

AIDS

1,2)

가

가

interleukin(IL)-6

가

AIDS

가

가)

Macrophage 가)

interleukins(IL)

interleukin

lymphocytes, monocytes/macrophages, fibroblasts, endothelium

interleukin(IL)-6 184

monomer

IFN β_2 , 26kDa protein, B-cell stimulatory

factor 2, hybridoma/plasmacytoma growth factor, hepatocyte stimulating factor

monocyte-granulocyte inducer type 2

^{3,4,5)} IL-6

T , B

T B

⁶⁾

IL-6

interleukin

IL-6

7,8,9) IL-6

가	thrombopoietin hematoimmunological activity	Okano IL-6
10) IL-6		
cytokine		
cytokine, IL-6		
antibody	receptor antagonist	
IL-1	TNF- α	SK&F86002 가
bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid tetrandrine, Win 69694		
IL-6	가	
human-IL-6-dependent MH60/BSF-2		
6 receptor antagonist	signal transduction inhibitor	가 가
IL-6		
가		
가 가		
16		
lycorine		가
RNA	flaviviruses, bunyaviruses, alphavirus	
11) AIDS		
	herpes	
		AIDS
		human
immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	herpes virus (HHV)	
		hepatitis B

Indiana

Human immunodeficiency virus human immunodeficiency virus type 1

(HIV-1) strain III_B human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2) strain ROD

strain

가

murine cancer cell line

human cancer cell line

가

(*Crinum*)

130

¹²⁾

(*Crinum asiaticum* var

japonicum)

가

50cm

7~8

70cm

가



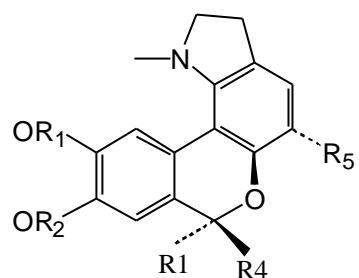
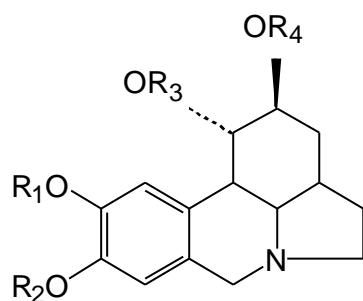
Fig. 1. *Crinum asiaticum* var. *japonicum*

		11,13)		14),
(anticholinergic)		15,16)		
	14,17)		가	
(antineoplastic)	13,18,19,20,21,22)			
				lycorine
			가	13)
				pretazettine
가				
galanthamine				anti-cholinesterase
가				alzheimer disease
23)				crinamin, bulbispermine
<i>C. latifolium</i>	<i>C. bulbispernum</i>	24)	criwelline, 6-hydroxycrinamine, hamayne, ismine, trisphaeridine, 3-hydroxy-8,9-methyleneioxyxyphenanthridine	<i>C. hygrophilum</i>
25)	8 α -ethoxy prectiwelline, N-desmethyl-8 α -ethoxy pretazettine, N-desmethyl-8 β - ethoxy pretazettine			
	<i>C. bulbispernum</i>	26)		<i>Crinum</i>
		5		
	27)			

1. lycorine type ; lycorine (1), pseudolycorine (2), 2-O-acetyl-psudolycorine(3), sternbergine (4), and galanthine(5).
2. homolycorine-lycorine type : homolycorine(6), 8-O-demethylhomolycorine(7), 9-O-demethyl-2 α -hydroxyhomolycorine(8), dubiusine(9), hippeastrine(10), 6-O-methyllycorenine(12)
3. galanthamine type : galanthamine (13), N-formylnorgalanthamine (14),

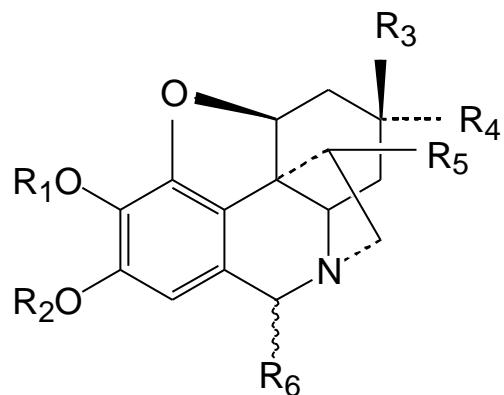
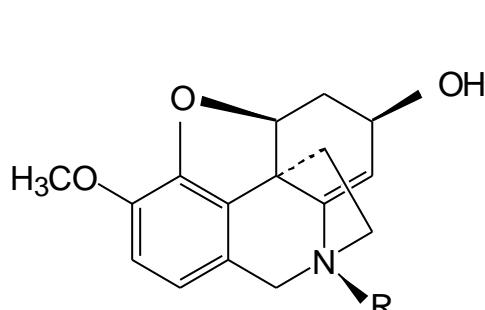
norgalanthamine (15)

4. crinane type : crinamine (16), haemanthamine (17), papyramine (18), ambelline (19), buphanidrine (20)
5. tazettine type : tazettine (21), pretazettine (22), epimacronine (23)
6. dihydrobicolorine (24), mesembrenone (25)



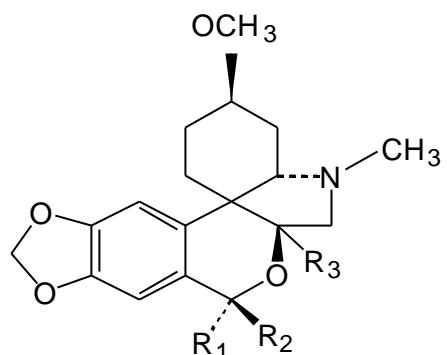
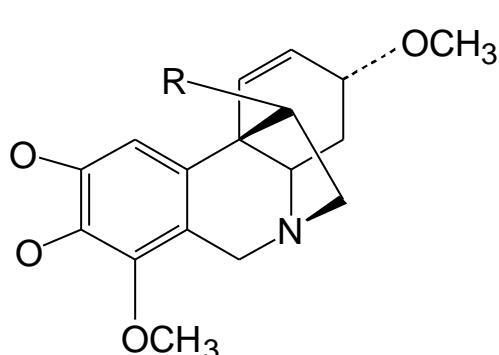
	R1	R2	R3	R4
1	-CH ₂ -		H	H
2	H	CH ₃	H	H
3	H	CH ₃	H	Ac
4	H	CH ₃	H	H
5	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	CH ₃

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
6	CH ₃	CH ₃		-O-	H
7	CH ₃	H		-O-	H
8	H			-O-	OH
9	C=OCCOHCH ₃			-O-	OAc
10	-CH ₂ -			-O-	OH
11	CH ₃	CH ₃	OH	H	H
12	CH ₃	CH ₃	OCH ₃	H	H



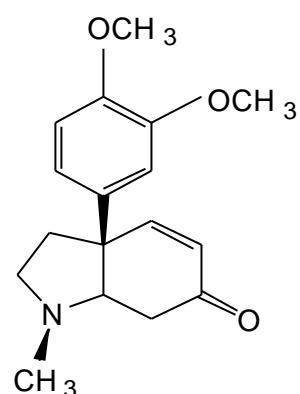
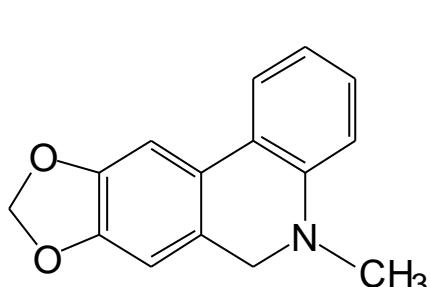
	R
13	CH ₃
14	CHO
15	H

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
16	-CH ₂ -		H	OCH ₃	OH	H
17	-CH ₂ -		OCH ₃	H	OH	H
18	CH ₃	CH ₃	OCH ₃	H	H	OH



	R
19	OH
20	H

	R1	R2	R3
21	H	H	OH
22	H	OH	H
23	-O-		H



24

25

1.

1.1

1999 2

1.2

1)

Column chromatography Kiesel gel 60 (230-400 mesh & 70-230 mesh, Merck) lipophilic sephadex LH-20 (bead size 25-100 μm , Sigma) YMC gel ODS-A (YMC GEL), RP-18 (Merck) TLC plate Kiesel gel 60 F_{254} precoated plate (Merck) . dichloromethane, n-hexane, ethyl acetate, acetone, methanol, acetic acid

Cell culture penicillin-streptomycin (Sigma), gentamycin (Sigma), sodium hydrogen carbonate (Gibco), fetal bovine serum (Gibco), RPMI 1640 medium (Gibco), Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Gibco), minimum Essential Medium

alpha medium(Gibco) ,
trypsin-EDTA (0.5% trypsin, 5.3mM EDTA, Gibco), MTT
(3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (Sigma), 50%
trichloroacetic acid, 1% acetic acid 0.4%(w/v) sulforhodamine B(SRB),
10mM Tris base(Sigma), DMSO (Sigma) .
IL-6 assay , dulbecco's phosphate buffer saline (PBS),
Endogen mouse IL-6 ELISA kit (Endogen) IL-6

2)

¹H-NMR ¹³C-NMR
Bruker DRX300 spectrometer (Korean Basic Science Institute (KBSI)) FAB-MS
EI-MS Kratos Concept-1S mass spectrometer (KBSI) Hewlett-Packard MS Engine
5989A mass spectrometer (KBSI) BECKMAN
UV/VIS spectrophotometer UV , melting point
electrothermal melting point apparatus polarimeter JASCO DIP-370 digital
polarimeter . microplate reader
(Molecular Device), CO₂ incubator (Forma Scientific), centrifuge (Hanil MF550),
Axiovert 25 inverted microscope(ZEISS)

3)

A549 (human lung cancer cell), HCT-15(human colon

cancer), MDA-MB-231(human breast cancer), LOX-IMVI(human amelanotic melanoma),
 PC3(human prostatic cancer) IL-6
 MC3T3-E1(cloned-derived murine osteoblast –like
 cell) Toyama , Raw 264.7
 . HeLa (human cervix
 epitheloid carcinoma cell), HuT 78 (human cutaneous T-cell lymphoma), CCRF-CEM
 (human peripheral blood, acute lymphoblastic leukemia), MOLT-4 (human peripheral
 blood, acute lymphoblastic leukemia), HEL 299 (humna embryonic lung
 fibroblast) American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)
 MT-4(human T-cell transformed by co-cultivating with leukemia
 lymphocytes harbouring HTLV-1) N. Yamamoto
 . H9(human cutaneous T-cell) ‘MRC AIDS
 Reagent Project’ National Institute for Biological Standards and
 Control (NIBSC) R. Gallo ‘the NIH
 NIAID AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program’ .

4)

RNA virus enterovirus poliovirus type 1 (PV-1) strain
 brunhilde, coxsackie B virus type 3 (CoxB-3) strain Nancy
 rhabdovirus vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) strain Indiana
 . Human cytomegalovirus(HCMV) human cytomegalovirus strain A-169
 human cytomegalovirus strain Davis strain . Human
 immunodeficiency virus human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) strain III_B

human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2) strain ROD strain
'MRC AIDS Reagent Project' NIBSC
. H9 HuT 78 , CEM, MOLT-4
3~4 ,
-70°C ,
37°C .

2.

2.1. MeOH

screening 1996 1998

MeOH

가 20 mg/Mℓ dimethylsulfoxide(DMSO)

2.2.

IL-6

2.2.1. MC3T3-E1

Cloned-derived murine osteoblast-like cell MC3T3-E1 37°C, 5%
CO₂ 2 . 3 900ml

minimum essential medium alpha (MEM- α) medium, NaHCO_3 2.2g, penicillin-streptomycin (100unit/ $\text{M}\ell$), L-gluthamine 2mM pH 7.2

1 가

가 10% 가 fetal bovine serum 가

cell culture flask monolayer

2.2.2. MC3T3-E1 IL-6

trypsin-EDTA 2 $\text{M}\ell$ 가 37°C,

5% CO_2 5~10

PBS buffer 10 $\text{M}\ell$ 가 (1200rpm, 5min) trypsin-

EDTA . MEM- α medium(10% FBS) 1.5

$\times 10^5$ cells/ $\text{M}\ell$ 96 well plat 100 $\mu\ell$ 24

5 $\mu\ell$ 10% DCC treated RPMI

100 $\mu\ell$ 가 24 IL-6 가

mouse IL-1 α . 96 well

plat 1200rpm, 5min IL-6

ELISA (enzyme linked- immunosorbent assay)

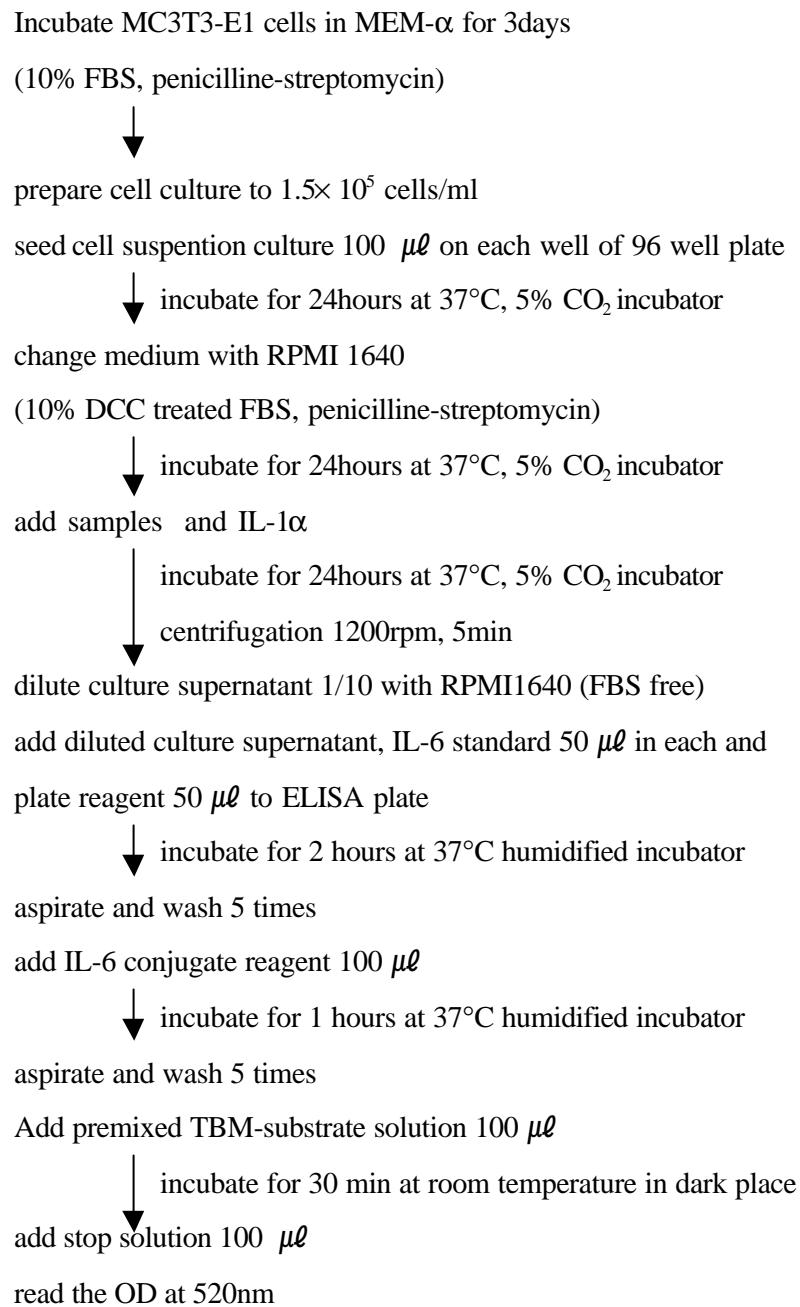
2.1.3. ELISA IL-6

MC3T3-E1 IL-6 가 MEM- α

1/10 . Anti-mouse IL-6 precoated 96

well strip well lyophylized E. coli derived recombinant mouse IL-6
 standard 1250, 250, 50pg/ml 50 μ l 1/100 anti-mouse IL-6 biotin
 detection antibody 1/100 plate reagent 50 μ l 1/100 plate
 37°C, humidified . Wash buffer
 5 HRP-conjugated Streptavidin conjugated reagent 100 μ l
 1/100 plate 37°C, humidified
 . wash buffer 5 TMB-
 substrate 100 μ l 1/100 plate 30
 0.18M 100 μ l 1/100 plate
 plate reader 520nm

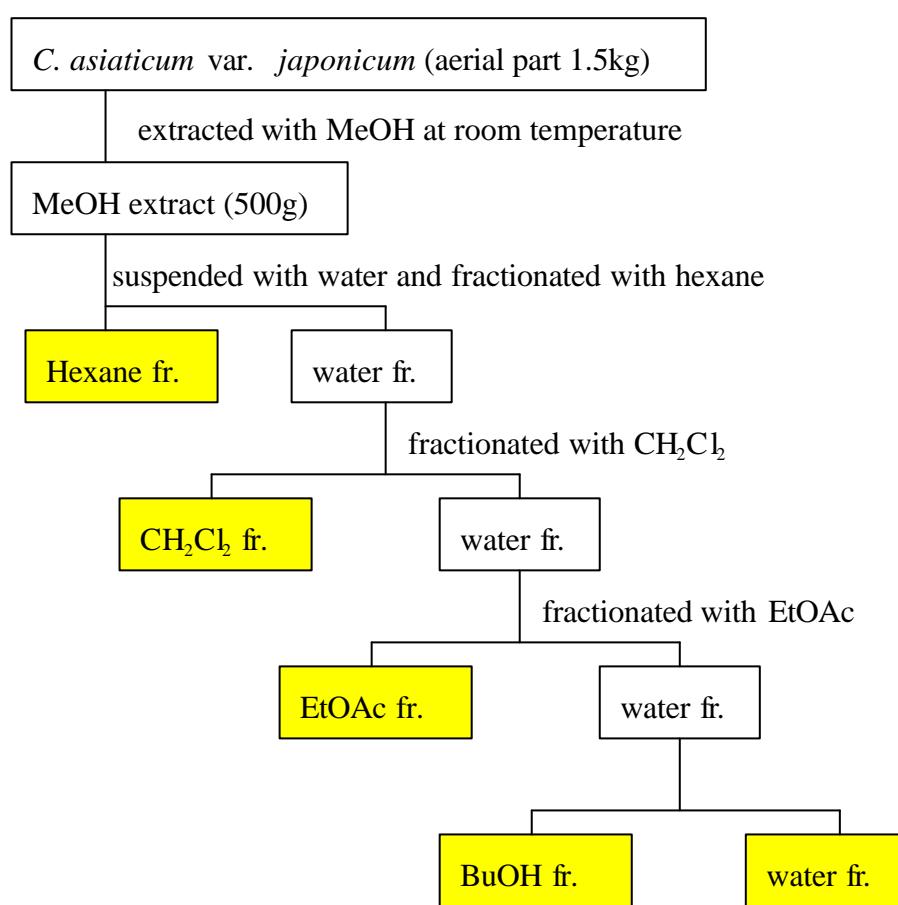
(Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. ELISA of IL-6 with MC3T3-E1

2.3. ,

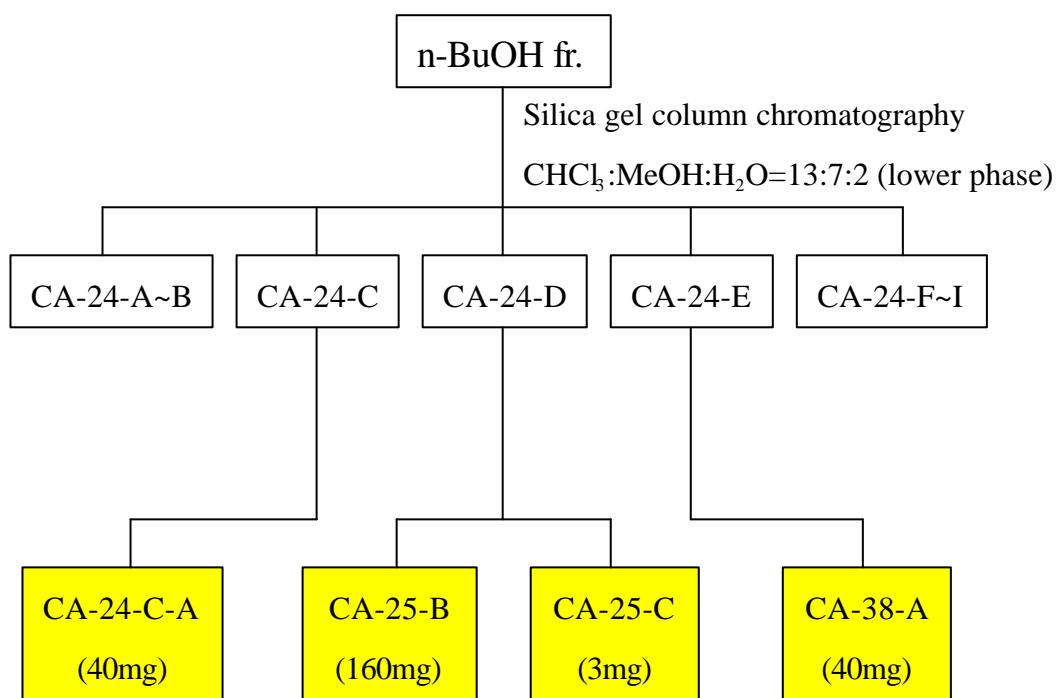
1.5kg MeOH 3
. MeOH
Hexane, CH_2Cl_2 , EtOAc, BuOH (Scheme 2).



Sheme 2. Fractionation of MeOH ex. of *Crinum asiaticum* var. *japonicum*

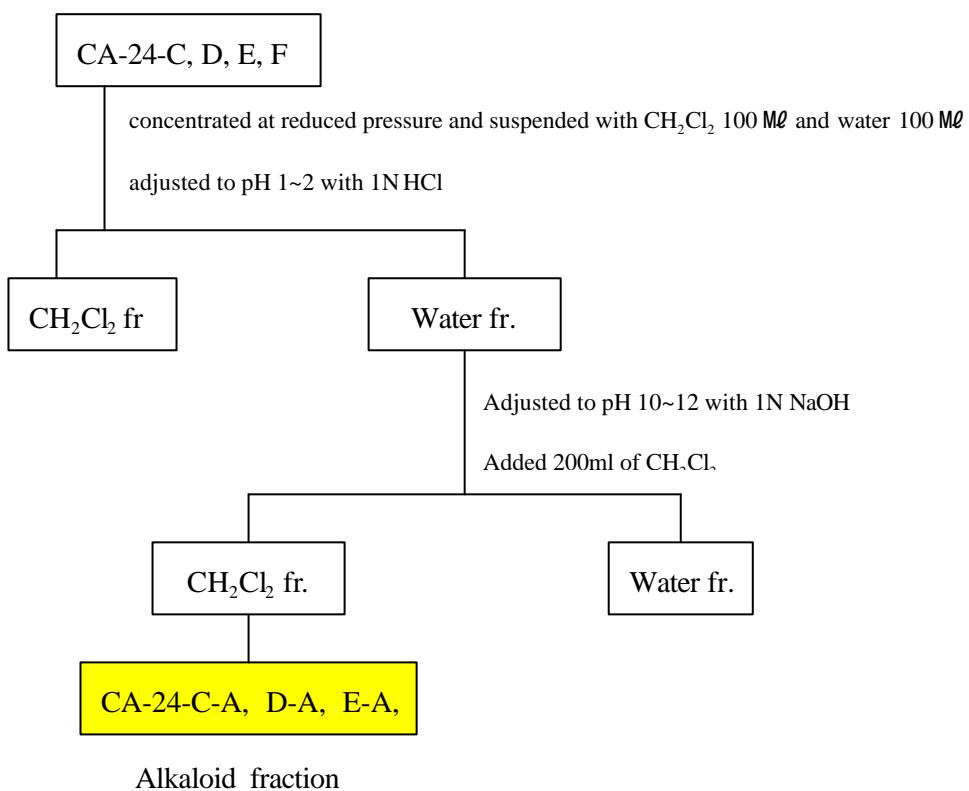
2.3.1. BuOH

BuOH silica gel(70~230mesh) 45 mm
 ↓ column chromatography . CHCl₃:
 MeOH: H₂O =13:7:2 (lower phase) 4 9
 MeOH 100% (Scheme 3).



Scheme 3. Isolation of compounds from BuOH fraction

Column chromatography 9 TLC
 dragendorff が
 が
 (Sheme 4).



Scheme 4 . Acid-base extraction for alkaloids from BuOH fraction

1) Compound 1

BuOH	column chromatography	CA-24-C
CA-24-C-A	acetone	MeOH
compound 1	.	

White niddle crystal

Mp : 196~197°C

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (MeOH, c 0.03) : +33.33°

UV λ_{MAX} : 212, 294 nm

FAB(+) -mass : 302 [M+H]⁺

EI-mass (m/z) : 300, 269, 240, 181

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 6.27 (H, dd, J=2.4, 10.2 Hz, H-1), 6.07 (H, d, J=10.2 Hz, H-2), 3.34 (H, m, H-3), 2.08 (2H, m, H-4), 3.44 (H, m, H-4a), 4.27 (H, d, J=16.8 Hz, H-6), 3.72 (H, d, J=16.8 Hz, H-6), 6.52 (H, s, H-7), 6.84 (H, s, H-10), 4.03 (H, m, H-11), 3.20 (2H, m, H-12), 5.87 (2H, s, methylenedioxy group)

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 125.94 (C-1), 134.12 (C-2), 77.69 (C-3), 30.75 (C-4), 67.35 (c-4a), 63.55 (C-6), 126.55 (C-6a), 107.82 (C-7), 147.71 (C-8), 148.15 (C-9), 104.23 (C-10), 137.32 (C-10a), 51.72 (C-10b), 81.13 (C-11), 61.57 (C-12), 102.21 (methylenedioxy group)

2) Compound 2

BuOH	column chromatography	CA-24-D
------	-----------------------	---------

White niddle crystal

M_p : 179~181°C

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (MeOH, c 0.29) : -65.52°

UV λ_{max} : 278, 288 nm

FAB(+) - mass : 274 [M+H]⁺

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 2.52 (H, d, J=15.9 Hz, H-1), 2.18 (H, d, 15.9 Hz, H-1), 4.21 (H, m, H-2), 6.02 (H, d, J=10.3 Hz, H-3), 6.16 (H, d, J=10.3 Hz, H-4), 2.08 (2H, m, H-6), 3.65 (H, d, J=15.0 Hz, H-7), 3.63 (H, d, J=15.0 Hz, H-7), 4.34 (H, d, J=15.0 Hz, H-9), 4.54 (H, d, J=15.0 Hz, H-9), 6.83 (H, d, J=8.3 Hz, H-11), 6.86 (H, d, J=8.3, H-12), 4.63 (H, m, H-16), 3.83 (3H, s, OCH₃)

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) :δ 31.40 (C-1), 62.08 (C-2), 129.99 (C-3), 127.00 (C-4), 49.28 (C-5), 35.94 (C-6), 46.62 (C-7), 51.74 (C-9), 123.04 (C-10), 123.55 (C-11), 113.60 (C-12), 148.43 (C-13), 147.04 (C-14), 134.20 (C-15), 88.57 (C-16), 56.66 (OCH₃)

3) Compound 3

BuOH column chromatography CA-24-D -

White powder

$$[\alpha]_{D}^{20}(\text{MeOH, } c\ 0.03) : -133.33^{\circ}$$

UV λ_{max} : 210nm

FAB(+) - mass : 274 [M+H]⁺

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 2.13 (H, m, H-1), 2.50 (H, dt, J=15.78 Hz, 1.67, H-1), 4.16 (H, m, H-2), 5.93 (H, dd, J=10.28, 3.73 Hz, H-3), 6.14 (H, d, J=10.28 Hz, H-4), 1.84 (2H, m, H-6), 3.23 (H, m, H-7), 3.87 (H, d, J=15.33 Hz, H-9), 4.04 (H, d, J=15.33 Hz, H-9), 6.63 (H, d, J=8.2 Hz, H-11), 6.72 (H, d, J=8.2 Hz, H-12), 4.54 (H, m, H-16), 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃)

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) :δ 31.46 (C-1), 62.60 (C-2), 129.03 (C-3), 133.47 (C-4), 49.28 (C-5), 40.74 (C-6), 47.82 (C-7), 54.34 (C-9), 121.74 (C-10), 128.10 (C-11), 112.95 (C-12), 148.15 (C-13), 145.36 (C-14), 134.50 (C-15), 89.04 (C-16), 56.68 (OCH₃)

4) Compound 4

BuOH column chromatography CA-24-E
 가 CA-24-E-A 30 mm
 CHCl₃ : MeOH = 9 : 1 silica gel column chromatography
 . TLC dragendorff Rf = 0.3

CHCl₃ MeOH
compound 4 .

White niddle crystal

Mp : 223~228°C

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (MeOH, c 0.03) : +233.33°

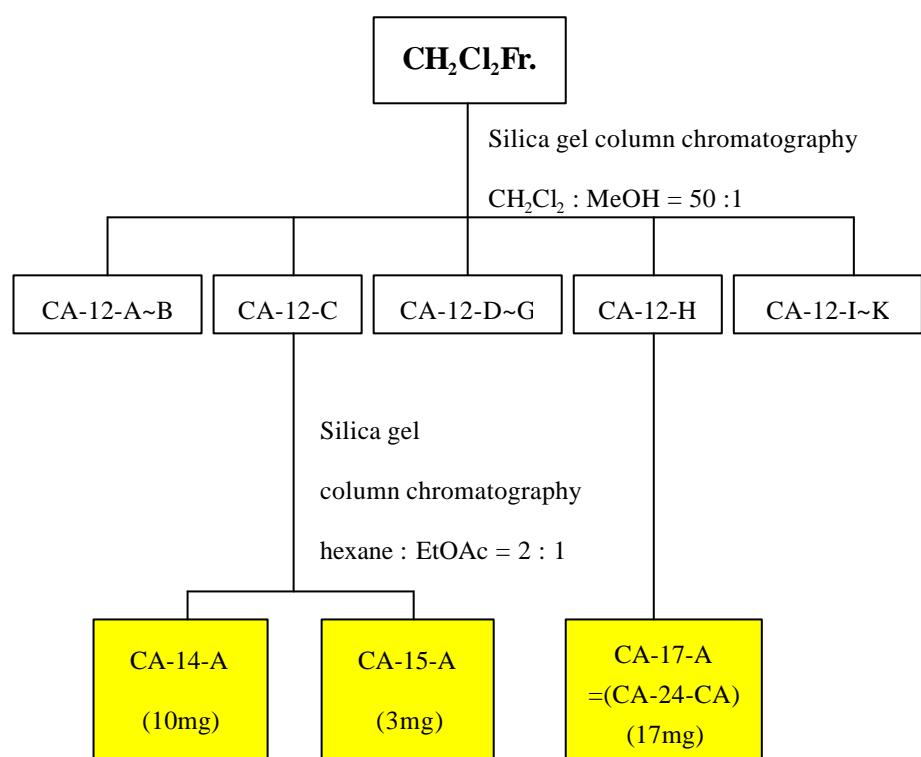
UV λ_{max} : 290, 228 nm

FAB(+) mass : 288 [M+H]⁺

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 4.37 (H, br s, H-1) 4.06 (H, m, H-2), 5.44 (H, br s, H-3),
2.76 (H, d, J=10.83 Hz, H-4a), 4.01 (H, d, J=14.1 Hz, H-6),
3.43 (H, d, J=14.1 Hz, H-6), 6.77 (H, s, H-7), 6.54 (H, s, H-
10), 2.53 (3H, m, H-10, 11), 2.32 (H, m, H-12), 3.2 (H, m,
H-12), 5.81 (2H, s, methylenedioxy group)

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 71.99 (C-1), 73.16 (C-2), 119.11 (C-3), 143.79 (C-4), 62.45
(C-4a), 57.85 (C-6), 131.20 (C-6a), 108.21 (C-7), 147.68 (C-
8), 145.65 (C-9), 105.06 (C-10), 129.75 (C-10a), 100.57
(methylenedioxy group)

2.1.2. CH_2Cl_2



Scheme 5. Isolation of compounds from CH_2Cl_2 fraction

1) Compound 5

CH ₂ Cl ₂	column chromatography	CA-12-C
hexane : EtOAc = 2:1	silica gel column chromatography	
. TLC	Rf = 0.3	15
mm	sephadex LH-20	100% MeOH
chromatography	.	column
γ	compound 5	.

White powder

Mp : 186~187°C

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (MeOH, c 0.05) : +60.00°

UV λ_{max} : 222, 280 nm

EI-mass : 242[M]⁺ (72), 120(100), 65(73)

FAB(+) : 242 [M]⁺

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 4.96 (H, d, J=2.7 Hz, H-2), 1.96 (H, m, H-3), 2.11 (H, m, H-3), 2.65 (H, m, H-4), 2.85 (H, m, H-4), 6.85 (H, d, J=8 Hz, H-5), 6.30 (H, dd, J=2.7, 8 Hz, H-6), 6.24 (H, d, J=2.7 Hz, H-8), 7.21 (2H, dd, J=2.7, 8.7 Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.77 (2H, dd, J=2.7, 8.7 Hz, H-3', 5')

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 79.02 (C-2), 31.32(C-3), 25.51 (C-4), 130.94 (C-5), 109.07 (C-6), 157.56 (C-7), 104.05 (C-8), 158.14 (C-9), 114.27 (C-10), 134.23 (C-1'), 128.44 (C-2'), 116.07 (C-3'), 157.19 (C-4'), 116.07 (C-5'), 128.44 (C-6')

2) Compound 6

CH₂Cl₂ column chromatography CA-12-C
15 mm silica gel column chromatography
hexane : EtOAc = 2:1 Rf = 0.25 TLC
sephadex LH-20 column
chromatography CH₂Cl₂ : EtOAc = 10 : 1
silica gel column chromatography compound 6

Red oil

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (MeOH, c 0.05) : +200.00°

UV λ_{MAX} : 212, 280 nm

FAB(+) -mass : 274 [M+H]⁺

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) : δ 6.82 (2H, d, J=8.84 Hz, H-2, H-6), 7.89 (2H, d, J=8.84 Hz, H-3, H-5), 6.36 (H, d, 2.45 Hz, H-3'), 6.32 (H, dd, J=8.23, 2.51 Hz, H-5'), 3.71 (3H, s, H-OCH₃), 3.16 (H, m, H-α), 2.87 (2H, m, H-α, β), 1.29 (H, m, H-β)

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 129.93 (C-1), 131.94 (C-2), 116.22 (C-3), 163.88 (C-4), 116.22 (C-5), 131.94 (C-6), 121.20 (C-1'), 160.73 (C-2'), 131.50 (C-3'), 157.18 (C-4'), 102.44 (C-5'), 105.61 (C-6'), 55.57 (OCH₃), 26.62 (C-α), 39.82 (C-β), 202.00 (C=O)

2.4. IL-6

2.4.1. Raw 264.7

2.4.2. Raw 264.7 IL-6

2.5.

2.5.1.

A549 (human lung cancer cell), HCT-15(human colon cancer), MDA-MB-231(human breast cancer), LOX-IMVI(human amelanotic melanoma), PC3(human prostatic cancer)

3 900ml
 RPMI medium, NaHCO_3 2g, penicillin-streptomycin (100unit/ml)
 pH 7.2 1 가
 가 10% 가 fetal bovine serum 가
 37°C , 5% CO_2 2

2.5.2.

	PBS buffer			trypsin-EDTA
2ml	가	37°C, 5% CO ₂	5~10	
	PBS buffer	10ml 가		(1200rpm, 5min)
	trypsin-EDTA	.		RPMI 1640
2×10 ⁴ cells/ml			96 well plate	100 μl
24	.		가 10, 2, 0.4, 0.08, 0.016	μg/
Ml	RPMI1640 (FBS free)	100 μl	가	48
	50% trichloroacetic acid(TCA)	50 μl	가	2
cell	.	Plate		0.4% (W/V)
	sulforhodamine B (in 1% acetic acid)	50 μl	가	15~30
				cells

1) ED₅₀

ED₅₀ 50 %
, Thayer²⁸⁾
Y(%)

$$Y(\%) = [(T-C_0)/(C-C_0)] \times 100 ;$$

T : 48 (cells/ml)
 C : 48 (cells/ml)
 C₀ : (cells/ml)

Y(%) \log_{10} dose

$$B \text{ (slope)} = \frac{N \Sigma (X_i \times Y_i) - (\Sigma X_i) \times (\Sigma Y_i)}{N \Sigma (X_i)^2 - (\Sigma X_i)^2}$$

$$A \text{ (intercept)} = \frac{\sum Y_i}{N} \times B - \frac{\sum Y_i}{N}$$

N = number of points selected [1 number of dose level 2]

$X_i = \log_{10} \text{dose } i$

$Y_i = \text{growth ratio calculated dose } i$

$$Y = A + BX$$

$$ED_{50}$$

$$50 = A + B(\log_{10} ED_{50})$$

$$\log_{10} ED_{50} = (50 - A)/B$$

$$ED_{50} = 10^{\log_{10} ED_{50}}$$

2.6.

2.6.1.

HeLa (human cervix epitheloid carcinoma cell), HuT 78 (human cutaneous T-cell lymphoma), CCRF-CEM (human peripheral blood, acute lymphoblastic leukemia), MOLT-4 (human peripheral blood, acute lymphoblastic leukemia), MT-4 (human T-cell transformed by co-cultivating with leukemia lymphocytes harbouring HTLV-1), H9 (human cutaneous T-cell), HEL 299 (human embryonic lung fibroblast cell)
37°C, 5% CO₂

HuT 78 (human cutaneous T-cell lymphoma), CCRF-CEM (human peripheral blood, acute lymphoblastic leukemia), MOLT-4 (human peripheral blood, acute lymphoblastic leukemia) MT-4(human T-cell transformed by co-cultivating with leukemia lymphocytes harbouring HTLV-1), H9 (human cutaneous T-cell) 3

900ml RPMI medium, NaHCO₃ 2g, 4 μg/Mℓ gentamycin(Gm)

pH 7.2 1 가 .

HeLa (human cervix epitheloid carcinoma cell) 3 900

Mℓ Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium(DMEM), NaHCO₃ 3.7g, 4 μg/Mℓ gentamycin(Gm) pH 7.2 1 가

HEL 299 (human embryonic lung fibroblast cell)

3 900 Mℓ Earle's minimun essential medium

(MEM), NaHCO₃ 2.2g, 4 μg/Mℓ gentamycin(Gm) pH 7.2

1 가 .

가 10% 가 fetal bovine serum 가

3~4 , 가
 3×10^5 cells/Mℓ , HEL 299
 trypsin 가 20

2.4.2.

RNA HeLa , HCMV HEL 299
 Dulbecco's modified
 Eagle (DME) /2% FBS 1.5 Mℓ
 0.1 M.O.I (multiplicity of infection) . 37°C, 5% CO₂
 RNA 30 , HCMV 2
 DME/2% FBS 6 Mℓ 가 70% 가 CPE (cytopathic effect)
 -70°C
 37°C 4°C, 5000rpm 20
 -70°C
 , 37°C
 HIV H9, Hut 78 가
 가 3×10^5 cells/Mℓ 가
 4°C, 2000rpm 10
 1 Mℓ -70°C
 , 37°C

2.4.3. 가

	가	RPMI/10%FBS	1:10
	. RNA	96 well plate	confluent
well	100 $\mu\ell$	30	100
$\mu\ell$	가	. 37°C, 5% CO ₂	2
	CCID ₅₀ (50% cell culture inhibitory dose)		.
HIV	96 well plate	well	100 $\mu\ell$
1.5×10 ⁵ cells/Mℓ	MT-4	100 $\mu\ell$	가
		5	. 37°C, 5% CO ₂
		MTT	CCID ₅₀
HCMV	96 well plate	well	100 $\mu\ell$
CO ₂	2	100 $\mu\ell$	가
	7	Giems	. 37°C, 5%
, FDA	가		CPE
		CCID ₅₀	.

2.4.4. poliovirus

poliovirus	virus induced cytopathic effect (CPE)
가	96 well plate
	HeLa
	DME/2% FBS
	well
	100×CCID ₅₀ 가
1	100 $\mu\ell$
	37°C
duplicate	well
	100 $\mu\ell$
	가
	. 37°C, 5% CO ₂

2.4.5. coxsackie B virus

polio virus

2.4.6. vesicular stomatitis virus

polio virus

2.6.7. HIV

polio virus 96 well plate CPE
 . RPMI/10% FBS 2 , plate well
 100 μ l 6 well (2 well HIV-1(IIIb) , 2
 well HIV-2 (ROD) , 2 well mock-infected). well blank
 cell control, virus control blank well
 . 10^6 cells/ Ml MT-4 HIV mock-infected
 1200rpm 3 .

mock-infected, HIV 100×CCID₅₀
 RPMI/10% FBS $\geq 1.5 \times 10^5$ cells/ μ l
 . blank well, HIV
 100 μ l 37°C, 5% CO₂ 5 MTT
 가 .

2.6.8. HCMV

2.6.9. 가

cytostatic effect	96 well plate	2.5×10^5 cells/ $\text{M}\ell$
$100 \mu\ell$	1	
가	3	MTT
		CC_{50}
		. Cytocidal effect

CPE 가 .

2.6.10. MTT

MTT mitochondrial dehydrogenase γ
 MTT formazan ,
²⁹⁾ ,
 50 $\mu\ell$. PBS 7.5 mg/M ℓ
 MTT 96 well plate well 20 $\mu\ell$ 37°C, 5% CO₂
 1 isopropanol/6% triton X-100 100 $\mu\ell$
 well formazan
 microplate reader 540nm 690nm . A₅₄₀
 A₆₉₀ blank cell control virus control
 % survival Y(%) Z(%)

$$Y(\%) = \frac{A_{con} - A_{sam}}{A_{con} - A_{bla}} \times 100$$

$$Z(\%) = \frac{A_{vsu} - A_{vco}}{A_{con} - A_{vco}} \times 100$$

A_{con} = absorbance of cell control

A_{sam} = absorbance of sample only

A_{bla} = absorbance of blank

A_{vsu} = absorbance of sample and virus

A_{vco} = absorbance of virus control
concentration) EC_{50} (50% effective
CC₅₀ (50% cytotoxic concentration)
selectivity index (SI = CC₅₀/EC₅₀) .

1. IL-6

60	MeOH	가	IL-6	MC3T3-
E1(cloned-derived murine osteoblast -like cell) cell		IL-6	가	
IL-1 α		(Table 1).		24
		IL-6	ELISA	
,	MeOH	가	MeOH	IL-6
		,		IL-6
IL-1 α (100pg/M ℓ)	5197 pg/M ℓ			IL-6

Table 1. Activity of MeOH extracts on production of IL-6 with MC3T3-E1

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Part	IL-6 (pg/ml)
<i>Achyranthes japonica</i>		Amaranthaceae		98.9
<i>Adonis amrensis</i>		Ranunculaceae		1624.6
<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i>		Rosaceae		242.5
<i>Ajuga multiflora</i>		Labiatae		-
<i>Akebia quinata</i>		Lardizabalaceae		-
<i>amelampyrum roseum</i>		Scropulariaceae		-
<i>Angelica tenuissima</i>		Umbelliferae		-
<i>Aralia cordata</i>		Araliaceae		-
<i>Arisaema amurense</i>		Araceae		1732.3
<i>Artemisia capillaris</i>		Compositae		-
<i>Asarum sieboldii</i>		Aristolochiaceae		-
<i>Atractylodes japonica</i>		Compositae		-
<i>Broussonetia kazinoki</i>		Moraceae	,	-
<i>Broussonetia kazinoki</i>		Maraceae		-
<i>Callicarpa japonica</i>		Umbelliferae		-
<i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i>		Compositae		-
<i>Carpesium divaricatum</i>		Compositae		-
<i>Catalpa ovata</i>		Bignoniaceae		1786.2
<i>Chelidonium majus var. asiaticum</i>		Papaverceae		-
<i>Citrus unshiu</i>		Rutaceae		-
<i>Clematis heracleifolia</i>		Ranunculaceae		9.1
<i>Cnidium officinale</i>		Umbelliferae		-
<i>Cocculus trilobus</i>		Menispermaceae		-
<i>Cornus walteri</i>		Cornaceae		439.9
<i>Corus kousa</i>		Cornaceae	,	-
<i>Crinum asiaticum var. japonicum</i>		Amarylidaceae		19449.0
<i>Disporium smilacinum</i>		Liliaceae		-

Table 1. (continued)

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Part	IL-6 (pg/ml)
<i>Eupatorium chinense</i> var. <i>simplicifolium</i>		Compositae		-
<i>Eupatorium lindleyanum</i>		Compositae		-
<i>Euscaphis japonica</i>		Buxaceae		1122.0
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>		Rubiaceae		-
<i>Heracleum moellendorffii</i>		Umbelliferae		-
<i>Hydrocharis asiatica</i>		Hydrocharitaceae		-
<i>Juglans mandshurica</i>	잣	Juglandaceae		-
<i>Ledebouriella seseloides</i>		Umbelliferae		-
<i>Lespedeza maritima</i>		Leguminosae		-
<i>Lindera obtusiloba</i>		Lauraceae	,	-
<i>Lycopus lucidus</i>		Labiatae		-
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>		Magnoliaceae		-
<i>Meehania urticifolia</i>		Labiatae		-
<i>Mosla punctulata</i>		Labiata		-
<i>Pedicubiris resupinata</i>		Scrophulariaceae		-
<i>Peucedanum terebinthareum</i>		Labiatae		-
<i>Philadelphus schrenckii</i>		Saxifragaceae		-
<i>Physaliastrum japonicum</i>	깻	Solanaceae		-
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>		Pittosporaceae		4263.3
<i>Pleuropterus cilinervis</i>		Polygonaceae		-
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> var. <i>pluriflorum</i>		Liliaceae		-
<i>Pyrola japonica</i>		Pyrolaceae		1570.8

Table 1. (continued)

Scientific Name	Korean name	Family	Part	IL-6 (pg/ml)
<i>Rubia akane</i>		Rubiaceae		-
<i>Salvinia natans</i>	가	Salviniaceae		1409.2
<i>Sauaurea pulchella</i>		Compositae		-
<i>Scirpus flaviatilis</i>		Cyperaceae		-
<i>Senecio argunensis</i>		Compositae		-
<i>Sinomenium acutum</i>		Menispermaceae		-
<i>Smilax china</i>		Liliaceae		-
<i>Sorbaria sirbifolia</i>		Rosaceae		-
<i>Staphylea bumalda</i>		Celastraceae		-
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>		Ranunculaceae		-
<i>Thea sinensis</i>		Theaceae		-
<i>Trapa japonica</i>		Lythraceae		-
<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i>		Cucurbitaceae		-
<i>Tripterygium regelii</i>		Celastraceae	,	-

* sample concentration : 100 μ g/Mℓ

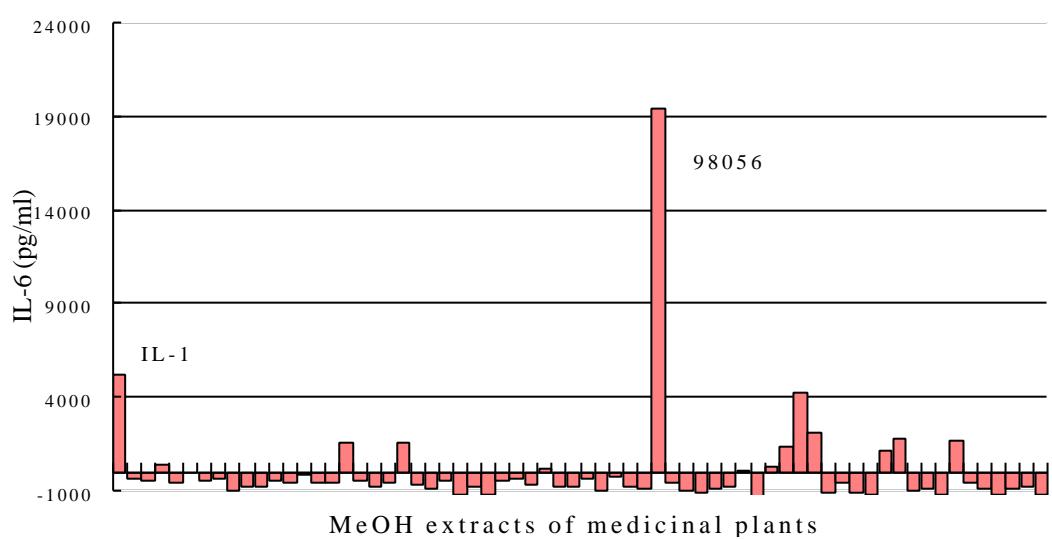


Chart 1. Activity of MeOH extracts on production of IL-6 with MC3T3-E1

2.

2.1. Compound 1

BuOH	C. C.	CA-24-C	-
		CA-24-C-A	100%
acetone			. Compound 1
mp 196~197 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} +33.3^\circ$			UV λ_{\max} 212, 294 nm
. ESI(+)-mass spectrum			m/z 302 [M+H] ⁺ peak
301	¹ H-NMR (300 MHz, CD ₃ OD)		
singlet	H	aromatic ring	<i>para</i>
protons	, δ 6.27	proton	δ 6.07
proton	10.2 Hz	coupling constant	doublet
	. δ 5.37	singlet	methylenedioxy group(-OCH ₂ O-)
protons	.	singlet	δ 3.38
aliphatic methoxy group (-OCH ₃)			protons
.	δ 3.72	δ 4.27	coupling constant γ 16.8 Hz
proton	,		germinal coupling
methylene group (-CH ₂)		¹³ C-NMR (75 MHz, CD ₃ OD)	17
γ	δ 100	8	1 aromatic ring
		DEPT spectrum	4 - CH ₂ , 1 -CH ₃
	, δ 55.79		methoxy group (-OCH ₃)
data	Compound 1		³⁰ data
Compound 1	(+)-crinamine	.	.

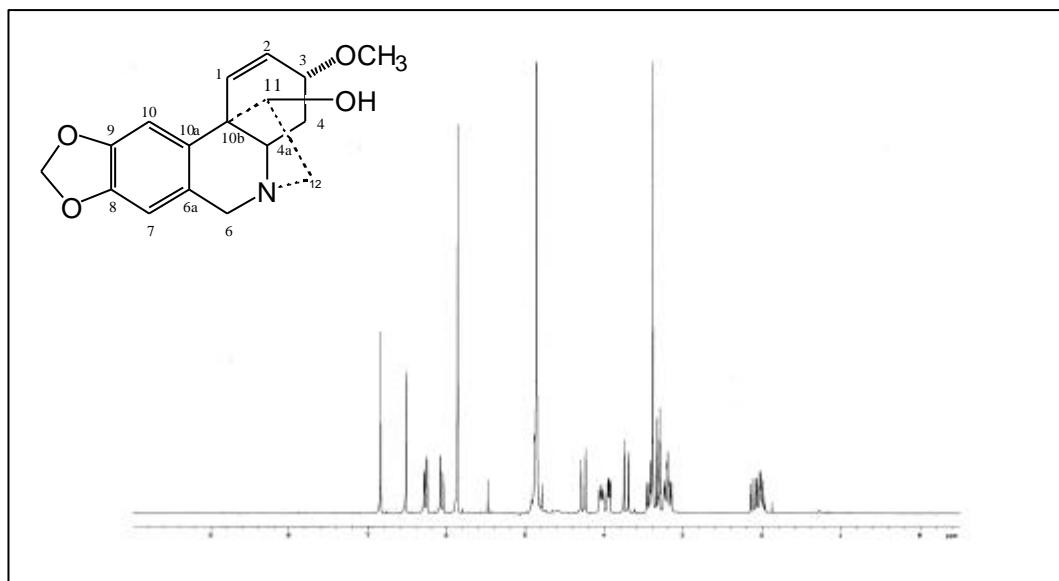


Fig. 2. ^1H -NMR spectrum of compound 1 (300 MHz, CD_3OD).

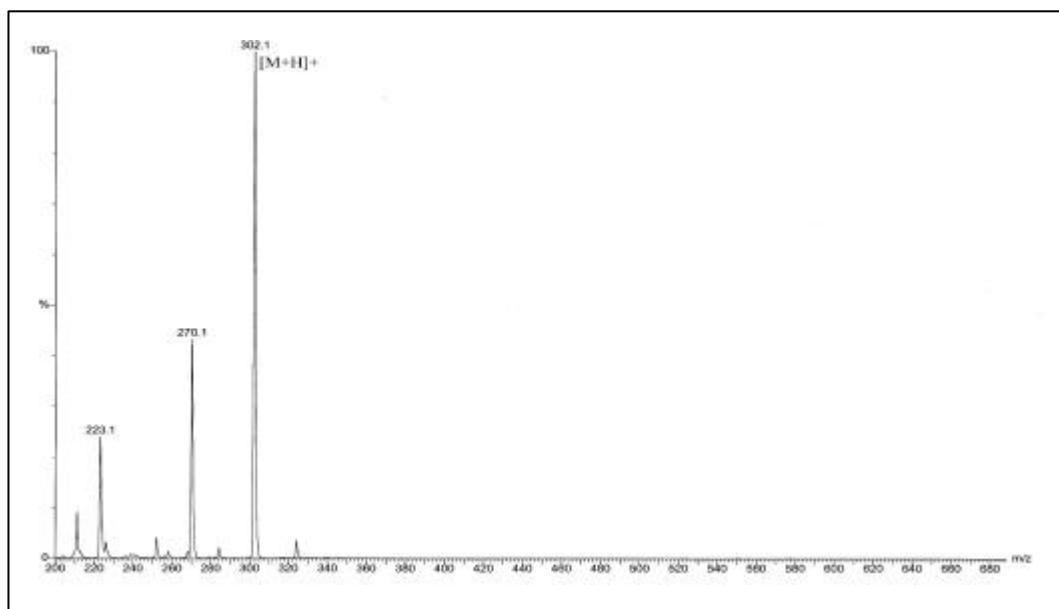


Fig. 3. Positive ESI-mass spectrum of compound 1.

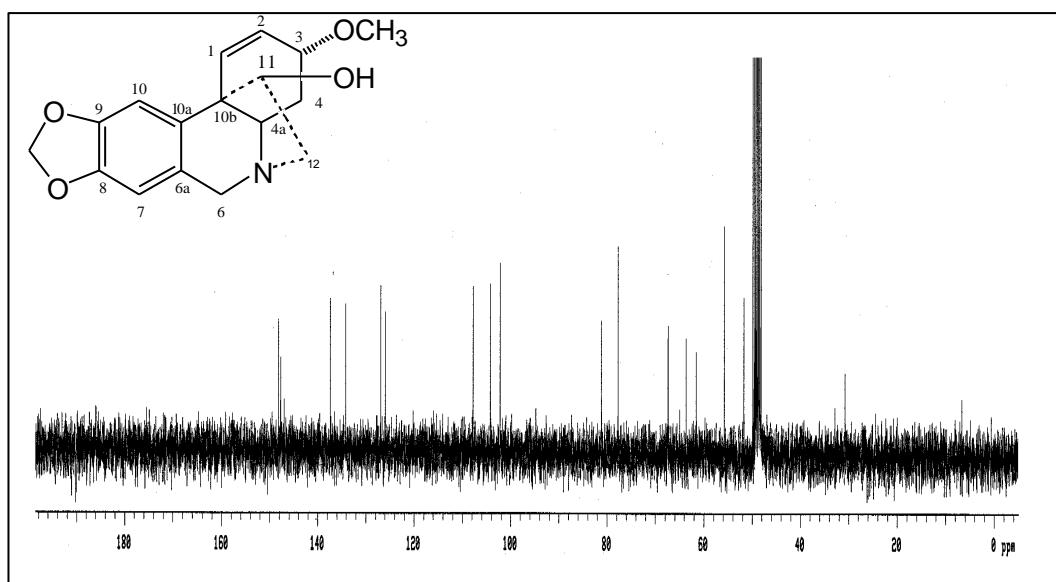


Fig. 4. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound 1 (75 MHz, CD_3OD).

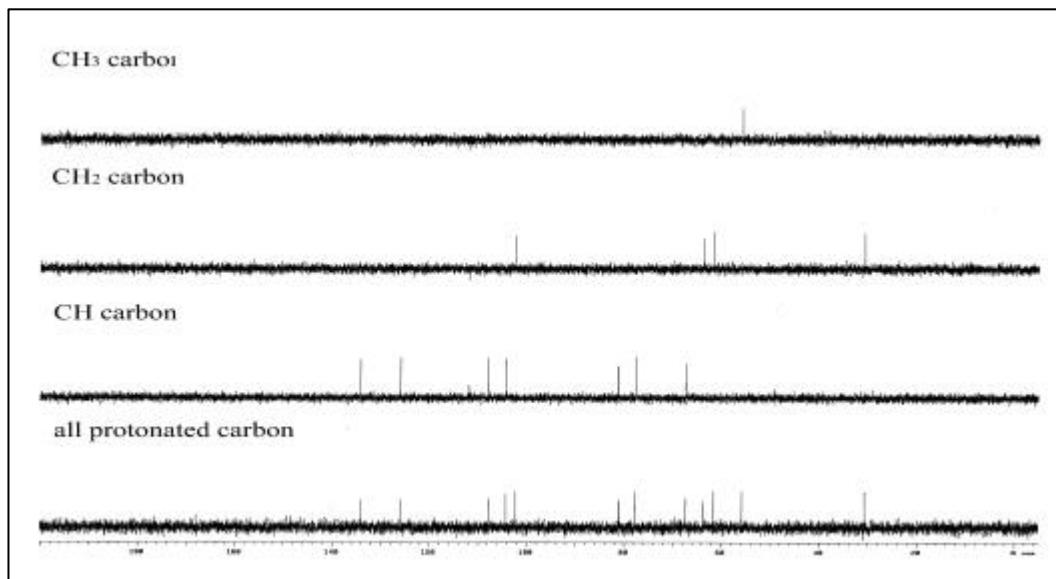


Fig. 5. DEPT spectrum of compound 1 (75 MHz, CD_3OD).

2.2. Compound 2

BuOH	C. C.	CA-24-D	-	
		CA-24-D-A		acetone
MeOH				. Mp
179~181°C	$[\alpha]_D^{20} -65.5^\circ$, UV λ_{\max} 278, 288 nm			FAB(+) -mass
spectrum	m/z 274 [M+H] ⁺ peak			273
	¹ H-NMR (300 MHz, CD ₃ OD)	δ 2.52	δ 2.18	coupling constant γ
15.8 Hz	germinal coupling	2	protons	δ 3.83
singlet		protons	methoxy group (-OCH ₃)	.
δ 6.02	δ 6.16	10.3 Hz	coupling constant γ	
<i>cis</i>				. δ 6.83 δ 6.86
	8.3 Hz	coupling constant	aromatic ring	¹ H-NMR
16	γ	δ 100		.
data		aromatic ring		
δ 56.66		methoxy group		DEPT spectrum
4		4 CH ₂ , 2	CH γ	.
data		Compound 2		³¹ P data
Compound 2		N-demethyl galanthamine		.

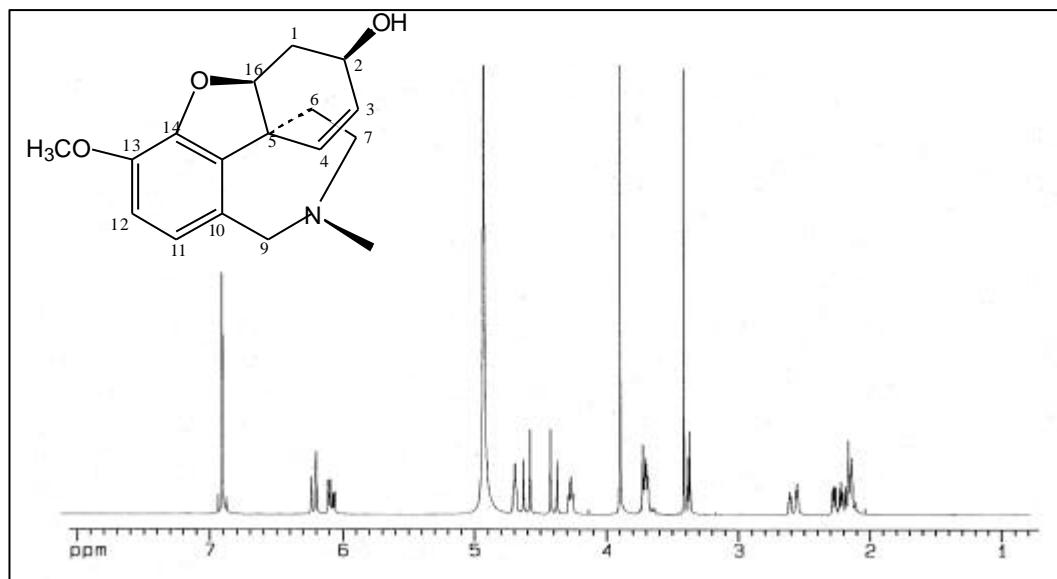


Fig. 6. ^1H -NMR spectrum of compound 2 (300 MHz, CD_3OD).

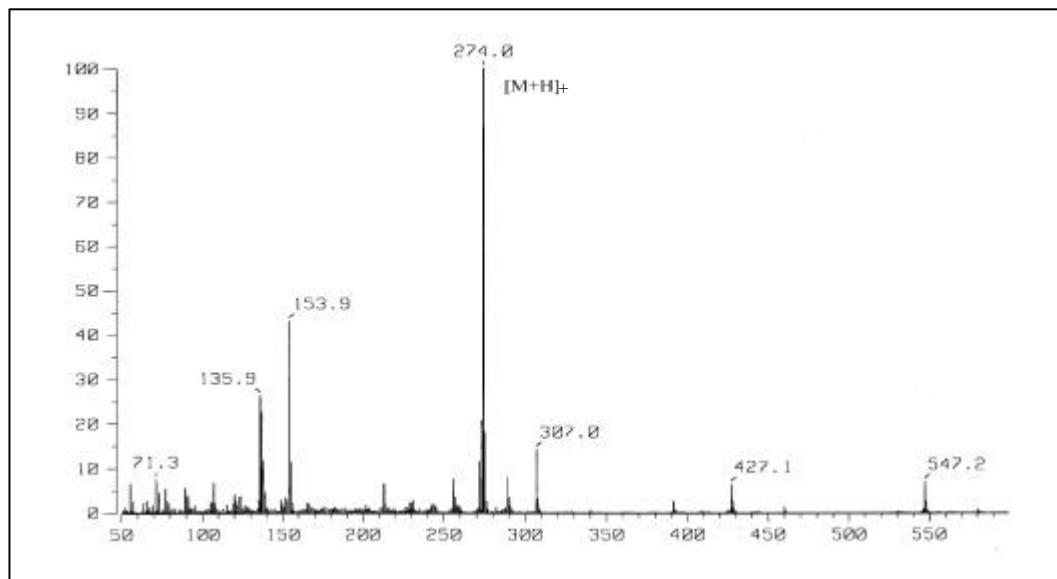


Fig. 7. Positive FAB-mass spectrum of compound 2.

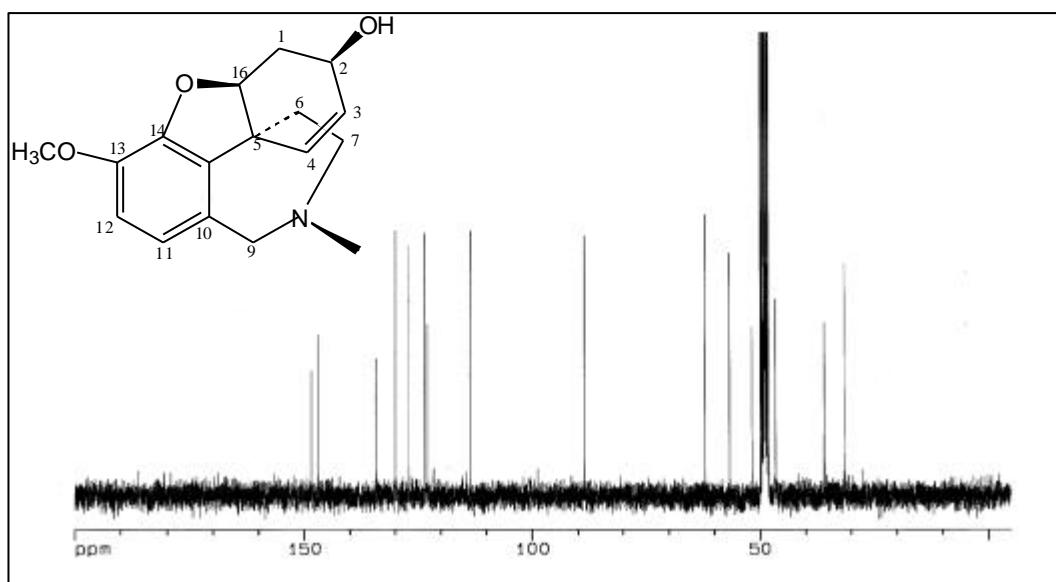


Fig. 8. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound 2 (75 MHz, CD_3OD).

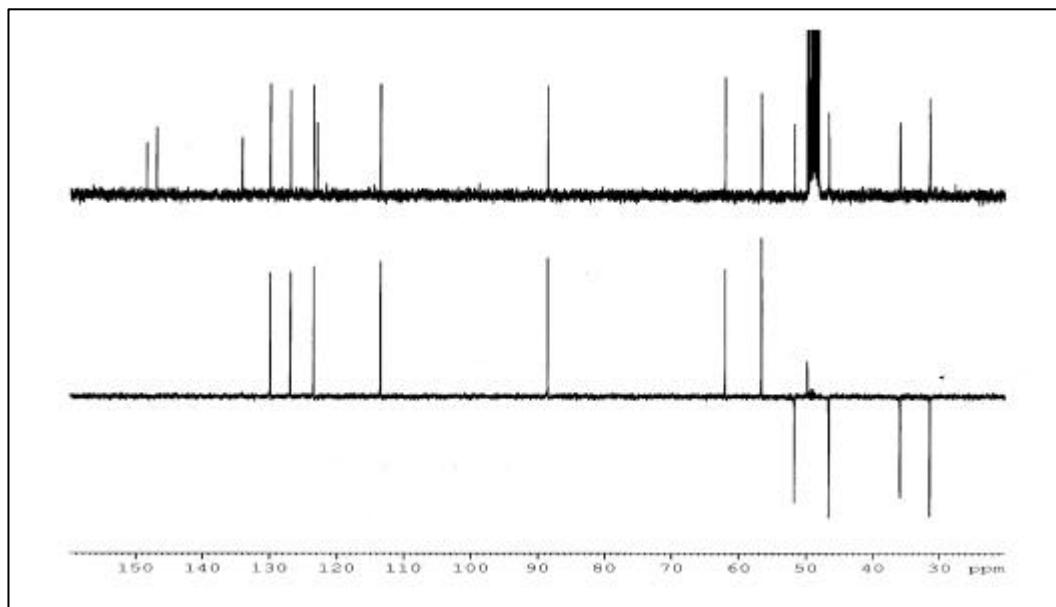


Fig. 9. DEPT spectrum of compound 2.

2.3. Compound 3

BuOH	C. C.	CA-24-D	-
CA-24-D-A			MeOH
		[α] _D ²⁰ -133.3°, UV λ_{\max} 210 nm	
positive ESI-mass spectrum	m/z 274 [M+H] ⁺	peak	
273	. ¹ H-NMR (300 MHz, CD ₃ OD)	δ 4.04	δ 3.87
dd	9 proton	peak	splitting
compound 2	. ¹³ C-NMR (75 MHz, CD ₃ OD)	compound 2	
가 16	가		
	4, 6, 9, 11, 14	가 compound 2	2~7ppm
	.	¹ H-, ¹³ C-NMR spectrum	
data	compound 2		
	compound 3	compound 2(5S,16S-N-demethylgalanthamine)	
epimer	5S,16R-N-demethylgalanthamine		

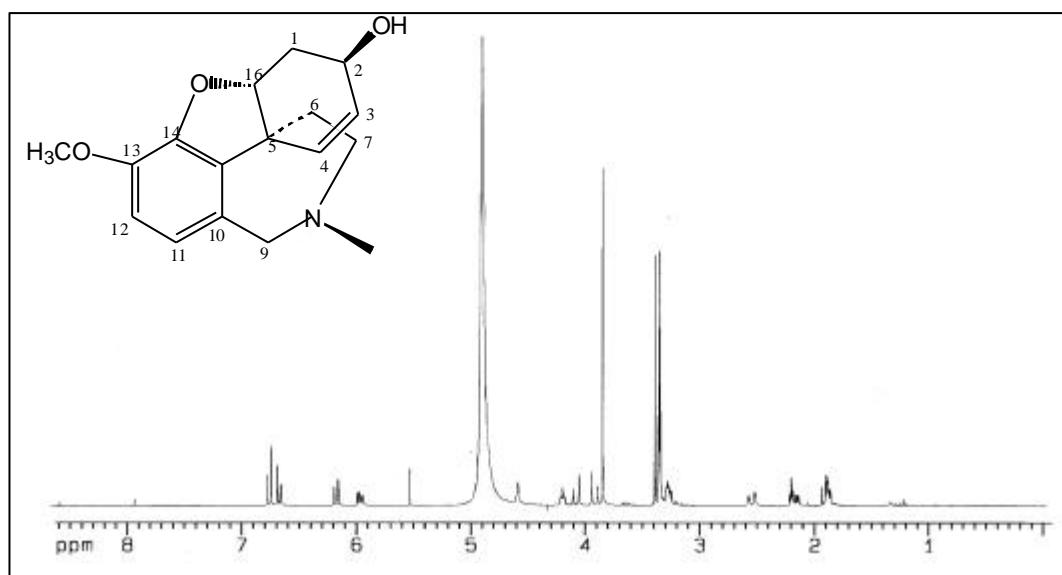


Fig. 10. ^1H -NMR spectrum of compound 3 (300 MHz, CD_3OD).

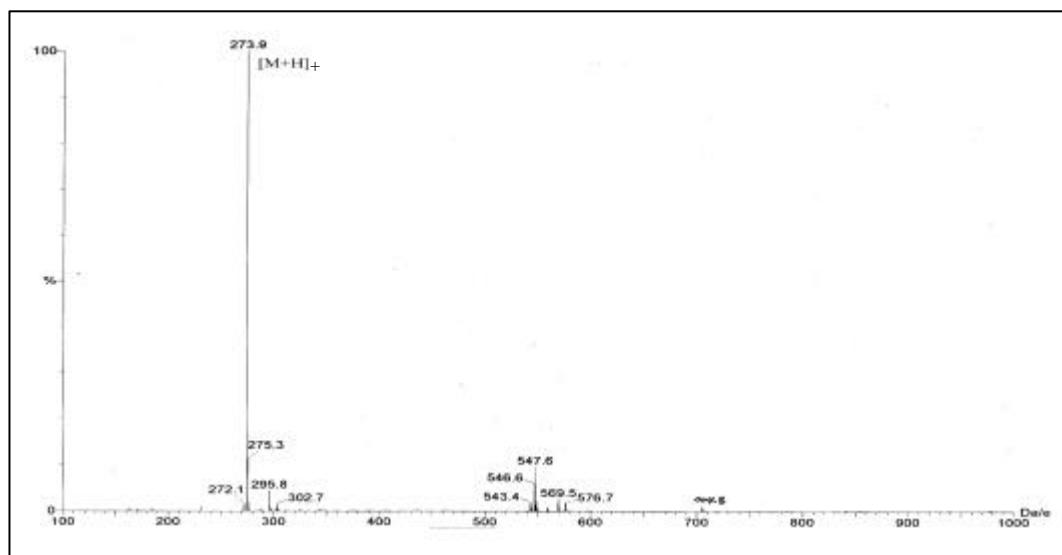


Fig. 11. Positive ESI-mass spectrum of compound 3.

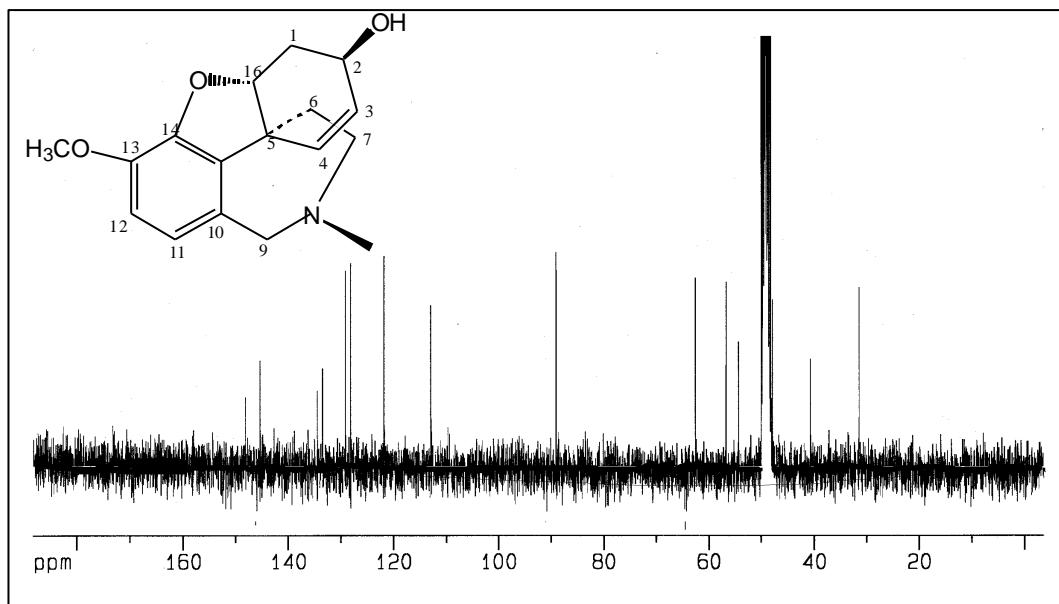


Fig. 12. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound 3 (75 MHz, CD_3OD).

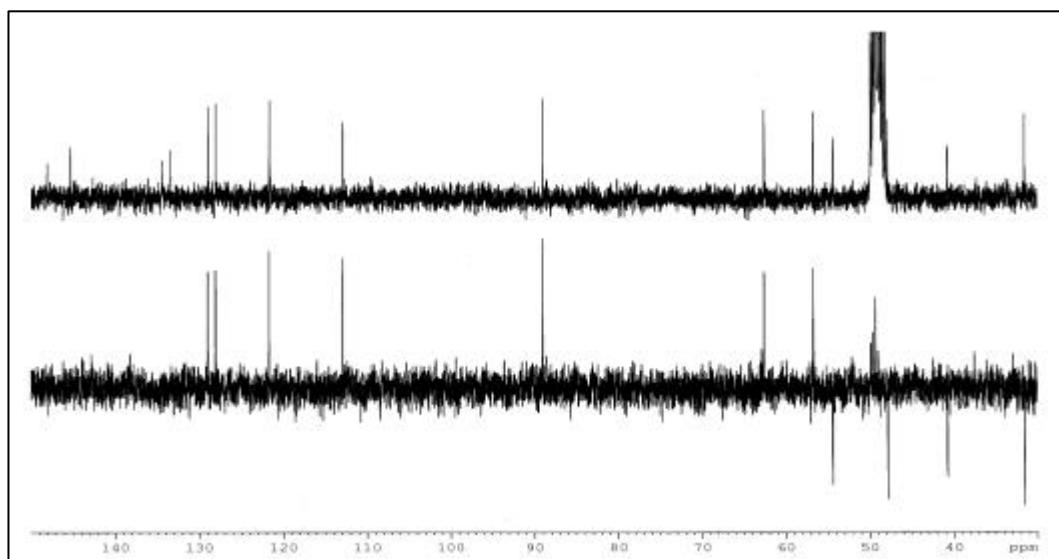


Fig. 13. DEPT spectrum of compound 3 (75 MHz, CD₃OD).

2.4. Compound 4

BuOH	C. C.	CA-24-E	-
CA-24-E-A		CHCl ₃	MeOH
mp 223~228 °C		[α] _D ²⁰ +233.3°, UV λ_{max} 228, 290 nm	
. Positive FAB--mass spectrum		m/z 288 [M+H] ⁺ peak	
287	. ¹ H-NMR (300 MHz, CD ₃ OD)	δ 4.01	δ
3.43	coupling constant 10.83 Hz	protons	germinal
coupling	-CH ₂	-CH ₂	downfield
N O		. δ 5.81	metylenedioxy group(-
OCH ₂ O-)	2 protons	δ 2.32~δ 2.53	H-10,11,12
가		. H-1, 2, 10b	stereochemistry
Kittisak Likhitwitayawuid			. ³² ¹³ C-
NMR (75 MHz, CD ₃ OD)	16	가	CH ₂
8	aromatic ring		102.28
	metylenedioxy group(-OCH ₂ O-)		. DEPT
spectrum	δ 57.85	δ 54.70	CH ₂ N O
			Compound 4
	. data		
		Compound 2	(+)-lycorine
			³³⁾ data

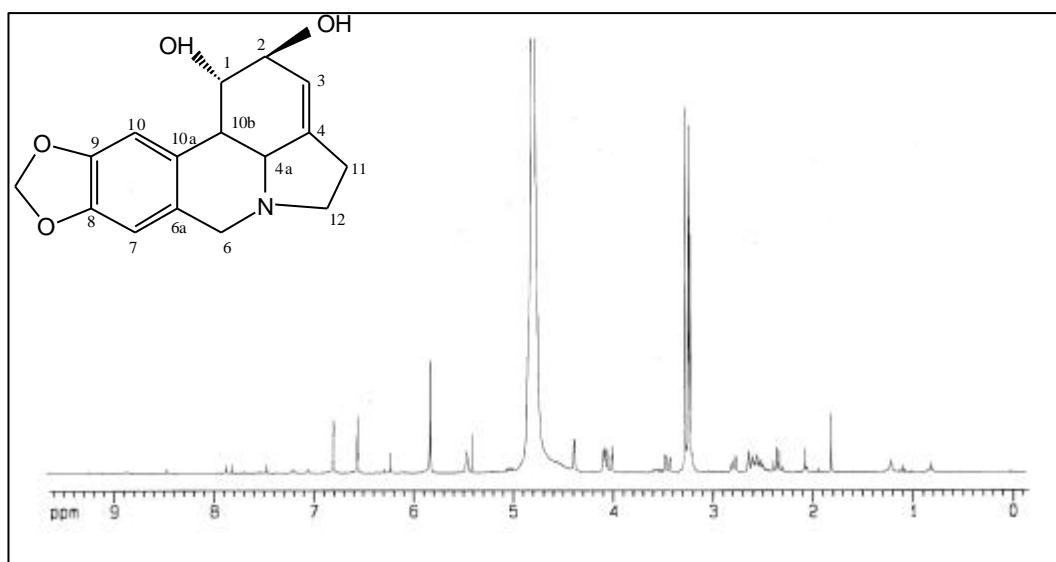


Fig. 14. ^1H -NMR spectrum of compound 4 (75 MHz, CD_3OD).

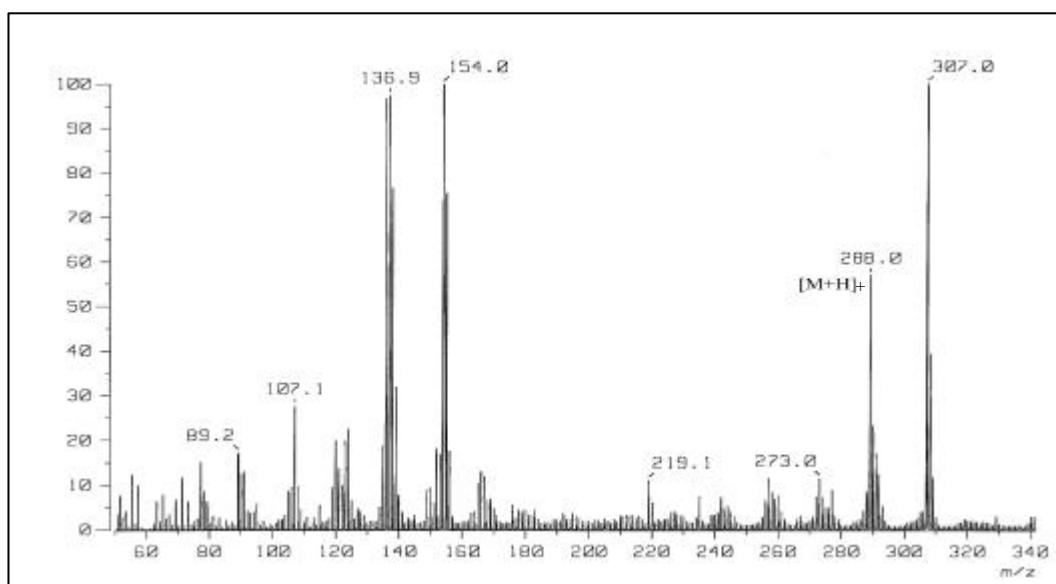


Fig. 15. Positive FAB-mass of compound 4.

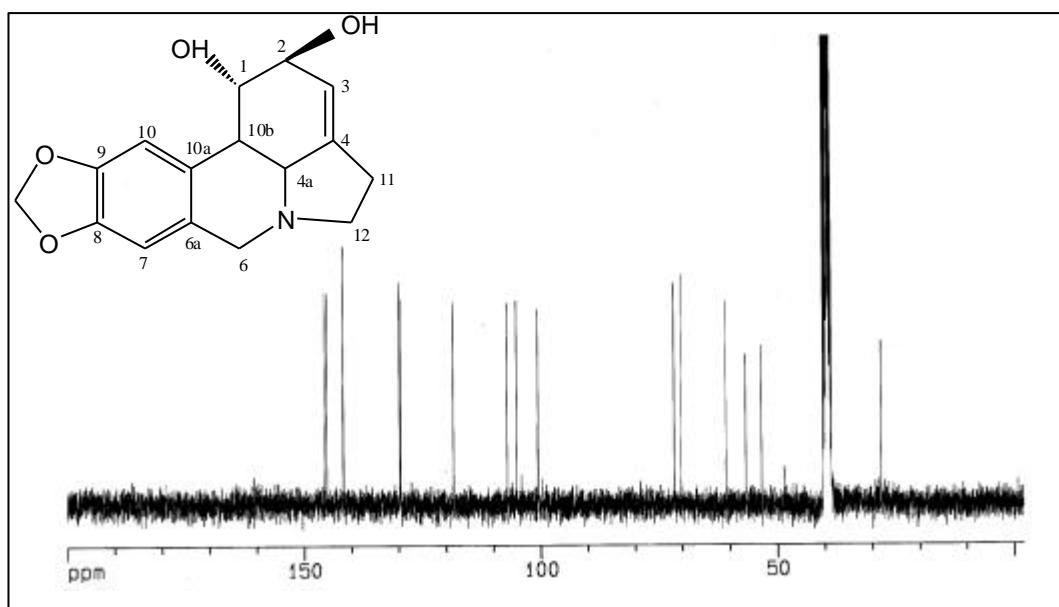


Fig. 16. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound 4 (75 MHz, CD_3OD).

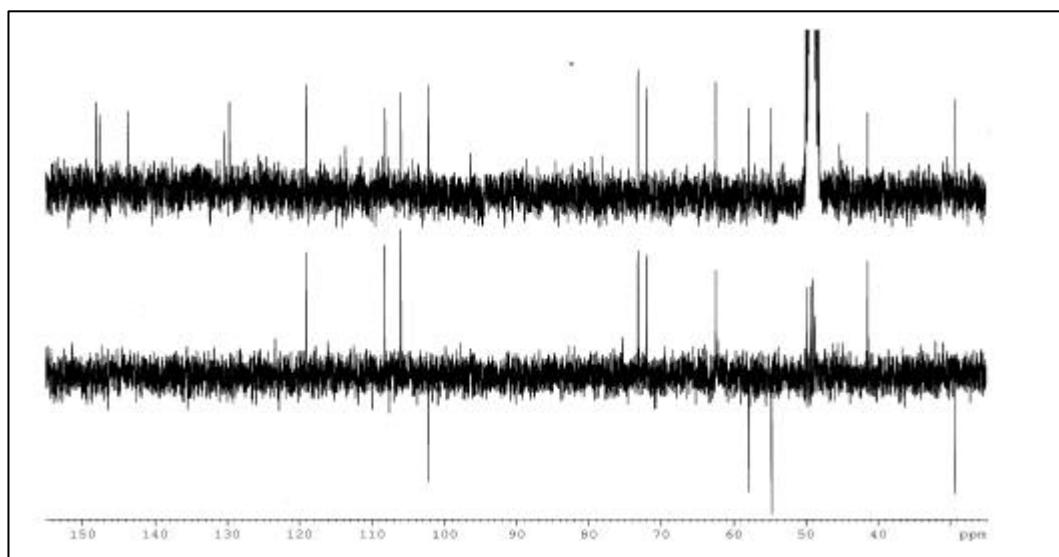


Fig. 17. DEPT spectrum of compound 4.

2.5. Compound 5

CH₂Cl₂ C. C. CA-12-C hexane EtOAc
 C. C. Sepahdex LH-20
 . Mp 186~187 °C $[\alpha]_D^{20} +60.0$ °, UV λ_{\max} 222, 280 nm
 EI-mass positive FAB-mass spectrum m/z 242 [M]⁺ peak
 242 . EI-mass spectrum ring A
 Retro-Diels-Alder(RDA) fragments ∇ 123(m/z) ring B
 RDA fragments 120(m/z) A-ring -OH B-ring
 -OH .³⁴⁾ ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) spectrum δ
 7.21 δ 6.77 doublet 2 protons peak aromatic ring
 ortho 8.7 Hz meta 2.7 Hz coupling constant
 ∇ B-ring 4'-OH H 2', 3', 5', 6'
 (A₂B₂) . δ 6.85 proton coupling constant ∇
 8.0 Hz ortho proton . δ
 6.3 dd peak ∇ 8.0, 2.7 Hz coupling constant ∇
 . δ 6.24 proton 2.7 Hz coupling constant ∇
 meta . δ 4.96 downfield shift
 proton O . ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) 13
 ∇ -OH C-4' δ 157.19 , C-7 δ 157.56
 O C-2 δ 79.02 . DEPT spectrum 5
 2 CH₃, 8 CH ∇
 data compound 5 .
³³⁾ data
 4',7-dihydroxy flavan

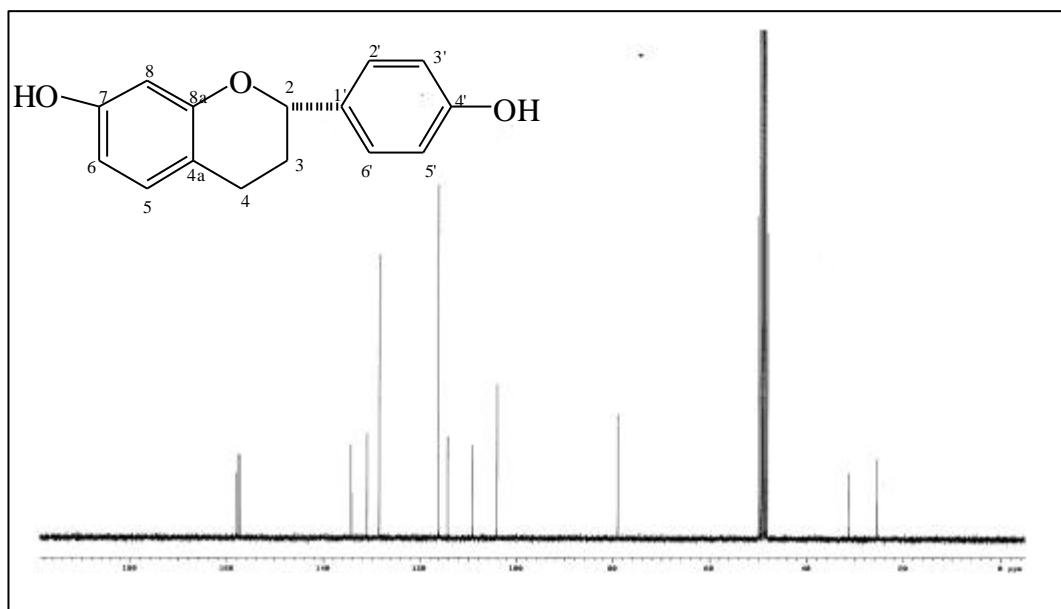


Fig. 18. ¹H-NMR spectrum of compound 5 (300 MHz, CD₃OD).

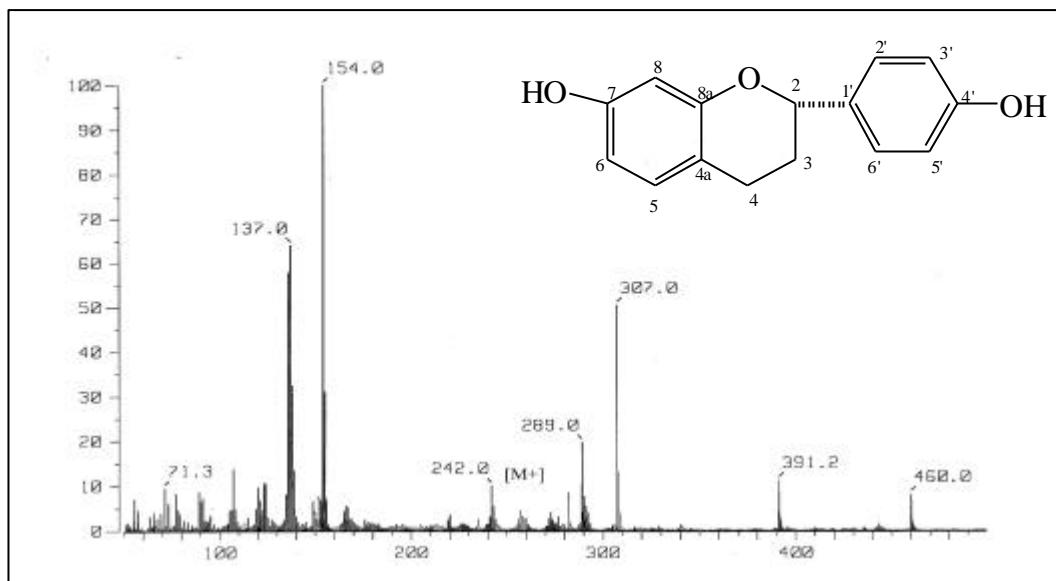


Fig. 19. Positive FAB-mass spectrum of compound 5.

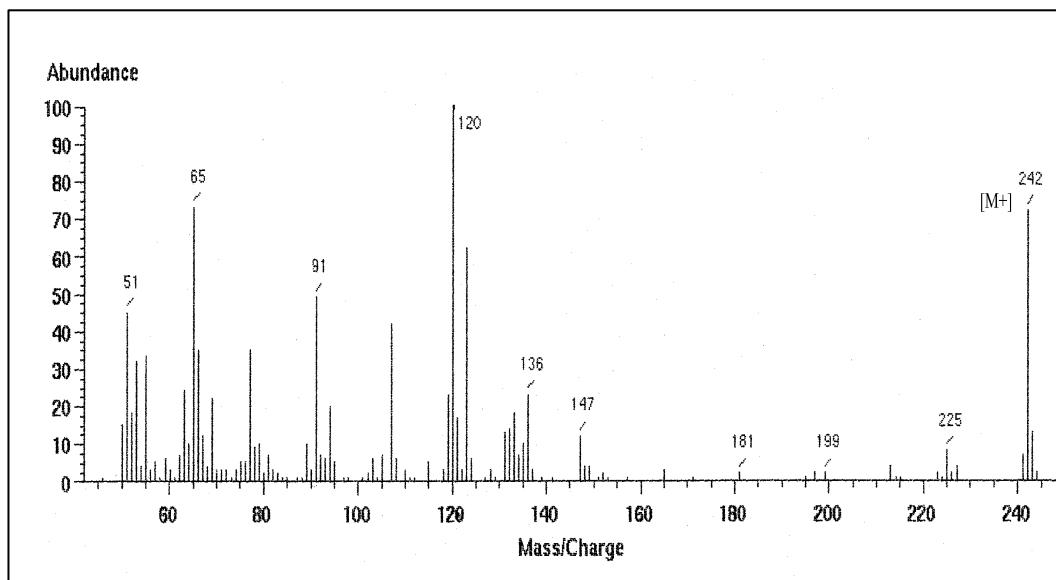


Fig. 20. EI-mass spectrum of compound 5.

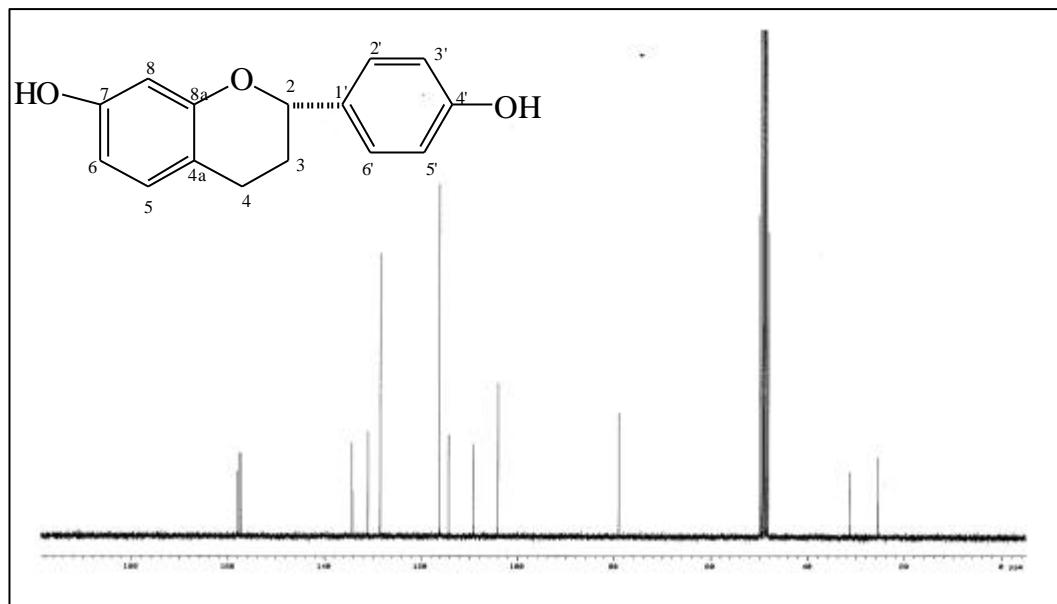


Fig. 21. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound 5 (75 MHz, CD₃OD).

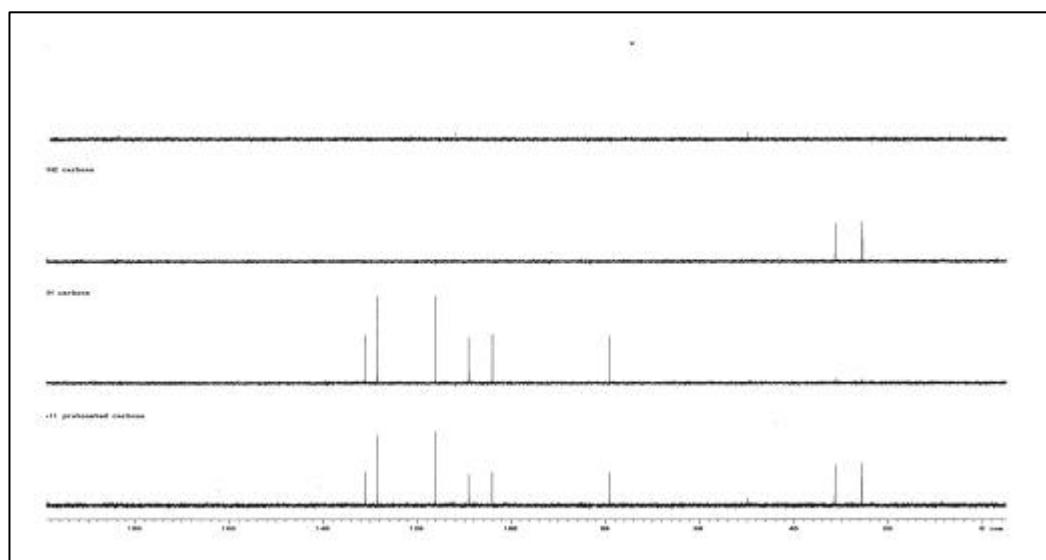


Fig. 22. DEPT spectrum of compound 5 (75 MHz, CD₃OD).

2.6. Compound 6

CH₂Cl₂ C C. CA-12-C CH₂Cl₂ EtOAc
 C. C. [α]_D²⁰: +200.00° UV λ_{max} 212, 280 nm
 positive FAB-mass spectrum m/z 274 [M+H]⁺ peak
 273 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine
 ketone aldehyde
 . ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) spectrum δ 6.82 δ 7.89 2
 proton doublet A₂B₂ system B-ring 4-OH
 . δ 6.36 proton coupling constant γ 2.5 Hz
 coupling constant γ δ 6.32 (J=2.5 Hz, 8.0 Hz) *meta*
 coupling constant 8.0 Hz *ortho*
 proton δ 7.89 (J=8.0 Hz) . δ 3.7
 singlet OCH₃ . ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) 14 γ
 δ 202.00 ketone δ 55.56
 -OCH₃ . DEPT spectrum 5 2
 CH₂, 6 CH₃ CH₃ γ
 data Compound 6 2',4-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy
 chalcone .

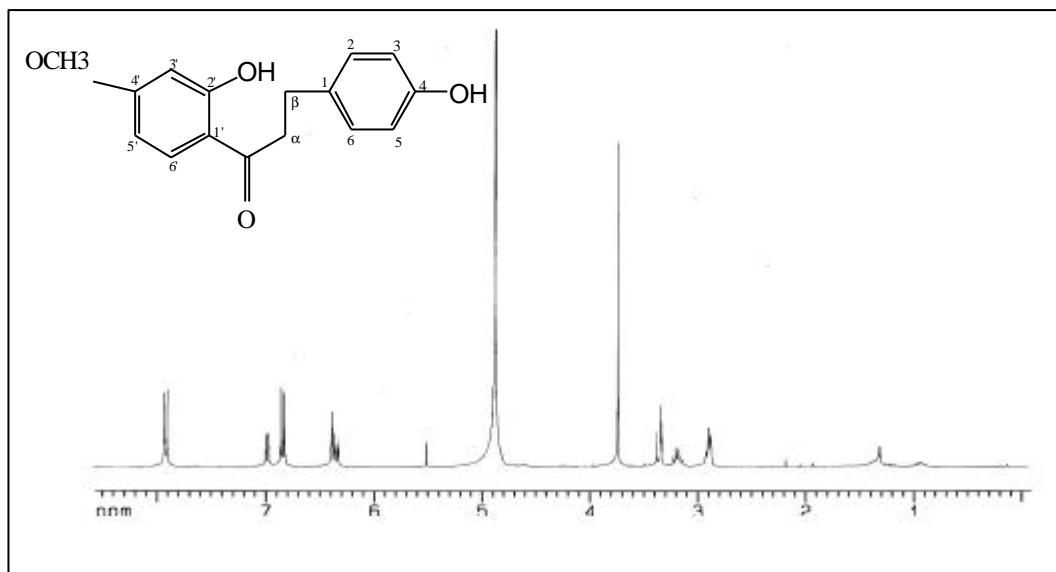


Fig. 23. ¹H-NMR spectrum of compound 6 (300 MHz, CD₃OD).

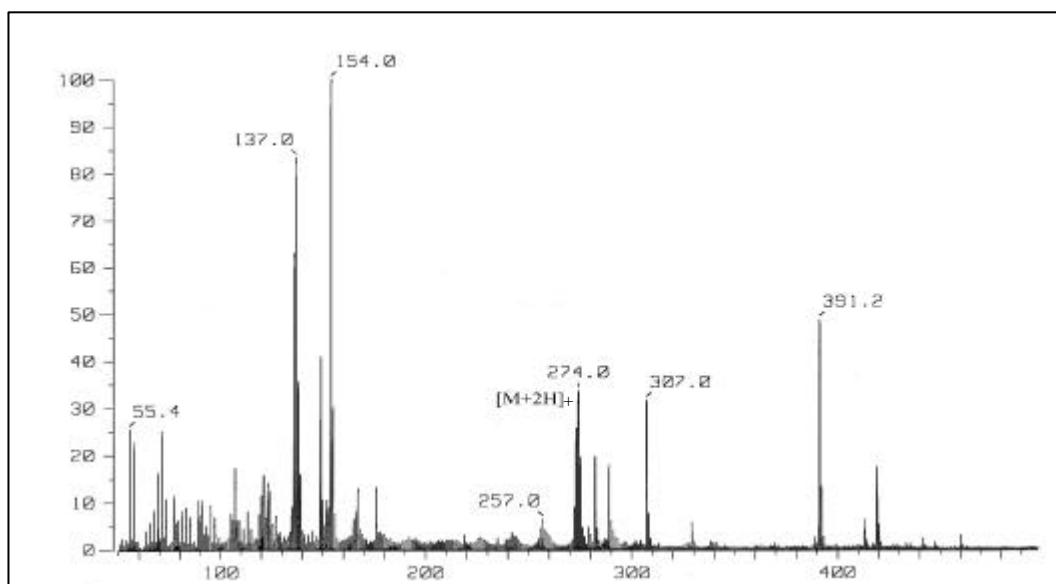


Fig. 24. Positive FAB-mass spectrum of compound 6.

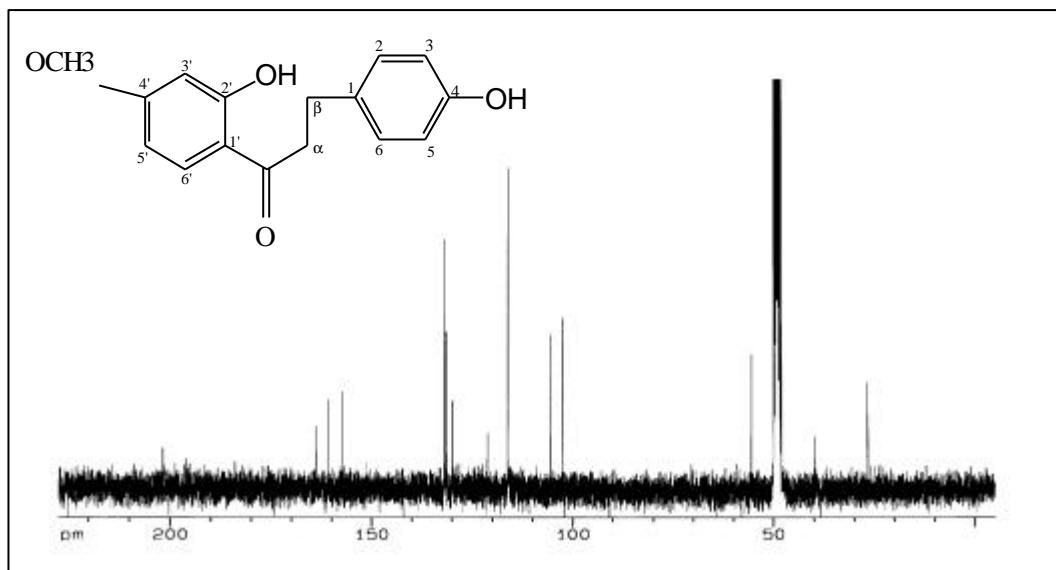


Fig. 25. ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound 6 (75 MHz, CD_3OD).

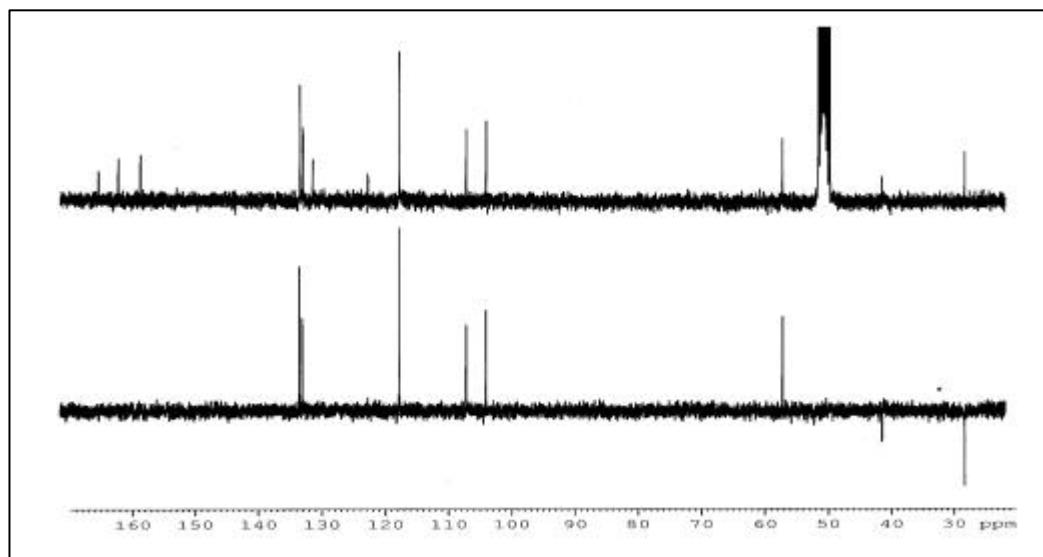


Fig. 26. DEPT spectrum of compound 6 (75 MHz, CD_3OD).

3. IL-6

IL-6 가
 BuOH compound 1~4 CH₂Cl₂
 compound 5, 6 murine macrophage Raw 264.7 IL-6
 ELISA
 (Table 2). MeOH
 MeOH 가 가
 가

Table 2. Activity on production of IL-6

Sample	Final conc. ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$)	IL-6 (pg/ Ml)
IL-1 α	0.1	5197
MeOH Ex.	100	19449
Hexane Fr.	20	379
CH ₂ Cl ₂ Fr.	20	173
EtOAc Fr.	20	524
BuOH Fr.	20	909
H ₂ O Fr.	20	849
Com. 1	5	-
Com. 2	5	73
Com. 3	5	-
Com. 4	5	-
Com. 5	5	-
Com. 6	5	-

4. 가

Winiger³⁵⁾ Amarylidaceae
murine non-tumoral cell line(LMTK)
lymphoid cell, HepG 2 hepatoma)

human tumoral cell line (Molt4
Pretazettine
flavan Molt4
lymphoid cell³⁶⁾ 6
compounds 5 human tumoral cell line
compound 1 4 A549 (human lung cancer cell), HCT-15(human colon
cancer), MDA-MB-231(human breast cancer), LOX-IMVI(human amelanotic melanoma),
PC3(human prostatic cancer) cancer cell line ED₅₀ compound 1 5
~ 30μM, compound 4 ~ 24μM
(Table 3).

Table 3. Antiproliferative activity of compound 1~6 on human tumoral cell line *in vitro*

Compounds	<u>ED₅₀(μM)</u> Cell lines				
	A549	HCT-15	LOX-IMVI	MDA-MB-231	PC-3
1	18.48	30.88	16.24	10.99	5.14
2	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 40
3	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 40
4	4.66	> 40	13.46	6.78	23.93
5	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 40
6	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 40

* A549 (Human lung cancer cell), HCT-15 (human colon cancer), LOX-IMVI (human amelanotic melanoma cancer), MDA-MB-231 (human breast cancer), PC-3 (human prostatic cancer), Cytotoxicity of these compounds were evaluated by SRB and MTT method and RPMI1640 medium with 5% FBS was used in assay.

5.

Amarylidaceae	lycorine	16
RNA	flaviviruses, bunyaviruses, alphavirus	
가 1 ¹¹⁾		4
	RNA	enterovirus
poliovirus type 1 (PV-1) strain brunhilde, coxsackie B virus type 3 (CoxB-3) strain Nancy		
rhabdovirus	vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) strain Indiana	
human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) strain III _B	human immunodeficiency	
human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2) strain ROD	human cytomegalovirus strain AD-169, human	
cytomegalovirus strain Davis 2	human cytomegalo virus(HCMV)	

가 . Table 4, 6 compound 1 compound 4
3 RNA virus human cytomegalovirus (HCMV)

selective index 가 CC₅₀

가 가

human immunodeficiency virus 가
가 (Table 5).

5.1. PV-1, Cox. B3, VSV

3 (Cox B3)	γ	1	DNA
virus (VSV)	RNA	polio virus type 1(PV-1),	coxackie B virus type
enterovirus	γ	positive-single-stranded RNA	vesicular stomatitis
		PV-1	Cox. B3
			picornaviridae
poliovirus (PV)	γ	VSV	negative single-
stranded RNA virus	rhabdoiridae	rabies virus ()	
5μg/ml	6	compound	Table 4
		compound 1	4 γ EC ₅₀
		Ribavirin	1 ~

Table 4. Antiviral activity of compound 1~6 against poliovirus type 1 ,

coxsackie B virus type 3 and vesicular stomatitis virus *in vitro*.

Compound	Toxicity CC ₅₀ (μ g/ml)	Antiviral activity EC ₅₀ (μ g/ml)			Selective index		
		PV-1	Cox. B3	VSV	PV-1	Cox. B3	VSV
1	23.97	1.83	1.01	4.45	13.09	23.73	5.39
2	>200.00	>200.00	>200.00	>200.00	<1	<1	<1
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	8.66	2.84	1.13	4.43	3.05	7.69	1.95
5	60.31	>60.31	>60.31	>60.31	<1	<1	<1
6	22.59	>22.59	>22.59	>22.59	<1	<1	<1
Ribavirin	>300	70.41	33.98	18.44	>4.26	>8.83	>16.27

* PV-1 (poliovirus type 1 strain brunhilde), CoxB-3 (coxsackie B virus type 3 strain Nancy), VSV (vesicular stomatitis virus strain Indiana) Antiviral activity of these compounds were evaluated by CPE/MTT method. and HeLa(HH) cell was used as host cell.

5.2. Human immunodeficiency virus

20	AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)	HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)
		10
HIV reverse transcriptase (RT)	4 가	가 HIV
protease	.	.
	가	가
	가	.
HIV		가
	RNA	가
HIV	가	.
human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) strain III _B	human immunodeficiency	
virus type 2 (HIV-2) strain ROD	가	.
	(Table 6).	

Table 6. Antiviral activity of compound 1~6 against human immunodeficiency virus type 1 and human immunodeficiency virus type 2 *in vitro*.

Compound	Toxicity CC ₅₀ (μ g/ml)	Antiviral activity EC ₅₀ (μ g/ml)		Selective index	
		HIV-1(III _B)	HIV-2(ROD)	HIV-1 (III _B)	HIV-2 (ROD)
1	0.15	>0.15	>0.15	<1	<1
2	128.38	>128.38	>128.38	<1	<1
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	0.21	>0.21	>0.21	<1	<1
5	92.10	>92.10	>92.10	<1	<1
6	23.00	>23.00	>23.00	<1	<1
Didanosine	>100.00	2.56	6.87	>39	>14
Zalcitabine	3.32	0.06	<0.03	53	>103
Zidovudine	2.52	0.002	0.002	1351	1224
DS5000	>1000.00	0.54	10.30	>1847	>97
PS	>1000.00	0.59	1.15	>1686	>869
Heparin	>1000.00	0.67	63.71	>1487	>15

* HIV-1 (human immunodeficiency virus type 1 strain III_B), HIV-2 (human immunodeficiency virus type 2 strain ROD) Antiviral activity of these compounds were evaluated by CPE/MTT method. and MT-4 cell was used as host cell.

5.3. HCMV

human cytomegalo virus(HCMV)		human herpes virus
		,
		,
HCMV AIDS		
	HCMV	
formic acid sodium salt) Ganciclovir(GCV)		Foscarnet (phosphono-
		AIDS
	↗	.
6 compound		HCMV
GCV		Table 7
EC ₅₀	2 ~ 8 μg/ml	.

Table 7. Antiviral activity of compound 1~6 against human cytomegalovirus *in vitro*.

Compound	<u>Toxicity</u>		Anti-HCMV activity EC ₅₀ (μg/ml)		Seletive index	
	CC ₅₀ (μg/ml)	CS ₅₀ (μg/ml)	AD-169	Davis	AD-169	Davis
1	52.68	68.24	2.87	3.62	18.36	14.55
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	21.48	68.08	6.42	7.78	3.35	2.76
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
GCV	>10	>10	1.15	9.16	>8.70	>1.09
PFA	>300	>300	51.43	106.78	>5.83	>2.81

* HCMV (human cytomegalovirus), AD-169 (human cytomegalovirus strain AD-169), Davis (human cytomegalovirus strain Davis) Antiviral activity of these compounds were evaluated by CPE/fluorometric assay and HEL299 cell was used as host cell.

1. 60 MeOH MC3T3-E1
 interleukine-6 가 ,
(Crinum asiaticum var. japonicum) MeOH 가 가
2. IL-6 BuOH H₂O
 가 .
3. BuOH 4 (compound 1~4) , CH₂Cl₂
 2 (compound 5~6) ¹H, ¹³C-NMR, Mass
 spectroscopy . 4 (+)-
 crinamine, (5S,16S)-N-demethylgalanthamine, (5S,16R)-N-demethylgalanthamine -e ,
 lycorine 2 4',7-dihydroxy flavan,
 4',7-dihydroxy- 4- methoxy chalcone .
4. Compound 1~6 Raw 264.7 IL-6 .
5. Compound 1~6 5 human cancer cell lines
 가 . compound 1 A549 (Human lung cancer
 ell), HCT-15 (human colon cancer), LOX-IMVI (human amelanotic melanoma
 cancer), MDA-MB-231 (human breast cancer) PC-3 (human prostatic cancer)
 ED₅₀ 18.48μM, 30.88μM, 16.24μM, 10.99μM, 5.14μM
 compound 4 4.66μM, 40.55μM,

13.46 μ M, 6.775 μ M, 23.93 μ M
ED₅₀ 40 μ M

6. Compound 1~6 3 RNA virus
가 compound 1 PV-1 (poliovirus type 1 strain brunhilde),
CoxB-3 (coxsackie B virus type 3 strain Nancy), VSV (vesicular stomatitis virus
strain Indiana) 3 RNA virus EC₅₀ 1.83 μ g/M ℓ ,
1.01 μ g/M ℓ , 4.45 μ g/M ℓ compound 4가 2.84
 μ g/M ℓ , 1.13 μ g/M ℓ , 4.43 μ g/M ℓ compound 2,3,5,6
CC₅₀
Compound 1~6 2 human immunodeficiency virus
가 compound 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 CC₅₀

Compound 1~6 2 human cytomegalovirus (HCMV)
가 compound 1 HCMV strain AD-169,
HCMV strain Davis strain EC₅₀ 2.87 μ g/M ℓ , 3.62 μ g/
M ℓ compound 4가 21.48 μ g/M ℓ , 68.08 μ g/M ℓ

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ABSTRACT*

Chemical Constituents and Biological Activity of *Crinum asiaticum* var. *japonicum*

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Crinum asiaticum var. *japonicum* is a plant distributed in Cheju island and belongs to the Amarylidaceae. The genus *Crinum* is known to contain numerous alkaloids which have cytotoxic, antimalarial and antiviral activities.

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In a screening for medicinal plants having stimulatory activities on production of interleukin-6, we discovered that the MeOH extract of *Crinum asiaticum* var. *japonicum* showed the strong effect in our bioassay system.

In order to isolate of biological active compounds from *C. asiaticum* var. *japonicum*, we extracted the aerial part with MeOH. The MeOH extract was suspended in distilled water and fractionated with n-hexane, ethyl acetate, BuOH, and water successively. The BuOH fraction showed the effect on production of interleukin-6 with Raw264.7 cells.

Repeated column chromatography on silica gel, LH-20, reverse phase C-18 and prep. TLC afforded four alkaloids from BuOH fraction and two flavonoids from CH₂Cl₂ fraction. Structures were elucidated by ¹H, ¹³C-NMR and mass spectroscopy and identified as (+)-crinamine, (5S,16S)-N-demethylgalanthamine, (5S,16R)-N-demethylgalanthamine, lycor-ine. Two flavonoids were identified as 4',7-dihydroxy flavan and 4',7-dihydroxy-4 methoxy chalcone .

The compound 1~6 showed weak activity on production of IL-6 with Raw 264.7 cell line. But compound 1 and 4 showed strong antiproliferative activity against all of tested cell lines, such as A549 (human lung cancer cell), HCT-15 (human colon cancer), LOX-IMVI (human amelanotic melanoma cancer), MDA-MB-231 (human breast cancer) and PC-3 (human prostatic cancer) cells. The ED₅₀ values were 18.48μM and 4.66μM against A549, 30.88μM and 40.55μM against HCT-15, 16.24μM and 13.46μM against LOX-IMVI, 10.99μM and 6.775μM against MDA-MB-231 and 5.14μM and 23.93μM against PC-3. The other compounds exhibited ED₅₀ values more than 40μM.

It was evaluated antiviral activity of compound 1~6 against RNA containing virus such as poliovirus type 1 strain brunhilde (PV-1), coxsackie B virus type 3 strain Nancy (CoxB-3) and vesicular stomatitis virus strain Indiana (VSV). Also it was checked human

immunodeficiency virus (HIV type 1 and HIV type 2) and human cytomegalovirus (HCMV strain AD-169 and HCMV strain Davis). Among them compound 1 and 4 showed strong activities against RNA containing virus and HCMV. Compound 1 and 4 exhibited with EC₅₀ values of 1.83 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$, 1.01 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$, 4.45 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$ and 2.84 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$, 1.13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$, 4.43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$ against PV-1, CoxB-3, VSV. Compound 1 and 4 exhibited with EC₅₀ values of 2.87 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$, 3.62 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$ and 21.48 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$, 68.08 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$ against HCMV strain AD-169 and HCMV strain Davis respectively. EC₅₀ values of compound 2, 3, 5, and 6 were more than CC₅₀ values. All compounds did not showed activities against HIV-1 and HIV-2.