

Abstracts of 11th Iranian Pharmaceutical Sciences Conference
Kerman, Iran, August 18-21, 2008



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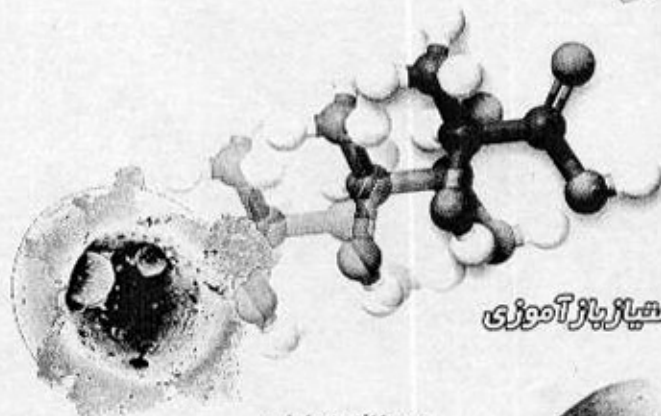


یازدهمین همایش علوم دارویی ایران

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11th Iranian Pharmaceutical Sciences Conference

August 18-21, 2008- Faculty of Pharmacy-
Kerman University of Medical Sciences



دارای امتیاز بازآموزی

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دبیرخانه همایش:

دانشکده داروسازی کرمان
بزرگ راه هفت باغ علوی
کرمان، ایران
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Cell	HepG2		
	72h	96h	168h
Comp.			
1	18.5±0.8	20.2±0.8	22.5±0.9
2	20.3±1.2	22.3±1.2	21.2±0.4
3	73.4±5.5	71.5±0.9	68.8±1.3

Cell	KB		
	72h	96h	168h
Comp.			
1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	41.2±1.5	65.6±3.8	45.2±1.4
3	62.1±0.4	101.5±1.4	79.9±1.5

As a conclusion, 1,3-diarylprop-2-en-1-one derivatives might be considered as good potent cytotoxic agents on the above human cancer cells. Among them, compound 2 is the most potent anticancer agent for both cell lines, while compound 1 is very toxic on HepG2 but not on KB at all. In case of the least cytotoxic agent compound 3, some degrees of cell resistances have been noticed in both cell lines, which are improved by the time in KB cells. Further complementary and animal studies are recommended for these anticancer candidates.

P-771

Laxative and prokinetic effects of *Rosa damascene* in rat

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Rosa damascene has been traditionally used as laxative since far long ago. However, there is little information based on scientific methodology in this regard. In order to assess the possible laxative and prokinetic effects of the boiled extract of *Rosa damascene*, rats in two groups (n = 7) of test or control were gavaged either with the drug or placebo, respectively. The number, weight and water percentage of faeces were studied up to 24 h. In order to assess the possible drug effects on intestinal secretions or osmotic infiltration of fluids into the gut lumen, the jejunum in anesthetized rats (n = 5; pentobarbital sodium: 60 mg/kg) was randomly divided into 4 cm segments and 0.3 ml of boiled extract of *Rosa damascene*, lactulose (as positive control) or placebo (as negative control) was injected in each segment. The volumes of the contents in each segment were measured after 1 h. In order to assess the gastrointestinal transit

time, rats were deprived from food and were gavaged with either the extract (twice with 18 h interval) or placebo. Thirty min following the last medication, all rats were gavaged with phenol red and methyl cellulose (1.5 ml). Test and control rats, in groups of 3, were sacrificed at times 30 min, 1, 2 and 4 h, and the amounts of the phenol red in various parts of the gastrointestinal tract were measured. Boiled extract of *Rosa damascene* significantly increased feces number and its percentage of water, but had no effects on the transit time of intestinal ingesta. The volume of the contents in jejunum segments had significantly increased with the extract or lactulose compared to placebo. Boiled extract of *Rosa damascene* apparently exerts its laxative effects via osmotic infiltration of fluids into the intestine or by increasing intestinal secretions.

P-772

The possible effect of *Rosa damascene* on gastric emptying in rat

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Various pharmacological effects have been reported for *Rosa damascene*, however, its possible effects on gastric emptying has not yet been addressed in the literature. The possible effect of boiled extract of *Rosa damascene* on gastric emptying was studied in fasting rats. The rats in the test or control groups were gavaged with boiled extract of *Rosa damascene* placebo respectively (twice with 18 h interval). Thirty min following the last medication, all rats were gavaged with phenol red and methyl cellulose (1.5 ml). Test and control rats, in groups of 3, were sacrificed at times 30 min, 1, 2 and 4 h, and the amounts of phenol red were measured in the stomach, as well as the remainder of the gut, using a spectrophotometer. Less than 5% (4.8 ± 3.1) of phenol red had remained in the stomach after 2 h in the control group, compared to 37 ± 6.5% in the test group (p<0.01). The percentage of phenol red in the stomach after 4 h remained high (39.2 ± 4.7%) in the test group compared to the control (10.4 ± 4.4%; p<0.05). The current results suggest that boiled extract of *Rosa*