polysaccharides. For example, the content may be 0.1-25 wt% or 0.5-20 wt%.

The galacturonic acid may be contained in an amount of 0.1 wt% or more, 0.2 wt% or more, 0.3 wt% or more, 0.4 wt% or more, 0.5 wt% or more, 0.6 wt% or more, 0.7 wt% or more, 0.8 wt% or more, 0.9 wt% or more, 1 wt% or more, 2 wt% or more, 3 wt% or more, 4 wt% or more, 5 wt% or more, 6 wt% or more, 7 wt% or more, 8 wt% or more, 9 wt% or more, or 10 wt% or more, and 20 wt% or less, 19 wt% or less, 18 wt% or less, 17 wt% or less, 16 wt% or less, 15 wt% or less, 14 wt% or less, 13 wt% or less, 12 wt% or less, 11 wt% or less, 10 wt% or less, 9 wt% or less, 8 wt% or less, 7 wt% or less, 6 wt% or less, 5 wt% or less, or 4 wt% or less, based on the total weight of the polysaccharides. The content may be, for example, 0.1-20 wt%, 0.1-15 wt%, 1-5 wt%, 5-15 wt% or 0.5-5 wt%.

The glucuronic acid may be contained in an amount of 0.1 wt% or more, 0.2 wt% or more, 0.3 wt% or more, 0.4 wt% or more, 0.5 wt% or more, 0.6 wt% or more, 0.7 wt% or more, 0.8 wt% or more, 0.9 wt% or more, 1 wt% or more, 2 wt% or more, 3 wt% or more, 4 wt% or more, 5 wt% or more, 6 wt% or more, or 7 wt% or more, and 10 wt% or less, 9 wt% or less, 8 wt% or less, 7 wt% or less, 6 wt% or less, 5 wt% or less, or 4 wt% or less, based on the total weight of the polysaccharides. The content may be, for example, 0.1-10 wt%, 0.5-5 wt% or 0.1-5 wt%.

In an exemplary embodiment, the arabinose may be contained in an amount of 2-30 wt% based on the total weight of the polysaccharides.

In an exemplary embodiment, the galactose may be contained in an amount of 5-50 wt% based on the total weight of the polysaccharides.

The ginseng berry polysaccharides may contain an arabinogalactan structure at a high ratio. The arabinogalactan structure may be detected using a β-glucosyl Yariv reagent. FIG. 2 schematically shows a reaction of detecting arabinogalactan using

schedule. The untreated control group (negative control) was administered with PBS instead of the sample without inoculation of virus, and the virus control group (virus control) was administered with PBS instead of the sample with inoculation of virus.

The infected mouse was subjected to tissue lesion and viral re-isolation experiments on days 3 (3 dpi), 5 (5 dpi) and 7 (7 dpi) after the inoculation of the virus.

[Test Example 5] Analysis of histopathological lesion in animal model

After sacrificing the mouse inoculated with influenza virus in Test Example 4 on days 3 (3 dpi), 5 (5 dpi) and 7 (7 dpi) after the inoculation of the virus, lung tissue was isolated and used for histopathological lesion analysis through H&E staining. FIGS. 15-18 show the images of the images of the lung lesion tissues. The number of the lesions was counted and quantified, and the lung index was calculated therefrom with respect to that of the untreated control group (negative control) as 100%. The result is shown in FIGS. 12-14.

From FIGS. 12-14, it can be seen that the oral administration of the ginseng berry polysaccharides alleviates the lung index. In particular, it can be seen that, for the positive control group CVT, an amount corresponding to 40 times the administration dose of the ginseng berry polysaccharides is necessary to achieve an effect comparable to that of the ginseng berry polysaccharides.

[Test Example 6] Analysis of viral re-isolation

After sacrificing the mouse inoculated with influenza virus in Test Example 4 on days 3 (3 dpi), 5 (5 dpi) and 7 (7 dpi) after the inoculation of the virus, lung tissue was isolated and RNA was extracted therefrom. After establishing a cDNA library