• 系統編號	RN9604-3813		
• 計畫中文名稱	純化黃豆皂素抑制人類結腸癌細胞生長機制的探討		
• 計畫英文名稱	Inhibitory Mechanisms of Purified Soybean Saponins on Human Colon Normal/Cancer Cells		
• 主管機關	行政院國家科學委員會	• 計畫編號	NSC94-2313-B038-003
• 執行機構	臺北醫學大學保健營養學系		
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• 研究人員	林士祥; 陳玉華 Lin, Shyh-Hsiang; Chen, Yue-Hwa		
• 中文關鍵字	黄豆皂素		
• 英文關鍵字	Soybean saponins; Alkaline phosphatase; Protein kinase C		
• 中文摘要	癌症連續二十年爲國人十大死亡原因第一位,其中結直腸癌爲成人癌症死因排名第三位,在西方國家中罹患結腸癌的機率高於東亞國家,原因可能爲東亞國家較西方國家攝取較多的黃豆及豆製品。而黃豆中皂素有抑制結腸癌的效果,因此本實驗以細胞培養之模式探討黃豆皂素和結腸癌之關係。結果發現 300 ppm、600 ppm、1200ppm 濃度的黃豆皂素粗萃取物可抑制大腸癌 WiDr 細胞的生長,改變細胞形態,使細胞質產生空泡,並且抑制由 12-O-tetradecanol phorbol13-acetate 誘導之 PKC 活性。600ppm 與 1200 ppm 濃度的黃豆皂素粗萃取物可增加 AP 的活性。因此推測黃豆皂素粗萃取物可以促使 Widr 細胞分化,抑制細胞增生,並誘導 type IIautophagic death 而抑制細胞的生長。		
	The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of extracted crude soybean saponins on human colon cancer cells. Results indicated that soybean saponins decreased cell growth in a dose-dependent manner, and pre-treatment of cells with saponins significantly suppressed the 12-O-tetradecanol phorbol 13-acetate-stimulated PKC activity. Treating Cells with 600 and 1200 ppm of		

possibly mediate the growth inhibition of tumor cells.

saponins significantly increased AP activity. Cells treated with saponins developed cytoplasmic vesicles and wrinkled plasma

membrane. However, the effects of saponins on P53, c-Fos and c-Jun expression were not significant. In conclusion, soybean saponins

interacted with cell membranes, suppressed PKC activation and induced diffrtrntiation, and induce type II autophagic death, which

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