| • 計畫中文名稱 | 保存移植器官攜氧體之合成研究  |        |             |
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| • 計畫英文名稱 | Synthesis of De Novo O2 Carriers for the Preservation of Transplating Organs  |        |             |
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| • 執行機構   | 台北醫學院細胞及分子生物研究所   |        |             |
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| • 研究領域   | 生物科學類   |        |             |
| • 研究人員   | 施子弼,蕭傳鐙   |        |             |
| • 中文關鍵字  | 血紅蛋白工程;輸氧功能;器官保存  |        |             |
| • 英文關鍵字  | Recombinant Human Hemoglobin; Amino Acid Substitution; Organ Preservation   |        |             |
| • 中文摘要   | 當今器官移植手術受到嚴重的時間限制,主要原因爲捐贈器官保存的技術未臻完善。目前使用的冷卻及灌注法只能短暫減緩組織壞死的速率,如能不斷地供給器官適量的氧氣,器官存活的時間將增長,且可減少低溫冷凍對器官所造成的破壞。血紅蛋白(Hemoglobin)是人體血液中一種理想的攜氧工具,如能有效地應用在器官保存法中,將可延長捐贈器官的壽命,避免由於捐贈器官的缺乏及免疫作用所造成的器官排斥問題。 人體血紅蛋白對溫度的變化相當敏感,即使溫度只下降攝氏 10 度,其 p50 在正常的生理 pH 下卻降了約 1.8 倍,所以在目前常用之器官儲存法的溫度(攝氏 4 度)下,其輸氧功能將大幅地下降,因此人體紅血球不適用於低溫器官保存法中。爲了解決這個問題,我們擬利用蛋白工程的技術,從結構的觀點出發,來探討血紅蛋白的功能與溫度的關係,其能發展可用於低溫器官保存法的人工合成血紅蛋白。 本計畫主持人長期專注於血紅蛋白工程之結構及機能相關的研究。近來研究魚類血紅蛋白,發現鮪魚血紅蛋白(Hb I)的 βsubunit 對溫度變化的敏感度很小。我們將應用 muti-dimensional NMR 及氧合機能分析對鮪魚的血紅蛋白及人體血紅蛋白的結構及功能相關性做進一步的探討,所得的結果將有助於設計及合成適用於低溫器官保存法的人工合成血紅蛋白。我們將依據鮪魚血紅蛋白的結構及功能相關性做進一步的探討,所得的結果將有助於設計及合成適用於低溫器官保存法的人工合成血紅蛋白。我們將依據鮪魚血紅蛋白的特質,在幾個關鍵位置於人體血紅蛋白做氨基酸取代,來設計及合成一些 low temperature constraint 之 recombinant human Hb,並對這些人工合成血紅蛋白做進一步的分析。這些合成血紅蛋白的 X-ray 結晶結構決定及其用於動物器官保存的實驗,將與其他實驗室合作。成功地合成這些在低溫下能有高度攜氧能力的人工合成血紅蛋白,不但對蛋白構造與特性之相關學理有所助益外,將對器官之保存有進一步的貢獻,並且能促進器官保存法的進步。 |        |             |
| • 英文摘要   | Current technology of organ transplantation surgery suffered from time constraint is large due to insufficient preservation techniques for the donor organ .  |        |             |

Protocols for preserving organs consist of core - cooling and single flush perfusion with cell nutrient saline solution and the rate of tissue necrosis is slow only temporarily. Organ viability conceivably could be extended if appropriate amounts of oxygen could be supplied continuously to organ tissue and the hypothermic -storage injury could be minimized during preservation .Blood hemoglobin (HB) works as an ideal oxygen carrier in human body ,but direct use of human blood or hemoglobin (Hb A) is prohibited because the oxygen transport capacity of Hb A dramatically drops at low temperature , 4°C. This laboratory has been involved in engineering studies of hemoglobin in the past decade . The recent investigation of T.thynnus tuna Hb showing that its beta subunit is involved in the unusual temperature response of tuna Hb's oxygenation prompts to this proposing study. By protein engineering studies ,we plan to explore the structural mechanism of the unusual temperature constraint in the tuna fish hemoglobin and to construct a recombinant human hemoglobin (rHb A) capable of efficiently transporting oxygen to organ for preservation at low temperature . Our proposal will focus on designing ,synthesizing ,and analyzing hemoglobins with tuna fish Hb amino acid substitution at strategic sites of Hb A . Through a serious of study we will aim on investigation of (1) the domain structure of temperature constraint in hemoglobin ,(2) the solution structure determination of tuna fish beta hemoglobins, (3) characterization of synthesized recombinant hemoglobins (rHb), and (4) the synthesis of de novo oxygen carriers with appropriate oxygen affinity with little temperature constraint. The Crystallographic structure determination , and animal organ preservation experiments of the successfully synthesized rHbs will be conducted by collaborating laboratories. The successful synthesis of a rHb, functioning at 4°C, will be an important and exciting advance in organ preservation.