

Ginsenosides가 3T3-L1

The Mechanism of the Effects of  
Ginsenosides on Differentiation and  
Triacylglycerol Content of 3T3-L1 Adipocytes

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## **Abstract**

Obesity, the commonest nutritional disorder in modern societies, is associated with serious comorbidities including a high incidence of type II diabetes, cardiovascular disease, osteoarthritis, and the increased risk of many cancers. Changes in body weight are resulted from the difference between energy intake and expenditure that can be regulated by several factors.

Ginsenosides are the components of saponin extracted from ginseng and they are known to possess various physiological and pharmacological activities. One of these activities is related to decrease lipid levels in plasma.

In this study, the effects of ginsenosides on fat metabolism were examined in 3T3-L1 adipocytes cultured in high fatty acid conditions. The effects of ginsenosides on 3T3-L1 preadipocyte differentiation were also examined. Our results showed that various ginsenosides decreased the triacylglycerol (TAG) level in 3T3-L1 adipocytes and up-regulated the transcription of leptin which is known for lowering TAG content in adipocytes through transcriptional activation of the crucial genes involved in peroximal and mitochondrial  $\beta$ -oxidation. To elucidate the mechanism of the effects of ginsenosides on lowering TAG content in 3T3-L1 adipocytes, we examined whether ginsenosides modulate the expressions of other adipokines besides leptin and transcription factors related to control of energy expenditure process because adipokines

regulate adipocyte mass and increased energy expenditure may consume much TAG in adipocytes. In this study, ginsenosides increased the expressions of mRNAs for leptin, adiponin, and TGF and their corresponding proteins in 3T3-L1 adipocytes, resulting in decreased TAG content. In addition, ginsenosides also increased intracellular cAMP level and up-regulated the expression of PPAR , which is known to increase the transcription of target genes of energy expenditure.

In conclusion, ginsenosides could control TAG content in differentiated adipocytes by up-regulation of adipokines including leptin and transcription factors related to fat burn and these processes might be mediated by cAMP-related signaling.

I.

가

(WHO)

(Cummings Schwartz, 2003).

,

가

(Kopelman Stock, 1998).

가

,

가

가

가

.

가

.

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

(

,

1992).

45%,

40%

.

가

가

가

.

triacylglycerol (TAG)

.

,

, (cytokine),

(Ashima Flier, 2000).

가 .

,

가

.

1854 Garriques가

glycoside panaquilon

가 . Brekhman

, 1964 Shibata가

glycoside ginsenoside , (TLC)

ginsenoside - Ro ginsenoside - Ra, -Rb1, -Rb2,  
-Rc, -Rd, -Re, -Rf, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rg3 -Rh .

가

가 ginsenoside

. 가

mitochondria cytosol

, ,

( , 1977)

(高脂血症)

가

( , 1980). , Rg1

2

67

, TAG

가 가 (Yamamoto Uemura, 1984).

가

가

가

(多食),

(多飲),

(多尿),

(尿螳)

가

(Yokozawa ,

1985).

가

protopanaxadiol type

*Prevotella oris*

compound K (CK), IH902, IH903

(Karikura , 1991;

Akao , 1998)

( , 1998)

4

( ,

1999),

가 ( , 2000)

TAG 가

( , 2003)

가

가 가 .

가

.

.

가

가

가 .

(White adipose tissue, WAT) (Brown adipose tissue, BAT)

(Klaus, 2004).

TAG

.

가

,

.

가 가

20 가

가 (Kim Choi, 1992; , 1999).

12 20%

20 30% , 25% 33%

(Bray, 1998).

가 (hypertrophy)

가 (hyperplasia)

(lipogenesis)

(lipolysis)

(adipogenesis)

(apoptosis)

(Klaus, 2001).

mesoderm

stem cell

,

가 .

,

(Gregoire , 1998).

4가

( , preadipocyte)가

가

가

.

tumor suppressor

retinoblastoma protein (Rb) phosphorylation

CCAAT/enhancer-binding proteins (C/EBP) family peroxisome

proliferator activated receptor (PPAR) family

-

. , 가 cAMP adipogenic

signal

C/EBP

adipogenesis

PPAR 2

(Camp , 2002; Hwang , 1997).

가

가

C/EBP family PPAR family

.

C/EBP family DNA binding

basic domain

leucine zipper



dimerization domain 가 bZIP class protein (Hurst, 1994). C/EBP 가 가 가  
 isobutylmethylxanthine (IBMX) dexamethasone (DEX) C/EBP  
 (Yeh , 1995). C/EBP PPAR  
 C/EBP  
 가 glucose transporter-4 (GLUT-4) 가  
 insulin (Long  
 Pekala, 1996), PPAR adipogenesis key regulator leptin, fatty  
 acid synthase (FAS) lipoprotein lipase (LPL) adipogenic gene  
 (Hwang , 1997). PPAR family  
 peroxisome  
 peroxisome proliferator (Issemann Green, 1990). PPAR ,  
 가  
 DNA  
 . DNA ,  
 ,  
 . PPAR 9-cis retinoic acid retinoid X receptor  
 (RXR) heterodimer (Schoonjans , 1996). PPAR , ,  
 PPAR  
 fibrate PPAR , PPAR  
 leptin  
 15-deoxy- 12,14-prostaglandin J2

thiazolidinedione (Hwang, 1997).

PPAR carnitine

palmitoyl transferase (CPT) gene 가 acyl CoA synthase

가 가 , peroxisome

mitochondria -oxidation 가

TAG very low density lipoprotein (VLDL)

. mitochondrial mass 가

. PPAR

uncoupling protein (UCP) . ,

PPAR

2 , (cardiovascular disease),

(atherosclerosis)

(Wang, 2003).

adipocyte determination and differentiation-dependent factor 1/sterol

regulatory element binding protein 1 (ADD1/SREBP1)

C/EBP PPAR adipogenesis

basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) class E-box

SRE LPL FAS

(fatty acid synthesis) (uptake) 가

(Kim Spiegelman, 1996; Kawabe

, 1996).

가 tumor necrosis factor- (TNF- ), leptin, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, angiotensinogen, adiponectin, resistin cytokine , , , , ,

adipokines (Ashima Flier, 2000). 가

leptin *ob/ob* . Leptin

가 가 (Halaas , 1995; Andrea , 2000). Leptin

leptin 가 (Montague , 1997). leptin acyl-CoA oxidase (ACO) carnitine palmitoyltransferase (CPT-1) 가 UCP 가 (Flier, 1997; Zhou , 1997), apoptosis adipocytes (Qian , 1998; Della-Fera , 2001). leptin (Soukas , 2000), leptin 가 2

. (Shimabukuro , 1997).

TNF (thermometabolism),  
 (body fat mass)  
 ,  
 leptin 가 adipocyte  
 dedifferentiation adipocyte apoptosis (Porras , 1997).

,  
 1 kg 300 ~ 400 W  
 .

(Klaus,  
 2004).

(thermogenesis)  
 . ATP  
 . 가  $H^+$   
 가  
 electric potential chemical  $H^+$  gradient가  
 가 ATP . (coupling)  
 (Erlanson - Albertsson,  
 2003). (uncoupling)

.  
 uncoupling protein (UCP) 1 5 (Boss ,  
 2000; Erlanson - Albertsson, 2002), 25%가  
 UCP (Ricquier

Bouillaud, 2000).

adrenergic receptor  
cAMP  
cAMP가  
, cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA)  
(Holm, 2003). PKA가  
TAG - lipase  
(hormone-sensitive lipase) UCP cAMP  
response element binding protein (CREB) (Palou, 1998). CREB  
(Reusch, 2000).  
PKA TAG  
perilipin . perilipin  
- lipase가 TAG PKA  
(lipolysis)가 (Souza, 2001; Clifford, 2000).  
PKA  
, UCP triiodothyronine  
가 type-II thyroxine deiodinase  
(Cummings, 1996).  
TAG  
LPL  
(Kumar, 1999). 40%  
가

lipase  
UCP1  
UCP 2%  
etopic UCP1  
, UCP  
가  
가  
Xenical, Orlistat pancreatic lipase inhibitor ,  
TAG가 ,  
30% 가 (Reddy Chow, 1998).  
Merdia Reductil ,  
, 3-adrenergic receptor UCP  
family UCP PKA, CREBP,  
PPARs, thyroid hormone receptor (TR), retinoic acid receptor (RAR)  
(Cassard-Doulcier , 1993; Kozak , 1994; Susulic ,  
1995; Champigny , 1991; Cummings , 1996). , PPAR

PPAR PPAR coactivator-1 (PGC-1 )  
target ,  
PPAR

(Walczak Tontonoz, 2002). PGC-1

.

. PGC-1

(Puigserver , 1998; Wu ,  
1999). PGC-1 , , ,  
PPAR . PGC-1

.

(Lin , 2002).

*in vivo* TAG

ginsenosides가 TAG

TAG  
ginsenosides가

.

## II.

### 1.

3T3-L1 (CL-173)

American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, USA)

, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM, GibcoBRL, USA), , 가 (oleic acid palmitic acid) sodium salt Sigma (USA) .

, ginsenoside-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2 CK (Korea)

gemfibrozil Sigma (USA) .

Fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillins-streptomycin, sodium bicarbonate, trypsin-EDTA Sigma (USA) .

Total RNA TRIzol Reagent (Sigma, USA) RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen, Germany), Southern blot hybridization digoxigenin (DIG)-high prime labelling Kit II (Roche, Germany)

. Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) reverse transcriptase NEB (USA) Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (MMLV-RT)

RNase inhibitor Promega (USA), Taq polymerase Genemed (USA) . Semi-quantitative RT-PCR leptin,



UCP, ACO, FAS, SREBP1, PPAR $\alpha$ , PPAR $\gamma$ , C/EBP $\beta$ , adiponectin, TGF- $\beta$ 1, and  $\alpha$ -actin primers were purchased from Cosmo (Korea) and Bioneer (Korea). Real time RT-PCR was performed using primers for leptin, CREB, and GAPDH. TaqMan probe primers were purchased from ABI (USA) Assays-on-Demand<sup>TM</sup> gene expression products.

## 2.

3T3-L1 cells were grown in DMEM (10% FBS, penicillins-streptomycin) at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. When cells reached 100% confluence, the medium was replaced with differentiation medium (DMEM (10% FBS), 0.5 mM 3-isobutyl-1-methyl-xanthine (IBMX), 1  $\mu$ M dexamethasone (DEX), 10  $\mu$ g/ml insulin, and 10  $\mu$ g/ml ginsenosides) for 2 days. Then, the medium was replaced with serum free DMEM (10% FBS) for 2 days. Finally, the medium was replaced with differentiation medium (DMEM (10% FBS), 0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX, 10  $\mu$ g/ml insulin, and 10  $\mu$ g/ml ginsenosides) for 6 days. PBS (phosphate buffered saline) and fatty acid mixture (oleic:palmitic acid=2:1) were used.

serum free DMEM was used. Ginsenosides were dissolved in 0.1% Triton X-100. Cells were seeded in 12 well plate (3T3-L1) and treated with 0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX, and 10  $\mu$ g/ml ginsenosides for 6 days.

10 µg/ml insulin ,  
 ginsenosides 2  
 10 µg/ml insulin ginsenosides가  
 .

### 3. 3T3-L1 adipocytes TAG

TAG Bio Clinical System (BCS, Korea) TAG  
 kit , Bradford reagent (Sigma,  
 USA) 가 1mg TAG .

### 4. Oil red O

PBS 3.7%  
 formalin 2 Oil red O  
 10 3 . isopropanol 가  
 spectrophotometer (Beckman DU-70, Beckman,  
 USA) 518 nm .

### 5. RNA

RNA TRizol RNeasy Kit  
 . PBS Trizol 가  
 . 0.2 ml chloroform 가

10 (10,000 x g, 4 )  
 isopropanol 가 10 10 (10,000  
 x g, 4 ) 70% ethanol .  
 RNase-free water UV spectrophotometer (Beckman DU-70,  
 Beckman, USA) 260 nm RNA .

## 6. Semi-quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reation (RT-PCR)

### 1) Primer

primer GeneBank mouse  
 cDNA (Table 1).

### 2) Reverse transcription

RNA oligo-dT primer 1  $\mu$ M 가  
 90 2 가 RNA 2 . 20  
 unit MMLV reverse transcriptase 1 mM dNTPs (dATP, dCTP,  
 dGTP dTTP), 20 unit RNase inhibitor 가 가  
 20  $\mu$ l가 RNase-free water . 37 1  
 reverse transcription .

### 3) Polymerase chain reaction

Table 1. Primers for semi-quantitative RT-PCR

| Target mRNA |           | Sequence (5' 3')            | PCR products | GeneBank Accession No. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| ACO         | Sense     | CGCCAGTCTGAAATCAAGAG        | 600 bp       | AF006688               |
|             | Antisense | ACTTCCTTGCTCTTCCTGTG        |              |                        |
| Adipsin     | Sense     | CTGCTGGACGAGCAGTGG          | 568 bp       | NM_0134359             |
|             | Antisense | GATGACACTCGGGTATAGACGC      |              |                        |
| C/EBP       | Sense     | CTGGCCTCCATCGTCAAC          | 345 bp       | NM_007678              |
|             | Antisense | TCTGGGCATGCTCAGTGA          |              |                        |
| FAS         | Sense     | GTTGTACATCAGCCACTTG         | 649 bp       | XM_126624              |
|             | Antisense | CTGCTGGACGAGCAGTGG          |              |                        |
| Leptin      | Sense     | GGAATTCAGGAAAATGTGCTGGAGA   | 517 bp       | NM_008493              |
|             | Antisense | GGAATTCTCAGCATTCAGGGCTAAC   |              |                        |
| PPAR        | Sense     | GATAGGTGTGATCTTAAC          | 348 bp       | NM_011145              |
|             | Antisense | CTATGTGACGATCTGCCT          |              |                        |
| PPAR        | Sense     | ATGGAGCTGGTGAAACGGAA        | 903 bp       | NM_011146              |
|             | Antisense | ACTGCTTCCCGAATGTCTGA        |              |                        |
| SREBP1      | Sense     | CTCAGGTCATGTTGGAAACC        | 550 bp       | AF374266               |
|             | Antisense | TGCTACAGTCTACAGCATCG        |              |                        |
| TGF         | Sense     | ATGGAGCTGGTGAAACGGAA        | 300 bp       | NM_011577              |
|             | Antisense | ACTGCTTCCCGAATGTCTGA        |              |                        |
| UCP         | Sense     | GGAATTCAACAGTTCTACACCAAGGGC | 486 bp       | NM_011671              |
|             | Antisense | GGAATTCAGCATGGTAAGGGCACAGTG |              |                        |
| -actin      | Sense     | TCGTGCGTGACATTAAGGAG        | 364 bp       | AA316641               |
|             | Antisense | TTGCGCTCAGGAGGAGCAAT        |              |                        |

Reverse transcription cDNA

PCR . Sense primer antisense primer

0.4  $\mu$ M 가 0.2 mM dNTPs, 1 U Taq polymerase 10  $\times$

PCR buffer 3  $\mu$ l 가 30  $\mu$ l가 . 95 5

55 /40 (annealing), 72 /40 (extention), 95 /40

(denaturation) 25 - 33 cycles . PCR product 0.

5  $\times$  TBE buffer (45 mM Tris-borate, 1 mM EDTA) 1.2%

agarose etidium bromide .

Fluor-S<sup>TM</sup> Multilmager (Bio-Rad, USA) RT-PCR product

mRNA RT-PCR

-actin .

#### 4) RT-PCR Southern blot analysis

##### (1) Probe

RT-PCR pBluscript vector cloning

sequencing *EcoRI* .

0.5  $\times$  TBE 1% agarose gel

QIAEXII Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen, Germany) .

DNA DIG High Prime (Roche, Germany)

random prime labeling .

##### (2) transfer

PCR  
 1% agarose  
 denaturation solution (0.5 M NaOH, 1.5 M NaCl) 15 2 ,  
 neutralization solution (0.5 M Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 1.5 M NaCl) 15  
 2 20 × SSC (standard saline citrate, 1.5 M NaCl, 0.15 M  
 sodium citrate) 10 가 . Turboblottter apparatus (Schleicher  
 & Schell, Germany) 6 positively charged nylon  
 membrane (Roche, Germany) downward capillary transfer  
 membrane 2 × SSC filter paper UV crosslinker (UVP,  
 model CL-1000) 1200 μJ crosslinking .

### (3) Hybridization stringency wash

Prehybridization hybridization Roche (Germany) DIG Easy  
 Hyb solution 42 . Prehybridization 30  
 probe 6 hybridization .  
 Hybridization 5 low stringency buffer (2  
 × SSC, 0.1% SDS) 65 high stringency  
 buffer (0.5 × SSC, 0.1% SDS) 15 .

### (4) Detection

. Washing buffer (0.1 M  
 maleic acid, 0.15 M NaCl, pH7.5, 0.3% Tween 20) membrane 5

blocking solution (DIG detection kit, Roche, Germany) 30  
 blocking . Anti-Digoxigenin-AP conjugate blocking  
 solution 1:10,000 dilution 30 , washing buffer  
 15 detection buffer (0.1 M Tris-HCl, 0.1 M  
 NaCl, pH 9.5) 5 . CSPD ready-to-use solution (Roche,  
 Germany) 5  
 X-OMAT X-ray film (Kodak, USA) 20 .

#### (5) Densitometry

X-ray film Fluor-S™ Multilmager (Bio-Rad, USA)  
 RT-PCR product mRNA  
 RT-PCR - actin .

### 7. Real time RT-PCR

#### 1) Primer

Real time RT-PCR probe-primer ABI (USA)  
 .

#### 2) Reverse transcription

RNA (1 µg) oligo-dT primer 1 µM

가 4 unit Omniscript Reverse Transcriptase (Quiagen, Germany), 10 × buffer, 0.5 mM dNTPs (dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP) 20 unit RNase inhibitor 가 가 20 µl 가 RNase-free water . 37 1 reverse transcription .

### 3) Polymerase chain reaction

Reverse transcription cDNA  
PCR . 20 × TaqMan probe-primer  
probe 0.25 µM primer 0.9 µM 가  
가 20 µl가 . 95 2  
95 /5 (denaturation), 50 /15 (annealing), 72 /20 (extention)  
40 cycles .

## 8. Immunoblot analysis

### 1) Immunoblot

PBS protease cocktail 가  
RIPA lysis buffer (0.5 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 1.5 M NaCl, 2.5% deoxycholic acid, 10% NP-40, 10 mM EDTA) 가 5  
vortex 15 . 20 (12,000 rpm, 4 ) . lysate 50 µg



SDS loading buffer [100 mM Tris-Cl, pH 6.8, 20% glycerol, 200 mM  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, 10% SDS, 0.2% (w/v) bromophenol blue]  
 12.5% SDS-polyacrylamide gel loading 100 - 150 V  
 . Blotting PVDF membrane (Amersham, Sweden)  
 methanol Towbin buffer (0.19 M glycine, 25 mM Tris-base, 20% methanol) 가 Sammi-dryer (Schleicher & Schell, Germany) 100 mA 1 electrotransfer .

## 2) Detection

5% 가 가 TBS (10 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl)  
 blocking C/EBP , PPAR , PPAR (Santa Cruz, USA),  
 leptin (Sigma, USA) 1 Ab 1:200 1:5,000 가 1  
 . 0.05% (v/v) Tween 20 가 TBS 10  
 3 horseradish peroxidase anti-rabbit  
 IgG (Santa Cruz, USA) 1:2,000 1 .  
 0.05% Tween 20 TBS 10 3 ECL  
 detection kit (Amersham, Sweden) X-ray film

## 9. cAMP assay

cAMP biotrack enzymeimmunoassay (EIA) system kit (Amersham, Sweden) 450 nm .

### III.

#### 1. Ginsenosides 3T3-L1 adipocytes

##### 1) TAG

3T3-L1 adipocytes  
(0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 5 mM) (fatty acid mixture, oleic:palmitic  
acid = 2:1) 24 TAG 가 가  
2 mM

(Fig. 1).

TAG

3T3-L1 adipocytes 2 mM fatty  
acid mixture (0.1, 1, 10, 100 µg/ml) ginsenoside-Rb2  
(G-Rb2) (4, 8, 12, 24 hour) ,  
TAG 가가

TAG가 가

G-Rb2

8

가

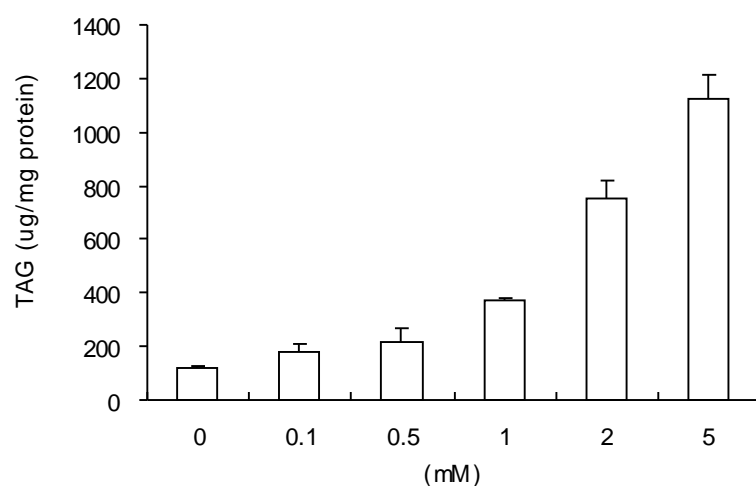
TAG

가

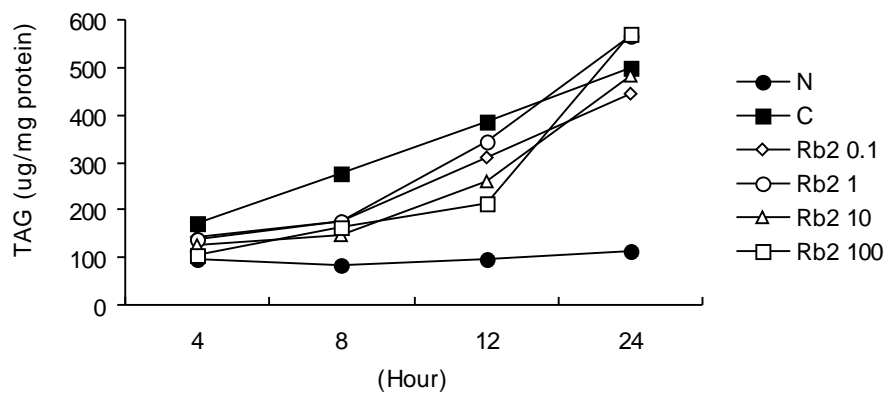
(Fig. 2).

TAG

3T3-L1 adipocytes 2 mM fatty acid mixture  
ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, CK  
(0.1, 1, 10, 100 µg/ml) 8 ,  
ginsenosides가 TAG ( 49%)  
10 µg/ml 가 TAG 가



**Fig. 1. Determination of high fatty acid concentration for TAG accumulation in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes were cultured in serum free-DMEM with or without various concentration of fatty acid mixture (oleic acid:palmitic acid=2:1) for 24 hours. Bars represent standard deviation (SD) of each mean. Data are given as the mean  $\pm$  SD.



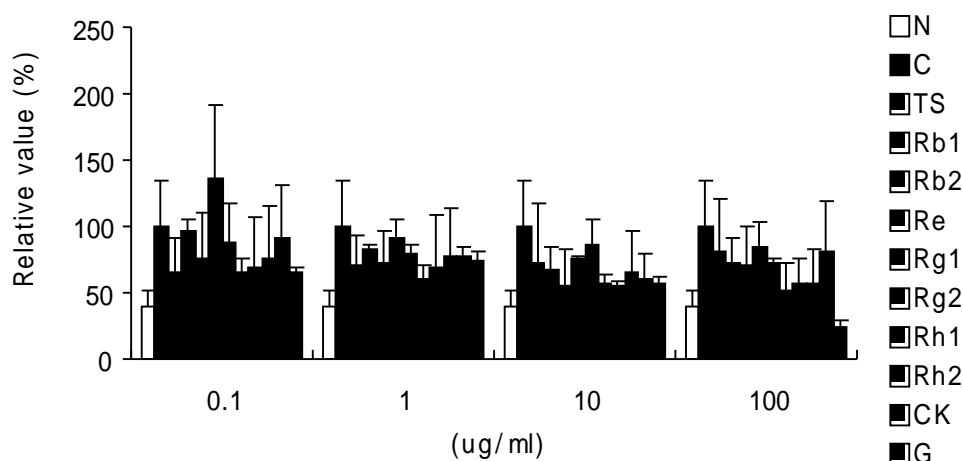
**Fig. 2. Effect of ginsenoside-Rb2 on TAG reduction in 3T3-L1 adipocytes under high fatty acid condition.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes (N) were cultured in serum free-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in serum free-DMEM containing 2% albumin and 2 mM fatty acid mixture (oleic acid:palmitic acid = 2:1). Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with various concentrations of ginsenoside-Rb2 (0.1, 1, 10, and 100 µg/ml, respectively).

TAG                      gemfibrozil  
 (Fig. 3).              , G-Rb2      ginsenosides  
 (-Rh1, -Rh2, CK)  
 TAG                      .

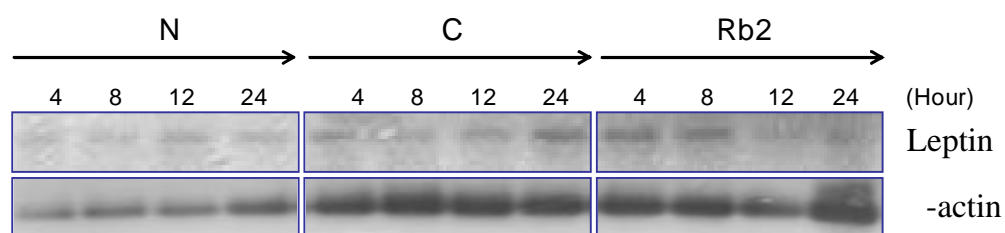
## 2) Leptin

Ginsenosides                      가  
 leptin  
 ginsenosides가 leptin mRNA                      quantitative  
 RT-PCR/Southern blot                      .                      3T3-L1  
 adipocytes      2 mM fatty acid mixture                      (0.1, 1, 10,      100  $\mu$   
 g/ml)      ginsenoside-Rb2 (G-Rb2)                      (4, 8, 12,  
 24 hour)                      leptin mRNA                      ,  
                     leptin                      가                      , G-Rb2 (10  
 $\mu$ g/ml)                      leptin                      가      가 8  
                     가                      (Fig. 4).

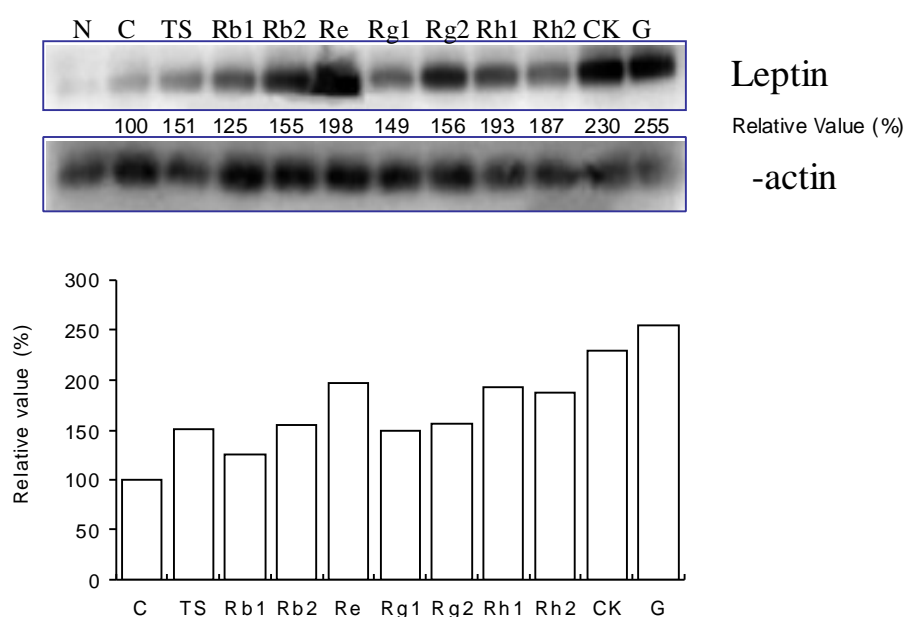
3T3-L1 adipocytes      2 mM fatty acid mixture  
 ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2,      CK)      10  
 $\mu$ g/ml                      8                      ,  
                     gemfibrozil                      leptin mRNA                      가                      .  
 G-Re, -Rh1, -Rh2,      CK  
                     25 ~ 130%                      가                      (Fig. 5).



**Fig. 3. Effects of ginsenosides on TAG reduction in 3T3-L1 adipocytes under high fatty acid condition.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes (N) were cultured in serum free-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in serum free-DMEM containing 2% albumin and 2 mM fatty acid mixture (oleic acid:palmitic acid=2:1) for 8 hours. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with total saponin (TS, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, and CK, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), or gemfibrozil (G, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), respectively. Data are given as the mean  $\pm$  SD. Bars represent standard deviation of each mean. Control was set as 100%.



**Fig. 4. Effect of ginsenoside-Rb2 on mRNA expression of leptin in 3T3-L1 adipocytes under high fatty acid condition.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes (N) were cultured in serum free-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in serum free-DMEM containing 2% albumin and 2 mM fatty acid mixture (oleic acid : palmitic acid = 2:1) for various time conditions. Test group was cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with ginsenoside-Rb2 (10 µg/ml).



**Fig. 5. Effects of ginsenosides on mRNA expression of leptin in 3T3-L1 adipocytes under high fatty acid condition.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes (N) were cultured in serum free-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in serum free-DMEM containing 2% albumin and 2 mM fatty acid mixture (oleic acid:palmitic acid=2:1) for 8 hours. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with total saponin (TS, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, and CK, 10  $\mu$ g/ml) or gemfibrozil (G, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), respectively. Data are mean  $\pm$  SD of the ratio between each gene and -actin. Bars represent standard deviation of each mean. Control was set as 100%.



3)

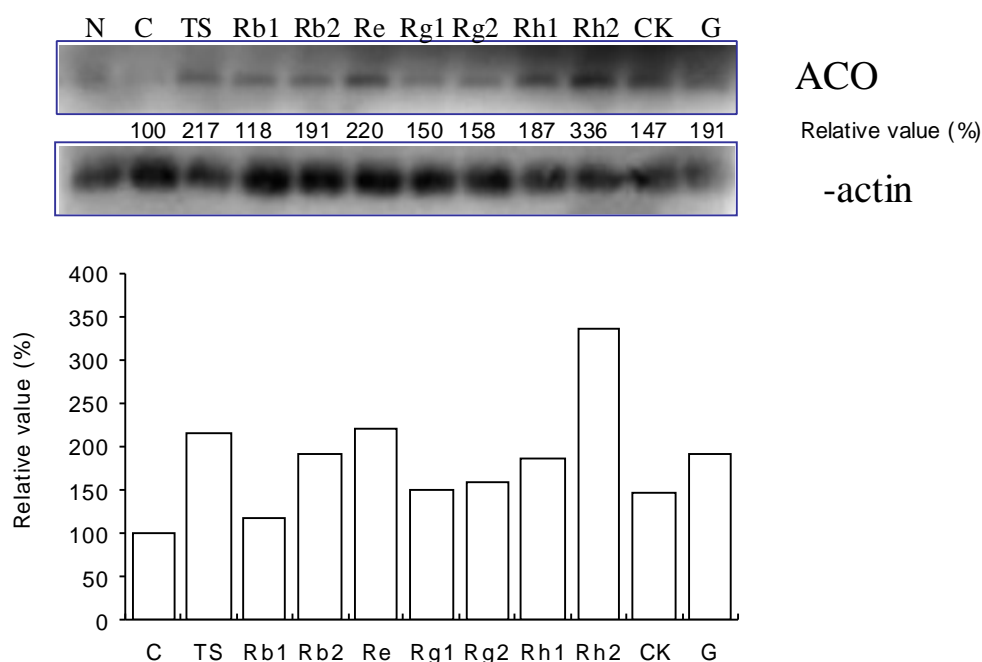
Ginsenosides가  
 ACO  
 UCP mRNA . 3T3-L1 adipocytes 2  
 mM fatty acid mixture ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2,  
 -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, CK) 10 µg/ml 8  
 , gemfibrozil  
 ACO mRNA 가 . G-Re -Rh2  
 18 ~ 236% 가

(Fig. 6). UCP mRNA

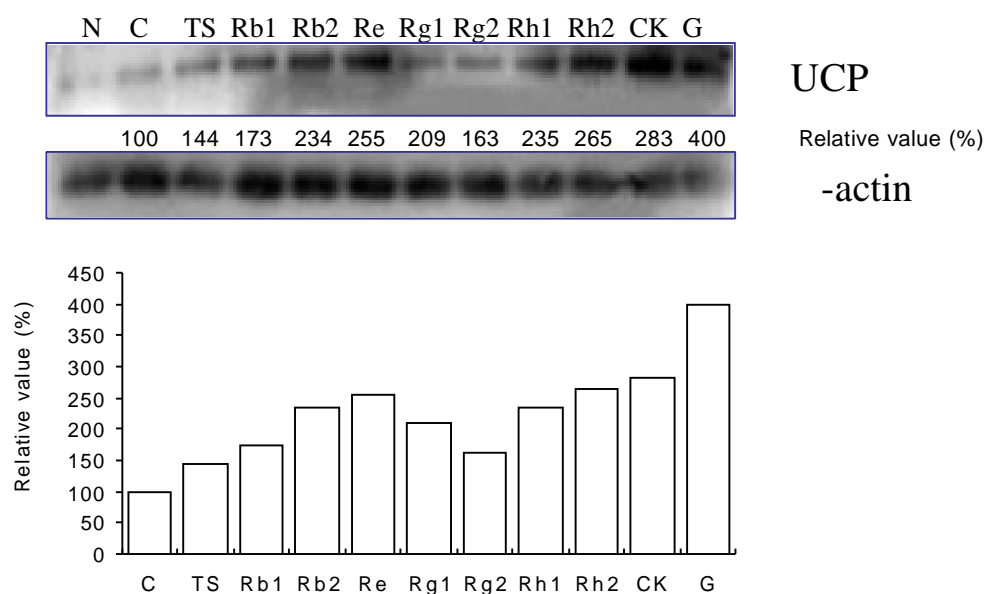
gemfibrozil 가  
 G-Re, -Rh2, CK  
 44 ~ 183% 가 (Fig. 7).

4)

Ginsenosides가  
 FAS SREBP1 mRNA  
 . 3T3-L1 adipocytes 2 mM fatty acid mixture  
 (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2,  
 CK) 10 µg/ml 8 ,  
 gemfibrozil FAS mRNA 7 ~  
 45% 가 G-Rb2, -Re CK



**Fig. 6. Effects of ginsenosides on mRNA expression of ACO in 3T3-L1 adipocytes under high fatty acid condition.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes (N) were cultured in serum free-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in serum free-DMEM containing 2% albumin and 2 mM fatty acid mixture(oleic acid:palmitic acid=2:1) for 8 hours. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with total saponin (TS, 10  $\mu$ g/ml) , ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, and CK, 10  $\mu$ g/ml) or gemfibrozil (G, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), respectively. Data are mean  $\pm$ SD of the ratio between each gene and -actin. Bars represent standard deviation of each mean. Control was set as 100%. ACO : acyl CoA oxidase



**Fig. 7. Effects of ginsenosides on mRNA expression of UCP in 3T3-L1 adipocytes under high fatty acid condition.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes (N) were cultured in serum free-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in serum free-DMEM containing 2% albumin and 2 mM fatty acid mixture(oleic acid:palmitic acid=2:1) for 8 hours. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with total saponin (TS, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, and CK, 10  $\mu$ g/ml) or gemfibrozil (G, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), respectively. Data are mean  $\pm$  SD of the ratio between each gene and -actin. Bars represent standard deviation of each mean. Control was set as 100%. UCP : uncoupling protein

(Fig. 8). SREBP1 mRNA

gemfibrozil 3.7 ~ 8.5 가 G-Re,  
-Rh2, CK (Fig. 9).

## 2. Ginsenosides 3T3-L1 adipocytes

1)

Ginsenosides가 3T3-L1

가 confluent (day 0)

(0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX 10  $\mu$ g/ml insulin)

ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2,

CK) 10  $\mu$ g/ml 가

4 9 Oil red O

200

가 (10% FBS) 가

가

가 4 가 6

80% (Fig. 11). Ginsenosides

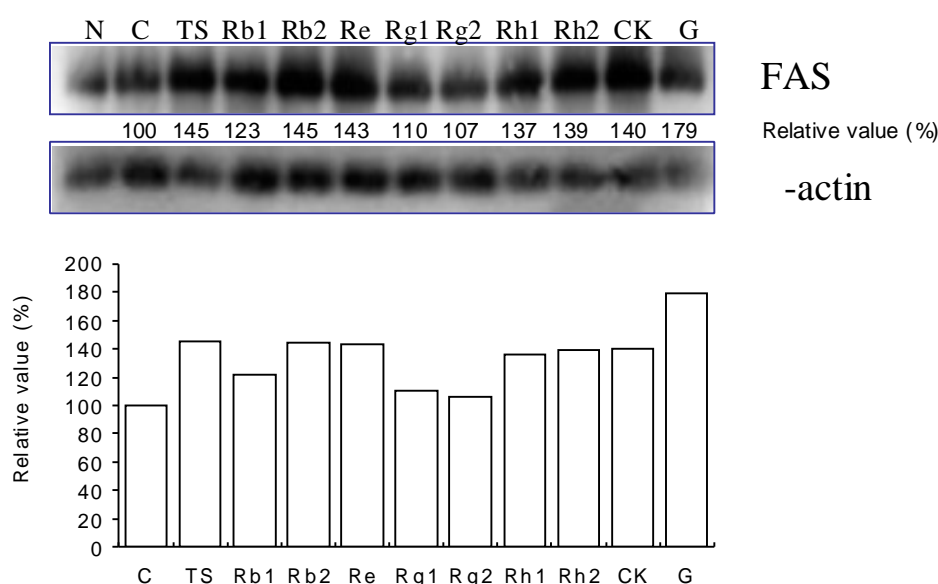
가 ,

가

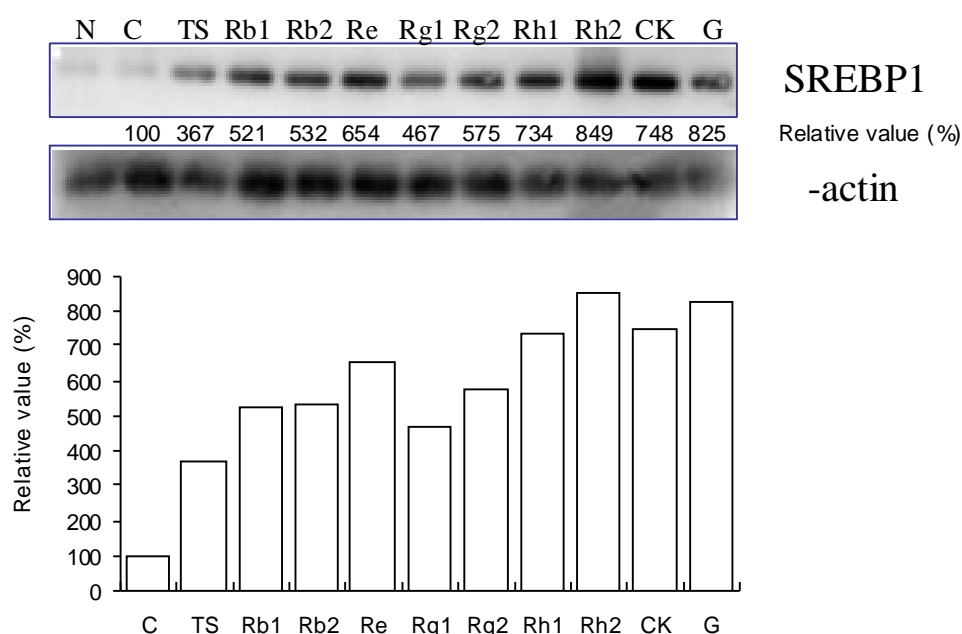
(Fig. 10). , ginsenosides 가

CK 가 (10% FBS)

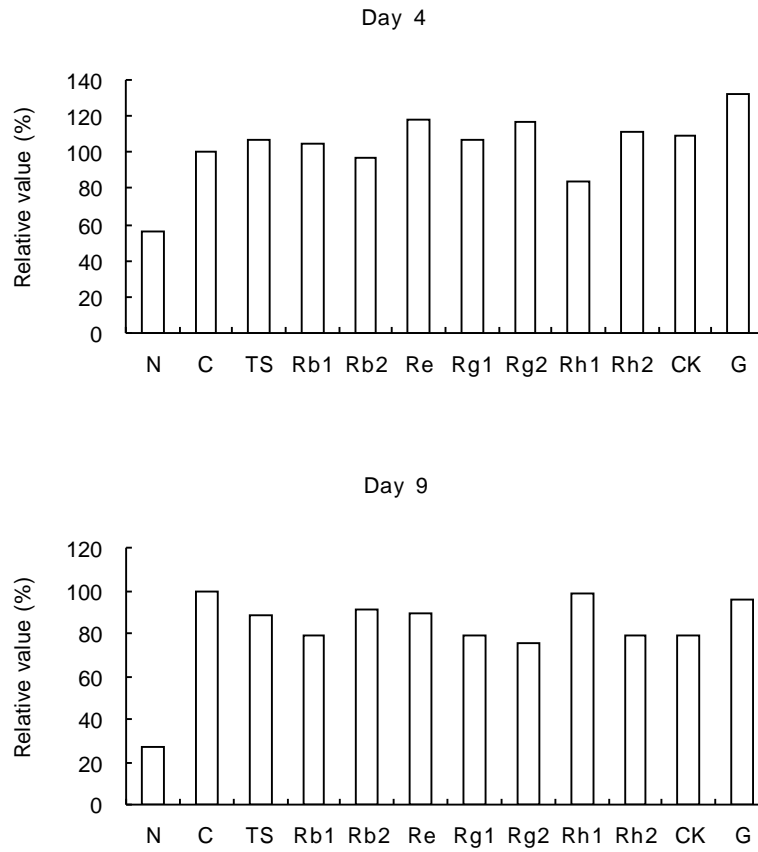
(0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX 10  $\mu$ g/ml insulin)



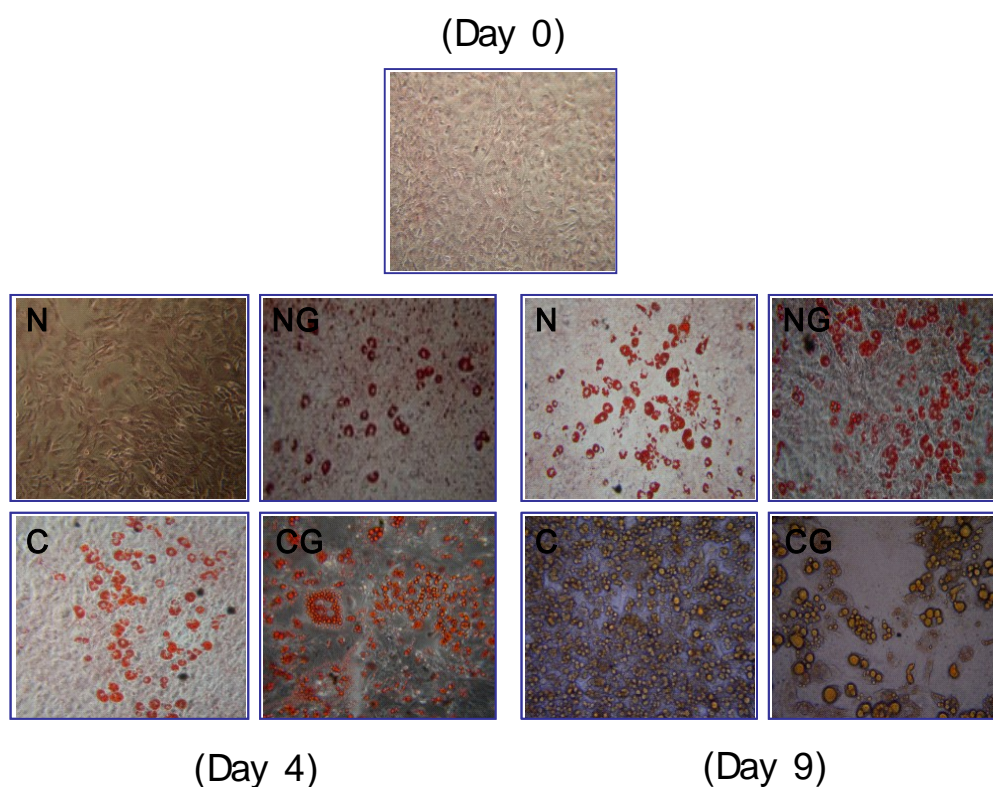
**Fig. 8. Effects of ginsenoside on mRNA expression of FAS in 3T3-L1 adipocytes under high fatty acid condition.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes (N) were cultured in serum free-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in serum free-DMEM containing 2% albumin and 2 mM fatty acid mixture(oleic acid:palmitic acid=2:1) for 8 hours. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with total saponin (TS, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, and CK, 10  $\mu$ g/ml) or gemfibrozil (G, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), respectively. Data are mean  $\pm$  SD of the ratio between each gene and -actin. Bars represent standard deviation of each mean. Control was set as 100%. FAS : fatty acid synthase



**Fig. 9. Effects of ginsenosides on mRNA expression of SREBP1 in 3T3-L1 adipocytes under high fatty acid condition.** Differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes (N) were cultured in serum free-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in serum free-DMEM containing 2% albumin and 2 mM fatty acid mixture(oleic acid:palmitic acid=2:1) for 8 hours. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with total saponin (TS, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, and CK, 10  $\mu$ g/ml) or gemfibrozil (G, 10  $\mu$ g/ml), respectively. Data are mean  $\pm$  SD of the ratio between each gene and -actin. Bars represent standard deviation of each mean. Control was set as 100%. SREBP : sterol regulatory element binding protein



**Fig. 10. Effects of ginsenosides on 3T3-L1 adipocytes differentiation in terms of TAG content.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1 µg/ml insulin. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with total saponin (TS, 10 µg/ml) , ginsenosides (G-Rb1, -Rb2, -Re, -Rg1, -Rg2, -Rh1, -Rh2, and CK, 10 µg/ml) or gemfibrozil (G, 10 µg/ml), respectively. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10 µg/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days.



**Fig. 11. Effect of CK on 3T3-L1 adipocytes differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin. Test group was cultured under the same condition as that of the control group with CK (G) 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$ g/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. Magnitude  $\times$  200. NG : N+G, CG : C+G

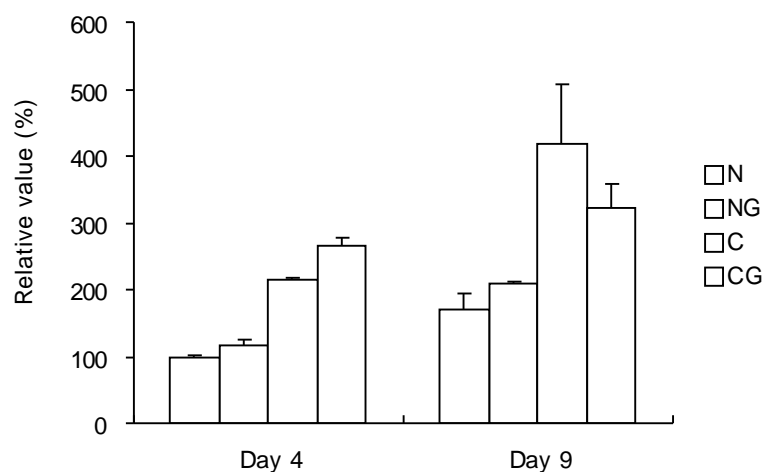


가 가 , 가  
가 가 4 CK  
가 가 9  
가  
30% (Fig. 11 12).

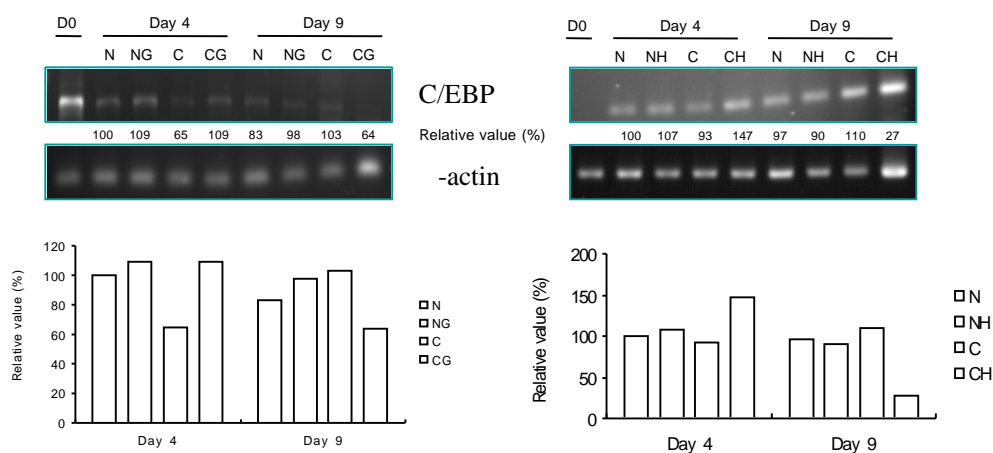
2)

Ginsenosides가 3T3-L1 adipocytes

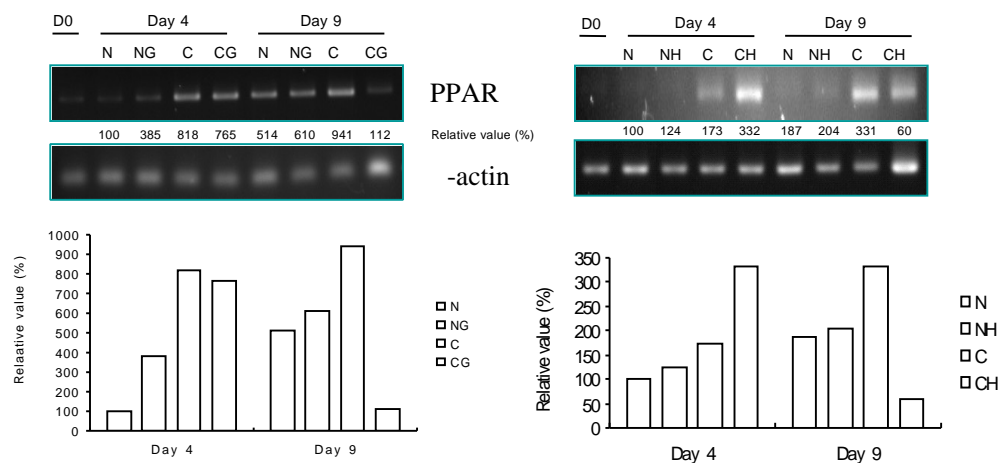
(10% FBS) (0.5 mM  
IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX 10  $\mu$ g/ml insulin) CK G-Rh2  
4 9 .  
C/EBP PPAR ,  
SREBP1  
(Fig. 13-15). C/EBP mRNA 4 9  
CK 9 ~ 18% 가 ,  
4 CK G-Rh2 68% 58%  
가 , 9 61% 4.1  
(Fig. 13). PPAR mRNA 4  
CK G-Rh2 3.9 24% 가 ,  
9 19% 9% 가 . 4  
CK (8%) 가  
G-Rh2 92% 가 . 9



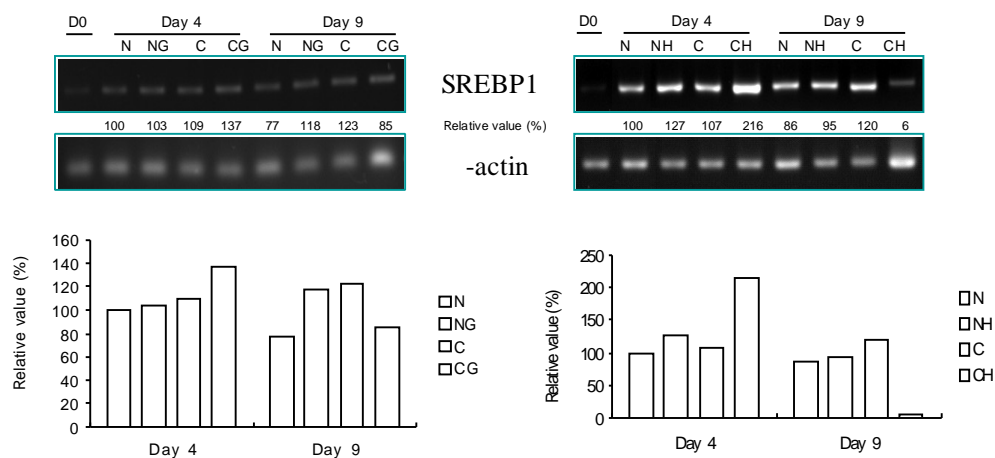
**Fig. 12. Effect of CK on 3T3-L1 adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin. Test group was cultured under the same condition as that of the control group with CK (G) 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$  g/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. Data are given as the mean  $\pm$  SD. Bars represent standard deviation of each mean. NG : N+G, CG : C+G



**Fig. 13. Effects of CK and G-Rh2 on mRNA expression of C/EBP in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1 µg/ml insulin. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with CK (G) or G-Rh2 (H) 10 µg/ml, respectively. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10 µg/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G, NH : N+H, CH : C+H, C/EBP : CCAAT-enhancer binding protein



**Fig. 14. Effects of CK and G-Rh2 on mRNA expression of PPAR in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1 µg/ml insulin. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with CK (G) or G-Rh2 (H) 10 µg/ml, respectively. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10 µg/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G, NH : N+H, CH : C+H, PPAR : peroxisome proliferator activated receptor



**Fig. 15. Effects of CK and G-Rh2 on mRNA expression of SREBP1 in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with CK (G) or G-Rh2 (H) 10  $\mu$ g/ml, respectively. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$ g/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G, NH : N+H, CH : C+H, SREBP : sterol regulatory element binding protein

(Fig. 14). SREBP 1 mRNA

8.4 5.5

4

3% 27% 가 , 9 CK

53% 가 G-Rh2 10%

가 . 4 26% 3

가 , 9 45% 21

(Fig. 15). Real time RT-PCR

CREB 4

CK 2.3 4.2 가

9 39% 100%

(Fig. 16). , PPAR

mRNA 가

가 CK 4 72%, G-Rh2

4.7 가 9

43% 5.5 가 (Fig. 17).

, C/EBP PPAR

9 CK

PPAR CK 가 mRNA

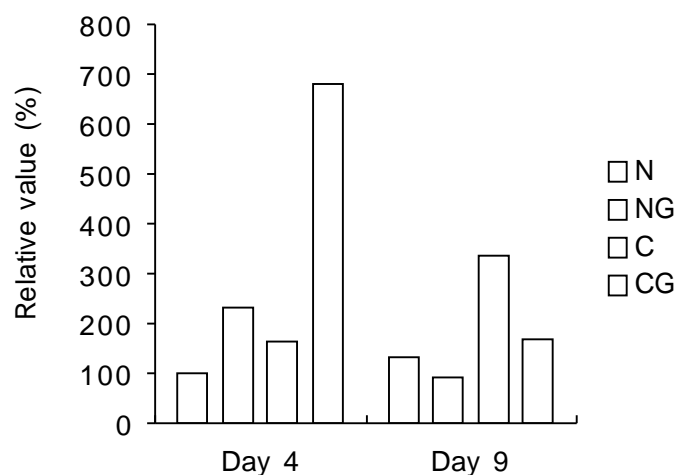
(Fig. 23).

### 3. Ginsenosides가 3T3-L1 adipocytes

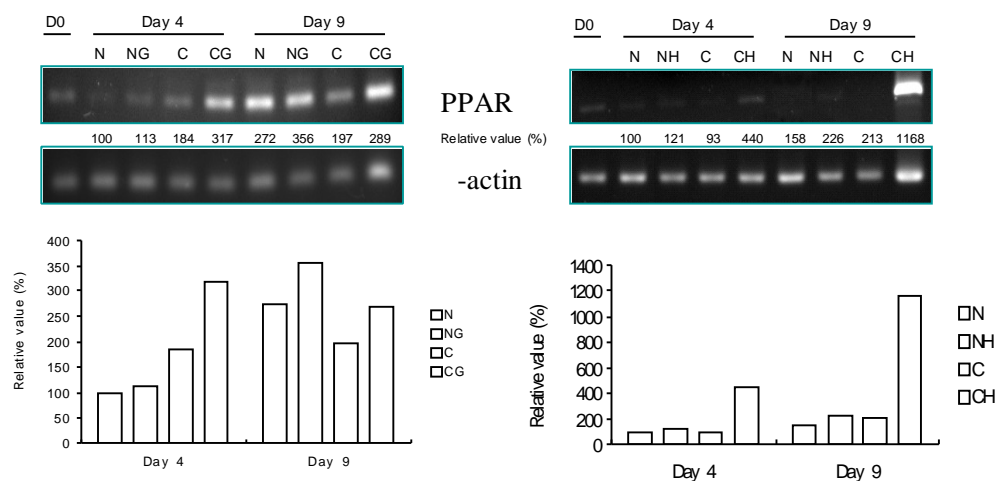
### adipokines

Ginsenosides가 3T3-L1 adipocytes

adipokines



**Fig. 16. Effect of CK on mRNA expression of CREB in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation using real time RT-PCR.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin. Test group was cultured under the same condition as that of the control group with CK (G) 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$ g/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G, CREB : cAMP response element protein



**Fig. 17. Effects of CK and G-Rh2 on mRNA expression of PPAR in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1 µg/ml insulin. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with CK (G) or G-Rh2 (H) 10 µg/ml, respectively. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10 µg/ml). Media were changed by every 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G, NH : N+H, CH : C+H, PPAR : peroxisome proliferator activated receptor

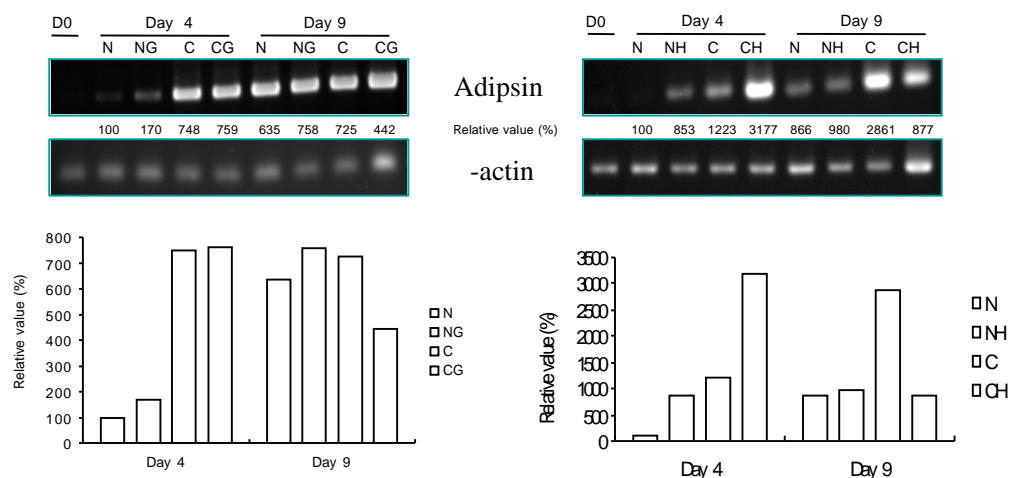


(10% FBS)

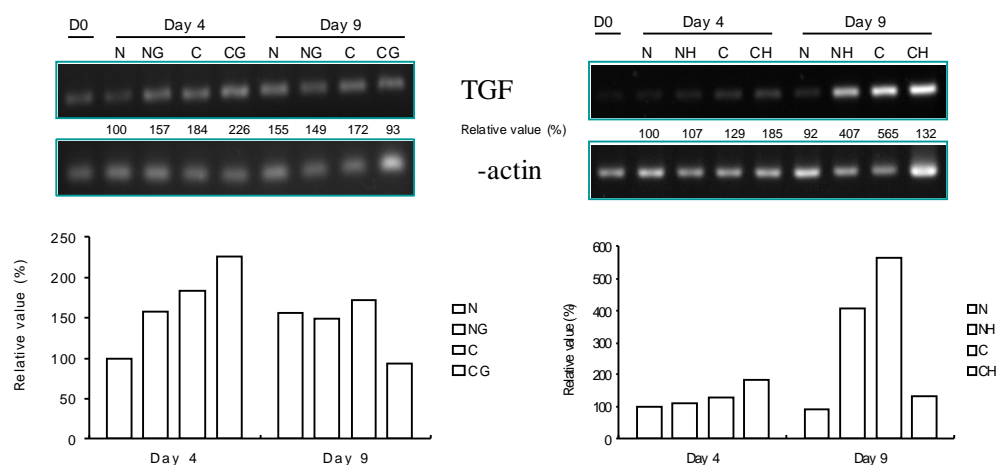
(0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX 10  $\mu$ g/ml insulin)

CK G-Rh2 4 9 adipsin, TGF ,  
leptin adipokines . Adipsin mRNA

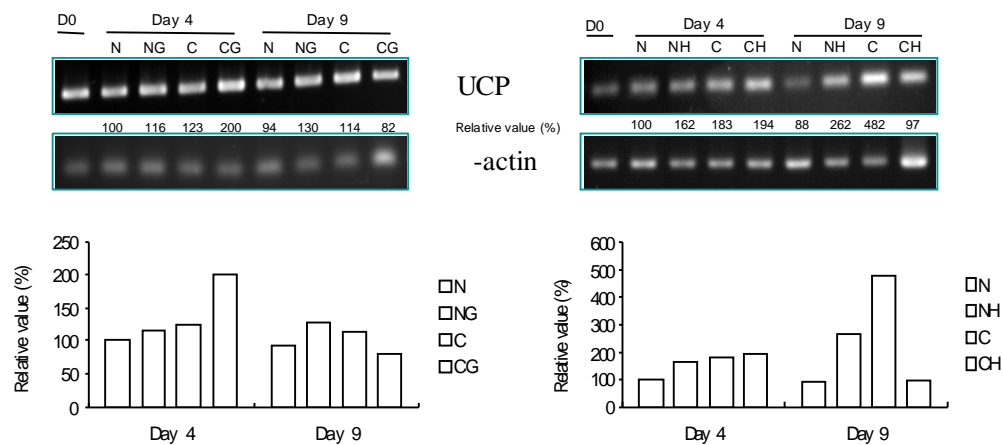
4 CK G-Rh2 70%  
8.5 가 G-Rh2 2.6  
가 . 9 CK G-Rh2  
64% 3.3 (Fig. 18). TGF mRNA  
CK 4 57% 23%  
가 , 9 85% .  
G-Rh2 4 43% 가  
, 9 4.4 가 ,  
4.3 (Fig. 19). UCP mRNA 4  
CK 63% 가 , 9  
39% . 4 G-Rh2  
62% 가 , 9 3 가  
5 (Fig. 20).  
ACO mRNA G-Rh2 가가 4  
9 2.2 9.2 가 (Fig.  
21). leptin  
mRNA real time RT-PCR , 4 2.5  
, 3.7 가 9  
43% 9  
(Fig. 22 23).



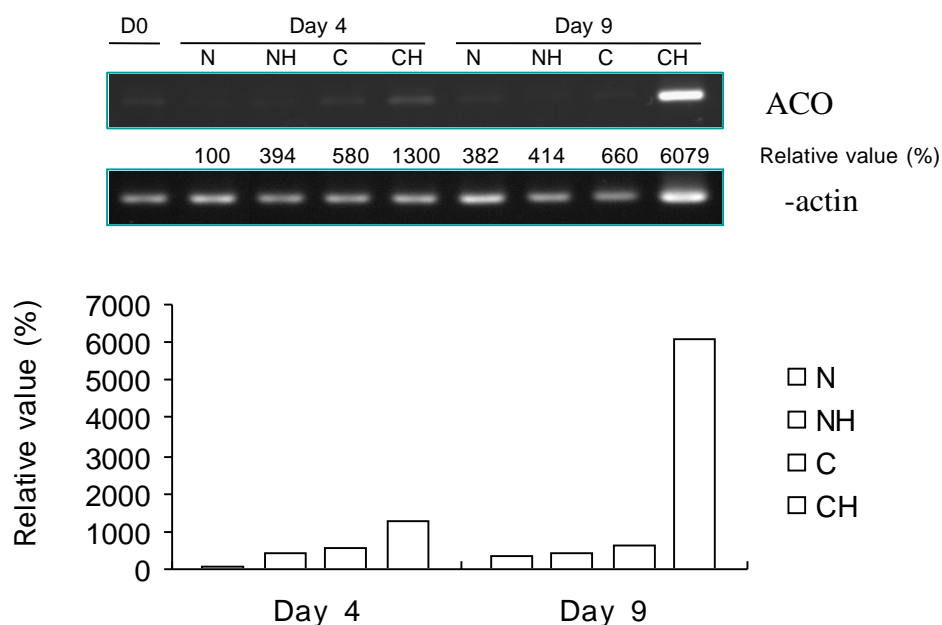
**Fig. 18. Effects of CK and G-Rh2 on mRNA expression of adipsin in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group except CK (G) or G-Rh2 (H) 10  $\mu$ g/ml, respectively. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$ g/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G, NH : N+H, CH : C+H



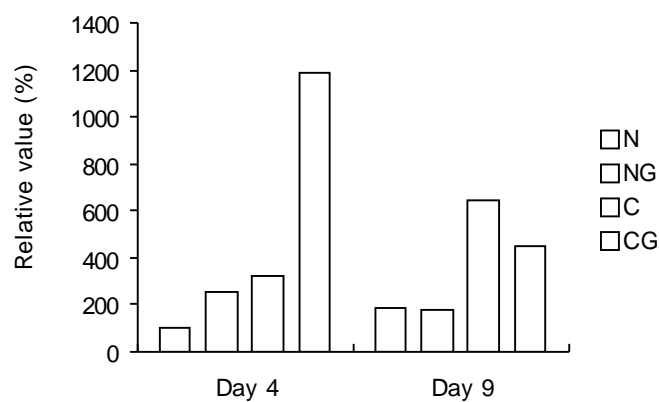
**Fig. 19. Effects of CK and G-Rh2 on mRNA expression of TGF in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1 µg/ml insulin. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with CK (G) or G-Rh2 (H) 10 µg/ml, respectively. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10 µg/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G, NH : N+H, CH : C+H, TGF : transforming growth factor



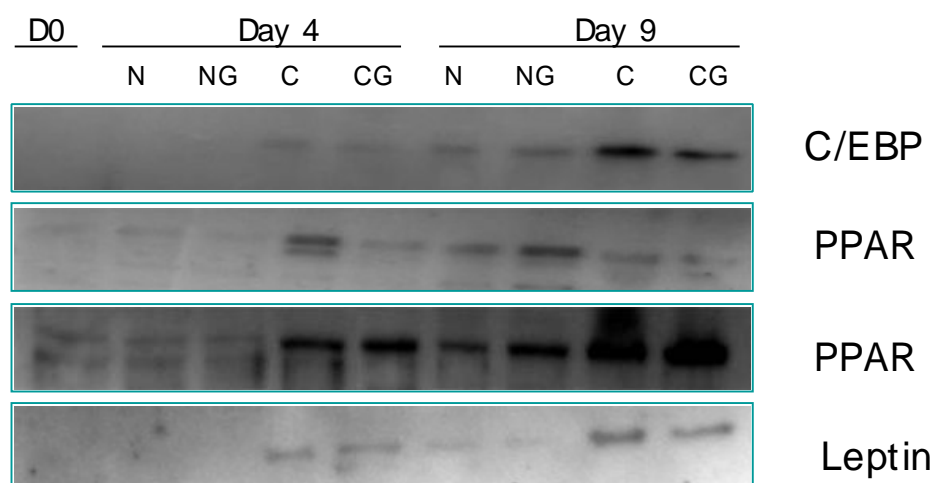
**Fig. 20. Effects of CK and G-Rh2 on mRNA expression of UCP in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin. Test groups were cultured under the same conditions as those of the control group with CK (G) or G-Rh2 (H) 10  $\mu$ g/ml, respectively. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$ g/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G, NH : N+H, CH : C+H, UCP : uncoupling protein



**Fig. 21. Effect of G-Rh2 on mRNA expression of ACO in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin. Test group was cultured under the same condition as that of the control group with G-Rh2 (H) 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$ g/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NH : N+H, CH : C+H, ACO : acyl CoA oxidase



**Fig. 22. Effect of CK on mRNA expression of leptin in 3T3-L1 adipocytes during adipocyte differentiation using real time RT-PCR.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin. Test group was cultured under the same condition as that of the control group with CK (G) 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$ g/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G



**Fig. 23. Effect of CK on protein expression related to differentiation in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.** After being confluent (D0), 3T3-L1 adipocytes group (N) were cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM. Control group (C) was cultured in 10% FBS-DMEM containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1 uM DEX, and 1 µg/ml insulin. Test group was cultured under the same condition as that of the control group with CK (G) 10 µg/ml. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10 µg/ml) and medium was changed by every other 2 days. NG : N+G, CG : C+G

#### 4. Ginsenosides가 3T3-L1 adipocytes cAMP level

cAMP

ginsenosides

(0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX 10  $\mu$ g/ml insulin)

cAMP . 2 , 4 , 6

8 CK cAMP 가 9% ~ 63% 가

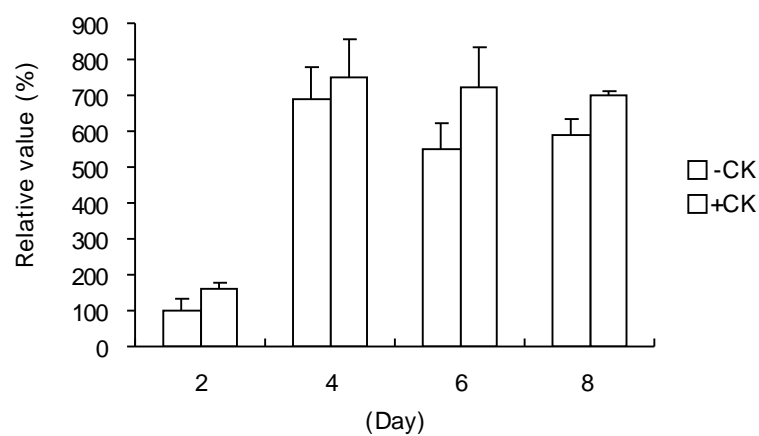
. 2 4 cAMP 가 가

가 , CK

2 4 가 가

(Fig. 24).





**Fig. 24. Effect of CK on cAMP levels in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.** Differentiation was induced after cells were grown confluent (D0) by 10% FBS containing 0.5 mM IBMX, 1  $\mu$ M DEX, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml insulin with or without CK 10  $\mu$ g/ml. Cells were differentiated in standard condition (10% FBS and insulin 10  $\mu$ g/ml). Media were changed by every 2 days. Data are given as the mean  $\pm$  SD. Bars represent standard deviation of each mean.

IV.

가 가 가  
2 , ,  
가

(Allison Heo, 1998). 가

가  
ginsenosides가

TAG

PPAR family fibrates  
gemfibrozil ginsenosides가 fibrates

3T3-L1 3T3-L1  
adipocyte가 *in vivo* adipocytes  
(MacDougald Lane, 1995)

3T3-L1

3T3-L1 adipocytes

TAG가 가 (Zhou , 1997;  
Shimabukuro , 1997)

2 mM . TAG

2 mM

G-Rb2

8 가 TAG 8

. ginsenosides

TAG

10 µg/ml 가 ginsenosides

가

가 ginsenosides

가 ginsenosides detergent 가

( , 1993)

. ginsenosides G-Rh1, -Rh2, CK

TAG ginsenosides

. ginsenosides TAG 가

PPAR agonist

gemfibrozil ginsenosides

gemfibrozil

.

mRNA leptin

Northern blotting

(MacDougald , 1995) quantitative

RT-PCR/Southern blot

mRNA                      ginsenosides                      TAG  
TAG

. Ginsenosides

가

(Montague , 1997;

Soukas , 2000; Zhou , 1997)

leptin

leptin mRNA                      TAG                      leptin  
ginsenosides TAG                      leptin  
.                      가                      leptin                      8  
-actin                      leptin

TAG                      apoptosis

dedifferentiation TAG                      가  
leptin                      가

가

(Reidy Weber, 2000)                      ginsenosides가

ACO

UCP mRNA

가                      ginsenosides가 leptin

.                      adipose tissues

mitochondrial protein                      UCP가 ,

thermoregulation                      leptin                      가

(Fleury , 1997; Zhou , 1997)                      fatty acid oxidation

acyl CoA oxidase (ACO)  
carnitine palmitoyl transferase-1 (CPT1)      leptin  
(Zhou    , 1999)      ginsenosides  
.  
,      ginsenosides가  
FAS  
SREBP1    mRNA      ginsenosides  
FAS    SREBP1 mRNA      가      leptin    SREBP  
(Soukas    , 2000)      ginsenosides    TAG  
leptin      . SREBP  
-1a, -1c, -2      가    isoform  
(Osborne, 2000)  
(Horton    , 1998) feeding    insulin      SREBP  
가      FAS      가  
(Semenkovich, 1997)    acetyl CoA      long chain fatty acids  
FAS가 active lipogenesis  
mammary gland,    ,      (Boizard    ,  
1998)      ,  
(Kawabe    , 1996), 3T3-L1  
가      (Moustaid    Sul, 1991)      leptin  
3T3-L1 preadipocyte가 adipocyte      가  
(Slieker    , 1998)

ginsenosides가 3T3-L1 preadipocyte  
. ginsenosides  
3T3-L1  
ginsenosides .  
3T3-L1 ginsenosides  
, ginsenosides  
가

gemfibrozil Oil red O  
ginsenosides  
G-Rg2, -Rh2 CK ( 10 µg/ml) 가  
ginsenosides 가  
. total saponin,  
G-Rb1, -Rg2 -Rh2 가 ,  
G-Rb1, -Rd, -Rh2가 insulin, DEX IBMX 3T3-L1  
fibroblasts adipocytes 가 (Sekiya Okuda,  
1987)  
. CK  
가 가  
가 .  
ginsenosides가 가  
3T3-L1 adipocytes

adipokines . 가

ginsenosides

C/EBP , PPAR , SREBP1 CREB mRNA

가 가

, PPAR

ginsenosides mRNA

가 ginsenosides가

ginsenosides가

.

,

adipsin, TGF , UCP, leptin mRNA

가 가

ACO

mRNA 가

ginsenosides가 3T3-L1 adipocytes

가 가

leptin adipokines

가 dedifferentiation

. leptin

가가 PPAR

(Ceddia , 2000; Wang

, 1999; Zhou , 1999) , adipsin TAG

TGF famlily myostatin 0.1% trifluoroaceticacid (TFA)

GPDH Oil red O  
 가 C/EBP PPAR  
 myostatin 3T3-L1  
 (Kim , 2001).  
 ginsenosides  
 cAMP  
 ginsenosides .  
 ginsenosides cAMP  
 가 가 2  
 4 ginsenosides 가  
 가 cAMP agonists가 growth factor-induced  
 adipogenesis 가 (Yarwood , 1998) insulin  
 cAMP agonist가 CREB (Reusch ,  
 2000) ginsenosides가 cAMP  
 . *In vitro* ,  
 ascorbate, cAMP, insulin, IGF - 1, , hemin, IBMX, prostagladin  
 F2 , cadmium corticosterone ,  
 TNF , TGF , retinol, retinoic acid, vitamin D group,  
 vitamin E, nicotinamide, phorbol ester, dihydroteleocidin B, myostatin,  
 lithium, actinomycin D bromodeoxuridune (Eun ,  
 1993) ginsenosides cAMP 가가 가  
 . , cAMP



ginsenosides

cAMP 가 가 가 cAMP

cAMP- (cAMP-mediated lipolysis)

가 가 .

( , 1998)

4

( , 1999)

가 cAMP 가 -adrenergic

receptor 가 ( ,

2000)가

. G-Rb1 rat Rb1 cAMP

가 TAG (Park ,

2002) ginsenosides G1/S phase

HL-60 cells (Kim ,

1998), ginsenosides glucocorticoid hormone

가 ginsenosides가 glucocorticoid receptor

analogous nuclear receptor G-Rh1 -Rh2가 F9 cell

(Lee , 1996) ginsenosides가

glucocorticoid receptor receptor cAMP 가

3T3-L1 adipocytes .

ginsenosides가

TAG

cAMP 가  
 leptin  
 adipokines 가  
 . gemfibrozil 가  
 fibrate LPL 가  
 PPAR  
 (Cabrero , 2001) TAG 가 -oxidation, TAG-rich particle  
 clearance TAG  
 VLDL  
 (Schoonjans , 1996)  
 , ,  
 gemfibrozil 가  
 가  
 가 ginsenosides

## V.

ginsenosides가

.

1. ginsenosides 3T3-L1

adipocytes TAG

gemfibrozil

.

2. Ginsenosides

leptin

ACO

UCP mRNA

가 ginsenosides TAG

TAG

가

.

3. Ginsenosides SREBP FAS

가 .

4. ginsenosides 3T3-L1

가

TAG

.

5. Ginsenosides C/EBP , PPAR , SREBP1, CREB

.

6. Ginsenosides adipsin, leptin, TGF adipokines

가 .

7. ginsenosides

cAMP 가

.

가

gemfibrozil

ginsenosides

가 leptin PPAR target

ginsenosides

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