• 計畫中文名稱	探討紅甘藷葉對餵食炸油 F344 鼠結直腸細胞病變之保護效應		
• 計畫英文名稱	The Chemoprotective Effect of Taiwan Indigenous Vegetables on Colorectal Carcinoma of Oxidized Oil-Fed F344 Rats		
• 系統編號	PG9308-0315	• 研究性質	基礎研究
• 計畫編號	DOH93-TD-F-113-048-(2)	• 研究方式	委託研究
• 主管機關	行政院衛生署	• 研究期間	9308 ~ 9407
• 執行機構	台北醫學大學保健營養學系		
年度	93 年	• 研究經費	697 千元
• 研究領域	基礎醫學類		
• 研究人員	劉珍芳,陳巧明		
• 中文關鍵字	油炸油;結直腸癌;紅甘藷葉;植物性化學物質;多酚類;保護效應		
• 英文關鍵字	Oxidized fried oil; colorectal carcinoma; red sweet potato leaf; phytochemicals; polyphenols; chemoprotective effect		
• 中文摘要	結直癌(colorectal cancer,CRC)是世界上第三個常發生的惡性腫瘤,它的發生率不斷在上升,目前亦是癌症死因的第三位。根據衛生署的資料,從 1990 年至今,結直癌亦是台灣地區成年人癌症死亡率的第三位。結直腸癌發生的原因至今尚無明確的定論,飲食習慣、環境因子、遺傳等都有可能。而飲食中脂質的攝取量、品質及蔬果的消耗量等都是重要的影響因子。脂質的攝取佔每日飲食中相當重要的地位,爲飲食中不可缺少的一環。在飲食中脂質的存在可以增加食物的美味、飽食感、是攜帶脂溶性維生素所必需的,然而也是飲食中最容易劣變的營養素。脂質攝取過多除了會造成肥胖之外,亦會導致一些慢性疾病的發生,其對身體健康影響非常大,也是被討論最多的飲食因子。近年來由於飲食型態的西化,使的以"油炸"方式來烹調食物的情况日趨增加。油脂在油炸的過程中所產生的過氧化物質會隨著飲食的攝取而進入體內,而誘發一連串的"自由基連鎖反應",所帶來的健康問題是不可忽。根據流行病學的調查,高油脂之攝取與大腸及乳癌的罹患率亦有著明顯相關性。因此高油脂及炸油的攝取所帶來的生理影響,尤其是是否會對於動物體"細胞層次"造成氧化性的傷害進而促進細胞的癌化,仍需更進一步的探討。多攝食蔬菜水果則具有預防疾病及其他的正面健康效應,尤其是對腸胃道及呼吸道癌症的發生有抑制的作用,推測可能是與其所含的抗氧化營養素或非營養素的植物性化學物質phytochemicals 有關。然而是否可以藉由蔬菜中的這些具有抗氧化或抗突變作用的物質,例如多酚類(polyphenol)來調節細胞在癌化過程中相關酵素的活性或蛋白質表現,例如 Alkaline phosphatase、ODC、COX-2,及物質例如多胺類之生成,而達到抑制癌症發生之保護效應,是值得探討的課題。本研究中將以動物作爲實驗 model,觀察當餵與不同品質(新鮮大豆油、經 24 小時油炸的炸油)或/及給予致癌劑 DMH(1,2-dimethylhydrazine)		

時是否會影響動物體內結直腸細胞的病變或促進其癌化?同時進一步探討台灣產的鄉土蔬菜對因炸油所引起的腸細胞病變是否具有保護作用?及其可能的機制及相關酵素表現又爲何?本研究計劃的目的爲 1.探討餵食不同品質的油脂或/及給予 DMH 時是否會導致大鼠結直腸細胞發生病變 2.探討台灣產鄉土蔬菜-紅甘藷葉及其所含的多酚類是否會對因餵食炸油或/及給予 DMH 所導致之大鼠結直腸細胞之病變具有保護作用,及可能機制與相關酵素蛋白質之表現.

• 革 才 摘 要

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common malignant neoplasm in the world. In Taiwan, its incidence has been increasing, and it is now the third leading cause of cancer death. The cause of the development of CRC is including the environment, genetic, life style, smoking, alcohol drinking and diet. Epidemiological studies have shown that dietary factors play a significant role in the etiology of cancer in human, especially those of the colon and breast. Diets particularly high in total fat and animal fat or low in certain fibers are generally associated with an increased risk for colon cancer development. A diet rich in fruits and vegetables is generally recognized as preventive with regard to the development of colorectal cancer. However, the dietary compounds responsible for the biological effect have not been identified as yet. Thermally oxidized fat is generally considered to contain potentially toxic lipid peroxidation products, which can be as a kind of oxidative stress, Various and plentiful vegetables are produced in Taiwan. Some indigenous vegetables are abundant of natural non-nutritive antioxidants which called phytochemicals, i.e. polyphenol. This study is aimed to investigate the preventive effect of polyphenol of selected indigenous vegetables on the development of rat colorectal carcinoma using with OFO (oxidized frying oil)-fed animal model. The mechanisms of chemopreventive ability of polyphenol against chemically induced colorectal tumorigenesis are elucidated too. This study will provide a reliable protocol to determine the physiological function of those selected Chinese vegetables or other phytochemicals in plants. The result might be used as the bioassay systems to evaluate the bioactive compounds from selected vegetables for the government and the company.