

## Actin 가

# Potential Effects of Ginseng Saponin Fractions on Macrophage Chemotaxis and Intracellular Calcium and Actin Mobilization

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F-actin 가  
28.4-71% 가 ,  
F-actin 10% 가 ,  
F-actin 가  
chemoattractant  
65% 가 , NBD-phalloidin  
PMA  
2

In the present study, we have tested the potential effects of ginseng saponin fractions on macrophage chemotaxis and intracellular calcium and F-actin mobilization. Peritoneal macrophages treated with various ginseng saponin fractions showed 28.4% to 71% of increase of chemotaxis as compared with untreated cells. The activity of intracellular calcium mobilization was increased up to 65% by treatment with saponins, and F-actin content also increased 10% in the cells loaded with NBD-phalloidin. When the cells were activated with calcium or PMA and treated with saponin fractions, the intracellular F-actin content increased significantly and prolonged for 2 minutes. These results suggest that ginseng saponin fractions might be a chemoattractants.

**Key words** : Ginseng saponin, chemotaxis, calcium, F-actin

I.

가 (sheep) 가 1) mouse 2) ginsenoside Rg1 3) panaxytriol 4) protective molecules) (neuro- 5) 가 가 가 protozoa 가 6, 7) Actin 가 actin 8, 9) actin 10, 11) Protein kinase C(PKC) 가가 actin F- actin 가 가 actin gelsonin

2) (total saponin(C.S), diol saponin(D.S), triol saponin(T.S))

2.

1) (peritoneal macrophage, PM)

Phosphate Buffered Saline(PBS, pH 7.4) PBS

4°C 250 g 10

2

5×10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml, viability trypan blue 95%

2) 48- well microchemotaxis chamber(Neuro Probe)

HBSS 2% bovine serum albumin 28 μl

lower chamber polycarbonate filter(pore size, 5μm) lower chamber

upper chamber

chamber 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 15 (preincubation) 50 μl

(2.5×10<sup>6</sup> cell/ml) upper well 2 chamber filter

Polycarbonate filter Diff-Quik

(× 400). (immersion oil) 10 immersion oil field(OIF)

3) Ca<sup>2+</sup> dual excitation mono-chromator luminescence spectrometer

1% FBS가

가 (HBSS) 2 uM Fura-2AM(stock 10mg/ml in DMSO) 30 (loading)

II.

1.

1) 4-5 ICR

(2 × 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml).  
cuvette

emission 510 nm excitation 340 nm  
actin bound 380 nm  
unbound

4) Filamentous Actin  
(5% FBS 가 가  
RPMI) 2  
3  
1 2  
1 (10-4%)  
가 PBS  
3.7% formaldehyde 30  
0.2% Triton-X100 30 permea-  
bilization . 0.165 uM NBD-Phalloidin  
1 PBS . 1.5  
ml methanol 1 bound NBD-  
Phalloidin excitation 465 nm,  
emission 535 nm luminescence spectrometer

fluorescence intensity  
relative fluorescence index

III.

SPF(specific pathogen free) ICR  
mouse 가 가  
monocyte 가  
(chemotactic gra-  
dient) 13

(Table 1) 10 immersion oil field(OIF)  
가 14  
C.S(total saponin) D.S(di-  
saponin) 4, 5

Table 1. Effect of ginseng saponin fractions on the migration of peritoneal macrophages

	Migration (cells /10 OIF)	n
Control	14 ± 5	4
C.S.	19 ± 7	4
D.S.	18 ± 4	3
T.S	24 ± 10	4
Calcium	15 ± 6	3
PMA	26 ± 12	4

Cells were incubated with RPMI + 10% FBS (Control), C.S(10-3%), D.S(10-3%), T.S(10-3%), Calcium(10 uM), PMA(1 uM), Values are means ±SE for n experiments. OIF, oil immersion fields.

가 , T.S(triol saponin) 10 가  
71% 가  
10 uM  
PKC  
PMA(phorbol 12-myristate -13-  
acetate) 12  
(85%)가 가  
가

PKC  
가  
가  
actin 가  
actin 가  
가 14)  
10-12)  
5 nM  
200 nM  
가 15)  
가  
가 actin 가 가  
Fura-2AM loading lumines-  
cence spectrometer cuvette

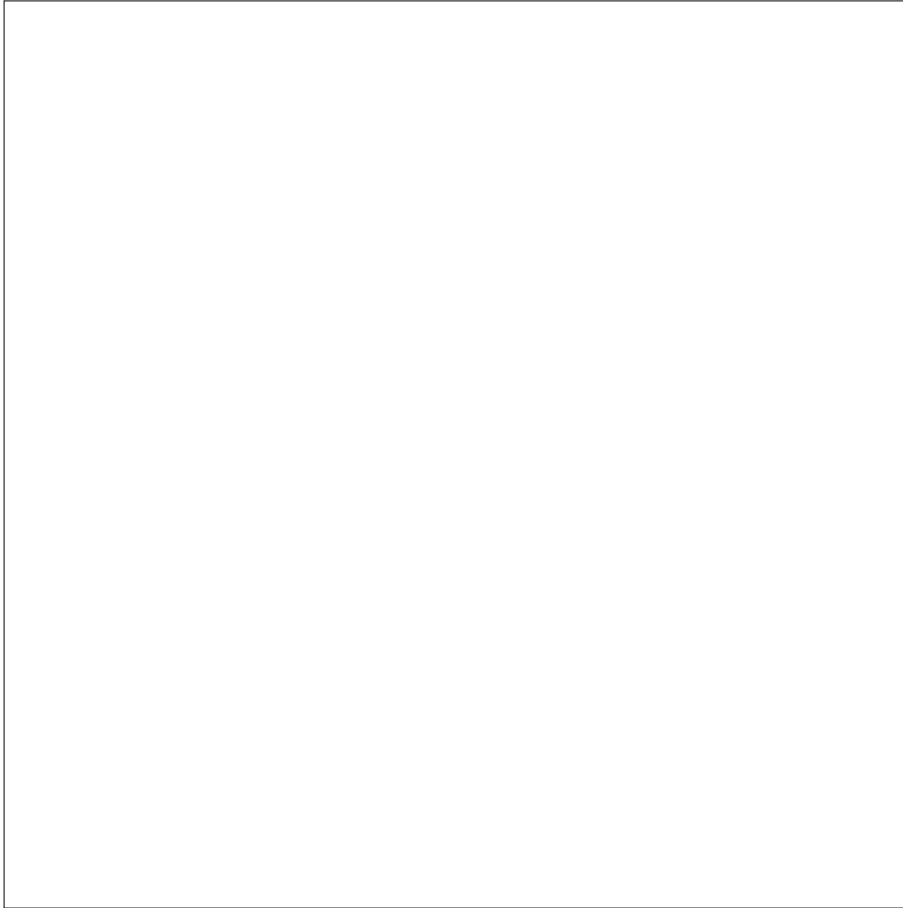


Fig 1. Effect of ginseng saponin fractions on intracellular calcium mobilization in macrophages. Cells were loaded with fura-2AM for 30 min. And then ginseng saponin fractions(10-4%), PMA(1  $\mu$ m) and calcium(10  $\mu$ m) were taken and intracellular calcium mobilization was measured by luminescence spectrometer and plotted against time.

가가 (Fig. 1). T.S 가 D.S 가 C.S .  
 가 가 actin 가가 가  
 가 3 60 60% 83% 가 NBD-phalloidin loading  
 . D.S 가 60 68% 가 methanol luminescence spectrometer  
 가 30% 100 (Fig. 2).  
 79% T.S C.S fluorescence intensity relative  
 Actin 50  
 가 D.S 60 , C.S

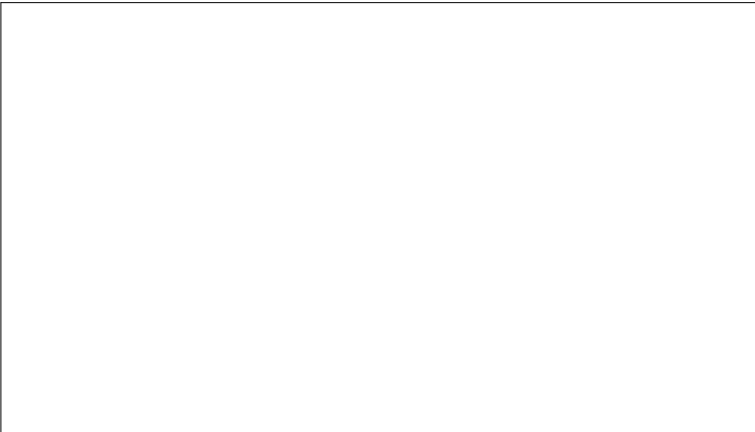


Fig. 2. Effect of ginseng saponin fractions on F-actin content in macrophages. Cells were exposed to ginseng saponin fractions(10<sup>-4</sup>%) for a indicated times, and loaded with NBD-phalloidin and extracted with methanol. The relative F-actin content was measured by luminescence spectrometer.

D.S 70 80 25% 가 , PMA  
 . D.S 20% 가 .  
 C.S T.S PMA  
 10% 가 C.S 2  
 35% actin 가 .  
 PMA 10

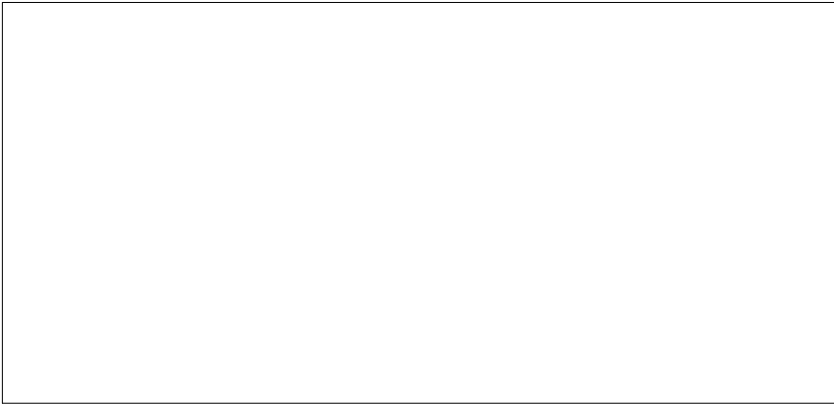


Fig. 3. Effect of ginseng saponin fractions on PMA(1 uM)-induced F-actin content in macrophages. Cells were preincubated with PMA for 10 min. and exposed to ginseng saponin fractions(10<sup>-4</sup>%) for a indicated times, and loaded with NBD-phalloidin and extracted with methanol. The relative F-actin content was measured by luminescence spectrometer.

(Fig. 3). F- actin 20.21 actin  
 가가 17)가 .  
 PMA 가 Silene  
 T.S 90 C.S jenissenis acylated- triterpene  
 D.S 180 가 saponins granulocyte 15).  
 PMA 가 steroid  
 300 가 70% 가  
 가 PMA 16-18).  
 PKC (0.1% )  
 actin 가 (Fig. 4).  
 C.S 가 5%, D.S 7%, T.S 5). Table 1  
 2% 가 가 T.S 10  
 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 actin  
 가 14). PKC 19).

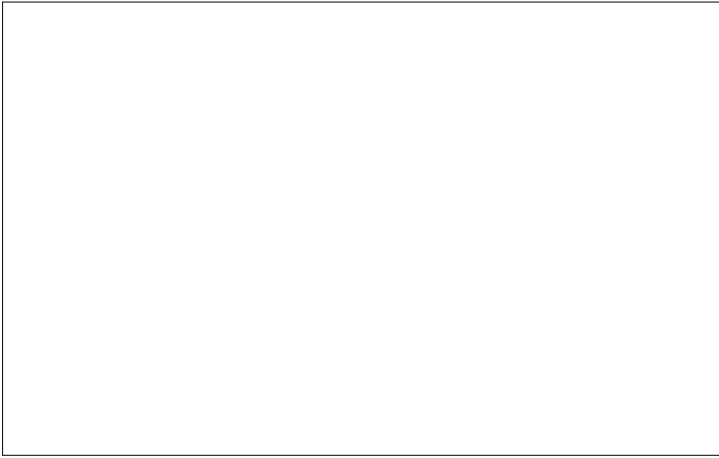


Fig. 4. Effect of ginseng saponin fractions and calcium on F-actin content in macrophages. Cells were incubated with calcium(10 μm) and exposed to ginseng saponin fractions(10-4%) for a indicated times, and loaded with NBD-phalloidin and extracted with methanol. The relative F-actin content was measured by luminescence spectrometer.

Table 1

		가	가	
		actin		
		가	8)	actin
	가	chelation		가
2023)				inositol
		PKC	triphosphate(IP3)	가
PMA			actin	
85%	가		diacylglycerol	actin nucliation activity
	PKC		PKC	가가
		가	24)	
		가		가
actin				가
		60%		가
		(Fig. 1).		가
actin	C.S	T.S		actin
가				PMA
(Fig. 2).	1	가	actin	synergistic effect가
	PMA	actin		
	가			actin
	actin	가가		actin
			가	15)
	actin	가	actin	
			가	
PMA 10				actin
actin		(Fig. 3)		actin
가		actin		PMA
	가	3		actin
			PKC	가
	가			PMA
	actin	가		actin
			가	
PMA			PKC	actin
가		actin		
PMA		가		
	actin	가가		
		(Fig. 4)		1996
actin	가			
	PMA	actin		

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