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The role of thromboxane A_2 in experimental liver injury in mice.

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Experimental liver injury models were produced by the injection of anti-basic liver protein (BLP) antibody into DBA/2 mice, by the injection of bacterial LPS into *Colynebacterium parvum*-pretreated ddY mice, and by the injection of CCl_4 into ddY mice. In all models, extensive liver cell damage was estimated by the elevation of glutamate transaminse (GOT and GPT) activity and confirmed by significant histopathological changes of liver. Elevation of TxB_2 in the liver was observed in all models. Effect ot OKY-046, ONO-3708, indomethacin and U-46619 were also examined on these models. The results suggest that TxA_2 plays an important role for the onset of liver injury disease in mice.

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Release of high-molecular-weight neutrophil chemotactic activity from resected human nasal turbinate after antigen challenge.

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Eleven patients with allergic rhinitis and sensitive to house dust mite were studied. Tissues of the lower turbinate obtained from the patients were fragmented, and challenged with house dust mite *in vitro*. Neutrophil chemotactic activity (NCA) and histamine were both released into the diffusates in a dose-dependeut manner and at an identical time course. Release of NCA and histamine correlated significantly. The prior administration of the antiallergic drugs, DSCG or tranilast, blocked the release of NCA and histamine. NCA released from nasal tissues eluted as a single peak with estimated molecular size of between 669 and 440 kd in three subjects and as two or three peaks in two patients. NCA might be involved in the pathogenesis of allergic rhinitis.

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Antitumor principle of Artemisiae capillaries Herba and its related compound.

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Previously, we reported the antitumor activity of several kinds of crude drugs including *Artemisiae capillaris* HERBA in a syngeneic system of BALB/c mice-Meth A sarcoma. In the present paper, capillarisin was isolated from *A. capillaris* as an antitumor principle having cytocidal activity against L-929 and KB cells *in vitro*. Oral administration of the final fraction containing capillarisin inhibited the growth of Meth A tumor in BALB/c mice. Synthesized compounds related with capillarisin were also examined for their antitumor activity and the action mechanisms.