

2019

中亞聯大生物科技研討會

**2019 Joint Conference on Biotechnology of
China Medical University and Asia University**

時間：108年5月24日（五）

地點：亞洲大學國際會議廳 A101



2019年中亞聯大生物科技研討會

2019 Joint Conference on Biotechnology of
China Medical University and Asia University

主辦：亞洲大學食品營養與保健生技學系

亞洲大學生物科技學系

中國醫藥大學生物科技學系

中國醫藥大學醫學檢驗生物技術學系

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2019 年中亞聯大生物科技研討會議程


時間	2019 年 05 月 24 日(星期五)	備註
09:00~09:30	報到	
09:30~09:50	開幕式	
	主持人：謝承紘主任 貴賓致詞：中國醫藥大學生技製藥暨食品科學院 鍾景光院長	
09:50~10:40	專題講座 1	
	主持人：黃元勵主任 主講人：葉錫東院士 現職：國立中興大學中興講座教授、 國家講座教授 講題：轉基因策略防治植物病毒病害 (Transgenic approaches for control of plant virus diseases)	
10:40~10:55	Coffee Break	
10:55~11:45	專題講座 2	
	主持人：謝承紘主任 主講人：廖俊旺教授 現職：國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所 講題：基因改造植物食品之毒理學安全性評估 與案例分享 (Toxicological evaluation for genetically modified plants derived food and case study)	
11:45~12:05	邀請演講 1	
	主持人：鍾景光院長/主任 徐媛曼教授 主講人：許斐婷助理教授 現職：中國醫藥大學生物科技學系 演講題目：探勘分子磁共振影像系統於轉譯醫學之應用潛力 (Investigate the application potential of molecular magnetic resonance imaging on translational medicine)	
12:05~13:00	午餐	● Poster 評分： 1.投稿作者需於海報旁接受提問 2.壁報論文評分時間 12:00~13:30

		● 用餐地點: L005 和 L008 教室
13:00~13:20	邀請演講 2	
	主持人：黃元勵主任	
主講人：余志強助理教授 現職：亞洲大學生物科技學系、 亞洲大學食品營養與保健生技學系 演講題目：Endometriosis-associated ovarian cancer: What have we learned so far?		
13:20~13:40	邀請演講 3	
	主持人：謝承紘主任	
主講人：蔣育錚特聘教授 現職：亞洲大學食品營養與保健生技學系 演講題目：食品安全晶片結合物聯網、人工智 慧之開發與應用		
13:40~14:00	邀請演講 4	
	主持人：林孟亮主任	
主講人：劉國慶副教授 現職：中國醫藥大學醫學檢驗生物技術學系 演講題目：The roles of endoplasmic reticulum stress and mitochondrial apoptotic signaling pathway in quercetin-mediated cell death of human prostate cancer PC-3 cells		
14:00~14:10	休息 10 分鐘	
14:10~15:50	學生口頭論文競賽 (每位 7 分鐘報告、1 分鐘提問)	口頭論文競賽評分
15:50~16:10	Coffee Break	
16:10~16:30	頒 獎	
16:30~17:00	綜合討論	
17:00	閉 幕	

Keynote Speech

主講人	葉錫東教授 現職：中興大學植病系講座教授	
講題 (Topic)	轉基因策略防治木瓜病毒病害 (Transgenic approaches for control of papaya virus diseases)	
演講摘要 (Abstract)	<p>Papaya ringspot virus is the major limiting factor for production of papaya in tropical and subtropical areas. The transgenic approach underlying the mechanism of post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS) has been a successful strategy for control of many ssRNA plant viruses. Accordingly, we generated CP-transgenic papaya lines with resistance to different strains of <i>Papaya ringspot virus</i> (PRSV). However, during field trials, an unrelated <i>Papaya leaf-distortion mosaic virus</i> (PLDMV) able to break down the CP transgenic resistance was noticed. To overcome this threat, transgenic papaya lines carrying a chimeric untranslatable construct with partial CP coding sequences of both PRSV and PLDMV and conferring double resistance to both viruses were developed. To solve the time-consuming breeding of transgenic papaya, an approach to use the somatic embryos developed from in vitro adventitious roots of papaya was developed. Thus, breeding is not a necessary follow-up process for the application of transgenic papaya lines. However, during field tests of double virus-resistant lines, super strains of PRSV able to overcome the single-virus or double-virus resistance were discovered. We found that if a PRSV strain contains a stronger silencing suppressor HC-Pro that suppresses PTGS completely, the breakdown of the transgenic resistance becomes transgene-homology independent. Consequently, new transgenic papaya lines carrying an untranslatable HC-Pro construct of a suppressor PRSV strain to disarm its ability of suppressing PTGS were generated. These transgenic lines conferred complete resistance to PRSV super strains and other PRSV strains. Currently, we are pyramiding single, double and super resistances in a papaya hybrid variety for global application. Also, efforts to deregulate the transgenic hybrid varieties for commercialization are being attempted.</p>	
主講人 簡介 (Biography)	<p>植物病理學講座教授。葉教授是引進植物基因工程解決台灣農業問題的先驅。他在木瓜輪點病毒(PRSV)之研究，利用交互保護及轉基因抗性的有效防治策略，斐聲國際，已在 Plant Disease 和 Phytopathology 發表五篇封面文章。更協助建置我國植物基因工程法規及試驗設施，奠立水稻及各種作物之研究基礎。他曾連獲國科會三次傑出獎及教育部國家科學獎，並獲選為美國植物病理學會(APS)及美國科學促進學會(AAAS)之會士。他亦擔任多項國際期刊之編輯及審查委員，曾擔任植物保護學門召集人、農業生物技術國家型計畫諮議委員及共同主持人、教育部生物技術資源中心主任，並榮獲主持尖端科學計畫、卓越計畫、及跨國頂尖中心計畫。最近，他獲得了傑出科技貢獻行政院獎（2016年），第19屆全</p>	

國教育部（2016 年），並當選為中央研究院院士（2018 年）。

主講人	廖俊旺教授 現職：國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所	
講題 (Topic)	基因改造植物食品之毒理學安全性評估與案例 分享 (Toxicological evaluation for genetically modified plants derived food and case study)	
演講摘要 (Abstract)	<p>基因改造作物已成熟應用於農業上生產，以達到改善食品品質及產量的效用。世界衛生組織(WHO)、聯合國糧食及農業組織(FAO)及經濟合作暨發展組織(OECD)對於基因改造食品安全評估，規範需評估基因改造作物或食品之性質、外表型、農業性能、組成分析、營養學分析等，評估其與親本植物是否實質等同(substantial equivalence)，及是否存有過敏原等。若基因改造作物與親本植物非實質等同或存有過敏疑慮等，應以動物實驗確認其是否安全。研究數據統計指出，90 天亞慢性餵食試驗結果，具有與 2 年慢性餵食試驗相關性之早期結果，顯示 90 天亞慢性餵食試驗可有效評估基因改造作物是否出現非預期效應。因此，FAO/WHO 建議以 90 天亞慢性餵食試驗做為基因改造作物及食品長期暴露之動物試驗模式。衛生福利部食藥署參考 OECD 408 規章，針對基因改造食品 90 天亞慢性餵食試驗之規範：試驗動物使用齧齒類，最常見者為大鼠，雄、雌兩性數量須相同，每劑量組之雄、雌兩性至少各 10 隻，於 5-6 週給予試驗物質，一般採用胃管(gavage)經口餵食，必要時得混入飼料或飲水中。採用胃管經口餵食時之餵食體積每公斤體重 10 毫升，若餵食體積過大，可採多次餵食方式，但須在 6 小時內完成，並於每日固定時間給予試驗物質連續 90 天。若基因改造食品非人類主食，且佔飼料中的比例過高時，可能會造成營養失衡的狀況。因此，必須分析基因改造食品的营养結構，並參考文獻資料，設計適當的飼料配方。為了避免試驗動物營養失衡或代謝異常，實驗組與控制組飼料之間營養組成的差異不應該超過 5%。若為人類主食，可根據人類實際攝食方式，如生食、烘培、煮熟或飲水等方式，換算人類實際攝食劑量來決定劑量範圍。應設計高劑量與低劑量兩種劑量、母本作物組及對照組，對照組的定義為未經過基因改造過程且已具有安全食用歷史。可根據人類實際攝食劑量來決定劑量範圍，高劑量組為全食品可加到飼料中且不會引起營養失衡的最高劑量，低劑量組則為高劑量組濃度之四分之一到二分之一，並高於人類每日預期攝取量。於 90 天試驗過程中應每日觀察動物是否出現臨床症狀，每週至少測量動物體重及飼料消耗量，並於給予試驗物質前及試驗結束時進行眼睛及尿液檢查一次以上，進行血液及血清生化學檢查，各臟器秤重，並依據國際間共同粗修片規範進行組織病理學檢查，以評估其與母本作物對照組間之差異性，兩者是否具有『實質等同』。該原料之 90 天餵食毒理試驗報告，以訂定無影響劑量值(NOAEL)文件備查。</p>	
主講人 簡介 (Biography)	研究專長：基因及動物毒理試驗、毒性病理學 主要教授課程： 大學部：獸醫病理學、中毒學、豬病學 研究所：動物毒物病理學、獸醫外科腫瘤學	

學歷：國立台灣大學獸醫學博士、中興大學獸醫學學士&碩士、嘉義農專獸醫科

經歷：

2016/2- 國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所 教授兼診斷中心主任

2012/8-2015/7：國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所 教授兼所長

2010/8- 國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所 教授

2007-2009：國立中興大學獸醫病理生物學研究所 副教授


2005-2007：國立中興大學獸醫病理研究所 助理教授

1989-2004：行政院農業委員會農業藥物毒物試驗所 (助理研究員 - 副研究員)

研究成果簡述：(2018)

1. Senthil Kumar KJ, Gokila Vani M, Hsieh HW, Lin CC, Liao JW, Chueh PJ, Wang SY*. MicroRNA-708 activation by glucocorticoid receptor agonists regulate breast cancer tumorigenesis and metastasis via downregulation of NF- κ B signaling. *Carcinogenesis*. 2019 Feb 1. doi: 10.1093/carcin/bgz011
2. Hseu YC, Chang GR, Pan JY, Rajendran P, Li ML, Liao JW, William Chen TL*, HL Yang*. *Antrodia camphorata* inhibits epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition by targeting multiple pathways in triple-negative breast cancers. *J Cell Physiol*. 2019. 234(4):4125-4139.
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5. Tuan YC, Wan RC, Kao JP, Chiou HY, Takahashi K. and Liao JW.* Retrospective pathological studies of splenic lesions in domestic hamsters (*Phodopus spp.*) *J Comp Pathol*. 2018 Oct;164:37-43
6. Lin MJ, Chang SC, Lee MT, Tien YT, Liao JW, Lee TT. Effects of White Roman gosling quality on their growth parameters, intestinal villus morphology, blood biochemistry, and nonspecific pathological lesions. *Revista Brasileira De Zootecnia-Brazilian J Ani. Sci. R. Bras. Zootec.*, 47:e20170017, 2018.
7. Chan ST, Chuang CH, Lin YC, Liao JW, Lii CK, Yeh SL.* Quercetin enhances the antitumor effect of trichostatin A and suppresses muscle wasting in tumor-bearing mice. *Food Funct*. 2018 Feb 21;9(2):871-879
8. Fan YC, Chen JM, Lin JW, Chen YY, Wu GH, Su KH, Chiou MT, Wu SR, Yin JH, Liao JW, Chang GJJ, Chiou SS. Genotype I of Japanese encephalitis virus virus-like particles elicit sterilizing immunity against genotype i and iii viral challenge in swine. *Sci Rep*. 2018 May 10;8(1):7481.
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10. Yang HL, Lee CL, Korivi M, Rajendran P, Liao JW, Wu JJ, Hseu YC*. Zerumbone Protects Human Skin Keratinocytes against UVA-irradiated Damages through Nrf2 Induction. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 2018 Feb;148:130-146.
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12. Tuan YC, Kuo HY, Yin JH, Chang FR, Tung KC, Chang WF, Chan FT, Chiou HY, Liao JW.* Case Report: Angiostrongyliasis in a pallas's squirrel (*Callosciurus erythraeus*). *Taiwan Veterinary Journal*, 2018. 44:41-45.

Conference Speech

<p>主講人</p>	<p>許斐婷助理教授 現職：中國醫藥大學生物科技學系</p>	
<p>講題 (Topic)</p>	<p>探勘分子磁振影像系統於轉譯醫學之應用潛力 Investigate the application potential of molecular magnetic resonance imaging on translational medicine</p>	
<p>演講摘要 (Abstract)</p>	<p>Superparamagnetic iron oxide (SPIO) has been used as a contrast agent for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) since the late twentieth century. With the development of SPIO, cellular MRI has been recognized as a suitable and highly sensitive noninvasive modality with great potential to benefit translational research. In addition to its traditional diagnostic property, latest advances have conferred SPIO with multifunctionality. Several SPIO-based theranostic probes with targeting, therapeutic, and diagnosis components have been successfully developed. The objective of this brief review is to summarize the characteristics, synthesizing methods, labeling approaches, and current applications of SPIO-based cellular MRI in oncology. Herein, we first depict the history, classification, and advantages of and the differences between T1- and T2/T2*-based SPIO contrast agents for cancer treatment. Second, we outline current coating materials that render SPIO less toxic and more biocompatible to mammalian cells. Finally, the cell labeling techniques and applications of SPIO-based MRI for tracking mesenchymal stem cell tumor-homing in preclinical models are introduced.</p>	

主講人
簡介
(Biography)

Fei-Ting (Doris) Hsu received her Ph.D. in Biomedical Imaging and Radiological Sciences in 2014 from the National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan under the mentorship of Prof. Jeng-Jong Hwang. Her thesis works examined the synergistic effect of sorafenib combines with radiation or vorinostat on human hepatocellular carcinoma is via inhibition of ERK/NF-kappa B signalling pathway. Dr. Hsu research interested is mainly focussing on cancer therapy strategy design and identification of molecular mechanism in tumor microenvironment. Dr. Hsu majors in tumor biology, tumor immunology, molecular image, translation medicine, theranostic probe, and radiobiology. In 2008, she joined an exchange student program in Prof. Lydia Su and Prof. Jeon-Hor Chen lab, Center for Functional Onco-Imaging, School of Medicine, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA, USA. Dr. Hsu was trained as Postdoctoral and Medical Physicist in Taipei Medical University/Hospital and received Assistant Professor certification in 2017.

Dr. Hsu is currently an Assistant Professor at Department of Biological Science and Technology at China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan (since 2018 summer). Our group is currently working on establishing new therapeutic drugs for glioblastomas, hepatocellular carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer. We believe these research will be helpful in the comprehensive understanding of glioblastomas and may lead to a better disease management.

Lab Website: <https://1440114.wixsite.com/sakiro920>



<p>主講人</p>	<p>余志強助理教授 現職：亞洲大學生物科技系</p>	
<p>講題 (Topic)</p>	<p>Endometriosis-associated ovarian cancer: What have we learned so far?</p>	
<p>演講摘要 (Abstract)</p>	<p>Endometriosis is defined as the presence of ectopic endometrial tissue outside of the uterine cavity, most commonly in the ovaries and peritoneum. It is a complex disease that is influenced by multiple factors. It is also a common gynecological disorder and affects approximately 10-15% of all women of reproductive age. Recent molecular and pathological studies indicate that endometriosis may serve as a precursor of ovarian cancer (endometriosis-associated ovarian cancer, EAOC), particularly endometrioid and clear cell ovarian cancers. Although histological and epidemiological studies have demonstrated that endometriosis has a malignant potential, the molecular mechanism that underlies the malignant transformation of endometriosis is still controversial, and the precise mechanism of carcinogenesis must be fully elucidated. Currently, the development and improvement of a new sequencing technology, next-generation sequencing (NGS), has been increasingly relevant in cancer genomics research. Recently, NGS has also been utilized in clinical oncology to advance the personalized treatment of cancer. In addition, the sensitivity, speed, and cost make NGS a highly attractive platform compared to other sequencing modalities. For this reason, NGS may lead to the identification of driver mutations and underlying pathways associated with EAOC. Here, we present an overview of the molecular pathways that have led to the current opinions on the relationship between endometriosis and ovarian cancer.</p>	
<p>主講人 簡介 (Biography)</p>	<p>研究專長：實驗診斷學、醫學檢驗、分子診斷、癌症生物學</p> <p>學歷：高雄醫學大學醫學研究所博士、高雄醫學大學醫學研究所碩士、高雄醫學大學醫學檢驗生物技術學系</p> <p>經歷：</p> <p>2016/2- 亞洲大學生物技術學系/亞洲大學食品營養及保健生技學系 助理教授</p> <p>2016/8- 亞洲大學附屬醫院 檢驗科 主任</p> <p>2013/7-2015/7 高雄醫學大學醫學檢驗技術學系 兼任助理教授</p> <p>2013/7-2015/7 高雄醫學大學醫學轉譯醫學中心 兼任研究人員</p> <p>2011/7- 2016/1 International Technologist in Molecular Biology, MB (ASCPi)</p> <p>2003/4-2016/1 高雄醫學大學醫學附設醫院 高級醫事檢驗師</p> <p>獲獎：</p> <p>105 年度台灣醫事檢驗學會優秀壁報獎(分子診斷組)</p> <p>105 年度亞洲大學高影響力學術論文獎</p> <p>106 年度台灣醫事檢驗學會優秀論文獎(臨床應用組)</p> <p>106 年度台灣醫事檢驗學會優秀壁報獎</p>	

<p>主講人</p>	<p>蔣育錚 特聘教授 現職：亞洲大學保健系教授 中亞聯大食品安全檢測中心主任</p>	
<p>講題 (Topic)</p>	<p>食品安全晶片結合物聯網、人工智慧之開發與應用</p>	
<p>演講摘要 (Abstract)</p>	<p>食品安全是人民生活的基本需求，食品安全更是國家非常重要的民生議題與施政目標，食品安全監控與維護仰賴政府各部會的垂直與平行整合，加上業者的技術升級與消費者共同監督才能維持，然在許多知識不對等與溝通不良的狀況下，造成許多食品安全問題，因此尋找新興科技來進行食品安全管控、交易、物流(含冷鏈)及資訊管理的技術與整合系統有極高度的需求。</p> <p>近年來，國際間人工智慧(Artificial Intelligent, AI)、物聯網(Internet of Things, IoTs)與區塊鏈(Blockchain)技術蓬勃發展，更強調跨領域間的整合運用，且陸續應用在各產業，而上述數位新科技可能是解決上述食品安全及其供應鏈系統問題的辦法之。因此，本中心配合國家「五+二」產業創新「建構安全的食品體系：供應鏈透明化」旗艦計畫執行【建構跨領域整合之食品安全、溯源追蹤、生物晶片及其人工智慧系統之開發與應用—蛋品產源、產程追溯履歷系統之開發與應用】之跨領域整合計畫，以蛋為出發點，開發無線傳能檢測與溫度感測晶片，已有初步成果，並建立技術出海口。</p> <p>未來將持續結合無線傳能溫度監控 RFID 與資訊安全晶片，配合數位新科技如物聯網、區塊鏈技術與大數據，進行食品安全及其供應鏈的管理系統與方法建立，建構安全食品資訊透明、安全、快速、可準確地被追溯、且不間斷的食品安全監控技術，進而進行預測食品安全風險及評估。</p>	
<p>主講人 簡介 (Biography)</p>	<p>國立海洋大學食科系學士、中興大學食品暨應用生物科技學系博士</p> <p>曾任：弘光科大食科系助理教授、副教授、教授 弘光科大實驗動物中心主任、技術研發中心主任 食品安全與超微量檢驗總中心主任 食品與化妝品品質檢驗及分析中心主任</p> <p>專長領域：各類型生物晶片，食品安全、食品生物技術、食品微生物、食品快速檢測系統開發、食品安全檢測技術開發及其相關應用食品微生物、分子檢測技術、發酵產品噬菌體檢測技術、即時定量 PCR 技術、葷素食檢測技術、食因性病毒檢測技術、發酵技術、發酵產品監控技術、新興食品應用科技-物聯網、區塊鏈開發等</p> <p>獲獎： ● 第八屆國家新創獎（學研組） 題目：益生菌及病原菌之基因探針、引子及生物晶片之開發與應用</p>	

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 台灣食品科學技術學會-102 年傑出推廣服務人員獎● 101 年弘光科技大學教師評鑑研究特優教師● 101 年~107 年教育部特殊優秀人才彈性薪資● 2016 年台北國際發明暨技術交易展－金牌獎● 2016 年台灣食品科學技術學會－食品產學貢獻 |
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主講人	劉國慶 現職：中國醫藥大學醫學檢驗生物技術學系副教授
講題 (Topic)	The roles of endoplasmic reticulum stress and mitochondrial apoptotic signaling pathway in quercetin-mediated cell death of human prostate cancer PC-3 cells
演講摘要 (Abstract)	<p>Prostate cancer has its highest incidence and is becoming a major concern. Many studies have shown that traditional Chinese medicine exhibited antitumor responses. Quercetin, a natural polyphenolic compound, has been shown to induce apoptosis in many human cancer cell lines. Although numerous evidences show multiple possible signaling pathways of quercetin in apoptosis, there is no report to address the role of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress in quercetin-induced apoptosis in PC-3 cells. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of quercetin on the induction of the apoptotic pathway in human prostate cancer PC-3 cells. Cells were treated with quercetin for 24 and 48 h and at various doses (50–200 μM), and cell morphology and viability decreased significantly in dose-dependent manners. Flow cytometric assay indicated that quercetin at 150 μM caused G0/G1 phase arrest (31.4–49.7%) and sub-G1 phase cells (19.77%) for 36 h treatment and this effect is a time-dependent manner. Western blotting analysis indicated that quercetin induces the G0/G1 phase arrest via decreasing the levels of CDK2, cyclins E, and D proteins. Quercetin also stimulated the protein expression of ATF, GRP78, and GADD153 which is a hall marker of ER stress. Furthermore, PC-3 cells after incubation with quercetin for 48 h showed an apoptotic cell death and DNA damage which are confirmed by DAPI and Comet assays, leading to decrease the antiapoptotic Bcl-2 protein and level of DCm, and increase the proapoptotic Bax protein and the activations of caspase-3, -8, and -9. Moreover, quercetin promoted the trafficking of AIF protein released from mitochondria to nuclei. These data suggest that quercetin may induce apoptosis by direct activation of caspase cascade through mitochondrial pathway and ER stress in PC-3 cells.</p> <p>Keywords: quercetin; apoptosis; Caspase-3; mitochondria; ER stress; prostate cancer PC-3 cells</p>
主講人 簡介 (Biography)	姓名：劉國慶 地址：91, Hsueh-Shih Rd., Taichung 40402, Taiwan 電話：886-4-22053366 ext.7206 傳真：886-4-22057414 E-mail：kchliu@mail.cmu.edu.tw 現職： Associate Professor Department of Medical Laboratory Science and Biotechnology China Medical University 學歷： Ph.D., Graduate Institute of Biotechnology, National Chung Shin University, Taichung, Taiwan Publications in Last Five Years：

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口頭論文競賽

口頭論文競賽一覽表

A. 一般組

時間	編號	發表者	單位	題目
14:10 14:17	OA01	Liria Calahorrano	亞洲大學生物科技學系	番石榴葉提取物對蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶 1b 的抑制機制
14:20 14:27	OA02	Si-Yin Lin	國立東華大學生命科學系暨生物技術研究所	TSCA-001 保護浦肯野細胞的完整性並藉由增強自噬以清除突變 ATXN3
14:30 14:37	OA03	李宛擘	亞洲大學食品營養與保健生技學系	探討白舞菇乙醇萃取物對 3T3-L1 脂肪細胞脂肪代謝的影響
14:40 14:47	OA04	莊庭如	中國醫藥大學生物醫學工程碩士學位學程	新研發多層微膠囊應用於牙本質小孔之填補
14:50 14:57	OA05	劉子楊	亞洲大學 生物科技系	IGF-IIR alpha 過表達對於STZ 誘導糖尿病的肝細胞損傷影響
15:00 15:07	OA06	張凱發	中國醫藥大學生物科技系	氧化石墨烯與海藻酸鹽複合支架於生物醫學上的應用
15:10 15:17	OA07	廖芷藝	中國醫藥大學醫學檢驗生物技術學系	探討重組茲卡病毒單次感染性顆粒的感染力及細胞趨性
15:20 15:27	OA08	周芸萱	亞洲大學食品營養與保健生技學系	亞大附屬醫院收案之失智症病患的人口學特性資料庫建立之研究

B. 高中組

時間	編號	發表者	單位	題目
15:35 15:42	OB01	黃仕茵	臺中市立臺中第一高級中等學校科學班	探討粉防己鹼誘導 A375.S2 人類惡性黑色素癌細胞凋亡的機制

番石榴葉提取物對蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶 1b 的抑制機制

The inhibition mechanism of guava leaf extract on protein tyrosine phosphatase 1b

Liria Calahorrano, Henry Tsai
Asia University, Biotechnology Department

Diabetes is a global epidemic and it is one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide. It is characterized by hyperglycemia, additionally, diabetes type 2 constitutes ~90% of the diabetes cases and it is characterized by an insulin resistance. Insulin is a hormone secreted by the beta cells, it stimulates the glucose uptake into muscle cells and adipocytes. Insulin binds to the extracellular domain of the insulin receptor (IR), the IR autophosphorylates the cytosolic domain –the β subunit-, and then phosphorylate the insulin receptor substrate 1 (IRS-1) activating a signal cascade that allows the glucose enter into the cell. However, the protein tyrosine phosphatase 1b (PTP1B) is a negative regulator of the IR phosphorylation, blocking the cascade and the glucose intake. Previous studies have demonstrated the hypoglycemic effect of guava leaves extract. For example, the use of guava leaf extract in SHRSP.Z-Leprfa/ Izm rats (hyperglycemic, hypertension, and obese) improved the IRS1 phosphorylation, insulin sensitivity, and glucose metabolism. However, the mechanism of the guava leaf extract on the PTP1B enzyme has remained unknown. The aim of this work is to elucidate the inhibition mechanism of the guava leaf extract on the PTP1B. Afterwards, a fluorometric assay was carried out with 6,8-Difluoro-4-Methylumbelliferyl Phosphate (substrate) and PTP1B. We analyzed the effect of the aqueous partition (water-soluble part of the guava leaf extract), the effect after adding a reducing agent: Dithiothreitol, and the effect of different fractions of aqueous partition on PTP1B. The aqueous partition produces a non-covalent inactivation of PTP1B in a dose-dependent way, the addition of dithiothreitol increase the activity of the enzyme, providing assurance that the cause of inactivation is oxidative mechanism. Additionally, further analysis indicates that there is a possible compound causing the inactivation in PTP1B, the active compound is in the fraction 10. After isolating the compound, a nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy will allow confirming the skeleton of the compound.

Key words: PTP1B, guava leaf extract, aqueous partition, diabetes

**TSCA-001 保護浦肯野細胞的完整性並藉由增強自噬以清除突變
ATXN3**

**TSCA-001 protects the integrity of Purkinje cell via enhancing
autophagy to decrease the mutant ataxin 3 *in vivo***

Si-Yin Lin¹, Jui-Hao Lee², Tzyy-Wen Chiou¹

¹ Department of Life Science and Graduate Institute of Biotechnology, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan, ROC

² Everfront Biotech Inc., New Taipei City, Taiwan, ROC

Spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 (SCA3), a rare hereditary neurodegenerative disease, is profoundly attributed to the abnormal accumulation of undegradable polyglutamine (polyQ), which is encoded by mutated ataxin 3 gene (*ATXN3*). The toxic fragments processed from mutant *ATXN3* can induce the apoptosis in neurons and it leads to the muscular incoordination of the human body. Some treatment strategies of SCA3 are preferentially focusing on ameliorating the neurons or depleting the abnormal aggregates. Here, I report that TSCA-001 could protect the dendrites of Purkinje cells from fragmentation and promote the elimination of these toxic aggregates in murine cerebellum of SCA3. During the treatment *in vivo*, representative confocal microscopic images of the SCA3 cerebellum suggested that TSCA-001 could not only maintain the dendrites and integrity of Purkinje cells, but also decrease the level of mutant *ATXN3* and polyQ. Moreover, TSCA-001 had an effect on the promotion of the autophagy through the upregulation of beclin1 (*BECN1*) and light chain 3B (*LC3B*)-II to remove these aggregates in murine cerebellum. Therefore, the protection of Purkinje cells and the enhanced autophagy in SCA3 mice exhibited significant improvements in their motor function, as measured by the rotarod performance test and footprint pattern analysis. To sum up, this study uncovers the function of TSCA-001 in Purkinje neuron maintenance and provides a novel therapy for SCA3.

Key Words: Spinocerebellar ataxia type 3, Purkinje cell, toxic fragments, autophagy

探討白舞菇乙醇萃取物對 3T3-L1 脂肪細胞脂肪代謝的影響

Effect of *Grifola frondosa* ethanol-extract on lipid metabolism in 3T3-L1 adipocytes

李宛擘 Wan -Yeh Li[#]，黃佩珍 Pei-Jane Huang，韓建國 Chien-Kuo Han，陳曉鈴
Hsiao-Ling Chen，黃晉修 Chin-Shiu Huang^{*}
亞洲大學食品營養與保健生技學系

研究證實，舞菇具有調節血脂、血糖、血壓、免疫、抗腫瘤、抗病毒及控制體重等保健功效。白舞菇為舞菇的變異種，商業價值遠高於原生種(又稱黑舞菇)，且含有高量的指標性成分β-葡聚醣(glucan)，但其保健功效所知有限。本研究利用小鼠3T3-L1前脂肪細胞分化為脂肪細胞的研究模式，探討白舞菇乙醇萃取物(ethanol extract of *Grifola frondosa*, EGF)對細胞脂肪代謝的影響。在3T3-L1分化為成熟脂肪細胞八天的期間，持續培養EGF，並進行油紅染色，以及分析脂肪合成酶(fatty acid synthase, FAS)和脂小體增生活化受體(peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor, PPAR)-γ等蛋白。在油紅染色的結果中發現，EGF會增加細胞中脂肪含量，且呈劑量關係。在脂肪合成相關的蛋白中，FAS以及PPAR-γ蛋白表現會隨著分化時間而增加。而EGF處理後，則可顯著增加FAS和PPAR-γ蛋白表現，其作用趨勢與油紅染色結果相似。顯示，本研究使用的舞菇萃取物在體外試驗中具有增加脂肪合成的作用，且其作用可能是透過調升PPAR-γ後增加FAS表現有關。

關鍵詞：白舞菇、3T3-L1、肥胖、脂肪合成酶、脂小體增生活化受體

新研發多層微膠囊應用於牙本質小孔之填補

Apply Newly Developed multilayer capsules on Dentin Pore filled

莊庭如 Ting-Ju Chuang¹, 謝亦嘉 Yi-Chia Hsieh², 楊家恩 Jia-En Yang²,
高雨筠 Yu-Yun Kao², 魏好亘 Yu-Hsuan Wei³, 林佳詠 Chia-Yung Lin⁴, 陳靖昀 Ching-Yun Chen⁵,
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¹ 中國醫藥大學 生物醫學工程碩士學位學程

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³ 中國醫藥大學 公共衛生學系

⁴ 衛生福利部臺中醫院 牙科部

⁵ 財團法人國家衛生研究院 生醫工程與奈米醫學研究所

⁶ 中國醫藥大學附設醫院 生醫材料創業研究發展中心

Dental Hypersensitivity (DH) is a very common oral disease in Taiwan. According to the literatures, over 30% Taiwanese suffer the dental hypersensitivity and most of them have no cognition with the disease. Furthermore, the therapeutic of DH currently is filling the Dentin Pore with Calcium Phosphate Minerals (CPM), which is a mechanical filling and is not able to completely fulfill the dentin pore. In this case, we developed an alginate-gelatin nanoparticle (AGNP) for dentinal tubules filling. Due to the material characteristics, our AGNP could improve the adhesion between AGNP and dentin pore and greatly stuff the exposed dentinal tubules to against the stimulation. As our results in animal study, AGNP is able to successfully recover the exposed dentinal tubules as well as relief the pain from stimulation. We expect the AGNP might be a new long-term treatment strategy for dental hypersensitivity.

Keywords: Dental Hypersensitivity, Dentinal Tubules Filling, Mouse Grimace Scale Score

IGF-IIR alpha 過表達對於STZ 誘導糖尿病的肝細胞損傷影響

Effects of IGF-IIR alpha overexpression on the progression of liver failure in STZ-induced diabetes mellitus hepatocyte damage

劉子楊 Tz u- Yang Liu¹，黃志揚Chih-Yang Huang²

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²中國醫藥大學 醫學院生物醫學研究所

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disorder which generally results from insulin resistance, inadequate insulin secretion or excessive glucagon secretion. The occurrence of non-alcoholic chronic liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) was obviously higher in DM patients compared with non-DM patients. When liver cells are injured, it will induce the trans-differentiation of hepatic stellate cells (HSC) to myofibroblasts (MFB) leading to fibrosis and cirrhosis. In hyperglycemia, the elevation of hepatic TNF- α induces activation of NF- κ B, caspase-8 and JNK, leading to the hepatocyte apoptosis. Insulin-like growth factor II receptor alpha (IGF-IIR alpha) is a stress-inducible gene. Our previous studies showed that IGF-IIR alpha significantly promoted angiotensin II-induced cardiomyocyte apoptosis in cardiac-specific TG-IGF-IIR alpha rats and might be act as damaged circulating factor or produce some stress factors to affect other organs. In this study, we validate whether IGF-IIR alpha promotes the progression of liver failure via STZ-induced diabetic hepatocyte damage. I hope this project may provide a new connection in DM and liver disease. And, it can be considered as a potential therapeutic strategy.

Key words: Diabetes mellitus, TNF- α , fibrosis, cirrhosis, IGF-IIR alpha

氧化石墨烯與海藻酸鹽複合支架於生物醫學上的應用

Graphene oxide-Alginate composite scaffold for biomedical application

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創傷、疾病或是腫瘤時常造成嚴重的骨頭缺損。而這種骨頭缺損不會自行和快速的修復，需要藉由骨頭移植來幫助其修復。然而，手術伴隨著很多的風險，像是免疫反應、病毒傳遞或是其他併發症。因此，當務之急是要找尋一個可以得到手術移植所需組織的方法，而不必由自體或是他人提供該組織。組織工程的宗旨在於通過結合生物學及材料工程學來製造手術移植所需的特異性功能組織。組織工程提供了在不引起任何併發症的情況下完全修復組織缺損處的可能性。組織工程需要具有分化能力的細胞、生物性支架和分化因子來達到其目的。海藻酸鈉是一種常被用在組織工程材料的多糖類。其製成的支架具有生物相容性及多孔狀結構的能力。氧化石墨烯是石墨烯的氧化形態。它有很多的含氧官能基，因此在組織工程的應用上表現了很大的潛力。在這研究當中，我們通過冷凍乾燥的方法製造了氧化石墨烯和海藻酸複合支架。接著通過掃描式電子顯微鏡、傅里葉轉換紅外光譜、熱重分析和拉曼光譜等方法和儀器來鑒定支架的特性。細胞毒性實驗顯示氧化石墨烯對MG63細胞無害。觀察支架內細胞團塊的狀況顯示在支架中添加氧化石墨烯並不影響原本海藻酸支架促進團塊形成的能力。因此，以上的結果可以成為進行接下來的實驗的推動力。接下來，我們將會通過細胞存活率檢測、活死細胞染色及即時聚合酶鏈鎖反應等實驗來觀察細胞的生長及分化情況。

關鍵字：氧化石墨烯、海藻酸鈉、組織工程

探討重組茲卡病毒單次感染性顆粒的感染力及細胞趨性

Infectivity and cell tropism of recombinant Zika virus single-round infectious particles

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Zika virus (ZIKV) belongs to the Flaviviridae family that rapidly spread through the Western Hemisphere since 2015, associating with neonatal microcephaly, congenital malformations and Guillain-Barre syndrome. The amino acid substitution of the structural proteins PrM proteins in Zika virus epidemic Asian strains might be associated with cell tropism and persistence. For example, a serine to asparagine amino acid substitution (S139N) of ZIKV prM protein in most epidemic Asian strains caused the greatest neurovirulence in neonatal mice. Therefore, this study manufactures single round infectious particles (SRIPs) of an emerging Asian strain Natal RGN replicon plus with packaging cell line expressing PrME structural proteins of Asian strain Natal RGN, evaluates the abilities of infectivity and attachment of the ZIKV Natal RGN SRIPs to different cell lines, and verifies the correlation of infectivity and attachment of ZIKV SRIP with the mRNA expression profile of putative receptors. The SRIPs of the Asian strain Natal RGN PrME were successfully produced and verified using the assays of Western blot, Real-time PCR, IFA and CPE. In attachment and infectivity assays, ZIKV Natal RGN SRIPs were more susceptible to TE-671 cells than SF268, ARPE-19, HEK293T, and HEK293T SCARB2 over-expression cells. In addition, the mRNA expression profile of putative receptors (AXL, DC-SIGN, Tyro-3, TIM-1, SCARB2) will further analyzed in above cell lines. The attachment results of HEK293T SCARB2 over-expression cells indicated that SCARB2 wasn't the receptor of Zika virus. The attachment activity of PrM-N139 and PrM-S139 ZIKV SRIPs will be performed in the future works. To sum up, PrM-N139 and PrM-S139 ZIKV SRIPs with the amino acid substitution at 139 of Asian strain Natal RGN will be produced, and examined their infectivity and virus attachment ability. The expected results will be helpful for understanding the role of prM in the cell tropism of Zika virus.

Keywords: Zika virus, Natal RGN strain, single round infectious particles, prM mutation, cell tropism

亞大附屬醫院收案之失智症病患的人口學特性資料庫建立之研究

Study on the establishment of a database of demographic characteristics of patients with dementia case of the Asia University Hospital in Wufeng

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背景：根據衛生福利統統計資料顯示，台灣失智總人口數以及65歲以上失智人口，在民國110年以後每年以6.5-10.5萬人的數字在成長，台灣的失智人口在107年推估有27萬人，在65歲以上老人失智盛行率為8%，失智症發生的原因主要與退化性失智，中風性失智有關，然7-10%的失智症發生與營養和代謝性疾病有關，可以藉由早期發現、早期介入治療，早期認知訓練等，可以有效改善病人異常行為症狀、減少意外的發生。並透過臨床神經心理的評估諮詢，讓病人了解病情與病程，減少病人與家屬的焦慮感，可以有效控制症狀的發展。亞洲大學附屬醫院自2016年8月開始營運，重點服務區域係以所在地臺中市霧峰區為主，並擴及鄰近之醫療資源不足區域。材料及方法：收案對象：神經內科門診收案病患醫師評估疑似失智症病患之對象，經「AD-8 極早期失智症篩檢量表」顯示具失智症狀。資料庫建立：患者在收案前、收案後第六個月後，評量認知行為症狀嚴重度（包含簡易智能檢查、認知功能篩檢量表、神經量表）、日常生活功能（包含工具日常生活功能量表及基礎日常生活功能量表）及生活品質（生活品質量表）。資料欄包括病人居住區域鄰里，家族病史、抽菸、喝酒、檳榔、飲食習慣、頭部外傷、中風、最近一次中風時間、總共中風次數、糖尿病、高血壓、高血脂、冠狀動脈心臟病、腎臟病、肝病、癲癇、臆測診斷、失智症、失智症用藥、糖尿病用藥、服用中藥、憂鬱症、易怒、妄想、幻覺、失眠、夜尿、頭暈、頭痛、食慾不振(體重下降)、步態不穩、尿失禁、便秘、Hachinski ischemic score、CDR、MMSE，等上述人口學資料及可能之風險因子。結果：自105年8月至107年9月共收集563例門診病患資料，男性234人、女性329人，家族病史(人數)：失智症(14)、肝癌(2)、高血壓(12)、中風(9)、帕金森氏症(16)、糖尿病(6)、動靜脈畸形(1)、憂鬱症(1)、癲癇(1)、心律不整(1)、顫抖症(1)、阿茲海默症(3)、大腸癌(1)。預期結果：建立霧峰區亞洲大學附屬醫院神經內科收案之疑似失智症之病人人口特性資料庫，提供臨床醫師及社區照護方案的參考。

Key words: 失智症、疾病因子、精神症狀、資料庫、霧峰

探討粉防己鹼誘導 A375.S2 人類惡性黑色素瘤細胞凋亡的機制

Tetrandrine induced apoptosis in A375.S2 human malignant melanoma cells

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惡性黑色素瘤是皮膚癌中死亡率最高的，其治療首重早期診斷和手術切除，並輔以放射治療、化學療法和免疫療法等，但亟待更有效且無副作用之天然藥物研發。根據之前的研究，粉防己鹼可以誘發許多人類癌細胞凋亡。在本研究，探討 A375.S2 黑色素瘤細胞在粉防己鹼作用下，是否也產生細胞凋亡。首先利用流式細胞術進行在 0 μ M、5 μ M、10 μ M、15 μ M 粉防己鹼作用下 A375.S2 細胞的生存率測試，確實呈現濃度依賴性下降；並且 DAPI 染色示細胞皺縮及 DNA 濃染的細胞凋亡現象。西方墨點法顯現細胞凋亡相關之蛋白質表現量如 Bax、Active Caspase-9 和 Caspase-3 都上升、而 Bcl-2 下降，證實了粉防己鹼對 A375.S2 細胞透過粒腺體內始途徑誘發細胞凋亡。此為初步研究，希望未來能深入研究是否還有其他促凋亡與抑癌轉移之潛力以造福癌友。

關鍵詞：A375.S2 惡性黑色素瘤細胞、粉防己鹼、細胞凋亡

壁報論文競賽

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PA56	詹鎧毓	亞洲大學生物科技學系	蝶豆花瓣萃取物之抗氧化及抗發炎活性研究
PA57	蔡易展	亞洲大學生物科技學系	百香果殼果膠最適萃取條件之探討
PA58	郭妍秀	亞洲大學生物科技學系	咖啡渣中酚類與類黃酮含量及其抗氧化能力分析
PA59	蘇玫禎	亞洲大學生物科技學系	添加乳酸菌深層培養秀珍菇菌絲體萃取物之抗氧化能力及細胞安全性評估
PA60	呂易柔	亞洲大學生物資訊與醫學工程學系	癌藥對人類正常皮膚表皮細胞株 (HaCaT) 的傷害與植化素的保護
PA61	陳芷瑩	亞洲大學生物資訊與醫學工程系	HER2 與 HSP90 蛋白之潛在中草藥雙靶向抑制劑
PA62	陳佳旻	亞洲大學生物資訊與醫學工程系	抑制急性骨髓性白血病的草藥成分探勘
PA63	黃聖雄	亞洲大學健康產業管理	銀耳的飲食介入對糖尿病患之醣化

		學系	血色素的調整作用
PC01	蔡季鋼	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	探討生物活性胜肽對於因高血壓引起腎臟的氧化傷害之療效
PC02	Do Anh Duy	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	Effects of quorum sensing involved in the treatment of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection by probiotics
PC03	Jui-Ting Chiang	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	<i>Nerolidol ameliorates Angiotensin-II induced cardiac complications through modulation of Mel-18-HSF2-IGF1IR signalling cascade: Prospective therapeutic potential</i>
PC04	Po-Hsuan Lin	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	The involvement of microRNA-1188 in regulating the cardiomyocytes inflammation by targeting VASP under AGEs exposure following DATS treatment
PC05	林羿萱	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	攜帶脂肪幹細胞之載體於軟組織重建之研究
PC06	謝亦嘉	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	探討脂肪幹細胞(ADSCs)於褐藻酸-明膠微球體進行骨分化之效果
PC07	譚兆麟	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	貫葉連翹素抑制膀胱癌細胞 NF-κB 調節腫瘤轉移的潛力
PC08	邱國輝	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	Growth Factor Rich Membrane as Cell-laden Scaffold for Bone Regeneration
PC09	Shang-Chuan Ng	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	二烯丙基三硫化物(DATS)藉由調節microRNA-210 標的JNK 進而抑制AGE引起的心肌細胞 凋亡
PC10	邱涵	中國醫藥大學生物科技學系	乳酸菌代謝產物抑制黑色素活性之機轉探討
PC11	梁朕銘	中國醫藥大學 醫學檢驗生物技術學系	Transglutaminase-2 在人體主動脈瓣膜細胞鈣化中所扮演的角色
PC12	舞思愛·吉娜	中國醫藥大學 醫學檢驗生物技術學系	日本腦炎病毒、茲卡病毒及其嵌合型單次感染病毒顆粒之免疫性及疫苗潛力研究
PC13	邱俐雅	中國醫藥大學 醫學檢驗生物技術學系	生物資訊分析癌症病患 RAS 突變影響的基因
PC14	吳宥德	中國醫藥大學 醫學檢驗生物技術學系	36H 抑制蝕骨細胞與動物實驗
PC15	莊詠綺	中國醫藥大學 醫學檢驗生物技術學系	ACTIN-K 抑制蝕骨細胞促進造骨細胞與動物實驗
PC16	李欣蓉	中國醫藥大學 醫學檢驗生物技術學系	分析MERS-CoV 蛋白誘導STDT3/6 所調節細胞激素表現之機制
PC17	徐楷翔	中國醫藥大學 醫學檢驗生物技術學系	Detection of tetracycline resistance genes in <i>Campylobacter species</i> isolates from human, chicken and swine specimens
PC18	張玲君	中國醫藥大學 醫學檢驗	氣化壓力感應器Gpx7通過調節緊密

		生物技術學系	連接蛋白影響大腸屏障的功能性
PC19	蔡滄淇	中國醫藥大學生物醫學研究所	Antiviral activity of Strobilanthes cusia extracts and its active ingredient against human coronavirus NL63
PC20	陳愷立	中國醫藥大學基礎醫學研究所	The molecular mechanism of IGF-IIR α in accelerated-aging animal model and the effect of Magnolia on aging
PC21	柯博瀚	中國醫藥大學生物醫學研究所	嚴重急性呼吸道綜合徵冠狀病毒誘導 IP-10 介導炎症之機制研究
PC22	倪彥婷	中國醫藥大學營養學系	高良薑素藉由小分子核糖核酸4535 調控Smad4 表現量對抗皮膚老化
PC23	Jie-Kai Fang	中國醫藥大學護理學系	分析人類與動物檢體中彎曲桿菌黏附毒力基因的表現
PO01	Yi -Jhen Hu an g	國立東華大學生命科學系	探討利用EF003 治療第三型脊髓小腦萎縮症之作用機制
PO02	吳政祐	弘光科技大學食品科技系(所)	探討台式泡菜在不同發酵時間對於巨噬細胞存活率及抗發炎能力之影響
PO03	Syuan-Ci Yang	國立東華大學生命科學系	研究使用微針貼片作為土肉桂水萃液經皮傳遞平台對促進小鼠毛髮生長之影響
PO04	王贊欽	南臺科技大學生物科技系	黑豆蛋白質水解物之抗氧化能力探討
PO05	林俊良	屏東科技大學生物科技系	以氣相層析質譜儀分析三種不同產區的沉香精油成分比較及沉香籽油加工製成、儲藏前後，角鯊烯含量的變化
PO06	Jia-Bin Pan	高學醫學大學藥學系	研究Jdp2 缺陷型顆粒細胞在CKI p21 ^{Cip1} 調控下影響發育小腦中細胞的增生與凋亡
PO07	陳林謙	國立台北科技大學機電整合所	光學吸收式鎳離子感測器之光機電整合設計與特性分析
PO08	Yi-Tung Lin	國立東華大學生命科學系暨生物技術研究所	利用全新小分子促進自噬路徑以治療第三型脊髓小腦共濟失調
PO09	林韋汝	國立東華大學生命科學系暨生物技術研究所	以端粒酶活性探討 DH-001 對人類癌症幹細胞與非癌症幹細胞生長抑制機制之差異
PO10	Jie-Yi Chen	國立東華大學生命科學系暨生物技術研究所	具複製能力之溶瘤腺病毒於免疫不全之胰管腺癌動物模型中抑制腫瘤生長並誘發部分免疫反應
PO11	曾盈瑄	國立東華大學生命科學系	高脂聯素表現之脂肪幹細胞移植抑制第二型糖尿病胰島細胞凋亡的機制
PO12	熊奕滔	國立彰化師範大學生物技術研究所	以耶氏酵母菌表達虎杖白藜蘆醇合成相關基因之研究

PO13	黃秀婷	國立彰化師範大學生物技術碩士班	臺灣番茄捲葉病毒ToLCTWV之C4蛋白干擾宿主植物防禦分子機制研究
PO14	戴鈺庭	國立彰化師範大學生物學系生物技術研究所	精神用藥與保健劑對神經母瘤細胞Neuro 2a神經突出之影響
PO15	許轟勇	彰化師範大學生物學系生物技術碩士班	穿戴手環偵測睡眠呼吸障礙之可能性
PO16	王文昕	彰化師範大學生物技術碩士班	圓葉菸草甲基轉移酶 <i>NbDRM1</i> 基因於營養及生殖生長之功能分析
PO17	黃雍健	財團法人彰化基督教醫院藥學部	鼻竇炎病人類固醇鼻沖洗之效果探討

暴食症回溯性分析研究-以台灣藥局體重控制客人為對象

Inventory Disordered Eating Behavior and Associated Risk Factors among be on a diet customers at pharmacy in Tiwan

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本研究目的為研究在台灣地區藥局內想減肥體重控制客人其暴食症盛行率，方法採問卷調查法，對象為台中市某藥局之門市客群人員，問卷為中文版暴食問卷 (BITE)。以 32 名想要減肥治療之飲食疾患問卷做為對象 (24 位女性、8 位男性，設定 20-60 歲)，以 68 位一般購物客人為對照組 (51 位女性、17 位男性，設定 20-60 歲)，回收的有效問卷共 32 份 (男 8 名，女 24 名，平均年齡 34.6±10.2 歲) 作為實驗組，另蒐集 68 位一般購物客人為對照組 (51 位女性、17 位男性，平均年齡 38.6±14.3 歲)，總回應率為 100.0%。研究工具為暴食問卷 (BITE, Bulimic Investigatory Test, Edinburgh) 暴食問卷依據 Russel 的 bulimia nervosa 和 DSM-III 暴食症的診斷準則，中文版暴食問卷的信效度研究以 DSM-IV 所定義的個案為對象，然未經曾美智等授權使用中文版飲食障礙問卷，故以使用自行翻譯之暴食問卷。暴食問卷除了可以有效的用在門診病人暴食症的篩選以及暴食症狀的評估外，也可用於高危險群 (如甲狀腺、糖尿病) 病人中暴食症的篩選。以暴食問卷得分 26 以上為暴食症之定義，則想要減肥治療之暴食症盛行率為 23.7%，男女盛行率略為相同，一般購物客人暴食症盛行率為 1.2%。

Key words : dietary supplement prescriptions , Binge Eating

台灣山芙蓉指標成分的建立及市售產品調查

Establish an HPLC method for determination of chromatographic fingerprint analysis in *Hibiscus taiwanensis* for quality assessment in Taiwan.

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To establish an RP-HPLC method for determination of fingerprint chromatography standards in *Hibiscus taiwanensis* for quality assessment in Taiwan. The process of simultaneous ultrasonic extraction and hydrolysis for the recovery of standards was optimized by different pre-processing tests. To accurately determining the standards. The samples were analyzed by HPLC on a Lichrospher 100 RP-18e column and detected at 310 nm with acetonitrile water (82: 12, v/v) as the mobile phase at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min. The regression equations of diosgenin was $Y = 0.0832X - 8.524$ ($r = 0.999$). The intraday and interday relative standard deviations of two standards were at the levels of 3.85-4.52% and 3.33-4.21%, respectively. The recoveries of standards added in *Hibiscus taiwanensis* were between 85.2% and 92.5%. The method was applied to eight *Hibiscus taiwanensis* Gel in Taiwan, standards were detected in four samples, measurable at 0.87-12.3 mg/g.

Keywords: *Hibiscus Taiwanensis*, RP-HPLC.

市售膠囊錠狀食品中玉米黃素 Zeaxanthin 分析方法確立及含量標示符合性調查

Determination of Zeaxanthin Contents in Capsules or Tablets by a HPLC Method in Taiwan

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玉米黃素屬於類葉黃素(xanthophylls)，避免老年性黃斑病變(age-related macular degeneration,AMD)。分析條件移動相為 A 液(乙腈)、B 液(甲醇)與 C 液(乙酸乙酯)以梯度移動相流速0.6mL/min，注入量：5 μ L，波長為450nm，管柱溫度：30 $^{\circ}$ C。移動相為乙腈：甲醇(9:1,v:v)(溶液 A)和 乙酸乙酯(溶液 B)，總流速 1.0mL/min 進行線性梯度沖提，利用上述分析技術進行對照標準品玉米黃素分析，玉米黃素在濃度0.1-100 μ g/mL，得線性迴歸方程式($Y=mX+b$)其相關係數(r)為 $R=0.9995$ ，顯示良好線性關係。市售玉米黃素產品油狀軟膠囊型及錠狀，以大豆油為基質，分別添玉米黃素標準原液 3 種濃度，進行 5 重複，玉米黃素於大豆油之回收率為 72.5-113.6%，變異係數為 4.3-15.6%，同日內及異日間相對標準偏差 4.3-10.3%及 5.5-15.6%，顯示再現性可以接受。玉米黃素的偵測極限為 0.08 μ g/mL。市售 12 種玉米黃素之軟膠囊產品產品的含量，在台灣地區北、中、南各地市售檢品共 12 個，其中未檢出玉米黃素者計 6 件；檢測值高於標示值者(>120%)，葉黃素有 4 件；檢測值低於標示值者(<80%)，葉黃素有 1 件，檢測值與標示值相符者(80-120%)，玉米黃素 1 件；有標示但未檢出者，玉米黃素有 6 件，因玉米黃素分為酯化型及游離型式二種，檢測結果受產品配方、存在型式(酯化型或游離型式)不同影響，須進一步進行個案予以探討。

Key words: Zeaxanthin, Zeaxanthin, HPLC,

客製化體重控制保健食品處方系統建立

Development of artificial intelligence system to customize dietary supplement prescriptions on diet

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本論文著眼於開發客製化體重控制保健食品處方系統，目的在於建立人工智慧分析不同客群肥胖型態或飲食習慣或生活作息，客製化建立減肥保健食品處方箋。客製化體重控制保健食品處方系統，將具有抑制食慾機轉(麻黃素、膳食纖維錠、菊苣纖維、蒟蒻錠、醋酸酵素、苦橙、沛麗婷)，抑制脂肪吸收機轉 (Orlistat 脂樂克、甲殼素膠囊)，澱粉酶抑制劑機轉 (acarbose 志樂恆、白腎豆膠囊、米轉美錠、武靴葉 *Gymnema sylvestre*)，促進新陳代謝機轉(麻黃素、苦橙、咖啡因(綠茶、咖啡、瓜拿納)、兒茶素(綠茶萃取物)、益生菌(瘦菌)、肉鹼 (Carnitine)、非洲芒果(African mango)、三價鉻(Chromium)、啤酒酵母、唐辛子(capsaicin)。降低血脂脂肪機轉深海魚油、共軛亞油酸 Conjugated Linoleic Acid、藤黃果、綠原酸(綠咖啡豆萃取物)等保健食品，以科學文獻 (SCI papers) 加以整理，並評估安全性及禁忌，並根據個人不同健康情況及病人自訴，建立的人工智慧系統自動給予不同減肥處方，並以統計學上的內容分析法作量性研究，分析其研究變項累計情形，以匯整出減肥機轉分型之資料。

關鍵詞：體重控制、暴食症、保健食品

以 HPLC 分析結果引導台灣山芙蓉商品之創新包裝開發設計

Innovation Development Packaging Design of *Hibiscus taiwanensis* products induced by HPLC

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本研究以台灣山芙蓉花朵艷麗形狀外盒形狀為主角，分三個階段進行：第一步蒐集及分析市面上台灣山芙蓉產品的類別及形式，建立台灣山芙蓉產品設計目標；第二步執行設計任務，針對市面上台灣山芙蓉產品之不足處加以多方面的改造並以 HPLC 分析結果引導台灣山芙蓉商品之創新包裝開發設，將改造後之包裝進行測試以了解使用者的看法；第三步抉擇最佳方案形成系列包裝，並請設計專家 (2 人) 及藥局 (20 家) 評估其可行性。本研究針對灣山芙蓉產品包裝的問題提出改善策略，蒐集及分析市面上現有台灣山芙蓉產品包裝的種類與形式並了解其在服用上的不便之處，並針對現有灣山芙蓉產品包裝提出多元改進方案，設計任務完成後，請設計專家評估「優質台灣山芙蓉」的可行性。

Key words: Packaging Design, *Hibiscus taiwanensis* products

以體外細胞探討 Salvianolic acid C 抗發炎模式

Effects of Salvianolic acid C on Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Inflammation in Vitro

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丹參酚酸 (Salvianolic acid A, B, C) 為過去研究從丹參中純化分離的水溶性天然化合物，本研究預定單獨以此水溶性的化合物 Salvianolic acid C 進行以脂多醣誘導的體外抗發炎反應，評估其分子標誌機轉，探討 Salvianolic acid C 抑制發炎的上游調控機轉及抗發炎詳細的分子機轉，進行細胞存活率試驗、LPS 誘導 RAW 264.7 巨噬細胞生成 NO 影響、蛋白質表現之影響、TNF-alpha assay、NO assay，探討其抑制發炎之作用機制，釐清 Salvianolic acid C 對於抗發炎影響及相關作用機轉。結果顯示，抗發炎分析在細胞的研究上是以 Raw264.7 細胞株以 lipopolysaccharide (LPS) 誘導進行發炎機制研究。在抑制發炎的實驗方面，利用 Raw264.7 細胞以加入不同劑量的丹酚酸 (Salvianolic acid A, B, C) 抑制細胞生長的方法，測量其對於對細胞毒殺，結果發現 Salvianolic acid A, B, C 分別在 2.5, 5, 10, 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 不具有抑制細胞毒殺的能力，且其對於 LPS 誘導所產生的 NO 的抑制率上 Salvianolic acid C 約為 50.4%。

Key words: Salvianolic C, inflammatory response

初步探討七層塔萃取物對大腸直腸癌小鼠盲腸短鏈脂肪酸之影響

Pilot study on the effect of *Ocimum gratissimum* extract on cecal short chain fatty acids

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短鏈脂肪酸是大腸及盲腸微生物之發酵產物，許多研究顯示短鏈脂肪酸提供大腸良好環境，尤其丁酸提供大腸表皮細胞生長因子並具有抑制數種腫瘤生長之作用。七層塔又名丁香羅勒(*Ocimum gratissimum*)，前人研究顯示有抑制腫瘤細胞之作用。目前未有任何關於七層塔影響大腸生態的作用，因此本研究初步以大腸癌小鼠為模式初步探討七層塔萃出物是否有調節盲腸短鏈脂肪酸的作用。本研究將6週齡之小鼠以化學致癌藥物處理後，將誘發大腸癌的小鼠依體重平均分配於Control、低劑量七層塔萃出物(low OGE)及高劑量七層塔萃出物(high OGE)三組。介入9週期滿時經過禁食後犧牲小鼠，收取盲腸內容物以分析短鏈脂肪酸。盲腸內容物經過去蛋白、乙醚萃取、皂化之步驟以減少短鏈脂肪酸揮發程度並保持其穩定度。樣品以稀酸溶解後注入氣相層析儀分析四種短鏈脂肪酸(乙酸、丙酸、異丁酸及正丁酸)，以火焰離子偵測器(FID)檢出。結果發現七層塔萃取物有提升盲腸丁酸之作用，且此作用具有劑量效應。因此本初步研究建議七層塔萃出物有調節大腸菌相的作用，藉此調節大腸內生態環境以及短鏈脂肪酸的濃度。

關鍵字: 七層塔、大腸直腸癌、短鏈脂肪酸、丁酸、盲腸

白舞菇萃出物對人類大腸直腸癌細胞株作用之初步探討

Pilot studies on effects of white dancing mushroom extract on two colonic adenocarcinoma cell lines

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近年來大腸直腸癌發生率高居首位，其死亡率一直位居十大癌症之前三位，可見國人罹患大腸癌之風險極高。生鮮菇類富含多酚與多醣體等具有保健功效潛能的成分，同時也是一種高纖維的食藥用健康食材，近年來因養生保健知識的提升而廣受國人喜愛。本研究採用白舞菇 *Grifola frondosa* 萃出物進行抗癌之初期研究。白舞菇是黑舞菇的改良品種，栽種於台灣霧峰環控溫室，為一種新興的經濟作物。研究方法:將新鮮的白舞菇凍乾再研磨成粉，並進行萃取，本實驗室已經証實此萃出物具有豐富的多酚物質。為慎重起見，本研究採取兩株源自人體之大腸癌細胞株。實驗結果顯示在有壓力的環境下，低濃度的白舞菇萃出物即可有效降低大腸癌細胞的生長，並且增加細胞凋亡相關分子表現。因此本研究建議白舞菇有成為大腸癌化學輔助性療法的潛能。

關鍵字：白舞菇、大腸直腸癌細胞株、細胞凋亡

白舞菇萃取物成分以及抗氧化作用之比較

Comparison of antioxidant effects of white *Grifola frondosa* extracts

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舞菇 (*Grifola frondosa*) 是一種新興食藥用菇類，原種黑舞菇之子實體為灰黑色，已經被顯示有抑制數種癌細胞生長之作用，而目前對於白舞菇(黑舞菇的變異品種)之成分以及抗氧化性尚未充分了解。本研究之目的主要為以不同萃取方式來探討白舞菇子實體生物活性成分以及比較其抗氧化作用。將新鮮的白舞菇子實體凍乾、磨碎後製備A-C三種萃取物後測定醣類成分、DPPH清除效果、總酚和類黃酮含量等，並以高壓液相層析儀(HPLC)分析各酚類成分。結果顯示白舞菇具有豐富的高聚合度多醣體。在三種萃取物中，C萃物展現最佳之抗氧化作用，DPPH清除效果為C萃物>B萃物>A萃物。C萃物之總酚含量(gallic acid equivalent mg/g)及類黃酮含量(quercetin equivalent mg/g)皆居三種萃取物之首。高壓液相層析分析顯示C萃物之主要酚類成分為沒食子酸(gallic acid)類的成分。基於上述結果，本研究建議白舞菇子實體具有豐富的高分子多醣體以及酚類成分，具有優異的抗氧化作用，值得進一步開發更多保健或輔助醫療功能。

關鍵字：白舞菇、子實體、多醣體、抗氧化、酚類

葡甘多醣體與菊糖寡醣對小鼠發炎性大腸癌之抑制作用

Inhibitory effects of konjac glucomannan and inulin oligosaccharide on colonic carcinogenesis in a mouse model

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Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is one of the high risk groups for the occurrence of colorectal cancer. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of konjac glucomannan (KGM) and inulin oligosaccharide on tumor development in a colitis-associated colon carcinogenesis mouse model. Six-week-old C57BL/6J male mice were treated with carcinogens to induce inflammation and tumor development of the large intestine. The treated mice were then divided into control (AIN-93G diet), and fiber-supplemented (KGM 2%, Inulin 2%, and KGM 1%+ Inulin 1% w/w) groups. Mice were sacrificed after 6 weeks of dietary intervention. The severity, tumor size of adenocarcinoma in the distal colon were determined. Results indicated that the carcinogen model was successfully induced. Half of the control mice was at phase III of colon cancer. Supplementation of KGM, inulin reduced the severity of tumor progression including the tumor size and cancer severity. This study suggested that the supplementation of low dose (only 2% feed, equivalent to 10 g daily for men) of KGM and Inulin could effectively reduce the colitis-associated colon carcinogenesis.

Keywords: Inflammatory bowel disease, konjac glucomannan, Inulin, colon cancer

基本鹽類強度對金錢薄荷不定芽之影響

Effect of medium strength on in vitro shoot multiplication of *Glechoma hederacea* L. var. *grandis* (A. Gray) Kudo

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許久以來，中草藥一直是人們很仰賴的一種治療材料，它不僅可以調理身體，還有一些治療的功效，加上有越來越多人開始追求健康的風氣，近年來也有不少的中藥材被發現其新的價值。金錢薄荷(*Glechoma hederacea* L. var. *grandis* (A. Gray) Kudo)，屬於唇形科連錢草屬多年生草本植物，為台灣民間常用的藥材之一。它的莖葉含有左旋松樟酮(L-xanthone)、左旋薄荷酮(L-menthone)、胡薄荷酮(Phutenone)等成分，具有清熱解毒、散瘀消腫等功效，能治風寒咳嗽、跌打損傷、牙疼、蛇咬、疥瘡等疾病。現代研究顯示其還具有抗氧化、抗發炎、抗潰瘍、抗菌等生物活性，是頗具開發價值的中草藥。本次研究將金錢薄荷的不定芽分別培養於2MS、MS、1/2MS、1/4MS的不同強度的基本鹽類環境中，經過35天的培養後發現培養於2MS及1/4MS的植株皆有泛黃枯萎的現象；培養於MS、1/2MS的植株生長的較茁壯，但相較之下1/2MS的健康苗數量可達7個芽數以及植株的生長高度約為2公分皆優於培養於MS基本鹽類環境下的植株，葉片的色澤也呈現較穩定的深綠色。因此藉由大量繁殖技術，透過調整其培養基內的基本鹽類強度，以達到金錢薄荷的生藥資源及穩定品質。

關鍵字: 金錢薄荷、MS 基本鹽類、芽體繁殖

Comparisons of oil-producing microorganism growth conditions by actual fermentation and microcalorimetry

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We focused on developing *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa* (*R. mucilaginosa*) biomass oil, which has rich oil production, reaching approximately 58-72 %. It is advantageous for finding an appropriate alternative energy or green energy. We used isothermal microcalorimeter (TAM Air) to study the isothermal kinetics of *R. mucilaginosa* and developed a new kinetic analysis model for assessing growth conditions. This model differs from the traditional model for estimating isothermal growth kinetics. Next, we analyzed the isothermal kinetic parameters of growth reactions for *R. mucilaginosa* and obtained better conditions for the yeast fermentation conditions. We also obtained reliable kinetics and parameters of *R. mucilaginosa* isothermal growth conditions, which included the isothermal heat effect parameters for time to a maximum rate under specified isothermal growth (TMR); and time to the conversion limit of storage lifetime assessment (TCL) was compared to determine the reliable growth conditions of *R. mucilaginosa*. This will be advantageous for monitoring the culture reaction to determine the temperatures at which the maximum growth rate of *R. mucilaginosa* is observed.

Keywords: *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa*, Biomass oil, Isothermal microcalorimeter (TAM Air), Isothermal growth kinetic, Fermentation

銀耳作為鳳梨餡潛在的增稠劑之評估其流變與熱性質

***Tremella fuciformis* as a potential thickener for pineapple fillings.
Evaluation of rheological and thermal properties.**

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Tremella fuciformis is the favorite artificially cultivated mushroom in Taiwan. *T. fuciformis* known as silver ear or white jelly fungus. Silver ear powder had water holding capacity and viscosity which were well suited for the manufacture of instant foods. Pineapple cake is a snack from Taiwan. Its main ingredients are flour, butter, sugar, egg, and melon sauce (also made with pure pineapple or melon mixed with pineapple). The objectives of the present study were to investigate the effect of heating and freeze-thaw treatments on the rheological properties and thermal properties of model systems for preparing pineapple fillings containing silver ear powder (soluble solids, 52°Brix and 70°Brix) compared with a control (soluble solids 30°Brix). We also focused on the heat-stability and thermo-physical parameters of pineapple fillings using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermal analyses. The results clearly demonstrated that thermal behavior of pineapple fillings highly depends on their compositions resulted from different amounts of added sugar and silver ear powder, being directly correlated with their heat-stable properties. Overall, the study highlights the characterization of silver ear pineapple filling's thermal properties as a key feature in predicting its stability during processing.

Keywords: *Tremella fuciformis*, pineapple, fruit fillings, thermal properties

冷凝及氣化反應動力學在含高飽和脂肪酸食品廢油之
生質柴油製程應用

**Application of biodiesel process of condensation and gasification reaction
kinetics in containing highly saturated
fatty acids of waste food oils**

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本研究以食品工廠之微藻(*Aurantiochytrium* sp.) 油的固態副產物為主題，這固態副產物通常作為廢棄物或低階的動物飼料添加劑，但因含油量仍有接近20%，其中也發現含有大量的棕櫚酸，但因為雜質難以轉酯化成生質柴油，如同廢烹飪油或廢機油般充滿雜質。本研究運用化學和生物轉酯化，進行比較 *Aurantiochytrium* sp. 油的固態副產物轉酯化的初步結果。總而言之，從 *Aurantiochytrium* sp. 的固體副產物，經轉酯化反應中獲得92%的轉酯化率。此外，分別通過微差掃描量熱儀(differential scanning calorimetry, DSC)，氧彈卡儀(oxygen bomb calorimeter)，閃點測試儀(flash point tester)和動黏度(kinematic viscosity)，進行 *Aurantiochytrium* sp. 油的固態副產物生質柴油及與石化柴油調和成為不同比例的環保柴油的熱分析、冬化現象、燃燒熱值，閃火點和40 °C 動黏度分析比較。所獲得之調和環保柴油以 B20 為最佳調和比例條件（燃燒熱值43.15 MJ/kg; 閃點67.5 °C; 動黏度3.51 mm²/s）。

關鍵字:微藻(*Aurantiochytrium* sp.)油、固態副產物、棕櫚酸、調和環保柴油、冬化現象

微波及超音波輔助萃取杏鮑菇副產物中麥角固醇的適化條件

Microwave and ultrasonic assisted extraction of ergosterol in by-products of *Pleurotus eryngii*

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利用菇類栽培後所剩餘的下腳物質，如杏鮑菇頭，可利用作為保健食品原料或者動物飼料，發揮有效再利用。隨著環保意識抬頭，菇包當廢棄物丟棄會對環境造成沉重壓力。本研究以木屑或狼尾草栽培過程的杏鮑菇，利用微波萃取及超音波萃取剩餘菇頭及廢菇包中的麥角固醇。實驗結果，利用超音波輔助萃取以木屑杏鮑菇的麥角固醇之最佳條件，溶劑為95%酒精，固液比1:10 萃取30分鐘的麥角固醇含量最高。微波萃取的最適萃取條件，使用95%酒精為溶劑，功率為400W 萃取5分鐘，以液固比1:40條件之麥角固醇含量最高。在兩種萃取方式的最適化條件下，杏鮑菇菇頭以超音波萃取之麥角固醇為2080.51 $\mu\text{g/g}$ ；在微波萃取之麥角固醇含量為1808.50 $\mu\text{g/g}$ 。整體而言，利用超音波萃取菇類中麥角固醇是簡單快速方法，而且設備成本較低。

關鍵詞：杏鮑菇、太空包、麥角固醇、微波萃取、超音波萃取

以高脂飲食小鼠評估白舞菇乙醇萃取物之安全性

Safety assessment of white maitake mushroom ethanol extract in high-fat diet mice

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舞菇(*Grifola frondosa*)又稱為灰樹花、舞茸，其中白舞菇是黑舞菇的變異種，極具商業價值。目前本研究使用的白舞菇乙醇萃取物已證實具有改善血糖調控、降低血膽固醇、抗腫瘤、減脂等功效，但食用之安全性仍需更多的科學證據。因此，本研究在高脂飲食誘導C57BL/6J小鼠肥胖的動物模式中，探討白舞菇乙醇萃取物對肥胖小鼠肝臟和腎臟氧化傷害的影響，藉此評估白舞菇萃取物食用的安全性。在高脂飲食誘導肥胖期間，同時給予白舞菇乙醇萃取物，於實驗第16週取其臟器，並以彗星影像分析(comet assay)分析法評估DNA傷害程度，以及TBARs法評估脂質過氧化程度。結果發現，高脂飲食小鼠的肝臟和腎臟組織與正常飲食小鼠比較，兩臟器皆有明顯的DNA傷害；而高脂飲食同時給予白舞菇乙醇萃取物組小鼠則有明顯改善的效果，且其中以1%舞菇乙醇萃取物劑量的保護效果較佳。此外，在2%劑量的舞菇萃取物組小鼠中也沒有促進DNA氧化等毒性表徵。因此，本研究使用之白舞菇萃取物在2%劑量下應屬安全劑量，且此白舞菇萃取物具有降低高脂飲食造成的氧化傷害和發炎作用，推測可能與清除過氧化物(如活性氧)有關。

關鍵字: 白舞菇、C57BL/6J小鼠、高脂飲食、細胞毒性、彗星影像分析

利用兩種檢測方法檢測 CALR 基因突變

Evaluation of two molecular methods for detecting CALR matations

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骨髓增生性腫瘤(myeloproliferative neoplasm, MPN)是造血細胞不正常分化疾病的總稱，包括真性紅血球增多症(polycythemia vera, PV)、血小板增生症(essential thrombocythemia, ET)、原發性骨髓纖維化(primary myelofibrosis, PMF)。在臨床上，需針對不同子型進行診斷及適合的標靶治療。因此建立正確的子型是很重要的。研究發現JAK2 V617F的突變是主要造成骨髓增生性腫瘤的原因，但仍然有約三分之一的血小板增生症和原發性骨髓纖維化患者的發病機制尚不明瞭，直到CALR突變的發現；才有新的突破；因此，提供確切診斷CALR的篩檢方法很重要。本研究利用高分辨率熔解分析(High-resolution melting analysis, HRMA)和即時聚合酶連鎖反應(Real time Polymerase chain reaction, RT PCR)技術來檢測65例JAK2陰性的病患是否具有CALR突變，並利用直接定序確認結果。在65例JAK2陰性的檢體中有12.3%的CALR突變，其中包含CALR exon 9 Type II c.1154_1155 ins TTGTC(p.k385fs*47)佔6.2%；CALR exon 9 Type I c.1092_1143del(p.L367fs*46)佔3.1%；CALR exon 9 c.1142A>C(p.E381A)佔1.5%及CALR exon 9 c.1191_1199 del TGAGGAGGA (p.E398_D400 del)佔1.5%。本研究結果顯示高分辨率熔解分析(High-resolution melting analysis, HRMA)可快速的檢測CALR突變且優於即時聚合連鎖反應。對於骨髓增生性腫瘤的診斷及治療可以做為很好的篩檢平台。

關鍵字：骨髓增生性腫瘤、基因變異、即時聚合酶連鎖反應、高分辨率熔解分析

黑果枸杞之微體繁殖

Studies on the micropropagation of *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr

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隨者全球人口漸漸邁向老化，市場開始以抗老化等保健產品為導向，因老化也是疾病的根源，為預防疾病的發生，故人們自從開始注重養生、健康，越來越多開發了中草藥相關的產品。全球引爆老年潮，台灣也即將邁入超高齡時代，人體的代謝過程，稱為氧化作用，所以抗氧即可抗老防癌，已漸為預防醫學所認同。黑果枸杞 (*Lycium ruthenicum* Murr)，為茄科(Solanaceae)枸杞屬(*Lycium*)的一種，分布於中國山西北部、寧夏、甘肅、青海、新疆、西藏等省，黑果枸杞為棘刺灌木，原產地為青海海西州柴達木盆地周邊，冬天寒冷，夏天高溫，光照強，晝夜溫差較大，獨特的環境造就了黑果枸杞喜陽、耐寒、耐旱、耐鹼、耐瘠薄的生活特性。

黑果枸杞是抗氧化活性熱門研究藥材之一，素有「花青素之王」之稱，近年來藥理試驗證明黑果枸杞的生理活性與多酚、黃酮、甜菜鹼、多醣、醣蛋白及脂肪酸等成分相關，可治療心臟病，月經不調、停經等，對於未來保健產品的創新開發，具有好的價值。本研究將藉由微體繁殖技術，結果條件以不同濃度的 MS、BA、NAA 去培養黑果枸杞，起初以不同濃度之 MS 基本鹽類培養 35 天後，發現 1/2MS 的發芽率可達 57.5% 較好，其次為 MS 濃度達 52.5%，而培養於 2MS 基本鹽類下，則有癒合組織的形成。將所誘導之不定芽體接種至不同濃度 BA 生長調節劑下誘導部定牙的增殖，結果顯示 4 mg/L BA 所培養芽數及株高均優於其他 BA 濃度，每個芽體約可獲得 3.6 個芽數，且株高 6.8cm 左右，有較佳生長勢。透過組織培養栽培技術建立黑果枸杞之微體繁殖系統，使植物具有穩定性的生長，以便日後黑果枸杞能夠多元化的應用。

關鍵字：黑果枸杞、微體繁殖

廣藿香癒合組織之誘導

Callus Induction Of The *Pogostemon cablin*

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廣藿香(*Pogostemon cablin* H.S.Irwin & Barneby)，屬於唇形科刺蕊草屬一年生草本植物。廣藿香含有廣藿香醇(patchouli alcohol)、 α -愈創木烯(α -guaiene)、 β -廣藿香烯(β -patchoulene)、廣藿香酮(pogostone)等多種活性成分。在現代藥理研究顯示具有促進胃液分泌、增強消化力、抗發炎及抗黴菌的抑制效果，是具開發價值的植物。為擴大廣藿香的資源，本研究運用建立廣藿香之微體繁殖系統的方式，將莖節培植體培養於1mg/l BA、3% 蔗糖及0.9%凝膠，pH值 5.7 ± 0.1 之MS基本鹽類固體培養基中，誘導癒合組織，結果顯示廣藿香於含有MS之固體培養基中，能誘導出癒合組織重量約為0.02mg，將更進一步探討培養在不同條件下對癒合組織的生長影響，以建立良好的繁殖系統，提高植物的品質。

關鍵字: 廣藿香、癒合組織

Differences of *Mortierella isabellina* growth conditions via conducting actual fermentation and microcalorimetry method

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This study focused on developing *Mortierella isabellina* (*M. isabellina*) biomass oil, which has rich oil production, reaching approximately 80 %. It is advantageous for finding an appropriate alternative energy or green energy. We used an isothermal microcalorimeter (TAM Air) to study the isothermal kinetics of *M. isabellina* and developed a growth kinetic analysis model for assessing growth conditions. We analyzed the isothermal kinetic parameters of growth reactions for *M. isabellina* and obtained better conditions for the oil-producing microorganism fermentation. We also obtained suitable kinetics and parameters of *M. isabellina* isothermal growth conditions, which included the isothermal heat effect parameters for time to a maximum rate under specified isothermal growth and time to the conversion limit of storage lifetime assessment was compared to determine the reliable growth conditions of *M. isabellina*.

Keywords: *Mortierella isabellina*, Biomass oil, Isothermal microcalorimeter (TAM Air), Oil-producing microorganism, Isothermal growth condition

友善栽培鹿角靈芝之機能性成分

Functional composition of friendly cultivated antlers

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鹿角靈芝 (*Ganoderma lucidum* antler type) 為靈芝屬食藥用真菌，常做為傳統中藥材使用，已廣泛用於注重健康和長壽的亞洲國家。人工栽培靈芝目前多以木材或木屑為栽培的培養基質，伴隨環保意識抬頭與人造林木供應不足，草類介質的資源利用率高、投資少、週期短等，也開始熱門被使用「以草代木」作為取代介質。本研究以 0% 狼尾草(100% 木屑)、80% 狼尾草(20% 木屑)及 100% 狼尾草栽培介質的鹿角靈芝，探討基本組成及生理活性成分(三萜類、多醣體及麥角固醇)之間差異。研究結果得知，鹿角靈芝的基本組成，灰分為 1.14-1.73 %、粗脂肪 3.43-4.30 %、粗蛋白 7.15-7.54 % 及碳水化合物 74.32-79.46 %，其中以 100% 木屑的鹿角靈芝粗纖維最高。三萜類含量依序為 80% 狼尾草(21.16 mg/g) > 100% 木屑(20.77 mg/g) > 100% 狼尾草(17.62 mg/g)。100% 狼尾草鹿角靈芝的多醣體含量最高 (1.34 mg/g)，麥角固醇則以 80% 狼尾草鹿角靈芝最高 (2.18 mg/g)。綜上所述，80% 狼尾草比例栽培的鹿角靈芝，三萜類及麥角固醇皆高於傳統以 100% 木屑為栽培介質的鹿角靈芝，使用狼尾草部分替代木屑使用，不僅對環境較為友善，且機能性成分相較於純木屑的鹿角靈芝高。

關鍵字: 鹿角靈芝、栽培介質、三萜類、多醣體、麥角固醇

藜麥葉乙醇萃取物對 Caco-2 細胞屏障功能的影響

Effects of ethanol extracts obtained from quinoa leaves on gut barrier function using Caco-2 cell model

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腸胃道不僅是消化吸收的器官，也是人體抵禦外來致病原的重要屏障。本研究利用雙層培養盤培養 Caco-2 細胞模擬小腸上皮細胞的模式，探討藜麥葉乙醇萃取物對腸道黏膜障壁功能的影響。乾燥的藜麥葉粉末以 50% 乙醇及 95% 乙醇萃取得到粗萃物，分別添加於培養液中使其最後濃度為 1、10、100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ，並測定 6、12、18 以及 24 小時的鹼性磷酸酶活性和細胞跨膜電阻值作為評估腸道障壁功能的項目。結果顯示，細胞以含有 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的 50% 及 95% 乙醇萃取物的培養液培養 18 小時後，皆可顯著提升細胞鹼性磷酸酶的活性；而細胞跨膜電阻值的結果顯示，相同濃度乙醇萃取物於不同時間點相比較均無顯著差異。以上結果說明了藜麥葉乙醇萃取物不會損傷腸道屏障的完整性，而且有助於促進小腸上皮細胞刷狀緣酵素的活性。

關鍵字：藜麥葉乙醇萃取物、Caco-2 細胞、鹼性磷酸酶、細胞跨膜電阻

不同濃度之 MS 基本培養基對肥皂草芽體培養的影響

Effect of MS salts strength of bud culture of *Saponaria officinalis*. L

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肥皂草(*Saponaria officinalis* L) 為石竹科肥皂草屬的植物，為全株含有皂素(saponin)及其衍生物而得其名，英文名為soapwort，學名為 *Saponaria officinalis* L，它能使網狀內皮組織系統活動增加，增加身體防禦能力和癒合能力，在臨床上可用於一般感染疾病，內含一種肥皂草毒蛋白，它可選擇性作用於真核細胞的核糖體和原核細胞裸露的rRNA使其脫嘌呤，從而抑制蛋白質的合成，具抗病毒、抑制腫瘤功能。成功組織培養系統的建立，除了培植體的挑選外，培養基組成對植物之生長或繁殖影響亦大，隨著植物種類或生長時期的不同，所需求之營養成分及濃度亦有差異，可以利用培養基組成或比例上的改變來達成目的。本研究將肥皂草不定芽培養於不同濃度MS基本鹽類中，結果顯示以1/2MS基本鹽類濃度對肥皂草所誘導芽體數約可達17.78個芽數，不僅生長較快速，影響最為顯著。芽體的莖部分也比其他濃度之MS基本鹽類的莖健壯，直徑約可達0.23cm。葉片生長部分，則以1MS基本鹽類濃度可獲得葉片寬度約為0.5cm，長度可達1.34cm較1/2MS基本鹽類所培養為佳。對肥皂草芽體生長整體而言仍以1/2MS為較優生長勢。未來將運用更多不同的培養條件觀察對肥皂草芽體生長的影響，以找出最適合肥皂草生長培養條件，有助於肥皂草品質的提升。

關鍵字: 肥皂草、MS基本鹽類

山蕉冰淇淋之研發及其理化性質分析

Development of Pei chiao Ice Cream and Its Physicochemical Properties Analysis

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Bananas are tropical and subtropical fruits with rich nutrients and unique flavor. This study we used the Pei chiao bananas produced by Jiji Town as the main raw material, then after adding the auxiliary materials, homogenizing, aging and freezing to make it into ice cream. Basing on physicochemical properties to understand the best condition for making banana ice cream. The ice cream quality indicators such as emulsion stability, melting time, melting curve, overrun, viscosity, etc. We also used these indicator to evaluate the optimal processing method and formulation of banana ice cream. According to the result, the best factors of whipping cream and sugar are heavy whipping cream and white sugar. The highest ice cream expansion ratio is 1.83% which using heavy whipping cream and white sugar. Also, the fat stabilization rate reaches the highest analytical value 64.67%. In the melting rate, ice cream will start to melt after 5 minutes and stop melting in 40 minutes.

Key words : Banana, Pei chiao, Ice cream.

不同配方對豆花凝膠品質之影響

Effect of different formula on the quality of steamed Tohua gel

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黃豆是一種蛋白質含量高且營養價值豐富的豆類，其加工製品種類繁多，其中豆花是我國民間常見的食物，本研究以台灣市售之日正非基改黃豆為原料，探討配方對豆花凝膠品質及感官評估之影響。實驗結果顯示在黃豆與水的固液比方面，1:6的比例有最高的彈性，測定值為0.08 N*mm。凝固劑濃度方面，添加20%凝固劑的豆花具有最大之彈性，其測定值為0.32 N*mm。在糖濃度的方面，添加15%糖濃度的豆花其彈性有最高的測定值為0.3 N*mm。而在色澤分析方面，其L值最低，為71.14。離水率方面，有最低的測定值為0.99%。感官評估方面，添加15%糖的豆花在七分制的感官評估中有最高的總評分數5.33分，最受品評員青睞。

關鍵字:黃豆、豆花、凝膠

不同發酵條件洋蔥萃取物對抗肺癌之影響

Effect of Fermented Onion Extracts on Lung Carcinoma Cells

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Fresh onion contained countless bioactive compound such as flavonoids, prostaglandins and quercetin. Unfortunately, short harvest periods and difficulty for storage will cause imbalances in supply and demand problem. Therefore, this study fermented Taiwan Hengchun red, yellow and white onions to increase its shelf life. In the meantime, we analyzed cell viability on human lung carcinoma A549 cells of onions derived from different extraction method, fermentation temperature and fermentation periods. Generally, onions fermented at 75°C, humidity 40% had better inhibitory effects on A549 cells. On top of that, water extracted onions had better inhibitory effects on A549 cells. The results showed that water extracts of red onion fermented at 55°C for 7 days fermented on the concentration 500 µg/ml had the lowest cell viability on A549 cells, which is 54.01%. However, fermented white onion extracts has better overall inhibitory effect. It showed A549 inhibitory effect on 55°C and 75°C fermented onion. It is also has inhibitory effect on either water or ethanol extracts. In concl anti-cancer health food.usions, fermented white onion has potential to develop

Key words: white onion, fermented onion, MTT assay

不同萃取方法對於乾燥三裂葉蟞蜞菊抗氧化能力之影響

Effect of different extraction method on antioxidant activity of *Wedelia trilobata* (L.) Hitchc.

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三裂葉蟞蜞菊，是坊間常使用的青草茶原料之一，具有清熱解毒的能力，其萃取物具有抗菌、抗氧化、抗發炎及抗肝癌等生理活性。本研究以抗氧化為指標，探討超音波萃取、常壓煮沸萃取、高溫高壓萃取等三種萃取方法對三裂葉蟞蜞菊抗氧化之影響，以提供未來業者商業量產時之重要參考依據。研究結果顯示，在萃取率方面，高溫高壓有最高值，其次為超音波震盪，最低為常壓煮沸，其值分別為30.97%、24.47%及20.54%，雖然高溫高壓及超音波震盪可提高萃取率，但同時也對抗氧化生理活性物質造成破壞，故其大部分的抗氧化指標都不及常壓煮沸萃取者；常壓煮沸萃取者在大部分的抗氧化指標有最高之測定值，其在濃度10mg/ml時類黃酮含量為10.88mg/g、總酚含量為111.07mg/g、清除DPPH自由基能力為52.6%及還原力吸光值為2.6；而pH值及萃取方法皆會影響亞鐵離子螯合能力的測定值，三種萃取方式萃取液之pH值分別為常壓煮沸6.01、超音波震盪5.8及高溫高壓5.38，亞鐵離子螯合能力的測定值大致而言，以pH值較高的常壓煮沸與超音波震盪有較高的測定值，測定值最低的則是pH值最低之高溫高壓萃取液。故整體而言，若三裂葉蟞蜞菊要得到較高抗氧化活性之萃取液，萃取方式以常壓煮沸30分鐘為宜。

關鍵字：三裂葉蟞蜞菊、抗氧化、超音波震盪萃取、常壓煮沸萃取、高溫高壓萃取

紅藜蛋捲之研發及其品質分析

Development of Red Quinoa Egg Roll and Its Quality Analysis.

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近年來，隨著健康意識抬頭及主食多樣化，食用紅藜已成為一種流行趨勢，且紅藜有很高的營養價值，因此本研究將紅藜磨碎過篩後取代麵粉製成蛋捲，並對產品進行理化性質及感官評估分析。實驗結果顯示，紅藜蛋捲的水活性界於0.38到0.42，這樣的產品可具有良好的儲存安定性；在比體積方面，未過篩蛋捲的比體積最大，其值為35.86c.c./g，而過篩之蛋捲其比體積明顯小於未過篩者；各種粒徑的紅藜粉末對蛋捲感官評估的各個評估項目大致而言並無顯著性影響，然而會影響品評員對產品顏色的喜好度，<100mesh的蛋捲，有最高的顏色得分，為5.75分。

關鍵字:紅藜、蛋捲、理化性質分析、感官評估。

魚鱗氫氧磷灰質醋酸萃取物對成骨細胞之影響

Effect of Hydroxyapatite Acetic Acid Extracts from Fish Scale on Osteoblasts

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本研究是以虱目魚魚鱗為原料，經高溫高壓及二次萃取的方式得到魚鱗氫氧磷灰質醋酸萃取物，我們將魚鱗氫氧磷灰質醋酸萃取物以1至50 µg/ml的濃度間處理小鼠成骨細胞MC3T3-E1 24小時後，分析對成骨細胞的存活率，接著以2、10及50 µg/ml的濃度處理下，以即時定量PCR分別測定ALP、OPN、Runx2及BMPs家族中BMP-2、BMP-4、BMP-7六種與骨相關基因的表現量，結果顯示魚鱗氫氧磷灰質醋酸萃取物顏色偏白、質地柔細且微有顆粒狀，在存活率分析方面，魚鱗氫氧磷灰質醋酸萃取物不會造成成骨細胞MC3T3-E1的死亡，無毒殺性，而在ALP、OPN、Runx2的mRNA表現量皆50 µg/ml有最高的表現量，且ALP與控制組相比有顯著差異，另外在BMPs家族中的BMP-2、BMP-4、BMP-7的mRNA表現量以BMP-2有顯著差異。整體而言，魚鱗氫氧磷灰質醋酸萃取物可促進成骨細胞MC3T3-E1的分化。

關鍵字:虱目魚魚鱗、氫氧磷灰質、成骨細胞、醋酸萃取物

配方及酸鹼值對蛋皮品質之影響

Effect of Formula and pH Value on the Quality of Egg Layer

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蛋皮為一種常食用的蛋類加工食品，然而關於蛋皮品質之研究並不多見，故本研究以不同配方及酸鹼值來探討這些因子對蛋皮理化性質及感官評估之影響。結果顯示在色澤方面，會隨著蛋黃的濃度上升，其L值有下降的趨勢，數值從60.94下降至39.99，在pH值方面，pH值上升會造成L、a、b值下降，隨著pH的增加，其L測定值為43.63下降至37.65、a測定值為4.48下降至2.84及b測定值為28.44下降至22.57；在拉伸試驗方面，拉伸強度會隨蛋黃量增加而升高，從1:0至1:3實驗組數值由1.16Mpa上升至1.48Mpa；在感官品評方面，鹽、糖含量實驗組對味道及香氣影響最大，但1%鹽組其得分最高，數值分別為6.50、6.50及5.50之得分，且較受品評員青睞。由實驗結果得知總體而言蛋清蛋黃重量比、鹽、糖含量及調整酸鹼值皆會影響蛋皮之品質與口感。

關鍵字：蛋、蛋皮、拉伸強度

配方及酸鹼值對蒸蛋凝膠品質之影響

Effect of Formula And pH Value on The Quality of Steamed Egg Gel

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蒸蛋是家庭及餐廳常見的雞蛋凝膠食品，然而不同的料理方式及製作條件對蒸蛋口感有明顯的差異，本研究試圖以不同配方及調整酸鹼值來探討蒸蛋凝膠理化性質及感官評估之影響。結果顯示，鹽含量與對照組相比，其蒸蛋凝膠品質結果影響最大，在色澤分析方面，加鹽組會提高其L值，而1%組為最高值40.94，在膠強度方面，鹽會提升蒸蛋膠強度，而3%組為最高值0.83N；其次對蒸蛋的影響力為pH值，在色澤分析方面，pH6至pH8組其L值有下降之趨勢，其值為38.71下降至11.08，在膠強度分析方面，調整pH數值為6及8時，會上升其膠強度，其值分別為0.68N及0.37N；而糖含量影響最小，隨著糖含量的上升，在色澤分析中，其0%至3%的糖實驗組L值有下降的趨勢，其值由27.18下降至13.45，在膠強度方面，1%糖組有較高的膠強度，其值為0.55N。在7分制的感官評估中，總體而言在香氣、味道及口感等三個項目中，加鹽1%組的得分最高，其值分別為6.25、6.50及6.75之得分。

關鍵字:蛋、蒸蛋、膠強度

去角質魚鱗洗手乳(洗面乳)之研發

Development of Fish Scale Scouring Liquid Soap/Facial Cleanser

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金目鱸魚為台灣重要養殖的經濟漁種，隨著產量增加，其魚鱗廢棄物的處理方式也備受關注，若能妥善利用可減少環境汙染及提高其附加價值。過去因為消費者認為塑膠微粒或是柔珠的產品去角質及洗淨能力較佳，故市面上洗面乳(洗手乳)產品大多為此種產品，然而其對海洋環境造成危害，以致多個國家包含台灣都已經禁用，如將魚鱗顆粒做為主要去角質成分，將可有效利用廢棄資源，同時避免對生態嚴重破壞。本研究主要探討不同添加量之魚鱗粉對洗手乳(洗面乳)之影響，添加量為0%、5%、10%。在洗手試驗方面，以5%及10%之魚鱗洗手乳(洗面乳)於洗前洗後的手部微生物差異最為明顯；在檢測手部皮膚粗糙度方面，以10%之魚鱗洗手乳(洗面乳)於洗手後的皮膚粗糙度有顯著性下降。

關鍵字：金目鱸、魚鱗、洗手乳、洗面乳、總生菌數、皮膚粗糙度。

料液比對霧峰香米糙米米漢堡慢速消化澱粉及抗性澱粉含量

Effect of Solid-to-liquid Ratio on the Content of Slowly Digestible Starch and Resistant Starch in TN71 Brown Rice Burger

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稻米為亞洲地區的主要糧食，而米漢堡是一種融合東西方元素的速食產品，廣受消費者喜愛。但白米為高升糖指數 (glycemic index, GI) 食物，不利於糖尿病病情及體重控制。慢速消化澱粉(Slowly Digestible Starch, SDS)及抗性澱粉 (Resistant Starch, RS) 在小腸的消化率差，升糖指數低，可緩和糖尿病患者血糖值也有利於體重控制，故本研究以霧峰在地特色的益全香米糙米為原料並添加台中在來 1 號米及米糠，利用料液比及調整配方提高慢速消化澱粉與抗性澱粉含量，製成健康與美味兼具之米漢堡，並探討其理化性質及感官評估。結果顯示，隨著料液比的增加台農 71 糙米及各配方之米漢堡水分含量及糊化度也隨之增加，水分含量 53.83~57.47% 增加至 68.79~70.72%，糊化度則以 51.05 ~55.34% 增加至 74.83 ~76.07%；總澱粉(TS)、快速性消化澱粉(RDS)、慢速性消化澱粉(SDS)及抗性消化澱粉(RS)含量方面，料液比的提高會增加RDS的含量但則降低RS的含量，料液比為1：1.5之實驗組SDS及RS含量有較為明顯的差異，在SDS方面配方C及配方D有較高的含量為47.3%及50.81%，而RS含量方面以台農71糙米、配方A及B之米漢堡有較高的含量，15.15%、14.77%及16.18%；料液比以1：1.5之各實驗組無論是在感官評估之口感、鬆散及總評皆獲得近五分的高分較受品評員所青睞，為了米漢堡健康與美味兼具故以料液比1：1.5最為適合，因此利用台農71糙米、台中在來1號米及米糠製成較健康之米漢堡極具發展潛力。

關鍵字：米漢堡、料液比、快速性消化澱粉、慢速性消化澱粉、抗性消化澱粉、澱粉水解率

不同發酵條件對紫色洋蔥抗氧化能力之影響

The Antioxidant Activity of Red Onion During Different Fermented Conditions

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洋蔥(*Allium cepa* L.)為世界常食用之香辛蔬菜添加於各式料理中，亦是我國的重要農產品之一，產量失衡及保存不易等問題影響，導致洋蔥供需失調，使洋蔥價格波動劇烈嚴重影響國內洋蔥產業的發展，因此若將其製成具有保健功能以及延長保存期限之加工產品如黑洋蔥保健產品，可解決許多國內洋蔥發展困境，故本研究以臺灣洋蔥重要產區屏東縣的紫色洋蔥為原料，在相對溼度40%下以溫度55°C和75°C分別進行發酵28天，探討發酵期間洋蔥的理化性質及分析，以及在發酵過程其水萃取物及乙醇萃取物對抗氧化能力之影響，結果顯示在75°C發酵下其抗氧化能力部分有大幅提升效果，經28天發酵後清除 DPPH 自由基的能力增加到75.77%、還原能力增加到2.35、總酚含量增加4.00mg/g，從結果可以得知發酵紫色洋蔥的產品具有發展潛力。

關鍵字：黑洋蔥、發酵、抗氧化

加工條件與冷藏儲存對豆皮理化性質之影響

Effects of Processing Conditions and Storage Time on the Physicochemical Properties products

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在黃豆為營養價值最高的豆類食品之一，亦是中國人過去蛋白質的主要來源。但相較於傳統的黃豆加工食品，如豆腐、豆花...等，國內外對豆皮的研究卻是相當少見。故本研究藉由探討不同加工條件與冷藏儲存對豆皮物性與品質的影響。加鹽有助於蛋白質鹽析作用，進而幫助豆皮的成膜作用，本實驗發現在豆漿中添加1%及3%的鹽濃度，豆皮的成膜作用不佳，而5%的鹽濃度可形成良好的豆皮薄膜。在豆漿的成膜溫度方面，75°C及85°C成膜狀況不佳，95°C會形成良好的豆皮薄膜，這可能與球蛋白的變性溫度有密切的關係。在黃豆與水的重量比方面，實驗結果發現固液比在1:8時，所製得之豆皮，具有最大的抗張強度、位移及斷裂伸長率，其測定值分別為1.38N、7.46mm及12.43%。豆皮在7°C儲存下第0天之豆皮具有最高的抗張強度、位移及斷裂伸長率，其測定值分別為1.38N、7.61mm及12.69%。顯示豆漿濃度及7°C儲存都會顯著影響豆皮的物性測定值。此外黃豆與水重量之固液比，對於色澤的影響，較7°C儲存更為明顯，L值以固液比1:10的為最高，其值為58.35；a值最高為固液比1:6的1.47；b值最高為固液比1:10的9.92。

關鍵字:黃豆、豆皮、物理性質

馬鈴薯冰淇淋之研發及其品質分析

Development of Potato Ice Cream and Its Quality Analysis.

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馬鈴薯是歐美地區許多國家的主食，為世界四大主食之一，以馬鈴薯開發的加工產品更是不勝其舉。冰淇淋以其冰涼甜美的口感為風靡世界之甜品之一。故本研究以國產馬鈴薯為原料開發成冰淇淋產品，同時以理化性質分析及感官評估分析不同因子對馬鈴薯冰淇淋之影響。添加鮮奶油有助於冰淇淋滑順口感，本實驗發現添加25g 鮮奶油的冰淇淋中，有最大的黏度18.53cp；在感官評估方面，添加125g 鮮奶油在口感項目有最高的得分，顯示鮮奶油添加量對冰淇淋理化性質及感官評估影響具相關性。馬鈴薯本身具有特殊風味可豐富冰淇淋，實驗結果發現添加200g 馬鈴薯的冰淇淋中，有最大的黏度29.24cp；在感官評估方面，添加100g 馬鈴薯在具有最高的得分，顯示馬鈴薯的添加對冰淇淋理化性質及感官評估具相關性。馬鈴薯冰淇淋可在感官評估上受到品評員的青睞，顯示此產品具有未來發展性。

關鍵字:馬鈴薯、冰淇淋、鮮奶油

Study on the Optimization of Microwave Extraction of Essential Oils by Taguchi Method in Traditional Chinese Medicine

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Plant therapy can be said to have a long history, while traditional Chinese medicine can also extract essential oils and traditional Chinese medicines have functions such as allergic rhinitis, calming nerves and appetite suppression. In order to understand the optimal extraction rate of essential oils, we compare the extraction conditions with microwave extraction and steam distillation. In this study, the Taguchi method was applied to the optimization of microwave extraction of traditional Chinese medicine essential oils such as *Magnoliae flos*, *Cinnamomum cassia*, dried *Ginger* and *Melaleuca alternifolia*, and the chemical constituents of essential oil were analyzed by gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The Taguchi method selects the L4 orthogonal arrays, where the factor is 1. microwave power W (L1 300 W, L2 400W), 2. plants weight g: water volume ml ratio (L1 1:5, L2 1:10), 3. extraction time min (L1 60min, L2 120min). The study also compared the difference in extraction *percent yield* by steam distillation extraction method and microwave extraction method. The optimal extraction conditions for microwave extraction of *Magnolia* by Taguchi method were 400W, 1:5, 120min, and the extraction rate of essential oil was 1.48%. The optimal extraction conditions for *Cinnamomum cassia* were 400W, 1:3, 120min, and the extraction rate of essential oil was 1.72%. The optimum extraction conditions for dried ginger are 400W, 1:2, 120min, and the extraction rate of essential oil is 0.31%. The optimal extraction conditions for *Melaleuca alternifolia* are 400W, 1:4, 120min, and the extraction rate of essential oils is 3.42%. The extraction *percent yield* was compared by steam distillation extraction (4 hours)/microwave extraction (2 hours): *Magnoliae flos* 1.25/1.48, *Cinnamomum cassia* 0.40/1.72, dried ginger 0.46/0.31, *Melaleuca alternifolia* 1.22/3.42, from the above results, we found that the extraction *percent yield* of microwave extraction at 2 hours is better than steam distillation.

Keywords: Taguchi method, traditional Chinese medicine essential oil, microwave extraction method, gas chromatography mass spectrometry, steam distillation

Analysis of Coumarin by Solid Phase- Microextraction- Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (SPME-GC-MS) in Tea beverages

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Coumarin is a common ingredient in plants with aroma and anti-platelet aggregation. If it is improperly added to black tea or herbal tea, it will cause food safety doubts.

This study analyzes the coumarin in beverages and uses the headspace solid phase microextraction (HS-SPME) coupled with gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS) to analysis the market for commercially available black tea and grass tea. The best analytical conditions were as follows: 5 ml of the standard solution was added to the 20 ml sample vial, the magnet rotation speed was set to 200 rpm, the adsorption temperature was 40 ° C, and the adsorption time was 20 minutes. The SPME adsorption material PDMS (100) μm, the desorption time of the gas chromatography analyzer is 3 minutes, whether the addition of 10% sugar solution does not affect the adsorption amount, and R² values for calibration curves is 0.9987. In this study, a total of 20 kinds of commercially available tea beverages were purchased, which were classified into three types: herbal tea A (A1-A4), black tea B (B1-B8), and other tea C (C1-C8). Commercial samples contain coumarin analysis results, herbal tea has A1, A3, no coumarin is detected in black tea samples, other teas contain coumarin with C4, C7, C8, and its content is calculated at 6.7- 11.8 ppm. In addition, 8 species (A2, A4, B6, B7, C2, C3, C4, C7) detected cis-p-Menthan-3-one, p-Menthan-3-one, Menthyl acetate, Menthyl acetate, p- Menth-3-ene, Levomenthol, Caryophyllene, Menthol, Terpinen-4-ol, Cadinene, α-Bisabolol and other aroma components such as monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes.

Keywords: Coumarin, solid phase- microextraction (SPME), gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), Tea beverages

火龍果花萃取物之抗氧化功效評估

The Evaluation for Antioxidant of *Hylocereus undatus* Flower Extracts

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火龍果花為白色，夏季夜間開花，隔天清晨陽光出現即凋謝，盛開的花朵非常大，目前僅被作為菜餚食用。火龍果花含有高營養、低熱量、富含維生素C，其所含的氨基酸種類有17種，其中所含人體必需氨基酸有8種，並含有豐富的磷、鉀、鈣、鎂、鋅、鐵和硒等人體必備的礦物質。前人研究多以火龍果之果肉或果皮為研究對象分析抗氧化及抗菌功效，但是在火龍果花的相關研究較少有人發表。因此本研究計劃之目的，是以火龍果花(分為:花絲、花瓣、花萼)萃取物，經過三種萃取方法(熱水、冷水及乙醇)萃取分析其有效成分，評估其抗氧化成分、抗氧化功能性及抑制黑色素之分析評估。本實驗結果顯示，總多酚含量以冷水萃取花瓣38.24mg/g最高，類黃酮含量以乙醇萃取花瓣17.2mg/g最高。清除DPPH自由基能力以乙醇萃取火龍果花絲清除率70%最佳，螯合亞鐵離子以冷水萃取火龍果花絲螯合能力最高為80%。還原能力以乙醇萃取火龍果花絲還原率最高為60%。期盼能從火龍果花萃取物的研究成果中發現高效能且具美白功效之成分，未來可以更進一步開發成天然美白保養產品，以供產業利用。

關鍵字：火龍果花、抗氧化

Chrysin 對於 Doxorubicin 注射之動物空腸絨毛之影響

Effects of chrysin on the jejunum villi in mice injected with Doxorubicin

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Doxorubicin (DOX) 又稱阿黴素，是運用廣泛且可有效治療癌症的蒽環類 (anthracycline) 抗生素，但是治療過程會伴隨的多種副作用，包括心毒性、噁心嘔吐、黏膜組織發炎等嚴重的副作用。本研究的目的為探討飼料中添加白楊素對於腹腔注射 DOX 的小鼠其空腸絨毛長度、腺窩 (crypt) 高度和面積，以及細胞凋亡之影響。五週齡雄性 Balb/c 小鼠隨機分為 3 組 (n=8/group)：控制組 (餵食 chow diet)、DOX 誘發組+高劑量白楊素組 (HC group, 50 mg/kg BW/day)、DOX 誘發組+低劑量白楊素組 (LC group, 25 mg/kg BW/day)，白楊素依劑量混入 chow 飼料中餵食，分別餵食一週後開始以腹腔注射 DOX，每週注射 1 次，使 DOX 劑量累積至 15 mg/kg BW，控制組注射等體積之生理食鹽水，實驗為期 28 天後犧牲動物，收集空腸組織進行後續分析。結果顯示，LC 組的空腸絨毛長度與絨毛面積顯著比 HC 組與控制組降低，而 LC 組的空腸腺窩深度則顯著高於其他兩組；絨毛高度/隱窩深度 (V/C) 比值大小則為 LC < NC < HC；細胞凋亡之染色結果，以 DOX 注射之組別 (LC 和 HC) 都顯著高於控制組。本研究結果推測高劑量之白楊素可能具有保護 DOX 誘發之腸道損傷作用，作用機制尚需要後續更進一步之研究。

關鍵字：白楊素、Doxorubicin、小腸絨毛、絨毛腺窩、細胞凋亡

DCP 免疫傳感器之開發研究與應用於肝癌精準檢測系統之分析

Development of DCP immunosensor and analysis of the application of accurate detection system for liver cancer

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肝癌位居台灣前三大癌症死因，根據衛生署國民健康局統計，台灣地區肝癌的發生率為每10萬人有74.3人罹患肝癌，肝癌因為早期無明顯症狀，多數患者發現時已偏晚期，錯過最佳治療時機，以現在的醫療科技僅可透過定期篩檢提早檢測出罹患肝癌，在肝癌早期治療，降低肝癌的死亡率。臨床所常用於血清篩檢的 *Alpha-fetoprotein* (AFP) 可能會因為部分肝癌患者的 AFP 沒有升高的情形，而檢測不出肝癌。因此，本研究利用 *Des-gamma-carboxy prothrombin* (DCP) 的高度特異性，並且結合氧化鈦納米管 (TiO₂-NT)，開發出 DCP 的免疫傳感器。結果表明，TiO₂-NT DCP 免疫傳感器具有良好的線性度、靈敏度以及檢測極限 (LOD)，由研究結果指出，此系統可以更有利於肝癌的檢測。

關鍵字: *Des-gamma-carboxy prothrombin*, sensor, TiO₂-NT,

Callus culture and antioxidation capacity in *Chenopodium formosanum* Koidz. (Djulis) leaves suspension culture

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Chenopodium formosanum Koidz (Djulis) is a Taiwanese native cereal plant. Most studies in this plant were about betacyanins pigment or antioxidation of their seeds. In this study, the callus culture and antioxidation capacity of Djulis leaves were explored by using a combination of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (0.5; 1.0; 1.5mg/L) and 6-Benzylaminopurine (1.0; 1.5; 2.0mg/L) on agar-gelled Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium. Callus induction and callus proliferation rate showed the best results in the MS medium which contained 0.5mg/L 2,4-D and 1.0mg/L BAP. The calluses were used for preparation of suspension culture in liquid medium containing same concentration of 2,4-D and BAP that were used for callus culture. The freeze dried callus after subculture was extracted using 70% Ethanol as solvent. The antioxidant activities of Djulis leaf extracts were assessed by 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and determination of total phenolic content by Folin-Ciocalteu assay. MS liquid medium containing over 1.0mg/L 2,4-D and BAP showed the greatest results for antioxidant activities experiments.

Keywords: *Chenopodium formosanum* Koidz, Djulis, callus culture, suspension culture, antioxidation capacity

山芙蓉花與葉萃取物抑制在高葡萄糖環境下對人類前列腺癌細胞中 VEGF-C 表達

The flowers and leaves extracts of *Hibiscus taiwanensis* suppress the VEGF-C expression under high glucose stimulation in human prostate cancer cells

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Hyperglycemia has been shown to increase the incidence and metastasis of many types of cancer, including prostate cancer. Although *Hibiscus taiwanensis* (HT), a native plant in Taiwan, has been claimed to possess the anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, and anti-diabetic abilities, almost studies are limited to its stems and roots. Our previous studies have showed that HT extracts suppressed prostate cancer survival, especially its leaves extracts. Moreover, we also showed that the flowers of HT possess the anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects. In addition, our previous studies have indicated that hyperglycemia increases lymphangiogenesis through upregulation autotaxin (ATX) – calreticulin (CRT), in human prostate cancer PC-3 cells. However, whether the extracts of HT can regulate the growth of prostate cancer cells through their blood glucose-manipulating ability remain uncertain. Our results showed that the high glucose-induced VEGF-C expression was suppressed by flowers and leaves extracts of HT in PC-3 cells, suggesting that HT extracts regulate lymphangiogenesis though manipulating blood glucose. Moreover, the high glucose-induced ATX and CRT expressions were abolished by HT extracts, indicating that HT extracts manipulate high glucose effects on PC-3 cells by regulating LPA-dependent pathway. Furthermore, we showed that the effects of HT extracts on PC-3 cells were based on regulating ROS, as demonstrated by flow cytometry. Taken together, our results indicated that the extracts of HT flowers and leaves can control the lymphangiogenesis of prostate cancer by lowering blood glucose. The flowers and leaves extracts of HT have potential to develop the drugs or health products, on hyperglycemia-induced cancer progression.

Key Word: *Hibiscus taiwanensis*, Hyperglycemia, prostate cancer, Vascular endothelial growth factor C

十字花科黑腐病菌 *dniR2* 基因功能之推測

Testing of *dniR2* gene function in *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris*

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十字花科黑腐病菌 *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* (簡稱 Xcc) 為植物病原菌，可感染十字花科植物造成嚴重的黑腐病 (Black rot)，屬於革蘭氏陰性嗜氧菌，具有單極性鞭毛，可以透過葉緣水孔入侵植物體，並向內形成一個 V 字型黃褐色病斑，沿著葉脈入侵至整株植物體，使其褪綠變黑，因此稱作黑腐病。根據報導指出，Xcc 具有對抗乙-內酰胺類抗生素之基因 *bla*，其基因表現與誘導受到細胞壁代謝物所調控。許多基因參與細胞壁的代謝，其中 *dniR2* 基因的蛋白序列類似於可溶性裂解轉糖基酶 (SLT) 基因。因此我們推測此基因參與細胞壁的代謝。在此研究中我們想了解 *dniR2* 基因是否參與 *bla* 基因表現的調控。我們利用台灣所分離的野生株 Xc17 進行 *dniR2* 基因突變。其方法為將 *dniR2* 基因轉殖入 pBB 載體，並在 *dniR2* 基因中插入 Gm 抗生素抗藥基因片段，使其形 pBB*dniR2* :: Gm。並利用電穿孔法將此質體送入 Xc17，利用同源重組，使質體上被破壞的 *dniR2* :: Gm 基因置換染色體上正常基因，而獲得突變 Xc17 *dniR2* :: Gm。再以野生株 Xc17 及突變株 Xc17 *dniR2* :: Gm 做對照，進行一系列的測試。結果發現：Xc17 *dniR2* :: Gm 突變株與野生株 Xc17 相比在 beta-lactamase 活性測試中，結果顯示出突變株之活性稱微較低；然而，在 beta-lactamase 啟動子活性測試中，加入抗生素做誘導後的突變株與野生株之活性沒有明顯差異。因此 *dniR2* 基因活性對 beta-lactamase 表現不具顯著調控功能。

Key words : *dniR2* , *Xanthomonas campestris* , SLT , beta-lactamase

山芙蓉根與莖萃取物於高葡萄糖環境下人類前列腺癌細胞的抗淋巴管生成作用

The anti lymphangiogenesis effects of roots and stems parts of *Hibiscus taiwanensis* on human prostate cancer cells during hyperglycemia

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Diabetes is the most common metabolic disease in the world. The current literature indicates that diabetic patients may have a higher incidence in certain cancers, including breast, colorectal, prostate cancer. *Hibiscus taiwanensis*, the Taiwanese Protophyta, it's known to have anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidation, anti-viral, anti-bacterial, anti-cancer function. In recent years, researches have indicated that the acetone extracts of root and stem of *Hibiscus taiwanensis* reduce blood glucose *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Our previous studies revealed that the aqueous and ethanolic extracts of roots and stems of *Hibiscus taiwanensis* have the ability to inhibit the growth of prostate cancer cells, suggesting that there are still other efficacious bio-active components in the roots and stems of *Hibiscus taiwanensis*. Thus, the purpose of this study was to investigate whether roots and stems of *Hibiscus taiwanensis* can influence the growth of prostate cancer by regulating blood glucose. Our results showed that the mRNA and protein expressions of autotaxin, vascular endothelial growth factor C and calreticulin increased significantly by high glucose stimulation (30mM) as demonstrated by western blot and real-time PCR analyses. Moreover, the high glucose-induced autotaxin, vascular endothelial growth factor C and calreticulin expressions were decreased significantly upon the treatment of *Hibiscus taiwanensis* extracts. Based on the above results, aqueous and ethanolic extracts of roots and stems of *Hibiscus taiwanensis* can inhibit the growth of prostate cancer during hyperglycemia.

Keyword: *Hibiscus taiwanensis*, Prostate cancer, hyperglycemia, Vascular endothelial growth factor C

銀耳奈米金粒子之合成及其對皮膚細胞之影響評估

The Synthesis and Skin Cells Effect Evaluations of Tremella fuciformis Gold Nanoparticles

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由於奈米金粒子具有獨特的物化性質，例如：應用於抗發炎及促進傷口癒合等，具有很高的生物相容性，使其可以被應用在藥物傳遞、血管生成等。銀耳是一種具有抗癌、抗發炎、抗氧化、降血糖等功效的食藥用真菌，近年來成為非常具潛力的天然材料。本研究使用銀耳進行合成並且探討其抗氧化活性、細胞毒性及其對皮膚細胞的毒性、皮膚滲透能力及測定製成面膜精華液之安全性評估。合成之銀耳奈米金粒子透過紫外光分光光度計與穿透式顯微鏡觀察其表徵，並以最佳濃度進行穩定性測試。根據實驗結果顯示，使用紫外光分光光度計測得表面等離子共振帶為523nm。銀耳奈米金粒子DPPH清除率隨濃度的提升，可達96.65%，在螯合亞鐵離子試驗中，螯合率最高達101.7%，在細胞毒性測試下並無明顯毒性，對於皮膚細胞有增生作用，經皮吸收試驗中也表現出高度滲透力。添加銀耳奈米金粒子之面膜菁華液經過細胞毒性試驗，也顯示具有高度安全性。在未來對於銀耳奈米金粒子可應用於皮膚相關醫療材料及做為複合性奈米載體應用等方向發展，在未來可成為在生物醫材中具有高度潛力的商品。

關鍵字：銀耳、奈米金粒子、細胞毒性、皮膚滲透

不同生長激素成份及光照組合對台灣藜癒傷組織與甜菜色素之影響

The effect of different growth hormone and light combinations in callus culture and betanins of Djulis (*Chenopodium formosanum* Koidz.)

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台灣藜(*Chenopodium formosanum* Koidz)；又稱紅藜，屬於台灣特有品種之一，紅藜擁有豐富的營養價值，同時有大量的機能性物質如酚類及甜菜色素 (Betalains)。本實驗透過使用MS培養基固態培養紅藜癒傷細胞，本試驗由調控培養基內的2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸 (2,4D) (0.5、1.0及1.5mg/L) 及6-苄氨基 嘌呤 (BAP) (1.0、1.5及2.0mg/L) 兩種生長激素，同時加以光照環境 (無光照及八小時光照) 因素，誘導紅藜癒傷組織生長及誘發甜菜色素形成，從而探討不同因子下紅藜癒傷細胞的甜菜色素含量和細胞繁殖率並且作出對比，觀察不同之生長濃度配方能否誘發出具有更高含量的甜菜色素及不同光照中的培養成效和甜菜色素的產生比率。

結果顯示，不同生長激素濃度組合在無光照與八小時光照下對紅藜癒傷組織生長量及誘導甜菜色素形成有著不同的變化，而經培養後之癒傷組織呈黃色，整體色素以甜菜黃素含量相對較多；八小時光照與無光照之癒傷組織生長量相比平均增加2.55%，整體甜菜色素含量在光照組對比下平均增加48.1%。低濃度的生長激素組合下(2,4D：BAP；0.5：1mg/L)對無光照的紅藜癒傷組織細胞生長量有最好條件，達到1.91%；相反在光照環境下以2,4D 1.5mg/L濃度培養的組別有會有較佳的細胞生長量；而甜菜色素在無光照和八小時光照下，相同的都是以(2,4D：BAP；1.5：1.5mg/L)的生長激素濃度組合有著更佳的生長趨勢，甜菜色素增幅分別為45%和71%。

關鍵字：台灣藜、生長激素、光照、癒傷組織、甜菜色素

十字花科黑腐病菌核糖體相關蛋白TypA 的多元抗體之製備

Polyclonal antibody preparation of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* ribosome-associated protein, TypA

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Xanthomonas campestris pv. *campestris* (*Xcc*) is a pathogen that causes black rot in *Brassicaceae*. This disease makes leaves turn yellow, wither, and necrosis, causing serious losses of crops. TypA, also known as BipA, is a highly conserved GTPase that functions to regulate numerous actions in prokaryotic. TypA belongs to the TRAFAC class GTPase superfamily. It also has the same domains with most of the GTPase proteins, like the domain I, II and III, and has the same C-terminal as EF-G. BipA is able to bind to 70S ribosome in a GTP-dependent manner and GTPase activity of it is enhanced in the presence of ribosomes. We already know that the knock-out of the TypA gene in *Xcc* will affect its pathogenicity, antibiotic resistance and ability to swim. In addition, lower survival for mutant than wild type of *Xcc* when given specific survival stress. We believe that TypA is associated with ribosomes in *Xcc*, affecting other proteins indirectly.

In order to identify whether TypA located at the *Xcc* ribosome isolated from cell extract or not. We used BL21 strain which is suitable for protein expression to produce TypA protein. Then a polyclonal antibody was prepared after the antigen that purification by affinity chromatography injected into mice, having a titer over 1;5000 was obtained by western blot test, waiting for the purification of ribosomes from *Xcc* for interaction testing.

Key words; *Xanthomonas campestris*, TypA, GTPase, polyclonal antibody

不同溫度及光照組合對台灣藜癒傷組織培養及芸香苷含量之影響

The effects of different temperature and light combinations on callus culture and rutin content of *Chenopodium formosanum* Koidz(Djulis)

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紅藜含有豐富的膳食纖維，礦物質，維生素和抗氧化劑，如酚酸、花青素、維生素E、β-胡蘿蔔素、磷、硒、鉀、鋅及鎳及等重要元素，除了作為抗氧化劑，類胡蘿蔔素和酚類化合物還提供了其獨特的顏色。而芸香苷與槲皮苷一樣，是一種黃酮類化合物槲皮素的糖苷，為一種抗氧化物質，就其本身說，他們的化學結構式是非常相似的，但槲皮素和芸香苷兩者都被多國作為提供血管保護的用藥且是多種多維生素製劑與草藥療法的成分。

本研究之目的在了解台灣特有植物紅藜之適合培育癒傷組織的溫度及光照長度，期望能在適當的環境培育下增進癒傷組織萃中芸香苷的含量。在未來可以期望誘導出高含量的芸香苷並使用在一般民眾之飲食或是長出芸香苷含量高的紅藜。本實驗使用在溫度20、25、30度及光照8、10、12小時中培養的紅藜癒傷組織，秤取1克的樣品粉末與70%的乙醇溶液在室溫進行一小時的超音波震盪，在使用濾紙過濾萃取完的濾液，在放置於-4度冰箱中保存，而後進行UV/vis測量吸光值。此方法分析所有實驗樣本後，發現在相對高溫及長時間的光照下(12小時、30度)紅藜癒傷組織有高達30%的生長量，而芸香苷之含量在光照8小時、溫度20度及光照12小時、溫度30度兩者比較下也有4倍之成長。

關鍵詞: 芸香苷、日照、溫度、台灣藜

北蟲草深層培養條件及抗氧化能力評估

The evaluation of antioxidant abilities and conditions of submerged-cultured of *Cordyceps militaris*

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北蟲草(*Cordyceps militaris*)，中文別名為蛹蟲草，其富含有多種活性成分，如蟲草素、腺苷、多醣、麥角固醇、甘露醇等。北蟲草的活性成分具有抗炎，抗氧化、抗老化，抗癌，抗腫瘤轉移，增加免疫調節，抗菌，降血糖，降血脂，保護神經，保護肝臟，保護腎臟。此外，據報導，蟲草素本身可作為一種抗腫瘤，抗增殖，抗轉移，殺蟲和抗菌化合物。因此本研究試以利用深層培養的方法，探討北蟲草最佳深層培養條件達到抗癌的效果，不只沒有化療，放射治療造成的副作用，也可以藉由食用北蟲草達到保護肝臟及腎臟等好的功效。比起人工栽培(2個月)深層培養所耗費的時間(4、8天)相對的短許多。而且深層培養可以在短時間內達到最高的產量，現今多以利用工廠量產化，以達到最低成本最高效益。利用深層培養的原理擴大至發酵槽，可以在短時間內大量製造並生產出所需的菌絲體，比起栽培子實體要快的許多，因此如果應用在工業量產以及產品的開發上，無疑是最佳的方法，因此液態深層培養萃取物其功能性尚有需多值得深入研究之處。本計畫之研究目的，是使用北蟲草液態深層培養萃取物分析其抗氧化成分、抗氧化功能測定及抗乳癌之功效評估。結果顯示，北蟲草深層培之萃取物的總多酚含量為P+(PDB+glucose 1%+peptone 0.5%)最多，為18.42 mg/g；類黃酮含量皆不高，最高者為P+(PDB+ glucose 1%+peptone 0.5%)，1.07mg/g；北蟲草深層培養(PDB 培養基)萃取物之清除DPPH 自由基測定，在最高濃度20mg/ml 達到50%的效果；北蟲草深層培養萃取物之還原力測定，PDB 為培養基的效果皆不錯，但仍未到達50%；北蟲草深層培養萃取物之螯合亞鐵離子測定，北蟲草深層培養萃取物在濃度20mg/ml 為效果最好，結果顯示隨濃度上升應除能力也跟著上升。本研究結果也顯示，北蟲草深層培養萃取物使NIH3T3 細胞的存活率維持在80%以上，這也代表北蟲草深層培養萃取物對於NIH3T3 細胞並無毒殺性，並且幫助其生長。北蟲草深層培養萃取物之PDB 培養基的抗氧化能力幾乎都高於YM 培養基，而4天的深層培養產量雖然少於8天的產量，但抗氧化之效果並不會輸。期望在未來，可以透過發酵工業來量產，以簡短的時間製造出具有營養價值的北蟲草食品。

關鍵詞：北蟲草、深層培養、抗氧化

十字花科黑腐病菌 *mtgA* 基因功能之推測

Testing of *mtgA* gene function in *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Campestris*

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十字花科黑腐病菌 *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* (Xcc) 是引起十字花科植物的病原菌，此病原菌可感染於十字花科植物導致黑腐病 (black out)。病原體在溫暖潮濕的氣候中易成長，感染可以發生在植物生命週期的任何階段，由葉緣水孔或傷口侵入，引起黃褐色 V 形病斑，從葉脈延伸至整株植物，導致感染部位變黑。Xcc 屬革蘭氏陰性菌，屬好氣菌，具有單極性鞭毛。其含有可以對抗盤尼西林類生素之 beta-lactamase (bla) 基因，使 Xcc 具有天然抗盤尼西林類生素的能力。根據研究表示 bla 基因表現與誘導受細胞壁代謝物的調控。許多基因參與細胞壁的代謝，其中 *mtgA* 基因的蛋白序列類似於生物合成的肽聚醣轉糖基酶，可在細胞分裂過程中發揮肽聚醣裝配的作用，因此我們推測此基因與細胞壁的合成有關。在此研究中我們想了解 *mtgA* 基因是否參與 bla 基因表現的調控。我們利用台灣所分離的野生株 Xc17 進行 *mtgA* 基因突變。其方法為將 *mtgA* 基因轉殖入 pBB 載體，並在 *mtgA* 基因中插入 Gm 抗生素抗藥基因片段，使其形成 pBB*mtgA*::Gm。並利用電穿孔法將此質體送入 Xc17，利用同源重組，使質體上被破壞的 *mtgA*::Gm 基因置換染色體上正常基因，而獲得突變株 Xc17*mtgA*::Gm。再以野生株 Xc17 及突變株 Xc17*mtgA*::Gm 做對照，進行一系列的測試。結果發現：Xc17*mtgA*::Gm 突變株與野生株 Xc17 相比在 beta-lactamase 活性測試中，結果顯示出突變株之活性較低；然而，在 beta-lactamase 啟動子活性測試中，加入抗生素做誘導後的突變株與野生株之活性些微較低。因此 *mtgA* 基因活性對 beta-lactamase 表現不具顯著調控功能。

關鍵字： *mtgA*， *Xanthomonas campestris*， beta-lactamase， 肽聚醣轉糖基酶

高葡萄糖通過人卵巢中的 LPAR-ROS 信號傳導誘導 VEGF-C 表達

High glucose Induces VEGF-C expression via the LPAR-ROS signaling in Human Ovarian Cancer Cells

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Ovarian cancer (OC) is the fifth leading cause of cancer-related death in females and the most fatal gynecologic malignancy. Because of the complexity of OC, it is hard to diagnostic at early stage. Current standard treatments for this disease are rarely dependent on histological subtypes or other disease classification schemes. The platinum-based chemotherapy is currently recommended as the primary systemic treatment for most patients, but serious side effects were observed. A systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies showed that women with Diabetes (DM) have an increased risk of developing OC. Studies have shown that cancer and DM have been associated with abnormal lactate metabolism. Increased glucose uptake and lactic acid formation increase after glycolysis, even under normal oxygen conditions, called Warburg effect. However, little is known about the mechanism between OC patients and hyperglycemia. Our recent studies showed that lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) upregulates vascular endothelial growth factor -C (VEGF-C) expression, leading to lymphangiogenesis in prostate cancer. Thus, we hypothesize that OC affects lymphangiogenesis through the LPA pathway under the high glucose. The results indicated that high glucose (30mM) upregulated autotaxin (ATX), an LPA synthesis enzyme, and VEGF-C expression in OC-3-VGH cells, but not in OC-109-VGH cells. Meanwhile, we added LPA receptor inhibitors and found that the high glucose-induce of VEGF-C expression is abolished upon inhibition of LPA receptors in OC-3-VGH cells. On the other hand, we added ROS pathway-related inhibitors and found that ROS, JNK, and PLC pathways were regulated upon high glucose stimulation in OC-3-VGH cells. In conclusion, our results indicate that high glucose induces VEGF-C expression via the LPAR-ROS signaling in human ovarian cancer cells. Our study identifies the effects of OC and DM. These novel findings could potentially provide new strategies for OC treatments.

Keywords: Ovarian cancer, LPA, Vascular endothelial growth factor -C, Hyperglycemia, Lymphangiogenesis

次氯酸水沖洗液對*Enterococcus faecalis* 殺菌效果之評估

Evaluation of the bactericidal effect of hypochlorous acid water on *Enterococcus faecalis*

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人類口腔中平均有6億萬隻細菌,而根管治療若是沒有將根管內的空腔及縫隙密封,便會造成細菌孳生,導致治療失敗。臨床上最常見的牙根感染菌有 *E. faecalis* 及 *S. mutans*,其中 *E. faecalis* 與根管治療失敗具高度相關性,故找出有效的抗菌藥劑及根管用藥,是極為迫切的課題。傳統檢測 *E. faecalis* 之方法,耗時可能一至七天。本研究利用發展免疫-聚合酶鏈鎖反應(Immuno-polymerase chain reaction; Immuno-PCR)來偵測*E. faecalis*之毒力蛋白-明膠酶,大大縮短檢測時間。首先製備明膠酶之抗體,再加入 Avidin-biotin- λ DNA 之複合體,形成明膠酶抗體-Avidin-Biotin- λ DNA 複合體。此時加入 λ DNA 之引子進行PCR反應,再以膠體電泳分析。此種分析方法之靈敏度更加準確。次氯酸水(HOCl)為目前常見的沖提液之一,其在不同酸鹼度之下的殺菌效力不同,且酸鹼度會隨著時間改變,造成殺菌效果的弱化。所以本研究也將探討次氯酸水最佳殺菌效果之條件,期望未來能夠運用於臨床方面,以降低根管治療的失敗率。

關鍵字: *E. faecalis*、牙根感染菌、次氯酸水、免疫-聚合酶鏈鎖反應

甘草酸及其衍生物抗第二型登革熱病毒能力之研究

Antiviral activity of glycyrrhizic acid and its derivatives against dengue virus type 2

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登革熱病毒是黃病毒科黃病毒屬的病毒，為單股正鏈的 RNA 病毒。依照不同的抗原分成四種血清型。登革熱病毒的傳播方式是經由蚊子傳播給人類。登革熱主要發生於熱帶及亞熱帶地區，並有埃及斑蚊及白線斑蚊分布的國家。感染嚴重者可能會出現登革出血熱或登革熱休克等症狀。甘草酸是由草本植物中所提取的。甘草酸具有抗過敏、抗病毒及抗炎等作用。有研究顯示甘草酸具有抗 A 型流感病毒、B 型肝炎及 C 型肝炎等功效。本研究探討甘草酸及其衍生物抗第二型登革熱病毒的能力及機轉。甘草酸及其衍生物共 25 個。細胞存活率 (MTT) 確定藥物對 VERO E6 細胞的百分之五十毒殺濃度 (CC50) 大於 20 μ M。分別利用藥物濃度 20 μ M 進行篩選，根據病毒感染細胞的細胞病變 (CPE) 效果篩選出 18 個可能有效抗登革熱病毒的衍生物。再依藥物濃度 10 μ M 做螢光免疫分析，測出抑制病毒蛋白 NS4B 表現大於 50% 的有 10 個。再做不同濃度 (0.1、1、10、20 μ M) 的細胞病變 (CPE) 抑制實驗，發現藥物會依濃度抑制病毒引發的細胞病變的程度。依不同濃度 (0.1、1、10、20 μ M) 做免疫螢光分析，做出藥物抗登革熱病毒的百分之五十藥物抑制濃度 (IC50) 小於 0.7 μ M。再利用不同藥物濃度的上清液測病毒的效價 (virus yield)，測出病毒效價，計算百分之五十藥物抑制濃度，A1 衍生物為 1.378 μ M、A7 衍生物為 <0.1 μ M、A25 衍生物為 <0.1 μ M 等。本研究證實甘草酸及其衍生物具有抗登革熱病毒的能力，可應用於開發抗登革熱病毒藥物。

關鍵字：登革熱病毒、甘草酸、衍生物、抗病毒

過氧化氫沖提液結合植物精油對糞腸球菌之殺菌效果

Bactericidal Effect of Hydrogen Peroxide Eluent Combined with Plant Essential Oil on *Enterococcus faecalis*

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Enterococcus faecalis 為常見於牙菌斑與根管感染之細菌，尤其在根管治療後再感染的病例上更是主要致病菌，此菌株與其他根管内微生物相互作用形成生物膜。因生物膜結構對細菌有保護作用，造成*E. faecalis* 對常用的根管藥物及抗菌藥物有極強的抵抗力，臨床醫師難以透過傳統治療方式將存在於根管中的*E. faecalis* 徹底清除。同時傳統根管治療中根管消毒是使用H₂O₂ 或NaOCl，其中H₂O₂ 會造成患者傷口麻醉退後產生極大痛楚。因此根管治療之後的療效評估、快速的菌落檢測方法與更加有效的沖提液開發就顯得格外重要。過去*E. faecalis* 傳統的檢測方法，是將採集的唾液樣本送至實驗室，經由2天的培養時間才能判讀出結果。而近年來多使用分生技術來做鑑定，雖然效率有所提升，但耗材與儀器成本相對昂貴，以致在臨床應用上仍不普遍，因而本研究之目的為選殖並純化出與菌體生物膜產生有高度相關表現之毒力蛋白明膠酶(gelatinase)，並製備具專一性的多株抗體，與奈米金特性來發展免疫層析試紙，希望達到唾液中直接偵測或短時間培養後檢測。而本研究也將探討H₂O₂ 的最小抑制濃度並藉由與精油結合來減低H₂O₂ 使用量達到舒緩治療後的不適，同時分析多種天然精油對*E. faecalis* 的抑制效果，以及將精油結合H₂O₂ 與前者抑制結果比較。希望可以將分析出的結果利用在未來根管治療與預防性治療方面，以降低再次感染的機率。

關鍵字: *Enterococcus faecalis*, biofilm, endodontics treatment, gelatinase, gold nanoparticle

蝶豆花瓣萃取物之抗氧化及抗發炎活性研究

The anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory activity of *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. petal flower extract

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蝶豆(學名：*Clitoria ternatea* Linn.)，屬於豆科 (*Fabaceae*) 蝶豆屬 (*Clitoria*) 之熱帶植物，它的花瓣呈現藍紫色且富含多酚類化合物，常被作為天然的食用色素或是健康飲料的添加物。本研究先以 95% 乙醇萃取經冷凍乾燥處理的新鮮蝶豆花瓣，接著進一步利用分配萃取以及減壓濃縮以取得正己烷、乙酸乙酯和正丁醇層區分物。藉由 DPPH 自由基清除能力試驗以及 LPS 刺激 RAW 264.7 小鼠巨噬細胞生成促發炎物質 NO 的抑制能力分析，欲探討各分層區分物的抗氧化和抗發炎活性之差異。研究結果顯示，乙酸乙酯層區分物的抗氧化活性最佳，其濃度於 2 mg/mL 時可顯著清除 80% 的 DPPH 自由基。而在抗發炎活性部份則為正丁醇層區分物的效果最佳，其濃度於 200 μ g/mL 時可顯著抑制 88% 的 NO 生成量，但是濃度再提高便具有明顯的細胞毒殺作用；值得注意的是，在同一實驗中將乙酸乙酯層區分物的濃度提高至 900 μ g/mL 並不具有細胞毒殺之作用，同時也能夠顯著抑制 77% 的 NO 生成量。綜觀而論，蝶豆花瓣的分層區分物皆具有一定程度的抗氧化和抗發炎活性，顯示其具有開發為天然保健膳食補充品之潛力。

關鍵字：蝶豆、抗氧化、抗發炎、巨噬細胞

百香果殼果膠最適萃取條件之探討

Optimal Pectin Extraction condition of *Passiflora edulis* shell

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百香果殼廢棄物富含纖維素、類黃酮、膳食纖維及果膠質等成分，若善加利用可提高此農業廢棄物的附加價值，本研究擬探討百香果殼果膠質的最佳萃取方式。首先將百香果殼乾燥磨粉後分析其一般成份，再以HCl溶液經30°C超音波震盪、95°C水浴及滅菌釜高溫高壓等三種萃取方式處理1小時，同時也探討pH值1.5、2.0及2.5等三種酸鹼值及1:20、1:30、1:40等不同固液比，對百香果殼果膠質萃取率之影響。在百香果殼原料中，一般成份較高者為總醣含量為73.77%及總膳食纖維含量的63.84%，而膳食纖維中不溶性及水溶性成份分別為47.45%及16.26%，果膠質含量為14.43%。三種萃取方式以滅菌釜高溫高壓方式處理有最高的果膠質萃取率，其值為14.55%；在酸鹼值方面以pH值2.5有最高的果膠質萃取率，其值為12.46%；而在固液比1:20下有最高的果膠質萃取率其值為14.95%。

關鍵字:百香果、果膠

咖啡渣中酚類與類黃酮含量及其抗氧化能力分析

Phenols and flavonoids in coffee grounds and their antioxidant analysis

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咖啡(*Coffea arabica* L)，原產於非洲，為膳食抗氧化劑來源，不同研究表明攝入咖啡可降低患心臟病、肝硬化及某些類型癌症風險。咖啡是許多人喜歡的飲品，長久下來造成咖啡渣的量日漸趨多。本實驗使用不同有機溶劑對咖啡渣進行萃取，並觀察其對萃得物中總酚及類黃酮含量的影響並測定萃得物之抗氧化能力，以期提高咖啡渣之附加價值。

結果顯示，發現使用 60%、40% 酒精萃取咖啡渣可得到較高之總酚含量；而 100% 酒精萃取可得到較高的類黃酮含量。透過酒精與乙酸乙酯及正己烷混合萃取後，發現乙酸乙酯混合液的類黃酮含量有提高的趨勢，藉此推估酒精能影響乙酸乙酯萃取咖啡渣內類黃酮物質的效果。以 100% 酒精、60% 酒精、100% 乙酸乙酯萃取所得之產物有較好之 DPPH 清除率。本實驗亦發現，萃取液中酒精的濃度與產物 DPPH 清除率呈現正相關，且酒精與正己烷混合後所萃得之產物有較高之 DPPH 清除率。

關鍵字:咖啡渣、萃取、總酚、類黃酮、DPPH 清除率

添加乳酸菌硒深層培養秀珍菇菌絲體萃取物之抗氧化能力及細胞安全性評估

The Antioxidant Ability Analysis And Cell Safety Assessment of *Pleurotus sajor-caju* Mycelium by Submerge-Cultured with the Lactic Acid-Selenium

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秀珍菇為常見可食用菇類，市面上常使用固態培養去養殖，但相較於固態培養，液態培養能使用更少的空間，且生長更快速，因此本研究選擇使用液態培養生產菌絲體。硒是人體必須的微量元素之一，在人體抗氧化、清除自由基、抗癌等方面都有顯著的效果，但天然食品中硒的含量相當少，而無機硒卻不易被人體吸收，且具有較大的毒性，不益人體攝取。因此本研究試以利用深層培養的方法，將乳酸菌硒添加至秀珍菇中，再利用菇類將硒轉化為人體容易吸收的有機硒，期望藉由攝取含硒菇類，達到抗癌的效果，且秀珍菇含有豐富的必需氨基酸和礦物質，還可以補充人體所缺乏的營養。本研究的目的是有三項：(1)探討深層培養秀珍菇最佳硒濃度之添加量。(2)分析含硒秀珍菇菌絲體萃取物其抗氧化之功效。(3)評估含硒秀珍菇菌絲體萃取物對於細胞安全性評估。實驗結果若添加0.1%乳酸菌硒，秀珍菇菌絲體中類黃酮含量高達0.43 mg/g，與不添加並無顯著性差異；而若不添加乳酸菌硒，秀珍菇菌絲體中總多酚含量高達13.67 mg/g，較添加乳酸菌硒培養之菌絲體有較高的含量。在螯合亞鐵離子實驗中，在濃度5 mg/ml時無論添加多少比例之乳酸菌硒進行深層培養的秀珍菇菌絲體皆有趨近於標準品EDTA的螯合亞鐵離子能力。還原能力實驗中，結果顯示添加0.1%乳酸菌硒之秀珍菇菌絲體還原能力最佳，為35%。清除DPPH自由基實驗中，結果顯示不添加乳酸菌硒培養之秀珍菇菌絲體有較高的清除DPPH自由基的能力，最高為44%，若添加0.2%乳酸菌硒之秀珍菇菌絲體則會有次高的清除率，為37%。在安全性評估實驗中，結果顯示，添加0.1%~0.3%乳酸菌硒，在濃度1mg/ml以下，皆無細胞毒殺性，且並不因添加乳酸菌硒的增加而提高細胞毒殺性。期望在未來，可以透過發酵工業來量產，生產出同時具有營養價值及高抗氧化功能的富硒秀珍菇保健食品，以增進人類的健康。

癌藥對人類正常皮膚表皮細胞株(HaCaT)的傷害與植化素的保護

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癌症藥物種類相當多，但多數的癌藥都有抗藥性及副作用的問題，副作用通常與氧化傷害有關係，許多研究利用具有抗氧化能力的植化素(phytochemicals)降低氧化傷害，減輕疾病症狀，甚至可降低癌藥引起的氧化傷害。因此本研究以3種常見的癌藥5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)、索拉非尼(Sorafenib)、順鉑(Cisplatin)分別與正常皮膚細胞HaCat培養，並進行細胞存活率分析(MTT viability assay)。結果，在50 μ M濃度時，cisplatin、sorafenib、5-FU分別降低細胞數量約50%、47%和44%。根據此結果，本實驗認為cisplatin對HaCat皮膚細胞的傷害較大，因此使用50 μ M cisplatin作為後續誘導氧化傷害的條件。在分別預培養豆酸、沒食子酸、白楊素、香草酸、薑黃素、迷迭香酸、槲皮素、表沒食子兒茶素沒食子酸酯、兒茶素、綠原酸、木樨草素、柚皮素、白藜蘆醇和咖啡酸(濃度皆為10 μ M)共14種植化素24小時，之後再處理50 μ M cisplatin 24小時，評估植化素減少癌藥細胞毒性的作用。結果發現，薑黃、豆酸、表沒食子以及迷迭香酸對於減少cisplatin降低細胞存活率有較佳的效果。

關鍵詞: 抗氧化、sorafenib、5-FU、cisplatin、植化素

HER2與HSP90蛋白之潛在中草藥雙靶向抑制劑

The Potential Dual-target Inhibitors for HER2/HSP90 Proteins from Traditional Chinese Medicine

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癌症是致命的疾病，對於某些癌症治療來說，目前依然缺乏有效的抗癌藥物。從先前的研究中，已知植物成份中存在著大量的化合物多樣性，其中可能有治療潛力並且藥物副作用低，因此，最近藥物開發的重點逐漸轉向中草藥等天然植物；然而，在癌症化療中，具有多標靶的藥物可以通過不同的信號通路來抑制癌細胞，因此多靶藥物的開發也是未來的重要方向。

根據過去的研究可知，HER2 和 HSP90 已經被證明是各種癌細胞株的有用標靶，因此；開發這兩種蛋白質的雙靶向藥物在癌症治療中可能更有效。在本研究中，我們進行了 QSAR 建模，以選擇潛在的 TCM 候選化合物來抑制 HER2 與 HSP90。結果表明，cyclokoreanine B、dehydropodophyllotoxin、alloimperatorine、wanpeinine A、zierin、N-demethylnoracronycine、desacetyleupaserrin、dianthramine、gnoscopine 及 formononetin 可能具有抗癌潛力。

關鍵字 — 抗癌藥物; HER2; HSP90; 雙靶向; QSAR 建模

抑制急性骨髓性白血病的中草藥成分探勘

Discovery of TCM compounds for inhibiting acute myeloid leukemia

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腫瘤是細胞不正常的增生，其中腫瘤又分為良性與惡性兩種，惡性腫瘤在不注意的情況下有可能會演變成癌症，癌症是不正常細胞取代正常細胞所造成的，而癌細胞會在人體中逐漸擴散影響人體的健康。白血病造成血液中紅血球、血小板和正常的白血球濃度下降，其徵狀包括疲倦、易喘，運動能力下降、容易造成皮膚和黏膜瘀傷和流血，並增加感染的危險。

Panobinostat 是治療急性髓性白血病的藥物之一，Panobinostat 和 HDAC 抑制劑有異曲同工的功效，這些藥物藉著阻斷細胞生長週期改變甚至使細胞死亡，來達到停止惡性腫瘤的增生，使用這些藥物來讓病情得到穩定並進而好轉達到治療的目的。我們基於相同的機制，希望從中草藥的成份化合物中可以找到抗癌的藥物。

關鍵字：癌症、急性骨髓性白血病、HDAC

銀耳的飲食介入對糖尿病患之醣化血色素的調整作用

Effect of *Tremella fuciformis* dietary intervention on the glycosylated hemoglobin in diabetic patients: a case study

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背景：醣化血色素(HbA1C)可以做為糖尿病患者長期監控血糖的指標。銀耳(俗稱白木耳)，是台灣最有價值的食用菇蕈類之一，也是台灣價值及產值最高之保健產品之一。動物實驗表明，銀耳多醣可顯著降低STZ引發之糖尿病小鼠血糖、及血漿中HbA1c的含量，增加胰島素的分泌，改善二型糖尿病的胰島素阻抗作用。研究目的：本研究以每日食用銀耳飲的飲食行為介入模式，期待能調降糖尿病患血中醣化血色素(HbA1C)的數值，達到糖尿病患血糖控制的效果。材料及方法：收案對象：糖尿病危險群且尚未接受藥物治療者，納入條件：1. 三個月內 HbA1C指數大於6.4，2. 空腹血糖大於125 mg/dl，或飯後血糖大於200 mg/dl，3. 以使用飲食控制達3個月以上，4. 尚未接受糖尿病藥物治療。生化監測：1. 健保每三個月追蹤HbA1C，自食用銀耳飲開始自費每月追蹤HbA1C；2. 空腹血糖，或飯後血糖。飲食介入方法：銀耳飲由萬生生機股份有限公司(台中·霧峰)提供，銀耳飲成份為新鮮銀耳、水(約1:8)，以高溫殺菌裝瓶(130克/每瓶)後提供病患飲用。病患每日飲用瓶裝銀耳飲一次以上，每日飲用時間不限，每月回院接受血液檢查追蹤。結果：共收案四例，年齡分別為62、61、59、62歲。食用銀耳飲之前，近三個月之醣化血色素最高為：6.4、6.5、6.4、6.6。食用銀耳飲之後，每月檢測醣化血色素值，連續三至四個月數值分別為6.4、6.2、6.2；6.5、6.2、6.1；6.4、6.1、6.0、5.7；6.6、6.5、6.3。四例結果均顯示每日食用銀耳飲對糖尿病患之醣化血色素(HbA1C)有調降之趨勢。結論：血糖的穩定控制能夠有效降低糖尿病患的併發症，利用飲食行為介入的方式可以讓病患有更好的醫囑依從性。此外銀耳食材的食用行為對糖尿病患的血糖控制有正向的效應，可以提供糖尿病患血糖控制的處置參考。

Key words: 銀耳、飲食介入、醣化血色素、糖尿病

探討生物活性胜肽對於因高血壓引起腎臟的氧化傷害之療效

Therapeutic efficacy of bioactive peptides on hypertension-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis in spontaneous hypertension rat kidneys

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Hypertension, a silent killer is the second leading cause of kidney failure worldwide. Elevated blood pressure (BP) causes approximately 7.6 million mortality, which accounts ~13.5% in total deaths and continues to rise. High BP is the prime risk factor associated with complications in major organs including heart, brain, liver, and kidney. Hypertension increases oxidative stress to cause organ dysfunction via reactive oxygen species (ROS) production. In this study, we investigated the renal protective effects of bioactive peptides from potato and soybean in spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR) kidneys. The 17-week-old SHR rats were divided to 5 groups and treated with or without bioactive peptides. Same age WKY rats were as control group. All rats were sacrificed after 7 weeks treatment and kidneys were analyzed to demonstrate the efficacy of bioactive peptides. The structure of glomerulus and Bowman's capsule in bioactive peptides treatment groups were improved. The level of antioxidants (Superoxide dismutase 1 and Superoxide dismutase 2) in bioactive peptides treated groups was increased. TUNEL assay confirmed the DNA damage caused by apoptosis was declined in bioactive peptides treatment groups. In conclusion, bioactive peptides showed therapeutic effects to decrease the renal damage caused by hypertension-induced ROS and bio-peptides are novel beneficial compounds to alleviate hypertensive stress.

Keywords: Potato, Soy bean, Oxidative stress, Hypertension

Effects of quorum sensing involved in the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection by probiotics

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Helicobacter pylori is a pathogen causing chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer and its infection is one of the risk factors for causing gastric cancer. The treatment of *H. pylori* infection is based on antibiotic therapy, which would cause side effects such as diarrhea and facilitate the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Probiotics are defined as “live microorganisms”, which could confer a health benefit to the host. Many studies show that probiotics, especially *Lactobacilli*, have the potential to attenuate *H. pylori* infection *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Therefore, probiotics are used as a promising option to prevent gastrointestinal infections. However, more information on dosage effects is needed for improving the safety and efficiency of the probiotics application. Based on the results of the previous study in our lab, different amount of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* strain JB3 (JB3) at the multiplicity of infection (MOI) 12.5, 25, 50, and 100 were used to treat *H. pylori*-infected AGS cells (MOI of *H. pylori* was 100). JB3 could affect the association ability of *H. pylori* and the IL-8 levels of infected AGS cells significantly only at MOI 25. Higher doses of JB3 (MOI 50 and MOI 100) could not interfere with the association ability of *H. pylori* to the AGS cells. The expression of certain virulence genes such as *vacA*, *sabA*, and *ureA* in the *H. pylori* associated with AGS cells also showed a similar pattern under the treatment of JB3 at different MOIs. Quorum sensing might be one of the mechanisms involved in the interaction between *H. pylori* and JB3. Subsequent investigations demonstrated a positive correlation between autoinducer 2 (AI-2) activity caused by the interaction of JB3 and *H. pylori* was dropped at MOI 25 after 2 hours cultivation lead to the association of *H. pylori* with AGS cells was suppressed during the infection for 6 hours.

Key word: *Helicobacter pylori*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, quorum sensing, autoinducer 2

Nerolidol ameliorates Angiotensin-II induced cardiac complications through modulation of Mel-18-HSF2-IGFIIR signalling cascade: Prospective therapeutic potential

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Hypertension induced cardiac complications represents a major global health issue. Nerolidol (3,7,11-trimethyl-1,6,10-dodecatrien-3-ol), also known as peruvicol, a natural aliphatic sesquiterpene alcohol is an important component of essential oils extracted from many plants. It has been reported to exhibit antioxidant and anti-inflammatory biological attributes. Considering these aspects, in the present research endeavour, we have evaluated the prospective efficacy of nerolidol against Angiotensin-II (Ang-II) induced cardiac complications and explored the underlying mechanism. Basically, the Ang-II pretreated H9c2 cells were treated with different doses of nerolidol and analysed for their cardio-protective attributes against Ang-II induced oxidative stress and cardiac hypertrophy. Interestingly, it was found that nerolidol embodies potential to ameliorate Ang-II induced cardiac hypertrophy as evident through attenuation of hypertrophic proteins ANP and BNP respectively. Further, investigation of the upstream signalling mediators for Ang-II induced cardiac complications, it was found that it could modulate the expression of Mel-18-HSF2-IGFIIR signalling cascade, which plausibly led to attenuation of cardiac complications. Further, it was found that nerolidol could attenuate the nuclear expression of Mel-18 as evident through confocal studies and western blot analysis of nuclear and cytosolic fractions. In addition, it was found that nerolidol could attenuate the oxidative stress and inflammatory responses induced by Ang-II as evident through flow cytometry studies, DCFDA assay and western blot for anti-oxidant and inflammatory proteins. In conclusion, the results of the present study conclusively demonstrates that nerolidol exhibited intriguing cardio-protective effect against Ang II induced cardiac complications through modulation of Mel-18-HSF2-IGFIIR signalling cascade.

The involvement of microRNA-1188 in regulating the cardiomyocytes inflammation by targeting VASP under AGEs exposure following DATS treatment

微小RNA-1188 調節標的蛋白VASP 進而調控AGE 引起之心肌細胞發炎反應

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Backgrounds:

The accumulation of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) resulted from hyperglycemia triggers the changes of inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1, IL-6, TNF- α , associated with the pathogenesis of diabetic cardiomyopathy (DCM). Diallyl trisulfide (DATS), one of the organosulfur compounds in garlic oil, demonstrates anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative activities to attenuate AGEs-induced cardiac dysfunction. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a class of endogenous small non-coding RNAs, have been identified to be involved in diabetic complications. Based on the results of microarray, we found that miR-1188 was upregulated in AGEs-induced cardiomyopathy, and downregulated following DATS treatment. Therefore, we investigated the role of miR-1188 in cardiomyocytes under AGEs exposure followed by DATS treatment.

Methods and Results:

Firstly, DATS, at dose 10 μ M without toxic effect, were identified to dose-dependently inhibit AGEs-induced cardiac apoptosis, inflammation and NF κ B nuclear translocation. Secondly, the effects of miR-1188 on inflammation-related signaling pathways were assessed by qPCR and western blotting. We identified that miR-1188 was significantly upregulated under AGEs exposure, and its target gene, Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP) searched by TargetScan and MirDB software, was downregulated, then caused the transcription factor NF- κ B translocated to nucleus, leading to the production of inflammatory cytokines, including, IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α . However, these phenomenons were reversed following DATS treatment. Additionally, treatment with miR-1188 inhibitors prevented AGEs-induced cardiac apoptosis via elevated VASP to attenuate the generation of inflammatory mediators. Treatment of miR-1188 mimics, by contrast, exacerbated the inflammatory effects and accelerated cardiac inflammation.

Conclusions:

MiR-1188 aggravated cardiac dysfunction by inhibiting the expression of VASP to alter the action of inflammatory cytokines. These results suggested the potential therapeutic capability of miR-1188 for DCM.

攜帶脂肪幹細胞之載體於軟組織重建之研究

Study of Adipose-derived Stem Cells Encapsulated with 3D Culture Microenvironment in Soft Tissue Reconstruction

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of differentiation of adipose-derived stem cells into adipose tissue in a 3D culture environment. In recent years, autologous fat transplantation has often been used for breast reconstruction. Most of the cells were lost during the therapeutic due to lack of support and interaction after transplanting autologous fat, which in turn affected the therapeutic effect. In this case, numbers of literatures indicated that it was necessary to develop a 3D culture technique which imitated cellular environment *in vivo*. Compared with 2D cell culture, 3D cell culture presented more cell-cell interaction due to the stereo-culture characteristics. Moreover, these characteristics lead the increase of cell signaling transmission, cell differentiation and cell proliferation. With the cultivation in 3D cell culture microenvironment, we could mimic the cell behavior *in vivo*. In addition, the cells properties could be maintained under the 3D microenvironment. In this study, we developed the adipose-derived stem cells - alginate/gelatin microspheres (ADSCs – AGMs) fabricated by microfluidic device. The microspheres were analyzed through TGA and FTIR to indicate the material characteristics. ADSCs were successfully differentiate into adipose cells after cultivated in the AGM, revealing the great potential as a bio-mimic 3D model for stem cell differentiation study. We expected that the ADSCs – AGMs would bring new insights into autologous fat transplantation and improve the disadvantage of the current therapy.

Keywords: Breast Reconstruction, Adipose-derived stem cells, Cell encapsulation, 3D cell culture

探討脂肪幹細胞(ADSCs)於褐藻酸-明膠微球體進行骨分化之效果

**The Bone Differentiation Effect of Adipose-derived Stem Cells (ADSCs)
in Alginate-Gelatin Cell Capsules (AGC)**

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Osteoporosis is the most common bone disease with increasing age and bone loss. It is characterized by low bone density (BMD) and deterioration of bone structure, which significantly increase the fracture risk especially in the hip and pelvis. In recent years, with the rise of stem cell therapy, some literatures point out that adipose-derived stem cells (ADSCs) which have considerable potential for the treatment of fractures can be applied to osteoporosis therapy to enhance bone repair efficiency and to prevent the occurrence of bone non-healing. However, the main obstacles of the stem cell therapy are the uncertainly differentiation and biodistribution of stem cell after cell transplantation. In this case, constructing an ideal microenvironment with controlling stimulation becomes a critical issue for stem cell differentiation. Therefore, we prepared the ADSCs/alginate-gelatin cell capsules (ADSCs/AGC) as a three-dimensional microenvironment which can greatly sustain ADSCs differentiation. ADSCs/AGC was cultured in osteogenic induction medium and analyzed the bone differentiation with Alizarin Red S staining after 30 days cultivation. In conclusion, we expect that ADSCs/AGC is able to be a new strategy for bone tissue regeneration in biomedical application.

Keywords: Osteoporosis, Adipose-derived Stem Cell, 3D Culture, Bone Differentiation

貫葉連翹素抑制膀胱癌細胞 NF- κ B 調節腫瘤轉移的潛力

Hyperforin inhibits NF- κ B-mediated metastatic potential in human bladder cancer cells

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膀胱癌在 2017 年被列為台灣男性十大癌症之一，且近十年來人數有成長的趨勢，廣義分類方式為透過其以預後情形可歸納為兩大類，肌肉層侵襲型膀胱癌 (Muscle Invasive Bladder cancer, MIBC) 與非肌肉層侵襲型膀胱癌 (Non Muscle Invasive bladder cancer, NMIBC)，其中 MIBC 在近十年存活率的改善情況差及預後不佳等問題仍待解決。因此，找尋適當藥物治療 MIBC 這一類的膀胱癌相當重要。貫葉連翹素 (Hyperforin) 是從聖約翰草 (St John's wort) 中萃取出具有抗憂鬱作用的活性物質。除了抗憂鬱的療效之外，有趣的是在過去的文獻中證實 hyperforin 不只可有效誘導肝癌細胞走向細胞凋亡。同時，也可透過阻斷肺細胞的核轉錄因子 NF- κ B 之表現，進一步調節肺癌侵犯轉移的潛力。然而，核轉錄因子 NF- κ B 及其下游抗凋亡蛋白已被許多研究證實，可作為評估 MIBC 預後情形的重要生物指標。因此，本研究目的為評估貫葉連翹素對膀胱癌的對抗能力以及其背後的分子機制。研究方法為使用人類膀胱癌細胞 TSGH8301 進行實驗。藉由不同濃度的 hyperforin (0-25 μ M) 培養 24 和 48 小時後，分別利用細胞存活試驗、細胞遷移、西方墨點法與流式細胞儀 (細胞凋亡訊號)，探討 hyperforin 對膀胱癌細胞的影響。本研究成功證明 hyperforin 可有效抑制膀胱癌存活率、侵襲能力、NF- κ B 及其相關下游蛋白質表現並且成功促進細胞凋亡。總結來說，我們發現 hyperforin 對於治療膀胱癌十分具有潛力，後續仍需動物及臨床相關測試。

關鍵字: 核轉錄因子 NF- κ B、貫葉連翹素、肌肉侵襲型膀胱癌

Growth Factor Rich Membrane as Cell-laden Scaffold for Bone Regeneration

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Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF), which is rich in growth factors and can be easily isolated from autologous blood, has been widely used in clinical practice for decades. How to prepare PRF rich scaffold is one of the important topics in current research. In this case, the quality of PRP is crucially important in medical therapeutic. To improve the disadvantage, we developed a new strategy in PRP preparation to reduce the loss of functional growth factors and platelet. In addition to apply on medical treatment, we prepared our PRP as a growth factor rich membrane (GFRM) which possess long-term release ability of growth factors and is able to greatly induce the cell proliferation and differentiation. As our results, GFRM maintained much more amount of growth factors compared with the traditional PRP. Furthermore, the cell proliferation and differentiation ability was also enhanced by GFRM co-culturing. We expect our GFRM could be a new strategy of PRP application in clinical practice.

Keywords: Platelet-rich Fibrin, Growth Factor, Cell Scaffold, Bone Regeneration

二烯丙基三硫化物(DATS)藉由調節 microRNA-210 標的 JNK 進而抑制 AGE 引起的心肌細胞 凋亡

Diallyl trisulfide(DATS) enhanced microRNA-210 expression to Protects Cardiomyocytes from Advanced Glycation End-product(AGE)-induced through Targeting JNK

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Backgrounds:

Our previous study showed that AGE resulted from hyperglycaemia can induce cardiac mitochondrial damage and apoptosis mediated via the protein kinase C (PKC) δ activation. JNK regulated by miR210 has been reported to play a role in mediating mitochondrial function and cellular apoptosis. However, whether miR210 can modulate JNK to lead to mitochondrial dysfunction and involve in AGE-caused PKC- δ -dependent cardiac apoptosis is not clear. Furthermore, Diallyl trisulfide (DATS), the most powerful antioxidant compound in garlic oil, is reported to inhibit high glucose-induced cardiac apoptosis. However, if and how DATS can inhibit AGE-induced cardiac apoptosis through the modulation of miR210 is unknown. Furthermore, Foxo3a shows binding sites on mirR-210 promoter region and is reported to exert cardio-protective functions. Therefore, we hypothesized that DATS can attenuate JNK induced cardiac mitochondrial damage and apoptosis under AGE exposure through upregulation of Foxo3a to enhance mir-210 expression.

Methods and Results:

The results showed that overexpression of miR-210 reduced AGE-induced apoptosis. Moreover, inhibition of miR-210 enhanced apoptosis. Overexpression of miR-210 reduced the plasmid carrying JNK-WT 3'UTR but not JNK-MT 3'UTR luciferase activities compared with control, indicating JNK is a target of miR210. Furthermore, immunofluorescent assay results show the inactivation of JNK by DATS through inhibiting c-Jun nucleus translocation. Reversion of reduced miR210 by AGE in DATS-treated cardiomyocytes was examined by qPCR. Interestingly, the result of plasmid carrying JNK-WT 3'UTR luciferase activities of the DATS treatment was lower than control and reversed following the AGE treatment, indicating that DATS inhibits the increase of luciferase activity induced by AGE. Moreover, Foxo3a expression was enhanced by DATS could reverse AGE induced apoptosis. Foxo3a siRNA treatment can downregulate miR210 expression, indicating foxo3a may be an upstream of miR-210 and necessary for mir-210 to access its anti-apoptotic functions. The results of luciferase Foxo3a dependent promoter activities showed that DATS can increase miRNA-210 expression with binding site located on nt - 934 to - 904.

Conclusions:

Induction of microRNA-210 by Diallyl trisulfide (DATS) through upregulation of Foxo3a can protect cardiomyocytes from mitochondrial dysfunction and apoptosis through targeting JNK following AGE exposure.

Key Words: DATS, cardiomyocytes, miR-210, JNK, anti-apoptosis

乳酸菌代謝產物抑制黑色素活性之機轉探討

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黑色素細胞存在於人體的皮膚、眼睛、大腦等組織器官中，在受到各種外在和內在因素，如激素的變化，炎症，年齡和暴露於紫外線刺激時，會藉由不同途徑刺激黑色素的生成。黑色素可以吸收紫外線，因此保護或減輕人體因為陽光照射所產生的皮膚損傷。黑色素的形成牽涉一連串複雜的生化反應，可因紫外線的照射，活化酪胺酸酶的活性，而由酪胺酸酶將酪胺酸轉變為多巴，並進一步氧化成為黑色素，黑色素經細胞代謝移動到表皮層以對抗紫外線，執行其保護皮膚之功能。為避免持續過度的紫外線照射，在皮膚細胞不斷累積過高的氧化壓力，進而造成皮膚的老化，發炎，黑色素的過量沉澱甚至會導致黑色素瘤等癌症的形成，目前市面上有各種物理性及化學性的防曬產品，並亦有使用乳酸菌的代謝物以減少黑色素產生的產品，如具抗氧化和防止黑色素沉澱的功效的瑞士乳桿菌 NS8-FS，其代謝物能夠抑制酪胺酸酶的活性，並活化 Nrf2 蛋白，提升皮膚細胞的抗氧化能力。本研究將進行乳酸菌代謝產物對抑制黑色素活性之機轉探討，利用環境中與乳製品中分離的 29 株乳酸菌，評估其代謝產物對抑制黑色素生成之影響。將乳酸菌以 MRS 培養基培養之上清液與以 α -黑色素細胞刺激素刺激的 B16F10 細胞共同培養 48 小時，評估乳酸菌抑制黑色素形成的能力。結果顯示乳酸菌 LS、JB3、LAP5 及 P2 能夠有效降低黑色素合成之能力。其中乳酸菌 LS 的上清液以不同倍數稀釋時，也能夠有效地抑制酪胺酸酶的活性，後續將進一步分析乳酸菌代謝產物中抑制黑色素形成的活性物質，並探討其抑制黑色素生成之分子機制。

關鍵字：紫外線、黑色素、乳酸菌

Transglutaminase-2 在人體主動脈瓣膜細胞鈣化中所扮演的角色

The role of transglutaminase-2 in human calcified aortic valve cells

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Calcific aortic valve disease (CAVD) 鈣化性主動脈瓣膜疾病是一種與年齡相關的心髒病，主要發生在65歲以上的老年人，患病最終導致心力衰竭。在過去，CAVD的進展被認為是“退行性的”，但最近研究發現慢性炎症，血管生成和纖維化都起相關作用。目前的證據表明，CAVD涉及與慢性炎症相關疾病過程。

第二型轉麩胺酶(Transglutaminase-2, TG2) 又稱為組織型轉麩胺酶(tissue transglutaminase)是一種具有多種生化功能的酵素，參與多項細胞的重要功能，例如細胞分化(differentiation)、細胞凋亡(apoptosis)、細胞移動(migration)、發炎反應(inflammation)等。而TG2在細胞內的分布位置被認為與其所扮演的生物功能息息相關，在不同的環境與不同的分子作用會造就產生截然不同的細胞生理功能。然而TG2在主動脈瓣膜鈣化中的作用尚未完全確定。在這次實驗中，對8名主動脈瓣膜鈣化患者的瓣膜組織進行組織免疫染色(immunohisto-chemistry)以及西方墨點法(western blot)，以確定在患者鈣化組織中TG2表現量上升，並利用免疫螢光(immunofluorescence)發現TG2與DAPI重疊有著colocalization的關係存在。而接下來將會進行相關的細胞實驗，測試在細胞層面中相關因子的表現情況。

關鍵字: 鈣化性主動脈瓣疾病、TG2

日本腦炎病毒、茲卡病毒及其嵌合型單次感染病毒顆粒之免疫性及疫苗潛力研究

Immunogenicity and vaccine potential of single-round infectious particles of JEV, ZIKV and their Chimera

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Japanese encephalitis virus and Zika virus belong to the family *Flaviviridae*. Japanese encephalitis virus infection cause acute encephalitis. Zika virus causes microcephaly and Guillain-Barre syndrome. Nowadays, Zika virus has not developed an effective and safe vaccine. The aim of this study is to create a safer, more efficient and less costly flavivirus vaccine, Single-Round Infectious Particles (SRIPs), against JEV and ZIKV infection. Thus, the study investigated immunogenicity and vaccine efficacy of JEV, ZIKV, and ZIKV/JEV SRIPs. The packaging cell line that expresses the JEV or ZIKV structural protein (C, prM, E) was transfected with JEV or ZIKV replicon. SRIPs were harvested in the supernatants after 24 h for ZIKV/JEV, 48 h for JEV and 72 h for ZIKV, and then concentrated by PEG Virus Precipitation Kit. The SRIPs were subjected to determine viral proteins, sub-genome and infectivity using Dot blot, qPCR, and cell culture with immunofluorescence staining assays. Mice were immunized with JEV, ZIKV and ZIKV/JEV SRIPs via Intraperitoneal (IP) and Intramuscular injection (IM) every two weeks. In IP injection assay, the mice were sacrificed after 3 injections, and the sera were collected for Western/Dot blot, Neutralization assay, IFA, and ELISA. JEV SRIP-immunized sera had the binding ability to JEV T1P1 at the 500-fold dilution in dot-blot assay, and the neutralization activity at the 40-fold dilution in plaque reduction assay. Lethal dose challenge with JEV PK1 strains, all IP-immunized mice with JEV SRIP were dead, but all IM-immunized mice with JEV SRIP were survival. Therefore, JEV, ZIKV and chimeric ZIKV / JEV single-round infectious particles have the potential to be developed as a vaccine.

Keywords: Japanese encephalitis virus, Zika virus, single-round infectious particles, vaccine, neutralizing antibodies

生物資訊分析癌症病患RAS 突變影響的基因

Identification of genes affected by RAS mutations in cancer patients

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RAS 基因在多種癌症均是突變的熱點，而在人類的癌症中基因突變佔約 30%，胰臟癌佔約 90%，結腸癌約 45%與肺癌 35%。RAS 是一群蛋白家族，RAS 基因家族主要區分三種為 HRAS、KRAS 和 NRAS，分佈在細胞膜上，與細胞分化和生長習習相關，RAS 蛋白會以兩種狀態存在，活躍型為與 GTP 結合，訊號傳遞至下游，另一種靜止型 GTP 水解成 GDP 時，訊號不傳遞至下游。當 RAS 蛋白發生突變時，調控失靈，也就會持續傳遞訊號至下游，則可能會使細胞不斷生長、分化等。已知 RAS 蛋白調控的路徑主要為兩條，一條為 MAPK/ERK 路徑，另一條為 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 路徑，且 RAS 蛋白又牽涉調控許多代謝過程，其調控複雜，因此本次分析目標是希望從多種癌症中找出 RAS 蛋白所調控未知功能與路徑。本次分析使用 The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) 資料庫作為癌症病患分析資料，TCGA 為大型的資料庫，其大規模地蒐集特定癌症病患的相關臨床記錄、腫瘤組織等，我們從 33 種癌症中選定突變機率高於 5% 的 16 種癌症，每一種癌症病患區分兩群，有突變 HRAS、KRAS、NRAS 和 BRAS 基因作為一群，野生型(wild type)作一群，除了 RAS 基因我們會再加上 BRAS 基因，因為 BRAS 蛋白為 RAS 下游蛋白，RAS 活化後優先結合 BRAF 蛋白，使其繼續活化下游。我們區分突變型與野生型去計算兩群基因表現量差異 (differential expression, DE)，找出有明顯表現量差異基因 (Differentially expressed gene, DE gene)，後，統計各個癌症的 DE genes，我們選擇了其中大於 60 個 DE genes 的八個癌症，首先會以兩個方向去看 RAS 突變癌症中 RAS gene 是調控特定基因還是功能，經過功能註解 (Functional annotation) 發現，八個癌症中有同樣重要的調控功能為 plasma membrane part，之後我們再去把 DE genes 是出現在包含兩個癌症以上的基因挑出來，目的分析 RAS 突變癌症傾向哪些調控功能，發現了八個癌症中 RAS gene 傾向調控功能為細胞膜上的跨膜轉運蛋白活性而其對於癌症生長有相關，之後再以現有的文獻癌症中 RAS 突變與跨膜轉運蛋白相關性做討論。希望從中能有所發現，對於受 RAS 突變的癌症研究能有不同的方向。

關鍵字: 生物資訊、RAS、突變、基因、功能註解

36H 抑制蝕骨細胞與動物實驗

36H inhibits osteoclasts and animal experiments

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隨著年齡的增長，骨頭的生成會有衰退現象。而停經後的婦女因缺乏雌激素而加速骨質疏鬆。而骨頭生理狀況分為骨生成和骨吸收，分別由造骨細胞及破骨細胞去維持這平衡。而當破骨細胞過多破壞平衡便會造成骨質疏鬆。

本實驗使用蜂膠衍生物(36H)去測試骨吸收與骨生成的功效，蜂膠已知消炎、抗氧化，抗腫瘤的作用，是公認的天然抗氧化劑。而之前研究曾在牙髓和根尖周炎症發現酯多糖(LPS)的細菌會誘導破骨細胞的生成，而蜂膠已被證明具有抗菌和抗炎特性，並有蜂膠能抑制破骨細胞成熟的相關研究表明。而在骨關節的破骨細胞造骨細胞活性尚未釐清。

因此本論文利用 Raw264.7 及 MG-63 去做更進一步的探討。利用 MTT 細胞存活率選擇適合細胞的藥物濃度，並以固定濃度接下來的實驗，經過細胞染色試驗，可發現 36H 可抑制破骨細胞的成熟。西方墨點法發現，由 RANK 誘導的蝕骨細胞分化路徑被 36H 抑制。動物實驗則使用仿更年期婦女缺乏雌激素引起的骨質疏鬆症 OVX 大鼠，以 36H 口服治療 90 天後犧牲。取血清生化分析並曲膝關節做 Micro CT 與病理切片組織化學染色分析，更進一步確認骨質型態。

目前實驗結果有抑制破骨細胞的功效，而促進成骨細胞並沒有顯著的功效。

關鍵字：骨質疏鬆、蜂膠衍生物、破骨細胞、成骨細胞、卵巢切除大鼠

ACTIN-K 抑制蝕骨細胞促進造骨細胞與動物實驗

ACTIN-K inhibits osteoblasts and promotes osteoblasts and animal experiments

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本實驗用牛樟芝萃取物(Actin-K)去測試抑制蝕骨的功效，牛樟芝是一種傳統草藥，食用性安全並含有成骨前體的成份使牛樟芝成為有效的骨質疏鬆症治療的可能候選物，牛樟芝為多孔菌科擔子菌的靈芝類真菌家庭由藥理活性成分組成成分，包括:類固醇，三萜類化合物，多醣，木脂素，苯基衍生物，脂肪酸和微量元素。

牛樟芝也有護肝、抗癌、抗發炎、抗氧化等功效。在本研究中，我們探討 Actin-k 對 RAW264.7 細胞蝕骨細胞形成的影響，我們觀察到 Actin-k 依照不同濃度去抑制 RANKL 誘導 RAW 264.7 細胞和巨噬細胞的形成，我們發現 Actin-K 有抑制蝕骨細胞重新讓細胞形成的新作用。

細胞染色試驗(TRAP STAIN)明顯看到 RAW264.7 由原本單核細胞加入RANK 誘導分化為多核在經由 Actin-K 加入後有抑制多核的效果。在西方墨點法實驗發現，RANKL 誘導的 ERK/p38/JNK 磷酸化被 Actin-K 抑制。

在動物實驗上用卵巢切除仿造更年期婦女引起骨質疏鬆的症狀，動物實驗用於觀察 Actin-K 口服治療的保護作用，再取老鼠的血清做肝腎毒性分析用於檢測老鼠的成骨細胞與蝕骨細胞的腎和肝功能，再用 Micro CT 掃描和組織學分析用於測量切除卵巢的大鼠的骨流失的骨質型態。

目前實驗結果為使用 Actin-K 在細胞與動物實驗有抑制蝕骨的功效。

關鍵字:骨質疏鬆、蝕骨細胞、更年期婦女、牛樟芝、(TRAP STAIN)、(Bone Resorption)

分析MERS-CoV 蛋白誘導STAT3/6 所調節細胞激素表現之機制

Analyzing STAT3/6-mediated cytokine up-regulation induced by MERS-CoV proteins

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Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) emerges in Saudi Arabia during the summer of 2012, belongs to the genus Betacoronavirus, and causes acute pneumonia, occasional renal failure, etc. In patients infected with MERS CoV, the plasma level of IFN- α 5 (STAT1/3/6), IFN - α 21 (STAT1/3/6), IFN - β 1 (STAT1/3/6), IL-1 β (STAT3), IL-2 (STAT1/3/6), IL-6 (STAT1/3), IL-8 (STAT3) and IL-29 (STAT1/3) were elevated. Since most up-expressed cytokines are related to STAT3/6-mediated transcription, the study examines whether MERS-CoV proteins induce STAT3/6-mediated transcription of the inflammatory cytokines. The genes of MERS-CoV proteins, including NSP1, NSP2, NSP3, NSP5, NSP7, NSP14, NSP15, NSP16 and N (nucleocapsid) protein, have amplified using PCR and cloned into the expression vector pEGFP-N1. In addition, the genes of STAT 3 and STAT6 were cloned into the vector pcDNA-DsRed, and used to generate the stable cell lines. We will determine whether the expression of MERS-CoV proteins, including NSP1, NSP2, NSP3, NSP5, NSP7, NSP14, NSP15, NSP16 and N (nucleocapsid) protein, triggers the nuclear translocation of STAT 3 and STAT6 in human A549 lung epithelial cells and HEK293T embryonic kidney cells, and then examines the expression of STAT3 or 6 related cytokines by real-time PCR. Finally, specific inhibitors to upstream pathways of STAT3 or 6 signaling will be used to verify cytokine production and the related mechanisms during MERS-CoV infection.

Keywords: MERS CoV, STAT3, STAT6, cytokine, inflammation

Detection of tetracycline resistance genes in *Campylobacter species* isolates from human, chicken and swine specimens

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The veterinary antibiotics were inadequate used in in disease prevention and growth promotion of livestock, especially. These antibiotics were uncontrolled and were considered the serious public health problem in the worldwide. Many studies indicated that the antimicrobial resistance produced in intestinal bacteria by the wrong feeding of antibiotics to the animals. Horizontal gene transfer (HGT) is known to promote the emergence of antibiotic resistance gene transmission and production in intestinal microorganisms. Animals often being asymptomatic carriers of pathogens and excrete them with faces but human can cause severe campylobacteriosis. The campylobacteriosis is an inflammatory illness such as abdominal cramps, gastroenteritis, bloody diarrhea, and Guillain–Barré syndrome in human. Treatment of severe infection often uses tetracycline in clinical therapy. Tetracycline resistance is associated with the presence of *tet* genes in various types of bacteria. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of *tet* genes potential activity of *Campylobacter species* isolates from chicken and swine. The identification of *Campylobacter species* were determined by MALDI-TOF(matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time) method. We analyzed the antimicrobial susceptibility of *Campylobacter species* isolates which were tested by disk diffusion. In accordance with these results, we looked further into *tet* genes of *Campylobacter species* by PCR method. Our results showed that *Campylobacter jejuni* in human(9/14, 64.3%) and *Campylobacter coli* in swine(59/59, 100%) were individual the most predominant species The antimicrobial susceptibility test of tetracycline had potential resistance in chicken(13/13, 100%), and swine(57/59, 96.6%) isolates. According to the results of the screening tetracycline resistance genes, the *tet(A)*, *tet(L)*, *tet(M)*, *tet(O)*, *tet(Q)*, and *tet(W)* were present in 12.8%(11/86), 50%(43/86), 15.1%(13/86), 94.2%(81/86), 5.8%(5/86), and 1.2%(1/86) among *Campylobacter species* from human, chicken and swine total specimens. These findings revealed that the *Campylobacter species* isolates had potentially resistant activity with *tet* genes. Our study suggested that constant monitoring of resistance is seriously required in human, chicken and porky *Campylobacter* isolates.

Key Words : *Campylobacter species*, tetracycline, livestock, horizontal gene transfer (HGT), campylobacteriosis, *tet* genes, MALDI-TOF(matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time).

氧化壓力感應器 Gpx7 通過調節緊密連接蛋白影響大腸屏障的功能性

Oxidative stress sensor GPx7 affects colon barrier function by regulating tight junction proteins

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NPGPx (GPx7) plays a critical function as a stress sensor/transmitter to transfer the signal to effector proteins, which require for maintaining redox homeostasis and preventing ROS accumulation. The excessive ROS leads to the accumulation of oxidatively modified forms of proteins with irreversibly functional alterations and gives rise to various inflammatory diseases, such as obesity, cancer, and inflammatory bowel diseases.

Our previous study showed that GPx7 has a role in regulating intestinal homeostasis. To further explore the regulatory function of GPx7 in colon epithelial cells, we used Vill1-cre mice express Cre recombinase in villus and crypt epithelial cells of the small and large intestines and crossed with GPx7^{fl/fl}, a strain containing a loxP site-flanked sequence of GPx7, which resulted in the intestinal epithelial-specific deletion of GPx7. We first examined the barrier function by measuring gut permeability in mice, and found the increasing of intestinal permeability by GPx7-deficiency. We further analyzed the RNA and protein expression of tight junction proteins, which form intercellular barrier between epithelial cells. Tight junction proteins, Zo-1, Zo-2 and Zo-3 were decreased in GPx7^{-/-} colon by immunoblots. To test whether the deficiency of colon barrier function may lead to systemic diseases, high-fat diet induced obesity model was applied to the study. We found these GPx7^{fl/fl}-vill1-Cre mice gained more body weight and adipose tissue and displayed higher blood glucose under high-fat diet treatment.

These results suggest GPx7 is important in regulating colon barrier function in mice, which may be relevant to chronic inflammatory diseases, such as obesity.

Keywords: Gpx7; ROS; inflammatory diseases; tight junction; high-fat diet; obesity.

Antiviral activity of *Strobilanthes cusia* extracts and its active ingredient against human coronavirus NL63

馬藍萃取物及其活性成分抑制人類冠狀病毒 NL63 之抗病毒活性

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Human coronavirus NL63, belonging to the Alpha-coronavirus genus, is one of the common sources of respiratory infections, causing common cold, severe respiratory infection, bronchitis and pneumonia. *Strobilanthes cusia*, one of the herbal resources for Naturalis Indigo (known as Qing Dai), contains indigo, indirubin, isoindigotin, tryptanthrin, and nimbosterol, showing anti-inflammatory activities. The study investigates the antiviral efficacy of *Strobilanthes cusia* extract and its ingredients against human coronavirus NL63, and analyzes the antiviral mechanisms. Among six ingredients, tryptanthrin dose-dependently inhibited viral cytopathic effect (CPE) and reduced virus-induced apoptosis. Tryptanthrin did not directly influence the attachment of the virus to the surface of MK2 cells. Co- and post-treatment with tryptanthrin reduced viral CPE and suppressed the virus yield in concentration-dependent manners. Plaque assays indicated that the IC₅₀ values of tryptanthrin on virus yield reduction were 0.78 µg/ml (3.14 µM) for co-treatment assay and 1.8 µg/ml (7.25 µM) for post-treatment assay, respectively. Moreover, IC₅₀ values of tryptanthrin on virus yield reduction were 12.03 µg/ml (48.4 µM) co-treatment/removal assays (entry stage) and 1.36 µg/ml (5.4 µM) post-treatment/removal assays (post-entry stage). In immunofluorescent staining assays, IC₅₀ values of tryptanthrin on decreasing the percentage of viral protein-positive cells were 1.11 µg/ml (4.47 µM) for co-treatment assay, < 0.1 µg/ml (< 0.4 µM) for post-treatment assay, 0.267 µg/ml (1.07 µM) co-treatment/removal assays (entry stage) and < 0.1 µg/ml (< 0.4 µM) post-treatment/removal assays (post-entry stage), respectively. In the intracellular infection particle assays, IC₅₀ values of tryptanthrin were 1.11 µg/ml (4.47 µM) for co-treatment assay, < 0.1 µg/ml (< 0.4 µM) for post-treatment assay, < 0.1 µg/ml (< 0.4 µM) co-treatment/removal assays (entry stage) and 2.88 µg/ml (11.6 µM) post-treatment/removal assays (post-entry stage), respectively. The results indicated tryptanthrin, an active ingredient of *Strobilanthes cusia* extract, significantly inhibited the replication of human coronavirus NL63, particularly in post-entry stage.

Keywords: *Strobilanthes cusia*, Qing Dai, HCoV-NL63, Antiviral, time-of-addition

The molecular mechanism of IGF-IIR α in accelerated-aging animal model and the effect of Magnolia on aging

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Heart undergo alterations to compromise its functions during aging. The cardiomyocyte death, hypertrophy, fibrosis, ischemic events and senescent area proliferation were characterized in the in the progress of cardiac aging. Sirtuin 1(SIRT1) is considered as the longevity gene, and has a cardioprotective function to prevent cardiac aging and ischemia/reperfusion injury, resist hypertrophy as well as oxidative stress, inhibits cardiomyocyte apoptosis, and regulates cardiac energy metabolism. Moreover, previous studies have shown that traditional chinese medicine magnolol inhibited ischemia/reperfusion-induced ventricular arrhythmias and reduced infarct size. In our previous finding, we demonstrated that specific activation of type II insulin-like growth factor receptor (IGF-2R) has been significantly associated with pathological cardiac hypertrophy and cardiomyocyte apoptosis. Moreover, we also identified the a novel truncated form of IGF-IIR, called (IGF-2R α), has the effect on accelerating cardiac hypertrophy. To investigate the role of IGF-2R α in aging heart function, we generated cardiac-specific IGF-2R α transgenic rats and established D-galactose-induced accelerated-aging transgenic animal model, and use oral Magnolia to improve aging performance. In our results, we found oral administration of Magnolia significantly alleviated D-galactose-induced cardiac aging. Cardiac-specific expression of IGF-2R α has more influences on cardiac aging and Magnolia remarkably restored IGF-2R α -associated aging cardiac dysfunction, which provides an alternative therapeutic strategy for elder heart dysfunction.

Keyword: Aging, heart failure, IGF-IIR α

嚴重急性呼吸道綜合徵冠狀病毒誘導 IP-10 介導炎症之機制研究

Study on the mechanism of IP-10 mediated inflammation induced by SARS coronavirus

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Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV), a single-stranded positive sense RNA envelope virus, associates with severe respiratory symptoms, such as pulmonary fibrosis, lung inflammatory cells infiltration, diffuse alveolar damage and acute respiratory distress. Cytokines and chemokines are upregulated in SARS-CoV infection, including T lymphocytes, Macrophages/ Monocyte, IP-10, CXCL9, IFN- γ , IL-2 and IL-6. SARS-CoV genome encodes four structural proteins (S, N, E, M), 16 non-structural proteins, and 9 accessory proteins that involve in controlling the immune responses during infection. and assembly. SARS-CoV replicon without the structural protein genes (S and E) is used as a platform to characterize viral features mimic as a live virus. This study identifies the crucial pro-inflammatory cytokines (chemokines) induced by SARS-CoV replicon in vitro and in vivo, and further examines the mechanism of SARS-CoV-induced inflammatory identified cytokines. SARS-CoV Replicon was transfected into Calu-3 and A549 cells, and up-regulated the expression of IP-10, IFN-g, Type I collagen and alpha-SMA 24, 48, and 72 h after the transfection. In animal models, C57BL/6 mice were intratracheally instilled with SARS-CoV Replicon or control plasmids in 3% sucrose every day. After 6 injections, body weight of mice instilled with SARS-CoV Replicon had lower body weight than mock and vector control groups. The total cell counts, the macrophages/monocytes and lymphocytes in BALF were significantly increased in SARS-CoV Replicon compared to mock and vector control groups. H&E staining of lung tissues indicated that SARS-CoV Replicon instilled mice showed the inflammatory cells infiltrated in alveolar spaces and around the bronchial. Real-time PCR analysis of lung tissues indicated that the relative mRNA levels of IFN- γ and IP-10 were significantly up-expressed in SARS-CoV Replicon compared to mock and vector control groups. SARS-CoV Replicon-induced up-regulation of IFN- γ and IP-10 in vitro and in vivo might be helpful for elucidating the pathogenesis of SARS coronavirus.

Key words: SARS coronavirus, Replicon, IFN- γ , IP-10, inflammation

高良薑素藉由小分子核糖核酸4535 調控Smad4 表現量對抗皮膚老化

**Galangin Enhances Collagen Synthesis through microRNA-4535
Regulating
Smad4 Expression in Human Skin Dermal Fibroblast Exposed to H₂O₂**

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Backgrounds:

Skin aging is a complicated process, including intrinsic aging and extrinsic aging. These two factors make skin dermal fibroblast impairment, resulting in skin wrinkling. Dermal fibroblasts are essential component of dermis layer of skin, and responsible for collagen synthesis through TGFβ-SMAD pathway to attenuate skin aging. Previous study has shown that galangin, a member of flavonoids, can protect HS68 from senescence through suppressing the H₂O₂-induced collagen production decrease. MicroRNAs (miRNAs), endogenous small non-coding RNAs, have been identified to be involved in many diseases. Based on our data of microRNA chip, miR-4535 might be involved in antiaging effect of galangin on H₂O₂ exposed HS68 cells.

Materials and Methods :

In the study, HS68 cells were treated with H₂O₂ for 24 hr and followed by galangin treatment.

Results :

It was observed that reduced levels of collagen I/III and smad4 and increased levels of miR-4535 and aging marker, p16, caused by H₂O₂ exposure were reversed by the treatment of galangin. Inhibition of miR-4535 promoted smad4 expression in H₂O₂ treated HS68, and miR-4535 overexpression reduced smad4 expression in galangin treated HS68. Similar results show that SA-β-gal positive cells of mouse skin samples observed in UV-exposed mice were higher and reversed following galangin treatment.

Conclusion :

Taken together, these results suggested that galangin enhances collagen synthesis mainly by downregulating miR-4535 expression to enhance TGFβ-SMAD pathway activity in human dermal fibroblast exposed to H₂O₂.

Keyword : Galangin, collagen, microRNA-4535, TGFβ-Smad signaling, human dermal fibroblast

分析人類與動物檢體中彎曲桿菌黏附毒力基因的表現

Analysis the adhesive virulence genes (*cadF*, *flaA* and *racR* genes) in *Campylobacter species* isolates from human and animal specimens

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Campylobacter species was a bacterial foodborne zoonotic disease transmitted to humans and animal. Human can infect the disease (campylobacteriosis) from consuming contaminated food or contact with infected animals, especially in poultry specimens. The campylobacteriosis are usually cause gastroenteritis symptoms and is affected by the virulence properties of bacteria. The adhesive virulence genes are important involved in the pathogenesis of *Campylobacter* infections. The motility and attachment activity of *Campylobacter* species are an important role for disease formation. The motility and attachment factor of *Campylobacter* species is supported by the products of *cadF*, *flaA* and *racR* genes. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of adhesive virulence genes potential activity of *Campylobacter species* isolates from human and animals. The MALDI-TOF(matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time) method was determined for *Campylobacter species* identification. To detect these adhesive virulence genes were detected by PCR method. Our results showed that *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli* were individual the most predominant species in human and swine. The adhesive genes of *cadF*, *flaA* and *racR* were present in 90.6% (77/85), 85.9% (73/85), and 15.3% (13/85) among *Campylobacter species* from human, chicken and swine specimens. The *cadF* and *flaA* gene were the most predominant activity in all *Campylobacter* species, especially in chicken specimen. Another gene of *racR* was the lowest detection rate and was surprisingly not detected in swine specimen of this survey. These findings suggested that most *Campylobacter* isolates from our study were the potentially toxic activity to adhere the intestinal epithelial cells in human and animal specimens. Further investigation on the virulent role of invasive and cytolethal distending toxin genes, i.e., *iam*, *pldA*, *virBll*, and *cdtA*, *cdtB*, *cdtC*, is necessary for pathogenesis improved understanding.

Key Words : adhesive virulence genes (*cadF*, *flaA* and *racR* genes), *Campylobacter species*, zoonotic disease, campylobacteriosis, gastroenteritis, MALDI-TOF(matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time).

探討利用EF003 治療第三型脊髓小腦萎縮症之作用機制

The therapeutic mechanism of EF003 drug in Spinocerebellar ataxin type

3

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第三型脊髓小腦萎縮症 (Spinocerebellar ataxin type 3, SCA3) 為一種遺傳性的神經退化疾病，目前無有效的治療方式。病因起源於體內 ATXN3 基因中的 CAG 重複過多，導致轉譯出過多的疾病蛋白質 poly-glutamine (Poly Q)，而過多的 Poly Q 累積在細胞內造成毒性，使小腦的Purkinje cell 死亡導致小腦萎縮。因本實驗室先前研究顯示藥物 EF001 可改善 SCA3，而我們後續開發的藥物 EF003 (EF001 的衍生藥物) 具有治療 SCA3 小鼠的效果，故本實驗將探討 EF003 此藥物的治療效果與作用機制。使用帶 SCA3 基因的小鼠為動物模型，利用顱內注射不同劑量 EF003 藥物，配合動物行為測試，分析治療後不同藥物劑量對老鼠治療後的行為差異並與動物腦組織樣品分析結果進行比對。實驗結果發現治療後的動物行為具有藥物依賴性，且可能的治療機制是因為 EF003 可以提供生成血清素 (serotonin) 的人類第二色胺酸氫氧化酶 (Tryptophan hydroxylase 2, TPH2) 進而達到其治療效果。我們假設其路徑可能是因為 TPH2 供應 Serotonin 上升，以讓下游的 TRH (Thyrotropin-releasing hormone) 驅逐細胞質內的 calpain 至細胞膜上，進而降低 calpain 累積於細胞質執行剪切 Poly Q 的任務，故而減少有毒小片段的生成，達到藥物治療疾病的效果。

關鍵字: Spinocerebellar ataxin type, poly-glutamine, serotonin, calpain

探討台式泡菜在不同發酵時間對於巨噬細胞存活率及抗發炎能力之影響

To investigate the effect of Taiwanese pickled vegetables on macrophage survival rate and anti-inflammatory ability in different fermentation time.

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食物透過微生物（包括乳酸菌、酵母菌、納豆菌等）作用而引發的化學變化，將有機物分解為小分子的過程稱為發酵，其益生菌對人體健康及改善腸道菌相有益。發酵食品可以延長食物的保存期限、增加食物風味、有利於腸道吸收及消化。台式泡菜就是一種常見的發酵食品，文獻發現其發酵過程中所產生乳酸菌可改變腸道菌叢，抑制發炎及降低膽固醇。本研究目的探討不同發酵程度的台式泡菜在細胞實驗之抗發炎效果。取用六種不同發酵天數的泡菜，分別為對照組(未發酵)、A組:發酵1天、B組:發酵2天、C組:發酵3天、D組:發酵4天、E組:發酵5天。將樣品均質後離心取上清液並稀釋5倍製成此次試驗樣品液，添加進巨噬細胞 RAW264.7 中作用24小時後，以MTT分析評估巨噬細胞存活率，並收集細胞上清液以進行後續TNF- α 、IL-6及IL-10等細胞激素含量測定。MTT實驗結果發現5倍稀釋的泡菜汁，對細胞不會有明顯傷害，但無法保護經脂多糖刺激而造成的損傷。利用酵素免疫分析法檢測細胞上清液中細胞發炎因子含量，結果發現巨噬細胞經脂多糖誘發產生發炎激素TNF- α 和IL-6添加泡菜均質上清液後，可降低細胞中TNF- α 和IL-6的濃度，雖統計上無明顯差異，但實驗數據顯示會隨著發酵天數增加而下降。IL-10的部分，在第0天未發酵時即可抑制細胞的發炎反應。綜合以上結果可知，泡菜發酵時間越長，可抑制脂多糖誘導細胞之發炎反應。未來可延長發酵時間，觀察發酵天數是否與發炎反應呈負向關係，以達到保健效果。

關鍵字：台式泡菜、巨噬細胞、細胞激素、細胞存活率

PO03

研究使用微針貼片作為土肉桂水萃液經皮傳遞平台對促進小鼠毛髮生長之影響

Effect of Cinnamomum osmophloeum Kanehira leaf aqueous extract on mice hair growth transdermal delivery via microneedle patch

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脫髮(alopecia)或毛髮稀疏是由多種因素引起的,例如精神壓力或賀爾蒙失調,越來越多人因精神壓力而導致脫髮。脫髮使毛囊結締組織中毛板鞘的下部出現退化性改變,而經皮傳遞是將藥物遞送到皮膚中的理想方法。使用微針貼片(microneedle)作為遞送平台能使藥物直接到達真皮層,由於實驗室先前研究證明土肉桂水萃液能增益毛髮生長。故本研究使用水凝膠之材料PF10(包含Purlonic-127,Alginate, methylcellulose)製作微針貼片來包覆土肉桂水萃液以作為生髮貼片劑型。研究中以流變儀測試含藥及不含藥之微針貼片材料黏彈性是否改變,以萬能試驗儀測試微針貼片之機械強度,並使用掃描式電子顯微鏡(SEM)拍攝微針貼片針尖形狀,最後以微針貼片包覆兩種濃度之土肉桂葉萃取物作用於毛髮脫毛的C57BL/6小鼠模型中,證明此劑型也能有效增益小鼠毛髮生長。

關鍵字:微針貼片,土肉桂水萃液,脫髮,毛髮生長

黑豆蛋白質水解物之抗氧化能力探討

Studies on antioxidant ability of hydrolysates from black bean protein

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本研究使用多種不同的酵素對黑豆萃取物進行水解，以獲取具有生物功能活性的胜肽，在8個小時的水解時間內，各組酵素的水解度皆隨著時間變化而上升，以水解度為指標挑選前五名酵素分別為ProteAX、Protease P "Amano" 6SD、Protease A "Amano" SD、MF101、ZF106，其中ProteAX之水解度達51.84%，以30kDa之濃縮離心管區分30kDa以下的胜肽並評估其抗氧化活性，對OH自由基清除能力、還原力活性、ABTS自由基清除能力三項進行評估。在OH自由基清除能力中最佳的組別為ZF106，EC₅₀濃度為6.33 ± 0.78 mg / mL，在樣品濃度10 mg / mL下OH自由基清除能力為77.33%；還原力活性中最佳的組別為ProteAX，EC₅₀濃度為4.46 ± 0.06 mg / mL，在樣品濃度8.0 mg / mL下吸光值為0.882；在ABTS自由基清除能力中，MF101的EC₅₀濃度達0.94 ± 0.14 mg / mL，而樣品濃度2.0 mg / mL下的清除能力為80%。以15種不同的酵素對黑豆萃取物水解以產生具生物活性的胜肽，經過30 kDa的濃縮離心管區分之後可以發現其對自由基清除有良好的效果，顯示出黑豆水解產物有著可以被作為天然抗氧化劑或功能性食品的潛力。

關鍵字：黑豆、胜肽、酵素水解、抗氧化能力

以氣相層析質譜儀分析三種不同產區的沉香精油成分比較及沉香籽
油加工製成、儲藏前後，角鯊烯含量的變化

**Comparison of agarwood essential oils in three different producing areas
by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry and changes in squalene
content before and after storage and storage of agarwood seed oil**

林俊良 Chun-Liang Lin[#]、黃卓治 Tzou-Chi Huang^{*}、徐睿良 Jue-Liang Hsu^{*}
屏東科技大學 生物科技系

市售有各種不同產地的沉香精油，研究顯示，不同產區的沉香，化學成分種類相似，均由揮發性芳香族(Aromatic)、倍半萜化合物(Sesquiterpene)、2-苯乙基色酮類(2-Phenylethylchromone)。本研究分別對印尼(達拉干)、印尼(馬拉 OK)、柬埔寨3個產地沉香的基本成分及揮發性風味物質進行分析測定。沉香籽採收後經乾燥、去殼及壓榨，發現最適乾燥溫度約40°C乾燥空氣，水分含量降至10-20%，榨取沉香籽油收率最高，其含油量高達45%，將沉香籽油皂化，非皂化區分，利用氣相層析質譜分析，發現沉香籽油中富含角鯊烯，含量2764mg/g，經過一年存放沉香籽，同法榨取所得角鯊烯，發現有氧化裂解成揮發性醛類成分之趨勢，顯示角鯊烯之高度不飽和雙鍵構造，極易被氧攻擊發生過氧化反應，本研究發現，藉由沉香籽油皂化處理，可得富含角鯊烯之沉香籽油，應用於開發沉香籽的新產品。經過一年存放為3475mg/g。

關鍵字:氣相層析-質譜儀、沉香精油、沉香籽、沉香籽油

研究Jdp2 缺陷型顆粒細胞在CKI p21^{Cip1} 調控下影響發育小腦中細胞的
增生與凋亡

**Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor p21^{Cip1} regulates cell proliferation and
apoptosis in cerebellum development in Jdp2-deficient granule cells**

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JDP2 is one of the transcription factors, which participates in cell proliferation and neural cell death for controlling the cerebellum development. In the present study, we found the Jdp2 was predominantly expressed in granule cells (GCs) of the mouse cerebellum, which was demonstrated in Jdp2-promoter-Cre transgenic mice. The primary cultured wild-type (WT) GCs demonstrated a higher proliferative ability than that of *Jdp2*-KO GCs. By contrast, the *Jdp2*-KO GCs increased glutathione (GSH) level and reduced the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and then, higher levels of antioxidant response element (ARE)-luciferase activity. The overexpression of the nuclear factor-E2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) and musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma-K (MafK) did not rescue this ARE activity in *Jdp2*-KO GCs. This data indicates JDP2 is a possible negative repressor of AhR-promoter activation. Moreover, both the expression of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1 (p21^{Cip1}) and the interaction between p21^{Cip1} and Nrf2 was increased in *Jdp2*-KO GCs. Knockdown of p21^{Cip1} induced higher levels of ROS and apoptosis in GCs from *Jdp2*-KO GCs than in those from WT mice, demonstrating the p21^{Cip1} plays a pivotal role in controlling oxidative stress and apoptosis of GCs in the absence of Jdp2. These results suggested that JDP2, Nrf2, and p21^{Cip1} interaction may regulate the proliferation of GCs, which is critical for normal development of the cerebellum.

Keywords: apoptosis, Jun dimerization protein 2, granule cells, cerebellum development, reactive oxygen species, redox control.

光學吸收式鎳離子感測器之光機電整合設計與特性分析

Opto – mechatronic Integration Design and Characterization analysis of an Optical Absorption Biosensor for Nickel Ions

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現今水質的檢測在飲用水上顯得格外重要，研究證實大多數的金屬離子在低濃度的情況下仍會危害生命，以鎳離子來說每天不能攝取超過720微克，相當於0.72ppm，毒物科醫師表示，長期吸取含鎳的氣體，可能會引起肺部腫瘤，若攝取到飲用水或食物污染到鎳，不僅可能產生肺部腫瘤，也可能導致肺腺癌產生。感測器以比爾-朗伯定律為基礎，首先使用紫外可見分光光譜儀對鎳離子溶液進行190 nm ~ 1100 nm 波長的吸光度測試，以找出鎳離子溶液相對最高吸光度的波長，並決定照射鎳離子溶液的光源波長。透過光機電整合設計使用此特定波長的光束照射待測溶液，溶液濃度越高其吸光度越高，使得透射溶液的光束強度變小。依據此原理，設計可裝載感測元件、光源、待測溶液、超純水的感測結構與載體，同時，針對檢測端(detection)及參考端(reference)的輸出訊號設計訊號處理程式。分別完成後將結構與電路進行整合並對感測器進行測試與特性分析。

本研究提出一光學吸收式鎳離子感測器。光學式感測器相較於其他感測技術，優勢在於不必直接接觸待測溶液或待測氣體的情況下進行濃度的感測，且其每次感測之週期較短。至今，由於複雜的感測步驟、高成本、與龐大體積，使得離子感測器一直無法整合於飲水機或濾水器，而此小尺寸鎳離子感測器則解決上述問題，此感測器響應時間優於目前的電化學感測器與比色儀，若日後研究要增強靈敏度或擴大此應用，可增強光束之強度、感測元件和更快速與低成本組裝技術，進而可使水資源之檢測更加輕巧、簡便。

關鍵字: 水質檢測、紫外可見光分光光譜儀、紫外線、光機電整合、鎳離子

利用全新小分子促進自噬路徑以治療第三型脊髓小腦共濟失調

**Novel small molecules can treat SCA3 via enhancing the autophagy to
deplete the toxic fragments *in vitro* and *in vivo***

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Spinocerebellar ataxia types-3 (SCA3) is a disastrous and inherited neurodegenerative disorder. One of the causes is the mutated *ATXN3* that encodes the toxic fragments containing a number of expanded CAG repeats (poly Q). These undegradable aggregates are accumulated in the nucleus of neurons to induce the apoptosis. Some treatment strategies are developed to remove the aggregation of poly Q, e.g. the autophagy enhancer is investigated. In this study, two novel small molecules, TSCA-002 and TSCA-003, were screened by analyzing the efficacy and mechanism of eliminating the toxic fragments in the SCA3 mouse and the human embryonic kidney cell models (HEK-293^{GFP-Atx3-84Q}). It was found that the TSCAs could improve the motor behaviors of SCA3 mice by recording the rotarod performance and footprint patterns. Furthermore, TSCAs had an effect on the promotion of the autophagy through up-regulating the level of light-chain 3B (LC3B)-II and down-regulating the expression of p62 in murine cerebellum and HEK-293^{GFP-Atx3-84Q} cells. In brief, this study contributes to a better understanding of the functions of TSCAs in ameliorating the muscular coordination and the molecular mechanism of action to shed light on the treatment of SCA3.

Keywords: SCA3, toxic fragments, autophagy, light-chain 3B

以端粒酶活性探討DH-001對人類癌症幹細胞與非癌症幹細胞
生長抑制機制之差異

**Investigating the difference of DH-001 on anti-proliferation mechanism
between cancer stem cells and non-cancer stem cells by telomerase
activity**

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端粒酶(Telomerase)活化被認為是形成腫瘤的特徵之一，其中高達90%的人類癌症中都有表現。在先前的研究中已發現小分子藥物DH-001在人類惡性腦瘤細胞(Glioblastoma Multiforme, GBM)中可明顯抑制端粒酶的表現，進而抑制惡性腫瘤細胞增生。近年來，多數研究指出惡性腫瘤中都有癌症幹細胞的存在，對於化學藥物治療、放射線治療具有抗性，被認為是造成腫瘤復發的根本原因。故本研究將探討小分子藥物DH-001抗人類惡性腦瘤幹細胞(Glioma Stem Cells, GSCs)生長的潛力，以及其中調控機制是否與GBM細胞有所差異。實驗結果發現，DH-001具有抑制GSCs的生長能力，而端粒酶表現量卻無明顯受到抑制。進一步在端粒酶活性及端粒長度偵測，皆發現未受到藥物濃度的增加而抑制。說明DH-001並非透過端粒酶這條路徑，使人類癌症幹細胞生長能力受到抑制。文獻指出，端粒酶反轉錄酶(telomerase reverse transcriptase, TERT)啟動子的突變可以活化端粒酶活性，其中有兩個突變熱點為C228T及C250T，會特定吸引ETS家族轉錄因子的成員GA-binding protein (GABP)做結合，進而大量活化TERT表現，使端粒延長。故本研究將進一步探討DH-001與GABP之間的作用關係。實驗結果發現GSCs皆有表現其中一個突變熱點。此外，相較於GBM細胞，加入DH-001藥物後，GSCs的GABPB基因表現無受到抑制。故我們利用質體轉染，發現shRNA抑制GABPB基因表現後，能夠提升藥物DH-001對GSCs的毒殺效果。綜合以上研究結果，透過抑制GABPB基因並搭配藥物DH-001進行治療，能夠對惡性腫瘤達到更好的抑制效果。

關鍵字: 端粒酶、人類惡性腦瘤幹細胞、端粒酶反轉錄酶(TERT)啟動子突變、GA-binding protein (GABP)

具複製能力之溶瘤腺病毒於免疫不全之胰管腺癌動物模型中抑制腫瘤生長並誘發部分免疫反應

The inhibition of tumor growth and the initiation of partial immune responses by replicative oncolytic adenovirus in an immunodeficiency pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma mouse model

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Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) with an extremely low 5-year survival rate is one of the most disastrous diseases. It is owing to the immunosuppressive microenvironment and chemoresistant fibrous barriers that restrict the effect of treatments. Some advanced therapies are been developed to meet the unmet medical need. Because oncolytic viruses (OVs) can specifically lyse the tumor cells and indirectly trigger anti-tumor immune responses, they may provide alternative strategies as target and immune therapy. Here, I used oncolytic adenoviruses (OAdVs), which are highly specific, replicative, relatively safe and easy manipulated, to treat PDAC *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The OAdVs-S1 and -S2 were characterized using RT-PCR and immunofluorescence assay. As infected by OAdVs-S1 and -S2, the tested cancer cells, especially in pancreatic malignancy, were more prone to be infected than normal cells. Therefore, the orthotopic PDAC nude mouse model was established and used to evaluate the efficacy of intratumor injection of OAdVs-S1 and -S2. It was found that the tumor size was reduced in a dose dependence, and overall survival rates of the mice were accordingly prolonged. Moreover, the number of monocytes (*Mcp1*), NK cells (*Ncr1*) and B cells (*Cxcl13*) were found increased in a time-dependent manner by analyzing the partial immune responses. In addition to the unique abilities of oncolysis and immune enhancement, the OAdVs-S1 and -S2 could induce the expression of PD-1 that indicated the feasibility of combination with immune checkpoint inhibitors. In brief, the combination of OAdV with immune checkpoint inhibitors may be a promising treatment for PDAC.

Key words : Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, oncolytic adenovirus, immune response, PD-1

高脂聯素表現之脂肪幹細胞移植抑制第二型糖尿病胰島細胞凋亡的機制

The mechanism for inhibiting apoptosis of islet cells in type 2 diabetes by transplanting adipose-derived stem cell with high adiponectin level

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胰島功能障礙和失調是第二型糖尿病 (T2DM) 患者常見的併發症之一。脂聯素是一種抗糖尿病的脂肪因子，已經被發現是可以藉由促進 ERK 和 AKT 的磷酸化來預防胰島細胞凋亡。在先前的研究中，我們發現小分子 TW03 可以增加脂肪間質幹細胞 (ADSCs) 中脂聯素的表現量。故本研究的目的是在於探討高脂聯素表現的 ADSCs 對於胰島細胞凋亡的影響和機制。實驗中使用高脂肪飲食誘導的第二型糖尿病小鼠模型和以 H₂O₂ 誘導的體外細胞模型來評估 TW03 預處理的 ADSCs 移植的治療功效與可能的機轉。我們發現 TW03 預處理的 ADSCs 移植後，可抑制糖尿病小鼠胰島細胞中活化狀態的 Caspase-3 表達；也以 *in vitro* 實驗推測其機制可能為 ADSCs 所分泌的脂聯素，通過旁分泌信號傳導激活胰島細胞中的 AKT 途徑和抑制 JNK 途徑。結果顯示具有高脂聯素表達的 ADSCs 可以通過激活 AKT 信號傳導和抑制 JNK 信號傳導來幫助受損胰島細胞的存活。本研究結果將可作為未來幹細胞治療第二型糖尿病患者之基石。

關鍵字：第二型糖尿病、脂肪幹細胞、脂聯素、細胞凋亡、胰臟。

以耶氏酵母菌表達虎杖白藜蘆醇合成相關基因之研究

**Study on the expression of resveratrol synthesis related genes in
Polygonum cuspidatum by *Yarrowia Lipolytica***

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白藜蘆醇(resveratrol)具有抗血栓，抗發炎與抗癌效果，目前主要來源係透過植物萃取方法取得，該方法受限於植物生長時間及有機溶劑殘留等疑慮，因此本實驗嘗試將高白藜蘆醇含量植物-虎杖(*polygonum cuspidatum*)，其合成途徑需要的關鍵酵素基因群，透過基因工程轉入微生物以量產白藜蘆醇。首先透過氧化方法將肉桂醛轉換為肉桂酸，經HPLC 驗證可達51.3%的轉換率，再以肉桂酸為基質透過肉桂酸鹽羧化酶(cinnamate 4-hydroxylase; C4H) 、香豆醯輔酶A 連接酶(4-coumaroyl-CoA ligase; 4CL)與二苯乙烯合成酶(stilbene synthase; STS)轉換生成白藜蘆醇，創造更高經濟價值。目前已成功透過反轉錄選殖來自虎杖的STS 基因，其定序結果片段長度為1167bp，可轉譯出388個胺基酸，序列比對後與何首烏有83%相似度、圓葉大黃有80%相似度，此蛋白質經結構分析含有26個 Alpha-helix、15 個Beta-sheet 組成，接著將虎杖STS基因構築在酵母菌表現載體 pYLSC1，轉殖入產油微生物-耶氏酵母菌*Yarrowia Lipolytica* 中進行同源重組，並利用YNB 培養基篩選，但是重組蛋白質表現量卻不如預期，推測是不同物種間的RNA 鹼基轉錄出的蛋白質量會受影響，因此將序列優化，期望達到預期的蛋白表現量。我們也從資料庫比對苦蕎麥、甜菜、阿拉伯芥、黃豆等植物的C4H 基因保守位點，及4CL 的AMP 結合位、Acyl 活化位設計 degenerate primer 選殖虎杖C4H 及4CL 兩基因，由RACE PCR 得到其完整序列，並建立此兩個在植物苯丙烷生合成途徑十分重要的蛋白特性等資料，透過本研究最終能產出可觀數量之白藜蘆醇。

關鍵字:白藜蘆醇、虎杖、耶氏酵母、二苯乙烯合成酶、肉桂酸鹽羧化酶、香豆醯輔酶A 連接酶

臺灣番茄捲葉病毒ToLCTWV之C4蛋白干擾宿主植物防禦分子機制研究

Characterization of the roles of C4 protein encoded by tomato leaf curl Taiwan virus in interference with host molecular resistances

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雙生病毒(Geminivirus)具單股(single-stranded DNA, ssDNA)的基因組與雙聯病毒顆粒，並有相當廣泛之植物宿主，在臺灣特有之臺灣番茄捲葉病毒(tomato leaf curl Taiwan virus, ToLCTWV)，番茄在受此病毒感染後，病徵呈現葉片向上捲、節間縮短、葉片變小，影響果實品質及產量甚鉅，病毒本身主要有6個基因，例如：C1(代表複製相關蛋白，也被稱為Rep，AL1或AC1)、C2(轉錄活化蛋白，也稱AL2，AC2或TrAP)、C3(複製增強蛋白，REn)、V1(外鞘蛋白，CP)、V2(運動蛋白)，而目前對於此病毒C4蛋白功能仍所知有限，C4是否能干擾宿主植物防禦分子機制？例如：PTGS(post-transcriptional gene silencing)、TGS(transcriptional gene silencing)與UPP(ubiquitin proteasome pathway)。本研究顯示：建立大量單獨表現台灣番茄捲葉病毒之C4蛋白的圓葉菸草轉殖株具有嫩葉下卷、節間縮短、植株矮化之病癥，因此推測C4為台灣番茄捲葉病毒中的病癥決定因子。此外分析C4蛋白之反防禦機制：利用C4與TRV-PDS(phytoene desaturase)共感染植物，發現C4能干擾植物宿主葉片之白化現象，證實C4能干擾植物宿主之PTGS。在植物宿主中20S蛋白酶體之活性方面，發現大量表現C4蛋白轉殖株，具有較低的20S蛋白酶體活性，因此證實C4能藉由瓦解20S蛋白酶體來干擾植物之UPP機制。透過本研究能更瞭解臺灣番茄捲葉病毒ToLCTWV之C4蛋白之在宿主植物進行防禦時之交互作用機制，及在宿主防禦(resistance)與病毒“反防禦”(counter-resistance)過程所扮演之角色，也利於未來農業上防治雙生病毒危害之問題，減少因雙生病毒所造成農業損失。

關鍵字：雙生病毒、台灣番茄捲葉病毒、C4蛋白、反防禦

精神用藥與保健劑對神經母瘤細胞Neuro 2a神經突出之影響**Effect of Psychiatric Medications and Nutraceuticals on Neurite outgrowth of Neuro 2a cell**

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近年來受到焦慮症、憂鬱症等精神疾病困擾的人數一直居高不下，然而精神疾病患者的生活品質與精神狀況則會隨著病情的加重而失去一般水平。安柏寧 (Alprazolam; APZ) 是2016年美國精神處方用藥排名第二的藥物，屬於苯二氮類之抗焦慮精神藥物；百憂解 (Fluoxetine; FXT) 屬於選擇性血清素再吸收抑制劑，是國內常使用的精神處方藥。本研究室先前已證實梔子中活性成分梔子苷 (geniposide) 及京尼平 (genipin) 具有抗癌細胞轉移及促進神經細胞分化之功能。梔子中具神經保護功能之成分藏紅花苷 (crocin) 及藏紅花酸 (crocetin) 對神經突出生長 (neurite outgrowth) 之影響，尚未有研究探討。因此本研究主要探討精神用藥 (APZ、FXT) 與保健劑 (crocin、crocetin) 對神經母瘤細胞 Neuro 2a 神經突出影響，結果發現 APZ (2 μ M) 與對照組相比細胞其存活率下降為82%，FXT 對存活率沒有影響；APZ (2 μ M) 在神經突出生長上升了23.5%，反之 FXT (2 μ M) 突出生長下降了38.2%。進一步探討其對神經細胞分化指標之調節作用，發現 APZ (2 μ M) 分別上調軸突發育標誌基因 (MAP2、TUBB3) 1.39及1.66倍，反之，FXT 下調 GAP43、TUBB3 基因 0.48 及 0.77 倍。由此結果可確認 FXT 對 Neuro 2a 神經突出有明顯之抑制作用。crocin (200 μ M) 時細胞存活率為85%，其對細胞神經突出生長上升了36.2%；crocetin 在劑量 200 μ M 時與控制組相比，細胞存活率為83%，其對細胞神經突出生長上升了16.4%，由此可知 crocin 對 Neuro 2a 神經突出之促進作用優於 crocetin。未來本研究將繼續探討 crocin 及 crocetin 改善 FXT 對 Neuro 2a 神經突出生長抑制之作用及其改善機制。

關鍵字：安柏寧、百憂解、神經母瘤細胞、藏紅花苷、藏紅花酸、神經突出生長

穿戴手環偵測睡眠呼吸障礙之可能性

The plausibility to utilize wearable device for early detection of sleep disorder

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睡眠多項生理檢查(Polysomnography, PSG)是診斷睡眠疾病的黃金指標。國立清華大學黃元豪教授於2015年表示多項睡眠生理檢查是一種勞力密集、受限環境、不舒適且高成本的檢測。然而穿戴式裝置雖也具睡眠檢測功能，但若能新增睡眠時打鼾音量錄製並與心率、血氧飽和度相互比較，提供國人及早發現及早治療的新策略。

本篇研究主要目標是針對睡眠心率、睡眠血氧飽和度、打鼾音量相互比較，期望為社會大眾提供關於健康照護相關指引；首先經過市場評估後購入上市之穿戴手環，有：Garmin vívosmart® 4、HUAWEI Band 3 Pro、snor lab軟體、睡眠伴侶 軟體及 Resmed提供的睡眠監測儀-ApneaLink Air™。將以人工方式輸入睡眠心率圖譜、睡眠血氧飽和度、打鼾音量圖譜探討穿戴手環偵測睡眠呼吸障礙之可能性。

關鍵字：多項睡眠生理檢查、穿戴手環、心率、血氧飽和、打鼾、睡眠軟體

圓葉菸草甲基轉移酶*NbDRM1* 基因於營養及生殖生長之功能分析

Functional characterization of the roles of *Nicotiana benthamiana* domains-rearranged methyltransferase *NbDRM1* gene in growth and development

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表觀遺傳學 (epigenetics) 能夠在不改變核甘酸序列的情況下，調控生物體基因表現和生物的生長發育，其中包括DNA 甲基化 (DNA methylation)。DNA 甲基化必須藉由DNA 甲基化轉移酶 (DNA methyltransferase) 催化進行，目前已知植物體內DNA 甲基化轉移酶主要有三個家族，分別為Methyltransferase (MET)、Domains-rearranged methyltransferase (DRM) 及Chromomethylase (CMT)。雖然DRM 甲基化轉移酶的作用其他植物中已被研究，但在茄科植物 (Family Solanaceae) 中，卻鮮少有相關的探討。本研究利用 (1) 大量表現HA-NbDRM1 植株，以及 (2) 使用Small RNA- induced gene silencing (SIGS) 技術得到的基因靜默株SIGS-NbDRM1，來進一步了解NbDRM1 在茄科植物圓葉菸草*Nicotiana benthamiana* 生長發育中扮演的角色。大量表現HA-NbDRM1 轉植株中，以PCR 檢測DNA、西方墨點法檢測蛋白質皆能確認目標蛋白的在植物中的表現。營養生長方面：大量表現HA-NbDRM1 轉植株生長發育較控制組緩慢，且葉片向內捲曲，植株外形也較為瘦長。DR5 啟動子為植物生長素 (auxin) 的reporter gene，使用帶有DR5::GUS 的農桿菌感染大量表現HA-NbDRM1 轉植株葉片，並進行GUS 染色後，可發現：大量表現HA-NbDRM1 轉植株葉片的生長素含量明顯較控制組低。SIGS-NbDRM1 基因靜默株中，以PCR 確認感染TYLCCNV-NbDRM1-UBA 植株的系統葉，有tomato yellow leaf curl China virus (TYLCCNV) 的表現。在SIGS-NbDRM1 基因靜默株的生長發育中：其葉片也出現捲曲的情形。因此NbDRM1 在植物生長發育扮演重要角色。未來將藉由CRISPR-Cas9 (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeat) 基因編輯技術，建立*NbDRM1* 基因靜默永久轉植株，以探討NbDRM1 所甲基化的基因。

關鍵字：epigenetics, CRISPR, siRNA, leaf development, auxin

鼻竇炎病人類固醇鼻沖洗之效果探討

Effectiveness of budesonide irrigation in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis

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目的：功能性鼻竇內視鏡手術是慢性鼻竇炎很重要的治療選擇。手術後積極執行鼻沖洗，可以提高手術成功率，降低手術後復發率。本研究主要探討功能性鼻竇內視鏡手術後類固醇鼻沖洗對病人症狀改善之效果。

方法：本研究為回朔性對照研究，研究組為功能性鼻竇內視鏡手術後使用一般洗鼻鹽加上類固醇鼻沖洗之病人，對照組為功能性鼻竇內視鏡手術後只有使用一般洗鼻鹽鼻沖洗之病人。所有病人皆為藥物治療無效之慢性鼻竇炎，而接受雙側功能性鼻竇內視鏡手術。本研究使用統計學方法分析兩組病人的年齡、性別、抽煙習慣、是否同時進行鼻中隔手術、鼻過敏病史、手術前及手術後三個月 Sino-Nasal Outcome Test (SNOT-22)。本研究使用 SNOT-22 作為鼻沖洗之效果探討。

結果：本研究以配對方式共收集了 28 位病人，排除 6 位資料不完整的病人，研究組與對照組各 11 位病人。研究統計學顯示兩組病人在性別、年齡、抽煙史、鼻中隔手術病史、鼻過敏病史、Lund-Mackay CT score 並沒有統計學上的意義。統計學結果顯示手術後三個月病人的濃鼻涕改善有顯著差異，但在 SNOT-22 總分、擤鼻涕、打噴嚏、清鼻水、鼻塞、嗅覺或味覺退化、咳嗽、鼻涕倒流、耳悶漲、頭暈、耳痛、臉痛、難入眠、半夜覺醒、夜不安眠、睡醒後仍疲倦、白天疲勞感、工作或學習產能降低、注意力降低、焦慮不安、憂鬱/不愉快、與人相處時困窘/尷尬等方面則無統計學上的差異。

結論：本研究結果顯示慢性鼻竇炎病人經功能性鼻竇內視鏡手術後增加使用類固醇鼻沖洗在臨床上能改善流濃鼻涕的症狀，對於其他 SNOT-22 症狀並沒有明顯的效益。

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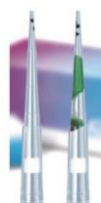
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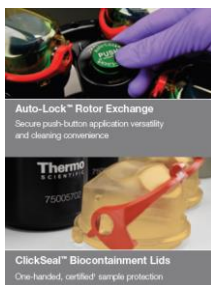


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- ▶ Thermo QSP 各式塑膠耗材/各式吸管尖
- ▶ Thermo MBP ART Barrier Tip
- ▶ Gunster 台灣製造，高品質實驗室耗材



Ventilated (left) and refrigerated (right)



- ▶ Thermo 落地型高速大容量離心機
- ▶ Thermo 桌上型高速冷凍離心機
- ▶ Thermo 桌上型高速微量離心機
- ▶ 更換轉子無須工具，三秒完成

- ▶ VILBER LOURMAT 螢光膠片影像分析系統
- ▶ VILBER LOURMAT 冷/螢光膠片影像分析系統
- ▶ VILBER LOURMAT 活體影像分析系統
- ▶ SENSOQUEST PCR 聚合酶連鎖反應器
- ▶ SENSOQUEST 三槽式 PCR 聚合酶連鎖反應



SENSOQUEST



為大家的食品安全把關

- ▶ Thermo Sentinel 全頻率金屬檢測機
- ▶ Thermo Apex 高性能金屬檢測機
- ▶ Thermo NextGuard X 射線異物檢測機
- ▶ Thermo VersaWeigh 檢重機



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Student Presentation Referees

亞洲大學食品營養與保健生技學系

韓建國副教授

李傳珍副教授

黃晉修副教授

亞洲大學生物科技學系

張清堯教授

張益銓助理教授

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中國醫藥大學醫學檢驗生物技術學系

莊淨媛教授

石志榮副教授

2019 年中亞聯大生物科技研討會

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主辦單位：亞洲大學食品營養與保健生技學系

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