

B 16

**Radioprotective Effects of Extracts from Plants
on B16 Melanoma Cells**

150

17

free radical
Ascorbic acid(RC₈₀=14.16)
Glutathione(RC₈₀=64.69)

(*Salicornia herbacea*)
BHA(RC₈₀=17.79)

(*Ixeris dentata*)
. DPPH
(RC₈₀=75.9)
RC₈₀ 179.77

가

. MTT cell viability assay

(saline) 43%, 72%, 38%, 118%
57%, 30%, 36%
26% 가 .

가 .

가 .

Abstract

The antioxidative effects of extracts from *S. herbacea* and *I. dentata* were analyzed with 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH). The RC_{80} of the extract from *I. dentata* was $75.9\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$. While the RC_{80} of ascorbic acid, BHA and glutathione, well-known antioxidants were 14.16, 17.79 and $64.69\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$, respectively. However, in case of the extract from *S. herbacea* it was $179.77\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$. The radioprotective effects from *S. herbacea* and *I. dentata* were analyzed with the MTT assay. The cell viability in the group treated with the extract from *I. dentata* increased by 26% after irradiation. On the other hand, the cell viability of the control (saline), ascorbic acid- and *S. herbacea* extract-treated groups decreased by 57, 30, 36% after irradiation. In conclusion, the extracts from *S. herbacea* and *I. dentata* have high activities of radioprotection in B16 melanoma cells.

1.

(*Salicornia herbacea*) 1
, [1].
(halophyte) Mg,
Ca, Fe, K
가 [2].
(*Ixeris dentata*) , ,
[1].
, , , 가
aliphatics, triterpenoids, sesquiterpene glycoside [3].
, , , (diet
in vivo),
[4,5].
, [6,7].
가
가 가
가

2.

()
 2003 6
 70 , 100g 10
 95 2 12,000rpm 10
 2
 (24) 48 (M.W. 12,400) 2

B 16 10% fetal bovine serum
 (FBS; Gibco) Dulbecco's modified Eagles medium (DMEM; Gibco) ,
 100U/Mℓ Penicillin (Gibco), 100μg/Mℓ Streptomycin(Gibco) 가
 37 95% 5% CO₂가 가 (Forma
 Scientific)

DPPH free radical

Free radical 1,1,-dipheny-2-picryl hydrazyl(DPPH)
 [8]. DPPH(0.1mM) 1:1 가
 30 517nm RC80(μg/Mℓ) 가
 가 80% ,
 Butylated hydroxyanisole(BHA), Ascorbic acid, caffeine Glutathione

MTT cell viability assay

MTT (3- [4,5- dimethylthiazol- 2yl] - 2,5- diphenyltetrazolium bromide;
 Sigma) reduction method [9].

tryphan blue dye-exclusion
 B 16 2 × 10⁴cell/Mℓ 6
 well-plate DMEM 24 3
 (0.5mg/Mℓ)
⁶⁰Co -ray 6.5Gy 0 24

MTT (0.05% in medium) 30 μ l 가 , 2
 MTT formazan
 crystals DMSO(dimethyl sulfoxide, Sigma) 1Ml spectrophotometer(Amersham
 Pharmacia) 580nm

3.

DPPH free radical

DPPH free radical
 Table 1 (RC₈₀=75.9) Ascorbic
 acid(RC₈₀=14.16) BHA(RC₈₀=17.79) Glutathione(RC₈₀=64.69)
 RC₈₀ 179.77
 가

MTT cell viability assay

MTT cell viability assay , (saline) 100%
 Ascorbic acid 102%,
 74%, 92% .
 43%, 72%, 38%, 118%
 57%, 30%, 36%
 26% 가 .
 가 .
 가 .
 terpenoid
 terpenoid , ,
 가 .
 가 .

4.

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Table 1. DPPH free radical scavenging activity of plant extracts and chemical compound.

Extracts and Chemical compound	RC₈₀ (µg/ µℓ)
<i>S. herbacea</i>	179.77
<i>I. dentata</i>	75.90
BHA	17.79
Ascorbic acid	14.16
Caffeine	>20,000
Glutathione	64.69

Amount required for 80% reduction of DPPH after 30 min.

Table 2. Effects of Plant extracts and chemical compound on the B16 cells cultured for 24 hours *in vitro*.

Group	Hours		Cell viability (%)
	0 hr.	24 hr.	
Con.(saline)	1.98	3.42	100
Con.- Rad.	1.72	1.27	43
Ascorbic acid	1.21	2.13	102
Ascorbic acid- Rad.	1.71	2.14	72
<i>S. herbacea</i>	1.72	2.20	74
<i>S. herbacea</i>- Rad.	0.73	0.48	38
<i>I. dentata</i>	1.78	2.82	92
<i>I. dentata</i>- Rad.	1.50	3.06	118