

• 計畫中文名稱	探討薑黃素對單核球第四型類鐸接受器表現之影響		
• 計畫英文名稱	The Effects of Curcumin, a Major Active Component from Curcuma Longa, in Toll-Like Receptor 4 Expression on Monocytes		
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• 研究人員	林豐彥,陳大樑		
• 中文關鍵字	腫瘤壞死因子; 類鐸接受器; 薑黃素		
• 英文關鍵字	curcumin; toll-like receptor 4; tristetraprolin; THP-1 cells.		
• 中文摘要	<p>在發炎反應發生時，免疫細胞會分泌各種促進發炎的細胞激素（pro-inflammatory cytokine），這些激素會進一步刺激其他細胞分泌趨化激素（chemokine）和發炎介質，一連串反應後，便會造成組織更嚴重的發炎反應。促進發炎的激素中又以腫瘤壞死因子（tumor necrosis factor-alpha; TNF-α）與白血球間素（interleukin-1）最重要。腫瘤壞死因子的家族成員，在各種的生理及病理過程中，扮演了重要的角色，包括細胞的增生、分化、凋亡、調節免疫反應和引起發炎等。TNF-α 的表現主要經由兩個接受器 TNFR1 與 TNFR2，TNFR1 可以表現在所有的細胞種類中，並且也是 TNF-α 的主要訊息接受器，而 TNFR2 則大部分表現在免疫細胞及內皮細胞中。類鐸接受器(toll-like receptor; TLR)是屬於第一型的穿 (type I transmembrane protein)，它最早在果蠅(Drosophila)胚胎中被發現，與胚胎的發育和免疫功能有關。免疫細胞上具有專一性辨認抗原之接受體，藉以與特定的抗原結合，引發相關的免疫或發炎反應，表現在細胞膜上的 CD14 以及各種類鐸接受器就屬於這些具有專一辨認抗原能力之接受體。研究中也發現，單核球細胞 TLR4 的基因多型性會改變其功能，進而增加手術之後菌血症與菌血性休克的發生率；異常的 TLR4 表現，也會使抗發炎有關的細胞激素 IL-10 表現減少，增加菌血症與發炎的嚴重性。在我們過去的研究中發現，TNF-α 會明顯降低人類單核球細胞株：THP-1 之 TLR4 表現。TNF-α 也會經由增生因子活化型蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK)路徑來增加 THP-1 細胞內一種名為 tristetraprolin 的 RNA-binding protein 活化，減少 TLR4 mRNA 的穩定性並使其半衰期減短。在該實驗中也發現，TNF-α 會明顯增加 tristetraprolin 的表現。以免 tristetraprolin 與 TLR4 免疫沉澱法與即時定量聚合酶鏈鎖反應法證實 TNF-α 明顯增加 mRNA</p>		

的 3' UTR 的交互作用；綜合上述結果得知，tristetraprolin 會透過與 3' UTR 的交互作用調控 TLR4 mRNA 的表現。薑黃 (Curcuma) 是一種地下根莖植物，中醫主要用薑黃素來治療風濕與肌肉關節酸痛，包括頸肩臂酸痛及肩周關節炎、跌打損傷疼痛、月經疼痛和腹部腫塊。經由現代科學研究發現，薑黃的主要有效成份為薑黃素 (Curcumin) 具抗氧化功能、可延緩老化、降低膽固醇以及減緩慢性胃潰瘍相關症狀，最近的研究報告也指出薑黃素可以抑制動物皮膚癌的發生以及抑制腫瘤血管生成的作用，也有報告指出薑黃素有促進傷口癒合的功能。所以本計劃也預計探討具抗氧化作用的薑黃素對 TNF- α 引起單核球細胞之 TLR4 表現改變的影響以及其可能機轉，藉此預測將來使用薑黃素治療發炎或是增加免疫能力的可行性。

Proinflammatory cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor- (TNF-) and interleukin-1 , are produced in response to microbial invasion and induce inflammation to minimize the risk of infection at the site of invasion. In addition to local inflammation, these mediators are released into the blood stream, which results in systemic responses, which may result in features of systemic inflammatory response syndrome. Excessive systemic inflammatory responses sometimes disrupt normal function of the immune system and induce cellular and organ injury. External stresses, such as operation, trauma, and burns, also induce the production of proinflammatory cytokines, thereby modulating host-defense mechanisms. Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are type I transmembrane receptors that expressed on the cell membrane after lipopolysaccharide stimulation. More than ten human TLRs have been identified, but only the functions of TLR2 and TLR4 have been established. TLRs are critical for the induction of downstream signals in inflammation during endotoxin-mediated physiological disturbances. TLR4 recognize microbial pathogens play a critical role in innate immunity; however, their expression and function during inflammation remain unknown. Curcumin, a major component from *Curcuma longa*, is a yellow pigment of turmeric and is commonly used as a spice and food-coloring agent. The desirable preventive or putative therapeutic properties of curcumin have also been considered to be associated with its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. Because oxidative stress-mediated damages are believed to be associated with a variety of chronic pathological complications such as cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, and atherosclerosis, curcumin is thought to play a vital role against these pathological conditions. Our previous studies demonstrated that TNF- inhibits TLR4 expression on monocytic cells mediating by tristetraprolin and MAPKs Activation. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects and underlying mechanisms of curcumin on TNF- -influenced TLR4 expression in THP-1 cells. This study will elucidate whether the curcumin may influent the immunity and the results of present studies will provide insights into the development of therapeutic strategies for the prevention of inflammatory diseases.

- 英文摘要