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• 計畫中文名稱	十字花科蔬菜衍生物對血管黏著相關因子的影響		
• 計畫英文名稱	Effects of Cruciferous Vegetable Derivatives on Vascular Adhesion		
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• 中文關鍵字	十字花科蔬菜衍生物、一氧化氮合成脢、黏著分子、動脈粥狀硬化		
• 英文關鍵字	Cruciferous vegetable derivatives, Endothelial nitric oxide synthase, Adhesion molecule, Atherosclerosis		
• 中文摘要	本研究主要以 EA hy 926 血管內皮細胞株爲實驗模式,探討十字花科蔬菜衍生物 indole-3-carbinol (I3C), indolo[3,2-b]carbazole (ICZ), phenylethyl isothiocyanate (PEITC) 以及 benzyl isothiocyanate (BITC)對於 eNOS 與以腫瘤壞死因子 TNF-α 所誘導之血管內皮細胞與 leukocyte 間之細胞黏著以及各種黏著分子表現之影響。細胞黏著之分析結果顯示,於這些衍生物中,除 I3C 之外,10 μM 之 ICZ、PEITC 及 BITC 皆可抑制由 TNF-α 誘導之 U937 單核球細胞黏著於 EA hy 926 血管內皮細胞,然而僅 10 μM 之 PEITC 與 BITC 可增加血管內皮細胞中 eNOS 蛋白質之表現。ELISA 與 RT-PCR 之分析結果分別顯示,ICZ、PEITC 及 BITC 雖不影響細胞膜表面因 TNF-α 誘導之 ICAM-1 蛋白質之表現,但具抑制其 mRNA 的作用;同時,PEITC、ICZ 及 BITC 亦可分別抑制由 TNF-α 誘導之細胞膜表面 VCAM-1 定蛋白質暨其 mRNA 的表現;但 I3C 對ICAM-1 與 VCAM-1 蛋白質與 mRNA 皆無顯著的影響。總而言之,十字花科蔬菜衍生物可抑制單核球細胞黏著於內皮細胞,其中 PEITC 與 BITC 之抑制作用與增加 eNOS 蛋白質表現,以及減少 VCAM-1 mRNA 及細胞膜表面 VCAM-1 蛋白質的表現有關,而 ICZ 僅與抑制 VCAM-1 mRNA 及細胞膜表面 VCAM-1 蛋白質的表現有關;然而,I3C 對這些因子皆無顯著的影響。		
• 英文摘要	This study was aimed at investigating the effects of cruciferous vegetable derivatives, including indole-3-carbinol (I3C), indolo 3,2-bcarbazole (ICZ), beta-phenylethyl isothiocyanate (PEITC), and benzyl isothiocyanate (BITC) on the expression of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) and TNF-alpha-induced adhesion molecules in endothelial EA by 926 cells. Cell adhesion analyses		

indicated that ICZ, PEITC and BITC, but not I3C, inhibited the adhesion of TNF-alpha-induced monocytic U937 cells to EA hy 926 cells. However, only PEITC and BITC enhanced the expression of eNOS protein in endothelial cells. Cell-ELISA analyses showed that ICZ, PEITC, and BITC had no effect on the expression of TNF-alpha-stimulated cell-surface ICAM-1 protein, but inhibited the cell-surface VCAM-1 protein. Nevertheless, I3C did not show any suppressive effects on these molecules. In summary, cruciferous vegetable derivatives inhibited the adhesion of monocytes to endothelial cells. Among these, the inhibitory effects of PEITC and BITC are associated with increased expression of eNOS 2 protein and decreased cell-surface VCAM-1 protein. One the other hand, the inhibitory effect of ICZ is only associated with decreased expression of cell-surface VCAM-1 protein. Furthermore, I3C seems not to play a role in these inhibitory processes.