# 城西国際大学紀要

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城西国際大学

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スタンダード薬学シリーズⅡ9 薬学演習 Ⅱ基礎科学 pp. 179-187, 280-285, 478, 東京化学同人(日本薬学会編), 東京(2021年10月)

#### 石﨑幸 (分担執筆著書)

#### 第12章 自然が生み出す薬物(実務問題)

スタンダード薬学シリーズ II 9 薬学演習 II 基礎科学 pp. 328, 東京化学同人(日本薬学会編), 東京(2021年10月)

#### 【原著論文】

J. Nutr. Sci. Vitaminol., 67(3), 201-209 (2021)

### Total Anthocyanin Content, Total Phenolic Content, and Antioxidant Activity of Various Blueberry Cultivars Grown in Togane, Chiba Prefecture, Japan

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More than fifty cultivated varieties of blueberries are grown under the same processing conditions on the farm at Chiba Prefectural Agricultural College in Japan. The fruits from 51 blueberry cultivars, including 16 rabbiteye (RE) cultivars (Vaccinium ashei Reade) and 35 highbush (HB) cultivars (Vaccinium corybosum L.), were evaluated for total anthocyanin contents, phenolic contents, and their contribution to antioxidant activity among cultivars. Total anthocyanin contents varied from 0.74±0.21 ("Barkley") to 4.27±0.18 ("Suwannee") mg as cyanidin-3-glucoside (Cy-3-GC) equivalent/g fresh-weight (fw), with phenolic contents in the range of 0.77±0.14 ("Floridablue") to 3.69±0.89 ("Suwannee") mg of gallic acid equivalent (GAE)/g fw, which strongly correlated with antioxidant activities assessed using the DPPH and ORAC methods, respectively. Total anthocyanin and phenolic contents were both significantly higher (p<0.05) in RE blueberries than in HB blueberries. Furthermore, the total phenolic values were significantly higher for the RE family than for the HB family (p<0.01). In comparisons of two species, the major anthocyanidin identified were malvidin in RE blueberries and delphinidin in HB blueberries. This result suggests that some RE blueberries, especially "Suwannee," "Homebell" and "Climax," are suitable supply sources with high in vitro antioxidant capacity. This study would be helpful to the quality-oriented cultivation of blueberry.

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The Journal of Holistic Sciences, 15 (2), 19-31 (2021) 邦文誌

Polyphenol Contents and Glycolytic Enzyme ( $\alpha$ -Glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -Amylase) Inhibitory Activities of the Ethanol Extractions of Colored Rice Grown in Togane, Chiba Prefecture, Japan

東金産有色米エタノール抽出液のポリフェノール含量と糖質分解酵素阻害活性に関する研究

Yuma Shibata <sup>1)</sup>, Kumi Konishi <sup>2)</sup>, <u>Kosuke Ohara (大原厚祐)</u><sup>2)</sup>, Kaori Matsumoto <sup>2)</sup>, Tetsuya Hasegawa <sup>1,2\*)</sup>, Masayuki Akimoto <sup>1,2)</sup>

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Basic studies were conducted to estimate the effects of postprandial blood glucose fluctuations, polyphenol contents and glycolytic enzyme inhibitory activity in colored rice cultivated in Togane City, Chiba Prefecture, Japan. Using an 80% ethanol extract of each rice (black rice, red rice, hulled rice and white rice) as a sample, the amounts of total anthocyanin, total proanthocyanidin, and total polyphenol were measured. The inhibitory effect on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase were measured *in vitro* using rat intestinal acetone powder and porcine pancreatic  $\alpha$ -amylase, respectively, as an enzyme source.

Red rice had the highest total polyphenol content and total proanthocyanidin content among all rice varieties. Total polyphenol content and total proanthocyanidin content of all rice samples were decreased due to steamed cooking. The total anthocyanin content was high in black rice and below the detection limit in other rice.

The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity was higher in colored rice than in white rice. There was a significant correlation between the total polyphenol content of the rice extract and the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity. There was no significant difference in  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory activity between the rice samples. However, as with the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity, there

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was a correlation between the total polyphenol content of the rice sample and the  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory activity.

These results suggest that polyphenols may be involved in the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity and  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory activity of colored rice. In addition, steaming process reduced polyphenol content and glycolytic enzyme inhibitory activity of all the rice samples. On the other hand, the glycolytic enzyme inhibitory effect of colored rice, even when colored rice is ingested as a meal, are lower than that of acarbose, a therapeutic drug for diabetes, was suggested.

#### 【学会発表】

芝田裕磨, 大原厚祐, 松本かおり, 長谷川哲也, 秋元雅之

アントシアニンの消化管吸収に及ぼすワサビ成分アリルイソチオシアネート(AITC)併用の影響

日本薬学会第 141 年会 (広島, 2021.3)

芝田裕磨, 大原厚祐, 松本かおり, 長谷川哲也, 秋元雅之

千葉県東金市で栽培されたブルーベリー品種の総アントシアニン量,総ポリフェノール量および抗酸化活性

日本ビタミン第73年会(東京, 2021.6)

#### 【研究費の記録】

<u>地野充時</u>(代表), <u>大原厚祐</u>:**漢方薬ポリファーマシーの実態解明に関する研究** 2021 年度学長所管研究費研究奨励制度(共同研究助成)(城西国際大学)

堀江俊治(代表),田嶋公人,<u>地野充時</u>: 非びらん性胃食道逆流症や機能性ディスペプシアモデル動物における胃腸機能異常の病態解明と疾患応用する生薬の探索2021年度学長所管研究費研究奨励制度(共同研究助成)(城西国際大学)

#### 【研究費報告】

令和3年度学長所管研究奨励金(共同研究)交付に伴う研究成果報告書

**アントシアニン類の薬剤学的研究** — 東金産有色米エタノール抽出液のポリフェノール含量と糖質分解酵素阻害活性に関する研究 —

薬学部 薬物動態学研究室 長谷川 哲也(代表), 大原 厚祐, 松本 かおり, 秋元 雅之

#### 【背景・目的】

生活習慣と社会環境の変化に伴い、糖尿病予備軍の人口が増加している。医療費削減の観点から、糖尿病の予防および改善にはセルフコントロールが望ましく、そのためには日常的な運動不足の解消、食事量の制限や食事内容の改善などが必要である。

食事内容の改善策のひとつとして、日常的に健康食品を摂取している人は少なくない。本研究で取り扱う有色米は、抗酸化活性を有するポリフェノール類を含有する食品である  $^{14}$ )。そのため、体内での活性酸素の過剰発生が関与している老化や癌化、また生活習慣病の発症に対する健康食品といわれている  $^{5,6}$ )。糖尿病に対しては、食品中のポリフェノール類が、糖尿病によるグルコース誘発性酸化ストレスからの膵臓  $\beta$  細胞の保護およびインスリン感受性の改善に寄与することを示唆する報告がある  $^{7,8}$ )。また、食品中のポリフェノール類は、消化管から吸収される過程で、唾液や膵液の  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼや小腸粘膜上皮の  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ等の糖質分解酵素を阻害し、炭水化物の消化・吸収を遅延させるため、食後血糖値の上昇を抑制する可能性が示されている  $^{9-14}$ )。

本研究では、有色米が食後血糖値の変動に及ぼす影響を推察するための基礎的研究として、千葉県東金市で栽培された有色米のポリフェノール含量と糖質分解酵素阻害活性を測定し、両者の関係について評価を試みた。有色米の80%エタノール抽出液を試料として、総アントシアニン量、総プロアントシアニジン量および総ポリフェノール量を測定した。また、糖質分解酵素であるα-グルコシダーゼおよびα-アミラーゼに対する阻害作用を、それぞれラット腸管アセトン粉末およびブタ膵臓α-アミラーゼを酵素源としてin vitro で測定し、これらの結果と総ポリフェノール含量を比較評価した。また、ポリフェノール含有食品を調理する際に、ポリフェノール量や抗酸化活性が低下するとの報告

があることから <sup>15,16)</sup>, 炊飯した有色米についても評価を行った。さらに, これらの糖質 分解酵素阻害活性の陽性対照として, 経口糖尿病治療薬であるアカルボースを用いて活性を比較した。

#### 【方法】

#### 1. 材料

赤米 (ジャポニカ種: Oryza sativa subsp. japonica) と黒米 (ジャポニカ種: Oryza sativa subsp. japonica) は千葉県東金市の城西国際大学・環境社会学部にて栽培し収穫した米を用いた。玄米および白米は市販商品のジャポニカ種を使用した。アカルボースは和光純薬工業,ラット腸管アセトン粉末およびブタ膵臓 α-アミラーゼはシグマ・アルドリッチ・ジャパンから購入したものを使用した。その他の試薬は特級または一級品を用いた。

#### 2. 米試料の調製

糖質分解酵素阻害実験に用いた米試料は、以下の手順で調製した 17)。

電動ミルで 90 秒粉砕した米 1 g を試験管に入れ、ヘキサン溶液を 3 mL 加え、5 分間 振とうした。遠心分離 (3000 rpm, 60 min, 4°C) した後、上層のヘキサン層を取り除いて 脱脂した。残渣に 80%エタノールを 3 mL 加え 10 分間超音波処理した後,遠心分離 (3000 rpm, 30 min, 4°C) し、上澄みを回収した。同じ抽出操作をさらに 2 回繰り返し、得られ た上澄みを合わせたものを米試料溶液とした。炊飯米の場合は、計量カップ 70 mL の米を炊飯釜に入れ、水道水 100 mL を加えて 30 分間浸水した後,家庭用電気炊飯器で炊飯 した。炊飯後,真空凍結乾燥機 (Free Zone®, Labconco co.) で 24 時間乾燥したものを材料とし、同様にエタノールで抽出して炊飯米試料溶液とした。

#### 3. 総ポリフェノール含量の測定

総ポリフェノール含量の測定には、フォーリンチオカルト法を用いた  $^{18)}$ 。米試料溶液  $500 \, \mu$ L, 水  $500 \, \mu$ L, フェノール試薬希釈液  $1 \, m$ L を試験管に注ぎ、速やかに撹拌混和した。室温で  $3 \, \odot$  分間放置後、 $10\% \, (\text{w/v})$  炭酸ナトリウム溶液  $1 \, m$ L を加えて撹拌混和し、さらに  $60 \, \odot$  付間放置し、 $750 \, m$  における吸光度を分光光度計 (UVmini-1240、島津製作所)で測定した。総ポリフェノール含量は没食子酸相当量  $(mg \, GAE/g)$  で算出した。

#### 4. 総アントシアニン含量の測定

一柳らの方法 <sup>19)</sup>に準じて 15 種類のアントシアニン (delphinidin, cyanidin, malvidin, peonidin および petunidin の glucoside, galactoside および arabinoside) を HPLC 法により定量し、その総和を総アントシアニン量とした。

粉砕した米 1 g を試験管に入れ、ヘキサン溶液を 3 mL 加えて 5 分間振とうした後、遠心分離 (3000 rpm, 60 min, 4°C) した。脱脂のため上層のヘキサン層を取り除き、残渣に 0.5%トリフルオロ酢酸/40%メタノール水溶液 3 mL を加え 10 分間超音波処理した後、遠心分離 (3000 rpm, 30 min, 4°C) して上澄みを回収した。残渣に同様の抽出操作をさらに 2 回繰り返して上澄みを合わせ、これを総アントシアニン定量用の HPLC 用試料とした。HPLC の分析条件は、カラム:Develosil ODS-HG5 (4.6 mm×150 mm) 野村化学、移動相:0.5%トリフルオロ酢酸を含む 20%メタノール水溶液、流速:2.0 mL/min、カラムオーブン温度:40°C、検出波長:520 nm とした。

#### 5. 総プロアントシアニジン含量の測定

総プロアントシアニジン含量の測定には、バニリンの簡易測定法を用いた  $^{20}$ 。粉砕した米  $^{100}$  mg にメタノール  $^{1}$  mL,  $^{1}$  (w/v) バニリン/メタノール  $^{2}$  mL,  $^{2}$   $^{6}$  (v/v) 硫酸/メタノール  $^{2}$  mL を順次添加し,その都度よく撹拌した。 $^{30}$   $^{6}$  で  $^{15}$  分振とうした後,さらにメタノール  $^{1}$  mL を加えて撹拌し,遠心分離( $^{3000}$  rpm, $^{10}$  min,r.t.)して上澄みを得た。得られた上澄みは  $^{500}$  nm における吸光度を分光光度計( $^{10}$  (UVmini- $^{1240}$ ) により測定した。総プロアントシアニジン含量は(+)-カテキン相当量 (mg  $^{10}$  CE/g) で算出した。

#### 6. α-グルコシダーゼ阻害活性の測定

4-メチルウンベリフェリル- $\alpha$ -D-グルコシド (4-MU- $\alpha$ -D-Glu) が  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼにより蛍光物質である 4-メチルウンベリフェロン (4-MU) とグルコースに加水分解する反応を利用し評価した  $^{21}$  。

 $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ酵素液は、ラット腸管アセトン粉末1g に 0.1 M MES 緩衝液 (pH6.0) 9 mL を加え、氷冷しながら超音波処理を行った後、遠心分離 (3000 rpm, 60 min, 4  $\mathbb{C}$ ) して得た上澄みを 20 倍希釈したものを使用した。

 $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ酵素液 50  $\mu$ L に米試料溶液 10  $\mu$ L または陽性対照として 0.2 mg/mL アカルボース水溶液 10  $\mu$ L を加え, 0.1 M MES 緩衝液 640  $\mu$ L, さらに 0.33 M

4-MU-α-D-Glu 300 μL を加え, 37℃で 30 分インキュベートした。その後, グリシン緩衝液 (pH10.3) 3 mL を加えて反応を停止し, 生成した 4-MU を蛍光光度計 (RF-5300PC, 島津製作所)で励起波長 366 nm, 蛍光波長 450nm にて定量した。試料の代わりに緩衝液を加えたものをコントロールとした。

α-グルコシダーゼ阻害活性は、以下の式に当てはめ阻害率 (%) として算出した。

$$= \left(1 - \frac{ コントロール蛍光強度 - 米試料蛍光強度}{ コントロール蛍光強度}\right) \times 100$$

#### 7. α-アミラーゼ阻害活性の測定

 $\alpha$ -アミラーゼの阻害反応は、可溶性デンプンが  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼの作用によりグルコースへ変換される反応を利用し、ヨウ素法を用いて評価した  $^{22)}$ 。 $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ酵素液は、ブタ膵臓  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ 38.45 mg を 50 mM 塩化ナトリウムと 5 mM 塩化カルシウムを含む 20 mM PIPES 緩衝液 (pH6.9) 50 mL に加え調製した。 $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ酵素溶液 750  $\mu$ L と米試料溶液 250  $\mu$ L または 0.2 mg/mL アカルボース水溶液 250  $\mu$ L を加えた反応液 1.0 mL を 37℃で 30 分インキュベートした後、PIPES 緩衝液で調製した 1.5%可溶性デンプン溶液 0.5 mL を加えて 10 分間反応させ、0.5N 塩酸-0.5 N 酢酸混液(1:5) 2.5 mL を加え反応を停止させた後、その 0.4 mL を採取し、ヨウ素液(0.005%ョウ素と 0.05%ョウ化カリウム液)5.0 mL を加え発色させ、分光光度計(UV mini -1240)で 660 nm における吸光度を測定した。試料の代わりに緩衝液を加えたものをコントロールとした。

 $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性は、得られた吸光度を以下の式に当てはめ阻害率 (%) として 算出した。

$$\alpha$$
 - アミラーゼ阻害率(%)

$$= \left(1 - \frac{*試料(酵素なし - 酵素あり)吸光度}{コントロール(酵素なし - 酵素あり)吸光度}\right) \times 100$$

#### 【結果】

1. 有色米エタノール抽出液の総アントシアニン含量, 総プロアントシアニジン含量および総ポリフェノール含量

有色米の健康効果はポリフェノールに由来すると考えられている。そこで,有色米エタノール抽出液の総ポリフェノール含量を測定するとともに,ポリフェノール類であるアントシアニンおよびプロアントシアニジンの含量を測定した。

総ポリフェノール含量は炊飯前の試料では赤米  $(3.15\pm0.25 \text{ mg GAE/g})$  が最も多く、次いで黒米  $(0.76\pm0.05 \text{ mg GAE/g})$  に多く含まれていた。しかし、炊飯により含量は低下し、赤米と黒米でほぼ同じ値になった (Fig. 1)。

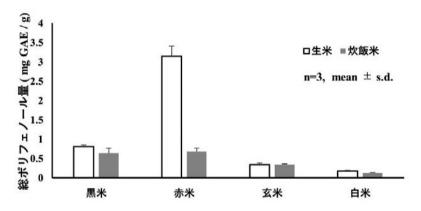


Fig. 1 米抽出液中の総ポリフェノール量

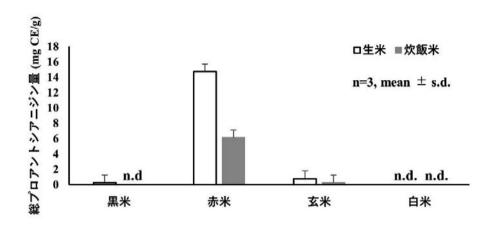


Fig. 2 米抽出液中の総プロアントシアニジン量

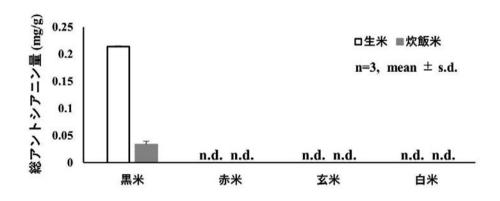


Fig. 3 米抽出液中の総アントシアニン量

プロアントシアニジンは赤米に最も多く含まれ、黒米、玄米および白米の含量は少なかった (Fig. 2)。アントシアニンは黒米にのみ含まれ、他の米では検出されなかった (Fig. 3)。 なお、今回測定した 15 種のアントシアニンのうち、黒米に含まれていたのは cyanidin-3-glucoside と peonidin-3-glucoside の 2 種で、前者が総アントシアニン量の約 90%

を占めていた。

炊飯後のプロアントシアニジン含量およびアントシアニン含量は、総ポリフェノール 含量と同様に減少していた。

#### 2. 有色米エタノール抽出液の α-グルコシダーゼ阻害活性

ラット腸管アセトン粉末で調製した糖質分解酵素液中の 4-MU- $\alpha$ -D-Glu から 4-MU の 生成量を測定することで,有色米抽出液の  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性を評価した (Fig. 4)。炊飯前の有色米抽出液のコントロールに対する  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性は,黒米 および赤米がそれぞれ  $6.81\pm8.00\%$ および  $8.74\pm4.89\%$ であり,玄米と白米よりも高い阻 害率が得られた。赤米では玄米と比較して有意に高い  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性がみられた。一方,赤米と黒米では炊飯することにより  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性が減少し,他の米との差はみられなくなった。

 $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害作用に対する陽性対照である経口糖尿病治療薬アカルボースの  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害率は、いずれの有色米よりも有意に高い結果となった。

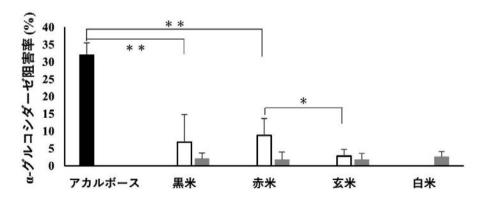


Fig. 4 米抽出液のα-グルコシダーゼ阻害率 □生米 ■炊飯米 n=6, mean±S.D. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01

#### 3. 有色米エタノール抽出液の α-アミラーゼ阻害活性

ブタ膵臓  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼで調製した糖質分解酵素液中の可溶性デンプンからグルコース の変換量を測定することで、有色米抽出液の $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性を評価した (Fig. 5)。

炊飯前の各米試料のコントロールに対する  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性は,黒米,赤米,玄米 および白米で,それぞれ 67.01 ± 18.75%,78.47 ± 8.68%,67.36 ± 9.38%および 65.63 ± 6.25% であった。これら阻害活性に米種間の有意な差はなかった。炊飯することにより,すべての米で  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性の減少がみられたが,黒米,赤米および玄米は白米と比較すると有意に高い  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害率を保持していた。また,アカルボースと比較すると,いずれの有色米も  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性は有意に低い結果となったが, $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼに対する阻害活性に比べると差は少なかった(Fig. 5)。

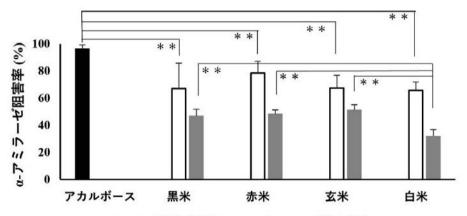


Fig. 5 米抽出液のα-アミラーゼ阻害率 □生米 ■炊飯米 n=6, mean±S.D. \*\*p<0.01

#### 【考察】

有色米の総ポリフェノール含量、総プロアントシアニジン含量および総アントシアニン含量の測定を行ったところ (Figs. 1-3)、総ポリフェノール含量と総プロアントシアニジン含量は赤米がもっとも高く、赤米とそれ以外の米試料のそれぞれの含量には、有意な差がみられた。炊飯による総ポリフェノール含量の変化は玄米、白米に比べて赤米、黒米で低下が顕著であったが、炊飯後も赤米、黒米の方が玄米、白米よりも高かった。総プロアントシアニジン含量も炊飯により低下し、赤米以外では、ほとんど検出されなかった。総アントシアニン含量は黒米が高く、黒米以外では検出限界以下であった。また、黒米の総アントシアニン含量も炊飯により低下した。

有色米の主要な色素成分としては、ポリフェノールの一種であるタンニンやアントシアニン系色素が報告されている<sup>1)</sup>。また、黒米には主にアントシアニンが、赤米にはプロトシアニジンが存在し、抗酸化作用との関連が報告されている<sup>23, 24)</sup>。 今回用いた東金産赤米と黒米の総ポリフェノール含量、総プロアントシアニジン含量および総アントシアニン含量も、これらに準じた結果となった。

有色米の $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性は白米に比べて高かったが,炊飯すると差はみられなくなった (Fig. 4)。米抽出液の総ポリフェノール含量 (Fig. 1) と $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性をプロットしたところ,両者の間に有意な相関がみられた (Fig. 6)。炊飯前の $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性には米試料間で差がみられなかったが,炊飯後は白米に比べて有色米の方が有意に高い $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性を示した (Fig. 5)。また, $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性と同様に,米試料の総ポリフェノール含量 (Fig. 1)と $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性にも相関がみられた (Fig. 7)。

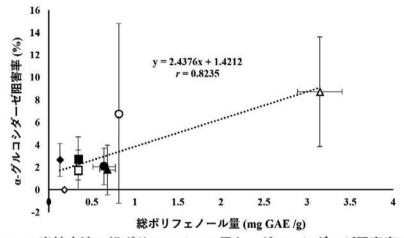


Fig. 6 米抽出液の総ポリフェノール量とα-グルコシダーゼ阻害率の関係

Circles: 黒米, Triangles: 赤米, Squares: 玄米, Diamonds: 白米, Open Symbols: 生米, Closed Symbols: 炊飯米

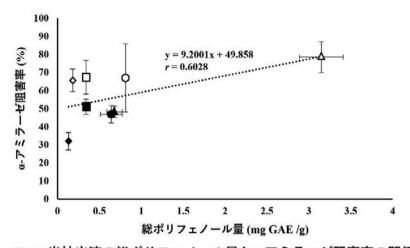


Fig. 7 米抽出液の総ポリフェノール量とα-アミラーゼ阻害率の関係 Circles: 黒米, Triangles: 赤米, Squares: 玄米, Diamonds: 白米, Open Symbols:生米, Closed Symbols: 炊飯米

これらのことから,有色米の $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性および $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性には,ポリフェノール類が関与している可能性が示唆された。また,いずれの米も炊飯調理により,ポリフェノール含量と糖質分解酵素阻害活性が低下した。これは,アントシアニンをはじめとするポリフェノール類が熱に不安定  $^{15, 16, 25, 26)}$ であることに起因していると考えられた。したがって,有色米を健康食品として摂取する場合は,加熱調理を避け,凍結乾燥などの方法により製したシリアルなどの形態が有望であることが示唆された。

2 型糖尿病治療薬として臨床使用されているアカルボースの  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性および  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性は、いずれの米よりも有意に高かった。アカルボースの 医薬品としての用量・用法は、1 回 100 mg、1 日 3 回食直前に服用とされている。食事 1 回につき分泌される胃液量は 500-700 mL といわれているので、今回の阻害実験で設定したアカルボースの濃度 0.2 mg/mL は、アカルボースを服用してから食事をとったときの消化管内の濃度に近いとみなすことができる。一方、今回使用した米試料溶液濃度は 0.11g/mL、すなわち米の 1 g から最終的に上澄み 9 mL に抽出したものである。炊飯米の成人の 1 食分を 150 g 程度と仮定すると、生米は炊飯により重量比で約 2.2 倍になるので、1 食分あたりの生米は 68 g 程度に相当する。これを胃液量 500 mL で割ると米濃度は 0.136 g/mL となるので、今回使用した米試料溶液濃度は概ね通常の食事量であると考

えられる。

有色米の糖質分解酵素阻害作用は糖尿病治療薬アカルボースに比べると低いものであった。Adisakwattana ら  $^{27}$ )と Akkarachiyasit ら  $^{28}$ は,アントシアニジンやその配糖体であるアントシアニンが, $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼおよび $\alpha$ -アミラーゼに対する阻害活性を有することと,これらをアカルボースと併用した場合に,相乗的な効果が得られたことを報告している。これらの結果は,有色米のようにポリフェノールを含む食品は糖質分解酵素阻害作用を有し,食後血糖値の上昇に抑制的に作用するため,糖尿病患者やその予備軍の食事レシピや健康食品への開発が期待される。

#### 【結論】

東金産赤米と黒米には、糖質分解酵素阻害活性があることが判明した。また、これらの総ポリフェノール含量と  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害活性および  $\alpha$ -アミラーゼ阻害活性に相関性が認められた。一方、有色米の炊飯による加熱調理は、総ポリフェノール含量と糖質分解酵素阻害活性を低下させることが明らかになった。有色米の食事による摂取では、糖尿病治療薬であるアカルボースと同等の効果を得ることは困難であるものの、糖尿病患者に対する食事療法等への応用が期待されると考えられた。有色米を糖尿病患者の食事療法と位置付けるには、調理方法の工夫や薬物療法薬の補完などを考慮した利用が必要と考えられた。

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#### 【原著論文】

J. Nutr. Sci. Vitaminol., 67(3), 201-209 (2021)

Total Anthocyanin Content, Total Phenolic Content, and Antioxidant Activity of Various Blueberry Cultivars Grown in Togane, Chiba Prefecture, Japan

Yuma Shibata (芝田裕磨)<sup>1)</sup>, Kosuke Ohara <sup>2)</sup>, <u>Kaori Matsumoto (松本かおり)<sup>2)</sup>, Tetsuya</u> Hasegawa (長谷川哲也)<sup>1,2)</sup>, Masayuki Akimoto (秋元雅之)<sup>1,2\*)</sup>

More than fifty cultivated varieties of blueberries are grown under the same processing conditions on the farm at Chiba Prefectural Agricultural College in Japan. The fruits from 51 blueberry cultivars, including 16 rabbiteye (RE) cultivars (Vaccinium ashei Reade) and 35 highbush (HB) cultivars (Vaccinium corybosum L.), were evaluated for total anthocyanin contents, phenolic contents, and their contribution to antioxidant activity among cultivars. Total anthocyanin contents varied from 0.74±0.21 ("Barkley") to 4.27±0.18 ("Suwannee") mg as cyanidin-3-glucoside (Cy-3-GC) equivalent/g fresh-weight (fw), with phenolic contents in the range of 0.77±0.14 ("Floridablue") to 3.69±0.89 ("Suwannee") mg of gallic acid equivalent (GAE)/g fw, which strongly correlated with antioxidant activities assessed using the DPPH and ORAC methods, respectively. Total anthocyanin and phenolic contents were both significantly higher (p<0.05) in RE blueberries than in HB blueberries. Furthermore, the total phenolic values were significantly higher for the RE family than for the HB family (p<0.01). In comparisons of two species, the major anthocyanidin identified were malvidin in RE blueberries and delphinidin in HB blueberries. This result suggests that some RE blueberries, especially "Suwannee," "Homebell" and "Climax," are suitable supply sources with high in vitro antioxidant capacity. This study would be helpful to the quality-oriented cultivation of blueberry.

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The Journal of Holistic Sciences, 15 (2), 19-31 (2021) 邦文誌

Polyphenol Contents and Glycolytic Enzyme ( $\alpha$ -Glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -Amylase) Inhibitory Activities of the Ethanol Extractions of Colored Rice Grown in Togane, Chiba Prefecture, Japan

東金産有色米エタノール抽出液のポリフェノール含量と糖質分解酵素阻害活性に関する研究

Yuma Shibata (芝田裕磨)<sup>1)</sup>, Kumi Konishi (小西久美)<sup>2)</sup>, Kosuke Ohara<sup>2)</sup>, Kaori Matsumoto (松本かおり)<sup>2)</sup>, Tetsuya Hasegawa (長谷川哲也)<sup>1,2\*)</sup>, Masayuki Akimoto (秋元雅之)<sup>1,2)</sup>

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Basic studies were conducted to estimate the effects of postprandial blood glucose fluctuations, polyphenol contents and glycolytic enzyme inhibitory activity in colored rice cultivated in Togane City, Chiba Prefecture, Japan. Using an 80% ethanol extract of each rice (black rice, red rice, hulled rice and white rice) as a sample, the amounts of total anthocyanin, total proanthocyanidin, and total polyphenol were measured. The inhibitory effect on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase were measured *in vitro* using rat intestinal acetone powder and porcine pancreatic  $\alpha$ -amylase, respectively, as an enzyme source.

Red rice had the highest total polyphenol content and total proanthocyanidin content among all rice varieties. Total polyphenol content and total proanthocyanidin content of all rice samples were decreased due to steamed cooking. The total anthocyanin content was high in black rice and below the detection limit in other rice.

The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity was higher in colored rice than in white rice. There was a significant correlation between the total polyphenol content of the rice extract and the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity. There was no significant difference in  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory activity between the rice samples. However, as with the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity, there

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was a correlation between the total polyphenol content of the rice sample and the  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory activity.

These results suggest that polyphenols may be involved in the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity and  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory activity of colored rice. In addition, steaming process reduced polyphenol content and glycolytic enzyme inhibitory activity of all the rice samples. On the other hand, the glycolytic enzyme inhibitory effect of colored rice, even when colored rice is ingested as a meal, are lower than that of acarbose, a therapeutic drug for diabetes, was suggested.

医薬品相互作用研究, 45(3), 139-144(2021)

### Evaluation of the Palatability of Isosorbide by Human Gustatory Sensation and Electric Taste Sensor

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5) (松本かおり), <u>Tetsuya HASEGAWA<sup>5)</sup> (長谷川哲也)</u>, <u>Masayuki AKIMOTO<sup>\*5)</sup> (秋元雅之)</u>, and Kenji SUGIBAYASHI<sup>5)</sup>

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The present study examined the ability of common household drink products to ma sk the unpalatable taste of a commercial isosorbide liquid formulation (ISO-L). ISO-L, marketed as ISOBIDE, was mixed with a number of common soft drinks, and healthy a dult volunteers evaluated the resulting tastes. The electronic taste system  $\alpha$ -ASTREE (E-t ongue) was used in parallel to evaluate taste combinations. Several drinks satisfactorily masked the unpalatable taste of ISO-L. Although the taste of ISO-L was not fully masked by the mineral water dilution, it was masked well by orange juice. In addition, the electronic taste system not only differentiated tastes, but also ranked the extent of masking in the same order as that by human volunteers. ISO-L may conveniently be prepared as a more palatable formulation using common household drinks, particularly orange juice. The dilution of ISO-L with a beverage represents an effective strategy for increasing compliance by patients. The electric taste evaluation method described in the present study may be used in initial screening for palatability.

#### 【学会発表】

芝田裕磨, 大原厚祐, 松本かおり, 長谷川哲也, 秋元雅之

アントシアニンの消化管吸収に及ぼすワサビ成分アリルイソチオシアネート(AITC)併用の影響

日本薬学会第 141 年会 (広島, 2021.3)

芝田裕磨, 大原厚祐, 松本かおり, 長谷川哲也, 秋元雅之

千葉県東金市で栽培されたブルーベリー品種の総アントシアニン量,総ポリフェノール量および抗酸化活性

日本ビタミン第73年会(東京, 2021.6)

秋元雅之,長谷川哲也,松本 かおり,大原厚祐,芝田裕磨,

#### サプリメントの品質評価の方法

ファーマラボ・アカデミナフォーラム EXPO 東京 2021 (千葉, 2021.12)

#### 【研究費の記録】

松本かおり フラビン含有モノオキシゲナーゼ 5 のヒト薬物代謝酵素としての意義の解明 (21K15320) 令和 3-5 年度 日本学術振興会科学研究費補助金(若手研究)

#### 【作成協力】

#### 薬局薬剤師のための消毒薬のしおり

一般社団法人千葉県薬剤師会薬事情報センター編 小西弘晃,飯嶋久志,鷲尾夢香 作成 長谷川哲也,奥野未来,吉田綾夏 協力 ちば県薬誌,**66(9)**,595-617 (2020).

#### 【原著論文】

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Daikenchuto, a traditional kampo medicine, facilitates mucosal hyperemic responses through activation of TRPA1- and TRPV1-expressing sensory nerves in rat stomach

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Daikenchuto is a traditional Kampo medicine used to treat cold sensations and dysmotility in the abdomen. This study investigated the roles of transient receptor potential ankyrin 1and transient reporter potential vanilloid 1-expressing sensory daikenchuto-induced blood flow gastric mucosal by pharmacological and immunohistochemical analyses using male Sprague-Dawley rats. Gastric mucosal blood flow was measured in ex vivo stomachs using a laser Doppler flowmeter. Transient receptor potential ankyrin 1 activator allyl isothiocyanate or transient reporter potential vanilloid 1 activator capsaicin were applied for 10 min, and daikenchuto was applied for 10 or 30 min the rat stomach. Transient reporter potential vanilloid 1 blocker to N-(4-tbutylphenyl)-4-(3-chlopyridin-2-yl) tetrahydropyrazine-1(2H)-carboxamide and transient receptor potential ankyrin 1 blocker A-967079 were also administered intragastrically. Capsaicin and allyl isothiocyanate increased gastric mucosal blood flow immediately after the intragastric application, which was almost completely inhibited by N-(4-t-butylphenyl)-4-(3-chlopyridin-2-yl) tetrahydropyrazine-1(2H)-carboxamide A-967079, respectively. Daikenchuto increased gastric mucosal blood flow in a

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concentration-dependent manner. A-967079 significantly inhibited the increase in gastric mucosal blood flow induced by daikenchuto. In contrast. N-(4-t-butylphenyl)-4-(3-chlopyridin-2-yl) tetrahydropyrazine-1(2H)-carboxamide inhibited the responses to daiken chuto only in the late phase but not in the initial phase. Interestingly, in the deafferentation of capsaicin-sensitive sensory fiber in rats, the increased gastric mucosal blood flow induced by daikenchuto was only decreased in the late phase. Although transient receptor potential ankyrin 1- and transient reporter potential vanilloid 1-immunoreactive fibers were observed around the submucosal blood vessels of normal subjects, they were completely absent in the deafferentation of capsaicin-sensitive sensory fibers. Thus, daikenchuto increases gastric mucosal blood flow via transient receptor potential ankyrin 1- and transient reporter potential vanilloid 1-co-expressing sensory nerves in rat stomachs.

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## Juvenile social defeat stress exposure results in later onset of irritable bowel syndrome-like symptoms in mice

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Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is the most common functional gastrointestinal disorder. Traumatic stress during adolescence increases the risk of IBS in adults. The aim of this study was to characterize the juvenile social defeat stress (SDS)-associated IBS model in mice. Juvenile mice were exposed to an aggressor mouse for 10 min once daily for 10 consecutive days. Behavioral tests, visceral sensitivity, immune responses, and fecal bacteria in the colon were evaluated in 5 weeks after SDS exposure. Social avoidance, anxiety- and depression-like behavior, and visceral hypersensitivity were observed. Juvenile SDS exposure significantly increased the number of 5-HT-containing cells and calcitonin gene-related peptide-positive neurons in the colon. The gut microbiota was largely similar between the control and juvenile SDS groups. The alterations in fecal pellet output, bead expulsion time, plasma corticosterone concentration, and colonic 5-HT content in response

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to restraint stress were exacerbated in the juvenile SDS group compared with the control group. The combination of juvenile SDS and restraint stress increased the noradrenaline metabolite 3-Methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylglycol (MHPG) content and MHPG/noradrenaline ratio in the amygdala when compared with restraint stress in control mice. These results suggest that juvenile SDS exposure results in later onset of IBS-like symptoms.

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麻酔下ラットにおけるワサビ辛味成分アリルイソチオシアネートによる胃粘膜炎症:胃運動減弱を導く神経原性炎症の発生機序解析

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【目的】我々は実験動物にワサビ成分アリルイソチオシアネート(AITC)を経口投与することで胃運動減弱した病態モデル動物が作製できることを報告した。本研究ではAITC誘起胃運動減弱の原因が胃粘膜炎症(局所血流と血管透過性の亢進)に起因するのか実験薬理学的解析を行った。

【方法】麻酔下ラット胃をex-vivoチェンバーに装着し、胃粘膜血流はレーザードップラー血流計により、血管透過性の亢進はダイレクトブルーの胃管腔内への漏出量で評価した。AITCは胃内に30分間適用した。

【結果】AITCは胃粘膜血流と血管透過性の亢進を用量依存的に誘起し、どちらもAITC 10 mM以上で統計学的に有意な変化が観察された。しかし、AITCによる血管透過性の亢進はTRPA1ブロッカーA967079では抑制されず、インドメタシンとタキキニンNK<sub>1</sub>受容体遮断薬アプレピタントで明らかに抑制された。L-NAME処置では血管透過性が逆に亢進した。一方、胃粘膜血流の増大は、A967079、インドメタシン、およびアプレピタント処置で抑制されたが、L-NAME処置では変化がなかった。CGRP受容体遮断薬BIBN4096処置はAITCによる胃粘膜血流の増大を抑制したが、血管透過性には変化がなかった。そして、肥満細胞の膜安定化薬クロモグリク酸処置ではAITCによる胃粘膜血流の増大と血管透過性の亢進のどちらも明らかな差が認められなかった。

【考察】AITCはラット胃粘膜において局所血流増大と血管透過性の亢進を誘起し、胃粘膜炎症を惹起することが判明した。また、そのうち粘膜血流の増大がTRPA1チャネル、内因性プロスタグランジン (PGs)、サブスタンスP (SP)、およびCGRPにより促進された。一方、内因性PGs、SP、およびN0は血管透過性の亢進にも関与することが明らかになった。しかし、これら現象に肥満細胞の関与は見出せなかった。以上より、胃運動減弱を引き起こす原因に胃粘膜の神経原性炎症が関与していることが

示唆された。

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- 3. 堀江俊治,村松寛英,山川拓未,西村嘉城,田嶋公人:過敏性腸症候群モデルラットの大腸組織における低温感受性 TRPM8 発現一次知覚神経細胞の増加第 17 回日本消化管学会(オンライン,2月 19~21 日)シンポジウム講演
- 4. <u>田嶋公人</u>, 大重茉里奈, 溝口淑子, <u>堀江俊治</u>: 麻酔下ラットにおけるワサビ辛 味成分アリルイソチオシアネートによる胃粘膜微細炎症: 胃運動減弱を導く神 経原性炎症の発生機序解析

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- 5. <u>堀江俊治</u>, 松本 健次郎, <u>田嶋公人</u>: **胃食道逆流症病態モデルラットの下部食道組織における TRPV1 チャネル発現神経線維の増加** 第 48 回日本潰瘍学会(オンライン: 2 月 20 日, 21 日)シンポジウム講演
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第 65 回日本薬学会関東支部大会「ファイトケミカルの分子作用機序を探る」 (千葉, 2021 年 9 月 11 日) 招聘講演

10. <u>堀江俊治</u>, <u>田嶋公人</u>: 機能性消化管疾患動物の知覚過敏におけるカプサイシン 受容体発現神経の増加

ファーマラボ・アカデミアフォーラム EXPO 東京 2021 (幕張メッセ, 12 月 8~10 日) 口頭発表, ポスター発表

#### 【研究費の記録】

1. <u>堀江俊治(代表)</u>:炎症性・機能性腸疾患モデル動物の消化管知覚過敏におけるT RPチャネル増加の機序(18K06688)

2018~2020 年度日本学術振興会科学研究費補助金(基盤研究 C)

- 2. <u>堀江俊治(代表)</u>, 田嶋公人, 地野充時: **非びらん性胃食道逆流症や機能性ディスペプシアモデル動物における胃腸機能異常の病態解明と疾患応用する生薬の探索** 2021 年度学長所管研究費研究奨励制度(共同研究助成)(城西国際大学)
- 3. <u>堀江俊治(代表)</u>: 新規過敏性腸症候群病態モデル動物における温度感受性 TRPV1 および TRPM8 チャネル起因性消化管知覚過敏の病態メカニズム解明 2021 年度学長所管研究費研究奨励制度(科研費研究助成)(城西国際大学)
- 4. <u>田嶋公人(代表)</u>,神谷貞浩,大原厚祐:**抗がん薬による消化管障害の発生機 序解明と和漢薬の有用性を動物実験にて解析する** 2021 年度学長所管研究費研究奨励制度(共同研究助成)(城西国際大学)
- 5. <u>田嶋 公人(代表)</u>: 副腎皮質ステロイドデキサメタゾンが抗悪性腫瘍薬による 悪心嘔吐に有効なのはなぜか?

2021年度学長所管研究費研究奨励制度(科研費助成)(城西国際大学)

#### 【原著論文】

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### Reproductive Health Services; Attitudes and Practice in Japanese Community Pharmacists

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The provision of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services is an important part of a community pharmacist's role in many countries. However, such services are not traditionally provided by pharmacists in Japan. We surveyed the practice and attitudes regarding the provision of SRH services among Japanese community pharmacists with a focus on reproductive health (RH) topics. The participants were asked about the provision of RH services, attitudes toward their role as SRH providers, and self-reported confidence in providing education to patients on RH topics. We obtained 534 effective responses. About half of the participants reported providing RH services, and only 21% were involved in dispensing emergency contraception pills. Although the proportion of pharmacists providing education on these topics was considerably lower, about 80% recognized the importance of their role as SRH advisors. Confidence in providing patient education about RH topics depended on their experience in providing such services. Most participants were interested in additional SRH training (80%). Our results suggest that training programs could help to expand Japanese community pharmacists' roles as SRH providers and increase their confidence in the education of patients. This study provides useful insights to expand pharmacists' roles in Japan as providers of comprehensive SRH services.

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### Predictive value of the cardio-ankle vascular index for cardiovascular events in patients at cardiovascular risk

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BACKGROUND: Arterial stiffness is an important predictor of cardiovascular events; however, indexes for measuring arterial stiff $_{\text{\gamma}}$  ness have not been widely incorporated into routine clinical practice. This study aimed to determine whether the cardio-ankle vascular index (CAVI), based on the blood pressure–independent stiffness parameter  $\beta$  and reflecting arterial stiffness from the origin of the ascending aorta, is a good predictor of cardiovascular events in patients with cardiovascular disease risk fac $_{\text{\gamma}}$  tors in a large prospective cohort.

METHODS AND RESULTS: This multicenter prospective cohort study, commencing in May 2013, with a 5-year follow-up period, included patients (aged 40–74 years) with cardiovascular disease risks. The primary outcome was the composite of cardio¬ vascular death, nonfatal stroke, or nonfatal myocardial infarction. Among 2932 included patients, 2001 (68.3%) were men; the mean (SD) age at diagnosis was 63 (8) years. During the median follow-up of 4.9 years, 82 participants experienced primary outcomes. The CAVI predicted the primary outcome (hazard ratio, 1.38; 95% CI, 1.16–1.65; P<0.001). In terms of event sub types, the CAVI was associated with cardiovascular death and stroke but not with myocardial infarction. When the CAVI was incorporated into a model with known cardiovascular disease risks for predicting cardiovascular events, the global  $\chi$ 2 value increased from 33.8 to 45.2 (P<0.001), and the net reclassification index was 0.254 (P=0.024).

CONCLUSIONS: This large cohort study demonstrated that the CAVI predicted cardiovascular events

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### Association between cerebral infarction risk and medication adherence in atrial fibrillation patients taking direct oral anticoagulants

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Direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are available for nonvalvular atrial fibrillation patients. The advantage of DOACs is that regular anticoagulation monitoring is not required. However, adherence to the recommended regimen is essential. We investigated the association between medication adherence and the risk of cerebral infarction in patients taking DOACs. Patients admitted to any of the participating hospitals for cerebral infarction from September 2018 to February 2020 and prescribed DOACs before admission were defined as the case group, and patients hospitalized for diseases other than cerebral infarction, except for bleeding disorders, and prescribed DOACs before admission were defined as the control group. A nested case—control study was adapted, and 58 and 232 patients were included in the case and control groups,

respectively. Medication adherence was assessed by the pharmacists through standardized interviewing. The adjusted odds ratio for the risk of cerebral infarction for low-adherence patients (<80% adherence rate) against good<sub>1</sub> adherence patients (100% adherence rate) was 9.69 (95% confidence interval, 3.86–24.3; p < 0.001). The patients' age and other background characteristics were not found to be risk factors for cerebral infarction. In conclusion, low adherence is a risk factor for cerebral infarction in patients taking DOACs. Pharmacists should focus on maintaining  $\ge80\%$  adherence to DOAC therapy to prevent cerebral infarction.

A thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy Practice, Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Alberta

https://era.library.ualberta.ca/items/bd35cc3b-4cc8-4a67-8fbe-14ba05c54791/view/526f1df3-b158-4ac2-ac17-cb24c32f5fd2/Navarrete Martinez Javiera Constanza 202101 MSc.pdf

### Research Project: Community Pharmacists' Roles in Sexual and Reproductive Health: Practices and Attitudes Toward the Provision of Services

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Objectives: The primary objective was to explore Alberta community pharmacists' practices and attitudes towards the provision of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Secondary objectives were to examine self-reported confidence in providing SRH education, additional training preferences, as well as factors influencing pharmacists' confidence and delivery of extended SRH services.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional web-based survey of community pharmacists. An email invitation to complete the survey was sent to practicing pharmacists in Alberta (Canada). The survey was open for an 8-week period between June and August 2020. Summary statistics, and univariate and multivariate regression were used for the analyses.

Results: A total of 303 responses were analyzed. Sixty-six percent of participants were female, 67% had additional prescribing authorization (APA), and 97% had injections authorization. The majority of participants reported providing patient education on several SRH topics. Almost all participants (99%) reported extending prescriptions for combined hormonal contraceptives. Of those with APA, 40% reported currently providing initial prescribing services for combined hormonal contraceptives. At least 90% of participants with injections authorization reported administering injectable contraceptives and human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine. Most participants (93%) agreed that offering advice on SRH is an essential part of their role. However, self-reported confidence in providing patient education varied depending on the SRH topic. The number of services provided and the country of first pharmacy degree were significant and independent predictors of overall confidence in providing SRH education. Most participants (84%) expressed interest in additional training related to at least one SRH topic. 80

Conclusion: Based on our results, community pharmacists in Alberta are engaged in providing several SRH services and overall, have a positive attitude towards their SRH role. Preliminary data suggest that there is opportunity to expand pharmacists' roles in SRH. Future research is needed to understand more in-depth why pharmacists are not providing SRH services and how to support the adoption of extended services.

日本臨床栄養学会雑誌 42(2),227-237, (2020) (Published 2021)

#### 栄養学的問題を有する入院患者に対する管理栄養士の介入と予後に関する調査

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1) 東京医科大学, 2) 東邦大学医療センター大森病院, 3) 一般社団法人栄養実践協会, 4) 国際医療福祉大学医学部, 5) 東邦大学医療センター佐倉病院, 6) 城西国際大学, 7) 愛媛大学医学部附属病院, 8) 柏市立老人介護施設はみんぐ, 9) みはま病院

目的:わが国の医療では管理栄養士が医療現場から離れた形で診療に参加することが多かった。欧米に倣い管理栄養士が病棟に常在しチーム医療に参加することが望ましいが、わが国にその制度を採り入れるにはシステムの有用性を示す必要がある。管理栄養士の介入が患者の予後に与える影響を評価するための基礎データを収集する。

方法:日本臨床栄養学会管理栄養士病棟配置推進委員会の作成したプロトコールに参加 した施設において,入院後の栄養介入の程度と6週後,12週後の患者の状態に関する情報を取得,解析する。

結果:6 施設より202名の登録があったが、臨床背景を統一するために5 施設の149名を解析対象とした。臨床指標として調査した身体所見、生化学検査所見の変化は管理栄養士の患者個人に対する介入程度と直接関連しなかった。しかし管理栄養士が病棟に在棟した時間が週当たり100分以上であった群では、100分未満の群に比べ6週後のBMI、行動能力、食欲の向上に有意差が見られた。

結論:今回の調査では管理栄養士の直接介入が患者の予後に与える影響は明らかにならなかったが、今後の研究を計画するにあたり有用なデータが得られた。

#### 【著書・訳書・総説】

#### 山村重雄

国際薬剤師・薬学連合 (International Pharmaceutical Federation: FIP) の活動, 在宅薬学,8巻1号p40-43 https://doi.org/10.32228/jjcmps.2021.5005 (2021)

#### 山村重雄

世界薬剤師の日 (World Pharmacist Day)

薬壺, 9,10号, 3-5(2021)

#### 山村重雄

【薬局薬剤師と"性と生殖"】3カ国調査を実施/城西国際大学山村教授/7月にも公表予定

ドラビズオンライン https://www.dgs-on-line.com/articles/1016

#### 山村重雄

カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報 カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報, JACP メールマガジン: CANADIAN PHARMACISTS JOURNAL

日本コミュニティーファーマシー協会

目次:https://ja-cp.website/e-zine category/cpj/

カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報-1 https://ja-cp.website/e-zine/カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報-1-2/

カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報-2 https://ja-cp.website/e-zine/カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報-2-2/

カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報-3 https://ja-cp.website/e-zine/カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報・3/

カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報-4 https://ja-cp.website/e-zine/カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報-4/

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カナダ薬剤師会雑誌情報-6 https://ja-cp.website/e-zine/カナダ薬剤師会雑誌 2021-6/

#### 【特別講演・シンポジウムなど】

#### 寺島朝子

#### 感染予防のための基礎知識 学校における感染症-基本的な理解と応用-

2021年度 教員免許状更新講習会 2021年8月20日(城西国際大学)

#### 寺島朝子

#### 感染症予防のための基礎知識 学校における感染症-標準予防策と環境整備-

2021年度 教員免許状更新講習会 2021年8月20日(城西国際大学)

#### 山村重雄

#### 業務からリサーチへ③統計手法

2020 年度第二回なの花アカデミー 2021 年 1 月 16 日 オンライン

#### 山村重雄

イオンハピコム人材総合研修機構総合研修 II 「統計学や薬物動態学の知識を使って添付 文書情報を患者ケアに応用する」

2021年2月22日、3月8日、3月15日 オンライン

#### 山村重雄

#### 研究のお作法①統計手法

なの花アカデミー 2021年5月30日 (オンライン)

#### 山村重雄

イオンハピコム人材総合研修機構総合研修 I -③(薬剤師のための情報収集活用術「薬剤師のための情報収集活用術」

2021年7月20日,8月9日,8月17日 (オンライン)

#### 山村重雄

#### 研究のお作法(添付文書を患者さんのために使う)

なの花アカデミー 2021年9月27日 (オンライン)

#### 山村重雄

#### 添付文書の薬物動態情報を視覚化して患者ケアに応用する。

小田原薬剤師研修会, 2021年10月17日(2021)(小田原)

#### 山村重雄

「性および、リプロダクティブ・ヘルスサービスの提供における薬剤師の役割アンケート結果より」

第7期CP研究会第7回目、2021年11月20日(オンライン)

#### 【報告書】

田中克俊(研究責任者) 令和2年度 ストレス評価に関する調査研究報告書 (令和3年3月) 統計解析専門家と参加

#### 【研究費の記録】

#### 山村重雄

医薬品統合データベース「薬源」の外国語対応システムの開発

株式会社ズー

#### 【原著論文】

Toho Liberal Arts Review No. 52, 33-40, 2020

## The Effects of Cigarette Extract on the Vitamin C Contents of Broccoli Sprout: second report

Michiko Goromaru-Shinkai<sup>1</sup>, Hideaki Ichiba<sup>1</sup>, Katsue Nakazawa<sup>1</sup>, Kenji Narusuye<sup>1</sup>, <u>Yoshikazu</u> <u>Nishiguchi (西口慶一) <sup>2</sup></u> and Jun Kuroda<sup>1</sup>

Summary We know that quitting smoking is very difficult, and it is important to educate young children before they run into cigarette smoking. We already published the model of practical examination by learning about why children must not smoke, al-though adults were allowed to smoke. This study is aimed at explaining why children should avoid smoking through an illustration using broccoli sprouts. In this study, the vitamin C(ascorbic acid)content of broccoli sprout in different growth stages exposed to cigarette extract was measured immediately after extract treatment. The ascorbic acid content per milligram wet weight was higher in group 1(exposed from the earli- est growth stage)than that in the other groups both in the stems and the leaves. At the same time, we recalculated the value of ascorbic acid content per milligram of sowed seed, and the ascorbic acid content in group 1 was significantly lower than that in the other groups. In other words, when broccoli was fed on cigarette water at the early stage, it hardly grows up, but ascorbic acid content per wet weight was higher than non-cigarette treatment. However, when the vitamin C content is converted to sowed seed weight rather than wet weight, different elements are visible. Group 1(grown from seeds with cigarette extract) and group 4(grown with tap water until the end of the experiment)had the lowest and highest amount of vitamin C taken from 1 g of the sown seeds, respectively. Thus, the longer the tobacco exposure period, the lower the sown seed content is due to the consumption of vitamin C. We believe that these results are meaningful in educating people about smoking avoidance and cessation.

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#### Vitamins as markers of nutrition: What vitamers do we measure?

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Summary Nutritional assessment of vitamins is performed not only using a dietary questionnaire but by also determining the deficiency or the abundance of certain vitamins in blood or urine speci- mens. Every vitamin has several vitamers (defined as compounds with a molecular structure similar to that of a particular vitamin, which is comparable to "isomers" in chemical analysis). Therefore, there is a need for knowledge of the vitamers that we measure as markers of nutrition. Herein, we summarize the findings published to date on the vitamers of four vitamins (vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin B1, and vitamin C), as the Japanese tend to be deficient in their daily intake of these four vitamins. The physiological functions, blood concentrations, and half-lives of the vita- mers were considered in this review.

ワンヘルスサイエンティスト Vol 2, 8; Aug 1, 2021

### 進化医学の視点から考える遺伝子疾患・心疾患・感染症の新しい治療薬の開発

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疾患を進化の視点から考える分野に進化医学がある。我々は進化医学をさらに遺伝子に絞り、遺伝子の分子進化から疾患を考える分子進化医学(Molecular evolutionary medicine)を提唱している<sup>(1)</sup>。

我々の研究室では分子進化医学の研究を3つのテーマで研究を進めており、1つ目は、ヌタウナギ科乳酸脱水素酵素の研究である。遺伝子の変異が起こりやすい部位が疾患と関係している可能性を脊椎動物の祖先型(円口類)の乳酸脱水素酵素(LDH)から明らかにした。それら LDH 蛋白の性質は、物理的圧力をかけることによりその構造と機能に大きな特徴を示す。その性質を引き起こす部位がヒトの遺伝子疾患と同じ部位であることが分かった。進化を引き起こす遺伝子部位は、元々、変化しやすくなっている。または変化した遺伝子が遺残すると思われる。その変化しやすい遺伝子部位が何かの原因で突然変化すると、発病に繋がると考えている。それらの結果をヒト LDH と比較し、ヒト LDH 関連疾患の病気のメカニズムを解明したい。将来的には、そのメカニズムから創薬を提案したい。

2つ目の研究は、ヌタウナギ科心臓の研究である。エコー、CT-SCAN、組織学的手法を用いて分析し、ムラサキヌタウナギの4つの心臓(2つ Cardinal heart、1つ Branchial heart、1つ Portal heart)とその血管系(背部大動脈、前心静脈、静脈洞)を解明した(2)。 Cardinal heart の組織は骨格筋によく似ていて、心筋は骨格筋から進化した可能性が示唆される。今後は、心臓中の2種の乳酸脱水素酵素(LDH-B)遺伝子の割合を、リアルタイム PCR で明らかにし、心臓の起源を明らかにしたい。この研究を進めることで、ヒトの心臓疾患のメカニズムを明らかにできると考えている。

3つ目は、マイクロ遺伝子重合法<sup>(3,4)</sup>を用いた新型コロナウイルス (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronaviruses 2: SARS CoV-2)のエピトープペプチドワクチンの開発である。2019 年末に中国湖北省武漢市から始まった新型コロナウイルス感染症 (coronavirus disease 2019: COVID-19)は世界へと流行が広がっている。2021 年 4 月 12 日 現在の世界での感染は約 1 億 3 千万人で死者は約 300 万人である。ワクチンの投与が始まりアメリカ合衆国では感染者が減少している。インドでは 1 日の感染者が急増し、世界でこのウイルスの蔓延は収束に至っていない。さらに、このウイルスの変異型(N501Y, E484K など)が世界に広がって、益々治療が難しくなっている。我々の研究室では、SARS-CoV-2 の薬剤への応用が高いと推定され立体構造が得られている spike protein,

main protease をコンピュータ内で解析した。その結果, SARS-CoV-2 のアミノ酸は,変化しやすい部位 (spike protein)と変化しにくい部位(main protease)があることを明らかにした。spike protein の変異が少ない部分をターゲットとしたワクチン開発を行っている。

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In silico を用いた新型コロナウイルス感染症ウイルス(SARS-CoV-2)の spike protein と main protease の変異の解析

日本動物学会関東支部 第73回大会(東京, 2021.3.20)

小堤大輝,中田有紗,中川侑哉,林田侑大,高橋奈緒美,<u>神谷貞浩</u>,五郎丸(新海)美智子,黒田潤,蛭田啓之,寺井謙介,<u>西口慶一</u>

解剖学的・組織学的手法を用いたクロヌタウナギの心臓および蓋帆の分析 日本動物学会関東支部 第73回大会(東京, 2021.3.20)

高橋奈緒美,中田有紗,中川侑哉,林田侑大,小堤大輝,<u>神谷貞浩</u>,五郎丸(新海)美智子,黒田潤,潤原博,木内幸子,西口慶一

高速液体クロマトグラフィー(HPLC)を用いた甘草中のグリチルリチン酸の迅速分析 日本動物学会関東支部 第73回大会(東京, 2021.3.20)

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コンピューター断層撮影画像,超音波画像診断,組織染色を用いたヌタウナギの心臓, 血管系,および蓋帆の分析

第21回マリンバイオテクノロジー学会大会(オンライン,2021.5.15-16)

<u>西口慶一</u>,中田有紗,中川侑哉,林田侑大,小堤大輝,高橋奈緒美,田中秀樹,山崎広太,米谷将悟,川名孝亮,<u>神谷貞浩</u>,松村聡,木内幸子,五郎丸(新海)美智子,黒田潤, 渭原博

進化医学の視点から考える心疾患・感染症:

クロヌタウナギの心臓および蓋帆の分析と In silico を用いた新型コロナウイルス感染症ウイルス(SARS-CoV-2)の解析

第5回日本ワンヘルスサイエンス学会年次学術集会(岡山県, 2021.9.4)

#### 【その他】

西口慶一 千葉県立東金高等学校

課題研究の授業(千葉 2020.1/15, 2021.5/7, 5/14, 5/21, 9/24)

西口慶一 模擬授業:東京学館浦安高等学校

薬学で必要な物理・数学と、私の研究(分子進化医学)について(千葉 2021.12.4)

#### 【原著論文】

ACS Infect Dis., 7, 826-837(2021)

### Assessing the Potency of $\beta$ -Lactamase Inhibitors with Diverse Inactivation Mechanisms against the PenA1 Carbapenemase from *Burkholderia multivorans*

<u>Michiyoshi Nukaga (額賀路嘉)</u><sup>1</sup>, Michael J Yoon<sup>2</sup>, Magdalena A Taracilia, Tyuji Hoshino<sup>3</sup>, Scott A Becka<sup>2</sup>, Elise T Zeiser2, Joseph R Johnson<sup>2</sup>, Krisztina M Papp-Wallace<sup>2</sup>

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Burkholderia cepacia complex (Bcc) poses a serious health threat to people with cystic fibrosis or compromised immune systems. Infections often arise from Bcc strains, which are highly resistant to many classes of antibiotics, including β-lactams. β-Lactam resistance in Bcc is conferred largely via PenA-like β-lactamases. Avibactam was previously shown to be a potent inactivator of PenA1. Here, we examined the inactivation mechanism of PenA1, a class A serine carbapenemase from Burkholderia multivorans using β-lactamase inhibitors (β-lactam-, diazabicyclooctane-, and boronate-based) with diverse mechanisms of action. In whole cell based assays, avibactam, relebactam, enmetazobactam, and vaborbactam restored susceptibility to piperacillin against PenA1 expressed in Escherichia coli. The rank order of potency of inactivation in vitro based on  $k_{\text{inact}}/K_1$  or  $k_2/K$  values (range:  $3.4 \times 10^2$  to  $2 \times 10^6$  M<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) against PenA1 was avibactam > enmetazobactam > tazobactam > relebactam > clavulanic acid > vaborbactam. The contribution of selected amino acids (S70, K73, S130, E166, N170, R220, K234, T237, and D276) in PenA1 toward inactivation was evaluated using site-directed mutagenesis. The S130A, R220A, and K234A variants of PenA1 were less susceptible to inactivation by avibactam. The R220A variant was purified and assessed via steady-state inhibition kinetics and found to possess increased K<sub>i</sub>.  $_{\rm app}$  values and decreased  $k_{\rm inact}/K_{\rm I}$  or  $k_2/K$  values against all tested inhibitors compared to PenA1. Avibactam was the most affected by the alanine replacement at 220 with a nearly 400-fold decreased acylation rate. The X-ray crystal structure of the R220A variant was solved and revealed

loss of the hydrogen bonding network between residues 237 and 276 leaving a void in the active site that was occupied instead by water molecules. Michaelis-Menten complexes were generated to elucidate the molecular contributions of the poorer in vitro inhibition profile of vaborbactam against PenA1 ( $k_2/K$ , 3.4 × 10<sup>2</sup> M<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) and was compared to KPC-2, a class A carbapenemase that is robustly inhibited by vaborbactam. The active site of PenA1 is larger than that of KPC-2, which impacted the ability of vaborbactam to form favorable interactions, and as a result the carboxylate of vaborbactam was drawn toward K234/T235 in PenA1 displacing the boronic acid from approaching the nucleophilic S70. Moreover, in PenA1, the tyrosine at position 105 compared to tryptophan in KPC-2, was more flexible rotating more than 90°, and as a result PenA1's Y105 competed for binding with the cyclic boronate vs the thiophene moiety of vaborbactam, further precluding inhibition of PenA1 by vaborbactam. Given the 400-fold decreased  $k_2/K$  for the R220A variant compared to PenA1, acyl-enzyme complexes were generated via molecular modeling and compared to the PenA1-avibactam crystal structure. The water molecules occupying the active site of the R220A variant are unable to stabilize the T237 and D276 region of the active site altering the ability of avibactam to form favorable interactions compared to PenA1. The former likely impacts the ability of all inhibitors to effectively acylate this variant enzyme. Based on the summation of all evidence herein, the utility of these newer  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitors (i.e., relebactam, enmetazobactam. avibactam. and vaborbactam) in combination with a B-lactam against B. multivorans producing PenA1 and the R220A variant is promising.

Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo), 69, 1179-1183 (2021)

# Identification of the Inhibitory Compounds for Metallo- $\beta$ -lactamases and Structural Analysis of the Binding Modes

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Metallo-β-lactamases (MBLs) are significant threats to humans because they deteriorate many kinds of β-lactam antibiotics and are key enzymes responsible for multi-drug resistance of bacterial pathogens. As a result of in vitro screening, two compounds were identified as potent inhibitors of two kinds of MBLs: imipenemase (IMP-1) and New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase (NDM-1). The binding structure of one of the identified compounds was clarified by an X-ray crystal analysis in complex with IMP-1, in which two possible binding poses were observed. Molecular dynamics (MD) simulations were performed by building two calculation models from the respective binding poses. The compound was stably bound to the catalytic site during the simulation in one pose. The binding model between NDM-1 and the compound was constructed for MD simulation. Calculation results for NDM-1 were similar to those of IMP-1. The simulation suggested that the binding of the identified inhibitory compound was also durable in the catalytic site of NDM-1. The compound will be a sound basis for the development of the inhibitors for MBLs.

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### SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex is required for initiation of sexdependent differentiation in mouse germline

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Sexual reproduction involves the creation of sex-dependent gametes, oocytes and sperm. In mammals, sexually dimorphic differentiation commences in the primordial germ cells (PGCs) in embryonic gonads; PGCs in ovaries and testes differentiate into meiotic primary oocytes and mitotically quiescent prospermatogonia, respectively. Here, we show that the transition from PGCs to sex-specific germ cells was abrogated in conditional knockout mice carrying a null mutation of *Smarcb1* (also known as *Snf5*) gene, which encodes a core subunit of the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex. In female mutant mice, failure to upregulate meiosis-related genes resulted in impaired meiotic entry and progression, including defects in synapsis formation and DNA double strand break repair. Mutant male mice exhibited delayed mitotic arrest and DNA hypomethylation in retrotransposons and imprinted genes, resulting from aberrant expression of genes related to growth and de novo DNA methylation. Collectively, our results demonstrate that the SWI/SNF complex is required for transcriptional reprogramming in the initiation of sex-dependent differentiation of germ cells.

#### 【その他】

新倉雄一(城西国際大学)

「新しい卵子がつくられている?!今,卵巣再生の研究がすすめられています。」i-wich...ママになりたい(Vol.63, 78-79ページ)

#### 【学会発表】

新倉雄一 (Blockbuster TOKYO 2021 選抜チーム) ジャパンヘルスケアベンチャーサミット・BioJapan2021 (パシフィコ横浜, 10 月 14 日)

新倉雄一(城西国際大学)

#### 卵巣の再生力に着目した女性医療の開発

ファーマラボ EXPO・アカデミックフォーラム (幕張メッセ, 12月8-10日)

#### 【研究費の記録】

#### 額賀路嘉 (代表)

2020-2023 年度 科研費基盤研究(C), 課題番号 20K07484 非共有結合性阻害剤の探索を目的としたペニシリン認識酵素の X 線結晶解析

<u>額賀路嘉(代表)</u>,石崎幸,2021年度学長所管研究費 非共有結合性阻害剤の探索を目指したペニシリン認識酵素の構造解析

#### 新倉雄一 (代表)

「生殖細胞特異的な Stra8 活性化分子の同定と卵新生の制御」 令和 2 - 4 年度日本学術振興会科学研究費補助金 基盤研究 (C)

#### 新倉雄一(代表)

「卵巣は再生しない」というドグマを壊したい! 学術系クラウドファンディング academist (1月6日-3月11日)

#### 【教育講座・講演会】

#### 太田篤胤

「健康寿命の延伸~運動・栄養・休養の考え方~」健康食品管理士会研修会 (Z00M オンライン、2021,7)

#### 太田篤胤

#### 「PNR 概論入門講座」全4回

第1回 健康三原則 (2021.4), 第2回 運動·筋肉 (2021.5), 第3回 栄養素と非栄養素 (2021.6), 第4回 休養と睡眠 (2021.8) ウェルネスフード推進協会主催,株式会社メディウェイズ共催 教育講座 (700M オンライン)

#### 太田篤胤

「医療の将来と薬剤師の役割(2 年生対象)」 東京学館高等学校 出張講義 (2021.06)

#### 太田篤胤

「**医療の将来と薬剤師の役割(1 年生対象)**」 東京学館高等学校 出張講義 (2021.10)

#### 太田篤胤

「**フラクトオリゴ糖の新機能 - 抗肥満・免疫賦活**-」 日本食品開発展セミナー(東京 ビッグサイト, 2021. 10)

#### 【その他】

#### 酒井健介

エリートジュニア陸上選手のサプリメント使用状況の変遷 16 年間(2004 ~ 2019 年)のインターハイ入賞者を対象とした調査より 陸上競技研究紀要 16, 14-28(2020)

#### 【学会発表】

加藤健志,春日井亮太,<u>酒井健介</u>大学生競泳選手を対象とした,主観的回復の程度がパフォーマンスに及ぼす影響 第 76 回日本体力医学会 (三重・オンライン, 2021.9)

<u>扶川武志</u>, <u>太田篤胤</u> グルコン酸亜鉛を用いた亜鉛強化玉子の作製とラット出納試験による 亜鉛吸収性の評価 第 75 回日本栄養・食糧学会大会 (オンライン, 2021.7)

#### 【原著論文】

BBA - Mol.Cell Biol.Lipids, 1866 (2021) 158963. Doi.org/10.1016/j.bbalip.2021.158963

Clofibric acid increases molecular species of phosphatidylethanolamine containing arachidonic acid for biogenesis of peroxisomal membranes in peroxisome proliferation in the liver.

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The biogenesis of peroxisomes in relation to the trafficking of proteins to peroxisomes has been extensively examined. However, the supply of phospholipids, which is needed to generate peroxisomal membranes in mammals, remains unclear. Therefore, we herein investigated metabolic alterations induced by clofibric acid, a peroxisome proliferator, in the synthesis of phospholipids, particularly phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) molecular species, and their relationship with the biogenesis of peroxisomal membranes. The subcutaneous administration of clofibric acid to rats at a relatively low dose (130 mg/kg) once a day time-dependently and gradually increased the integrated perimeter of peroxisomes per  $100\mu m^2$  hepatocyte cytoplasm (PA). A strong correlation was observed between the content ( $\mu$ mol/mg DNA) of PE containing arachidonic acid (20:4) and PA ( $r^2$  =

0.9168). Moreover, the content of PE containing octadecenoic acid (18:1) positively correlated with PA ( $r^2 = 0.8094$ ). The treatment with clofibric acid markedly accelerated the formation of 16:0-20:4 PE by increasing the production of 20:4 and the activity of acyl chain remodeling of pre-existing PE molecular species. Increases in the acyl chain remodeling of PE by clofibric acid were mainly linked to the up-regulated expression of the *Lpcat3* gene. On the other hand, clofibric acid markedly increased the formation of particular PE molecular species is related to increases in the mass of peroxisomal membranes in peroxisome proliferation in the liver.

#### 【著書・訳書・総説】

「総合診療専門研修公式テキストブック」 編 日本専門医機構 総合診療専門医検 討委員会,発行 日経 BP,2020年12月25日 初版第1刷発行 第8章 考慮すべき社会情勢制度 薬剤師,p336-342 分担執筆:光本篤史

#### 【学会発表】

上田理恵子,野田遥香,遠藤薫子,<u>山崎</u>研,<u>光本篤史</u> 高脂肪食摂取マウスに対するオレアノール酸摂取の影響 第 65 回日本薬学会関東支部大会 2021 年 9 月 千葉

大山俊明,小椋康裕,遠藤祐介,<u>山崎</u>研,<u>光本篤史</u> **選択的 LXR アゴニスト GW3965 の脂質代謝に対する影響の解析** 第 65 回日本薬学会関東支部大会 2021 年 9 月 千葉

#### 【研究費の記録】

光本篤史(代表)

農業用水汚濁水質分析依頼 両総土地改良区 委託研究

#### 光本篤史(代表)

「東金市産オリーブのブランド確立プロジェクト」(業務委託) 東金市オリーブ組合

#### 【原著論文】

薬剤学, 81(1), 111-120(2021)

### Effects of applicator type on the safety and efficacy of commercial minoxidil products

HIROAKI TODO a, MIYUKI SAITO a, HIROMICHI SUZUKI a, YUTAKA INOUE a, KOZO TAKAYAMA a and <u>KENJI SUGIBAYASHI</u> (杉林堅次)\*,a,b

It is important when developing effective and safe pharmaceutical products to select adequate active components and formulations as well as to design their containers and devices. Minoxidil was developed as a direct over-the-counter (OTC) drug in 1999 and has long been marketed only by one original company. Recently, many generic products have been marketed. However, the shape and type of the containers for these generic products differ from that of the original product, leading to a possibility that the amount of minoxidil applied by patients may differ. In the present study, the original and three typical generic products with 5% minoxidil external formulations were evaluated for their filling amounts, single application amounts, extent of distribution on application, ability to reach the scalp, and dripping properties. As a result, statistically significant differences were found in the filling amounts and ability to reach to the scalp between the products due to differences in the nozzle shape of the container. In addition, a large variation was observed in some of the generic products in terms of the drug liberation. These results indicate that it is important to suitably design and adequately evaluate the container for OTC products such as minoxidil formulations, which can exhibit toxicity from overuse, and that are easily purchased by consumers.

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Iberoamerican J. Med., 3 (1), 44-50 (2021)

#### Application of diphenyldramine ointment to the eyelids for allergic conjunctivitis

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Introduction: Allergic conjunctivitis is treated with oral anti-allergy agents or topical eye drops, but the response is often incomplete, and symptoms persist. We considered that topical treatment with an antihistamine ointment (diphenhydramine-Restamin Cream®) on the eyelids could be effective as supplemental therapy. This study investigates the efficacy and safety of Restamin Cream® for allergic conjunctivitis.

Methods: In patients with allergic conjunctivitis, Restamin Cream® was applied to both eyelids twice a day for 2 weeks. There was a 2-week observation period before treatment and a 2-week washout period after treatment. Patients recorded symptoms (eye itching and watering) on a visual analogue scale for the entire 6-week period. Assessment of quality of life, evaluation of conjunctivitis, and measurement of visual acuity and intraocular pressure were conducted at the start of observation, at initiation of treatment, at completion of treatment, and at the end of washout.

Results: 7 patients were enrolled; 5 completed the study and 2 discontinued due to adverse reactions. The quality of life score and objective ocular findings improved in all 5 patients. Visual analogue scale scores for itching and watering also improved significantly in 3 and 2 patients, respectively. Adverse reactions included local skin irritation in 3/7 patients, and transient blurred vision and eye pain in 1 patient each. There were no changes of visual acuity or intraocular pressure.

Conclusions: Application of diphenhydramine ointment to the eyelids was effective for allergic conjunctivitis.

Pharm. Res., 38 (2), 289-299 (2021)

### Enhancement of skin permeation of a hydrophilic drug from acrylic-based pressure-sensitive adhesive tape

Takamasa Suzuki <sup>1</sup>, Tomohiro Aoki <sup>2</sup>, Masato Saito <sup>2</sup>, Ichiro Hijikuro <sup>3</sup>, Shoko Itakura <sup>2</sup>, Hiroaki Todo <sup>1,2</sup>, Kenji Sugibayashi (杉林堅次) <sup>1,2</sup>

Purpose: Penetration enhancers are necessary to overcome a formidable barrier function of the stratum corneum in the development of topical formulations. Recently, non-lamella liquid crystal (NLLC)-forming lipids such as glycerol monooleate and phytantriol (PHY) are gaining increasing attention as a novel skin permeation enhancer. In the present study, fluorescein sodium (FL-Na) was used as a model hydrophilic drug, and acryl-base pressure-sensitive adhesive (PSA) tape containing NLLC forming lipids, mono-O-(5,9,13-trimethyl-4-tetradecenyl) glycerol ester (MGE) or PHY, was prepared to enhance drug permeation through the skin.

Methods: A PSA patch containing FL-Na was prepared by mixing FL-Na entrapped in NLLC and acrylic polymer. FL permeation through excised hairless rat skin, and also human skin, was investigated. Changes in lipid structure, folding/unfolding state of keratin in the stratum corneum, and penetration of MGE into the stratum corneum were investigated using confocal Raman microscopy.

Results: Enhanced FL permeation was observed by the application of a PSA patch containing MGE and PHY. Especially, dramatically enhancement effect was confirmed by 15% of MGE contained formulation. Penetration of MGE provided diminished orthorhombic crystal structure and a peak shift of the aliphatic CH<sub>3</sub> vibration of keratin chains toward lower wavenumbers.

Conclusion: The present results suggested that the formulation development by adding MGE may be useful for improving the skin permeation of mal-permeable drugs such as hydrophilic drugs.

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Pharm. Res., 38 (3), 503-513 (2021)

### A lipid-based depot formulation with a novel non-lamellar liquid crystal forming lipid

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Purpose: Non-lamellar liquid crystal (NLLC)-forming lipids have gained attention as a novel component because of their ability to self-assemble upon contact with body fluids. In this study, a novel NLLC-forming lipid, mono-O-(5, 9, 13-trimethyl-4-tetradecenyl) glycerol ester (C17MGE), and a model drug with a middle molecule weight, leuprolide acetate (LA), were used to confirm the usefulness of C17MGE as an excipient for depot formulations with sustained release properties.

Methods: A self-constructed depot formulation was prepared by mixing C17MGE and different types of phospholipids. The constructed NLLC structure was evaluated using small angle X-ray analysis and cryo-transmission electron microscopy. In vitro release and blood concentration profiles of LA were investigated.

Results: The NLLC structure was confirmed by small angle X-ray analysis. LA release was able to be modified by adding different ratios of various phospholipids to C17MGE. Formulations containing 1, 2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoglycerol sodium salt with a mixing ratio of 12% or 24% (M<sub>DOPG12</sub> or M<sub>DOPG24</sub>, respectively) exhibited sustained release profiles of LA. In addition, the blood concentration of LA was detected over 21 days or more after administration of M<sub>DOPG12</sub>, and the absolute bioavailability was calculated to be about 100%.

Conclusions: A depot formulation using C17MGE was useful to achieve sustained release of LA.

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Chem. Pharm. Bull., 69 (5), 481-487 (2021)

## Use of silicone membrane permeation to assess thermodynamic activities of ionic liquid and their component cation and anion

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Ionic liquid (IL) was prepared by mixing lidocaine and ibuprofen as a cation and anion, respectively, at various ratios. We determined the permeation of both compounds from the IL through a silicone membrane selected as a model biological membrane, and mathematically analyzed the permeation data from the viewpoint of the thermodynamic activities of lidocaine, ibuprofen, and the IL. As a result, IL and ibuprofen diffusely permeated through the membrane in the case of applying IL preparations with a molar fraction of ibuprofen of 0.5 or higher. The IL was thought to separate into lidocaine and ibuprofen in the receiver. On the other hand, when applying IL preparations with a molar fraction of lidocaine of 0.5 or higher, IL and lidocaine permeated. The permeation rate of IL itself was maximized when the applied IL was prepared using equimolar amounts of lidocaine and ibuprofen, and it decreased when the fraction of lidocaine or ibuprofen increased by more than 0.5. Their membrane permeation rates increased with an increase in their activity, and no more increase was found when the drugs were saturated in the IL. These membrane permeation profiles reflected well the mathematically calculated ones according to the concept of activity.

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Chem. Pharm. Bull., 69 (7), 639-645 (2021)

## Effect of lontophoresion the intradermal migaration of medium molecular weight drugs

Kenji Sugibayashi (杉林堅次),\*,a,b Mika Futaki,a Miyu Hashimoto,a Asuka Fukuhara,a Kengo Matsumoto,a Takeshi Oshizaka (押坂勇志),b Shoko Itakura,a and Hiroaki Todoa

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate whether iontophoresis (IP) accelerates the intradermal migration rate of medium molecular weight drugs. Sodium polystyrene sulfonate (PSA) and fluorescein isothiocyanate-dextran (FD) were used as model medium molecular weight acidic and non-electrolyte drugs, respectively. Low molecular weight acid and non-electrolyte drugs were also used for comparison. Drug-loaded excised split-layered skin (SL skin) was used in the experiment. SL skin was prepared using (i) whole skin was split once, (ii) the drug solution was applied on the lower skin, and (iii) the upper skin was layered onto the lower skin containing the drug solution as in the original skin. The effect of constant-current cathodal or anodal IP was applied to the SL skin, and the time course of the cumulative amount of drug migration from the SL skin through the dermis to the receiver was followed. In cases without IP and with anodal IP, the intradermal migration rates of medium molecular weight drugs were much lower than those of small molecules. The driving force for drug migration was thought to be simple diffusion through the skin layer. In contrast, cathodal IP significantly increased the intradermal migration rate of PSA not but of FD or low molecular weight drugs. This IP-facilitated migration of PSA was probably due to electrorepulsion. These results suggest that IP can be used to increase the intradermal migration of medium molecular weight charged drugs.

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Chem. Pharm. Bull., 69 (7), 674-680 (2021)

## Latent structure analysis of wet-granulation tableting process based on structural equation modeling

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Quality by design (QbD) is an essential concept for modern manufacturing processes of pharmaceutical products. Understanding the science behind manufacturing processes is crucial; however, the complexity of the manufacturing processes makes implementing QbD challenging. In this study, structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to understand the causal relationships between variables such as process parameters, material attributes, and quality attributes. Based on SEM analysis, we identified a model composed of the above-mentioned variables and their latent factors without including observational data. Difficulties in fitting the observed data to the proposed model are often encountered in SEM analysis. To address this issue, we adopted Bayesian estimation with Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation. The tableting process involving the wet-granulation process for acetaminophen was employed as a model case for the manufacturing process. The results indicate that SEM analysis could be useful for implementing QbD for the manufacturing processes of pharmaceutical products.

Chem. Pharm. Bull., 69 (8), 727-733 (2021)

## Improvemnt of skin permeation of caffeine, a hydrophilic drug, by the application of water droplets provided by a novel humidifier device

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Recently, a novel humidifier that sprays water fine droplets equipped with a copolymer, poly(3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene)—poly(styrene sulfonate) (PEDOT/PSS) was developed. PEDOT/PSS in the humidifier absorbs water from the environment and releases fine water droplets by heating. In the present study, the effect of hydration on the skin barrier, stratum corneum, was first determined by the application of fine water droplets using the humidifier. The skin-penetration enhancement effect of a model hydrophilic drug, caffeine, was also investigated using the humidifier and compared with a conventional water-evaporative humidifier. More prolonged skin hydration effect was observed after application of the fine water droplet release humidifier using PEDOT/PSS than that using a conventional humidifier. In addition, markedly higher skin permeation of caffeine was observed in both infinite and finite dose conditions. Furthermore, higher skin permeation of caffeine from oil/water emulsion containing caffeine was observed in finite dose conditions by pretreatment with the humidifier using PEDOT/PSS. This device can provide water droplets without replenishing water, so it is more convenient for enhancing the skin permeation of chemical compounds from topical drugs and cosmetic formulations.

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Chem. Pharm. Bull., 69 (8), 806-810 (2021)

### Effect of rubbing application on the skin permeation of active ingredients from lotion and cream

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Effect of rubbing application on the skin permeation of a hydrophilic drug caffeine (CAF) and lipophilic drug rhododendrol (RD) from lotion and cream were investigated. Skin permeation of CAF was markedly increased by rubbing action independent of the formulation type. In addition, the skin penetration-enhancement effect was affected by the rubbing direction: rubbing application against the direction of hair growth showed the highest permeation compared with rubbing applications along the direction of hair growth and in a circular pattern on the skin. On the other hand, no enhancement effect was observed by the rubbing actions on the skin permeation of RD, regardless of formulation type. Change in the infundibula orifice size of hair follicles by the rubbing and following skin stretching may be related to the higher skin permeation for CAF. In contrast, high RD distribution into the stratum corneum may be a reason why no enhancement effect was observed by the rubbing action. These results can be helpful to predict safety and effectiveness of topically applied formulations.

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Chem. Pharm. Bull., 69 (11), 1088-1096 (2021)

## Design and optimization of scored tablets with concave surface and application of Bayesian estimation for solving scaleup problem

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From the viewpoint of self-medication, it is valuable to develop patient-friendly scored tablets that possess dividing uniformity. In this context, we attempted to optimize the preparation conditions for a tablet with a unique shape, such as a concavely curved scored tablet (CCST). Employing a design of experiment and a response surface method incorporating a thin-plate spline interpolation, and a bootstrap resampling technique, the optimal preparation conditions for CCST were successfully developed. To make it possible to scaleup the optimal solution estimated on a trial-scale, a Bayesian estimation was applied. Credible ranges of critical responses in large-scale manufacturing were estimated as a posterior probability from the trial-scale experiment as a prior probability. In terms of the large-scale manufacturing, the possibility of solving the scaleup problem was suggested using Bayesian estimation.

Furthermore, a simulation study using a finite element method revealed that strong tensile stresses generated along the tip of the score line in CCST when an outer force was applied to the back surface of CCST. An advantage in dividing uniformity is indicated by the unique shape of CCST.

Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 600, 124866 (2020)

## Skin permeability and transdermal delivery route of 30-nm cyclosporin A-loaded nanoparticles using PLGA-PEG-PLGA triblock copolymer

Issei Takeuchi (竹内一成)<sup>1,2</sup>, Akira Kagawa<sup>1</sup>, Kimiko Makino<sup>1,2</sup>

The aim of this study was to investigate the skin permeability of a hydrophobic drug when using poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide)-block-poly(ethylene glycol)-block-poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) triblock copolymers (PLGA-PEG-PLGA) as a drug carrier. Two types of PLGA-PEG-PLGA nanoparticles with an average particle size of 30 nm and poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) nanoparticles for comparison were prepared using a combination of an antisolvent diffusion method with preferential solvation. Cyclosporin A was used as a hydrophobic model drug. From the results of the in vitro release test, it was confirmed that the release of the drug from the nanoparticles was relatively fast in the PLGA-PEG-PLGA nanoparticles. This result suggested that, compared to PLGA nanoparticles, the thermodynamic activity of PLGA-PEG-PLGA nanoparticles increased and the diffusion of the drug into the stratum corneum was promoted. The results of studies on skin permeability using rat skin and a transdermal delivery route showed that PLGA-PEG-PLGA nanoparticles were useful for efficient drug skin permeation and can deliver the drugs deep into the epidermal and dermal layers. Additionally, in the membrane permeability tests using Strat-M<sup>®</sup>, which imitates human skin, the membrane permeation amount of the drug was significantly increased when PLGA-PEG-PLGA nanoparticles were used compared with when PLGA nanoparticles were used.

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Journal of Oleo Science, 69, 1125-1132 (2020)

## Effect of the conformation of poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) molecules in organic solvents on nanoparticle size

Issei Takeuchi (竹内一成)<sup>1,2</sup>, Yukie Kimura<sup>1</sup>, Kimiko Makino<sup>1,2</sup>

Controlling the size of nanoparticles is important for drug delivery methods such as pulmonary administration, transdermal administration, and intravenous administration. In this study, we have investigated the effect of polymer conformation in organic solvents on the size of the nanoparticles. Poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLLGA), a promising nanoparticle carrier, was used as the polymer. A mixed solution of dichloromethane, which is a good solvent, and a lower alcohol (methanol, ethanol, and 1-propanol), which is a poor solvent, was used as the solvent for dissolving PLLGA. An oil-in-water emulsion was prepared by sonication using the mixed solution of organic solvents in which PLLGA was dissolved as a dispersed phase and an amino acid aqueous solution as a continuous phase. Nanocomposite particles were prepared from the emulsion using a spray dryer and redispersed in purified water to obtain the PLLGA nanoparticles. The conformation of PLLGA molecules in the organic solvents was evaluated by analyzing the results of the viscosity measurements. The polymer coil radius and the volume per polymer coil were observed to decrease with the increase in the ratio of the lower alcohol in the solvent, whereas these values tended to decrease with the use of more hydrophilic lower alcohols. In addition, based on the results of the calculated entanglement index, it was found that when the hydrophobicity of the dispersed phase is reduced, the polymers were hardly entangled with each other. These results were significant, specifically when the ratio of the lower alcohol in the solvent was low. Estimation of the Pearson's correlation coefficients indicated that there were positive correlations between these indices and the mean volume diameter of PLLGA nanoparticles. This study shows that changing the composition of the dispersed phase, in which the PLLGA is dissolved, can change the conformation of the PLLGA molecules and control the size of the PLLGA nanoparticles.

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Anticancer Research, 40, 2401-2406 (2020)

# A Rat Model of Oral Mucositis Induced by Cancer Chemotherapy for Quantitative Experiments

Issei Takeuchi (竹内一成)<sup>1,2</sup>, Riko Kawamata<sup>1</sup>, Kimiko Makino<sup>1,2</sup>

Oral mucositis, which occurs frequently in the treatment of cancer, is a major problem. In this study, we aimed to develop a rat model of oral mucositis induced by cancer chemotherapy for quantitative measurement. A model animal of oral mucositis was prepared by injecting an acetic acid aqueous solution into the buccal mucosa of rats to which a 5-FU solution had been previously administered. The doses of 5-FU and acetic acid were examined, and a treatment experiment using Kenalog® was performed. The optimal dose of the 5-FU solution and the optimal concentration of the acetic acid aqueous solution were 40 mg/kg and 25%, respectively. Treatment with Kenalog® confirmed that this model mimics immunocompromised oral mucositis. Compared with a mouse model, oral mucositis can be easily observed in this model and provides a large amount of oral mucosal tissue.

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in vivo, 34, 543-547 (2020)

# Drug Delivery Properties of Nanocomposite Particles for Inhalation: Comparison of Drug Concentrations in Lungs and Blood

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Nanocomposite particles are suitable for inhalation; however, their systemic migration has not been confirmed. The aim of this study was to compare drug concentrations in lungs and blood after inhalation of nanocomposite particles. Rifampicin (RFP) was used as a model drug. Nanocomposite particles were prepared from dichloromethane with RFP and poly(DL-lactic acid-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) dissolved in an amino acid aqueous solution using a spray dryer. Measurement of RFP concentrations in lung and blood of mice was performed by in vivo tests. Compared with the oral administration group as a control, the RFP concentration in the lungs was significantly higher in the inhalation group. In addition, studies with a fluorescent substance suggested sustained release of drugs from nanocomposite particles in the lungs. Nanocomposite particles deliver pulmonary drug in an efficient and sustained manner.

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Anticancer Research, 41, 4313-4319 (2021)

# Therapeutic effects of GGsTop® gel in a mouse model of 5-fluorouracil-induced oral mucositis with reduced white blood cells

Issei Takeuchi (竹内一成)<sup>1,2</sup>, Katsuya Tanaka<sup>1</sup>, Kimiko Makino<sup>1,2</sup>

To produce a model animal for oral mucositis induced by anticancer drugs, it is necessary to maintain an immunosuppressive state. We determined the optimal dose and frequency of 5-fluorouracil for model mouse production. In addition, we used this model to investigate the effect of GGsTop® gelation on the therapeutic effect of oral mucositis. Changes in body weight and white blood cell count were measured to determine the optimal dosing schedule. The therapeutic effect of GGsTop® gel using chitosan was evaluated by observing changes in ulcer area for three weeks and measuring collagen and glutathione concentrations in oral mucosal tissue. The optimal dose and frequency of 5-fluorouracil were found to be 50 mg/kg every four days. It was revealed that the therapeutic effect of GGsTop® was enhanced by gelation. GGsTop® gel is suggested to be a promising formulation for the treatment of oral mucositis.

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Journal of Oleo Science, 70, 341-348 (2021)

# Effects of polyvinyl alcohol on drug release from nanocomposite particles using poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide)

Issei Takeuchi (竹内一成)<sup>1,2</sup>, Yuuto Kato<sup>1</sup>, Kimiko Makino<sup>1,2</sup>

The effects of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) on the release behavior of polymer nanoparticles from nanocomposite particles using amino acids were investigated. Rifaximin (RFX) was used as a hydrophobic drug model. RFX-loaded poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLLGA) nanoparticles were prepared using an antisolvent diffusion method. They were then spray-dried with equal amounts of amino acids to prepare the nanocomposite particles. The mean diameters of nanocomposite particles were 2.86-5.42 µm. The particle size increased as the concentration of PVA aqueous solution increased. The mean diameters of RFX-loaded PLLGA nanoparticles were 150-160 nm; however, the particle size distributions of those prepared using 0.25% (w/v) PVA aqueous solution differed significantly immediately after preparation and after redispersion from nanocomposite particles. The release test results of nanocomposite particles revealed that those prepared using 0.25% and 0.50% (w/v) aqueous PVA solutions rapidly released RFX. In contrast, particles prepared using 2.00 and 4.00% (w/v) PVA aqueous solution showed sustained drug release. The results of drug release tests of nanoparticles redispersed from nanocomposite particles showed that the nanoparticles prepared using 0.50% and 2.00% (w/v) PVA aqueous solution suppressed the initial burst. Therefore, we considered that the results of the drug release behavior of the nanoparticles in these particles reflects reflect the release behavior of the nanoparticles from the nanocomposite particles. These results indicate that the rate of redispersion from nanocomposite particles to nanoparticles can be controlled by changing the concentration of PVA aqueous solution.

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in vivo, 35, 175-180 (2021)

## Effects of GGsTop® on Collagen and Glutathione in the Oral Mucosa Using a Rat Model of 5-Fluorouracil-Induced Oral Mucositis

Issei Takeuchi (竹内一成)<sup>1,2</sup>, Riko Kawamata<sup>1</sup>, Kimiko Makino<sup>1,2</sup>

To evaluate the usefulness of GGsTop® for oral mucositis, a quantitative study focusing on oral mucosal tissues is necessary. In this study, we aimed to quantify collagen and glutathione using a rat model of 5-fluorouracil-induced oral mucositis. Changes in ulcer area and erythrocyte count were measured to confirm the usefulness of GGsTop® for oral mucositis. The effect of GGsTop on collagen was evaluated by observing oral mucosal tissue sections and measuring the collagen concentration in the tissues. The total glutathione concentration and the oxidized glutathione concentration were measured, and the concentration of the reduced form was calculated. GGsTop® shortened the treatment period for oral mucositis without affecting the white blood cell count. In addition, GGsTop® promoted collagen production and alleviated oxidative stress conditions. GGsTop affects collagen and glutathione in the treatment of oral mucositis.

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Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 608, 125607 (2021)

### Iontophoretic transdermal delivery using chitosan-coated PLGA nanoparticles for transcutaneous immunization

Issei Takeuchi (竹内一成)<sup>1,2</sup>, Takaaki Suzuki<sup>1</sup>, Kimiko Makino<sup>1,2</sup>

Transdermal administration of poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) nanoparticles using iontophoresis (IP) is useful for efficient drug delivery to hair follicles. In this study, we investigated the possibility of using it in allergen immunotherapy. Hen egg-white lysozyme (HEL) was used as a model antigen. We successfully prepared PLGA nanoparticles with a mean volume diameter of 98.4 ± 36.8 nm using an antisolvent diffusion method. The PLGA nanoparticles were coated with chitosan hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride to shield the PLGA-derived negative charge. The surface charge number density was calculated to be 1.28  $\times$ 10<sup>-2</sup> M, confirming that the particles had positive charges. An uptake test into dendritic cells was performed using fluorescently labeled HEL. The results of FACS measurement showed that the usage of the nanoparticle carrier increased the mean fluorescence intensity by 5.6 times. An ex vivo skin accumulation study was carried out using abdominal mouse skin and a Franz-type diffusion cell with and without IP. When IP was applied to the nanoparticles, the HEL concentration in mouse skin was 9.6 times higher than that without IP and 2.1 times higher than that of the HEL solution. Images of skin sections confirmed that HEL was efficiently delivered to hair follicles using IP and nanoparticle carriers. HEL-specific IgG1 and IgG2a titers were determined in an in vivo percutaneous immunoreactivity study. Ten weeks after the initiation of the test using IP and the nanoparticle carrier, HEL-specific IgG1 and IgG2a titers were 7.4×10<sup>4</sup> and  $6.6 \times 10^2$ , respectively. Both values were higher than those obtained by subcutaneous injection of HEL solution, indicating the effectiveness of the combined use of IP and nanoparticle carriers.

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岡田明恵,仁木琳奈,板倉祥子,藤堂浩明,土黒一郎,<u>杉林</u>堅次 **非ラメラ液晶形成脂質を用いたナノ粒子による酢酸リュープロレリンの皮内投与の有用性** 日本薬剤学会第 36 年会(オンライン開催,2021.5)

#### 皮膚疾患応用のための植物由来細胞外小胞の機能性評価

庄子綾香,板倉祥子,雨海沙矢香,北村雅史,<u>杉林堅次</u>,藤堂浩明 日本薬剤学会第36年会(オンライン開催,2021.5) 岡田明恵,仁木琳奈,板倉祥子,藤堂浩明,土黒一郎,<u>杉林堅次</u>中分子薬物皮下投与後のBA改善効果に及ぼす脂質ナノ粒子の有用性第 37 回日本 DDS 学会学術集会 (千葉, 2021.6)

皮膚疾患治療への応用を目指した植物由来細胞外小胞による表皮細胞への siRNA 送達板倉祥子, 庄子綾香, 北村雅史, 藤堂浩明, <u>杉林堅次</u> 第 37 回日本 DDS 学会学術集会 (千葉, 2021.6)

近赤外光照射による温度変化に応答して細胞死を誘導可能な脂質ナノ粒子の開発 長谷川祐也,板倉祥子,藤堂浩明,<u>杉林堅次</u> 第 37 回日本 DDS 学会学術集会 (千葉, 2021.6)

### マイクロ流体技術による核酸-脂質ナノ粒子複合体の調製と特性評価 石川結理,板倉祥子,髙山幸三,<u>杉林堅次</u>,藤堂浩明

第65回日本薬学会関東支部大会(オンライン開催,2021.9)

柚子由来細胞外小胞の表皮細胞に及ぼす影響と核酸送達システムへの応用 庄子綾香,板倉祥子,北村雅史,<u>杉林堅次</u>,藤堂 浩明 第 65 回日本薬学会関東支部大会(オンライン開催,2021.9)

#### 【研究費の記録】

竹内一成 (分担)

経皮免疫治療のための高分子キャリアを用いたナノ DDS 製剤の開発(19K07030)

令和元年-3 年度日本学術振興会科学研究費助成事業 (基盤研究 C)

竹内一成 (代表)

角質層バリア機能の克服を目指したPLGAナノ粒子の物理化学的性質の最適化(18K14888)

平成 30-令和 2 年度日本学術振興会科学研究費助成事業 (若手研究)

押坂勇志 (代表), 森健二(分担), 武井千弥(分担)

Azone 構造類似のイオン液体型アンテエンハンサー設計と薬物の経皮吸収促進効果 (21K06650)

令和 3-令和 5 年度日本学術振興会科学研究費補助事業(基盤研究 C)

押坂勇志 (分担), 森健二 (分担), 武井千弥 (分担)

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#### 【著書・訳書・総説】

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第3部第2章第1節地域包括ケアの理念及び薬局と薬剤師の役割,第3部第2章第2節在宅 医療及び居宅介護における薬局と薬剤師の役割,第3部第2章第3節学校薬剤師,第3部第 2章第4節地域の保健,医療,福祉において利用可能な社会資源,第3部第2章第5節地域 から求められる医療提供施設,福祉施設及び行政との連携.

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#### 薬草ガイドブック 薬草園へのいざない

早春の植物 サンシュユ, セリバオウレン, 春の植物 カリン, チガヤ, モモ, 初夏の植物 ウツボグサ, ベニバナ,ドクダミ, 夏の植物 エビスグサ, ゲンノショウコ, キキョウ, 秋の植物 クコ, サラシナショウマ, イヌサフラン, クコ, ナツメ, 温室の植物 シクンシ, バニラ, アカキナノキ 公益社団法人日本植物園協会 日本植物園協会第四分野(薬用植物園)編集 p.9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 (2019 年 5 月)

#### 【特別講演・教育講座など】

#### 関根利一

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高大接続授業 令和元年度つくもタイム「ヘルスケア基礎」(東金市, 2019.5.17)

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#### 「植物の魅力4」薬草観察 ~東京都薬用植物園見学~

2019 年度春学期 JIU コミュニティカレッジ (東京都小平市, 2019.5.9)

#### 関根利一, 田中絵里子, 杉本奈央

#### 「植物の魅力 4」実験室見学 ~水蒸気蒸留デモ~

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#### 関根利一

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#### 薬用植物の魅力 身の回りの薬草

シルバー世代の生涯教育団体 いきいき大学 教養文化教室 令和元年度講演 (千葉市, 2019.12.9)

#### 【研究費の記録、その他】

#### 関根利一

#### 城西国際大学学長所管研究奨励金(個人研究)

薬草図鑑,薬用植物写真集の資料作成・情報発信と薬草関連グッズなどの考案

<u>関根利一</u>,田中絵里子,小澤遙,杉本奈央,桐谷真奈美,石田杏華,太田千尋,岡野克海,片山菜未莉,光本篤史

薬草図鑑 Vol. 85 ~ Vol. 132 (アセビ, サンシュユ, アミガサユリ, ミツガシワ, アヤメ, レンゲツツジ, シャクヤク, エニシダ, チョウジソウ, ベニバナ, ウコギ, ハマエンドウ, ゴボウ, ノウゼンカズラ, ハアザミ, カワラナデシコ, ハマオモト, ニラ, ヒオウギ, ミシハギ, サジオモダカ, フジバカマ, タマスダレ, ヤブラン, ツルドクダミ, ショクヨウギク, トロロアオイ, アカザ, ダイオウ, ニチニチソウ, オトコヨモギ, ツルナ, クリスマスローズ, コーヒーノキ, レモングラス, トウガン, ダイダイ, インドジャボク, クマザサ, ハラン, ビンロウ, カンアオイ, キダチアロエ, ケープアロエ, アーモンド, コブシ, カタクリ, ワサビ)

城西国際大学 地域連携推進センターHP にて 2017 年 4 月より毎月発信

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<u>関根利一</u>,小澤 遙,桐谷真奈美,石田杏華,太田千尋,岡野克海,片山菜未莉,中野彩香,中村夢伽,田原知華,宮本祐菜

#### 学校法人城西大学 城西国際大学カレンダー2020

城西国際大学総務課 (2019年12月発行)

#### 【原著論文】

応用薬理, 101(1/2), 15-18 (2021)

#### 経口抗がん剤投与に伴う口腔粘膜炎の予防に関する調査研究

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Oral care is recommended for the prevention of the onset of oral mucositis associated with anticancer drug administration. However, there are few reports examining the utility of oral care guidance by pharmacists. Therefore, in the present study, we investigated the effects of oral care guidance by pharmacists on the onset of oral mucositis in patients taking oral anticancer drugs. Pharmacists in several pharmacies provided oral care guidance to patients who use the oral anticancer drug capecitabine or tegafur/gimeracil/oteracil potassium combination regimen. Following the provision of oral care guidance, the patients were classified into four groups according to their status of performance of oral care at home and the period from the initiation of anticancer drug administration to oral care guidance. A three-month follow-up survey regarding the onset of oral mucositis was subsequently conducted. Furthermore, risk factors for the onset of oral mucositis were analyzed using logistic regression analysis. Sixteen males and 22 females (median age: 61 years) were included. For the early-intervention group, the incidence of oral mucositis tended to be higher in the non-oral-care group (30.0%) than that than in the oral-care group (9.1%), although the difference was not significant (p = 0.311). Conversely, for the non-early-intervention group, the incidence rate was similar in the oral-care and non-oral-care groups (12.5% vs. 11.1%), and no significant difference was observed (p = 1.000). Moreover, the risk of the onset of oral mucositis was significantly associated with older age (odds ratio: 1.218; 95% confidence interval: 1.040-1.428). The results of this study suggest that the provision of oral care guidance at pharmacies during the early stage of anticancer therapy might facilitate the prevention of the onset of oral mucositis. However, the results also suggested that the effects of oral care guidance alone might be insufficient for patients with advanced oral mucosal disease.

#### 【著書・訳書・総説】

佐々木英久 (分担執筆著書)

第 58 章「副甲状腺機能異常症(亢進症/低下症)」,第 60 章「アジソン病」,第 61 章「アルドステロン症」,第 62 章「尿崩症」,第 63 章「その他の内分泌系疾患」,第 64 章「糖尿病」,第 65 章「脂質異常症」,第 66 章「高尿酸血症・痛風」

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吉岡和,山本恵梨香,小林風貴,齋藤美佳,<u>溝口優</u>,<u>三浦剛</u>,武田美佳,<u>佐々木英久</u>: **保険薬局における疑義照会による薬剤費削減効果.** 第 54 回日本薬剤師会学術大会,福 岡,2021.9 藤澤遼, 玉井祐馬, 濱島健斗, <u>溝口優</u>, <u>三浦剛</u>, 長澤宏之, <u>佐々木英久</u>: シタグリプチン・リナグリプチン投与糖尿病患者の肝腎機能が血糖降下作用に与える影響について. 第 54 回日本薬剤師会学術大会, 福岡, 2021.9

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