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| • 中文關鍵字 | 非酒精性脂肪變性肝炎、大豆蛋白、胰島素抗性、血脂質組成 | | |
| • 英文關鍵字 | Soy protein, Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, Insulin resistance, Blood lipids profile | | |
| • 中文摘要 | 本研究目的是探討大豆蛋白對於酒精性脂肪變性肝炎(Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis,NASH)的影響。實驗餵食雄性 SD 大白鼠四週高油飲食以誘發 NASH,之後依體重分爲四組:N 組(NASH 誘發飲食)、S 組(標準飲食)、NS 組 NASH 誘發飲食+大豆蛋白)、SS 組(標準飲食+大豆蛋白)。結果發現:飲食中以大豆蛋白取代部分酪蛋白作爲蛋白質來源時,可改善因 NASH 飲食所造成之胰島素抗性,並可以降低血漿膽固醇的濃度、減少體脂肪的堆積、改善 NASH 飲食所造成之肝臟膽固醇和三酸甘油酯堆積的情形。大豆蛋白的攝取也可以促進肝臟抗氧化酵素的活性,減少肝中脂質過氧化物的堆積,此外也可降低 CYP2E1 蛋白質的表現量及 TNF-a 濃度。由研究結果推論,大豆蛋白可藉由其特殊的生理活性,包括:改善胰島素抗性、調節血脂質濃度、降低肝臟脂質堆積、提高抗氧化能力,並減輕肝臟的發炎反應,以改善 NASH 所造成的肝細胞損害,並延緩 NASH 進展至肝硬化的進程。 | | |
| • 英文摘要 | The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of soy protein on insulin resistance and hepatic steatosis in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). Forty male Sprague-Dawley rats were fed a high-fat diet for 4 weeks to induce NASH and then were divided into four groups: the N group (NASH diet), S group (standard diet), NS group (NASH diet + soy protein), and SS group (standard diet + soy protein). After the 10-week experimental period, the results showed that soy protein significantly improved insulin resistance induced by NASH diet and it lowered plasma cholesterol concentrations and body fat accumulation. Additionally, soy protein intake also reduced the hepatic lipid depots of triglycerides and cholesterol, and decreased the concentrations of lipid peroxides. In an | | |

analysis of the antioxidant status, rats fed the soy protein diet showed improved antioxidant potential due to increases in superoxide dismutase and catalase activities and a decrease in the protein expression of CYP2E1. In conclusion, soy protein may improve the liver function in patients with NASH by lowering lipid levels in the blood and liver, increasing the antioxidant capacity, and improving insulin resistance.