• 計畫中文名稱	丹參酚酸B對於纖維蛋白之作用機轉討論		
• 計畫英文名稱	Mechanism of Interaction of Salvianolic Acid B on Fibrinogen in vitro and in vivo		
• 系統編號	PD9808-0119	• 研究性質	技術發展
• 計畫編號	NSC98-2324-B038-001	• 研究方式	學術補助
• 主管機關	行政院國家科學委員會	• 研究期間	9808 ~ 9907
• 執行機構	臺北醫學大學生物醫學材料暨工程研究所		
年度	98 年	• 研究經費	1500 千元
• 研究領域	生物技術,藥學		
• 研究人員	劉得任		
• 中文關鍵字			
• 英文關鍵字			
• 中文摘要	承前期計畫研究結果,丹参水抽取物對於老化老鼠以及糖尿病鼠之異常血液流變都具有明顯改善效果(包括:降低紅血球膜之氧化進而提升紅血球變形能力、降低紅血球聚集、降低血液黏度以及黏彈性、增加血液攜氧能力、降低血漿黏度…等等),同時,我們也認爲其可能之機轉爲丹参水抽取物具有良好之抗氧化活性以及降低血液纖維蛋白濃度。因此,本年度計畫將利用細胞模式以及動物模式更進一走評估 95%純度之丹酚酸 B 對血液中纖維蛋白之影響及可能之機轉。 在細胞實驗部分,我們將利用 95%純度之丹參酚酸 B (Salvianolic acid B) 討論對於 HepG2 與 HepG2-TRa1 細胞株產生纖維蛋白原之影響。實驗原理爲利用 T3(甲狀腺素)刺激 HepG2 (人類肝癌細胞)與 HepG2-TRa1 細胞株後,在細胞培養基中加入不同劑量 95%純度之丹參酚酸 B,再抽取細胞內之 RNA,經由 RT-PCR 分析細胞內的纖維蛋白原產生的量。至於動物實驗部份,我們將利用 T3(3'3'5-Triiodothyronine)先行誘發異常高纖維蛋白鼠再以給予口服不同劑量 95%純度之丹參酚酸 B 28 天,評估對 T3 鼠之高纖維蛋白原之影響以及異常血液流變性質之影響包括降低紅血球聚集、降低血液黏度以及黏彈性、增加血液攜氧能力、…等現象。		
• 英文摘要	The previous study has demonstrated that the water soluble extracts of Salvianolic acid B (SAB) significantly improved hemorheological abnormalities of aging rats and diabetes rats (including reduced oxidative stress of erythrocyte membrane leading to increase erythrocyte deformability, reduced erythrocyte aggregation, reduced whole blood viscosity and viscoelasticity, increased oxygen carrying efficiency, and reduced plasma viscosityetc.). The possible mechanism for the improvement of SAB could be due to its considerable antioxidant activity and		

ability to reduce blood fibrinogen levels. Therefore the present project is to investigate the possible mechanism underlying the action of 95% salvianolic acid B, a potent water-soluble antioxidant isolated from the roots of Salvia multiorrhizae Bunge, on blood fibrinogen levels using in vivo and in vitro models. The purpose of the in vitro study is to understand the effect of 95% Salvianolic acid B on fibrinogens produced by HepG2 and HepG2-TRa1hepatoma cells are treated with 3, 3', 5-triiodo-L-thyronine (T3) and then incubated with different doses of 95% salvianolic acid B. With RT-PCR (real time polymerase chain reaction), mRNA expression of fibrinogen in hepatoma cells is quantified. The in vivo study is to use T3 to induce the rats with high fibrinogen levels (T3 rats). T3 rats are then orally administrated with different doses of 95% salvianolic acid B for 21 days to understand the improving effect of salvianolic acid B on fibrinogen levels and abnormal hemorheolgical parameters in T3 rats including erythrocyte aggregation, whole blood viscosity and viscoelasticity, and oxygen carrying efficiency...etc.