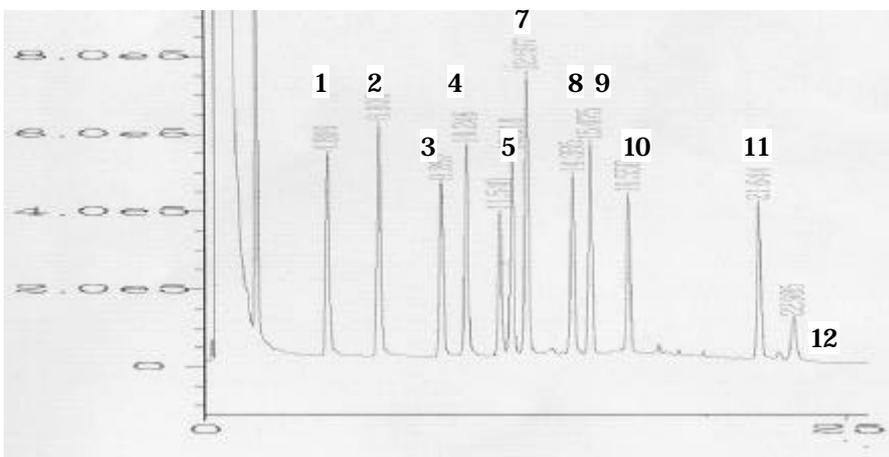


Fig. 9-B

Fig. 9. GC chromatogram of endoderm of Fungi.

A: outer peel of Fungi

B: authentic phenolic acid

1:salicylic acid 2:p-hydroxybenzoic acid 3:vanillic acid

4:protocatecuic acid 5:syringic acid 6:p-coumaric acid 7:gallic acid

8:ferulic acid 9:caffeic acid 10:sinanic acid 11:chlorogenic acid

12:ellagic acid

Table 1. Contents of phenolic acids in chestnut peels (µg%, dry basis)

Phenolic acid	Eungi		Chukpa	
	Endoderm	Husk	Endoderm	Husk
Catechol	-	-	27.54	1.02
Salicylic acid	18.96	1.02	25.90	2.39
p-hydroxy benzoic acid	183.29	1.10	4.55	1.69
Vanillic acid	21.69	-	7.43	-
Protocatechuic acid	47.31	25.55	24.37	25.14
Syringic acid	93.49	13.39	31.95	6.62
p-coumaric acid	-	-	-	1.62
Gallic acid	431.59	98.91	254.70	35.92
Ferulic acid	-	25.38	9.94	9.78
Caffeic acid	43.39	-	3.49	4.32
Ellagic acid	187.89	158.63	66.74	58.07

) Column chromatography

sephadex LH-20 column 95%

, 70% DPPH

Fig. 10 . 7 (SE 1: 1-9(test tube No.), SE2: 10-14,
SE3: 15-22, SE4: 16-30, SE5: 31-37, SE6: 37-42, SE7: 43-50)

Fig. 11 SE2 SE5
prep. HPLC .

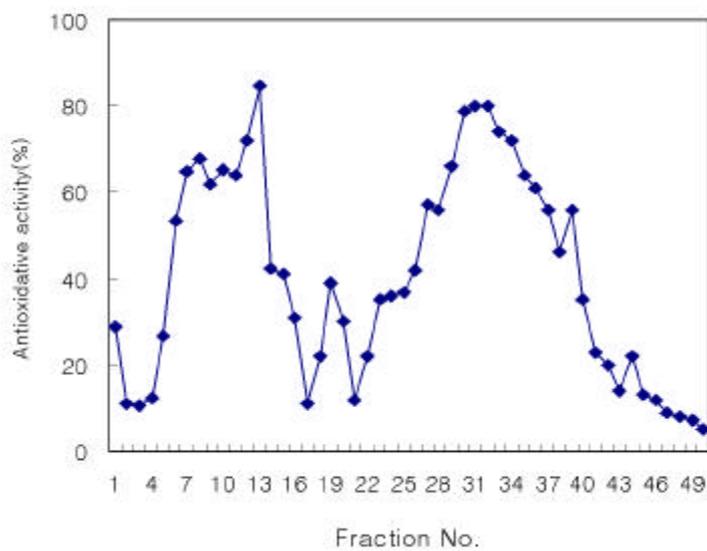


Fig. 11. Electron donating activity of each fraction isolated from chestnut endoderm by Sepadex IH 20 column chromatography.

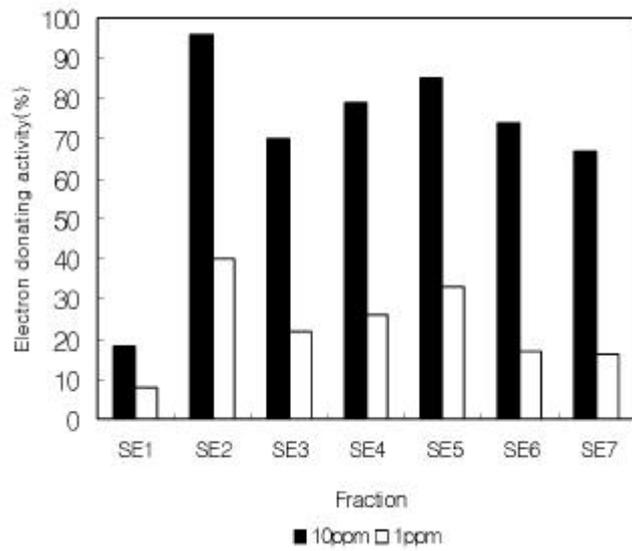


Fig. 12. Electron donating activity of each subfraction isolated from chestnut endoderm by Sepadex IH 20 column chromatography.

) HPLC

Column chromatography 7 DPPH SE2
SE5 ODS-5(20∅ × 250mm) column 20% methanol
column peak .

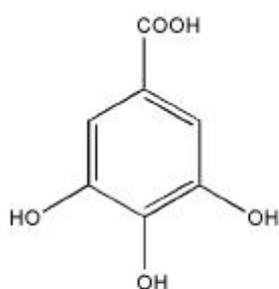
3)

가) compound 1 2

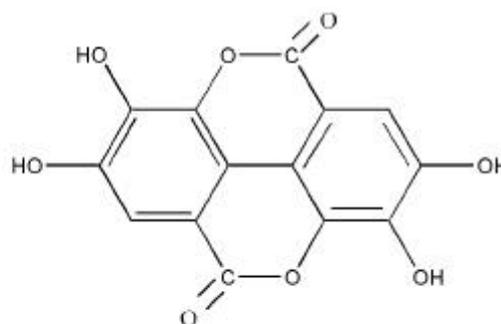
HPLC compound 1 UV 278nm ,
compound 2 253nm 360nm 가 . 1H 13C-NMR
Table 1 . compound 1 gallic acid, compound 2
ellagic acid .

Table 1. ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR spectral data for compound 1 and 2

^{13}C	Compound 1	Compound 2	^1H	Compound 1	Compound 2
C1	121.19	101.9	1-H	7.01(d)	
C2	109.76	139.7	5-H		7.61(s)
C3	145.47	153.2	5'-H		7.45(s)
C4	138.59	154.6			
C5	145.47	115.4			
C6	109.76	117.5			
C7		163.0			
C1'	69.12	107.7			
C2'		138.3			
C3'		146.7			
C4'		150.6			
C5'		110.3			
C6'		114.9			
C7'		163.0			
C1''		144.1			
C2''		140.3			
C3''		135.9			
C4''		140.1			
C5''		106.7			
C6''		112.9			



Gallic acid(comp. 1)



Ellagic acid(comp. 2)

Fig. 13. Chemical structure of the compound 1 and 2 isolated from chest nut endoderm.

4)

trobinase

가) Oxtgen radical

gallic acid ellagic acid radical

Fig. 14 . Gallic acid, ellagic acid radical

BHA

-tocopherol

GC

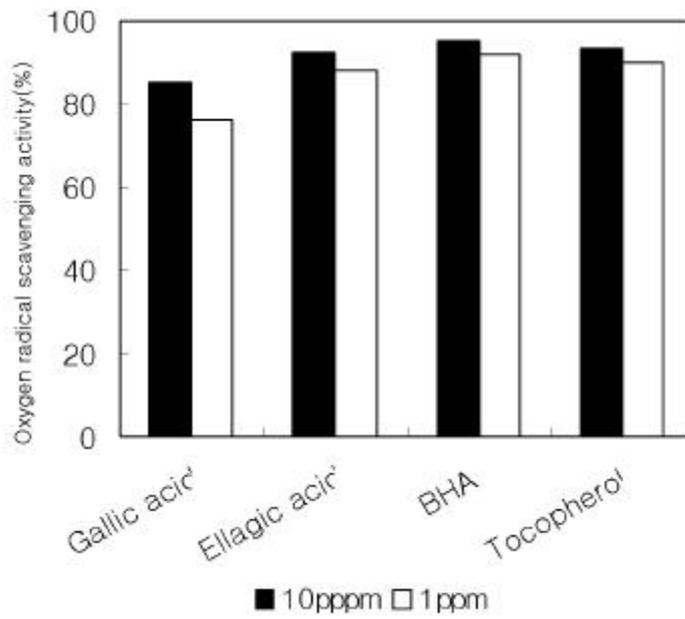


Fig. 14. Oxygen radical scavenging activity of antioxidant compounds isolated from chestnut endoderm.

)

1, 1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) gallic acid
ellagic acid Fig. 15 . 2-deoxyribose oxidation
radical gallic acid ellagic acid
, 10ppm gallic acid, ellagic acid BHA -tocopherol

가 gallic acid ellagic acid

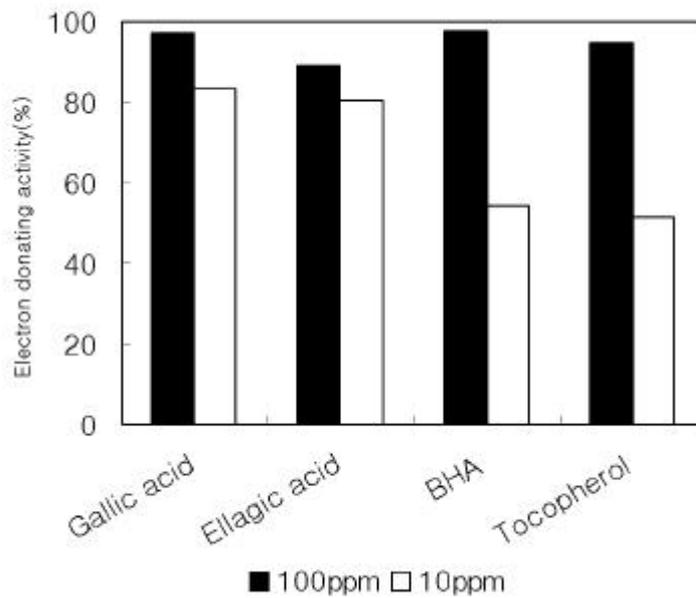


Fig. 15. Electron donating activity of antioxidant compounds isolated from chestnut endoderm.

) rancinat test

gallic acid ellgic acid 가 Rancinat 가
 AI(antioxidative index, 가 /
 가) . Table 3 lard gallic acid ellagic acid
 AI 1.7 2.1 ellagic acid -tocopherol
 .
 AI gallic
 acid ellagic acid
 .

Table 3. Antioxidative index of antioxidant compounds isolated from chest nut endoderm

compounds	Antioxidative index(AI)	
	Lard	Soya bean oil
Gallic acid	1.7	1.4
Ellagic acid	2.1	1.9
BHA	2.3	2.2
-tocopherol	1.7	1.5

) Peroxide value

100 가 48 POV . control

POV가 140neq/kg gallic acid ellagic acid 16neq/kg, 18neq/kg
 BHA(12neq/kg),
 -tocopherol (45neq/kg) .
 Fig. 17 BHA, ellagic acid, gallic acid,
 -tocopherol . 48 POV
 50% . gallic acid ellagic
 acid , ellagic
 acid 가 가 가

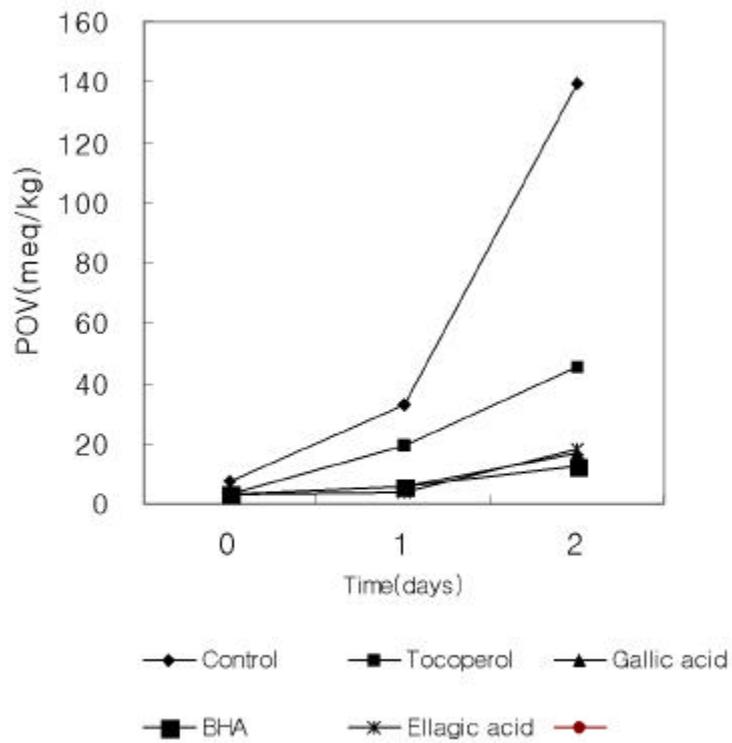


Fig. 16. POV of each compounds isolated from chestnut endoderm on lard during storage at 100 .

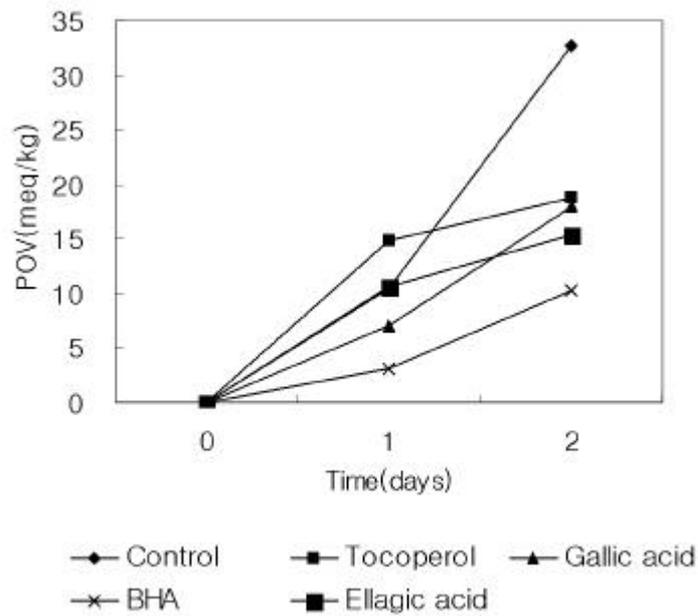


Fig. 17. POV of each compounds isolated from chestnut endoderm on soybean oil during storage at 100 .

) nicrosone

nicrosone

gallic acid ellagic acid

. gallic acid 57.06%,

ellagic acid 53.11%

BHA

Table 5. Inhibitory effects of each compound isolated from chest nut endoderm against commercially available mushroom tyrosinase

Compounds	Tyrosinase inhibitory activity(%)
Gallic acid	41.73
Ellagic acid	27.95
Kojic acid	78.42
Ascorbic acid	18.12

The final concentration of all compounds tested was 0.16 ng/mL
 Kojic acid and L-ascorbic acid were used as positive references
 Each experiment was performed in duplicate.
 NE; no effect

5)

가)

Ames test *Salmonella typhimurium*

, 가 colony 가 가 .
 frame shift type mutant TA98 base pair exchange type
 mutant TA100 Table 6 . plate 0.5ng
 4.0ng 가 , colony (histidine
 revertant)가 가 , S-9 mixture 가
 histidine revertant 가 가 , ,
 .

Table 6. Mutagenicity of each extraction from chest nut endoderm on *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100

Samples	Dose (mg/plate)	Revertants/plate			
		Without S-9 mix		With S-9-mix	
		TA98	TA100	TA98	TA100
Spontaneous		21 ± 4	147 ± 12	23 ± 3	156 ± 11
MeOH ex.	0.5	22 ± 3	153 ± 7	24 ± 2	169 ± 13
	1.0	24 ± 2	162 ± 9	23 ± 0	174 ± 15
	2.0	24 ± 3	154 ± 11	26 ± 2	168 ± 9
	4.0	24 ± 4	167 ± 8	25 ± 3	178 ± 12
Acetone ex.	0.5	19 ± 3	147 ± 10	19 ± 4	155 ± 12
	1.0	21 ± 4	153 ± 6	24 ± 2	163 ± 9
	2.0	22 ± 3	162 ± 10	26 ± 3	172 ± 13
	4.0	22 ± 2	158 ± 7	27 ± 2	169 ± 8
Water ex.	0.5	22 ± 1	148 ± 7	26 ± 4	159 ± 7
	1.0	23 ± 4	143 ± 9	24 ± 7	158 ± 12
	2.0	23 ± 2	156 ± 7	23 ± 2	163 ± 19
	4.0	21 ± 3	162 ± 12	28 ± 5	161 ± 13

)

Table 7, 8

	NPD	NQO	TA 98	TA 100
			70.5%	65.1%
			58.1%	
		65.4%		
TA 98	47.5%	42.0%		
				NPD NQO

2-AF S9 mixture TA 98 TA 100
 Table 8 TA 98 85.3%, TA 100
 76.3% TA 98 69.3%, TA 100 47.1%
 TA 98 43.4%, TA 100 39.1%

Table. 7. Antimutagenic effects of each solvent extractions from chest nut endoderm on the mutagenicity induced by indirect mutagen(2-aminofluorene) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA98 and TA 100 without S9 mixture

Samples	Revertants/plate(inhibition %)	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	20 ± 2	139 ± 5
NQO	956 ± 21	1210 ± 12
MeOH ex.	123 ± 7(70.5)	172 ± 9(65.1)
Acetone ex.	63 ± 5(65.4)	151 ± 6(58.1)
Water ex	417 ± 13(47.5)	203 ± 11(42.0)

Table. 8. Antimutagenic effects of each solvent extractions from chest nut endoderm on the mutagenicity induced by indirect mutagen(2-aminofluorene) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA98 and TA 100 with S9 mixture

Samples	Revertants/plate(inhibition %)	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	20 ± 2	139 ± 5
2-AF	820 ± 21	324 ± 12
MeOH ex.	123 ± 9(85. 3)	196 ± 11(76. 3)
Acetone ex.	190 ± 11(69. 3)	262 ± 20(47. 1)
Water ex	564 ± 14(43. 4)	287 ± 17(39. 1)

1) In vivo

가)

lipxygenase

malondialdehyde(MDA)

MDA

bronobenzene

MDA

bronobenzene

MDA

Table 10. Glutathion contents in liver and kidney of rats fed chestnut extract and powder (μ moles/min)

Group	liver	kidney
Control	7.076 ± 2.06*	7.21 ± 1.43ns
A	7.780 ± 3.36*ns	6.638 ± 2.17
CEA	5.276 ± 4.19	5.885 ± 1.69
CFA	13.254 ± 0.84b	3.468 ± 1.44b
B	16.477 ± 3.57*c	9.448 ± 1.67
CEB	15.728 ± 4.30c	8.282 ± 1.47
CFB	16.283 ± 1.96c	5.783 ± 0.89d*

All values are mean ± SD

Means with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Fisher's LSD test

ns: not significant, A: pre-treatment control, B: post-treatment control, CE: chestnut skin extract, CF: chestnut skin powder

) Glutathione peroxidase

Glutathione peroxidase

glutathione

hydrogen peroxide

selenium

bronobenzene

bronobenzene

bronobenzene

가 glutathione peroxidase

Table 12. Glutathion-s-transferase activity in liver and kidney of rats fed chestnut extract and powder (moles/ng protein/min)

Group	liver	ki dney
Control	735. 252 ± 13. 95*	8. 969 ± 2. 82ns
A	499. 139 ± 28. 51a	14. 285 ± 4. 01
CEA	291. 498 ± 51. 50b	7. 360 ± 0. 59
CFA	343. 063 ± 25. 87b	24. 936 ± 12. 11*
B	551. 621 ± 26. 94c	14. 680 ± 2. 59*ns
CEB	323. 916 ± 15. 34d	19. 145 ± 9. 06
CFB	331. 866 ± 22. 68d	32. 004 ± 22. 56*

All values are mean ± SD

Means with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Fisher's LSD test

ns: not significant, A: pre-treatment control, B: post-treatment control, CE: chestnut skin extract, CF: chestnut skin powder

) Cytochrome p-450

Cytochrome p-450 cytochrome b5 NADPH NADP , ,

cytochrome p-450 cytochrome b5

가 NADPH cytochrome p-450

cytochrome b5 cytochrome p-450

cytochrome b5 NADPH 가

Table 13. Effect of chestnut on the liver microsomal cytochrome P-450, cytochrome b5 and NADPH Cytochrome reductase(μ moles/ng protein)

Group	Cytochrome p-450	cytochrome b5	NADPH Cytochrome reductase
Control	14.932 \pm 7.18*	2.769 \pm 1.31*	5.830 \pm 3.87ns
A	6.239 \pm 5.87ns	2.408 \pm 1.53*a	5.074 \pm 2.94
CEA	5.069 \pm 1.99	2.354 \pm 0.65*a	7.093 \pm 7.25
CFA	4.294 \pm 2.77	2.777 \pm 1.24a	2.20 \pm 0.58a
B	4.363 \pm 2.95ns	1.550 \pm 0.68ns	3.477 \pm 3.12ns
CEB	3.279 \pm 1.25	1.792 \pm 0.51*	7.926 \pm 7.48
CFB	2.064 \pm 0.82	1.548 \pm 0.20	2.360 \pm 0.28

All values are mean \pm SD

Means with different superscripts are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Fisher's LSD test

ns: not significant, A: pre-treatment control, B: post-treatment control, CE: chestnut skin extract, CF: chestnut skin powder

) Superoxide dismutase

Superoxide dismutase(SOD) superoxide anion radical

bronobenzene

bronobenzene

Superoxide dismutase

가

Table 14. Superoxide dismutase activity in liver and kidney of rats fed chestnut extract and powder (μ moles/ng protein/min)

Group	liver	kidney
Control	15.348 ± 1.28*	8.014 ± 1.11*
A	12.609 ± 1.29*ns	12.80 ± 0.31*ns
CEA	10.933 ± 3.30*	6.674 ± 1.88*
CFA	6.674 ± 1.88	15.394 ± 0.66
B	18.020 ± 4.17	16.512 ± 0.50*c
CEB	12.218 ± 1.86*c	11.024 ± 0.56*c
CFB	11.024 ± 0.56	15.213 ± 0.60c

All values are mean ± SD

Means with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Fisher's LSD test

ns: not significant, A: pre-treatment control, B: post-treatment control, CE: chestnut skin extract, CF: chestnut skin powder

) Cholesterol

Cholesterol

(myelin sheath)

cholesterol

bronobenzene

bronobenzene

cholesterol

cholesterol

Table 16. Triglyceride contents in blood and liver of rats fed chestnut extract and powder

Group	plasma(ng/100nl serum)	liver(ng/g tissue)
Control	82.514 ± 6.93*	17.031 ± 4.77*
A	101.336 ± 13.40*ns	16.543 ± 1.29*a
CEA	104.224 ± 14.62*	13.684 ± 1.52b
CFA	85.166 ± 17.74*	11.461 ± 0.91b
B	159.351 ± 20.12c	14.688 ± 1.46*c
CEB	118.092 ± 16.13d	11.156 ± 1.31d
CFB	113.359 ± 13.45d	11.893 ± 0.74d

All values are mean ± SD

Means with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Fisher's LSD test

ns: not significant, A: pre-treatment control, B: post-treatment control, CE: chestnut skin extract, CF: chestnut skin powder

) HDL

HDL cholesterol

cholesterol ester ester가

ester 가

HDL bronobenzene

bronobenzene

bronobenzene

bronobenzene

. HDL

Table 17. High density lipoprotein contents in blood and liver of rats fed chestnut extract and powder

Group	plasma (ng/100nl serum)
Control	95.606 ± 12.17
A	108.636 ± 30.84a
CEA	119.834 ± 24.47a
CFA	109.772 ± 41.60
B	87.190 ± 13.44ns
CEB	87.777 ± 15.81
CFB	97.603 ± 36.19

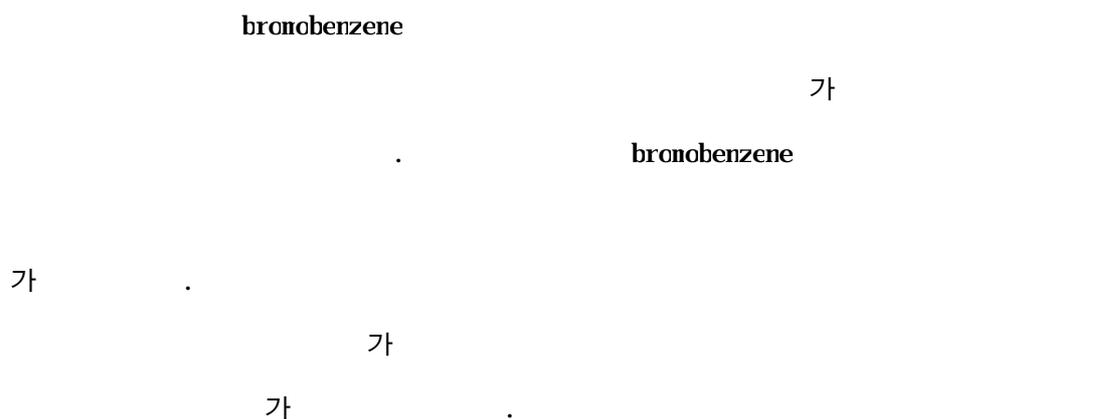
All values are mean ± SD

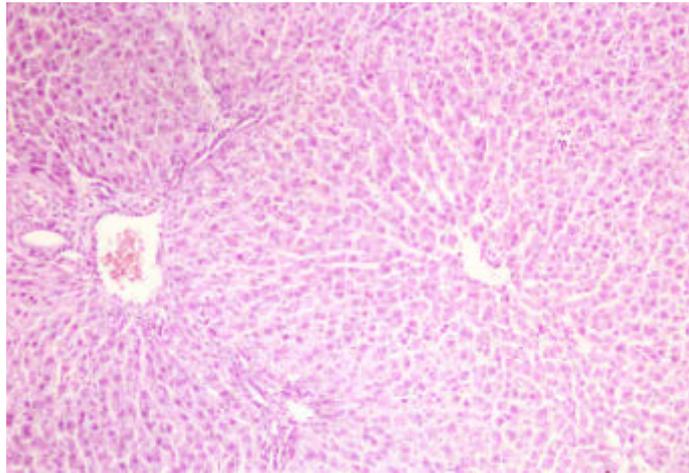
Means with different superscripts are significantly different at p<0.05 by Fisher's LSD test

ns: not significant, A: pre-treatment control, B: post-treatment control,

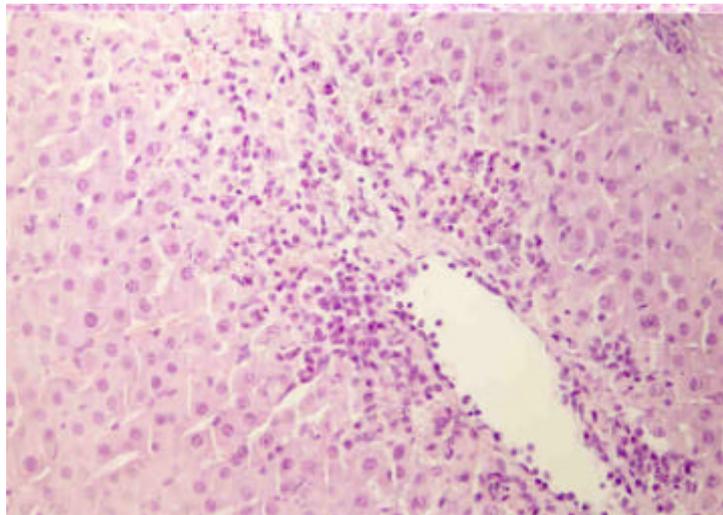
CE: chestnut skin extract, CF: chestnut skin powder

3)





A

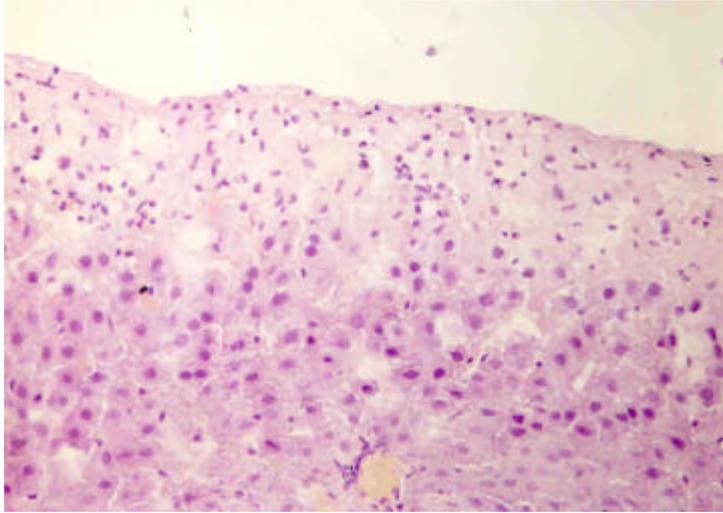


B

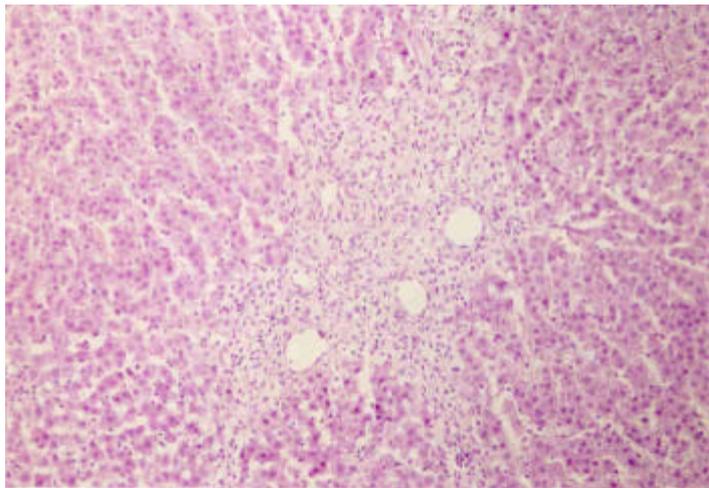
Fig. 18. Microscopic photographs of the liver tissue of chestnut endodermel ethyl acetate extract diet rat.

A : Bromobenzene injection before feeding

B : Bromobenzene injection after feeding



A



B

Fig. 19. Microscopic photographs of the liver tissue of chestnut endoderm powder diet rat.

A : Bromobenzene injection before feeding

B : Bromobenzene injection after feeding

.

1)

가) Oxygen radical

2-Iecyritcse

Fig. 20

70%

10ppm

80%

HD 80(80

)가 가

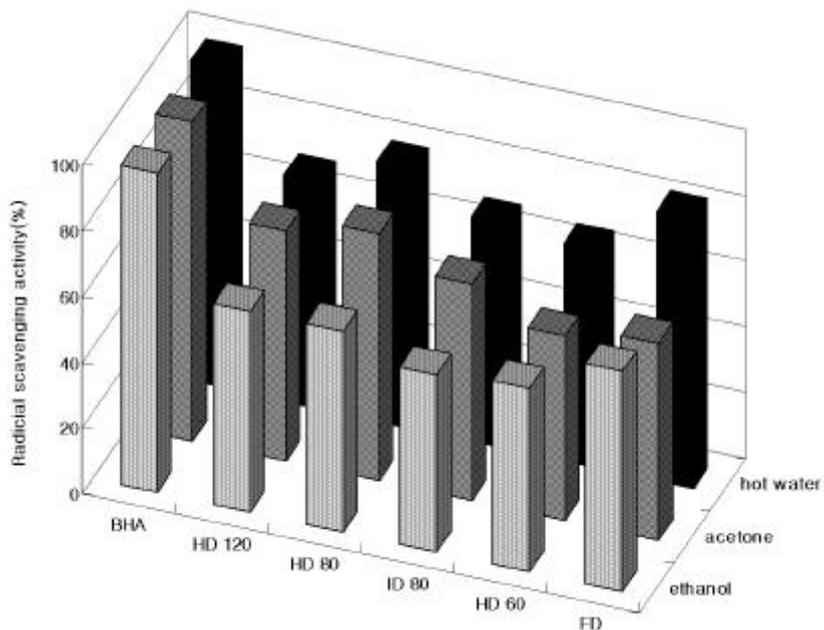


Fig. 20. Oxygen radical scavenging activities of solvent extracts from chestnut endoderm by 2-deoxyribose oxidation method(10ppm).

HD 120 : hot air drying at 120 , HD 60 : hot air drying at 60 ,
 HD 80 : hot air drying at 80 , ID 80 : infrared drying at 80 ,
 FD : freeze drying

) Peroxide value

0.2% 가 60 , 120 500ppm 가
 가 가 POV Fig. 21, 22 .
 3, 6, 9, 15, 20 POV 15neq/kg N. H. RP(80%
 80) 4, 25, 59, 65, 75neq/kg 가

, V. H. RP(80) 8, 37, 46, 68 85neq/kg
 . A. H. RP(70% 80) 3 13neq/kg, 6
 115neq/kg 가 . 1, 2, 3
 POV V. H. RP가 가 , -tocopherol
 가 . 가 가 가
 tocopherol 가 가 가
 가 ..

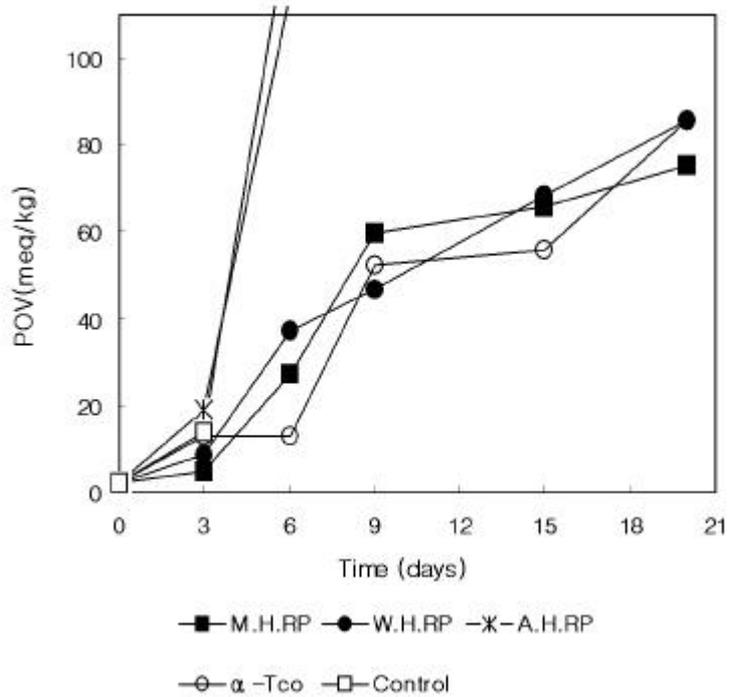


Fig. 21. Change of peroxide values during the storage of lard containing chestnu endoderm solvent extracts at 60 °C. E.E.RP(80% ethanol extract roasting processes after hot air drying at 80 °C) A.E.RP(70% acetone extract roasting processes after hot air drying at 80 °C) M.E.RP(hot water extracts roasting processes after hot air drying at 80 °C)

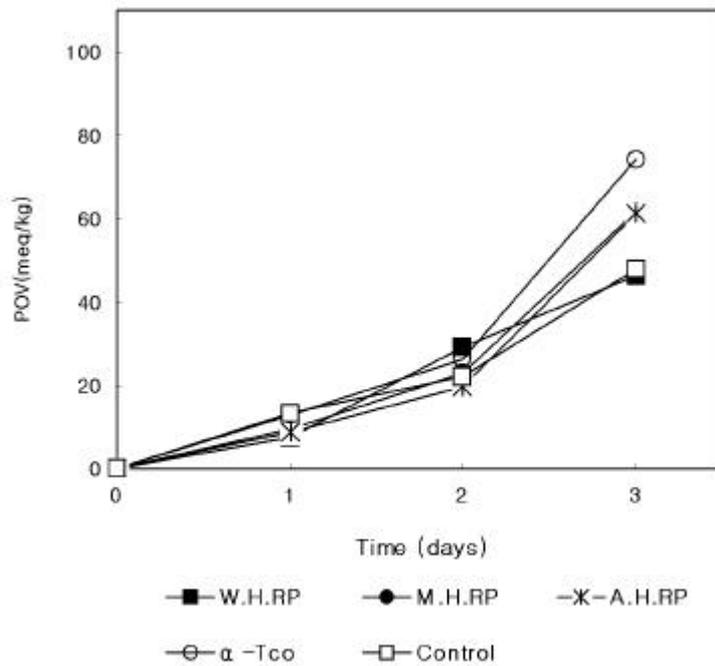


Fig. 22. Change of peroxide values during the storage of soybean oil containing chestnut endoderm solvent extracts at 120 .

E. E. RE (80% ethanol extract roasting processes after hot air drying at 80)
 A. E. RE (70% acetone extract roasting processes after hot air drying at 80)
 M. E. RE (hot water extracts roasting processes after hot air drying at 80)

) Rancinat test

가

70%

Fig. 23

AI(Antioxidative index)

500ppm, 1000ppm

H. RP(Hot drying at 80 Roasting processess)가

AI

가

Fig. 24

70%

H. RP(80

)

가

-tocopherol, Vit-C, cCitric acid

AI

Vit-C, -tocopherol ,

citric acid

AI

1.2, 2, 1.5

가

가

-tocopherol

AI

2.78

가

Vit-C

citric acid AI

1.8 2

.

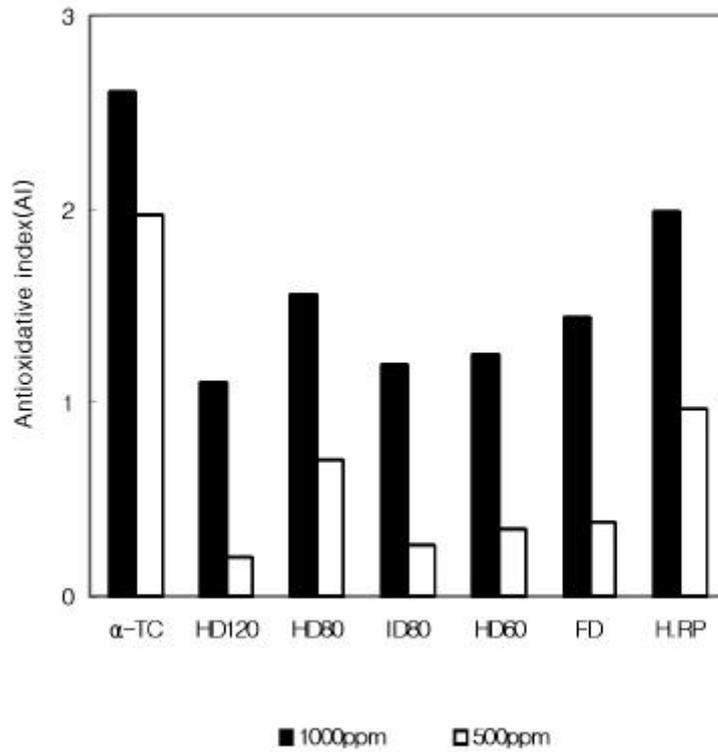


Fig. 23. Induction periods of acetone extracts from chestnut endoderm in lard.

HD 120 : hot air drying at 120 , HD 60 : hot air drying at 60 , HD 80 hot air drying at 80 , ID 80 : infrared drying at 80 , FD : freeze drying . HLRP : after roasting processes hot air drying at 80

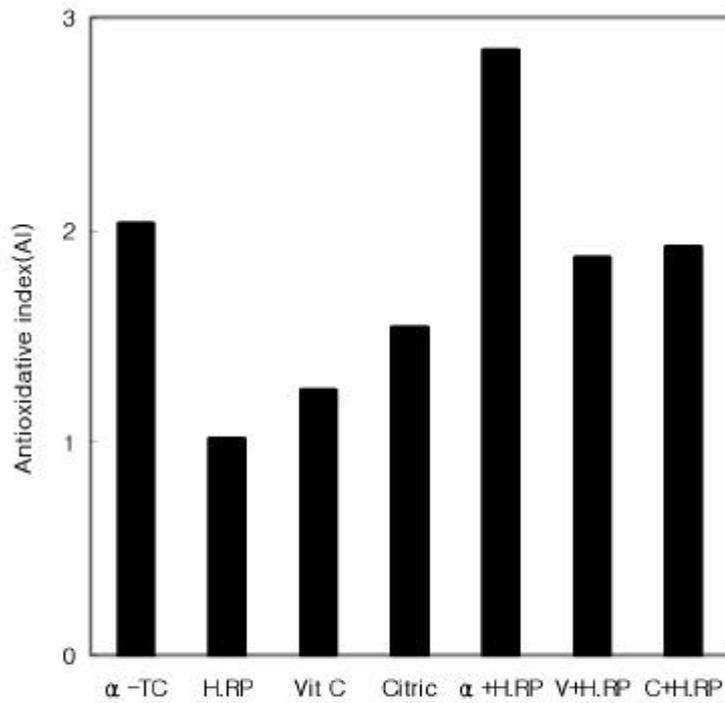


Fig. 24. Synergistic effect of acetone extracts with several synergists.

HD 120 : hot air drying at 120 , HD 60 : hot air drying at 60 , HD 80 hot air drying at 80 , ID 80 : infrared drying at 80 , FD : freeze drying . F.FP : after roasting processes hot air drying at 80

4.

가.

n-hexane

MeOH

electron donation activity, soybean lipoxygenase(SLO) inhibitory activity,

rancinat test

SLO

98%

2.1,

1.7

AI

Table 1. Antioxidative activity of *Faecnia lactiflora* seeds

Antioxidative test	Antioxidative activity
Electron donating activity(%)	46
Lipoxygenase inhibitory activity(%)	98
Antioxidative index(AI) in lard	2.1
Antioxidative index(AI) in soya bean oil	1.7

1)

lipoxygenase

n-hexane

MeOH

80%

n-hexane 가

ether, ethyl acetate

n-butanol

가

2) Column chromatography

Et₂O (7.2g) silica gel column CHCl₃:MeOH(5:1)
가 Sepadex LH 20 column
prep. HPLC . (Fig. 1)

3) HPLC

Column chromatography SLO (UV_{max} =225, 250
and 336nm) preparative HPLC . . HPLC
; Column, Novapak C18 (2cm × 25cm × 2 cartridge); solvent, 50% MeOH
containing 0.1% TFA; flow rate, 5.0mL/min; UV detector, 340nm.

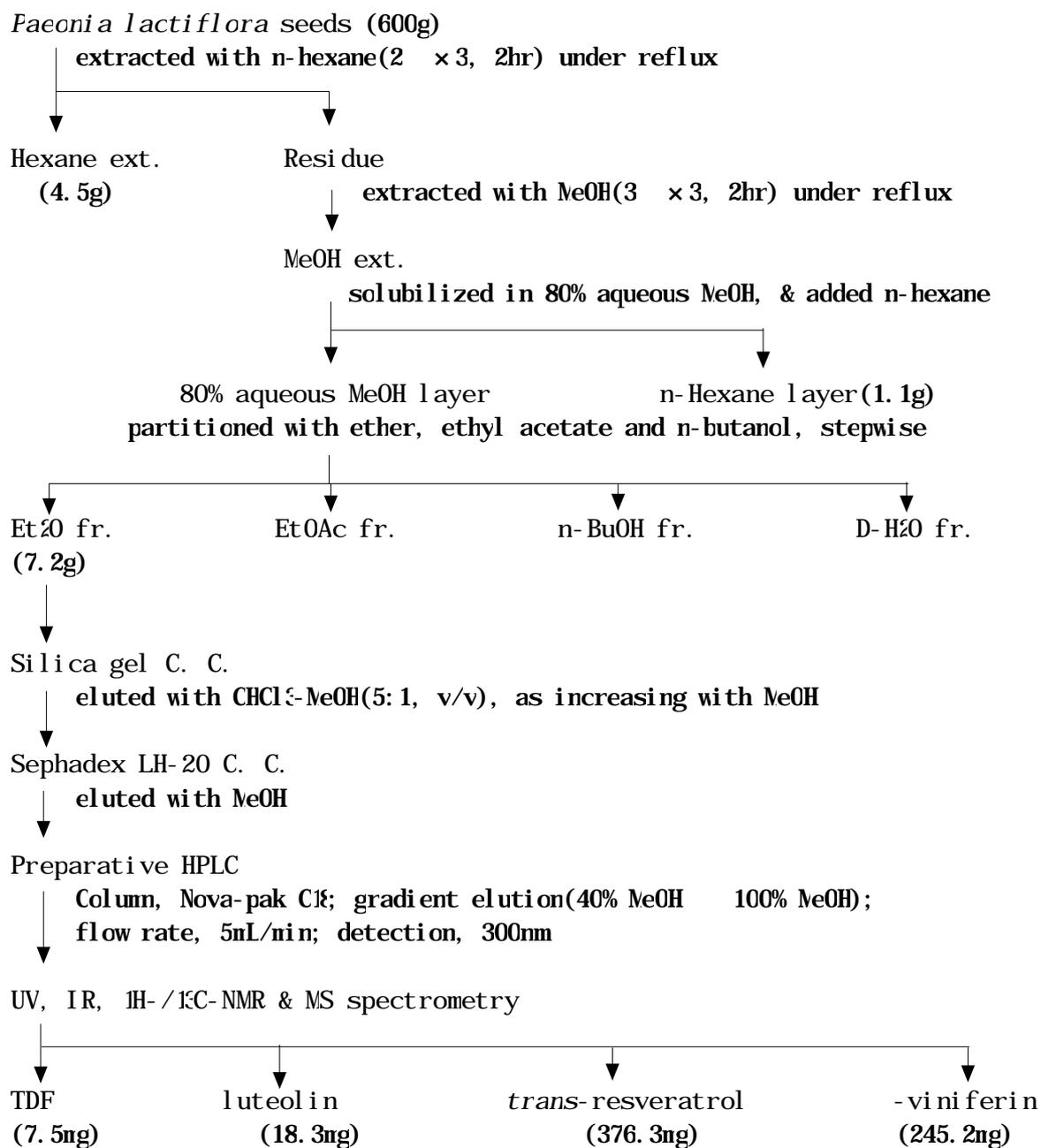


Fig. 1. Isolation and purification of *Paeonia lactiflora* seeds.

1) Compound 1 2

Compound 1 UV 253nm, 349nm , EI-MS(*n/z*)
286 ¹H-NMR ¹³C-NMR data compound 1
5, 7, 3', 4' - tetrahydroxyflavone(luteolin) . Compound 2 278nm, 342nm
, EI-MS(*n/z*) 286 ¹H-NMR
¹³C-NMR data compound 2 5, 7, , 4' - trihydroxy- 3' - methoxyflavone

Compound 1 compound 2 UV, IR MS, ¹H-NMR ¹³C-NMR data Table 2 .

Table 2. UV, IR, NMR and EI-MS spectral data of Luteolin and TDF isolated from *Faenonia lactiflora* seeds

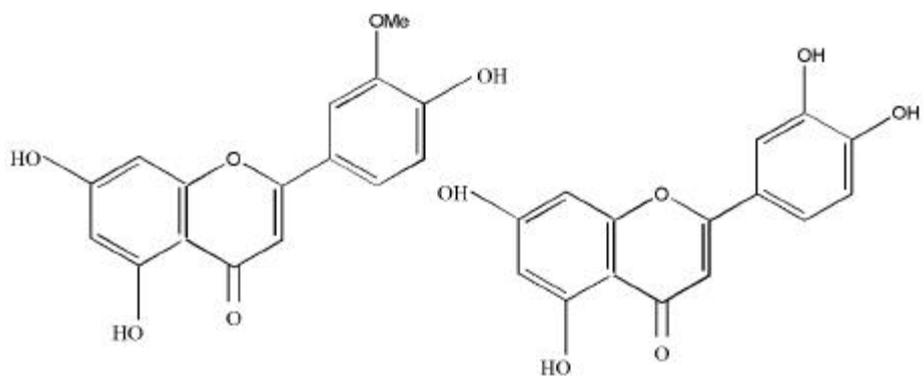
Instrumental analysis	Luteolin	TDF*
UV λ_{max} nm (log ϵ)	253 (4.13), 349 (4.17)	278 (4.12), 342 (4.07)
IR λ_{max} (cm ⁻¹)	3421 (OH), 2927, 2853, 1680 (C=O), 1629, 1453, 1203	3423 (OH), 2929, 2876, 1682 (C=O), 1612, 1449, 1211
¹ H-NMR	6.69 (1H, s, H-3) 6.22 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-6) 6.47 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-8) 6.92 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-5') 7.44 (1H, dd, J=2.0 & 8.8 Hz, H-6') 7.59 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-2')	6.67 (1H, s, H-3) 6.28 (1H, s, H-8) 6.96 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-5') 7.56 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-2') 7.60 (1H, dd, J=2.0 & 8.8 Hz, H-6')
-OCH ₃		3.97 (3H, s)
-OCH ₃		3.94 (3H, s)
¹³ C-NMR		
C=O	166.32 (C-2) 103.92 (C-3) 183.92 (C-4) 163.34 (C-5) 100.15 (C-6) 166.02 (C-7) 94.94 (C-8) 159.48 (C-9) 105.37 (C-10) 123.75 (C-1') 114.16 (C-2') 147.02 (C-3') 150.93 (C-4') 116.84 (C-5') 120.37 (C-6')	166.05 (C-2) 104.37 (C-3) 184.39 (C-4) 151.89 (C-5) 131.23 (C-6) 156.64 (C-7) 91.41 (C-8) 148.46 (C-9) 105.61 (C-10) 122.63 (C-1') 112.42 (C-2') 148.22 (C-3') 150.24 (C-4') 116.12 (C-5') 119.02 (C-6')
-OCH ₃		56.61
-OCH ₃		55.77
EI-MS (<i>m/z</i>)	286 [M ⁺], 270, 242	330 [M ⁺], 314, 286

2) Compound 3 4

Compound 3 UV 219nm, 308nm, 320nm ,
EI-MS(*m/z*) 228 ¹H-NMR ¹³C-NMR data compound
3 trans-3, 5, 4-trihydroxystilbene(resveratrol) . Compound 4 218nm,
312nm, 324nm , EI-MS(*m/z*) 454
¹H-NMR ¹³C-NMR data compound 4 5, 4' - dihydroxy- 7, 3' - dinethoxyflavone
.
Compound 3 4 UV, IR MS, ¹H-NMR ¹³C-NMR data Table 3 .

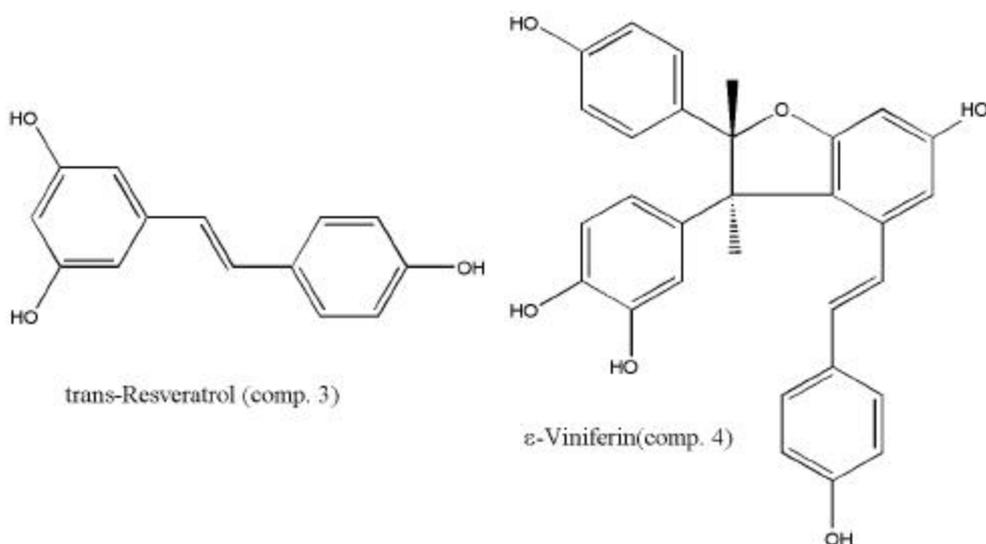
Table 3. UV. IR. NMR and EI-MS spectral data of *trans*-resveratrol and -viniferin isolated from *Faeonia lactiflora* seeds

Instrumental analysis	<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol	-Viniferin
UV λ_{max} (log)	219 (4.28), 308 (4.02), 320 (3.34)	218 (4.52), 312 (4.40), 324 (4.48)
IR λ_{max} (cm ⁻¹)	3200-3300, 1589, 1507, 1150, 966	3230, 1594, 1510, 1440, 1,002, 964
¹ H-NMR	6.43 (1H, d, J=2.5 Hz, H-2) 6.14 (1H, t, J=2.5 Hz, H-4) 6.43 (1H, d, J=2.5 Hz, H-6) 7.33 (1H, d, J=6.5 Hz, H-2') 7.33 (1H, d, J=6.5 Hz, H-6') 6.75 (1H, d, J=6.5 Hz, H-3') 6.75 (1H, d, J=6.5 Hz, H-5') 6.79 (1H, d, J=16.5 Hz, H) 6.94 (1H, d, J=16.5 Hz, H)	7.19 (2H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-2 & 6) 6.83 (2H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-3 & 5) 5.41 (1H, d, J=5.5 Hz, H-7) 4.47 (1H, d, J=5.5 Hz, H-8) 6.32 (2H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-10 & 14) 6.29 (1H, t, J=2.0 Hz, H-12) 7.15 (2H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-2' & 6') 6.75 (2H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-3' & 5') 6.91 (1H, d, J=16.5 Hz, H-7') 6.71 (1H, d, J=16.5 Hz, H-8') 6.24 (1H, d, J=1.0 Hz, H-12') 6.03 (1H, d, J=1.0 Hz, H-14')
¹³ C-NMR	141.31 (C-1) 105.76 (C-2) 159.37 (C-3) 102.64 (C-4) 159.37 (C-5) 108.20 (C-6) 127.02 (C) 130.42 (C) 131.40 (C-1') 129.38 (C-2') 115.84 (C-3') 158.37 (C-4') 116.48 (C-5') 128.79 (C-6')	133.69 (C-1) 127.93 (C-2 & 6) 116.27 (C-3 & 5) 158.27 (C-4 & C-4') 94.13 (C-7) 57.01 (C-8) 147.17 (C-9) 106.90 (C-10 & 14) 159.83 (C-11 & 13) 101.76 (C-12) 129.87 (C-1') 128.72 (C-2' & 6') 116.27 (C-3' & 5') 130.88 (C-7') 126.12 (C-8') 137.18 (C-9') 120.03 (C-10') 162.56 (C-11') 96.53 (C-12') 159.51 (C-13') 106.72 (C-14')
EI-MS (<i>m/z</i>)	228 [M ⁺], 181, 114	454 [M ⁺], 438, 360, 342, 256, 239



5, 7, 3', 4' -tetrahydroxyflavone
(luteolin) (comp. 1)

5, 7, , 4' -trihydroxy-3' -methoxyflavone
(comp. 2)



trans-Resveratrol (comp. 3)

ε-Viniferin(comp. 4)

Fig. 2. Chemical structure of antioxidant compounds isolated from *Faonia lactiflora* seeds.

tyrosinase

1) linoleic acid

4가 linoleic acid

water-alcohol emulsion system (

가 0.3) luteolin

-tocopherol BHA BHA

Table 4. Antioxidative index of antioxidant compounds isolated from *Faenonia lactiflora*

Compound	Atioxidative Index
5, 7, 3', 4' -Tetrahydroxyflavone(luteolin)	15
5, 7, 4' -Trihydroxy-3' -methoxyflavone	22
5, 4' -Dihydroxy-7, 3' -dimethoxyflavone	24
<i>trans</i> -3, 5, 4' -Trihydroxystilbene(resveratrol)	20
BHA	27
-Tocopherol	18

2) nicrosone

nicrosone 4가

. 25, 50, 100µm 4가 -tocopherol

, luteolin resveratrol 100nM 100%

가 .

Table 5. Inhibition effects of lipid peroxidation of antioxidant compounds isolated from *Faeonia lactiflora* in rat liver microsomes

compounds	Inhibition(%)		
	25 μ M	50 μ M	100 μ M
5, 7, 3', 4' -Tetrahydroxyflavone(luteolin)	65	85	98
5, 7, 4' -Trihydroxy-3' -methoxyflavone	46	68	87
5, 4' -Dihydroxy-7, 3' -dimethoxyflavone	45	71	89
<i>trans</i> -3, 5, 4' -Trihydroxystilbene(resveratrol)	67	89	99
-Tocopherol	8	11	28

3) Soybean lipoxygenase

Lipoxygenase(FC 1. 13. 11. 12) *cis, cis*-1, 4-pentadiene 가
hydroperoxide .
, soybean lipoxygenase(SBL)가 가
5-lipoxygenase(5-L0)
5-hydroperoxy-6, 8, 11, 14-eicosatetraenoic acid , 가
leukotrienes . leukotrienes ,
. SLO Table 6 .
-viniferin IC₅₀ 가 0.81 μ M 가 , TDF
trans-resveratrol 1.24 μ M, 1.02 μ M IC₅₀ SLO NDGA

Table 6. Inhibitory effects of antioxidant compounds isolated from *Faenia lactiflora* seeds on a soybean lipoxygenase (SBL)

Compound	SBL inhibitory activity (IC ₅₀ , μM)*
TDF	1.24
Luteolin	10.23
<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol	1.02
-Viniferin	0.81
NDGA	0.57

*IC₅₀ value, the concentration of sample causing 50% inhibition of SBL activity, was calculated by linear regression analysis

TDF; 5, 6, 4' - trihydroxy-7, 3' - dimethoxyflavone

NDGA, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, was used as a reference compound.

4) Tyrosinase

polyphenol oxidase (PPO; *L*-diphenol; O₂
 oxidoreductase, EC 1.10.3.1) polyphenolase
 tyrosinase . Tyrosinase tyrosine L-DOPA (L-dihydroxy-
 phenylalanine) , dopaquinone ,
 quinone quinone
 melanin . , tyrosinase
 melanin . tyrosinase
 kojic acid, arbutin, L-ascorbic acid
 melanostatin

tyrosinase	Table 7
4	mushroom tyrosinase
trans-resveratrol	2.35%

Table 7. Inhibitory effects of antioxidant compounds isolated from *Faeonia lactiflora* seeds against commercially available mushroom tyrosinase

Compounds	Inhibition(%)
TDF*	NE
Luteolin	NE
trans-Resveratrol	2.35
-Viniiferin	NE
Kojic acid	78.42
L-Ascorbic acid	18.12

The final concentration of all compounds tested was 0.16 ng/mL

Kojic acid and L-ascorbic acid were used as positive references

Each experiment was performed in duplicate.

TDF; 5, 6, 4' - trihydroxy-7, 3' - dimethoxyflavone

NE; no effect

1)

가) Ames test

frame shift type mutant TA98 base pair exchange type mutant TA100
 Table 8 . plate 0.5ng
 4.0ng 가 , colony (histidine revertant)가
 가 , S-9 mixture 가 histidine
 revertant 가 가 ,

Table 8. Mutagenicity of methanol extract from *Faenonia lactiflora* on *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100

Samples	Dose (mg/plate)	Revertants/plate			
		Without S-9 mix		With S-9-nix	
		TA98	TA100	TA98	TA100
Spontaneous		18 ± 2	164 ± 12	22 ± 2	158 ± 14
MeOH ex.	0.5	22 ± 1	161 ± 5	21 ± 1	164 ± 5
	1.0	21 ± 3	157 ± 7	24 ± 3	159 ± 13
	2.0	19 ± 2	172 ± 11	26 ± 4	164 ± 8
	4.0	22 ± 2	169 ± 3	23 ± 3	173 ± 9

) SOS chronotest

SOS chronotest Table 9
 . NQO 가 , IF(induction factor)가 2.432 SOS

가 ,

IF 가가 , IF

Anes test

SOS chrono

test

Table 9. Mutagenicity of methanol extract from *Faenonia lactiflora* by SOS chromotest

Samples	Dose ($\mu\text{g}/\text{plate}$)	-galactosidase		Alkaline phosphatase		Induction factor
		OD ₄₅	unit	OD ₄₅	unit	
Negative		0.268	9.45	1.018	33.64	1.000
NQO	0.02	0.686	23.66	1.129	37.25	2.432
MeOH ex.	1	0.283	10.10	1.046	36.58	1.016
	2.5	0.287	10.74	1.088	35.55	1.045
	5	0.291	9.33	1.076	37.90	1.028
	10	0.302	9.46	1.109	37.30	1.027

2)

Table 10, 11

NPD NQO

TA 98 TA 100

TA 98 62.85%, TA 100 53.27%

NPD NQO

2-AF S9 mixture

TA 98 TA 100

Table 11

TA 98 87.66%, TA 100

78.93%

Table. 10. Antimutagenic effects of methanol extract from *Faecia lactiflora* on the mutagenicity induced by direct mutagen(NPD and NQO) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100 without S9 mixture.

Samples	Revertants/plate(inhibition %)	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	20 ± 2	128 ± 6
NPD	800 ± 31	
NQO		673 ± 17
MeOH ex.	305 ± 19(62.85)	389 ± 16(53.27)

Table. 11. Antimutagenic effects of methanol extract from *Faecia lactiflora* on the mutagenicity induced by indirect mutagen(2-aminofluorene) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100 with S9 mixture.

Samples	Revertants/plate(inhibition %)	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	20 ± 2	128 ± 6
2-AF	1160 ± 21	380 ± 17
MeOH ex.	156 ± 19(87.66)	189 ± 7(78.93)

. Linoleic acid

Fig. 1

.

,

-tocopherol

BHA

. Hydroxyl

radical

Fig. 2

.

,

-tocopherol

, BHA

.

,

.

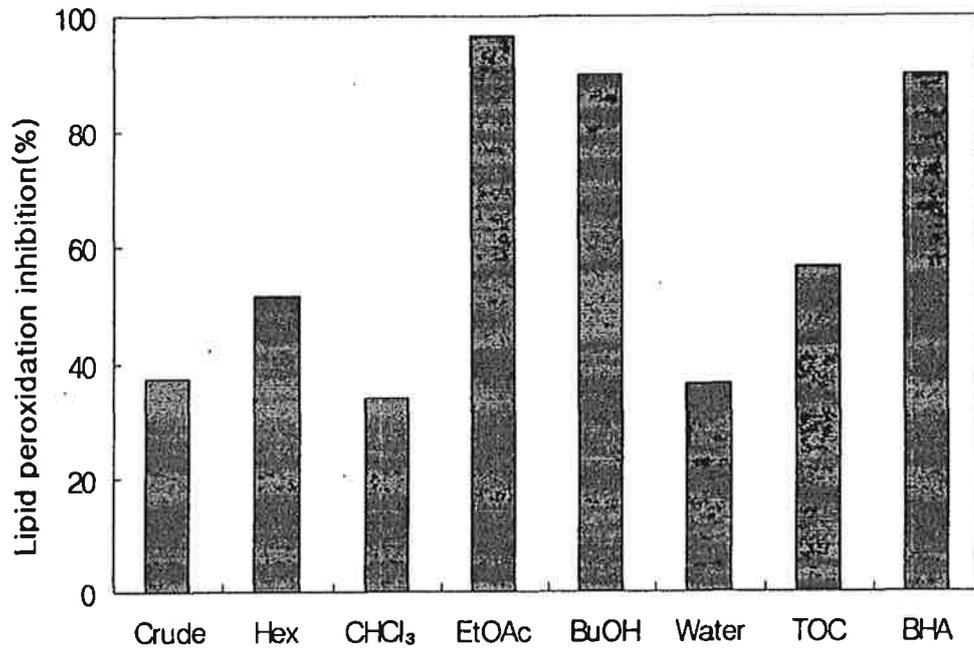


Fig. 1. Antioxidative activities of each solvent fractions of *Humulus japonicus* in linoleic acid model system, (1ppm)

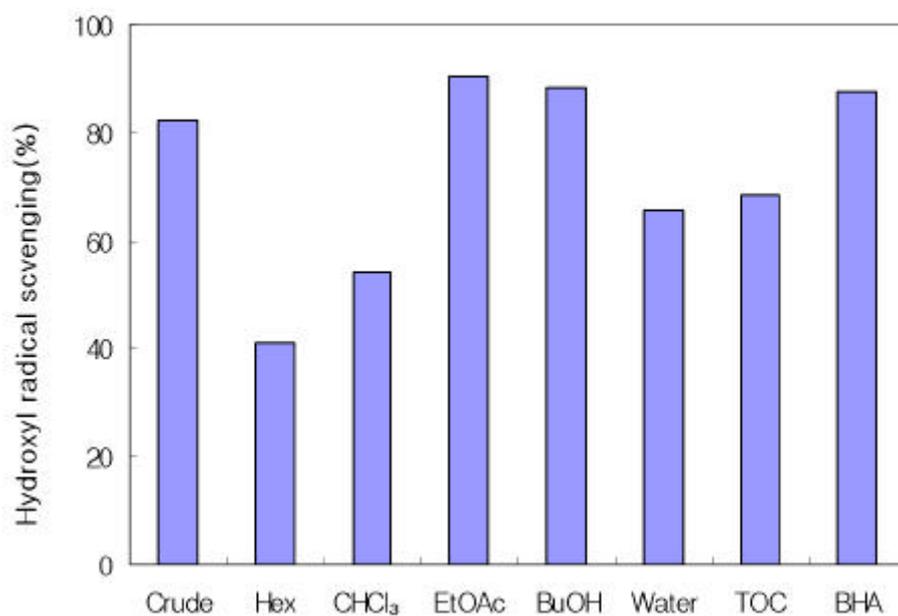


Fig. 2. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activities of each solvent fractions of *Hunulus japonicus*.

1) Anberlite XAD-2 column chromatography

Anberlite XAD-2 column chromatography

1,000ng Anberlite XAD-2 column loading

111.3ng, 50%

473.3ng,

149.4ng,

30.6ng

linoleic acid

Fig. 3

50% MeOH fraction 가

, MeOH

fraction 90%

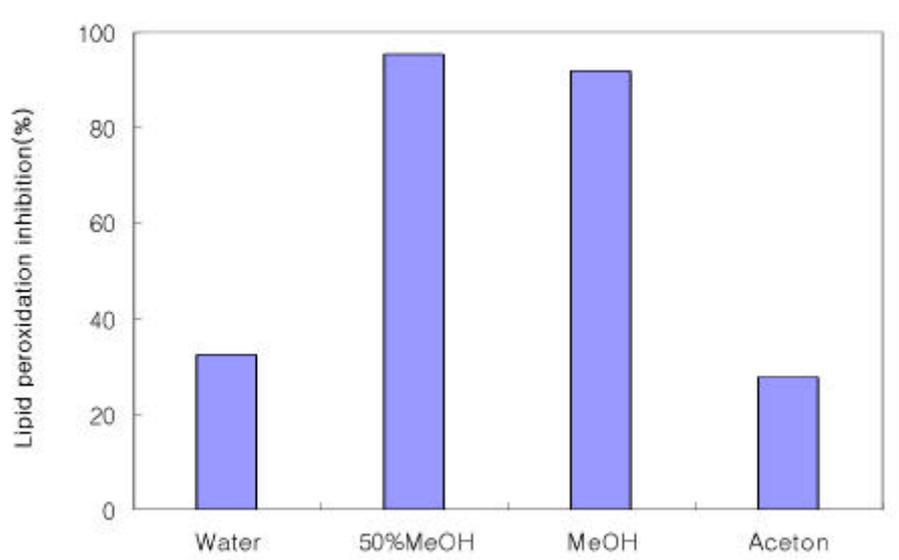


Fig. 3. Antioxidative activities of each fractions by Amberlite XAD-2 column chromatography in linoleic acid model system.

2) Preparative-HPLC

가 50% MeOH fraction

50% MeOH fraction peak ,

ODS-5 column(8×250mm) prep-HPLC .

0. 1%TFA MeOH 60 gradient , UV detector 365nm
 . 4 column(μ -Bondapak C18, 3.9 \times 300mm)
 peak .

1) Compound 2

compound 2 UV spectrum

max 271, 334nm flavonoid A B spectrum
 , shift reagent NaOMe 가 , 280, 326, 395nm, AlCl₃ 가 , 277,
 305, 347, 387nm, AlCl₃/HCl 가 , 278, 303, 342, 383nm, NaOAc 가 , 271, 302,
 340nm, NaOAc/H₃BO₃ 가 , 270, 300, 342nm shift , IC-MS n/z
 가 431(M-1) 432 .

¹H-NMR spectrum proton signal 6 가 6 8 ppm , 6.26 singlet
 flavonoid A H-6 signal C-8 가
 . 6.52 singlet peak가 C-3 가
 flavone . 6.81 7.51 o-coupled doublet
 peak가 A proton B proton C-4'
 가 . peak가 3 4 ppm
 peak glucose aglycone H-1
 4.2 6 ppm 4.94 .

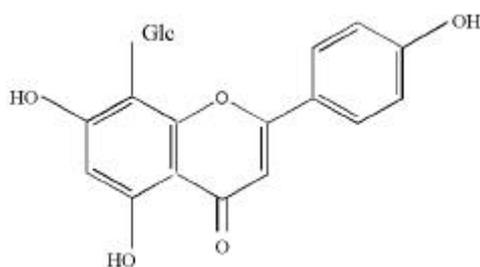
¹³C-NMR spectrum signal 90 185 ppm flavonoid flavonoid
 carbonyl (4-keto) 가 184.11 . 가 C-8
 103.62 가 C-8(94.0) 10 ppm 가

C-glycosylation , C-1 75.32 C-glycoside
C-1 74 C-8 C-glycosylation

Table 2 , compound 2 apigenin-8-C-
-D-glucoside , vitexin , Fig. 4 .

Table 2. Spectral data of compound 2 isolated from *Hunulus japonicus*

Items	Spectral data
MS : m/z	432
UV : max, nm	(MeOH) 271, 334; (NaOMe) 280, 326, 395; (AlCl ₃) 277, 305, 347, 387; (AlCl ₃ /HCl) 278, 303, 342, 383; (NaOAc) 271, 302, 340; (NaOAc/H ₃ BO ₃) 270, 300, 342
¹ H-NMR : DMSO-d ₆ , ppm	aglycone : 6.52(1H, s, H-3), 6.26(1H, s, H-6), 7.51(1H, d, H-2'), 6.81(1H, d, H-5), 7.51(1H, d, H-6,) glycosyl : 4.95(1H, d, H-1), 4.08(1H, d, H-2), 3.52(1H, d, H-3), 3.95(1H, d, H-4), 3.50(1H, m, H-5), 3.77(2H, dd, H-6)
¹³ C-NMR : DMSO-d ₆ , ppm	aglycone : 164.54(C-2), 100.87(C-3), 184.11(C-4), 158.06(C-5), 100.87(C-6), 166.06(C-7), 103.62(C-8), 162.63(C-9), 103.60(C-10), 123.99(C-1), 120.88(C-2), 116.68(C-3), 162.61(C-4), 116.68(C-5), 120.88(C-6), glycosyl : 75.32(C-1), 72.80(C-2), 80.27(C-3), 72.26(C-4), 82.89(C-5), 63.19(C-6)''



Apigenin-8-C- -D-glucoside

Fig. 4. Structure of compound 2 isolated from *hunulus japonicus*

2) Compound 3

compound 3 UV spectrum

max 255, 267s, 348nm flavonoid A B
 spectrum, shift reagent NaOMe 가, 266, 403nm, AlCl₃ 가, 274,
 414nm, AlCl₃/HCl 가, 272, 360, 387nm, NaOAc 가, 256, 350nm, NaOAc/H₃BO₃
 가, 259, 372nm shift, LC-MS m/z가 447(M-1)

448 .

¹H-NMR spectrum proton signal 6 가 6 8 ppm signal 6.76

6.46 n-coupled doublets H-8 H-6 signal, 6.71

singlet peak H-3 peak compound 2 C-3 가

flavone . A signal 3 peak가 B 2

가 . peak 3 4 ppm

glucose H-1 5.07 .

¹³C-NMR spectrum signal 90 185 ppm flavonoid signal .

Carbonyl (4-keto) signal 181.85 ppm C-7 signal 162.92 ppm

가 C-7 signal 162.92 ppm 가 C-7 signal (164.7) 1.78

ppm 0-glycosylation, C-1 99.89

0-glycoside C-1 signal 100 ppm

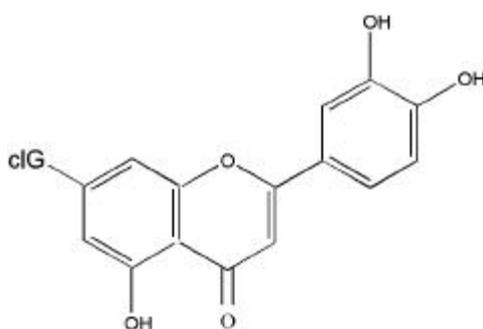
.

Table 3, compound 3 luteolin-7-O-

-D-glucoside, Fig. 5 .

Table 3. Spectral data of compound 3 isolated from *Funulus japonicus*

Itens	Spectral data
MS : m/z	448
UV : max, nm	(MeOH) 255, 267s, 348; (NaOMe) 266, 403; (AlCl ₃) 274, 414; (AlCl ₃ /HCl) 272, 360, 387, 383; (NaOAc) 256, 350; (NaOAc/H ₂ BO ₃) 259, 372
¹ H-NMR : DMSO-d ₆ , ppm	aglycone : 6.71(1H, s, H-3), 6.46(1H, d, H-6), 6.76(1H, d, H-8), 7.47(1H, d, H-2'), 6.95(1H, d, H-5), 7.51(1H, dd, H-6,) glycosyl : 5.07(1H, d, H-1), 3.34(1H, n, H-2), 3.46(1H, dd, H-3), 3.22(1H, dd, H-4), 3.51(1H, n, H-5), 3.64(2H, dd, H-6)
¹³ C-NMR : DMSO-d ₆ , ppm	aglycone : 164.45(C-2), 103.12(C-3), 181.85(C-4), 161.10(C-5), 99.51(C-6), 162.92(C-7), 94.72(C-8), 156.91(C-9), 105.31(C-10), 121.34(C-1), 113.58(C-2), 145.70(C-3), 149.90(C-4), 115.98(C-5), 119.90(C-6) glycosyl : 99.89(C-1), 73.10(C-2), 76.38(C-3), 69.54(C-4), 77.14(C-5), 60.59(C-6) ..



Luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

Fig. 5. Structure of compound 3 isolated from *Funulus japonicus*

3) Compound 4

compound 4 UV spectrum

max 268, 329nm flavonoid A B spectrum
 , shift reagent NaOMe 가 , 274, 392nm, AlCl₃ 가 , 275, 300, 347,
 385nm, AlCl₃/HCl 가 , 276, 299, 342, 382nm, NaOAc 가 , 270, 335nm,
 NaOAc/H₃BO₃ 가 , 270, 298, 335nm shift , LC-MS m/z가
 431(M-1) 432 .

¹H-NMR spectrum proton signal 6 가 6 8 ppm signal 6.65 6.36
 n-coupled doublet H-8 H-6 , 6.48 singlet peak 가
 compound 2, 3 flavone . 8.15 6.8 o-coupled
 doublet peak가 C-7 C-4' 가 .
 peak 3 4 ppm glucose . H 1
 4.88 .

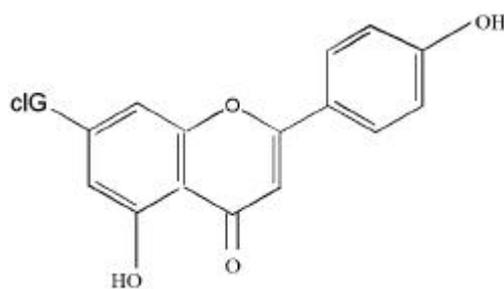
¹³C-NMR spectrum compound 2, 3 90 185 ppm carbonyl (4-keto)
 184.04 ppm . C-7 signal 162.90 ppm 가 C-7
 signal (164.9) 2 ppm O-glycosylation ,
 C-1 101.14 C-1 O-glycoside .

Table 4 , compound 4 apigenin-7-O- -D-glucoside

Fig. 6 .

Table 4. Spectral data of compound 4 isolated from *Hunulus japonicus*

Itens	Spectral data
MS : m/z	432
UV : max, nm	(MeOH) 268, 329; (NaOMe) 274, 392; (AlCl ₃) 275, 300, 347, 385; (AlCl ₃ /HCl) 276, 299, 342; (NaOAc) 270, 335; (NaOAc/H ₃ BO ₃) 270, 298, 335
¹ H-NMR : DMSO-d ₆ , ppm	aglycone : 6.65(1H, d, H-3), 6.36(1H, s, H-6), 6.65(1H, d, H-8), 8.15(1H, d, H-2'), 6.80(1H, d, H-3), 6.80(1H, d, H-5), 8.15(1H, d, H-6) glycosyl : 4.88(1H, d, H-1), 3.41(1H, d, H-2), 3.49(1H, d, H-3), 3.34(1H, d, H-4), 3.49(1H, m, H-5), 3.76(2H, dd, H-6)
¹³ C-NMR : DMSO-d ₆ , ppm	aglycone : 166.73(C-2), 104.10(C-3), 184.04(C-4), 158.92(C-5), 101.58(C-6), 162.90(C-7), 96.04(C-8), 164.76(C-9), 107.04(C-10), 123.03(C-1), 120.88(C-2), 117.01(C-3), 162.83(C-4), 117.01(C-5), 120.88(C-6) glycosyl : 101.14(C-1), 74.70(C-2), 77.82(C-3), 71.24(C-4), 78.37(C-5), 62.43(C-6)



Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

Fig. 6. Structure of compound 4 isolated from *Hunulus japonicus*

1) Hydroxyl radical

Hydroxyl radical

hydroxyl radical Fig. 7
 1ppm 가 90%
 0.1ppm luteolin-7-O-
 -D-glucoside가 78%, compound 1 76% hydroxyl radical ,
 apigenin-8-C- -D-glucoside apigenin-7-O- -D-glucoside 44 46%
 , luteolin-7-O- -D-glucoside compound 1 hydroxyl radical

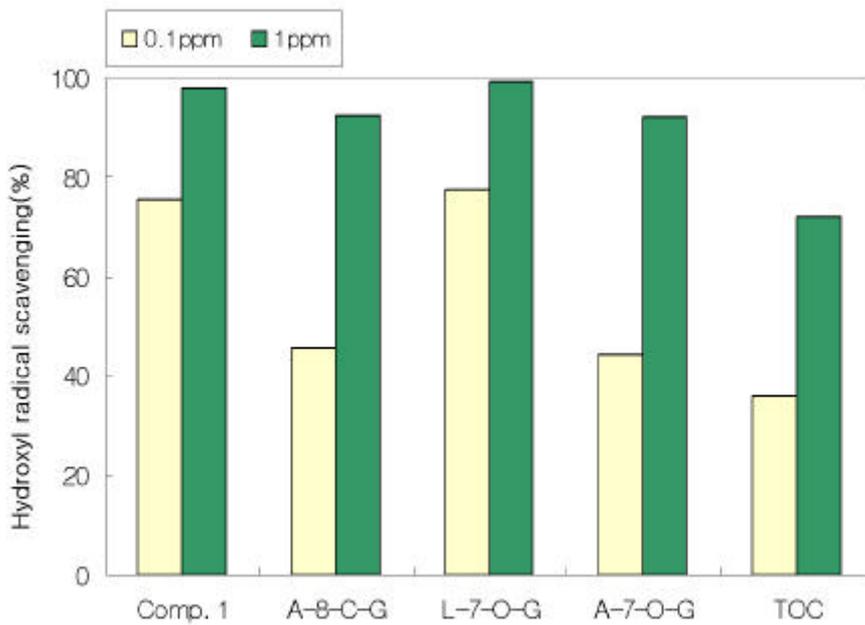


Fig. 7. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activities of flavonoid compounds isolated from *Funulus japonicus*.

2) Linoleic acid

Linoleic acid model system

ferric thiocyanate

Fig. 8

compound 1

91%, luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucoside 95%
 , apigenin-8-C-β-D-glucoside apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucoside 50%
 . compound 1 luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucoside -tocopherol
 , apigenin-8-C-β-D-glucoside -tocopherol

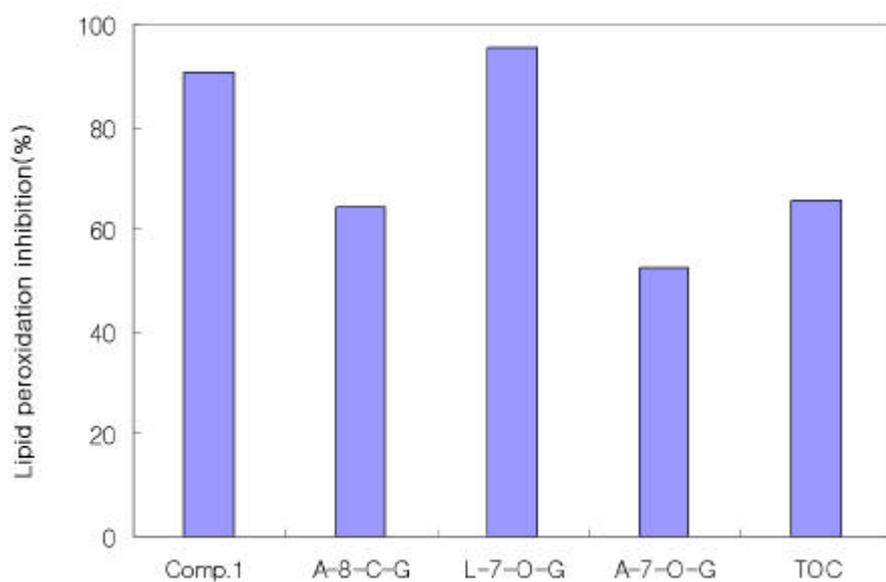


Fig. 8. Antioxidative activities of flavonoid compounds isolated from *hunulus japonicus* in linoleic acid model system.

3)

500ppm 가

Table 5

, -tocopherol
 , -tocopherol

Table 5. Antioxidative activities of flavonoid compounds isolated from *Hunulus japonicus* on soybean oil by oven test at 70

Compounds	POV(μeq/kg)					
	Storage days					
	2	4	6	8	10	12
Control	20	49	87	123	190	330
Compound 1	16	36	75	101	140	305
A-8-C-G	15	35	73	95	135	275
L-7-0-G	34	34	69	90	155	300
A-7-0-G	18	42	76	107	170	295
-tocophero l	18	45	82	112	175	290

1)

Ares test *Salmonella typhinurium*

, 가 colony 가 가 .

			frame shift type mutant	TA98	base pair
exchange type mutant	TA100			Table 6	.
plate	0.5ng	4.0ng	가	,	colony
(histidine revertant)가			가	, S-9 mixture	가
histidine revertant			가	가	,

Table 6. Mutagenicity of each solvent fractions from *Hunulus japonicus* on *Salmonella typhinurium* TA 98 and TA 100

Samples	Dose (mg/plate)	Revertants/plate			
		Without S-9 mix		With S-9-mix	
		TA98	TA100	TA98	TA100
Spontaneous		21 ± 4	147 ± 12	23 ± 3	156 ± 11
MeOH ex.	0.5	22 ± 3	153 ± 7	24 ± 2	169 ± 13
	1.0	24 ± 2	162 ± 9	23 ± 0	174 ± 15
	2.0	24 ± 3	154 ± 11	26 ± 2	168 ± 9
	4.0	24 ± 4	167 ± 8	25 ± 3	178 ± 12
Hexane fr.	0.5	19 ± 3	147 ± 10	19 ± 4	155 ± 12
	1.0	21 ± 4	153 ± 6	24 ± 2	163 ± 9
	2.0	22 ± 3	162 ± 10	26 ± 3	172 ± 13
	4.0	22 ± 2	158 ± 7	27 ± 2	169 ± 8
CHCl3 fr.	0.5	23 ± 5	156 ± 9	22 ± 5	164 ± 12
	1.0	21 ± 6	141 ± 12	20 ± 4	153 ± 14
	2.0	23 ± 2	156 ± 7	28 ± 2	169 ± 7
	4.0	22 ± 3	162 ± 10	26 ± 4	172 ± 13
EtOAc fr.	0.5	18 ± 4	149 ± 8	25 ± 1	169 ± 16
	1.0	23 ± 2	153 ± 15	23 ± 3	159 ± 13
	2.0	21 ± 3	166 ± 11	26 ± 4	171 ± 8
	4.0	22 ± 1	162 ± 8	24 ± 5	172 ± 12
BuOH fr.	0.5	24 ± 2	167 ± 9	27 ± 3	164 ± 8
	1.0	25 ± 3	155 ± 7	25 ± 4	159 ± 13
	2.0	21 ± 4	162 ± 10	27 ± 4	168 ± 17
	4.0	23 ± 2	159 ± 11	29 ± 5	162 ± 12
Water fr.	0.5	22 ± 1	148 ± 7	26 ± 4	159 ± 7
	1.0	23 ± 4	143 ± 9	24 ± 7	158 ± 12
	2.0	23 ± 2	156 ± 7	23 ± 2	163 ± 19
	4.0	21 ± 3	162 ± 12	28 ± 5	161 ± 13

2)

Table 7 Table 8

NPD NQO

TA 98 TA 100

Table 7

. TA 98 21 37% , TA 100 12 36%

,

NPD NQO

2-AF S9 mixture

TA 98 TA 100

Table 8

. 가 , TA 98 TA 100

,

frame shift

type mutant TA 98

base pair exchange type mutant

TA 100

90%

,

80% 90%

Table. 7. Antimutagenic effects of each solvent fractions from *Lunulus japonicus* on the mutagenicity induced by direct mutagen(NPD and NQO) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA98 and TA 100 without S9 mixture.

Samples	Revertants/plate(inhibition %)	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	20 ± 2	135 ± 7
NPD	814 ± 21	
NQO		924 ± 17
MeOH ex.	624 ± 16(23. 9)	699 ± 13(32. 3)
Hexane fr.	645 ± 12(21. 3)	640 ± 23(36. 0)
CHCl3 fr.	521 ± 23(36. 9)	691 ± 18(29. 5)
EtOAc fr.	614 ± 16(25. 2)	827 ± 26(12. 2)
BuOH fr.	539 ± 11(27. 6)	678 ± 17(31. 2)
Water fr.	586 ± 19(28. 7)	713 ± 23(26. 7)

The amount of NPD, NQO and test samples were 10µg/plate, 0.2µg/plate and 500µg/plate , respectively.

Table. 8. Antimutagenic effects of each solvent fractions from *Funulus japonicus* on the mutagenicity induced by indirect mutagen(2-aminofluorene) in *Salmonella typhinurium* TA98 and TA 100 with S9 mixture

Samples	Revertants/plate(inhibition %)	
	TA 98	TA 100
Spontaneous	20 ± 2	139 ± 5
2-AF	820 ± 21	324 ± 12
MeOH ex.	123 ± 7(87. 1)	172 ± 9(82. 2)
Hexane fr.	171 ± 11(81. 1)	152 ± 8(93. 0)
CHCl3 fr.	153 ± 11(83. 4)	149 ± 7(94. 4)
EtOAc fr.	43 ± 4(97. 1)	147 ± 8(95. 7)
BuOH fr.	63 ± 5(94. 6)	151 ± 6(93. 5)
Water fr.	417 ± 13(50. 4)	203 ± 11(65. 4)

The amount of 2-AF and test samples were 10µg/plate and 500µg/plate, respectively.

3) SOS chromotest

Anes test 가 , histidine

. SOS chromotest histidine
, frame shift mutation point mutation ,

SOS chromotest

Table 9

. NQO 가 , IF(induction factor)가 2.328 SOS

가 ,

IF 가가 , IF

Anes test

SOS chrono

test .

Table 9. Mutagenicity of each solvent fractions from *Hunulus japonicus* by SOS chromotest.

Samples	Dose ($\mu\text{g}/\text{plate}$)	-galactosidase		Alkaline phosphatase		Induction factor
		OD ₄₅	unit	OD ₄₅	unit	
Negative		0.272	9.47	1.037	33.90	1.000
NQO	0.02	0.686	22.87	1.124	37.47	2.328
MeOH ex.	1	0.287	9.57	1.074	35.80	1.019
	2.5	0.292	9.73	1.071	35.70	1.042
	5	0.294	9.80	1.083	36.10	1.034
	10	0.303	10.10	1.115	37.17	1.038
Hexane fr.	1	0.284	9.47	1.028	34.27	1.053
	2.5	0.291	9.70	1.061	35.37	1.046
	5	0.289	9.63	1.038	34.60	1.061
	10	0.312	10.40	1.094	36.47	1.088
CHCl ₃ fr.	1	0.270	9.00	1.016	33.87	1.015
	2.5	0.282	9.40	1.023	34.10	1.053
	5	0.274	9.13	1.010	33.67	1.034
	10	0.293	9.77	1.045	34.83	1.069
EtOAc fr.	1	0.281	9.37	1.045	34.83	1.027
	2.5	0.279	9.30	1.072	35.73	0.992
	5	0.301	10.03	1.084	36.13	1.061
	10	0.296	9.87	1.107	36.90	1.019
BuOH fr.	1	0.286	9.53	1.072	35.73	1.019
	2.5	0.291	9.70	1.088	36.17	1.023
	5	0.286	9.53	1.096	36.53	0.996
	10	0.307	10.23	1.114	37.13	1.053
Water fr.	1	0.274	9.13	1.010	33.67	1.034
	2.5	0.272	9.07	1.021	34.03	1.019
	5	0.283	9.43	1.032	34.40	1.045
	10	0.279	9.30	1.069	35.63	0.996

3

1

가

(, , ,)

가

80%

(,)

가

.

가

가

가

.

lipofusion

,

.

.

가

가가

.

가

,

.

가

가

.

.

151

(, , ,) *in vivo*
, column chromatography

2

1.

, 80%

acetone

MeOH

(Table 1).

Table 1. Plant list

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Used part
<i>Achyranthes japonica</i> (Miq.) Nakai		Anaranthaceae	Aerial part
<i>Achyranthes japonica</i> (Miq.) Nakai		Anaranthaceae	Root
<i>Allium fistulosum</i> L.		Liliaceae	Aerial part
<i>Allium tuberosum</i> RCH.		Liliaceae	Aerial part
<i>Allium noranthum</i> MAX.		Liliaceae	Whole plant
<i>Angelica keiskei</i> Koidz		Umbelliferae	Aerial part
<i>Ajuga decumbens</i> Thunb.		Labiatae	Whole plant
<i>Aralia elata</i> Seen.		Araliaceae	Leaf
<i>Aralia elata</i> Seen.		Araliaceae	Stem
<i>Aralia elata</i> Seen.		Araliaceae	Rachis
<i>Arnoracia rusticana</i> P. Gaertn		Cruciferae	Aerial part
<i>Artenisia apiacea</i> Hance		Compositae	Aerial part
<i>Artenisia apiacea</i> Hance		Compositae	Root
<i>Artenisia princeps</i> var. <i>orientalis</i> (P/M/A.) H/A		Compositae	Aerial part
<i>Aster tripolium</i> L.		Compositae	Aerial part
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>cicla</i> L.		Chenopodiaceae	Aerial part
<i>Brassica juncea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i> SIMS.		Cruciferae	Aerial part
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.		Borraginaceae	Leaf
<i>Castanea crenata</i> S. et Z.		Fagaceae	Stem
<i>Castanea crenata</i> S. et Z.		Fagaceae	Leaf
<i>Cedrela sinensis</i> A. JISS		Meliaceae	Leaf
<i>Chanaecyparis obtusa</i> (S. et Z.) Endl.		Cupressaceae	Leaf
<i>Chanaecyparis obtusa</i> (S. et Z.) Endl.		Cupressaceae	Stem
<i>Chelidonium najus</i> var. <i>asiaticum</i> (Hara) Ohwi		Papaveraceae	Flos
<i>Chelidonium najus</i> var. <i>asiaticum</i> (Hara) Ohwi		Papaveraceae	Aerial part
<i>Chelidonium najus</i> var. <i>asiaticum</i> (Hara) Ohwi		Papaveraceae	Root
<i>Chenopodium album</i> var. <i>centrorubrum</i> Maki no		Chenopodiaceae	Leaf
<i>Chenopodium album</i> var. <i>centrorubrum</i> Maki no		Chenopodiaceae	Stem
<i>Chenopodium album</i> var. <i>centrorubrum</i> Maki no		Chenopodiaceae	Root
<i>Chenopodium virgatum</i> Thunb.		Chenopodiaceae	Aerial part
<i>Chenopodium virgatum</i> Thunb.		Chenopodiaceae	Root
<i>Cinnanonum canphora</i> SIH.		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Cinnanonum japonicum</i> SIH.		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> var. <i>ussuriense</i> Kitanura		Compositae	Aerial part

Table 1. continued

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Used part
<i>Dioscorea batatas</i> Decne.		Dioscoreaceae	Aerial part
<i>Dioscorea batatas</i> Decne.		Dioscoreaceae	Root
<i>Luchesnea chrysantha</i> (Zoll. et Morr.) Miq.		Rosaceae	Whole plant
<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Pers.		Compositae	Flos
<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Pers.		Compositae	Aerial part
<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Pers.		Compositae	Root
<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> OIMR		Eucommiaceae	Leaf
<i>Euonymus japonica</i> Thunb.		Celastraceae	Leaf
<i>Euonymus japonica</i> Thunb.		Celastraceae	Stem
<i>Forsythia koreana</i> Nakai		Oleaceae	Leaf
<i>Forsythia koreana</i> Nakai		Oleaceae	Stem
<i>Geranium nepalense</i> subsp. <i>thunbergii</i> (S. et Z.) Hara		Geraniaceae	Aerial part
<i>Geranium nepalense</i> subsp. <i>thunbergii</i> (S. et Z.) Hara		Geraniaceae	Root
<i>Glycine max</i> MIR		Leguminosae	Leaf
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> L.		Liliaceae	Aerial part
<i>Hemistepta lyrata</i> BUNCE		Compositae	Aerial part
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> BUNCE		Saururaceae	Aerial part
<i>Hunulus japonicus</i> S. et Z.		Cannabaceae	Aerial part
<i>Hunulus japonicus</i> S. et Z.		Cannabaceae	Root
<i>Inperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>koenigii</i> (Retz.) Durand et Schinz		Gramineae	Aerial part
<i>Inperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>koenigii</i> (Retz.) Durand et Schinz		Gramineae	Root
<i>Indigofera kirilowii</i> Max.		Leguminosae	Aerial part
<i>Indigofera kirilowii</i> Max.		Leguminosae	Aerial part
<i>Ixeris dentata</i> (THUNB.) NAMI		Compositae	Whole plant
<i>Kunnerowia striata</i> (Thunb.) Schindl		Leguminosae	Whole plant
<i>Lactuca indica</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> (O. Kuntze) Hara		Compositae	Whole plant

Table 1. continued

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Used part
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sw.		Schizaeaceae	Aerial part
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sw.		Schizaeaceae	Root
<i>Nachilus thunbergii</i> S. et Z.		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Nachilus japonica</i> SIB		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Malva verticillata</i> L.		Malvaceae	Aerial part
<i>Morus alba</i> L.		Moraceae	Stem
<i>Morus alba</i> L.		Moraceae	Leaf
<i>Mandina doanestica</i> Thunb.		Berberidaceae	Leaf
<i>Mandina doanestica</i> Thunb.		Berberidaceae	Stem
<i>Mandina doanestica</i> Thunb.		Berberidaceae	Flos
<i>Neolitsea aciculata</i> (Bl.) KIMZ		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Neolitsea serical</i> (Bl.) KIMZ		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> (Bl.) DC.		Umbelliferae	Aerial part
<i>Oenothera odorata</i> Jacq.		Onagraceae	Aerial part
<i>Oenothera odorata</i> Jacq.		Onagraceae	Root
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.		Oxalidaceae	Whole plant
<i>Farthenocissus tricuspidata</i> (S. et Z.) Planch.		Vitaceae	Leaf
<i>Farthenocissus tricuspidata</i> (S. et Z.) Planch.		Vitaceae	Stem
<i>Fersicaria perfoliata</i> H. Gross		Polygonaceae	Aerial part
<i>Fersicaria perfoliata</i> H. Gross		Polygonaceae	Root
<i>Rhctinia glabra</i> (THUNB.) MØ.	가	Rosaceae	Stem
<i>Rhctinia glabra</i> (THUNB.) MØ.	가	Rosaceae	Leaf
<i>Phragmites communis</i> Trin.		Gramineae	Aerial part
<i>Phragmites communis</i> Trin.		Gramineae	Root
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> var. <i>francheti</i> (Masters) Hort.		Solanaceae	Whole plant
<i>Hyttolacca esculenta</i> V. Houtte		Phytolaccaceae	Stem
<i>Hyttolacca esculenta</i> V. Houtte		Phytolaccaceae	Leaf
<i>Hyttolacca esculenta</i> V. Houtte		Phytolaccaceae	Root
<i>Hyttolacca esculenta</i> V. Houtte		Phytolaccaceae	Fructus
<i>Platyodon grandiflorum</i> (JACQ.) A. DC.		Campanulaceae	Root

Table 1. continued

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Used part
<i>Frunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lilacina</i> Nakai	()	Labiatae	Flos
<i>Frunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lilacina</i> Nakai	()	Labiatae	Aerial part
<i>Frunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lilacina</i> Nakai	()	Labiatae	Root
<i>Fulsatilla koreana</i> Nakai		Ranunculaceae	Aerial part
<i>Fulsatilla koreana</i> Nakai		Ranunculaceae	Root
<i>Quercus nyrinaefolia</i> Bl.	가	Fagaceae	Stem
<i>Quercus nyrinaefolia</i> Bl.	가	Fagaceae	Leaf
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>hortensis</i> for. <i>acanthiformis</i> MHIIO		Cruciferae	Aerial part
<i>Reynoutria elliptica</i> (Koidz.) Migo		Polygonaceae	Leaf
<i>Reynoutria elliptica</i> (Koidz.) Migo		Polygonaceae	Stem
<i>Reynoutria elliptica</i> (Koidz.) Migo		Polygonaceae	Root
<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i> Neerb.		Saxifragaceae	Flos
<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i> Neerb.		Saxifragaceae	Aerial part
<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i> Neerb.		Saxifragaceae	Root
<i>Secum sarnentosum</i> BUCE		Crassulaceae	Aerial part
<i>Snilax china</i> L.		Liliaceae	Leaf
<i>Snilax china</i> L.		Liliaceae	Stem
<i>Snilax china</i> L.		Liliaceae	Root
<i>Scphora flavescens</i> Ait.		Leguminosae	Flos
<i>Scphora flavescens</i> Ait.		Leguminosae	Aerial part
<i>Scphora flavescens</i> Ait.		Leguminosae	Root
<i>Suaeda asparagoides</i> (Miq.) Makino		Chenopodiaceae	Aerial part
<i>Suaeda asparagoides</i> (Miq.) Makino		Chenopodiaceae	Root
<i>Suaeda japonica</i> Makino		Chenopodiaceae	Aerial part
<i>Suaeda japonica</i> Makino		Chenopodiaceae	Root
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber		Compositae	Flos
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber		Compositae	Aerial part
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber		Compositae	Root
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) Rich.		Taxodiaceae	Leaf
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) Rich.		Taxodiaceae	Stem
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> L.		Cupressaceae	Leaf
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> L.		Cupressaceae	Stem

Table 1. continued

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Used part
<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i> Max.		Cucurbitaceae	Aerial part
<i>Viola nanashurica</i> W. Becker		Violaceae	Aerial part
<i>Viola nanashurica</i> W. Becker		Violaceae	Root
<i>Ycungia sonchifolia</i> M.		Compositae	Whole plant
<i>Fencirus trifoliata</i> Rafin.		Rutaceae	Fructus
<i>Fencirus trifoliata</i> Rafin.		Rutaceae	Leaf
<i>Fencirus trifoliata</i> Rafin.		Rutaceae	Stem
<i>Fencirus trifoliata</i> Rafin.		Rutaceae	Root
<i>Fencirus trifoliata</i> Rafin.		Rutaceae	Thorn
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.		Portulacaceae	Aerial part
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.		Portulacaceae	Root
<i>Lindera obtusiloba</i> Bl.		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Lindera sercea</i> (S. et Z.) Bl.		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.		Magnoliaceae	Leaf
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.		Magnoliaceae	Stem
<i>Litsea japonica</i> Juss.		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Leucocera japonica</i> Thunb.		Caprifoliaceae	Leaf
<i>Leucocera japonica</i> Thunb.		Caprifoliaceae	Stem
<i>Leucostemone lancifolia</i> (S. et Z.) N.H.S.N		Lauraceae	Leaf

Table 1. continued

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Used part
<i>Cocculus trilobus</i> DC.		Menispermaceae	Aerial part
<i>Cocculus trilobus</i> DC.		Menispermaceae	Root
<i>Clocasia artiquorum</i> var. <i>esculenta</i> Engl.		Araceae	Aerial part
<i>Commelina communis</i> L.		Commelinaceae	Aerial part
<i>Commelina communis</i> L.		Commelinaceae	Root
<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> DICHSMX		Cucurbitaceae	Leaf
<i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativa</i> DC.		Umbelliferae	Root
<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i> MAYO		Lauraceae	Leaf
<i>Lindera glauca</i> Bl.		Lauraceae	Leaf

2.

가.

150 ± 10g

Sprague-Dawley

(: 20 ± 2 , : 50%, : 12

light/dark cycle)

, 24 .

Sprague-Dawley

(150 ± 10 g) 1

(: 20 ± 2 , : 50%, : 12 light/dark cycle)

4 , Zampaglion

bronobenzene 1% tween 80 460 ng/kg 12 2

1% tween 80 . 24

.

.

가

1g 4 0.1M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) 가 glass telfon

homogenizer . 600g 10

15,000g 10 .

105,000g 60 (cytosol) glutathione

S-transferase , 4 0.1 M potassium

phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) epoxide hydrolase, aniline hydroxylase

aminopyrine N-denethylase .

4 .

.

Ohkawa 1g 9 가

8.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate 20% acetate buffer (pH 3.5) 0.8%

thiobarbituric acid 가 95 1 n-BuOH

: Pyridine (15:1) 가 15 n-BuOH : Pyridine

532 nm 1 g

nalondialdehyde mole

1) Aninopyrine N-denethylase

Nash 2 ml 0.1 M Na⁺/K⁺ phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) 2
nM anonopyrine. HCl, 0.5 nM NADPH, 10 nM MgCl₂, 1 nM seni carbizi de (300-400 μg
) 가 37 30 15% ZnSO₄ Ba(OH)₂
가 5 10 5ml
Nash reagent 가 60 30
415 nm
1 ng protein formaldehyde n moles

2) Aniline hydroxylase

Bidlack 2 ml 10 nM MgCl₂ 150 nM KCl 50 nM Tris.
HCl (pH 7.4) 1 nM aniline HCl, 0.5 nM NADPH (300-400 μg
) 가 37 20 20%
trichloroacetic acid 가 10 10% Na₂CO₃
0.2 N-NaOH (2% phenol) 37 30 640 nm
1 ng protein
p-aninophenol n moles

3) Glutathion S-transferase

Habig 0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 6.5) 1 nM

1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene 1 mM glutathion

25 10 glutathion-2,4-dinitrobenzene conjugate 340 mM

1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene mole 9.6 mM-1cm-1

1 ng protein

2,4-dinitrobenzene-glutathione n mole

4) Epoxide hydrolase

Hancock 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0)

trans-stilbene oxide (TSO, 3 mM) (100-200 μ g) 가 3 ml

37 20 229 nm

1

1 ng trans-stilbene oxide n mole

5)

Lowry bovine serum albumin (Sigma, Fr. V)

Duncan's new multiple range test

3.

가. 1

1)

Gallen Kamp Melting Point Apparatus, Bomem MB 100-C15 FT-IR spectrometer, CE 599 Universal automatic scanning spectrophotometer, Bruker AM-200

spectrometer column chromatography silica gel Kiesel gel 60(Merck Art. 7729) Wako-300, thin layer chromatography precoated plates Kiesel gel 60 F254 (Merck Art. 5715)

2)

(900g) MeOH 3
 MeOH 10% MeOH
 CHCl₃, EtOAc, n-BuOH EtOAc silica gel
 column chromatography CHCl₃ - MeOH - H₂O (7: 3: 1,), CHCl₃ - MeOH - H₂O (65: 35: 10,) , 1 (Fig. 1).

3) 1 (cynaroside)

mp: 250-252

IR

IR ν_{max} cm⁻¹; 3450 (OH), 1659 (C=O), 1611, 1499 (C=C), 1088, 1029 (C-O)

UV λ_{max} , nm; (MeOH): 255, 268, 349; (NaOMe): 264, 398; (NaOAc): 260, 370, 403; (NaOAc + H₂BO₃): 260, 372; (AlCl₃): 274, 300, 329, 431; (AlCl₃ + HCl): 273, 298, 359, 390

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 200 MHz) 13.1 (1H, brs., C⁸-OH), 7.65 (1H, d, J=8.9 Hz, H-6'), 7.58 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.90 (1H, d, J=8.9 Hz, H-5'), 6.78 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-8), 6.73 (1H, s, H-3), 6.43 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-6), 5.07 (1H, d, J=7.0 Hz, anomeric H)

¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 100 MHz) : 181.79 (C-4), 164.44 (C-2), 162.88 (C-7), 161.08 (C-5), 156.87 (C-9), 149.96 (C-4'), 145.77 (C-3'), 121.27 (C-1'), 119.05 (C-6'), 115.96 (C-5'), 113.54 (C-2'), 105.29 (C-10), 103.07 (C-3), 99.90(C-1), 99.49 (C-6), 94.67

(C-8), 77.12 (G-5), 76.36 (G-3), 73.08 (G-2), 69.55 (G-4), 66.60 (G-6)

4) 1 가

1 (50 ng) 5% H₂SO₄

4 가 가

, EtOAc .

, MeOH

(IR,

¹H-NMR)

luteolin .

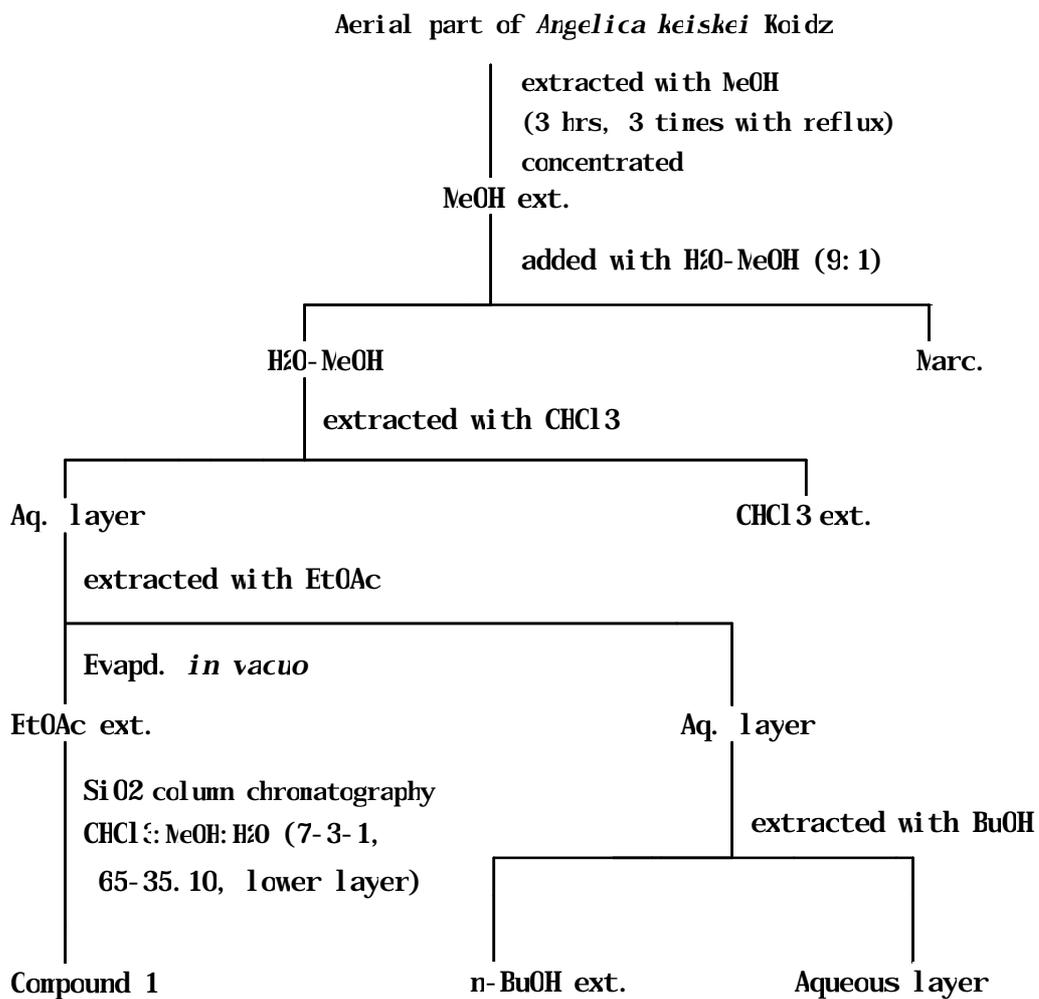


Fig. 1. Isolation of compound from *Angelica keiskei*

2, 3 4

1)

2)

IR spectrum Bruker IFS 66 FI-IR spectrophotometer , UV spectrum Shinadzu Nps-50L spectrometer , NMR spectrum Bruker AM 200 spectrometer DMSO-d₆, TMS . Gallen Kamp Melting Point Apparatus

1 , column chromatography Kiesel gel 60 (70-230 mesh, Merk, No. 7734) , thin layer chromatography precoated kiesel gel 60 F254 (Merck, No. 5735) .

3)

(2.8 kg) n-hexane 7 3
MeOH rotary evaporator
MeOH 513 g . MeOH 10% MeOH Scheme 1
가 CHCl₃, EtOAc, n-BuOH,
145 g, 27 g, 52 g 220 g .
EtOAc 가 27 g 20 g silica gel 20 g CHCl₃
silica gel column silica gel 20 g
CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (5: 1: 1,), CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (25: 8: 5,), CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (7: 3: 1,)

CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (65:35:10,)
subfraction 30 Ml 3

column chromatography
(Fig. 2).

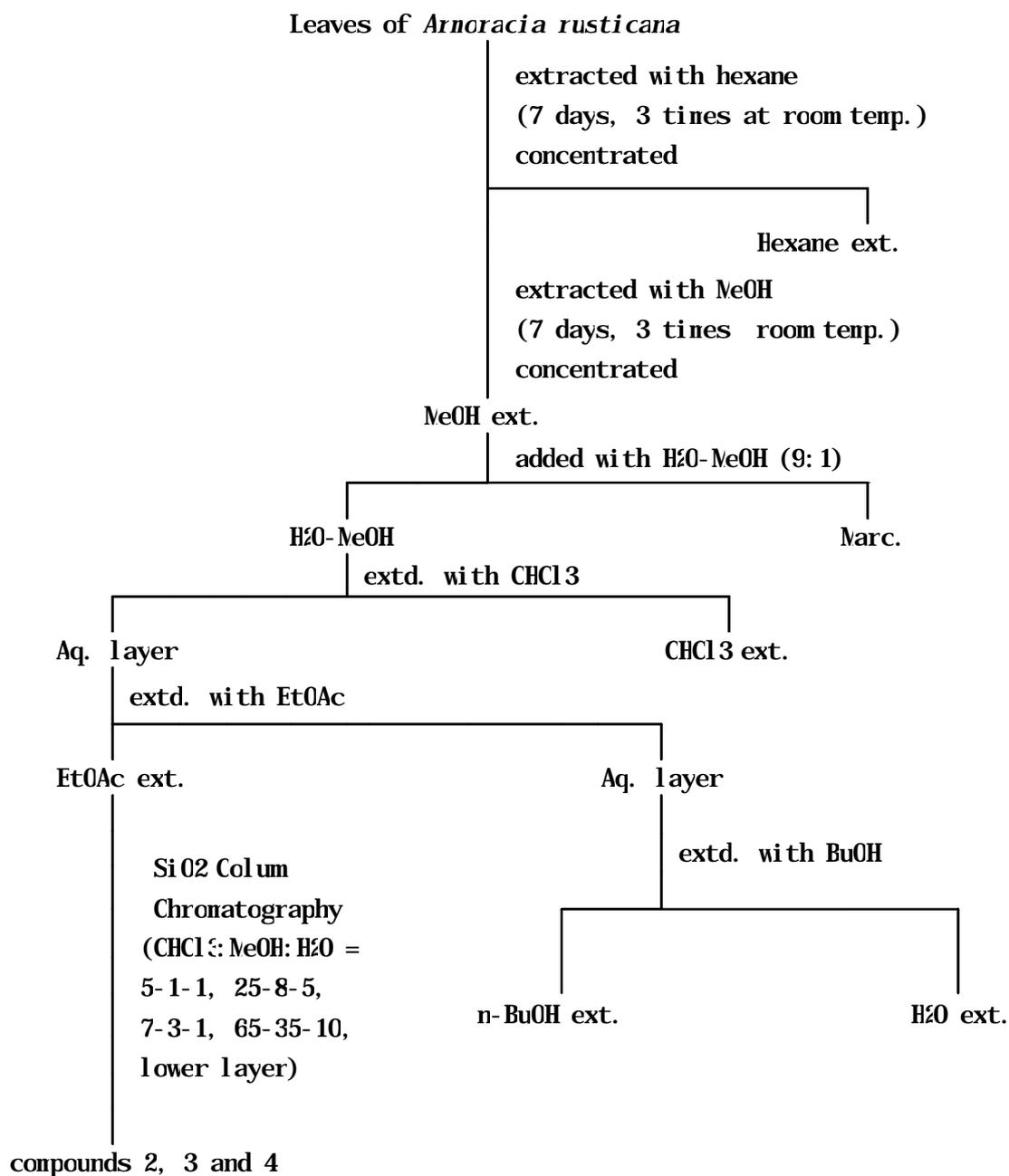


Fig. 2. Isolation of compound 2, 3 and 4 from *Arnoracia rusticana*

4) 2 (kaempferol-3-O- β -D-xylofuranoside)

mp: 242-244 °.

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{cm}^{-1}}$: 3374 (OH), 1657 (, -unsaturated ketone), 1607, 1605, 1506, 1456 (aromatic C=C), 1365, 1282, 1179, 1056 (glycosidic C-O).

UV $\lambda(\text{MeOH})\text{nm}$: 267, 355; (NaOMe) 278, 326, 407; (AlCl₃) 276, 308, 353, 410; (AlCl₃/HCl) 276, 303, 354, 409; (NaOAc) 278, 310, 374; (NaOAc/H₃BO₃) 267, 353.

¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): 12.62 (1H, s, C⁵-OH), 8.01 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-2' & H-6'), 6.89 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-3' & H-5'), 6.44 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-8), 6.21 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-6), 5.33 (1H, d, J=7.0 Hz, H-1'').

¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz): Table 2

5) 3 (kaempferol-3-O- β -D-galactopyranoside)

mp: 220-224 °.

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{cm}^{-1}}$: 3457 (OH), 1659 (, -unsaturated ketone), 1605, 1560, 1491 (aromatic C=C), 1362, 1262, 1183, 1062 (glycosidic C-O).

UV $\lambda(\text{MeOH})\text{nm}$: 265, 356; (NaOMe) 277, 329, 410; (AlCl₃) 277, 310, 355, 412; (AlCl₃/HCl) 275, 305, 348, 411; (NaOAc) 277, 307, 371; (NaOAc/H₃BO₃) 263, 354.

¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz): 8.06 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-2' & H-6'), 6.85 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-3' & H-5'), 6.42 (1H, d, J=1.9 Hz, H-8), 6.18 (1H, d, J=1.9 Hz, H-6), 5.39 (1H, d, J=7.5 Hz, H-1'').

¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz): Table 2

6) 4 (kaempferol-3-O- β -D-xylofuranosyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-galactopyranoside)

mp: 187-189 °

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{cm}^{-1}}$: 3366(OH), 1657 (C=C, α,β -unsaturated ketone), 1608, 1605, 1504, 1443 (aromatic C=C), 1360, 1280, 1173, 1045 (glycosidic C-O).

UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}(\text{MeOH})\text{nm}$: 261, 354; (NaOMe) 273, 324, 404; (AlCl₃) 274, 305, 357, 407; (AlCl₃/HCl) 273, 306, 349, 405; (NaOAc) 274, 305, 371; (NaOAc/H₂BO₃) 263, 354.

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz): 8.13 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-2' & H-6'), 6.89 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz, H-3' & H-5'), 6.45 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-8), 6.21 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-6), 5.69 (1H, d, J=7.6 Hz, H-1''), 4.57 (1H, d, J=7.3 Hz, H-1''').

¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 100 MHz) : Table 2

Table 2. ^{13}C -NMR data for compounds 2, 3 and 4 isolated from *Arncracia rusticana*

Carbon No.	Compounds		
	2	3	4
2	156.4	156.4	156.3
3	133.2	133.3	132.9
4	177.5	177.6	177.5
5	161.3	161.2	161.2
6	98.8	99.4	98.5
7	164.2	164.2	164.3
8	93.8	93.7	93.6
9	156.4	156.4	156.3
10	104.0	104.0	103.8
1'	120.7	120.9	120.9
2'	130.9	131.0	131.0
3'	115.4	115.1	115.2
4'	160.2	160.0	160.0
5'	115.4	115.1	115.2
6'	130.9	131.0	131.0
1''	101.8	101.7	98.3
2''	73.8	71.2	79.7
3''	75.9	73.1	73.6
4''	69.6	67.9	67.7
5''	66.0	75.6	75.8
6''		60.2	60.0
1'''			104.7
2'''			74.0
3'''			76.3
4'''			69.4
5'''			65.8
6'''			

5, 6 7

1)

2)

IR spectrum Bruker IFS 66 FT-IR spectrophotometer , UV spectrum Shinadzu
mps-50L spectrometer , NMR spectrum Bruker AM 200 spectrometer DMSO-d₆,

TMS

1 , column chromatography Kiesel gel 60 (70-230
mesh, Merk, No. 7734) , thin layer chromatography precoated kiesel gel 60 F₂₅₄
(Merck, No. 5735)

3)

(3.5 kg) n-hexane 7 3

MeOH rotary evaporator

MeOH 513 g . MeOH 10% MeOH

CHCl₃, EtOAc, n-BuOH,

EtOAc 가 silica gel CHCl₃ silica gel

column silica gel CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (5: 1: 1,

), CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (25: 8: 5,), CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (7: 3: 1,) CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (65: 35:

10,) column chromatography 5, 6, 7

(Fig. 3).

Aerial parts of *Houttuynia cordata*

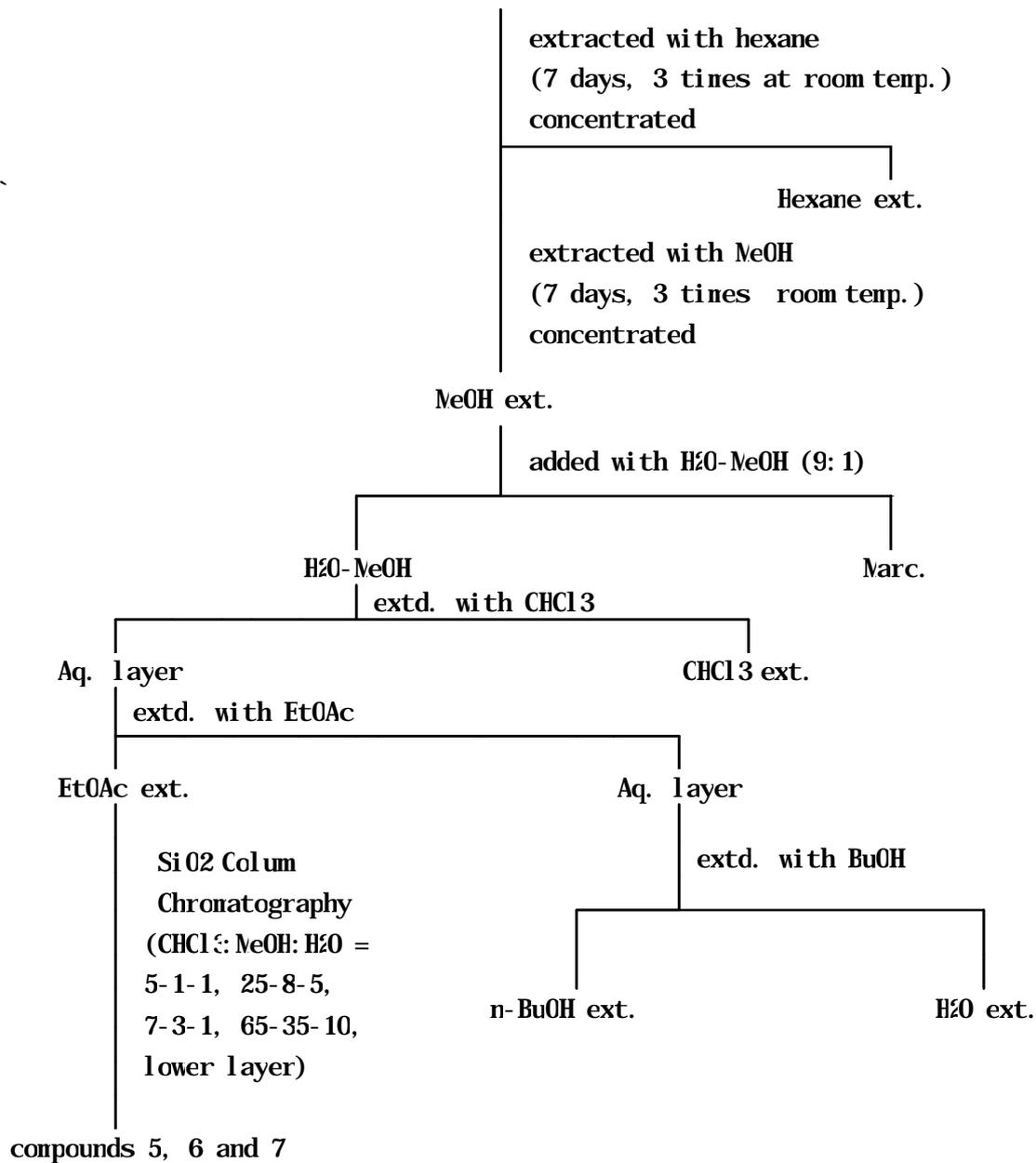


Fig. 3. Isolation of compounds from *Houttuynia cordata*

4) 5 (apigenin)

mp: 169-171

IR $\frac{\nu_{\max}}{\text{cm}^{-1}}$: 3374 (OH), 657 (, -unsaturated ketone), 1605, 1607, 1506, 1456 (aromatic C=C), 1365, 1282, 1179

UV $\lambda_{\max}(\text{H m}(\log \epsilon))$ 265, 295sh, 335 ; with NaOMe 274, 323, 391 ; with NaOAc 273, 300, 375 ; with NaOAc+H₃BO₃ 265, 301sh, 337 ; with AlCl₃ 275, 300, 347, 383 ; with AlCl₃+HCl 275, 298, 339, 380

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, TMS) δ : 7.92 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz, H-2' & 6'), 6.92 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz, H-3' & 5'), 6.77 (1H, s, H-3), 6.47 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz H-8), 6.18 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz, H-6)

¹³C-NMR(DMSO-d₆, TMS) ; 163.7 (C-2), 102.6 (C-3), 181.7 (C-4), 161.0 (C-5), 98.7 (C-6), 164.0 (C-7), 93.7 (C-8), 157.3 (C-9), 103.6 (C-10), 121.1 (C-1'), 128.4 (C-2' & 6'), 115.8 (C-3' & 5'), 161.4 (C-4')

5) 6 (afzelin)

mp: 175-177 °

IR $\frac{\nu_{\max}}{\text{cm}^{-1}}$: 3420 (OH), 1660 (, -unsaturated ketone), 1614, 1506, 1448 (aromatic C=C), 1362, 1285, 1175, 1063 (glycosidic C-O)

UV $\lambda_{\max}(\text{H m}(\log \epsilon))$ 265, 344 ; with NaOMe 274, 325, 388 ; with NaOAc 271, 360 ; with NaOAc+H₃BO₃ 266, 348 ; with AlCl₃ 274, 304, 348, 397 ; with AlCl₃+HCl 275, 301, 342, 396

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, TMS) δ : 12.61 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.74 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz, H-2' & 6'), 6.91 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz, H-3' & 5'), 6.42 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz, H-8), 6.22 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz, H-6), 5.29 (1H, s, anomeric H), 0.78 (3H, d, J=5.3Hz, -CH₃)

¹³C-NMR(DMSO-d₆, TMS) ; 157.3 (C-2), 134.2 (C-3), 177.7 (C-4), 161.3 (C-5), 98.7 (C-6),

164.3 (C-7), 93.8 (C-8), 156.5 (C-9), 104.1 (C-10), 120.5 (C-1'), 130.6 (C-2' & 6'), 115.4 (C-3' & 5'), 160.0 (C-4'), 101.8 (R³-1), 70.1 (R-2), 70.4 (R-3), 70.6 (R-4), 71.1 (R-5), 17.5 (R-6)

*R: rhamnopyranose

6) 7 (quercitrin)

mp: 186-188 °

IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{cm}^{-1}}$: 3370 (OH), 1658 (, -unsaturated ketone), 1607, 1574, 1507, 1452

(aromatic C=C), 1375, 1280, 1169, 1050 (glycosidic C-O)

UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{nm}}(\log \epsilon)$ 259, 304sh, 352 ; with NaOMe 272, 328, 395 ; with NaOAc 275, 324sh, 374 ; with NaOAc+H₃BO₃ 263, 303sh, 369 ; with AlCl₃ 278, 306sh, 335, 433 ; with AlCl₃+HCl 273, 304sh, 354, 405

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, TMS) δ : 7.30 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz, H-2'), 7.24 (1H, dd, J=1.9 & 8.4Hz, H-6'), 6.66 (1H, d, J=8.4Hz, H-5'), 6.39 (1H, d, J=1.6Hz, H-8), 6.20 (1H, d, J=1.6Hz, H-6), 5.25 (1H, s, anomeric H)

¹³C-NMR(DMSO-d₆, TMS) ; 157.3(C-2), 134.3(C-3), 177.8(C-4), 161.3(C-5), 98.8(C-6), 164.3(C-7), 93.7(C-8), 156.5(C-9), 104.1(C-10), 121.2(C-1'), 115.6(C-2'), 145.3(C-3'), 148.5(C-4'), 115.8(C-5'), 120.6(C-6'), 101.7(R³-1), 70.1(R-2), 70.4(R-3), 71.3(R-4), 72.5(R-5), 17.5(R-6)

*R: rhamnopyranose

1)

2)

IR spectrum Hitachi 270-30 KBr , UV spectrum CE 599 UASS

. NMR spectrum Bruker AM-200, AMX 400 spectrometer DMSO-d₆,

TMS

1 , Column chromatography kiesel gel 60 (70-230
nesh, Merck, No. 7734) thin layer chromatography precoated Kiesel gel 60 F254
(Merck, No. 5735)

3)

(1.0 kg) MeOH 10 3

rotary evaporator MeOH 140g . MeOH 10%

MeOH Scheme 1 가

(CHCl₃), (EtOAc), (n-BuOH), (H₂O)

40 g, 30 g, 20g n-BuOH 가 20 g silica gel 20 g

CHCl₃ silica gel column CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (25: 8: 5,

lower phase, 7: 3: 1, lower phase) column chromatography

8

(Fig. 4).

4) **8** (hispidulin 7-O-neohesperidoside)

mp: 192-196o

IR: 3380 cm^{-1} , 1606, 1569 cm^{-1} (, -unsaturated carbonyl), 1073 cm^{-1} (glycosidic C-O)

UV max $\lambda(\text{nm}(\log \epsilon))$: MeOH; 275, 335, NaOMe; 270, 395, NaOAc; 276, 335, 390, AlCl_3 ; 280, 305, 366, $\text{AlCl}_3 + \text{HCl}$; 286, 300, 350

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO-d_6 , 200 MHz): 7.93 (2H, d, $J=8.75$ Hz, H-2' & 6'), 7.02 (1H, s, H-8), 6.93 (2H, d, $J=8.75$ Hz, H-3' & 5'), 6.83 (1H, s, H-3), 5.33 (1H, d, 7.25 Hz, anomeric H of Glucose), 4.65 (1H, brs, anomeric H of Rhamnose), 3.77 (3H, s, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 1.14 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz, $-\text{CH}_3$ of Rhamnose)

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO-d_6 , 50.3 MHz) : 182.3 (C-4), 164.4 (C-2), 161.5 (C-7'), 155.8 (C-7), 152.5 (C-9), 152.1 (C-5), 132.8 (C-4' & 6'), 128.6 (C-2' & 6'), 121.1 (C-1'), 116.1 (C-3' & 5'), 105.8 (C-10), 102.7 (C-3), 100.0 (C-1'"), 70.6 (C-3'"), 70.4 (C-2'"), 69.8 (C-4'"), 68.6 (C-5'"), 60.6 (C-6'"), 60.3 (OCH_3), 18.2 (C-6'")

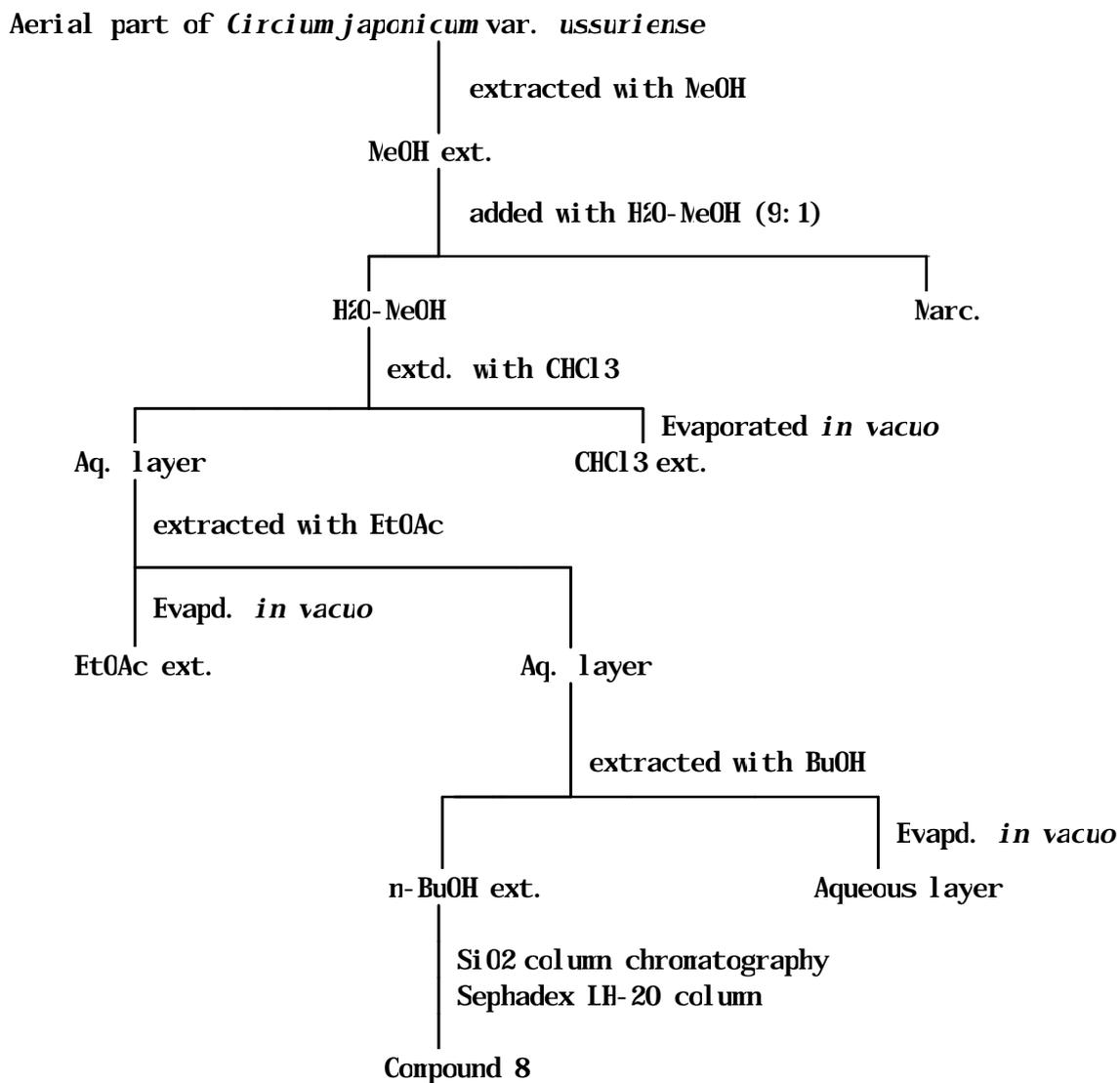


Fig. 4. Isolation of compound 8 from *Cirsium japonicum* var. *ussuriense*

3

1.

151

(Table 3, 4). (*Angelica keiskei*), (*Arnica montana*), (*Arnoracia rusticana*), (*Houttuynia cordata*) (*Cirsium japonicum* var. *ussuriense*)가 *in vitro* 58%, 64%, 64%, 51% .
4 *in vivo*
column chromatography .

Table 3. Effect of the extracts of edible and medicinal plants on the hepatic lipid peroxide content

Scientific name	Korean name	Used part	Extract (%)	Dose (ng/ml)	Malondialdehyde (n mole/g of tissue)	Inhibition (%)
Control					17.5 ± 0.98	
<i>Allium fistulosum</i>		A	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Allium tuberosum</i>		A	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Allium nonanthum</i>		W	A	10-2	16.9 ± 1.35	3
				10-1	14.6 ± 0.96*	17
				1	11.8 ± 1.04**	33
<i>Artemisia princeps</i> var. <i>orientalis</i>		A	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Feta vulgaris</i> var. <i>cicla</i>		A	A	10-2	12.7 ± 0.95**	27
				10-1	9.5 ± 1.63**	46
				1	7.3 ± 0.59**	58
<i>Brassica juncea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>		A	A	10-2	10.9 ± 0.32***	38
				10-1	9.0 ± 0.31***	49
				1	6.7 ± 0.45***	62
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>		L	M	10-2	12.3 ± 0.64**	30
				10-1	9.7 ± 0.59***	45
				1	7.7 ± 0.26***	56
<i>Cedrela sinensis</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Cinnanonum canphora</i>		L	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Cinnanonum japonicum</i>		L	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Laucus carota</i> var. <i>sativa</i>		R	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Euconnia ulnoides</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Henistepha lyrata</i>		A	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Ixeris dentata</i>		W	A	10-1	NS	

Table 3. continued

Scientific name	Korean name	used part ¹⁾	extract ²⁾	Dose (ng/ml)	Malonaldehyde (nmole/g of tissue)	Inhibition (%)
<i>Lactuca indica</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>		W	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Lindera glauca</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Lindera obtusiloba</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Lindera sercea</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Litsea japonica</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Lozoste lancifolia</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Nachilus thunbergii</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Nachilus japonica</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Malva verticillata</i>		A	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Neolitsea aciculata</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Neolitsea serical</i>		L	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Ceanothe javanica</i>		A	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Flatycodon grandiflorum</i>		R	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>hertensis</i> for. <i>acanthis</i> <i>cornis</i>		A	A	10-1	NS	
<i>Sedum sarmentosum</i>		A	M	10-1	NS	
<i>Youngia scorchiifolia</i>		W	A	10-1	NS	

1) A, aerial part; W, whole plant; L, leaf; R, root

2) A, 80% acetone extract; M, methanol extract

The values are mean \pm S.D. of 5 replications.

Significantly different from the control value: * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001.

NS: Not Significant

Table 4. Effect of the methanol extracts of edible and medicinal plants on the hepatic lipid peroxide content in bronobenzen treated rat.

Scientific Name	Used part	Dose (ng/ml)	Malonaldehyde (n mole/g of tissue)	Inhibition (%)
Normal			23.3 ± 2.19	
Control			56.6 ± 1.44	
<i>Achyranthes japonica</i>	Root	1	NS	
	Aerial part	102	NS	
		101	46.2 ± 3.08	18
		1	45.3 ± 1.83	20
<i>Angelica keiskei</i>)	Aerial part	1	24.4 ± 2.47	58
<i>Ajuga oecumbens</i>	Whole plant	1	NS	
<i>Aralia elata</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	102	54.5 ± 2.16	4
		101	51.4 ± 1.07	9
		1	46.7 ± 1.79	17
	Rachis	102	45.7 ± 0.61	20
		101	42.7 ± 2.43	25
		1	42.1 ± 1.82	26
<i>Arnoracia rustixana</i>)	Aerial part	1	20.84 ± 1.84	64
<i>Artenisia apiacea</i>	Aerial part	102	NS	
		101	NS	
		1	47.4 ± 1.11	16
	Root	102	50.4 ± 1.06	11
		101	45.6 ± 0.81	19
		1	43.4 ± 1.16	23
<i>Aster tripclium</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
<i>Castanea crenata</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	102	53.9 ± 3.26	5
		101	50.5 ± 0.81	11
		1	44.0 ± 1.46	22
<i>Chanaecyparis obtusa</i>	Stem	1	NS	
	Leaf	102	45.4 ± 2.21	20
		101	43.4 ± 1.22	23
		1	40.0 ± 1.32	29

Table 4. continued

Scientific Name	Used part	Dose (ng/ml)	Malonaldehyde (n mole/g of tissue)	Inhibition (%)	
<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> var. <i>ussuriense</i>)	Aerial part	1	28.8 ± 2.15	51	
<i>Cocculus trilobus</i>	Aerial part	102	51.8 ± 0.90	8	
		101	44.4 ± 1.72	22	
		1	41.6 ± 3.06	27	
<i>Cocculus trilobus</i>	Root	1	NS		
<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>esculenta</i>	Aerial part	1	NS		
<i>Connelina communis</i>	Aerial part	1	NS		
	Root	1	NS		
<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>)	Leaf	1	34.9 ± 0.72	40	
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Aerial part	102	NS		
		101	53.7 ± 2.55	5	
		1	42.1 ± 1.56	26	
		Root	1	NS	
<i>Luchesnea chrysantha</i>	Whole plant	1	NS		
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Flos	1	NS		
	Aerial part	1	NS		
	Root	1	NS		
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Leaf	1	NS		
	Stem	1	NS		
<i>Forsythia koreana</i>	Leaf	1	NS		
	Stem	1	NS		
<i>Geranium nepalense</i> subsp. <i>thunbergii</i>	Aerial part	1	NS		
	Root	1	NS		
<i>Glycine max</i>)	Leaf	1	33.3 ± 4.01	43	
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>)	Aerial part	1	21.1 ± 1.50	64	
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Aerial part	1	NS		
<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Aerial part	1	NS		
		Root	102	48.3 ± 1.87	15
		101	43.3 ± 2.00	23	
		1	40.5 ± 0.61	28	

Table 4. continued

Scientific Name	Used part	Dose (ng/ml)	Malonaldehyde (n mole/g of tissue)	Inhibition (%)
<i>Lactuca indica</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>	Root	1	NS	
<i>Liriodenaron tulipifera</i>	Stem	1	NS	
	Leaf	1	NS	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	1	NS	
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Morus alba</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	1	NS	
<i>Mandarinia domestica</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	102	44.7 ± 1.41	21
		101	42.8 ± 2.17	24
		1	35.0 ± 1.32	38
	Flos	1	NS	
<i>Oenothera odorata</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	102	40.3 ± 1.08	29
		101	37.6 ± 1.02	34
		1	30.6 ± 1.00	46
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Whole plant	1	NS	
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Leaf	102	51.9 ± 3.64	8
		101	38.5 ± 1.25	32
		1	35.9 ± 3.16	37
	Stem	1	NS	
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Root	1	NS	
	Aerial part	102	39.3 ± 0.61	31
		101	34.5 ± 3.31	39
		1	31.4 ± 1.61	45
<i>Rhctinia glabra</i>	Stem	1	NS	
	Leaf	102	NS	
		101	53.4 ± 3.06	6
		1	36.3 ± 2.66	36

Table 4. continued

Scientific Name	Used part	Dose (ng/ml)	Malonaldehyde (n mole/g of tissue)	Inhibition (%)
<i>Hydrocotyle esculenta</i>	Stem	102	45.9 ± 1.76	19
		101	44.4 ± 1.20	22
		1	40.7 ± 1.51	28
	Leaf	1	NS	
	Fructus	1	NS	
<i>Conocarpus triflorus</i>	Fructus	1	NS	27.4
	Leaf	102	33.5 ± 3.10	41
		101	36.6 ± 3.00	35
		1	34.2 ± 2.37	40
	Stem	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
thorn	1	NS		
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Frunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lilacina</i>	Flos	102	42.9 ± 2.17	24
		101	44.3 ± 3.68	22
		1	40.6 ± 1.31	18
	Aerial part	102	NS	
		101	51.8 ± 2.80	8
		1	35.8 ± 1.69	37
	Root	102	53.9 ± 3.26	5
		101	50.5 ± 0.81	11
		1	44.0 ± 1.46	22
<i>Fulsatilla koreana</i>	Root	1	NS	
	Aerial part	1	NS	
<i>Quercus myrsinaefolia</i>	Stem	1	NS	
	Leaf	102	NS	
		101	NS	
		1	45.9 ± 1.37	19
<i>Reynoutria elliptica</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	

Table 4. continued

Scientific Name	Used part	Dose (ng/ml)	Malonaldehyde (n mole/g of tissue)	Inhibition (%)
<i>Sphora flavescens</i>	Flos	1	NS	
	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Suaeda asparagoides</i>	Aerial part	102	42.4 ± 0.87	25
		101	41.3 ± 1.52	27
		1	37.1 ± 2.06	34
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Suaeda japonica</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Flos	1	NS	
	Aerial part	102	42.3 ± 1.97	25
		101	38.6 ± 1.69	32
		1	36.3 ± 3.05	36
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	1	NS	
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	1	NS	
	Fructus	1	NS	
<i>Inperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>koenigii</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	102	44.6 ± 2.10	21
		101	42.5 ± 1.17	25
		1	40.7 ± 0.81	28
<i>Inoigofera kirilowii</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Cheliconium najus</i> var. <i>asiaticum</i>	Aerial part	102	42.8 ± 1.42	24
		101	41.5 ± 1.28	27
		1	38.8 ± 2.67	31
	Root	1	NS	
	Flos	102	39.5 ± 1.30	30
		101	35.3 ± 0.95	38
		1	30.0 ± 2.10	47

Table 4. continued

Scientific Name	Used part	Dose (ng/ml)	Malonaldehyde (n mole/g of tissue)	Inhibition (%)
<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
<i>Viola nandshurica</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Flos	102	44.5 ± 0.82	21
		101	41.4 ± 0.90	27
		1	40.3 ± 1.02	29
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Snilax china</i>	Stem	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
	Leaf	1	NS	
<i>Phragmites communis</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> var. <i>francheti</i>	Fructus	102	NS	
		101	43.8 ± 1.55	23
		1	44.7 ± 3.41	21
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> var. <i>francheti</i>	Aerial part	1	NS	
	Root	1	NS	
<i>Hytolacca esculenta</i>	Root	102	NS	
		101	NS	
		1	42.7 ± 1.72	25
<i>Chenopodium album</i> var. <i>centrorubrum</i>	Leaf	1	NS	
	Stem	1	NS	

1) control 58.4 ± 9.68

2.

가. 1

EtOAc 1 .
1H-NMR spectrum meta coupling aromatic proton signal [6.78 (1H, d, J=2.0Hz), 6.43 (1H, d, J=2.0Hz)] flavonoid A H-8 H-6 signal
6.73 single peak C-3 가
flavone 1 aromatic proton
signal [5.07 (1H, d, J=7.0 Hz, H-1)] 13C-NMR spectrum D-glucopyranose
signal [99.90 (C-1"), 77.12 (C-5"), 76.36 (C-3"), 73.08 (C-2"), 69.55 (C-4"), 60.60 (C-6")] data flavonoid flavone
luteolin glucoside UV spectrum MeOH
band 349nm flavone , NaOAc
band 가 C-7 flavone
13C-NMR data luteolin
C-7 D-glucopyranose가 가
genin (1H-NMR, UV, IR, mp) luteolin
1H-NMR 13C-NMR spectrum 1 cynaroside
(luteolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside) .

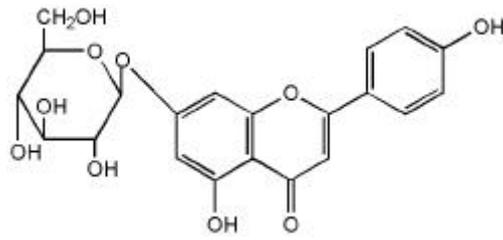


Fig 5. Compound 1 isolated from *Angelica keiskei*.

Compound 1: cynaroside

1

(*Angelica keiskei* Koidz)

1970

, flavonoid, coumarin, saponin

가

가

가

cynaroside bronobenzene

epoxide

가

mixed function oxidation

epoxide

(Table 6).

Bronobenzene

epoxide

glutathione

glutathione S-transferase

bronobenzene

glutathione S-transferase

. (Table 7, 10)

Epoxide 가

dihydrodiol

epoxide hydrolase

bronobenzene

MeOH

100 ng

bronobenzene

,

bronobenzene

40%

가

.

cynaroside 10 ng

bronobenzene

bronobenzene

80%

가

.

(Table 8, 11).

bronobenzene

가

epoxide

epoxide

hydrolase

.

bronobenzene

cynaroside가

Table 5. Effect of methanol extract of *Angelica keiskei* on the hepatic lipid peroxide content in bronobenzene-treated rats

Group	Dose(ng/kg)	Content	Percentage
Control	0	25.2 ± 4.25a	
Bronobenzene(BB)	460	52.6 ± 11.72b	100
MeOH ext. + BB	50	43.2 ± 3.26t,c	82
	100	40.7 ± 2.96c	77
	200	38.6 ± 3.17c	73

Rats were orally administered various concentration of methanol extract daily for one week and then bronobenzene(BB) was intraperitoneally injected twice with 12 hrs interval for two days. Rats were described in the experimental methods. Values are mean ± S.D. for five animals. Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different from control (p < 0.05)

Table 6. Effect of methanol extract of *Angelica keiskei* on the hepatic microsomal aminopyrine N-demethylase(AD) and aniline hydroxylase(AH) activities in bronobenzene-treated rats

Group	Dose(ng/kg)	AD activity	AH activity
		(p-aminophenol mole/ ng protein/nin)	(HCHO- nmole/mg protein/nin)
Control	0	4.86 ± 0.58 _{a,b}	0.49 ± 0.09 _a
Bronobenzene (BB)	460	5.97 ± 0.76 _b	0.92 ± 0.17 _b
MeOH ext. + BB	50	5.67 ± 0.86 _b	0.86 ± 0.15 _b
	100	5.86 ± 0.80 _b	0.94 ± 0.13 _b
	200	5.90 ± 0.67 _b	0.93 ± 0.17 _b

Rats were orally administered various concentration of methanol extract daily for one week and then bronobenzene(BB) was intraperitoneally injected twice with 12 hrs interval for two days. Rats were described in the experimental methods. Values are mean ± S.D. for five animals. Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different from control (p < 0.05)

Table 7. Effect of methanol extract of *Angelica keiskei* on the hepatic cytosolic glutathione S-transferase activity in bronobenzene-treated rats

Group	Dose(ng/kg)	Activity*	Percentage
Control	0	258.7 ± 9.40 _a	
Bronobenzene (BB)	460	279.6 ± 10.40 _{a,b}	100
MeOH ext. + BB	50	286.4 ± 14.20 _{a,b}	102
	100	288.1 ± 22.12 _b	103
	200	300.1 ± 20.29 _b	107

Rats were orally administered various concentration of methanol extract daily for one week and then bronobenzene(BB) was intraperitoneally injected twice with 12 hrs interval for two days. Rats were described in the experimental methods. Values are mean ± S.D. for five animals. Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different from control (p < 0.05)

Table 8. Effect of methanol extract of *Angelica keiskei* on the hepatic epoxide hydrolase activity in bronobenzene-treated rats

Group	Dose (ng/kg)	Activity*	Percentage
Control	0	13.2 ± 1.27a	
Bronobenzene (BB)	460	4.89 ± 0.89b	100
MethOH ext. + BB	50	6.27 ± 0.13t,c	128
	100	7.26 ± 0.13c	140
	200	6.54 ± 0.79c	113

Rats were orally administered various concentration of methanol extract daily for one week and then bronobenzene (BB) was intraperitoneally injected twice with 12 hrs interval for two days. Rats were described in the experimental methods. Values are mean ± S.D. for five animals. Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different from control (p < 0.05)

Table 9. Effect of cynaroside from *Angelica keiskei* on the hepatic lipid peroxide content in bronobenzene-treated rats.

Treatment	Dose (ng/kg)	lipid peroxide Content*	Percentage
Control	0	18.5 ± 1.31(1,2)	
Bronobenzene (BB)	460	35.3 ± 1.48b	100
cynaroside + BB	5	32.5 ± 2.42b	92
cynaroside + BB	10	23.6 ± 1.74c	67

Rats were intraperitoneally injected cynaroside daily for one consecutive week. Then bronobenzene (460 ng/kg) was *i.p.* injected four times at 12h interval for final two days. Rats were decapitated 12h after the injection of bronobenzene treatment.

The assay procedure was described in the experimental methods.

1) Values represent mean ± S.D. (n=5)

2) Values sharing the same superscript letter are not significantly different each other (p < 0.05) by Duncan's multiple range test.

*; lipid peroxide content: malondialdehyde (MDA) n mole / g tissue

Table 10. Effect of cynaroside from *Angelica keiskei* on the hepatic glutathione S-transferase(GST) activity in bronobenzene-treated rats.

Treatment	Dose(ng/kg)	GSI*	Percentage
Control	0	264.8 ± 7.76 α ,b	
Bronobenzene(BB)	460	272.1 ± 9.36a	100
cynaroside + BB	5	275.6 ± 8.66a	101
cynaroside + BB	10	278.7 ± 10.6b	102

Rats were intraperitoneally injected cynaroside daily for one consecutive week. Then bronobenzene (460 ng/kg) was *i.p.* injected four times at 12h interval for final two days. Rats were decapitated 12h after the injection of bronobenzene treatment.

The assay procedure was described in the experimental methods.

1) Values represent mean ± S.D. (n=6)

2) Values sharing the same superscript letter are not significantly different each other (p < 0.05) by Duncan's multiple range test.

∴ 1, 2-dinitro-4-nitrobenzene n none / ng protein / nin

Table 11. Effect of cynaroside from *Angelica keiskei* on the hepatic epoxide hydrolase activities in bromobenzene-treated rats.

Treatment	Dose (ng/kg)	Epoxide hydrolase*	Percentage
Control	0	10.2 ± 1.30 ^{1,2)}	
Bromobenzene (BB)	460	4.6 ± 0.54 ^b	100
cynaroside + BB	5	5.3 ± 0.66 ^b	115
cynaroside + BB	10	8.3 ± 0.94 ^c	180

Rats were intraperitoneally injected cynaroside daily for one consecutive week. Then bromobenzene (460 ng/kg) was *i.p.* injected four times at 12h interval for final two days. Rats were decapitated 12h after the injection of bromobenzene treatment.

The assay procedure was described in the experimental methods.

1)) Values represent mean ± S.D. (n=5)

2) Values sharing the same superscript letter are not significantly different each other (p < 0.05) by Duncan's multiple range test.

∴ TSO n mole / ng protein / min

3.

가. 2, 3 4
 hexane MeOH EtOAc 가
 silica gel column chromatography 3 kaempferol .
 2 FeCl₃, Mg/HCl IR spectrum 3374 cm⁻¹
 hydroxyl , 1567 cm⁻¹ , -unsaturated ketone 1607, 1605, 1506 cm⁻¹
 aromatic double bond flavonoid . Molisch
 test IR spectrum 1056 cm⁻¹ C-O band
 flavonoid , UV spectrum MeOH band 355 nm flavonoid

C-3 free hydroxyl 가 . δ Shift reagent δ
 MeOH NaOAc 가 band 가 11 nm C-7 free hydroxyl
 , NaOMe 가 MeOH band 52 nm C-4'
 free hydroxyl , AlCl₃ AlCl₃/HCl band B-ring
 ortho dihydroxyl 가 . ¹H-NMR spectrum meta coupling
 aromatic proton signal [6.44 (1H, J=2.0 Hz), 6.21 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz)] ortho
 coupling aromatic proton signal [8.01 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 6.89
 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz)] , anomeri c proton signal 5.33 (1H, d, J=7.0 Hz)
 . ¹³C-NMR spectrum chemical shift kaempferol δ
 anomeri c carbon 4 carbon data D-methylxyl ofuranose 10
 signal 73.8 (C-2''), 75.9 (C-3''), 69.6 (C-4''), 66.0 (C-5'') .
 data 2 kaempferol-xyl oside 가 .
 aglycone UV MeOH band 355 nm
 kaempferol ¹³C-NMR chemical shift C-3 shift C-3
 . 2 kaempferol-3-O-
 -D-xyl ofuranoside .
 3 IR, UV ¹H-NMR spectral data 2 . ¹³C-NMR
 spectrum signal 2 , D-gal actopyranose
 signal [101.7 (C-1''), 71.2 (C-2''), 73.1 (C-3''), 67.9 (C-4''), 75.6 (C-5''), 60.2 (C-6'')
] . 2 data
 kaempferol-3-O- -D-gal actopyranoside
 .
 4 data 2, 3 kaempferol

¹H-NMR spectrum anomeric proton peak가 5.69 (1H, d, J=7.6 Hz), 4.57 (1H, d, J=7.3 Hz) 가 2 mole .
¹³C-NMR spectrum galactose xylose ,
 galactose C-2 가 3 8.8 ppm (Table 2)
 xylose가 4 kaempferol-3-O-
 -D-xyl ofuranosyl (1 2)- -D-galactopyranoside .

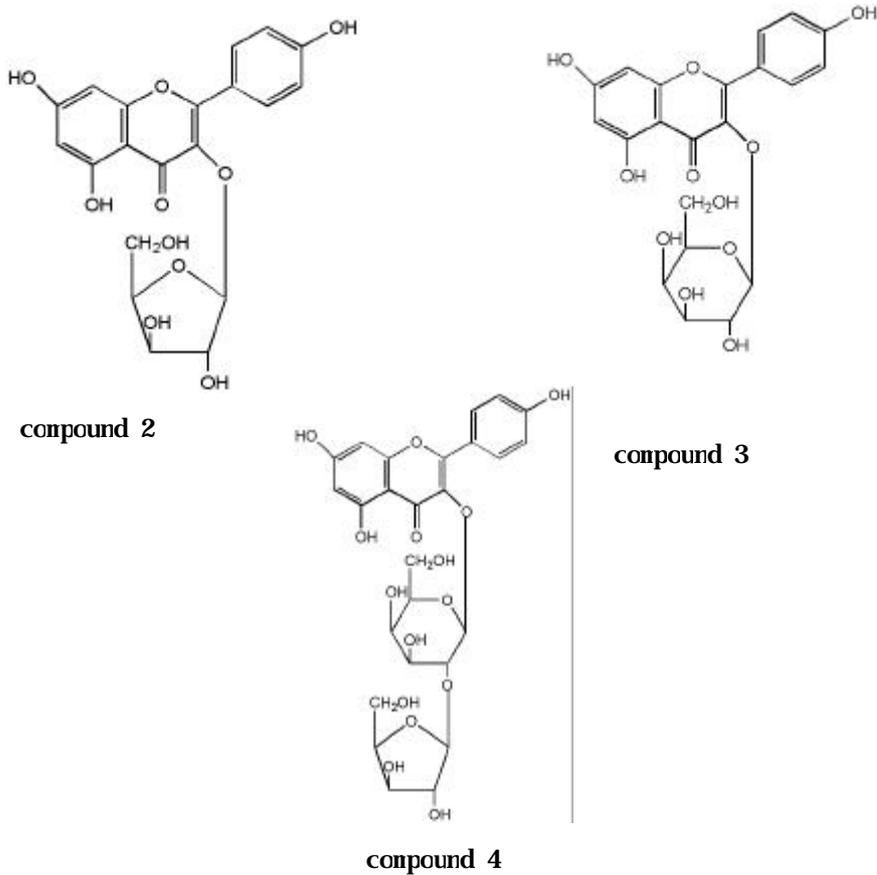


Fig 4. Flavonoids isolated from *Houttuynia cordata*
 Compound 2: kaempferol-3-O- -D-xyl ofuranoside
 Compound 3: kaempferol-3-O- -D-galactopyranoside
 Compound 4: kaempferol-3-O- -D-xyl ofuranosyl (1 2)-
 -D-galactopyranoside

2, 3, 4 *in vitro*

(*Arncracia rusticana*)

horseradi sh

(*Vasabia japonica* *Vasabia kcreana*)

가 . sinigrin 가

nyrosinase

5가

가

가

(),

가 . (全草)

(山 菜),

(山葵根)

MeOH

flavonoid

bronobenzene

MeOH

1 ng/nl 10-1 ng/nl

64%

가

(Table 12).

3 kaempferol

10-2 ng/nl

가 , 10-1 ng/ml kaempferol-3-O-
-D-galactopyranoside kaempferol-3-O-
-D-xyl ofuranosyl (1 2)- -D-galactopyranoside

16% 39%

가 .

oxygen radical

free radical

free radical

가

free radical

free

radical

가

Table 12. Effect of methanol extract and compounds isolated from *Armoracia rusticana* on the hepatic lipid peroxidation in bromobenzene-treated rats *in vitro*

Group	Conc. (mg/ml)	content	Inhibition (%)
		MDA n mole/g of tissue	
Control	0	58.4 ± 7.68 ^a	
methanol extract	1	20.8 ± 1.84 ^b	64
	10 ⁻¹	21.2 ± 3.31 ^b	64
kaempferol-3-O-β-D-xylofuranoside	10 ⁻¹	57.7 ± 1.07 ^a	2
	10 ⁻²	58.2 ± 0.94 ^a	0
kaempferol-3-O-β-D-galactopyranoside	10 ⁻¹	49.1 ± 0.95 ^c	16
	10 ⁻²	57.2 ± 0.97 ^a	2
kaempferol-3-O-β-D-xylofuranosyl(1→2)galactopyranoside	10 ⁻¹	35.4 ± 1.09 ^d	39
	10 ⁻²	57.5 ± 1.17 ^a	2

The values are mean ± S.D. of three replications.

Means sharing the same superscript letter are not significantly different from control (p < 0.05).

4. 어성초의 지질과산화억제작용 및 활성화합물

가. 화합물 5, 6 및 7의 화학구조결정

해열, 소염, 소종 등의 효능이 알려져 있는 어성초의 MeOH 추출물에서 분획한 EtOAc분획물을 silica gel column chromatography를 실시하여 3종의 화합물을 순수히 분리하였다. 화

합물 5는 황색의 부정형 결정으로 정성반응 (FeCl₃, Mg/HCl)과 IR spectrum에서 3374 cm⁻¹ (OH), 1657 cm⁻¹ (α , β -unsaturated ketone), 1605, 1607, 1506, 1456 cm⁻¹ (aromatic C=C)의 흡수대는 flavonoid 화합물임을 알 수 있었으며, MeOH 용매로 측정한 UV spectra에서 band I 이 335 nm에서 나타나 C-3에 free hydroxyl기가 존재가 존재하지 않음을 알 수 있다. Shift reagent에 의한 변화에서 MeOH에 NaOAc 첨가로 C-7위치에 free hydroxyl기, NaOMe에서 C-4' 위치에 free hydroxyl기, AlCl₃와 AlCl₃에 HCl을 첨가로 C-5 hydroxyl기 존재를 추정할 수 있었으며, AlCl₃용매와 AlCl₃에 HCl 첨가에서 band I 이 변화가 없고, NaOAc와 H₃BO₃ 첨가하여 측정하였을 때 band I 이 MeOH 측정값과 차이가 없으므로 B-ring에 ortho dihydroxyl기가 존재하지 않는 flavone 화합물로 추정하였다. ¹H-NMR spectrum의 δ 7.92 (2H, J=8.7 Hz, H-2' & H-6')와 6.92 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz, H-3' & H-5') peak는 B-ring의 proton이 자기등가로 ortho coupling 과 δ 6.77 (1H, s, H-3), 6.47 (1H, d, J=1.9 Hz, H-8)과 6.18 (1H, d, J=1.9 Hz, H-6)에서 A-ring의 meta coupling 하고 δ 6.77에서 H-3의 proton signal이 관측되었다. ¹³C-NMR spectrum data에서 C-3이 δ 102.6이고 당에 기인한 signal이 없었다. 화합물 5는 IR, UV 및 ¹H와 ¹³C-NMR spectral data의 종합으로 flavone화합물인 apigenin으로 결정하였다.

화합물 6과 7은 정성반응, IR의 1100-1000 cm⁻¹ 에서의 흡수대 및 UV의 MeOH에서의 band I 측정값이 각각 344 및 355 nm에서 나타나 flavonol 배당체로 추정하였다.

화합물 6는 MeOH 용매를 사용한 UV spectrum에서 band I 이 화합물 5의 값보다 단파장 이동하여 C-3이 치환되었음을 알 수 있었고 shift reagent에서는 화합물 5와 매우 비슷하였다. ¹H-NMR spectrum에서 aromatic B-ring에 기인한 ortho coupling이 δ 7.74 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz, H-2' & 6')에서 관측되고 A-ring의 meta coupling 하는 methine proton이 δ 6.91 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz, H-3' & 5')와 6.42 (1H, d, J=1.9Hz, H-8)에서 보이며 1 mole의 당에 기인한 anomeric proton signal이 δ 5.29 (1H, s)와 rhamnose methyl기로 추정되는 signal이 δ 0.78 (3H, d, J=5.3, -CH₃)에서 관측되었다. ¹³C-NMR spectral data는 당부를 제외한 signal

이 kaempferol과 매우 유사하였으며 당은 L-rhamnose signal이 δ 101.8 (C-1), 70.1 (C-2), 70.4 (C-3), 70.6 (C-4), 71.1 (C-5) 및 17.5 (C-6)에서 관측되었다. 이상의 분광학적 분석으로 화합물 6은 kaempferol rhamnoside로 추정하였다. 당부와 aglycone의 결합위치는 shift reagent에 의한 UV 분석결과와 함께 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ 에서 C-3의 값이 kaempferol보다 저자장이동하여 당이 C-3위치에 결합하고 있음을 알 수 있다. 따라서 화합물 6은 kaempferol-3-O- α -L-rhamnopyranoside인 afzelin로 화학구조를 결정하였다.

화합물 7은 화합물 6과 마찬가지로 UV spectrum에서 MeOH 용매와 AlCl_3/HCl 와 $\text{NaOAc}/\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ 의 shift reagent 측정값과의 비교로 B-ring에 ortho dihydroxyl기가 존재함을 추정할 수 있다. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum은 δ 7.30 (1H, d, $J=1.9\text{Hz}$), 7.24 (1H, dd, $J=1.9$ & 8.4Hz), 6.66 (1H, d, $J=8.4\text{Hz}$)에서 관측된 signal이 ortho와 meta coupling하여 aglycone이 quercetin임을 알 수 있으며 1 mole의 당에 기인한 signal은 화합물 6의 당부와 일치하여 화합물 7은 quercetin rhamnoside임을 알 수 있다. $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectral data는 aglycone은 quercetin의 문헌치와 일치하며, 당과 aglycone의 결합위치는 화합물 7과 마찬가지로 UV의 shift reagent에 의한 측정과 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectral data에서 flavonol의 C-3 위치에 결합함을 알 수 있다. 그러므로 화합물 7의 화학구조는 quercetin-3-O- α -L-rhamnopyranoside (quercitrin)로 동정하였다.

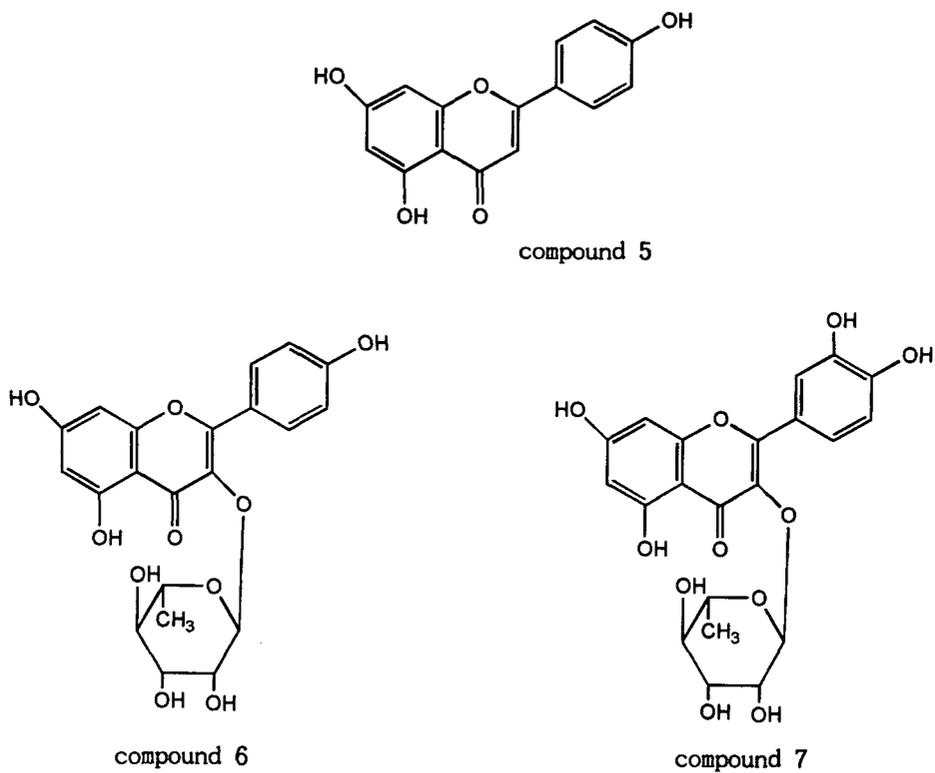


Fig 7. Chemical structures isolated from *Armoracia rusticana*

Compound 5: apigenin

Compound 6: kaempferol-3-O- α -L-rhamnopyranoside (afzelin)

Compound 7: quercetin-3-O- α -L-rhamnopyranoside (quercitrin)

나. 어성초 추출물과 분리한 화합물 7의 지질과산화억제작용

어성초는 약모밀 (*Houttuynia cordata* Thunb.)의 전초로서 중약, 십약등으로 불리우며, 삼백초과에 속하며 해열, 소염, 소종 등의 효능이 알려져 있다.

다년생 초본인 이 식물은 높이 15~50cm쯤 자라며 줄기의 하부는 땅위를 기어가듯이 옆으로 뻗고 마디에서 뿌리가 나오며 근경은 백색이다. 잎은 호생하고 길이 3~8cm, 나비 4~6cm로 끝이 뾰족하고 밑부분은 심장형이고 가장자리는 밋밋하며 선점이 있다. 하면은 보통 자색이고 양면의 엽맥에는 섬모가 나 있다. 穗狀花序는 줄기의 위끝에서 나와서 잎과 대생하고 길이는 약 2cm이며 백색이다. 꽃은 작고 꽃잎은 없고 3개의 수술은 화서가 길고 蒴果는 다소 구형이고 화주 사이에서 갈라져 연한 갈색의 종자가 나온다. 꽃은 엷은 황색이고 개화기는 5~6월, 결실기는 10월이다. 길가나 나무 밑에 나며 제주도 및 울릉도에 분포한다.

간독소의 일종으로 생체에 폭로되었을 때 간세포의 mixed function oxidation system에 의하여 간독성을 야기시키는 브로모벤젠을 처리한 흰쥐의 간장을 이용하여 관찰하였다. 즉 어성초 MeOH 추출물 250 mg/kg을 경구투여하였을 때 브로모벤젠 단독투여군에 비해 21%, 500 mg/kg을 투여하였을 경우에는 24%의 지질과산화생성억제효과를 나타내었다(Table 13).

정상쥐에서 어성초에서 분리한 화합물중 quercitrin을 10^{-4} , 10^{-2} mg/ml 농도로 시험관내에 첨가하였을 때 각각 12% 및 16%의 지질과산화억제활성이 관찰되었다(Table 14).

Table 13. Effect of the methanolic extract of *Houttuynia cordata* on the hepatic lipid peroxidation in bromobenzene-treated rats

Group	Dose(mg/kg)	Content	Inhibition (%)
Control	0	22.4 ± 2.25	
Bromobenzene(BB)	460	60.5 ± 4.00	0
MeOH ext. + BB	250	47.7 ± 4.59	21
	500	46.0 ± 4.70	24

Rats were orally administered various concentration of methanol extract daily for one week and then bromobenzene(BB) was intraperitoneally injected twice with 12 hrs interval for two days. Rats were described in the experimental methods. Values are mean ± S.D. for five animals.

Table 14. Effect of compound isolated from *Houttuynia cordata* on the hepatic lipid peroxidation in normal rats *in vitro*

Table 14. Effect of the compound isolated from *Houttuynia cordata* on the hepatic lipid peroxidation in normal rats *in vitro*

Group	Conc. (mg/ml)	content	Inhibition (%)
		MDA n mole/g of tissue	
Control	-	17.5±0.98	
Quecitrin	10 ⁻⁴	15.41±0.60	12
	10 ⁻²	14.8±00.51	16

The values are mean±S.D. of three replications.

5. 엉겅퀴의 지질과산화억제작용 및 활성화합물

가. 화합물 8의 화학구조결정

화합물 8은 FeCl_3 , Mg/HCl test에서 양성을 보이고, IR spectrum의 3380 cm^{-1} 에서 hydroxyl 흡수대와 1659 cm^{-1} 에서 ketone 흡수대 그리고 1606 , 1569 cm^{-1} 에서 aromatic double bond의 흡수대를 나타내므로써 aromatic ring에 hydroxyl기와 ketone기가 있는 flavonoid의 일반적 성상과 일치하며, Molisch test에서 양성반응과 IR spectrum의 1073 cm^{-1} 의 흡수대는 이 화합물이 flavonoid 배당체임을 예측할 수 있게 하였다. 또한 UV spectrum의 MeOH 용매에서 B-ring에 기인한 band I이 333 nm 로 flavonoid 골격의 C-3이 치환되지 않은 flavone 또는 C-3의 hydroxyl이 치환된 화합물임을 추정할 수 있었다. Shift reagent에 의한 흡수대의 변화를 보면 NaOMe 첨가시 band I이 MeOH 용매에서와 비교하였을 때 60 nm 장파장 이동하므로써 C-4위치에 free hydroxyl 존재를 관측할 수 있었다. 또한 AlCl_3 첨가 후 산을 가하였을 때 AlCl_3 용매에서와 비교에서 Band I이 $30\sim 40\text{ nm}$ 단파장 이동하지 않으므로 B-ring에 ortho dihydroxyl기가 없음이 확실하고, MeOH의 흡수대와 비교하였을 때 20 nm 장파장 이동하므로 C-5의 hydroxyl기와 C-6에 methoxyl기를 예측하였다. NaOAc 첨가시 MeOH와의 비교에서 A-ring에 기인한 band가 변화를 보이지 않으므로 C-7위치의 hydroxyl기가 치환되었을 것으로 추정하였다.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum에서, 80 ppm 이하의 고자장 영역을 살펴볼 때 당은 2 mole이 존재함을, 그리고 18.2 ppm 피크가 관측되어 하나의 당은 rhamnose임을 알 수 있었다. A ring의 data (C-5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) 및 C-2, 3, 및 4의 signal은 pectolinarin의 spectrum과 매우 유사하므로, 이화합물은 C-7 위치에 당이 결합하며, C-6 위치에 methoxyl기가 결합하고 있는 flavone 배당체로 추정하였다. 또한 B-ring (C-1', 2', 3', 4', 5', 6')의 부분은 apigenin-7-O-glucoside의 data와 거의 일치함으로서 화합물 1은 B-ring의 C-4' 위치에 hydroxyl기가 결합하고 있음을 나타내고 있다. 따라서 화합물 1은 aglycone이 hispidulin로서

이의 C-7위치에 2 mole의 당이 결합하고 있는 화합물로 추정할 수 있다. 이와 같은 사실은 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum에서 확실히 알 수 있다. 즉 δ 7.93 및 δ 6.93의 coupling constant 8.75 Hz의 피크에서 B-ring의 H-2', 6'와 H-3',5'가 meta coupling하므로써 C-4' 위치에 hydroxyl기가 존재하는 사실을 알 수 있다. 그리고 δ 7.02 및 6.83의 singlet들도 H-8, H-3으로 assignment 되므로써 위와 같은 사실을 뒷받침하고 있다. 당부분은 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum에서 2개의 anomeric proton (δ 5.33, δ 4.65) 관측으로 2 mole의 당이 존재함을 확인 할 수 있으며, 당의 종류는 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum을 살펴볼 때 glucose와 rhamnose의 피크와 유사하고, 또한 이미 잘 알려져 있는 rhamnose의 문헌치와 비교하여 볼 때 glucose의 C-2와 C-6 위치만 서로 차이가 나고 있음을 알 수 있다. δ 5.33의 β -form임을 나타냄으로써 당은 β -D-glucose의 C-2 위치에 rhamnose가 결합하고 있는 neohesperidose로 확정하였다. 이상의 결과를 종합하여 볼 때 화합물 1의 구조는 hispidulin 7-O- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl (1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-glucopyranoside로 결정하였다.

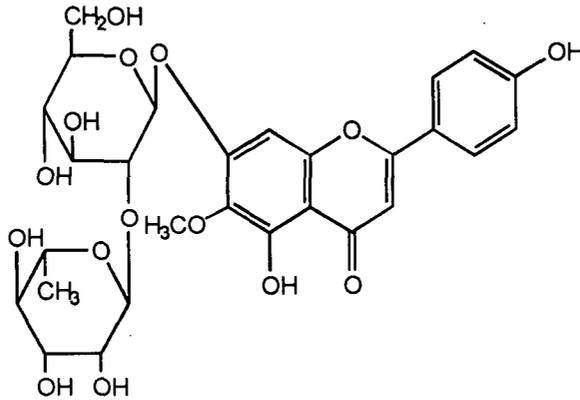


Fig 8. Hispidulin 7-O-neohesperidoside isolated from *Cirsium japonicum* var. *ussuriense*. compound 8: hispidulin 7-O-neohesperidoside

나. 엉겅퀴에서 분리한 화합물 8의 지질과산화억제작용 및 약리기전

엉겅퀴에서 분리한 성분인 화합물 8 (hispidulin 7-O-neohesperidoside)의 bromobenzene에 의하여 유도된 간독성의 경감기전을 추구할 목적으로 산화지질의 생성 및 epoxide의 해독계 효소에 어떠한 영향을 주는가를 검토하였다. 화합물 8의 10mg/kg을 구강으로 1주간 투여하고 bromobenzene(460mg/kg, i. p.)을 주사하였을때 간장중 과산화지질의 함량은 bromobenzene 단독 투여군에서 대조군보다 감소하였다. 이 성분의 지질과산화 억제작용의 약리기전을 규명하기 위한 효소활성 실험에서 aminopyrine N-demethylase, aniline hydroxylase, glutathione S-transferase활성에서는 변화가 없었으나 epoxide hydrolase활성은 현저히 억제되던 것이 회복되었다.

브로모벤젠은 간장독성유발 물질로서 epoxide를 생성시켜 독성을 유발하고 있다. 즉 bromobenzene은 mixed function oxidation system에 의하여 독성이 강한

bromobenzene-3,4-oxide로 전환되며 이 epoxide를 대사시켜 독성이 없는 bromobenzene-3,4-dihydrodiol로 대사시키는 효소가 epoxide hydrolase이며 또 다른 계로는 glutathione S-transferase에 의하여 bromobenzene glutathione으로 배설된다. 영경귀에서 분리한 플라보노이드 성분인 hispidulin 7-O-neohesperidoside 화합물의 지질과산화 억제작용의 약리기전을 규명하고자 실험한 효소활성연구에서, bromobenzene의 투여에 의한 과산화지질의 함량감소 현상은 epoxide hydrolase 의 농도 회복으로 bromobenzene에 의해 유도되는 epoxide를 해독하는 약리기전이 있는 것으로 사료된다.

Table 15. Effects of hispidulin 7-O-neohesperidoside (8) on the hepatic lipid peroxide (LPO), aminopyrine N-demethylase(AD), aniline hydroxylase (AH), cytosolic glutathione S-transferase (GST) and epoxide hydrolase (EH) activities in bromobenzene-treated rats

Group	Dose (mg/ kg)	LPO ^a	AD ^b	AH ^c	GST ^d	EH ^e
Control	0	21.3 ± 3.22	4.80 ± 0.63	0.47 ± 0.09	270.3 ± 10.2	11.6 ± 2.07
Bromo- benzene (BB)	460 (i. p.)	41.3 ± 4.72**	6.10 ± 0.89	0.98 ± 0.13**	283.4 ± 12.4	5.21 ± 0.79**
Compound 8 + BB	10 (p. o.)	35.7 ± 6.23*	7.00 ± 0.62**	1.06 ± 0.23**	290.6 ± 20.3	7.43 ± 0.97*

The values are mean ± S.D. in five rats.

Significantly different from the control value: *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

^aunit: malondialdehyde nmole/g of tissue

^bunit: p-aminophenol nmole/mg protein/min

^cunit: HCHO-nmole/mg protein/min

^dunit: conjugated 1,2-dichloro-4-nitrobenzene

^eunit: TSO nmole/mg protein/min.

제4장 결론 및 건의사항

1. 미활용 농산자원으로부터 항산화 물질의 탐구 및 이용

미활용 농산자원인 잎, 과피, 종자류, 가공부산물의 항산화 활성을 수용성 및 지용성 모델계, lipoxygenase 저해 활성을 검색하였다. 이 중 잎류에서는 뽕잎, 매실잎, 밤잎 등의 항산화 활성이 강하였고 과피류에서는 밤피, 양파피, 고구마피 등이 강한 활성을 보였다. 종자류에서는 모란을 비롯한 토사자, 비자, 사철나무 종자 등의 전자공여능과 lipoxygenase 저해 활성이 강하였다.

수용성 및 지용성 모델계의 항산화 검정법으로 뽕잎의 메탄올 조추출물 및 용매 분획별 항산화성을 검정한 결과 ethyl acetate 획분에서 가장 강한 항산화성을 보였으며 이로부터 chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, quercetin-3-o- β -D-glucoside, kaempferol-3-o- β -D-glucoside를 분리, 동정하였다. 쥐간의 microsome 지질 생성 억제작용은 quercetin에서 가장 높았으며 tyrosinase 저해활성은 chlorogenic acid에서 가장 높게 나타났다. 뽕잎의 메탄올 및 열수추출물과 분리한 항산화 성분들은 Ames test 및 SOS chromotest에서 변이원성이 없는 것으로 판정되었으며 간접변이원에 대하여 높은 항돌연변원성을 나타내었다. 뽕잎의 용매 분획별 항산화능을 동물성 유지 및 식물성 유지를 대상으로 적용성을 검토한 결과 ethyl acetate 획분은 α -tocopherol보다 우수한 항산화성을 나타내어 α -tocopherol 대체 천연 항산화제로서 이용성이 큰 것으로 나타났다.

밤의 은기, 축파 품종의 외피와 내피의 메탄올 추출물의 항산화성을 2-deoxyribose oxidation법과 지용성 모델계인 ferric thiocyanate법으로 검정한 결과, 외피와 내피 모두 우수한 항산화성을 나타내었다. 은기 품종의 메탄올추출물을 순차용매 분획하여 항산화성을 검정한 결과 ethyl acetate 획분에서 가장 높은 항산화성을 나타내었다. 따라서 Sepadex LH 20 column chromatography, HPLC를 통하여 항산화 활성이 뛰어난 화합물을 분리하고, 이들의 구

조를 ^1H , ^{13}C -NMR 등 기기분석을 통하여 gallic acid와 ellagic acid로 동정하였다. 이들 화합물을 쥐간 microsome 지질과산화물 생성억제를 시험한 결과 gallic acid는 57.06%, ellagic acid에서 53.11%의 지질과산화물 생성억제를 나타내었다. Bromobezene을 투여한 Sprague-Dawley 웅성 흰쥐의 식이에 밤피분말과 밤피 ethyl acetate 분획물을 첨가하였을 때 분말 첨가 식이에서 glutathion 관련 효소계에서 높은 효과가 있었고 cytochrome p-450 관련 효소들에게는 ethyl acetate 분획물 첨가 식이의 효과가 컸다. 그리고 이들 식이에 의해 cholesterol과 중성지질의 함량이 낮아지고 간조직 검경 결과 조직손상에 대한 회복이 있었다. Ames test 및 SOS chromotest에서 밤피의 용매 추출물의 변이원성은 없는 것으로 판정되었고, 항돌연변이원성시험에서 높은 돌연변이원성을 나타내었다. 돈지와 대두유를 사용하여 유지에 대한 oven test와 rancimat으로 항산화성을 측정하였을 때, gallic acid와 ellagic acid에서 α -tocopherol보다 우수한 항산화능을 보였다. 또한 건조 및 추출 조건을 달리하여 항산화성을 비교하였을 때 80°C에서 건조하여 볶음 처리한 후 acetone으로 추출하였을 때 가장 강한 항산화성을 나타내었다. 밤내피는 높은 항산화성을 가지고 있으며 또한 최근 다양한 생리적 기능성을 가진 폴리페놀화합물의 존재가 본 실험을 통하여 확인되어 유용자원으로서 이용성이 높다. 향후 밤 가공공장에서 가공 후 다량 폐기되고 있는 밤의 외피 및 내피의 효율적인 건조 등의 전처리 방법과 이들 항산화 기능성 성분의 대량 분리 및 산업화 공정에 관한 연구가 수반되어야 할 것으로 사료된다.

작약씨의 메탄올 추출물은 돈지와 대두유에 대하여 α -tocopherol보다 더 높은 항산화성을 나타내었다. 작약씨로부터 항산화 물질을 분리하기 위하여 순차용매 분획후 silica gel, Sepadex LH 20 column chromatography 및 preparative HPLC를 수행하였다. 정제된 화합물은 UV, IR 및 ^1H , ^{13}C -NMR로 구조 분석하여 5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxyflavone(luteolin), 5,7,,4'-trihydroxy-3'-methoxyflavone, trans-3,5,4-trihydroxystilbene(resveratrol), 5,4'-dihydroxy-7,3'-dimethoxyflavone으로 동정하였다. Linoleic acid와 쥐간 microsome을 사

용하여 항산화 활성을 조사한 결과, 5,7,4'-trihydroxy-3'-methoxyflavone, trans-3,5,4-trihydroxystilbene(resveratrol), 5,4'-dihydroxy-7,3'-dimethoxyflavone은 α -tocopherol보다 우수한 활성을 나타내었다. Tyrosinase 저해활성은 거의 없거나 낮았고, 작약 씨 메탄을 추출물에서는 변이원성이 없었으며, 간접변이원인 2-AF에서는 80% 이상의 항돌연변이 활성을 나타내었다. 특히 작약씨에서 분리된 resveratrol은 포도주에 함유되어 항암, 항염증, 면역증강 효과 등 다양한 생리활성을 나타내어 최근 주목받고 있는 기능성 성분이다. 따라서 본 연구 결과 resveratrol을 다량 함유하고 있는 것으로 밝혀진 작약씨는 천연항산화제 뿐만아니라 치료제재로서도 이용성이 기대된다. 향후 작약 씨 중의 resveratrol의 대량 분리 공정, 항암, 항염증 등 다양한 약리적 기능성 검증을 통한 기능성 식품과 신약 개발의 응용 연구 및 산업화 연구가 수반되어야할 필요성이 있다.

환삼덩굴의 용매분획별 항산화 작용은 ethyl acetate 및 butanol 분획에서 가장 높은 활성을 나타내었다. 항산화 활성이 높은 ethyl acetate로부터 Amberlite XAD-2 column chromatography 및 preparative HPLC를 사용하여 이중 vitexin, luteolin-7-O- β -D-glucoside, apigenin-7-O- β -D-glucoside를 분리 및 동정하였다. linoleic acid model계에서의 항산화 활성을 측정한 결과 luteolin-7-O- β -D-glucoside 및 apigenin-7-O- β -D-glucoside는 90% 이상의 지질과산화물 생성 억제를 보여 α -tocopherol보다 우수한 활성을 나타내었다. Ames test 및 SOS chromotest 결과 환삼덩굴의 메탄을 추출물과 용매분획은 변이원성을 나타내지 않았으며, 직접변이원인 NPD와 NQO에 대하여는 돌연변이 억제활성이 강하지 않은 것으로 나타났는데 비하여 2-AF를 사용한 간접변이원에서는 물 분획을 제외하고는 모든 분획에서 80 ~ 90%의 높은 항돌연변이 활성을 보였다. 환삼덩굴은 국내에서 자생하는 풍부한 식물자원으로서 본 연구 결과 항산화성이 높은 luteolin을 다량 함유하고 있어 안전성 및 독성 검사를 통하여 향후 유용 천연자원으로서 이용성이 기대된다.

2. 약용 및 식용식물 자원으로부터 항산화 물질 탐구

151종의 약용 및 식용식물 자원을 bromobenzene으로 간 독성을 유도한 흰쥐에서 지질과산화 생성의 억제 작용을 검색하였다. 이 중 신선초, 서양고추냉이, 어성초와 엉겅퀴 등이 지질과산화 생성 억제 작용이 강하였다. 이들 항산화 성분을 silica gel chromatography로 분리 정제하고 UV, MS, NMR로 화학적 구조를 결정하였다.

Bromobenzene을 모델약물로 한 동물을 대상으로 신선초에서 과산화지질의 생성 및 epoxide 해독계 효소에 미치는 영향을 조사하여 흰쥐의 간독성 해독작용에 항산화 성분인 cynaroside가 관여함을 밝혔다. 서양고추냉이 잎에서 분리한 kaempferol-3-o- β -D-galactopyranoside와 kaempferol-3-o- β -D-xylofuranosyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-galactopyranoside 의 흰쥐 간에서 유발된 지질과산화 생성억제 효과를 조사하였다. 어성초에서 분리한 quercetrin을 흰쥐에 대한 지질과산화 억제활성을 조사하였다. 엉겅퀴에서 분리한 hispidulin 7-o- neohesperidoside의 간독성의 경감 기전을 밝히기 위하여 산화 지질의 생성 및 epoxide 해독계 효소에 주는 영향을 검토하였다.

본 연구에서 in vitro 및 in vivo에서 지질과산화 억제작용이 강하게 발현된 신선초, 서양고추냉이, 어성초와 엉겅퀴는 향후 간장보호 약제나 기능성 식품으로서 개발 가능성이 높다. 따라서 이들 식물의 유용 항산화성분을 대량추출 및 분리하는 공정과 약제 및 식품개발에 따른 응용 연구가 산업화에 필요하다. 향후 이들 성분의 대량 분리, 농축, 제품개발에 대한 연구 지원이 요망된다.

제5장 참고문헌

1. 농림수산부 : 농림수산 통계연보, p.88(1988)
2. 신현경 : 기능성 식품의 개발현황. *식품기술*, 7(3), 3(1994)
3. Park, S. N., Choi, S. W., Boo, Y. C., Kim, C. K. and Lee, T. Y. : Effect of flavonoids of Gingseng leaves on erythrocyte membrane against singlet oxygen caused damage. *Korean J. Ginseng Sci.*14(2), 191(1990)
4. Park, S. N., Choi, S. W. and Boo, Y. C. : Antioxidative properties of Ginseng leaf flavonoids on cellular membranes. *J. Society Cosmetic Chemists of Korea*, 16,220(1990)
5. Choi, S. W., Osawa, T., Kawakishi, S. and Tashiro, T. : Antioxidative activity of anthocyanin pigments in black rice seeds. Special Presentation, *Korean J. Food Sci. and Technol.*, May 28-29,1994, Pusan, Korea
6. Tsuda, T., Watanabe, M., Odhima, K., Novinobu, S., Choi, S. W., Kawakishi, S. and Osawa, T. : Antioxidative activity of the anthocyanin pigments, cyanidin 3-*o*- β -D-glucoside and cyanidin. *J. Agric. Food Chem*, 42, 2407(1994)
7. Choi, S. W., Kang, W. W., Kawakishi, S. and Osawa, T. : Antioxidative activity of crysanthemine in black rice hulls. *Foods and Biotechnology*, 3(4), 233(1994)
8. Choi, S. W., Kang, W. W., Kim, G. Y., Park, P. S. and Park, M. R. : Antioxidative properties of persimmon leaves. *Foods and Biotechnology*, 5(1), 48(1996)
9. Choi, S. W., Kang, W. W., Cheong, S. K. and Cheon, S. H. : Antioxidative activity of persimmon leaves. *Foods and Biotechnology*, accepted(1996)
10. Hashimoto, A., Katagiri, M., Toril, S., Dainaka, J., Ichigawa, A. and Okuyama, H. : Effect of the dietary α -linolenate/linoleate balance on the leutotriene production and histamin release in rats. *Prostaglandins*, 36, 3(1988)
11. Ciscina, D.V., Yehuda, S., Dixan, L.M., Kish, S.J. and Leprohon-Green Wood, C.E. : Learning is improved by a soybean oil diet in rats. *Life Sci.*, 38, 1789(1986)
12. Neuringer, M., Connor, W.E., Petten, C.V. and Bastard, L. : Dietary omega-3 fatty

- acid deficiency and visual loss in infant Rhesus Monkeys. *J. Clin. Invest.*, **73**, 272(1984)
13. Shimokawa, T., Moriuchi, A., Hori, T., Saito, M., Naitom Y., Kabasawa, H., Nagae, Y. and Matsubara, M.: Effect of dietary α -linolenate/linoleate balance on mean survival time, incidence of stroke and blood pressure of spontaneously hypertensive rats. *Life Sci.*, **43**, 2067(1988)
14. Bang, H.O., Dyerberg, J. and Sinclair, H.M.: The composition of the Eskimos food in NorthWestern Greenland. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, **33**, 2657(1980)
15. Dyerberg, J.: Linolenate-derived polyunsaturated fatty acids and prevention of atherosclerosis. *Nutr. Rev.*, **44**, 125(1986)
16. Neuringer, M., Connor, W.E., Lin, D.S., Barstard, L. and Luck, S.: Biochemical and functional effects of prenatal and postnatal w_3 -fatty acid deficiency of retina and brain in Rhexas Minkeys. *Proc. Natl. Aead. Sci.*, **83**, 4201(1986)
17. Pratt, D.E. and Birac, P.M.: Source of antioxidant activity of soybeans and soy products. *J. Food Sci.*, **44**(6), 1720(1979)
18. Pratt, D.E., Pietro, C.D., Porter, W.L. and Giffie, J.W.: Phenolic antioxidants of soy protein hydrolyzates. *J. Food Sci.*, **47**(1), 24(1981)
19. Hammer Schmidt, P.A. and Pratt, D.E.: Phelolic antioxidants of dried soybeans. *J. Food Sci.*, **43**(2), 556(1978)
20. Okada, T. and Yamaguch, N.: Antioxidative effect and pharmacology of oryzanol. *J. Jpn. Oil Soc.*, **33**(6), 305(1983)
21. Fenton, T.W., Leung, J. and Clandinin, D.R.: Phenolic components of rapeseed neal. *J. Food Sci.*, **45**(6), 1702(1980)
22. Vliegenthart, J.F.G. and Veldink, G.A.: Lipoxygenase: In Free Radicals in Biology. Pryor, W.A.(ed.), Vol.5, pp 29-64, Academic Press, New York(1982)
23. Mack, A.J., Peterman, T.K. and Siedow, I.N.: Lipoxygenase isozymes in higher plants: Biological Properties and physiological role. *Isozymes Current Topics in Biological and Medical Research* **13**: 127(1987)

24. Schewe, T., Rapoport, S.M. and Kuhn, H.: Enzymology and physiology of reticulocyte lipoxygenase: Comparison with other lipoxygenase. *Advance Enzymol. Mol. Biol.* 58: 191(1986)
25. Ochi, K., Yoshimoto, T. and Yamamoto, S.: Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase of guinea pig peritoneal polymorphonuclear leukocytes. *J. Biol. Chem.* 258: 5754(1983)
26. Lewis, R.A., Austen, K.F. and Soderman, R.J.: Leukotrienes and other product of the 5-lipoxygenase pathway. *Biochemistry and relation to pathobiology in human disease.* *New Engl. J. Med.* 323: 645 (1990)
27. Fischer, S.M., Mills, G.D. and Slaga, T.J.: Inhibitions of mouse skin tumor promotion by several inhibitors of arachidonic acid metabolism. *Carcinogenesis* 3: 1243(1982)
28. Dutilh, C.F., Haddeman, E. and Ten H. F.: Role of arachidonate lipoxygenase pathway in blood platelet aggregation. *Advance Prostaglandin Thromboxane Research* 6: 101(1980)
29. Rouzer, C.A. and Kargman, S.: Translocation of 5-lipoxygenase to the membrane in human leukocytes challenged with ionophore A23187. *J. Biol. Chem.* 263(22): 10980(1988)
30. Radmark, O., Malmstein, C. and Samuelsson, B.: The inhibitory effects of BW755C on arachidonic acid metabolism in human polymorphonuclear leukocyte. *FEBS* 119: 213(1980)
31. Hammerstrom, S.: Selective inhibition of platelet lipoxygenase by 5,8,11-eicosatriynoic acid. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 487: 517(1977)
32. Sekiya, K. and Okuda, H.: Selective inhibition of platelet lipoxygenase by esculetin. *Biochim Biophysic Acta.* 713: 68(1982)
33. Kimura, Y., Okuda, H. and Arichi, N.: Studies on *Scutellariae Radix*: VIII. Effects of various flavonoids on arachidonate metabolism in leukocytes. *Planta Medica* 132(1985)
34. Kemal, C., Flamberg, P.L., Olsen, R.K. and Shorter, A.L.: Reductive inactivation of soybean lipoxygenase 1 by catechols: a possible mechanism for regulation of

- lipoxygenase activity. *Biochem.* 26: 7064(1987)
35. Laughton, M.J., Evams, P.J., Moroney, M.A., Houlst, J.R.S. and Halliwell, B.: Inhibition of mammalian 5-Lipoxygenase and cyclo-oxygenase by flavonoids and phenolic dietary additives. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 42(9): 1673 (1991)
 36. Chen, Q., Huang, M.T. and Ho, C.T.: Effects of rosmaryl extracts and major constituents on lipid oxidation and soybean lipoxygenase activity. *J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc.* 69: 999 (1992)
 37. Takahashi, A., Kudo, R., Kusano, G. and Nozoe, S.: 5-Lipoxygenase Inhibitors isolated from the Mushroom *Boletopsis Ieucomelas* (Pers.) Fayod. *Chemical Pharma. Bull.* 40(12): 194(1992)
 38. Fukuyama, Y., Kiriyama, Y., Okino, J., Kodama, M., Iwaki, H., Hosozawa, S. and Matsui, K.: Naturally occurring 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor. II. Structures and syntheses of Ardisianones A and B, and Maesanin, alkenyl-1,4-benzoquinones from the Rhizome of *Ardisia japonica*. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 41(3): 561(1993)
 39. Masuda, T., Jitoe, A., Isobe, J., Nakatani, N. and Yonemori, S.: Anti-oxidative and anti-Inflammatory curcumin-related phenolics from rhizomes of *Curcuma domestica*. *Phytochem.* 32(6): 1557(1993)
 40. Masuda, T. and Jitoe, A: Antioxidative and antiinflammatory compounds from tropical gingers: Isolation, structure determination, and activities of cassumunins A, B, and C, new complex curcuminoids from *Zingiber cassumunar*. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 42: 1850(1994)
 41. Choi, S.W. and Osawa, T.: Isolation and identification of lipoxygenase inhibitor from nutmeg spice. *Foods and Biotechnol.* 5: 156(1996)
 42. Nakatani, N.: Recent advances in the study on natural antioxidants. *Nippon Shokuhin Kogyo Gakkaishi* 37: 569(1990)
 43. Kazuo, I. and Nobuzi, N.: Functional properties of spices components. In: *Physiological and Antioxidative Activities of Spices.* pp. 69-82, Kyoangsengkwon Press, Japan (1990)

44. Madsen, H.L. and Bertelsen, G.: Spices as antioxidants. Trends Food Sci. Technol. 6: 271(1995)
45. Lee, S.I.: Bonchohak. Suseowon press, Seoul (1981)
46. Han, D.S.: Sangyakhak. Dongmyeong press, Seoul (1995)
47. Blois, M.S.: Antioxidant determination by the use of a stable free radical. Nature 4617: 1198(1958)
48. Block, E., Iyer, R., Grison, S., Saha, C., Belman, S. and Lossoing, F.P.: Lipoxygenase Inhibitors from the essential oil of garlic. Markovnikov addition of the allyldithid radical to olefins. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 110(23): 7813(1988)
49. 박종철, 최재수, 최종원 : 꾸지뽕나무 잎, 열매, 줄기 및 뿌리의 분획물과 플라보노이드 화합물이 흰쥐의 과산화지질 함량에 미치는 영향., 생약학회지, 26(4), 377~384(1995)
50. 이인경, 송경식, 김창진, 김환묵, 옥구택, 유의동 : 꾸지 뽕나무로부터 분리한 flavonoid 계 화합물의 암세포성장 저해 및 항산화 활성., 한국농화학회지, 37(2), 105~109(1994)
51. Nomura, T., Hano, Y. and Fujimoto, T. : Three new isoprenylated xantones, cudrax anthone A, B and C, from the root barks of *Cudrania tricuspidata*., Hetrocycles, 20, 213(1983)
52. Fujimoto, T., Hano, Y., Nomura, T. : Components of root bark of *Cudrania tricuspidata*, structures of four new isoprenylated xantones, cudraxanthones A, B, C and D, Planta Medica, 205(1984)
53. Fujimoto, T., Hano, Y., Nomura, T., and Uzawa, J. : Components of root barks of *Cudrania tricuspidata*, 2. Structures of two new isoprenylated flavones, cudraflavones A and B, Planta Medica, 161(1984)
54. Fujimoto, T. and Nomura, T. : Components of root bark of *Cudrania tricuspidata* 3. isolation and structure studies on the flavonoids, Planta Medica. 190(1985)
55. Young, H. S., Park, J. H., Park, H. J., and Choi, J. S. : Chemical study on the stem of *Cudrania tricuspidata*, Arcb. Pharm. Res. 12, 39(1989)
56. Park, J. C., Young, H. S. and Choi, J. S. : Constituents of *Cudrania tricuspidata* in korea, Yakbak Hoeji, 36, 40(1992)

57. Kim, S. H, Kim, N. J., Choi, J. S. and Park, J. C. : Determination of flavonoid by HPLC and biological activities from the leaves of *Cudrania tricuspidata*, *J. Korean Soc. Food Nutr.*, 22, 68(1993)
58. Sylvester, N.O., and Navam, S.H., : Antioxidant Activity, Fatty acids and Phenolic Acids Composition of potato peels., *J. Sci Food Agric.*, 62. 345~350. (1993)
59. Mitsuru, W., Yasuo, O. and Tojjro, T., : antioxidant Compounds from Buckwheat(*Fagopyrum esculentum Moench*) Hulls., *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 45.(4)1039~1044 (1997)
60. Lee, J.H., Lee, S.R., : Some Physiological Activity of Phenolic Substances in Plant Food., *Korean J. Food Sci. Technol* 26,(3) 317~323 (1994)5.
61. Choi. U., Shin. D.H., Chang. Y.S., Shin. J.L., : Screening of Natural Antioxidant from Plant and Their Antioxidative Effect., *Korean J. Food Sci. Technol* 24.(2) 142~148 (1992)
62. 李龍守., : 밤꽃의 화학성분 및 추출물의 생물활성., : 慶尙大學校 大學院 食品工 科.,(박사) (1996)
63. Ho, C.T., Lee, C.Y., and Huang, M.T. : Phenolic compounds in food and their effects oh health II: Antioxidants & Cancer Prevention. American Chemical Society(1992)
64. Ricardo ds Silva, J. M., Darmon, N., Fernandez, Y. and Mitjavila, S. : Oxygen Free Radical Scavenger Capacity in Aqueous Models of Different Procyanidins from grape Seeds. *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 39(9), 1549~1552 (1991)
65. 尹基潤., : 밤의 Polyphenol 물질과 Polyphenol oxidase의 생화학적 특성., 경북대학교 식품공학과., (석사) (1991)
66. Senter, S.D., Horvat, R.J., and Forbus, W.R., : Comparative GLC-MS Analysis of Phenolic Acids of Selected Tree Nuts., *J. Food Science*, 48, 798~799, 824 (1983)
67. Larrauri, J.A., Pilaar, R., Fulgencio, S.C., : Effect of Drying Temperature on the Stability of Polyphenols and Antioxidant Activity of Red Grape Pomace Peels., *J. Agric Food. Chem.*, 45, 1390~1393 (1997)

68. 남영중 등 : 농산부산물물의 생체방어 기능 소재 탐색 및 이용기술 개발., 한국식품개발연구원. (1994-1995)
69. 서기봉, 한판주, 이성중 : 밤 加工에 관한 研究, 제 1보 밤의 가공적성 및 유색 가공 개발을 중심으로., 한국식품과학회지., 6(2), 98~108(1974)
70. Choi, O.K., Kim, K.M., Yoo., and G.S., Park. K.H., : Anti-allergic Effects of *Castanea crenata* Leaf Tea., *Korean J. Food Sci. Technol.* 30(2) 468~471.(1998)
71. Zampaglione, N., Jollow, D. J., Mitchell, J. R., Manrick, M. and Gillette, J. R., Role of detoxifying enzymes in bromobenzene-induced liver necrosis. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.*, 187, 218(1973)
72. Ohkawa, H., Ohishi, N. and Yaki, K., Assay for lipid peroxides in animal tissues by thiobarbituric acid reaction. *Anal. Biochem.* 95, 351(1979)
73. Nash, T., The colorimetric estimation of formaldehyde by means of the hantzsch reaction. *J. Biol. Chem.* 55, 412(1953)
74. Bidlack, W. R. and Lowry, G. L., Multiple drug metabolism: p-Nitroanisole reversal of acetone enhanced aniline hydroxylation. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 31, 311(1982)
75. Habig, W. H., Pabist, M. J. and Jakoby, W. B., The first step in mercapturate acid formation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 249, 7130(1974)
76. Hasegawa, L. S. and Hammock, B. D., Spectrophotometric assay for mammalian cytosolic epoxide hydrolase using trans-stilbene oxide as the substrate. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 31, 1979(1982)
77. Lowry, O. H., Rodebrough, N. J. Farr, A. L. and Randall, R. J., Protein measurement with the folin phenol reagent. *J. Biol. Chem.* 193, 265(1951)
78. Marby, T. J., Markham, K. R. and Thomas, M. B., The systematic identification of Flavonoids. Springer, N.Y., pp. 28-233(1970)
79. Agrawal, P. K., Carbon-13 NMR of Flavonoids. Elsevier, p.152(1989)
80. Agawal, P. K., NMR spectroscopy in the structural elucidation of oligosaccharides and glycosides. *Phytochemistry*, 31, 3307(1992)