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• 計畫英文名稱	The Development of Composite Material of Collagen with Self-Setting Hydroxyapatite Cement and Their Applications (III)		
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• 中文關鍵字	膠原;複合物質;藥物載體;複合材料;氫氧磷灰石		
• 英文關鍵字	Collagen; Composite material; Drug carrier; Composite material; Hydroxyapatite (HA)		
• 中文摘要	本計畫利用台灣自有的豬皮爲材料來源,萃取純化得到不具抗原性的膠原蛋白。並以電泳分析、掃描式電子顯微鏡和分子篩液相層析法等標定所得之膠原蛋白的物理特徵。純化出的膠原蛋白以不同比例的酒精、水及丙二醇混合製造膠原蛋白膜,並以不同碳鏈長度的 Paraben 進行穿透試驗。結果顯示,隨著碳鏈長度的增加其穿透力隨之下降。進一步,我們在膠原蛋白膜處方中加入 Hydroxyapatite,由 ray 晶格繞射及電子顯微鏡的拍攝,得知 Hydroxyapatite 確能在膠原蛋白膠體中合成。且其結構不會因在膠原蛋白膠體中而有所改變,然而膠原蛋白膜的張力會因有 Hydroxyapatite 的存在而大幅降低。當膠原蛋白膜處方中加入 Hydroxyapatite 時,會使 Paraben 的穿透力比在不含 Hydroxyapatite 更低。相同地膠原蛋白膜中含有Hydroxyapatite 時會使蛋白質藥物的穿透力降低。膠原蛋白載體的特性可進一步利用交聯劑(Cross-linking agent)加以修飾,以調控適用於不同藥物特質。由實驗結果顯示膠原蛋白黏度會隨著戊二醛濃度之增加而提高,但當戊二醛濃度達到 0.2%以上時,其黏度會到達平衡而成一定值。另一方面,添加 Cremopher RH40 時,膠原蛋白黏度反而會隨著 Cremopher RH40 濃度之增加而降低,但活性藥物卻並不會影響膠原蛋白的黏度。在渗透實驗中,發現大部分藥物溶液或膠體在不同戊二醛濃度交聯的膠原蛋白膜中,渗透通量(Flux)皆會隨著戊二醛濃度增加而降低,當戊二醛濃度達到 0.2%以上時,藥物渗透通量會達到平衡;可是在維生素 A 酸藥物中不論是以溶液或膠體的藥物形成,戊二醛濃度達到 0.2%以上時,藥物渗透通量反而會有增加的趨勢。		

## • 英文摘要

In this study, an efficient and simply was to isolate type I collagen from the pig skin was developed and validated. The effects of various purification conditions on the characteristics of telopeptide-poor collagen fiber were compared. It was first confirmed that a 1:50 ratio of pepsin to skin was favorable for the digestion of porcine skin. The morphological characteristics observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) showed that fibril collagen, porous fibril membrane or dense membrane were all possibly formed depending on the digestion and freeze-drying media. Analysis by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and size-exclusion HPLC revealed that the collagen sample produced by digestion with pepsin in a pH 2.5 HC1 solution to obtain telopeptide-poor collagen, and freeze-drying in 0.5M acetic acid for the final step, resulted in less oligomers. Not only were its fibril characteristics qualitatively identical to those of standard collagen but also were easily hydrated suggesting that this procedure is an appropriate choice for both isolation and purification.