Conclusions: Exogenous Pim-3 gene can protect rats from LPS/D-GalN-induced fulminant hepatic failure.

PP-032 Hepatoprotective activity of *Momordica cymbalaria* Hook. F against thioacetamide induced hepatic injury in rats

B.M. Vrushabendra Swamy*[,1], K.N. Jayaveera[2], Kumar Prashanth[1], K.S. Nataraj[3]. [1]*Srinivasa Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sri Chowdeswari Nagar, Peddasettipally, Proddatur, Kadapa (Dist), A.P, India;* [2]*Oil Technology Research Institute, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Anantapur, A.P, India;* [3]*SRR College of Pharmacy, Valbhapur, Elkathurti, Kareem Nagar (Dist), A.P, India*

Objective: The study was aimed at assessing the *in vivo* antioxidant and hepatoprotective activity of methanol extract of fruits of *Momordica cymabalaria* Hook. F. (MEMC) against thiacetamide (100 mg/kg, sc) induced hepatic damage in albino rats.
Methods: The *in vivo* antioxidant activity was determined by estimating the tissue levels of GSH and lipid peroxidation. The degree of hepatoprotection was assessed by estimating levels of biochemical markers like SGPT, SGOT, ALP, bilirubin (total and direct), cholesterol and HDL. 200, 400 and 600mg/kg were used to assess the protective property in thioacetamide model of hepatotoxicity in rats.
Results: The MEMC produced significant effect by decreasing the activity or level of serum enzymes, bilirubin, cholesterol, HDL and tissue lipid peroxidation, while it significantly increased the levels of tissue GSH in a dose dependent manner. The effects of extract were compared with standard, silymarin at 100 mg/kg dose.
Conclusion: These results suggested that methanolic extract of *Momordica cymabalaria* fruits possess hepatoprotective activity against thioacetamide induced hepatic damage and significant antioxidant activity in rats.

PP-033 Preparation and identification of anti-HCMV gBn1 antibody

Jun Fan*, Xuan Zhang, Xiaoming Chen, Hainv Gao, Meifang Yang, Hong Zhao, Jianhua Hu, Weihang Ma. *State Key Laboratory for Diagnosis and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China*

Background: Envelope glycoprotein B (gB) of HCMV plays an important role in human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) infection. gBn1 holds an obvious quantitative advantage in HCMV infected Chinese.
Methods: Based on the GenBank sequence (M60929), gBn1 antigen peptide was synthesized. After the gBn1 peptide conjugated Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin immunized rabbits (including the initial vaccination and three times of enhanced immunization), rabbit antiserum were obtained, then purified by affinity purification. ELISA, western-blot and immunofluorescence methods were used to detect specificity and sensitivity of the antiserum.
Result: Through ELISA, it showed that the antiserum could act with gBn1 peptide, titer could reach 1:64000, and the antiserum could response to the Towne strain,AD169 strain and gBn3 clinical isolate strain. Immunofluorescence methods showed that the antiserum could act with HCMV Towne and AD169 strain. The lysate of HCMV Towne strain, AD169 strain and MRC-5 were as antigen, gBn1 peptide also as antigen,which acted to the antiserum in Western blot analysis. It showed that the serum and Towne stain, AD169 strain, gBn1 peptide appeared a clear band in molecular weight of about 110KD, which was the same as the molecular weight of HCMV gB; no other bands appeared.
Conclusion: By ELISA, immunofluorescence and Western-blot, the antiserum was able to sensitively and specificly identify HCMV gBn1 peptide. Meanwhile, the antiserum could act with HCMV Towne stain, AD169 stain. It indicated that gBn1 peptide may include epitope. The research on the gBn1 peptide should be carried on, which may help finding the key of HCMV immune mechanism.

PP-034 Protection effect of TanshinoneIIA against damage in cultured hepatocyte and inhibitory action of TanshinoneIIA against actived hepatic stellate cell

Lixin Liu*[,1,2], Xiaohong Guo[1], Haiyan Zhang[1], Qianqian Zhang[1]. [1]*The First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University;* [2]*The Institute of Liver Disease of Shanxi Medical University*

Background: To explore the safe dose range of TanshinoneIIA in hepatocyte and investigate protective effect of TanshinoneIIA on Tumor necrosis factor α (TNFα) or H_2O_2 damage cell models, and search for inhibitory effect of TanshinoneIIA upon activated hepatic stellate cell.
Methods: Human hepatocyte line HL-7702 was cultured *in vitro* and treated with different concentrations of TanshinoneIIA, then cell survival of hepatocyte was detected by MTT assay and supernate ALT and LDH were observed. Establishing hepatocyte models induced TNFα and H_2O_2, supernate ALT and LDH were observed and cell survival of hepatocyte was detected by MTT assay. Rat HSC-T6 was cultured *in vitro* and treated with different concentrations of TanshinoneIIA, cell survival of HSC was detected by MTT assay.
Result: 1. TanshinoneIIA has no cytotoxicity to hepatocyte in a certain dose range. Cell survival of hepatocyte decreased and the results of supernate ALT, LDH increased when exceeding the certain dose. 2. TanshinoneIIA can improve the descent of cell survival of hepatocyte and the increasing of supernate ALT, LDH induced TNFα. 3. TanshinoneIIA can improve the descent of cell survival of hepatocyte induced H_2O_2. 4. Activated HSC could be inhibited by TanshinoneIIA.
Conclusion: 1. The safe dose range of TanshinoneIIA in cultured HL-7702 is 1-2 mg/L. 2. The damage induced TNFα (20μg/L) and H_2O_2 (7.5-15mmol/L) could be improved by TanshinoneIIA in the safe dose range. 3. Activated HSC could be inhibited by TanshinoneIIA in 25-100μg/ml.

PP-035 The protective effect and mechanism of anti-IGFBP-rP1 antibody in the liver tissue of mice with hepatic fibrosis induced thioacetamide

Lixin Liu*[,1,2], Qianqian Zhang[1], Haiyan Zhang[1], Junjun Xu[1]. [1]*The First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University;* [2]*The Institute of Liver Disease of Shanxi Medical University*

Background: To investigate effects of anti-IGFBP-rP1 in mice with hepatic fibrosis induced thioacetamide (TAA), and explore if mechanism is relate to TGF-β1/Smad3 signal path.
Methods: Thirty male Kunming mice were randomly divided into five groups, including control group (A); TAA-four-week adding anti-IGFBP-rP1 treated one week group (B) and TAA-four-week group (C); TAA-five-week adding anti-IGFBP-rP1 treated one week group (D) and TAA-five-week group (E). Hepatic tissues were examined expressions of α-SMA, Collagen I, fibronectin (FN), TGF-β1 and Smad3 with both immuohistochemistry and Western blot. The apoptosis of hepatic cells was detected by TUNEL.
Result: Contents of both ALT and LDH was significantly increased in C and E. It was significantly decreased in B compared with that of C; also in D compared with in E. Changes of α-SMA, Collagen I, FN, TGF-β1 and Smad3 in hepatic tissues were significantly increased in C and E. It was significantly decreased in B compared with in C; also in decreased in D compared with in E. Expressions of Smad3 have positive correlation with α-SMA, Collagen I, FN,