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台灣生物化學及分子生物學學會

The Taiwan Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

中華民國細胞及分子生物學學會 The Chinese Society of Cell and Molecular Biology

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Protocatechuic acid inhibits ultraviolet B-induced melanogenesis via down-regulation of p53/proopiomelanocortin expression in human epidermal keratinocytes 林慧萱 '*, 許晉勳², 韓伊涵², 林菁薇³, 姜泰安², 陳璟賢³³⁴

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Studies on the Role of Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor in Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition Pathway

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Butanol extract of Rice Hull alleviates liver fibrosis induced by carbon tetrachloride in mice 王郁玟 ^{1*},林文川 ^{2#}

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cAMP regulates PMA-stimulated human erythroleukemia cell mobility.

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Photoprotective Effects of Cycloheterophyllin Isolated from *Artocarpus heterophyllus* against UVA-Induced Damage and Oxidative Stress in Human Dermal Fibroblasts

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Vitexin Triggers Apoptosis via Mitochondrial Signaling Pathway in Human U937 Leukemia Cells

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Drug Discovery

Butanol extract of Rice Hull alleviates liver fibrosis induced by carbon tetrachloride in mice

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Liver fibrosis represents a major public health problem worldwide with obvious morbidity and mortality. It is associated with a complex wound healing process characterized by a dysregulation of extracellular matrix(ECM). Hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) activation, in particular, plays an important role in excessive accumulation of ECM. Therapeutic invention that inhibits HSC activation could, therefore, offer some regulation of fibrotic progression. Rice is the principle cereal food in Asia. Constituents from rice hull have been characterized as a potent antioxidant. Oxidative stress plays a critical factor in liver fibrosis during the activated HSCs. Thus, we used in vivo studies of ICR mice with carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄)-induced liver injury (CCl_{4,10} ml/kg, 1:9 dilution in olive oil, twice a week for 8 weeks, p.o.) and in vitro studies of mouse macrophage Raw264.7 cells and rat HSC-T6 cells to investigate the fibrotic inhibitory effects of the butanol extract of Rice hull (600 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg, once a day for 8 weeks, p.o.). Present data showed that butanol extract of Rice hull (600 mg/kg, p.o.) significantly (p < 0.05) reduced the fibrosis area by the examination of Sirius red staining. Moreover, the treatment of butanol extract of Rice hull (600 and 200 mg/kg, p.o.) obviously suppressed tissue protein expression of α-SMA, and also noticeably reversed the tissue gene expression of MMP-9. In conclusion, our study suggests that butanol

extract of Rice hull may hold promise against liver fibrosis.