with definitions and description of principles of dosage form names' formation which became the basis for the draft of the List of Dosage Form Names for Medicinal Use in the Russian Federation and for the "Nomenclature of Medicinal Products" approved by Eurasian Economic Board. These documents identify, among other things, specific dosage forms for herbal medicinal products (tinctures, elixirs), emphasize the conventionality of the notion "dosage form" for MPs representing packed medicinal plant and indicate that during the process of compilation of a "dosage form name" for herbal MPs one should use the name of the producing plant morphological group as the main element and the attribute of its fineness as the additional element. In case of mixture of several types of medicinal plant raw material the name "combination herbal product" should be used as the main element and the attribute of its fineness — as the additional element.

The unification and introduction of common standards of conceptual framework and applied terminology is essential for creation of the unified pharmaceutical market and information databases within the EAEU.

ISOLATION OF PEPTIDE FROM GREEN SEA URCHINS *STRONGYLOCENTROTUS DROEBACHIENSIS*

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The marine environment differs from land-based ecosystems and offers a great chemical diversity and high biochemical specificity. In addition to structural complexity, drug discovery from hidrobionts faces many other challenges, such as difficulty in collection process, limited sample quantity and problems associated with purification and identification of active agents. In our recent study it was shown that extract from green sea urchin internal organs is a potential anti-inflammatory substance for developing drugs for cold, rhinosinusitis and bronchitis treatment.

The aim of the present study was to isolate the peptide from the sea urchin internal organs extract.

The crude extract sample was dissolved in distilled water (0.25 mg/ml) and the solution was centrifuged at 15.000 rpm for 15 minutes at 4 °C. The precipitate was separated and the supernatant was fractionated with ammonium sulfate at various saturation levels. First fraction was obtained at 50% saturation, the second — at 70%.

Supernatants were desalted using C18 column. The lyophilized fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. Gels were visualized by staining with silver nitrate solution. The molecular weight (m.w.) of the peptides present in the lyophilized fractions was estimated by standard protein marker.Finally, we could isolate the peptide with m.w. about 3 kDa (fig. 1) and purity (HPLC) about 85%.

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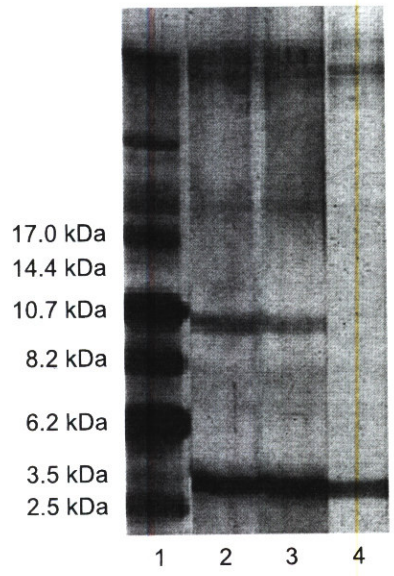

Figure 1. DSD-PAGE
1 — standard protein marker;
2 — supernatant (crude extract);
3 — supernatant (50% saturation);
4 — supernatant (70% saturation)