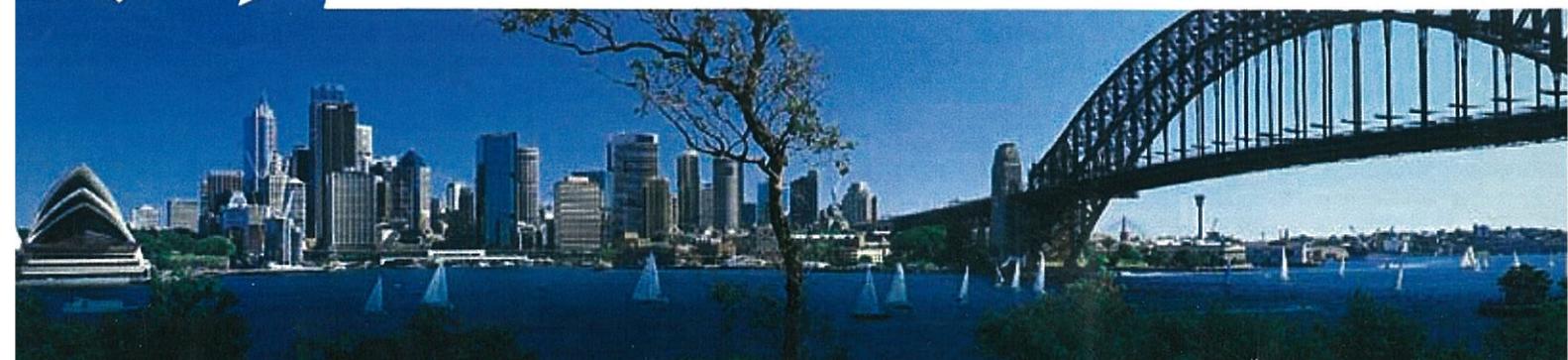


3rd International Congress on Complementary Medicine Research

**29th - 31st March 2008
Sydney Convention Centre
Darling Harbour, Australia**

Full Program and Abstract Book





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Sydney, Australia 2008

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Among different fractions of *Satureja atropatana* tested under BST, the most nonpolar one, diethyl ether fraction, was considered as the most active fraction ($LC_{50} = 513$). During isolation process, three flavonoid aglycones: 5,6,4'-trihydroxy 7,8,3'-trimethoxy flavone (1), 5,6,3'-trihydroxy 7,8,4'-trimethoxy flavone(2), 5,6-dihydroxy 7,8,3',4'-tetramethoxy flavone (3) a chalcone called nubigenol (4) two triterpenes: ursolic acid (5), oleanolic acid (6), three monoterpenes: thymoquinone (7), thymol (8), carvacrol (9), and a phytosterol: Beta-sitosterol (10), were identified, of which compound 5 ($LC_{50}=29$) and 6 ($LC_{50}=17$) were the most active components against *Artemia nauplii*.

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The Effect Of A Herbal Medicine (Juzen-taiho-to) In The Large Intestine:

Implications For Mechanism Of Prevention Of Infection

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INTRODUCTION: Juzen-taiho-to (JTT), a hot water extract from a mixture composed of 10 medicinal plants, is one of Kampo (Chinese-Japanese traditional) medicines. JTT has been studied including prevention of infection in clinical and basic research. But the mechanism is not well-known. To identify the molecular pathway by which JTT exerts preventive effect against various infectious diseases, we evaluated expression of the type1-IFN genes and IFN-alpha protein levels in the large intestine.

METHODS: Male C57BL/6 mice (age 7 weeks) were orally treated with JTT solution (0.1 g/ml/10g body weight) or water daily for 14 days. Then ABMP (2-Amino-5-bromo-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinol), an oral interferon inducer, was administered and the large intestines were obtained at various times. IFN-alpha protein levels in the tissue homogenates were evaluated by ELISA. Real time RT-PCR was used to analyze the expression of type1-IFN genes.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION: RT-PCR analysis revealed a significant increase in the basal expression levels of type1-IFN genes in JTT-treated mice at 0 hr. ABMP increased the expression of Stat1, Stat2, Isgf3 and Irf7 resulting in the increased production of IFN-alpha protein. JTT-treatment accelerated the induction of IFN-related genes expression and IFN-alpha production. The up-regulation of basal level of the type1-IFN genes by JTT may result in the rapid and enhanced IFN-alpha production when invading pathogens trigger the type1-IFN signaling. It is thus suggested that the preconditioning of signaling pathway to IFN-alpha production by JTT is involved in JTT's protective activity against various infectious diseases.

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In order to explore in vivo immunomodulatory effect of essential oil of Niaouli (EON), mice were immunized with keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) and given EON intraperitoneally for 9 days and then at day 10, immune response was evaluated.

Mice receiving 20, 100 or 500 μ l/kg of EON diluted with carrier (almond oil) showed similar change of body weight, however, the cell numbers in immune organs (spleen, thymus and

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Japanese Herbal Medicine Orengedokuto Prevents Indomethacin-Induced Enteropathy: An Analysis by Microarray and MetaGene Profiler

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Introduction: The adverse effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) on the stomach and duodenum are well recognized. But recent diagnostic methods including video capsule endoscopy have revealed the high prevalence (60-70%) of small intestinal damage among long-term NSAIDs users. Previously we have reported that Orengedokuto (OGT), a Japanese herbal medicine, prevents indomethacin-induced enteropathy in mice and rats. In the present study, we used microarray transcriptome analysis to elucidate the mechanism of OGT on enteropathy.

Methods: After a 24 hr fast, female BALB/c mice were subcutaneously injected with indomethacin (20mg/kg) once a day for 2 days. Control mice received a normal diet, while experimental animals received a diet containing 2% OGT beginning 1 hour before the first administration of indomethacin, continuing to the end of the experiment. Twenty-four hrs after the second administration of indomethacin, mRNA of the small intestine was extracted and gene expression signals were obtained with GeneChip®. Analyses for overrepresentation of Gene Ontology (GO) categories were conducted using MetaGene Profiler. Changes in the expression of the target genes were confirmed by real time RT-PCR.

Results: Adenosine deaminase (ADA) activity, deaminase activity, and purine metabolism were the most overrepresented GO categories. Gene expression of ADA increased by treatment of indomethacin and decreased by OGT.

Discussion: ADA is a purine metabolic enzyme that catabolizes adenosine to inosine. Recent studies indicate that adenosine protects tissues from inflammation and ischemia. OGT may prevent indomethacin-induced enteropathy by increasing adenosine levels via suppression of ADA expression.

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Synergistic Effect Of Salvianolic Acid B And Laminar Shear Stress On TNF-alpha-induced Adhesion Molecule Expression In Human Aortic Endothelial Cells

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INTRODUCTION: Adhesion molecule expression by the arterial endothelial cells (ECs) plays important roles in atherosclerosis. Exposure of ECs to laminar shear stress (LSS) has been shown to be atheroprotective. Salvianolic acid B (Sal B), an active compound of the *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bunge (Danshen), has been reported to attenuate the expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and vascular adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) in tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α)-treated ECs. The aim of the present study was to investigate the synergistic effects of Sal B and LSS on the expression of adhesion molecules, i.e., ICAM-1, VCAM-1 and E-selectin, in ECs induced by TNF- α .