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• 計畫英文名稱	The Bioavailability of Polyphenol from Purple Sweet Potato Leaves in Human		
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• 中文關鍵字			
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• 中文摘要	目的:流行病學的調查,發現增加蔬菜和水果的攝取,對癌症及心血管疾病的預防,具相當強之相關性,是有益健康的食物。蔬菜中除了含有一些已知的營養素之外,亦含有相當量的 phytochemicals,例如類胡蘿蔔素、植物固醇、皂素、多酚類等,特別是多酚類,最近的一些研究更證實其對心血管及癌症具有保護及預防發生的功能。本實驗室之前的研究曾針對含量最高的紅甘藷葉進行人體實驗,結果發現連續攝取 2 星期的含紅甘藷葉的飲食,血中總抗氧化力(TAS)顯著增加,顯示具有抗氧化效應,同時,明顯提昇自然殺手細胞(NK cells)的毒殺能力。這些結果顯示,富含多酚化合物的紅甘藷葉,的確具有健康促進的作用。我們先前的研究發現,以油炒的方式烹調紅甘藷葉,其多酚類的外表吸收率為 33%,但是我們以 Folin-Ciocalteau's method 測量血漿中總多酚類的含量卻無法測得,推論可能是 Folin-Ciocalteau's method 敏感度不夠所致。所以,本研究的主要目的,擬以 HPLC 的分析方式,探討台灣常見鄉土蔬菜紅甘藷葉之多酚類的人體可利用率,進而了解台灣鄉土蔬菜對國人健康促進的生理效應。實驗設計:10 位健康受試者簽署人體試驗同意書之後,進行一星期的低多酚類飲食後(washout),給予 200 公克油炒的紅甘藷葉,受試者須於 10 分鐘內吃完,分別抽取第 0、0.5、1、2、3、6、12、24 小時的血液,以 HPLC 分析其血液中多酚類的濃度。紅甘藷葉亦進行冷凍乾燥,經由甲醇醋酸萃取後,以酸水解的方式切斷醣甘鍵,最後以氮氣吹乾,以 HPLC 分析其中紅甘藷葉中多酚類的含量。研究結果:我們成功地建立蔬菜及血液中黃酮類化合物的萃取及 HPLC 的分析方式, 並能夠		

分析四種主要的黃酮類化合物(Myricetin、Quercetin、Kaemperol、Isorhamnetin), 乾燥的紅甘藷葉每公克含有總多酚類 32±3.1 mg GAE, 經過 HPLC 的分析其中含有 545.7±209.4μg 的 Myricetin、454.7±48.6 的 Quercetin、77.6±2.7μg 的 Kaemperol 及 53.1±3.1μg 的 Isorhamnetin。受試者攝取紅甘藷葉後的 2 小時,Myricetin、Kaemperol、Isorhamnetin 均出現血漿濃度的高峰值,Quercetin

則在攝取紅甘藷葉後 3 小時,出現血漿濃度的高峰值,在 24 小時後,所有的黃酮類化合物均降至最低濃度。Kaemperol、Isorhamnetin 在第 0 小時有一個高峰值,可能是 washout 不夠所造成的現象。紅甘藷葉中的 Myricetin 雖然含量很高,但其吸收率較 Quercetin 差。結論:本研究證實紅甘藷葉的黃酮類化合物的確能快速地被人體吸收,平均在攝食後 2-3 小時到達吸收的高峰,並在 24 小時內快速地被人體代謝。

• 本子校冊

Diets high in fruits and vegetables are protective against a variety of diseases particularly cardiovascular disease and cancer. Recent studies have suggested that dietary polyphenol may scavenge free radical and increase antioxidant capabilities in vivo. Some special polyphenol even may inhibit cell proliferation, effects on mRNA levels of genes in cell cycle control and apoptosis. Various and plentiful vegetables are produced in Taiwan. Many kind of them are rich in polyphenol, especial purple sweet potato leaves. Our recently study demonstrated consuming purple sweet potato leaves for two weeks significantly increase antioxidant capabilities in vivo and NK cells cytotoxic activity. However, the bioavailability and absorption in human are still unknown. The first aim of this study is to evaluate the absorption and bioavailability of polyphenol in human after consuming purple sweet potato leaves. Ten non-smoking, healthy adult participated this study. During the whole study duration, subjects were asked to follow a low polyphenol diet. After 1 week washout, subjects were given 200 g fried purple sweet potato leaves (PSPL). Blood samples were collected from each subjects at 0, 0.5, 1,2, 3, 6, 12, 24 hr after the ingestion. Results showed the total polyphenols in PSPL was 32 +- 3.1 mg GAE /g dry wt. HPLC analysis results indicated that the major compositions of flavonols in PSPL were myricetin (545.7 +- 209.4.mu.g/g dry wt)and quercetin (454.7 +- 48.6.mu.g/g dry wt), and the minor compositions of flavonols in PSPL were kaemperol (77.6 +- 2.7.mu.g/g dry wt)and isorhamnetin (53.1 +- 3.1.mu.g/g dry wt). After digestion PSPL for 2 hours, the compositions of myricetin, kaemperol, isorhamnetin had the highest concentration in plasma. And quercetin had the highest concentration in plasma after digestion PSPL for 3 hours. All of flavonols had the lowest concentration after digestion PSPL for 24 hours. Though PSPL contain higher amount of myricetin, the concentration of plasma myricetin after consuming PSPL was less quercetin, showed the absorption of myricetin was lower than quercetin. Our data showed the flavonols in PSPL can be absorbed fast and reach the highest concentration in plasma after consuming PSPL for 2-3 hours. And the absorption of quercetin is better than myricetin.