

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

Gastric remnant cancer (GRC) accounts for 1–2% of gastric cancers. However, the incidence of GRC after gastric cancer surgery has been increasing because of the increased incidence of early gastric cancer through screening systems and prolonged survival of patients with primary gastric cancer. The surgical procedure for RGC, especially lymph node (LN) dissection, is considered difficult because of the various types of initial gastrectomy, the anatomy around the stomach, the type of reconstruction, and range of LN dissection. However, the presence of LN metastases in patients with RGC was one of the most important prognostic factors. According to UICC TNM staging system, a minimum of 16 harvested LNs is essential because stage migration and understaging of diagnosis can occur when the number of harvested LNs is insufficient. However, the retrieved LN counts in GRC surgery are reported to be lower than in GRC surgery, especially in patients who undergo radical LN dissection for the initial malignant disease. Thus, using the UICC classification for GRC is deemed insufficient. Inflammation and nutritional marker like the neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) has been investigated as a potential prognostic marker in a variety of cancers. Elevated NLR is therefore implicated in poor prognosis of patients with malignancy. However, the prognostic significance of NLR in GRC remain to be determined. The aim of this study was to identify the predictor of prognosis by pretreatment NLR in patients with GRC.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

Data from 50 GRC patients after surgery at the Shizuoka Cancer Center between January 2008 and December 2017 were reviewed retrospectively. We studied the association of NLR with 5-year OS(Overall Survival) and DSS(Disease Special Survival). Types of tumor recurrence and causes of death in patients according to NLR were also evaluated. At the same time, short-term outcomes like intraoperative bleeding, postoperative complications, and postoperative hospital stay in different NLR group were compared.

【成果】 (成果)

The optimal cut-off point for NLR was 2.408 according to the time dependent ROC curve and patients with NLR > 2.408 group exhibited worse OS compared to patients with NLR < 2.408, but there is no significant difference about DSS in two groups. We found that the association between the NLR and the first anastomosis method, pN stage, pTNM stage and macroscopic type were statistically significant. In short-term outcomes, NLR-high group had more longer operative time (309±90 vs 243±70min, P=0.006) and more intraoperative blood loss (1026±1481 vs 450±346ml, P=0.039) than NLR-low group. According to the univariable analysis, NLR, adjuvant chemotherapy, tumor size, pT stage, lymph node metastasis, pTNM stage and macroscopic type were associated with GRC prognosis. GRC patients in male, malignant initial disease, CA199 normal or R0 resection group, NLR > 2.408 exhibited worse OS compared to patients with NLR < 2.408 (P < 0.05).

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

The data of gastric remnant cancer patients in recent years will also be included in the near future, and then the correlation between NLR and 3 and 5-year OS, DSS will be analyzed again, and an SCI article will be published.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

1. Study the basic characteristics of gastric remnant cancer in our hospital and search for relevant independent prognostic factors.
2. Comparison of the prognostic role of NLR in Chinese remnant gastric cancer.
3. The role of nutrition-related indicators in the prognosis of remnant gastric cancer.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

During the six-month exchange period, the expected goals were basically achieved:

1. Fully observe and understand the application of da Vinci robot in gastric cancer surgery.
2. Understand the key surgical steps and methods of gastric functional surgery, such as pylorus-preserving radical gastrectomy and double flap anastomosis of proximal stomach.
3. The research on the significance of NLR in gastric remnant cancer has been basically completed.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

1. Actively carry out robotic gastric cancer surgery in our hospital.
2. Carry out gastric cancer surgery with gastric function preservation as much as possible.
3. The clinical and basic research of gastric cancer will be further carried out in our hospital.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

1. Invite Japanese professor to our hospital for gastric robot surgery guidance.
2. It is planned to invite Japanese professors to our hospital for academic exchanges once a year.
3. Further communicate with our hospital, let the hospital organize relevant doctors in our department to study and exchange at the Shizuoka Cancer Center in Japan

研究者自署: 古川 裕 Hudei

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月 日

氏名(漢字)	寺島 雅典	氏名(ローマ字)	Terashima, Masanori
所属機関・部署・役職	静岡県立静岡がんセンター 胃外科 副院長		
研究テーマ	Prognostic significance of pre-operative neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio in patients with gastric remnant cancer		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	胡 磊 K4324	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	中国科学技術大学附属第一医院(安徽省立医院)

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

静岡癌センターにおける胃癌の診療に関して研修した。その中で、胃癌患者の予後予測因子に関して関心を持ち、特に残胃癌を対象として術前好中球/リンパ球比が短期成績及び予後予測因子となる事を見いだした。これまで残胃癌 86 例のデータを解析し、論文の要となる図表は作成済みである。

【将来性】

今後、方法及び結果を固定してから論文作成に取りかけられる予定である。遅くとも年内には論文を完成させ投稿可能と思われる。

【今後の展望】

これまで残胃癌の予後因子として明確な報告はなされていない。好中球/リンパ球比が予後や合併症の予測因子となることが判明すれば、中国においても近年増加傾向にある残胃癌の臨床に有用な指標となる事が考えられる。

日本側共同研究者記名：寺島 雅典

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 43 期 研究者番号(研究者编号): K4325 作成日(书写日期): 2022 年 12 月 10 日

氏名 (姓名)	Xiaoling Pang	性別 (性別)	Female	生年月日 (出生日期)	1983.2.13
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Investigate the Potential Protective Effect of Dipeptidyl Peptidase III on Cardiac Hypertrophy and Chronic Heart Failure in KO Mice				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 5 月 21 日 ~ 2022 年 11 月 20 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Shiga University of Medical Science, Division of Molecular Medical Biochemistry, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Hisakazu Ogita PI, Professor				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加)		なし(没有参加)		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: 学会名称: 日中医学協会, 日中笹川医学奨 学金制度第 42 期・43 期・44 期(共同研究コース)研究者集会			
発表有り (有发表)	発表テーマ(发表題目): KO マウスにおける心臓肥大および慢性心不全に対する DPP III の潜在的な保護効果についての研究				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中)		発表なし(没有发表)		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目): Vascular smooth muscle RhoA counteracts abdominal aortic aneurysm formation by modulating MAP4K4 activity				
	著者名(作者名): Md Rasel Molla, Akio Shimizu, Masahiro Komeno, Nor Idayu A. Rahman, Joanne Ern Chi Soh, Le Kim Chi Nguyen, Mahbubur Rahman Khan, Wondwossen Wale Tesega, Si Chen, Xiaoling Pang, Miki Tanaka-Okamoto, Noriyuki Takashima, Akira Sato, Tomoaki Suzuki, Hisakazu Ogita				
	雑誌名(期刊名): Communications Biology, doi: 10.1038/s42003-022-04042-z				
発行年(发表年度): 2022; 5: 1071					
巻 号(刊卷): 5					
ページ(页数): 1071					
インパクトファクター(影响因子): 3.74					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

Chronic heart disease associated with ventricular hypertrophy and heart failure is one of the important factors affecting the quality of life worldwide. Now many medications are available, including ACEI ARB diuretics and also combination medication, such as Sacubitril/valsartan. However, some patients are still suffered from the hypertrophy and chronic heart failure under the combination medications. The joint study will explore the role of DPP III in hypertrophy and chronic heart failure through transverse aortic constriction (TAC) model on DPP III ko mice to Investigate the Potential Protective Effect of Dipeptidyl Peptidase III on Cardiac Hypertrophy and Chronic Heart Failure in KO Mice.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

I am skilled in mouse ultrasound (Vevo 2100 Imaging System, FUJIFILM VisualSonics Inc.), cardiac perfusion and tail intravenous injection. As a visiting associate professor appointed, I demonstrated the experiments to undergraduates and doctoral candidates in Japan. Meanwhile, transverse aortic constriction (TAC) model on DPP III ko mice was established with microscope.

In the beginning, the TAC mice died of long-time surgery. Under more practice and the supervision by professional staff, I finally learned how to control the surgery time. The echo of the TAC mice showed the constricted aorta and higher speed of blood. Then weekly echo evaluation and necessary molecular biological experiments were performed.

【成果】 (成果)

1.TAC mouse model was established. 2. The echo scan confirmed the aortic arch constriction. 3. The TAC mice showed the trend of cardiac hypertrophy. More experiments should be conducted.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

If we got the positive results after increasing the amount of each group, we will submit the manuscript to international conference and journal, focusing on the effect of DPP III in cardiovascular system.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

Investigate the Potential Protective Effect of Dipeptidyl Peptidase III on Cardiac Hypertrophy and Chronic Heart Failure in KO Mice.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

Based on our primary data, we can conclude that DPP III shows its protective role on Ang-II induced hypertensive heart and cardio-protective effect in diabetic mice. However, the functions of DPP III in the cardiac hypertrophy and chronic heart failure have not been well elucidated to date. Therefore, the joint study will explore the role of DPP III in hypertrophy and chronic heart failure through transverse aortic constriction (TAC) model on DPP III ko mice. Weekly echo evaluation and necessary molecular biological experiments will be performed, so as to provide direction for future translational application for DPP III. So far we successfully performed the trail on wt. The DPP KO group will be carried out subsequently.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

Under the program, the basic research and networking between researchers in the country of alumni association and in Japan will complement each other and jointly promote the research of DPP III in the field of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. The granted project will strengthen cooperation with international colleges and universities, promote the construction of high-level universities in China and more closer exchange between departments. Under the funding support, further research on DPP III will be performed and promoted in the relevant mechanisms study, which will provide more basic information and data to publish high level articles or present at international conference for short-term goal, and promote the clinical and translational application of DPP III for long-term goal. Related DPP III clinical observational research will be carried out under ethics committee approval if possible in future.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

I will maintain continuous multilateral cooperation and exchanges and hope to be a bridge to promote medical communication and development in Japan and China. To be more specific, I will apply for national projects and international cooperation projects to maintain continuous multilateral cooperation and exchanges. Related DPP III clinical observational research, which will be approved by the ethics committee, will be carried out. I also plan to invite Japanese joint professor to give lectures in China and establish regular student or doctor communication to expand their horizons and improve the overall levels of team research in China. Meanwhile, I would like to participate in the academic seminars organized by alumni association, assist off-line clinical and basic trainings for grassroots hospitals.

研究者自署: Pang Xiaoling  (印)

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書

作成日：2022年12月20日

氏名(漢字)	扇田久和	氏名(ローマ字)	Ogita Hisakazu
所属機関・部署・役職	滋賀医科大学学生化学・分子生物学講座 分子病態生化学部門 部門長/教授		
研究テーマ	糖尿病性心・腎臓機能障害に対するジペプチジルペプチダーゼ III の新規治療効果		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	逢 曉玲 K4325	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	中国医科大学附属第四医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

糖尿病モデル db/db マウスを用いて、ジペプチジルペプチダーゼ III (DPPIII) の作用を検討し、以下のような結果が得られた。

- ・ db/db マウスにリコンビナント DPPIII を静注することで、腎不全の指標の一つである尿中アルブミン排泄量を有意に抑制することができた。すなわち、DPPIII には腎不全進展に対する抑制作用があることが分かった。
- ・ このリコンビナント DPPIII の静注投与により、db/db マウスで生じる心臓拡張機能障害を軽減できることも見出した。
- ・ 組織学的解析によって、DPPIII は db/db マウスでの腎糸球体障害を抑制していること、ポドサイトの形態異常を軽減していること、心筋の線維化を抑制していることが明らかになった。
- ・ 網羅的な血漿ペプチド解析によって、DPPIII は腎臓や心臓などの臓器障害を引き起こしうる特定の組織障害性ペプチドを分解して、心・腎保護作用を発揮していることを突き止めた。
- ・ 上記の組織障害性ペプチドが臓器障害を引き起こす機序として、単量体 GTP アーゼ RhoA を異常に活性化し、臓器に対してアナフィラキシー様作用を生じさせていることがわかった。

以上より、糖尿病によって惹起される心・腎臓機能障害に対して、DPPIII が臓器保護作用を発揮していることをマウス個体レベルで明らかにし、そのおおよその分子メカニズムまで解明できたことから、本研究の目的は十分に達成できたと考える。

【将来性】

DPPIII はアミノ酸約 720 個からなる分子量 75 kDa の分子であり、これをそのまま製薬化するのは難しい。そこで、DPPIII のどのドメイン(酵素活性部位)が組織障害性ペプチドの切断(消化)に必要なかを明らかにし、最小限その部位を精製して製薬化することで臨床応用への将来性が見えてくるものと思われる。

糖尿病性腎臓病や糖尿病性心臓病の治療に関して、根本的に治療できる薬剤はこれまでに開発されておらず、血糖コントロールが最重要視されてきた。DPPIII は、糖尿病のターゲットとなっている DPPIV とは異なって血糖調節機能はないため、上記の心臓・腎臓に対する臓器保護効果は血糖非依存的である。これらのことより、血糖コントロールを厳密にした上で、DPPIII (の一部)を追加投与することで、相加・相乗的な治療効果が得られると考える。以上より、DPPIII に関連した創薬の可能性がある。

【今後の展望】

現在、全身性の DPPIII ノックアウトマウスおよび Cre/loxP システムを用いた心臓あるいは腎臓特異的な DPPIII コンディショナルノックアウトマウスを作製している。これらの遺伝子改変マウスを用いて検討を行うことで、内在性に発現、特に、心臓や腎臓で発現している DPPIII の生理学的な作用とその分子機序の解明に個体レベルで取り組むことができる。予備的な実験データであるが、心肥大刺激に対して DPPIII ノックアウトマウスは脆弱性を示すことから、DPPIII は外界からの刺激に対して抵抗性を有していると考えられる。DPPIII は糖尿病に対してのみ臓器保護作用を有するのではなく、様々な病態においてゲートキーパー的な作用を担っている可能性があり、今後、それらのメカニズム解明を行う予定である。

日本側共同研究者自署：扇田久和 

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 43 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4329 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 1 月 8 日

氏名 (姓名)	Zhang Zhiguo	性別 (性別)	Male	生年月日 (出生日期)	1978-03-10
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Regulation of chromatin modification in osteoblast and chondrocyte differentiation				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 7 月 20 日～2023 年 1 月 20 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences Basic and Translational Research Center for Hard Tissue Disease				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Toshihisa Komori Professor				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 :			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 :			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目) : Er-Xian decoction attenuates ovariectomy-induced osteoporosis by modulating fatty acid metabolism and IGF1/PI3K/AKT signaling pathway				
	著者名(作者名) : Yujie Ma [#] , Jing Hu [#] , Changheng Song, Pei Li, Yin Cheng, Yuhan Wang, Haixia Liu [*] , Yanjing Chen [*] , Zhiguo Zhang [*]				
	雑誌名(期刊名) : Journal of Ethnopharmacology				
発行年(发表年度) : 2023					
巻号(刊卷) : 301					
ページ(页数) : 115835					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) : 5.195					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

The limbs are first formed by cartilage, but when blood vessels invade and the cartilage is replaced by bone, the terminal hypertrophic chondrocytes of the growth plate either die by apoptosis or differentiate into osteoblasts and stromal cells. The aim of our joint research is to elucidate the function of Runx2 in these processes.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

Before going to Japan, Professor Komori Toshifumi had already determined the topic of the joint research for me. The joint research mainly focused on the role of the Runx2 in the process of endochondral osteogenesis, and arranged for Assistant Professor Keiko Matsuzato to carry out the joint research with me.

After arriving Japan, under the guidance of Professor Komori, I focused on reading a number of papers on previous related research in the laboratory, and intensively read relevant papers on experimental technologies such as CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing and Cre-Floxp gene recombination, and mastered the basic principles.

After going to Japan, research was carried out step by step according to the established plan. The research mainly includes two aspects. First, the preparation of conditional Runx2 gene knockout mouse model; second, the culture of primary mouse embryonic osteoblasts and chondrocytes, and in vitro transdifferentiation.

In vivo experiments, we completed the injection of CRISPR-Cas9 in mouse fertilized eggs, and successfully replicated the F0 and F1 generations and completely Runx2 knockout transgenic mice.

In in vitro experiments, primary cells have been successfully obtained, and stable gene transfection has been partially completed.

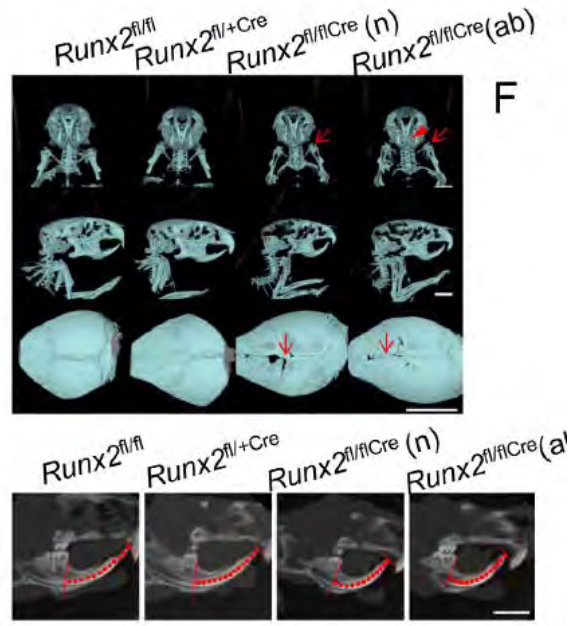
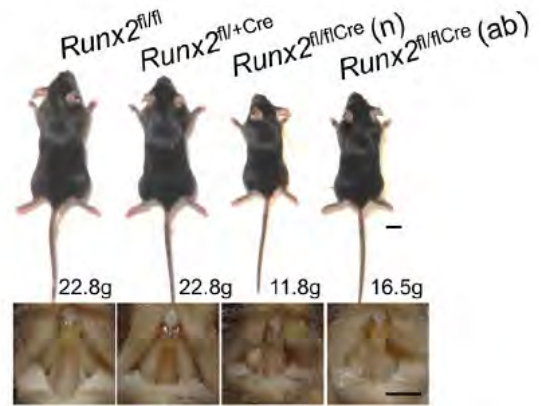
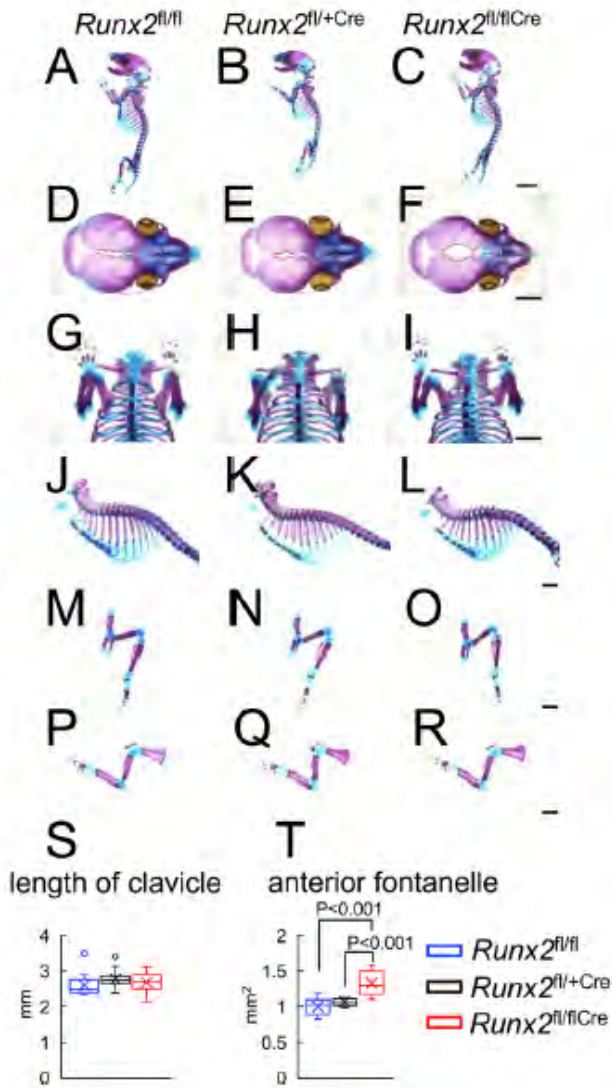
Animal experimentation and cell experimentation skills have been improved, focusing on mastering embryonic primary cell acquisition technology and lentiviral transfection technology; in terms of instrument operation, focus on learning flow cytometer operation and gene sequencer operation.

The animal experiment induction training and animal ethics training have been completed in accordance with the requirements of the graduate school.

【成果】 (成果)

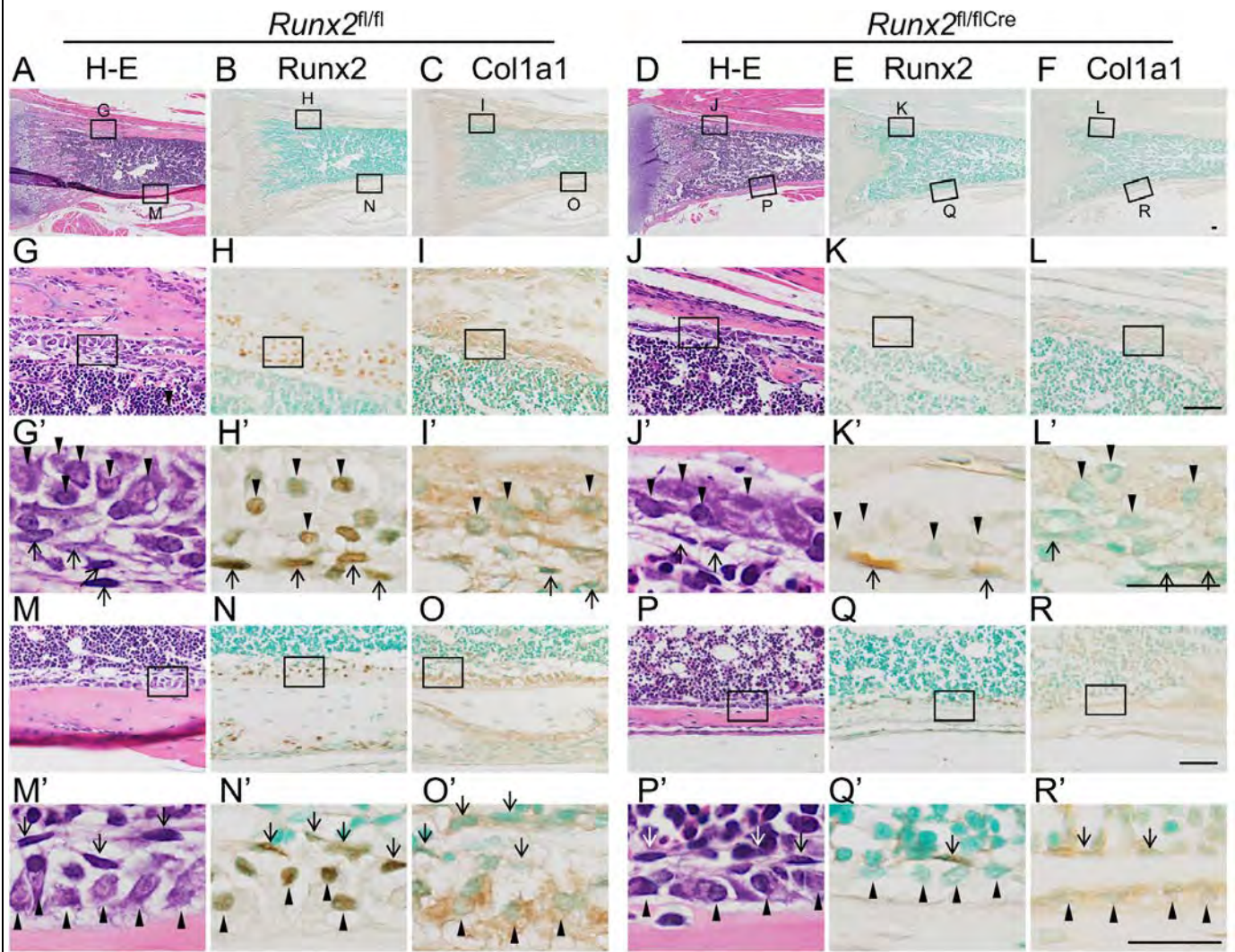
(1) Generation of $Runx2^{fl/fl/Cre}$ transgenic mice

Using genetic recombination and CRISPR/Cas9 technologies, we bred *Col10a1* Cre transgenic (tg) mice that specifically express Cre in hypertrophic chondrocytes with *Runx2* flox mice to generate $Runx2^{fl/fl/Cre}$ mice successfully.



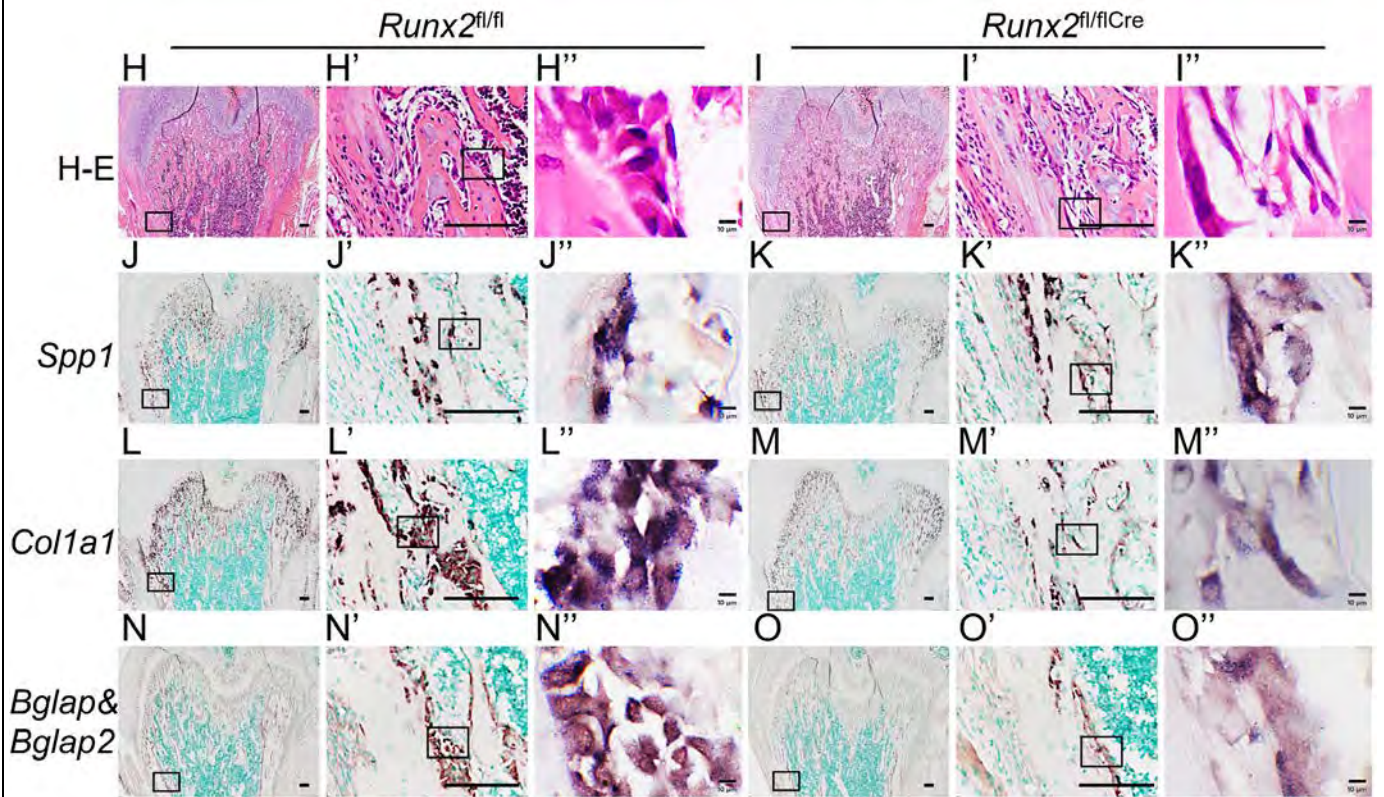
(2) Expression of VEGF in osteoblasts and chondrocytes

In $Runx2^{fl/fl/Cre}$ mice, VEGF expression in terminal hypertrophic chondrocytes was decreased, but osteoblasts in bone collar strongly expressed VEGF, and vascular entry into cartilage was observed in the same manner as in control mice.



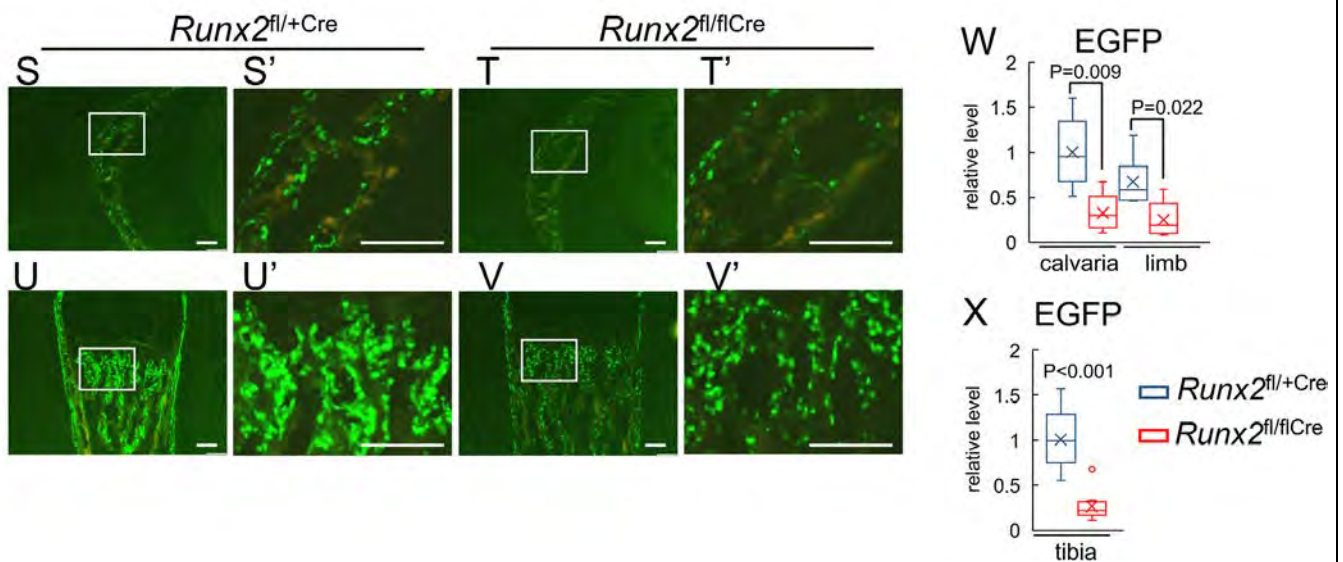
(3) The expression of SPP1, Col1a1, and Bglap osteoblasts and chondrocytes

In $Runx2^{fl/fl/Cre}$ mice, the expression of SPP1, Col1a1, and Bglap was higher than that in the control mice, and apoptosis in terminal hypertrophic chondrocytes was increased.



(4) Transdifferentiation from chondrocytes to osteoblasts

In $Runx2^{fl/fl/Cre}$ mice, transdifferentiation from chondrocytes to osteoblasts did not occur, and primary cancellous bone could not be formed during the embryonic period. Differentiated osteoblasts were detected as osteoblasts in both cancellous bone and cortical bone, but $Runx2^{fl/fl/Cre}$ mice after 6 weeks of age had normal levels of both cancellous bone and cortical bone. This was thought to be because it was supplemented by osteoblasts derived from mesenchymal cells around the cartilage.



(5) Conclusion

From these experiments, VEGF expression of bone collar osteoblasts is important for vascular entry into cartilage, Runx2 suppresses apoptosis of terminal hypertrophic cartilage cells, and Runx2 is from cartilage cells to osteoblasts. Essential for differentiation conversion, this differentiation conversion plays an important role in primary cancellous bone formation during the embryonic and neonatal period, but is not essential for bone mass acquisition in adult mice, mesenchymal cells around cartilage. It was clarified that the derived osteoblasts play a major role in spongy bone and cortical bone formation.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

The experiments have not been completed.

As it is completed, I could be listed in author of the paper.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

After returning China, I plan to carry out the research related to the regulatory effect of active ingredients of Chinese herbal medicine on Runx2 enhancer in cooperation with professor Komori.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

Although the time is short, the task of cooperative research has basically been completed.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

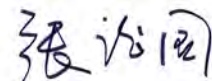
Six months is too short to complete a whole experiment and I cannot master some key technologies in molecular biology. I hope to have the opportunity to come to the professor's lab to study again.

I will maintain a long-term and stable cooperative relationship and teacher-student relationship with professor.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

I plan to apply for the National Natural Science Foundation of China International Cooperation Project with Professor Komori. The research topic is related to the regulatory effect of active ingredients of Chinese herbal medicine on Runx2 enhancer.

研究者自署：



日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月28日

氏名(漢字)	小守 壽文	氏名(ローマ字)	Komori Toshihisa
所属機関・部署・役職	長崎大学大学院 医歯薬学総合研究科歯学系 硬組織疾患基盤研究センター 骨・軟骨基盤創薬研究室 センター長・主任教授		
研究テーマ	Regulation of chromatin modification in osteoblast and chondrocyte differentiation		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	張 治国 K4329	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	中国中医科学院中医基礎理論 研究所

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

Runx2 の骨芽細胞特異的エンハンサーおよび軟骨細胞特異的エンハンサーの同定およびその制御機構の解明を行った。軟骨細胞特異的エンハンサーの同定ができたため、ほぼ目的を達成した。

【将来性】

Runx2 の関節軟骨での発現は、軟骨細胞の肥大化、II型コラーゲンおよびプロテオグリカンの産生低下およびこれらの分解酵素の発現を誘導し、変形性関節症を引き起こす。Runx2 の軟骨細胞特異的エンハンサーの同定は、Runx2 を抑制することによる変形性関節症の治療法の開発へ結びつく。

【今後の展望】

Runx2 の軟骨細胞特異的エンハンサーを用いて、関節軟骨で Runx2 発現を抑制する漢方薬のスクリーニングを共同で行う計画を立てている。

日本側共同研究者記名：小守壽文

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書

* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)



第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K44 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 1 月 28 日

氏名 (姓名)	LI QIYONG	性別 (性別)	Male	生年月日 (出生日期)	1975-09-03
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Feasibility of IVUS pulling back from the LAD to assess acute LCX ostium damage after provisional stenting in non-true left main bifurcation lesions				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 08 月 20 日 ~ 2023 年 02 月 18 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Sapporo heart center, Sapporo cardio vascular clinic				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Tsutomu Fujita M.D. /President				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input type="checkbox"/> なし(没有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称:			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称:			
	発表有り (有发表)	発表テーマ(发表題目):			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表題目):			
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input type="checkbox"/> 発表なし(没有发表) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目):				
	著者名(作者名):				
	雑誌名(期刊名):				
	発行年(发表年度): 巻号(刊卷): ページ(页数): インパクトファクター(影响因子):				

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

1. Are the presence and distribution of attenuated plaques correlated with SB damage?
2. The relationship between the carina angle and the the bifurcation carina shift observed by ivus
3. Differences in assessment of LCX ostium between oblique views from LAD and direct views from LCX
4. For <50% LCX ostium stenosis, does oblique view affect evaluation of SB damage after provisional stenting

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

Before coming to Japan, the preliminary research topic was The clinical applications & results of OCT/IVUS in the treatment of complex left main lesions. After arriving at the Sapporo Heart Center, it was found that there are more than 2,000 cases of OCT/IVUS cases every year. Faced with such a large amount of data, hoping to do some more detailed work. After repeated literature review and repeated discussions with Professor Tadano, the current research topic was finally determined: Feasibility of IVUS pulling back from the LAD to assess acute LCX ostium damage after provisional stenting in non-true left main bifurcation lesions.

【成果】 (成果)

In this study, Professor Tadano did a lot of work, helping me to screen the patients who met the enrollment conditions, and provided the database and computer. I carefully studied the software EchoPlaque for analyzing IVUS/OCT, and performed image analysis on the imaging data of some cases.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

It will take about 6-12 months to complete this project, and plan to publish 2-3 papers. The joint research units are Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital and Sapporo Heart Center.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

The time of 6 months is too short. This cooperative research project is just a good start. After returning to China, it will continue to develop along the application of coronary artery imaging in complex lesions, including the left main lesion of this cooperation. It may be extended to other complex lesions, such as bifurcation lesions, CTO lesions, and so on. In addition, functional tests such as FFR, CT perfusion imaging, and MRI perfusion imaging can be combined for further research.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

The time of 6 months is too short, this cooperative research project is just the beginning, and will continue to expand along the application of coronary artery imaging in complex lesions. Within 6 months, a detailed research plan was determined, professional coronary artery image analysis software was learned, and some image analysis of case data was completed. This cooperative research has achieved the expected goal.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

After returning to China, continue to complete the research plan determined by this joint research project, and expand to other complex lesions, such as bifurcation lesions, CTO lesions, etc.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

The Sapporo Heart Center in Japan has a large number of coronary intervention cases every year, and the application rate of coronary intraluminal imaging is almost 100%. It has accumulated rich experience in complex coronary artery lesions and imaging examinations. Although Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital has about 2,000 patients undergoing coronary intervention every year, the utilization rate of coronary intraluminal imaging is still low, only about 20%. It will take about 12 months to complete the patient enrollment after returning to China. During this period, we will discuss and communicate with Japanese PCI experts online and offline, and invite Japanese PCI experts to Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital for guidance and to complete the research together. And based on this, expand the application of IVUS/OCT to other complex coronary arteries, such as patients with acute coronary syndrome, calcified lesions, and CTO lesions. Hope to establish long-term cooperation and exchanges with Sapporo Heart Center in the future.

研究者自署 : 

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日: 2023年3月27日

氏名(漢字)	藤田 勉	氏名(ローマ字)	Tsutomu Fujita
所属機関・部署・役職	札幌ハートセンター札幌心臓血管クリニック 理事長		
研究テーマ	Feasibility of IVUS pulling back from the LAD to assess acute LCX ostium damage after provisional stenting in non-true left main bifurcation lesions		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	李其勇 K4413	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	四川省医学科学院・四川省人民医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

当初の目標を達成できた。研究の論文化のための Background, Methods, Discussion の section の骨子はほぼ完成し、当院が所有する IVUS 解析ソフト (EchoPlaque) を用いた画像解析まで進めることができた。

一方で苦慮した点は、研究の対象症例を絞る必要があったため、症例の収集がやや困難であったことである。これは過去に本研究と類似テーマの論文が多数報告されているため、目新しさ (Novelty) や革新性 (innovative) を重視した研究仮説を立てる必要があったためである。

血管内超音波 (IVUS) ガイド PCI の症例数は札幌心臓血管クリニックにおいて年間 2000 例を超えるが、本研究の対象症例は札幌心臓血管クリニックの後向き症例の中にごく少数しか見つからなかった。この理由は、左主幹部から左前下行枝にかけて薬剤溶出性ステント留置 (クロスオーバー) した後に、そのステントジェルされた左回旋枝に向けて IVUS を挿入するという手技は、ステントによって IVUS が捕捉され抜去困難となる危険性がある、という (旧型 IVUS 時代以来から続く) 考えから、札幌心臓血管クリニックでこの手技を避けてきたからである。

【将来性】

本研究は循環器内科の経皮的冠動脈カテーテルインターベンション (PCI) 分野において重要なテーマを扱っており、将来性がある。

冠動脈左主幹部 (left main coronary artery) からは左前下行枝 (LAD) と左回旋枝 (LCX) の 2 本の主要枝が分岐し、LAD が約 4 割、LCX が約 3 割の左室心筋をそれぞれ灌流する。この部位の PCI は、LAD を優先しつつも、LCX の長期開存率をも担保することが課題である。現在、非真性左主幹部部分岐部病変 (non-true left main bifurcation lesions) への PCI は、左主幹部から左前下行枝にかけてまず薬剤溶出性ステント 1 本留置し、必要に応じて左回旋枝にも 2 本目の薬剤溶出性ステントを追加する方法 (provisional stenting) が主流である。しかし、左回旋枝への追加ステントの要否判断は容易ではなく、ここに臨床的問題が存在する。

本研究はこの臨床的疑問点に答える研究となっている。

【今後の展望】

本研究の展望は、論文という形の成果が今後期待できる。

李先生は多数の文献に目を通し、議論を通じて、よく練られた研究デザインを考案した。

今後、李先生の所属病院 (中国) での症例蓄積の後、結果の解析を行う予定である。

日本側共同研究者記名: 只野 雄飛

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K44 作成日(书写日期) : 2022 年 12 月 16 日

氏名 (姓名)	Zheng Yaxian (鄭 雅嫻)	性別 (性別)	女	生年月日 (出生日期)	1993.09.05
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Carrier-mediated Delivery of Fatty Acid-binding Protein ligands for Improving BBB Penetration and Therapy of Neurodegenerative Diseases				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国の研究起止時間)	2022 年 7 月 1 日 ~ 2022 年 12 月 31 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究單位及部門)	Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tohoku University				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/職務)	Professor (Emeritus) Kohji Fukunaga				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: 第 55 回日本薬剤師会学術大会			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称:			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 日中笹川医学奨学金制度第 42 期・43 期・44 期(共同研究コース) 研究者集会 発表テーマ(发表題目): パーキンソン病と多系統萎縮症の新規治療法の開発			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: CRS 2022 Annual Meeting & Exposition 発表テーマ(发表題目): Magical elasticity promotes nanoparticle transcytosis to overcome mucosal epithelial barrier				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目):				
	著者名(作者名):				
	雑誌名(期刊名):				
発行年(发表年度):					
巻号(刊卷):					
ページ(页数):					
インパクトファクター(影响因子):					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

Parkinson's Disease (PD) is one of most common neurodegenerative disorder. It was estimated by 2030 in China, the number of PD patients is estimated to increase to 4.94 million, accounting for a half of the worldwide PD patients. The effective preventive and therapeutic approaches are urgently needed. In PD patients, the loss of neurons is caused by the aggregated α -Synuclein. α -Synuclein is a kind of protein expressed in the central nervous system (CNS). The α -Synuclein and its oligomers could damage the mitochondria and increased reactive oxygen species (ROS), finally triggering the neuronal death. The Multiple-system atrophy (MSA) is a PD-related disease and also caused by the aggregation of α -Synuclein. My Japanese joint researcher, Professor Fukunaga, previously discovered that fatty acid binding proteins (FABPs) promote α -synuclein aggregation. α -Synuclein binds to FABP7 in glial cells and forms a α -synuclein-FABP (1:1) complex. In addition, the complex changes over time to oligomeric forms, which displays cytotoxicity and could cause the death of glial cells. On the basis of that, Professor Fukunaga's group recently invented FABP7 inhibitors BRI-601, which showed the highly affinity to FABP7. They confirmed that the BRI-601 could efficiently inhibit arachidonic acid and FABP7-induced α Syn aggregation, thereby preventing glial cells from cell death. The BRI-601 might be a possible therapeutic candidate for treating the multiple-system atrophy in glial cells. However, the delivery of BRI-601 remains a challenge due to their low permeability through BBB. Therefore, we hope to construct a novel nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems (NDDSs), which could protect and carry the BRI-601 to target to the glial cells of brain to improve the therapeutic effects on MSA patients.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

We hope to use the lipid nanoparticles to delivery FABP inhibitors. Fructose would be further introduced on LNPs. We hypothesized that the fructose modified LNPs could recognize GLUTs on BBB. Then Fru-NPs could further be delivered into brain parenchyma via the mediation of glucose transporter located on BBB. Besides, the lipids of Fru-LNPs could specifically bind to the glial cells with highly expressed FABPs to treat the Multiple-system atrophy. The fructose modified lipid nanoparticles will be developed, optimized and characterized. The KG-1C Glial cells will be cultured and transfected by α -Synuclein Genes. Furthermore, the BRI-601 will be loaded into the nanoparticles. The targeting capacity and therapeutic effect of nanoparticle in vitro and in vivo will be evaluated.

【成果】 (成果)

1. The optimized formulation of lipid nanoparticles has been screened and obtained.
2. α -Synuclein Overexpressing KG-1C Glial cells have been successfully constructed, which could mimic the pathologic condition of MSA in vitro.
3. The toxin drug, psychosine, has been confirmed to induce the formation of α -Synuclein oligomers.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

Joint publications between researchers from the two countries are a primary goal of the research. We expect at least 2 full publications in scientific journals in the future.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

We will continue our cooperation research after I return to China. The works are included as follows.

1. In vitro study to determine transepithelial transport across BBB and targeting capacity to glial cells
The bEnd.3 is a brain endothelial cell line of murine which has been widely used as a model for simulated brain capillary endothelial cells. Cellular uptake and transcytosis studies will be conducted using the bEnd.3. α -Synuclein overexpressing KG-1C Glial cells will be used to determine the cellular uptake and targeting capacity of nanoparticles.

2. In vivo distribution study of formulations

For in vivo distribution study, the mice will be intravenously injected with the NPs. After injection of NPs, the mice will be imaged using the Lumina III Imaging System. At 48 h, the mice will be sacrificed, and their tissues and brains will be separated. Then all organs will be sectioned at 30 μ m with the freezing microtome. α -Synuclein and FABP7 will be stained. The images were observed using a confocal microscope.

3. In vivo pharmacokinetics study of formulations

NPs will be administered via intravenous injection to 8-week-old mice (C57BL/6 N) and the blood and the brain samples were collected at the indicated time points. The blood in the heparinized tubes will be centrifuged at 4 °C and the supernatant (plasma) will be collected. All the samples were stored at -80 °C and the analyses will be separated by using LC-MS.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】(达标情况)

In the cooperation period in Tohoku University, with the supervisor of Prof. Fukunaga, we successfully constructed α -Synuclein Overexpressing KG-1C Glial cells, and confirmed that the toxin drug, psychosine, could induce the formation of α -Synuclein oligomers, which could mimic the pathologic condition of MSA in vitro. We have also obtained the optimized formulation of lipid nanoparticles in China. we will continue to evaluate the targeting capacity of nanoparticles on the constructed glial cells and in animal models. We have achieved the purpose of our continuous cooperation and exchange of brain. A consensus has also been reached on the follow-up cooperation.

【将来性】(未来的可能性)

This research aims to develop a smarter nanoparticle-based drug delivery system to improve the BBB transcytosis and therapy efficiency of FABP ligands to treat neurodegenerative disease like Parkinson's disease (PD) and multiple system atrophy (MSA). We hope to continue our cooperation to put forward the PABP ligand from bench to bed. The final products are intended for future clinical trials, requiring health provider and volunteer participation. The formulation is novel and very likely patentable, generating intellectual property for both the countries. All research collaborators will actively participate in product scale-up for future commercialization. Joint publications between researchers from the two countries also are also the goal of the research. We expect at least 2 full publications in scientific journals.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】(回国后的合作规划)

Chinese and Japanese researchers will continue to undertake the discovery of potential drugs and development, optimization, characterization and validation of novel drug delivery systems to treat PD and MSA. Two joint groups are planned in the form of inter-institutions symposiums for strengthening the bilateral relationship between China and Japan. The essential aspects of this joint project between China and Japan will build up international research collaboration and networking with key scientists in drug innovation and drug delivery systems, and establish a mutual transfer of knowledge expertise. We planned to apply the international cooperation projects to further support our continuous research in the future.

研究者自署: Zhang Yaxian

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月 日

氏名(漢字)	福永 浩司	氏名(ローマ字)	Fukunaga Koji
所属機関・部署・役職	東北大学大学院薬学研究科先進脳創薬講座名誉教授		
研究テーマ	Carrier-mediated Delivery of Fatty Acid-binding Protein Ligands for Improving Blood Brain Barrier Penetration and Therapy of Neurodegenerative Diseases		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	鄭 雅嫻 K4414	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	成都市第三人民医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

本研究ではレビー小体病や多系統萎縮症の神経変性疾患治療薬の開発において、脳内移行性を高めるドラッグデリバリーシステムを確立することである。共同研究者である鄭 雅嫻研究員はこれまでに固体脂質ナノ粒子を用いた薬物デリバリーシステムの研究を実施している。最初に、培養脳グリア細胞を用いて、神経変性疾患治療薬の評価法を確立した。培養脳グリア細胞(KG-1C)にアラキドン酸を処置して、神経編成の原因である α シヌクレイン凝集体を検出する方法を確立した。アラキドン酸によりアラキドン酸依存性凝集体が形成され、対照薬である脂肪酸結合タンパク質阻害薬MF-6により、凝集体形成が抑制されることを確認した。

【将来性】

脳グリア細胞は神経性細胞に栄養を補う役割と同時に、神経細胞への薬物デリバリーに対して血液脳関門(Blood brain barrier)の役割を担っている。今回は、血液脳関門のモデル細胞として、KG-1Cを用いた。同時に、KG-1Cでは α シヌクレイン凝集体形成を抑制する薬効評価にも使用することが可能であることがわかった。今後は脂肪酸結合タンパク質阻害薬である低分子(MF-6)に加えて、ペプチド性阻害薬である α シヌクレインC末端ペプチドの薬効の細胞内取り込みへの固体脂質ナノ粒子の有効性を確認することでレビー小体病や多系統萎縮症の神経変性疾患治療薬の開発を加速できる。

【今後の展望】

レビー小体病や多系統萎縮症治療薬の開発が目的である。私達は病因である α シヌクレインが脂肪酸結合タンパク質と凝集体を形成して神経毒性を発現すること、脂肪酸結合タンパク質が α シヌクレインの神経細胞取り込みに関与することを明らかにした。低分子(MF-6)とペプチド性阻害薬はこれらの α シヌクレインの毒性を阻害することを証明した。しかし、ペプチド性阻害薬はプロテアーゼや細胞内ライソゾームにより分解され、治療標的である神経細胞に到達する効率が悪い。今後は低分子(MF-6)とペプチド性治療薬である α シヌクレインC末端ペプチド(特許取得済み)をレビー小体病の治療薬として開発するための効率的なドラッグデリバリーシステムも共同で開発する。

日本側共同研究者記名：福永 浩司

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】(研究目的)

Severe health care-associated infections called nosocomial infection are progressively increasing, which account for hundreds of thousands of deaths annually, and its projected increase has prompted the World Health Organization to recognize this as a major global health threat. As a carrier of pathogenic bacteria and other pollutants, the medical environment plays an important role in the transmission of nosocomial infections. The purpose of this study is to build a simple, efficient and fast monitoring system for the medical environment, which can control the pollution in the medical environment and serve as an indicator for evaluating the quality of improvement measures, thereby reducing the incidence of nosocomial infections.

【研究経過】(研究经过)

We found ATP-based bioluminescence measurement to monitor contamination in medical environments was the ideal monitoring method. The advantages of this technique include its simplicity and ease of use, the ability to acquire real-time quantitative results and to provide direct, objective instantaneous feedback. We conducted a 3-month prospective study to evaluate the ATP-based bioluminescence measurement on ICU environmental contamination and colonization by different sampling steps from July, 2022, to September, 2022.

1.Sampling time: Sampled 5 times (2022.07.28, 2022.08.10, 2022.08.23, 2022.09.05, 2022.09.15).

2.Sampling sites: Six frequent touch point (FTP) sites of each bed unit (16 bed units) were sampled: bed rail button, infusion pump, sheet (head area), plastic outer package of nurse recording book, mouse of computer and portable monitor handle and other FTP sites of public place.

3.ATP-based bioluminescence measurement: The ATP-based bioluminescence measurement was performed with lucipac™ pen (Hygiene monitoring device, Swab test, Kikkoman Biochemifa Company, Tokyo, Japan) and Lumitester PD-30 (Kikkoman Biochemifa Company, Tokyo, Japan). On each surface of FTP, an area was sampled using the swab and get the measured value.

4. Unifying and standardizing the measurement: (1) Sampling area: Different articles give us different answers. We would find the sampling area to better reflect the real situation. (2) Swab wiping times: In this study, during different sampling processes, different swab wiping times were taken and then compared the results. (3) Select measured value: In the recent sampling, it was found that for the same swab, the values obtained from continuous measurement were different. We would find out which value was the most accurate.

【成果】(成果)

1. By sampling and testing 400 swabs, we obtained the ATP-based bioluminescence measurement values of FTP in the ICU ward.
2. We unified and standardized the implementation of ATP-based bioluminescence measurement.

【今後の論文発表予定】(今后论文发表的计划)

A paper on ‘Unifying and Standardizing Implementation of ATP-Based Bioluminescence Measurement’ (the title of the paper may be changed as appropriate) is being written, and one SCI article is planned to be published.

【今後の課題】(今后的课题)

With a unified and standardized sampling process of ATP-Based Bioluminescence Measurement, prevention and control program for nosocomial infection can be quickly and accurately evaluated in the future. Future project will mainly focus on the innovation and implementation of various nosocomial infection prevention and control program.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

In the past three months, we have completed the sampling of 400 swabs and obtained the ATP-based bioluminescence measurement value of FTP in the ICU ward. We standardized and unified the implementation of ATP-based bioluminescence measurement. Because of the impact of COVID-19, specific measures for specific nosocomial infection prevention and control were not judged with the ATP-based bioluminescence measurement.

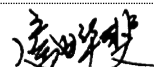
【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

With standardized and unified sampling procedures, the clinical application of the ATP-based bioluminescence measurement will receive more and more attention. In view of its various advantages, the ATP-based bioluminescence measurement of nosocomial infection prevention and control will be more convenient, faster and cheaper.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

One of professor NAKADA's research focuses is the study of infectious diseases in ICU, including severe sepsis, sepsis and septic shock. The frequency of nosocomial infection varies between 13 and 34.6% and is much higher in ICU in particular. How to ensure that infectious disease patients in the same department don't infect each other is an important part of mutual learning and communication. For me, there are two main benefits of cooperation with professors NAKADA. On the one hand, if the future project about nosocomial infection prevention and control can be implemented and it could become two centers research, the study will be more convincing. On the other hand, there are 37 beds in the ICU (excluding EICU) of my department, and more than 2,000 patients are treated in ICU each year. We can carry out additional extensive clinical research with professor NAKADA.

研究者自署：



日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年4月27日

氏名(漢字)	中田 孝明	氏名(ローマ字)	Nakada Taka-aki
所属機関・部署・役職	千葉大学大学院医学研究院 救急集中治療医学 教授		
研究テーマ	Study on prevention and control measures to reduce nosocomial infection in intensive care units : unifying and standardizing implementation of ATP-based bioluminescence Measurement		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	詹 晔斐 K4416	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	中国科学院大学寧波華美医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

ATP + ADP + AMP ふき取り検査 (A3 法) を用いた新たな院内環境微生物に関わる汚染評価法の検証を行った。実際に評価法として確立するには至らなかったが、その問題点を抽出して検証し、改善点を考察することができた。

【将来性】

病院環境表面の汚染評価は患者の感染における予後改善はもとより、感染予防の強化によって医療の効率化や医療費のコストダウンにもつながると考えられる。よって、新たな院内環境微生物の評価法の確立は将来性があると言える。

A3 法は、従来の ATP ふき取り検査に比べてタンパク質の検出に優れ、汚染に対して鋭敏に反応するという結果が得られている。このため院内環境の汚染を評価できる新たな方法として期待できる。

【今後の展望】

まず、A3 法による院内環境の汚染評価方法についてさらに検討を加えて確立する。そして、その方法が確立すれば、その方法をもって実際に共同研究施設として当院の ICU・EICU の汚染を評価し、院内環境の改善点を協力して考える。最終的には院内感染の減少、特に薬剤耐性菌の発生、感染の減少につなげたい。

日本側共同研究者記名： 中田 孝明

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K44 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 3 月 6 日

氏名 (姓名)	孫 長博	性別 (性別)	男	生年月日 (出生日期)	1987 年 3 月 9 日
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Association between tumor growth rate and transcriptional signatures of proliferation and immune status in non-small cell lung cancer				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国の研究起止时间)	2022 年 4 月 1 日 ~ 2023 年 3 月 31 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	東京大学医学部附属病院 呼吸器外科				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	中島 淳 教授				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : 第 39 回日本呼吸器外科学会学術集会			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : International Thoracic Surgical Oncology Summit			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 第 81 回日本癌学会学術集会 発表テーマ(发表題目) : 口演 Combination of neoantigen vaccination and PD-1 blockade elicit strong tumor regression in murine solid tumor models			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 第 75 回日本胸部外科学会定期学術集会 発表テーマ(发表題目) : ポスター Neoantigen vaccination provides therapeutic benefit of anti-PD-1 by increasing neoantigen-specific CD8+ T cells				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目) : Immunotherapies targeting neoantigens are effective in PD-1 blockade-resistant tumors				
	著者名(作者名) : Sun C, Nagaoka K, Kobayashi Y, Maejima K, Nakagawa H, Nakajima J, Kakimi K.				
	雑誌名(期刊名) : International Journal of Cancer				
発行年(发表年度) : 2023					
巻号(刊卷) : 152(7)					
ページ(页数) : 1463-1475					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) : 7.316					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

This study is aimed to investigate the association of tumor growth rate and tumor transcriptional profiling in early-stage non-small cell lung cancer and assess their impact on the outcomes among patients following non-small cell lung cancer surgery.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

1. SYNAPSE VINCENT 3D Image Analysis System was used for the calculation of tumor growth rate on preoperative chest imaging in patients with non-small cell lung cancer.
2. Tumor transcriptional signatures of tumor proliferation and molecular profiling in the immune microenvironment are comprehensively estimated using the data of RNA sequencing from resected tumor samples of non-small cell lung cancer.
3. Transcriptional signatures' prognostic significance is compared among patients with non-small cell lung cancer subtypes based on tumor growth rates.

【成果】 (成果)

1. The clinical data of more than 120 cases of resected non-small cell lung cancer has been collected.
2. The tumor volume is measured based on two CT scans with an interval of at least 1 month.
3. The tumor growth rate ($[\ln \log_2] / [\ln V_t / V_0]$) is calculated based on the tumor volume measurement.
4. The RNA-seq of this cohort has been extracted and analyzed.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

Two manuscripts are scheduled based on the analysis. One is focused on the comparison of the tumor metabolic and immune profiling between high tumor growth rate and low tumor growth rate and their prognostic significance. The other one will describe the clinical implications for the risk estimation of early-stage non-small cell lung cancer.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

Based on the results of this study, we may some interesting findings including the distinct molecular signatures of the proliferation and immune microenvironment. The identified molecular signatures will be investigated further in the translational research and for the application of the next fund.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

The research is conducted according to the schedule and the clinical data collection, tumor volume measure, tumor growth rate calculation and RNA analysis are completed. The further work includes data interpretation, figures preparation and the manuscript will be completed in the next few months.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

Based on the results of this study, we may have some interesting findings including the distinct molecular signatures of the proliferation and immune microenvironment which determine tumor growth. The results may help to explain the potential reasons that some patients have different prognostic outcomes even though the same pathological stage. This may improve the understanding of the underlying molecular mechanisms for tumor growth.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

According to this collaborative international study and the established relationship, Further research collaboration including the current project but not limited to this is warranted to be conducted. Another project which is aimed to connect the host macroenvironment to tumor metabolic and immune microenvironment is currently in discussion. This new project based on our previous study is going to be conducted and may be applied for the support of the next fund.

研究者自署： 孙長博

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年4月10日

氏名(漢字)	中島 淳	氏名(ローマ字)	Nakajima, Jun
所属機関・部署・役職	東京大学大学院医学系研究科呼吸器外科学教授		
研究テーマ	非小細胞肺癌における腫瘍成長速度と腫瘍増殖および免疫状態に関する遺伝子発現シグネチャーとの関連に関する研究		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	孫 長博 K4417	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	中国医科大学附属第一医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

上記標題の研究については、研究計画予定通りに進めた。

1. 腫瘍成長速度は手術前の CT 画像から計測した。非小細胞肺癌の主腫瘍体積を三次元画像解析システム SYNAPSE VINCENT(富士フィルム)を用いて計測し、計測を完了した。
2. 腫瘍成長速度については右の計算式で「腫瘍倍化速度」を求めた： $[t \log 2] / [\log V_t / V_0]$
3. 肺癌切除組織から RNA を抽出し、塩基配列を求めた。必要な症例全例に対して行った。
4. あと数か月内に取得したデータの解析・解釈および図表を作成し、論文発表を行う予定である。

【将来性】

この研究のデータに基づき、非小細胞肺癌早期の腫瘍成長速度に関連する腫瘍増殖および免疫微小環境に関連した分子シグネチャーを探索する。また、非小細胞肺癌の病理サブタイプ別における腫瘍成長速度の生命予後に対する意義に関しても比較を行う。この結果によってさまざまな腫瘍増殖速度の潜在的な分子メカニズムの理解が深まると考えられる。

【今後の展望】

この研究の結果から、同一病期の非小細胞肺癌であっても術後生命予後が不良な一部の患者におけるその原因を説明することができる可能性がある。本研究で同定された分子シグネチャーは、将来のトランスレーショナルリサーチでさらに精査される可能性がある。

日本側共同研究者記名：中島 淳

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成 (请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4418 作成日(书写日期) : 2022 年 12 月 22 日

氏名 (姓名)	Chu Kaijian	性別 (性別)	Man	生年月日 (出生日期)	1978-2-18
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Application of ICG fluorescence in laparoscopic hepatobiliary surgery				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 7 月 31 日 ~ 2023 年 1 月 31 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	U-Tokyo Hospital				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Professor and Chairman				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : The 58th Annual Meeting of the Japan Biliary Association			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : The 13th Tokyo HPB Surgical Club			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表题目):			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表题目):				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目): Updated information regarding management of hepatic epithelioid hemangioendothelioma				
	著者名(作者名): Chu KJ, Li Z, Tang W, Jiang X.				
	雑誌名(期刊名): Intractable Rare Dis Res				
発行年(发表年度): 2022					
巻号(刊卷): 11(4)					
ページ(页数): 211-214					
インパクトファクター(影响因子):					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

To identify liver tumor, display extrahepatic bile duct, delineate liver segment and evaluate the patency of target arteries using intraoperative ICG staining during laparoscopic or robotic HPB surgeries.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

Identification of liver tumors: ICG was intravenous administration the day before operation with a dosage of 0.25mg.

Visualization of the bile duct: 2.5mg of ICG was administrated intravenously half an hour before inspecting the extrahepatic bile duct. The fluorescence laparoscope was placed above the hepatoduodenal ligament or hilar plate. The bile ducts were identified by their fluorescence after changing the full-color mode to fluorescence mode or fused-color mode. To detect the bile leak of the cut surface, the fluorescence laparoscope was placed toward the cut surface 30 minutes after ICG administration intravenously.

Positive and negative liver staining: 0.025mg/mL of ICG was slowly injected into the target portal vein under the IOUS guidance. when necessary, combined feeding portal veins were synchronously injected to indicate the tumor-burden subsegment. Negative staining: 2.5mg of ICG was administrated intravenously after occluding the target glissonian pedicle.

Evaluate patency of peripancreatic arteries: after temporarily clamping the managed arteries, 2.5mg of ICG was administrated intravenously and the target arteries were examined with fluorescence visualization. The patency of target arteries were evaluated by the fluorescence intensity.

【成果】 (成果)

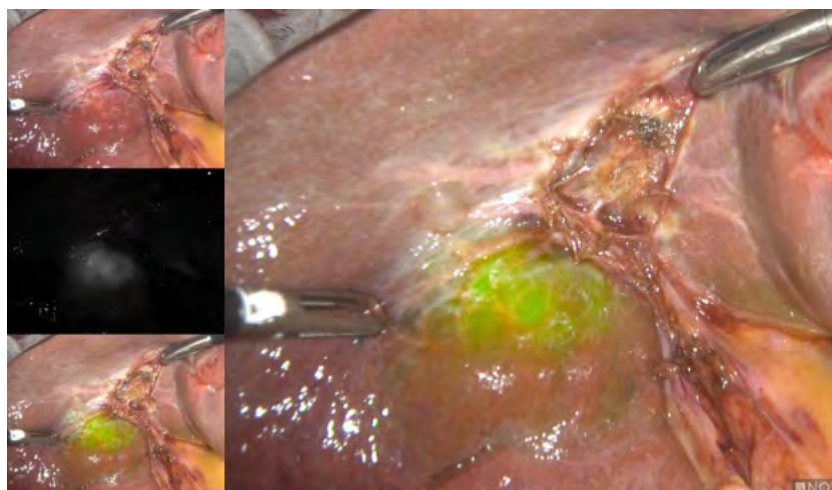


Fig 1. Hepatocellular carcinoma with a heterogeneous fluorescence staining within tumor

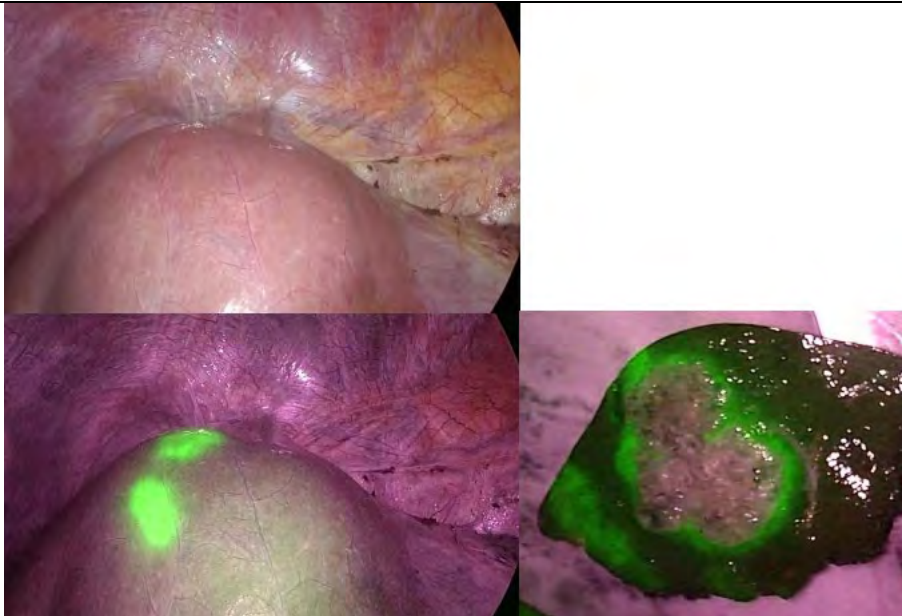


Fig 2. Colorectal liver metastasis with a rim-staining fluorescence

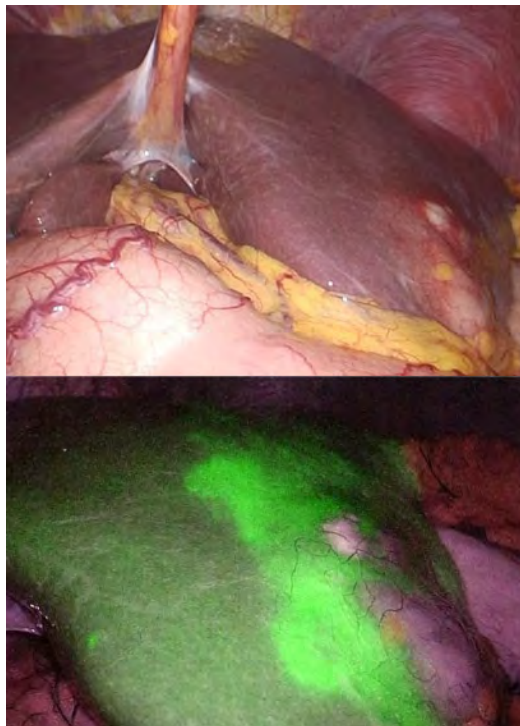


Fig 3. Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma with a peritumor staining



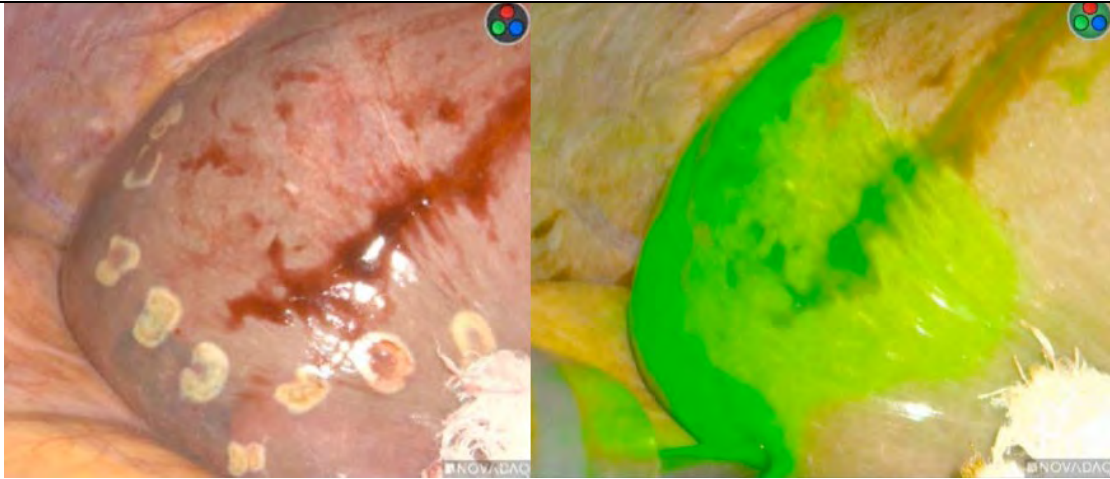


Fig 4. Positive staining of segment 7 lateral/medial P7 branches injection with indigocarmine (5mL), ICG (0.25mg) and Sonazoid (0.1mL)

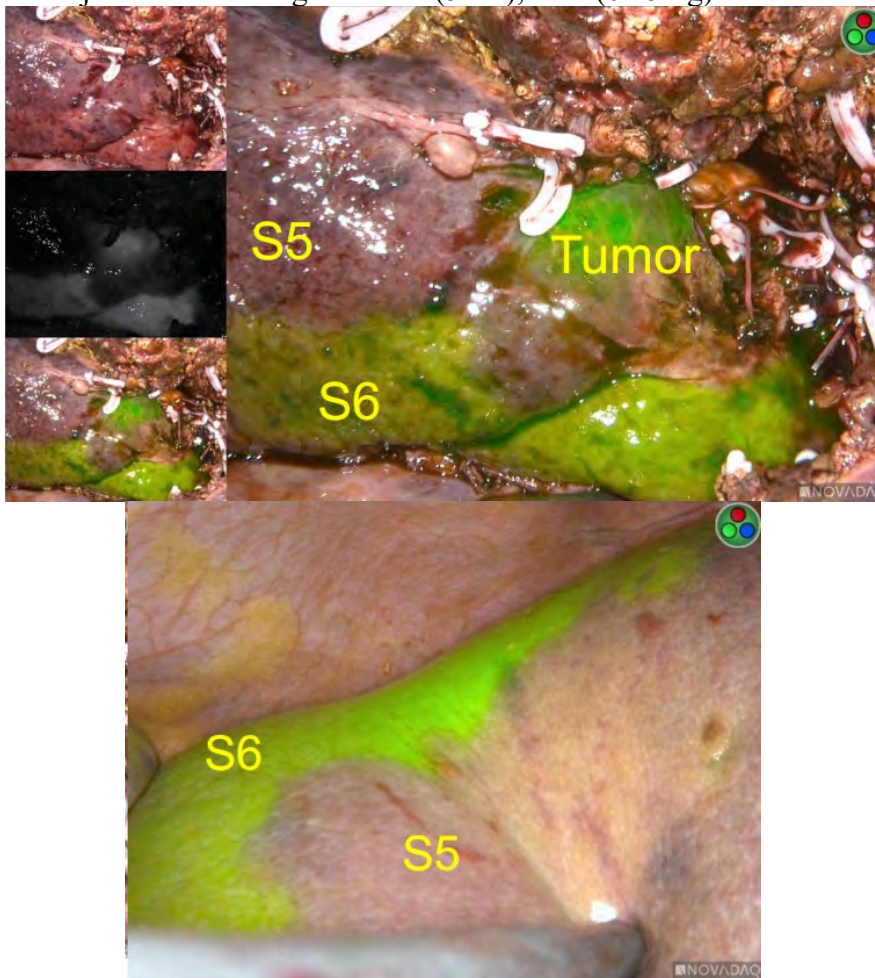


Fig 5. Negative staining of S5 for hepatocellular carcinoma

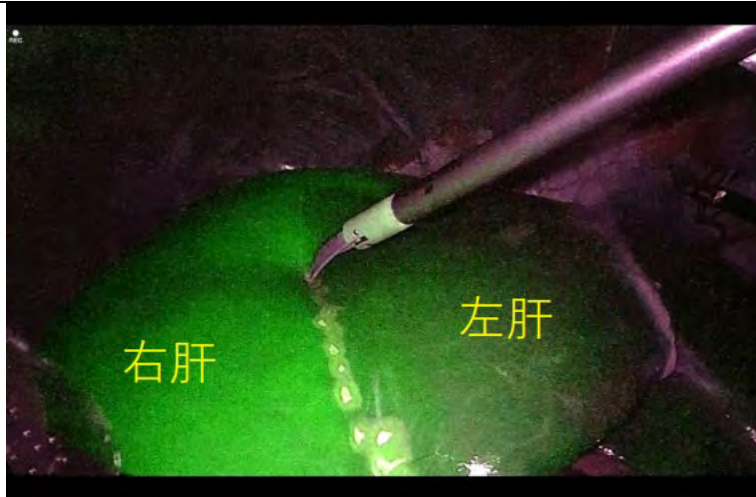


Fig 6. Negative staining of left hemihepar for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma

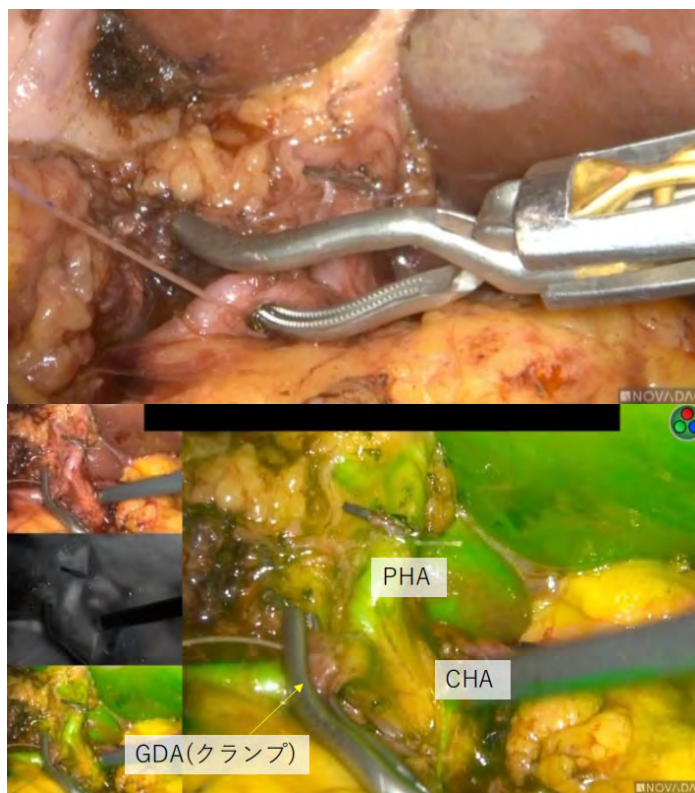


Fig 7. Evaluate the blood flow in PHA using ICG visualization after temporarily blocking GDA during Lap-SSPPD for pNET (G1)

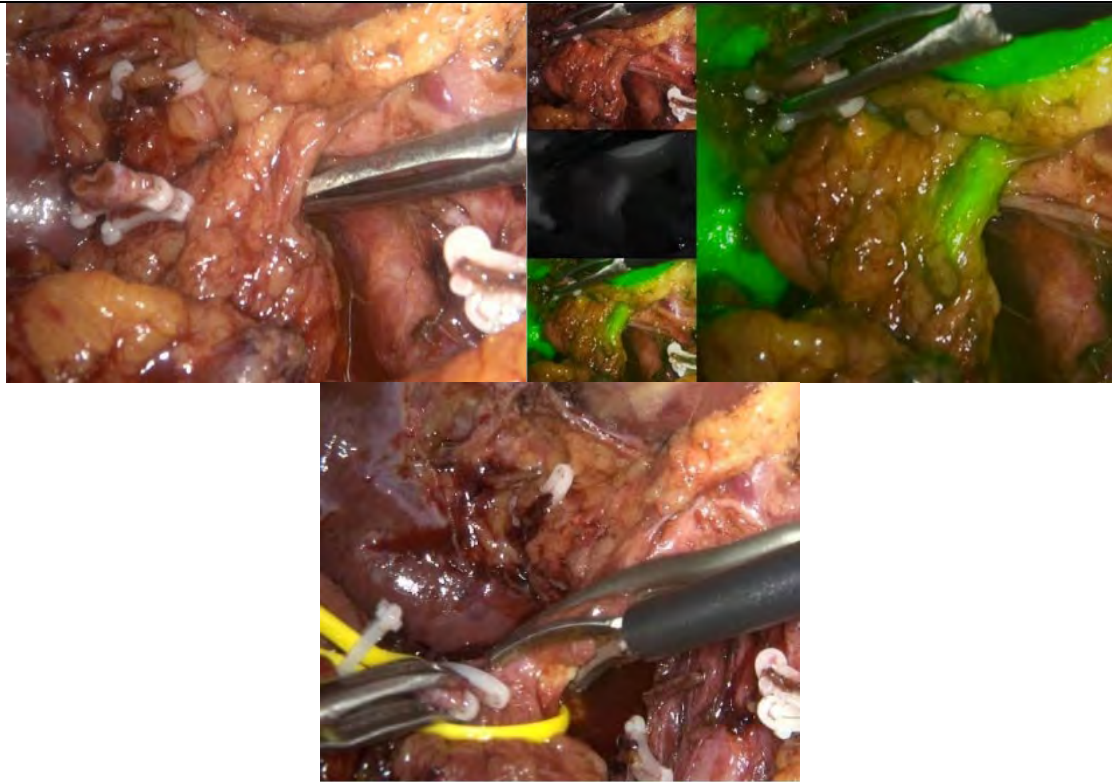


Fig 8. Identify the CBD with ICG cholangiography in Lap-SSPPD for pNET (G1)

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

The manuscript with a title "ICG Imaging-guided Laparoscopic HBP Surgery" has finished.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

The utilization of ICG staining to intraoperatively indicate the bile ducts in the liver cystic wall during laparoscopic liver cyst surgeries. Visualization of the bile duct in the cystic wall will facilitate secure the bile ducts and prevent postoperative bile leak.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

The research objects have achieved. In addition, I have learned a lot of surgical skills and techniques in HPB surgeries via clinical observation.

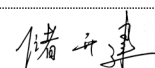
【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

I will expand the utilization of ICG for laparoscopic HPB surgeries, such as direct ICG cholangiography, ICG evaluation of liver perfusion. Moreover, I will apply the operative skills and techniques that I learned here to get a "bloodless" operation.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

I planed to keep in touch with professor Hasegawa and his colleagues. With their guidance, I will widespread utilize the ICG fluorescence imaging for laparoscopic HPB surgeries. With our large number of cases, we will set a joint research program and complete it as soon as possible.

研究者自署：



日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日: 2023年4月24日

氏名(漢字)	長谷川 潔	氏名(ローマ字)	Hasegawa Kiyoshi
所属機関・部署・役職	東京大学医学部附属病院 肝胆膵外科、人工臓器・移植外科 教授		
研究テーマ	Application of ICG fluorescence in laparoscopic hepatobiliary surgery		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	儲 開建 K4418	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	上海東方肝胆外科医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

我々の施設で行った低侵襲肝胆膵手術におけるインドシアニングリーンを用いた蛍光イメージングの応用に関する研究を行った。蛍光イメージングの肝胆膵手術への応用は我々のグループが主導的にエビデンスを発信してきた研究領域であり、儲開建医師が我々のグループで習得したい臨床・研究領域の目的の一つであった。滞在中にも蛍光イメージングを用いた肝胆膵手術の見学、理論的知識を習得した。また我々のグループで2018-2022年に低侵襲肝胆膵手術を行った130人を対象として後方視的研究を行い、英語論文を作成した。現在投稿前の修正中の段階であり、2023年度中に英文誌に投稿する予定であり、当初の目的はほぼ達成できたと考える。

【将来性】

儲開建医師が我々のグループに滞在中に上記 original article に加え、review article を2本作成し、現在英文誌に投稿中である。Review article の題材は術中超音波と混合型肝癌に関して、である。術中超音波は我々のグループが世界に発信した術中 modality であり、その技術の習得と応用方法に関する知識の習得に役立ったと考える。また混合型肝癌は、原発性肝癌の中でも珍しいタイプの腫瘍であり、我々のグループで研修中に同症例を経験し、review article にまとめることで知識を深めた。我々のグループで研修中に3本の論文を作成し、今後の臨床・研究者として充実した修練期間であり、今後さらなる成長が見込まれる。

【今後の展望】

今後も我々のグループと肝胆膵疾患に関する共同研究を行う予定としており、儲開建医師にとっても我々のグループにとっても将来に発展する友好関係が築けた留学であったと考え、彼の留学に関するサポートにこの場を借りて感謝いたします。儲開建医師のグループから我々を招聘し講演依頼をしたいという話も伺っており引き続き良好な関係を継続し、医学の進歩に貢献出来たらと考えている。

日本側共同研究者記名: 長谷川 潔

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号): K44 作成日(书写日期): 2023 年 1 月 24 日

氏名 (姓名)	陈仲中(Chen Zhongzhong)	性別 (性別)	男	生年月日 (出生日期)	1981 年 8 月 28 日
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Genetic analysis of hypospadias and pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias identified from phenotype genome-wide association studies				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 8 月 17 日 ~ 2023 年 2 月 14 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	The University of Tokyo・Graduate school of Frontier Sciences				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Koichi Matsuda・Professor				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: The 81st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Cancer Association			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: The 67th Annual Meeting of the Japan Society of Human Genetics			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表題目):			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表題目):				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目): Insight into pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias identified from phenotype genome-wide association studies (see attachment)				
	著者名(作者名): Zhongzhong Chen, Fang Chen, Koichi Matsuda				
	雑誌名(期刊名): European Urology (in the submission process)				
発行年(发表年度):					
巻号(刊卷):					
ページ(页数):					
インパクトファクター(影响因子):					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

Hypospadias is among the most frequently congenital diseases in the male reproductive system. It is also a serious public health concern with lifelong impacts on the urinary function, fertility and psychosocial well-being of affected individuals. The overall goal of this study includes:

1. Pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias: Quantifying the robust genetic associations between hypospadias and other phenotypes from Japan and European BioBank (159 diseases, 38 biomarkers and 23 medication usage), which might provide important insights into the mechanisms driving hypospadias and follow-up.
2. Meta-GWAS of hypospadias: Systematically investigate hypospadias risk-associated gene variants in Chinese and Japanese cohort through meta-GWAS analysis.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

1. Pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias: Recently, population-based phenome-wide association studies (PheWASs) with a wide range of phenotype data, including biomarkers and medication usages have provided opportunities for generating effective biomedical hypothesis. In the present study, we analyzed 220 deep-phenotype genome-wide association data sets (159 diseases, 38 biomarkers and 23 medication usage) from BioBank Japan (BBJ) ($n=179,000$), UK Biobank and FinnGen ($n_{\text{total}}=628,000$), and an independent European women cohort ($n=43,568$) to investigate pleiotropic loci of known single nucleotide variants (SNPs) that are significantly associated ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) with hypospadias based on genome-wide association study (GWAS) analysis in European and Chinese population.
2. Meta-GWAS of hypospadias: we investigated current known hypospadias risk associated SNPs among European and Chinese cohort. For GWAS hypospadias in Japanese cohort, we will get the result soon.
3. With the help of Professor Koichi Matsuda, I also participated in international conferences “The 81st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Cancer Association” and “The 67th Annual Meeting of the Japan Society of Human Genetics”.

【成果】 (成果)

For pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias:

Based on PheWASs data sets, for the disease code-focused PheWAS, we identified one SNP rs2999052 at the *EEFSEC* locus was significantly associated with “prostate cancer” (ICD-10 code C61) in BBJ and European population [$p_{\text{combine}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-13}$, odds ratio (OR) = 1.11 (1.08-1.14)]. For the biomarkers PheWAS, we identified 12 associations from 7 SNPs with 10 biomarkers ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$). One of the top associated major category of biomarkers was anthropometric category, including associations with height levels (*IGFBP3*, *CCDC26* and *DGKK* variants) and body weight (*DGKK* variants). Another top significant associated category was blood cell (*SPI* variant), including hemoglobin levels, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, mean corpuscular volume and red blood cell count. We also identified significant associations with alkaline phosphatase, calcium, systolic blood pressure, and serum creatinine. These measurements represent aspects of hypospadias state and are important decision-making elements for future managements and clinical diagnoses.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

1. For the part of pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias, we plan to publish a paper together in next few months with the proposed paper “Insight into pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias identified from phenotype genome-wide association studies”;
2. Meta-GWAS of hypospadias: we are still working for it, but we plan to publish a joint paper together.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

Finish the uncompleted Meta-GWAS of hypospadias, including:

1. To investigate the potential genetic associations with hypospadias risk in Asian population based on meta-GWAS analysis using Chinese and Japanese cohort;
2. To evaluate the functional impact of hypospadias associated risk variants and biological processes mediated by the hypospadias associated risk genes;
3. To define the clinic characteristics and molecular determinants of external genital development to advance understanding of the genetic etiology of hypospadias;
4. To sum susceptible genetic variants and provide individual risk measures.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

Despite that our joint research related to Meta-GWAS of hypospadias is ongoing, we have already carried out amounts of joint research involving to phenome-wide association studies. In summary, our joint research identified a wide range of phenotypes as possibly shared the common genetic risk factors with hypospadias. This study would provide opportunities for generating effective biomedical hypothesis.

Overall, we achieved 90% of our expected goals.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

During my stay in Professor Koichi Matsuda's lab, we conducted a lot of population-based phenome-wide association studies (PheWASs) with a wide range of phenotype data, including biomarkers and medication usages. Based on this knowledge, we systematically investigated the pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias. A future direction is to further address the impact of variants on individuals with hypospadias and link that back to diagnosis, trait associations, follow-up and their treatment. Therefore, we will carry out a series of cooperation on this basis in the future.

In addition, we will apply international joint program together, such as "A3 Foresight Program" among JSPS, National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC).

Furthermore, we hold national pediatric urology conferences and genetic related conferences in China every year. I will invite Professor Koichi Matsuda to join our conferences in the near future.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

According to our current progress, we will have cooperation in the following aspects:

1. We are submitting a paper related to "pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias". Since it takes a long time to finish the submission of paper, we will continue our work after I come back to China.
2. We are still on working for the "Meta-GWAS of hypospadias".
3. In the long run, I will conduct the genetic cohort study of birth defects and urology-related diseases in the Chinese population. It is important to combine the Chinese and Japanese cohort together to investigate the genetic risk factors associated with Asian people. Since we have lots of common sense to launch such a project, we will initiate such kind of project.
4. According to our current joint research progress, I would like to establish a joint laboratory between our lab and Professor Koichi Matsuda's lab in the near future.

研究者自署 : 

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日: 2023年3月31日

氏名(漢字)	松田 浩一	氏名(ローマ字)	Matsuda Koichi
所属機関・部署・役職	東京大学大学院新領域創成科学研究科メディカル情報生命専攻 クリニカルシーケンス分野教授		
研究テーマ	Genetic analysis of hypospadias and pleiotropic effects underlying hypospadias identified from phenotype genome-wide association studies		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	陳 仲中 K4419	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	上海交通大学附属儿童医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

予定していた日中検体を用いた尿道下裂に対する統合ゲノム解析が完了し、100%の達成度が得られた。さらに疾患横断的解析によって尿道下裂と前立腺がん両疾患に共通する遺伝子座位が確認された。この結果によって両疾患の疾患背景において共通する因子の関与が示唆された。

【将来性】

今回の研究結果により、疾患発症機序の解明や個別化医療実施に貢献すると期待される。また日中の共同研究体制が整備されることで、アジア人での研究ネットワークの拡張と国際共同研究実施の基盤整備にもつながると考えられる。

【今後の展望】

統合ゲノム解析の結果は今後論文を予定している。また他疾患の共同研究についても実施を検討中である。

日本側共同研究者記名: 松田浩一

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成 (请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4420 作成日(书写日期) : 2022 年 10 月 26 日

氏名 (姓名)	Wang Hao	性別 (性別)	Male	生年月日 (出生日期)	1963.10.04
研究テーマ (研究題目)	The correlation between the levels of testosterone in peripheral blood and the severity of hair loss and the body weight of patients with androgenetic alopecia				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 5 月 11 日 ～ 2022 年 11 月 8 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Juntendo University Hospital				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Ikeda Shigaku/ Professor				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : Japan Psoriasis Society			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : Japan Society of Clinical Hair Restoration			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目) :				
	著者名(作者名) :				
	雑誌名(期刊名) :				
発行年(发表年度) :					
巻号(刊卷) :					
ページ(页数) :					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) :					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

The correlation between the severity of androgenetic alopecia and the level of androgen in peripheral blood and body weight.

Androgenetic alopecia(AGA) is a common medical problem worldwide¹. Previous research results have partially demonstrated that genetic factors and androgens are the main causes of AGA in which the testosterone plays a key role. We have also clinically observed that obese individuals seem to be more prone to AGA. However, the correlation between the levels of testosterone in peripheral blood and the severity of hair loss and the body weight of patients with AGA is unclear. Therefore, we proposed the research subject that whether there is a correlation between the levels of peripheral blood testosterone and the severity of hair loss and the body weight of patients with AGA. If the correlation can be clarified, the methods of prevention and treatment for AGA will be helpful to explore.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

In the outpatient clinic of Juntendo University Hospital, BASP score was used to measure the severity of hair loss in newly diagnosed AGA patients. This work was carried out simultaneously in the dermatology department of Juntendo university hospital and the dermatology department of the second affiliated hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong university.

Because the dermatology department of Juntendo University Hospital did not detect androgen levels in peripheral blood of AGA patients, more data were obtained from the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University. At present, the work is still in progress.

【成果】 (成果)

Up to now, part of the data collection has been completed. Due to insufficient sample size, the research work continues.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

After all the research work is completed, the academic paper will be written and published jointly with the co-investigators of the dermatology department of Juntendo University Hospital.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

First of all, the current project will continue after my return to China until it is completed and the paper is published. The current study will just confirmed whether the correlation between the severity of androgenetic alopecia and the level of androgen in peripheral blood and body weight.

If there is a positive correlation between the severity of androgenetic alopecia and the level of androgen in peripheral blood and body weight, then on this basis, further study about its mechanism will be conducted.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

The content of the established subject had been completed partially. The sample size is not enough and the further research works continue in China.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

The collaborative research will be fully completed i Juntendo University n the future. Although the number of AGA patients observed the dermatology department of Juntendo University Hospital is limited, there were a large number of AGA patients in China, which can fully make up for the lack of sample size. In this way, the original collaborative research goals can be achieved.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

The exchange and cooperation platform will be built through this joint research. After finishing this research subject, and returning to my country, the experts in dermatology department of Juntendo Hospital, including other Japanese scholars, will be invited to China for academic exchanges in appropriate opportunity. The young doctors in China may be sent to universities in Japan for further study. We will make efforts to improve the level of Chinese medical care and to promote the cooperation between Japan and China in the field of medicine friendly.

研究者自署： 王昊

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2022年12月15日

氏名(漢字)	池田 志孝	氏名(ローマ字)	IKEDA Shigaku
所属機関・部署・役職	順天堂大学大学院 医学研究科 皮膚科学・アレルギー学 主任教授		
研究テーマ	順天堂大学医学部皮膚科に受診する外来・入院患者の頻度と種類について： 観察研究		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	王 昊 K4420	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	西安交通大学第二附属医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

80% おおよそ全入院患者と1/5の外来患者につき、情報を収集し得た。

【将来性】

中国の皮膚科に受診する外来・入院患者の頻度と種類と、本研究で得られた情報を比較することにより、民族差、環境差、並びに医療経済的な差異につき検討が可能である。

【今後の展望】

中国に帰国後、西安のみならず他の地域の皮膚科に受診する外来・入院患者の頻度と種類を調査し、今回の情報と比較することにより、医療経済を含む両国の医療の進歩に寄与できる可能性がある。

日本側共同研究者自署：池田志孝

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成 (请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K44 作成日(书写日期) : 2022 年 10 月 18 日

氏名 (姓名)	Wei Yongbao	性別 (性別)	Male	生年月日 (出生日期)	1984. 01. 13
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Significance of neoadjuvant therapy combined with prostatectomy in localized and advanced prostate cancer				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 5 月 13 日 ～2022 年 11 月 09 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Department of Urology Juntendo University Graduate School of Medicine				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Shigeo Horie Professor and Chairman				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : The 81st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Cancer Association			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : Annual meeting of advances in urinary diseases in Fujian Provincial Hospital			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : Annual meeting of advances in urinary diseases in Fujian Provincial Hospital 発表テーマ(发表題目) : Comparison of survival outcomes and risk factors between ductal carcinoma of prostate and acinar adenocarcinoma of prostate: a population-based propensity score matching study				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目) : Comparison of survival outcomes and risk factors between ductal carcinoma of prostate and acinar adenocarcinoma of prostate: a population-based propensity score matching study				
	著者名(作者名) : Yongbao Wei, Takuro Kobayashi, Yan Lu, Monica Voge, Ruochen Zhang, Jinfeng Wu, Yunliang Gao, Le Lin, Qingguo Zhu, Liefu Ye, Shigeo Horie, Xianlong Wang, Tao Li				
	雑誌名(期刊名) : European Urology Open Science				
発行年(发表年度) : Accepted					
巻号(刊卷) :					
ページ(页数) :					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) : 3.0					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

Does Prostatectomy Have an Impact on Prognosis in Prostate Cancer Patients with advanced prostate cancer.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

Limited data show patients with advanced prostate cancer (PCa) (T3-4 N0M0, or any T N1M0, or any T any NM1) accept radical prostatectomy (RP), cytoreductive prostatectomy (CP), or RT plus systematic treatment benefit more from systematic treatment (ST) only, especially for the patients with oligometastatic PCa or mCRPC. In my department at Fujian Provincial Hospital in China, our team has done several cytoreductive RP plus ST for patients with mCRPC, and some of them show symptoms, PSA, and rPFS benefits. But not all of them benefit from this combination therapy, and their OS compared with those accepted ST only remains unclear. Thus, we had a retrospective clinical study to explore the outcomes of patients with advanced PCa treated by RP or CP plus ST (combination therapy, ComT), compared with that of ST only (monotherapy, MonT). We included patients with PCa from Juntendo University, if necessary, as well as patients from my hospital and public database such as Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER). The inclusion criteria were as followings: (a) patients were confirmed as PCa by pathological examination; (b) the data for the study are available. The patients were enrolled in this study only when they meet all the above items. If they had hematological malignancies, other solid malignant tumors, several other diseases, or mental disorders were excluded. We presented our own evidence about the benefits of RP or CP plus ST for patients with advanced prostate cancer. Subsequently, we analyzed which kind of these patients may benefit from ComT, to indicate how to select favorable patients for ComT, especially for the young patients with CRPC.

【成果】 (成果)

We retrospectively used the SEER database and conducted a propensity score matching (PSM) study to investigate survival benefits and influencing factors of CDS in patients with PCa, especially for those with advanced PCa. Finally, 19,729 cases were included. Patients who were recommended CDS had lower stages of disease (81.01% vs. 77.32% at stages I and II, $p < 0.01$) than those who were not recommended CDS. It was primarily age, diagnosis year, cancer stage (American Joint Committee on Cancer Staging System), Gleason score, race, and home location and prostate-specific antigen, that influenced whether CDS was recommended or not (all $p < 0.05$). Patients with PCa had lower rates of cancer specific mortality (CSM) and overall mortality (OM) when CDS was performed (CDS performed=CDS_P). The unselected patients with CDS_P decreased both rates of CSM by 79% and OM by 26% (both $p < 0.001$). CDS_P also benefited the young patients (with age ≤ 74 years old) with stage IV disease, promoting a rate decrease by 28% in CSM and by 31% in OM (both $p < 0.001$). We found a decline in CSM and OM for unselected patients with PCa and patients less than 74 years old with stage IV disease. CDS as part of a multimodal treatment concept should be considered for an alternative treatment for patients with advanced PCa.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

We finished several papers' data analysis and paper writing. They are presented as followings:

1. Analyzing the survival benefits of cancer-directed surgery for patients with prostate cancer: a population-based and propensity score matching study
2. Comparison of survival outcomes and risk factors between ductal carcinoma of prostate and acinar adenocarcinoma of prostate: a population-based propensity score matching study: European Urology Open Science, status: accepted.
3. Comparisons of cancer-specific and overall mortality in patients with biopsy- and TURP-diagnosed prostate cancer: a real-world propensity score-matching study

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

I will continue to explore public databases, learn new software and new methods of statistical analysis, such as R language and R studio, establish a long-term cooperation with Juntendo University. If possible, I would like to make a further study in USA in the next one or two years.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

We have accomplished the pre-determined co-research goals, and we also extended the research directions. Firstly, this joint research gives us an important impact on the diagnosis and treatment of locally advanced prostate cancer in our hospital, and will help us to better formulate the best diagnosis and treatment plan for these patients. Secondly, we have finished three papers and one of them has been accepted for publication in European Urology Open Science.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

The experience and results of this joint research help me to carry out clinical randomized controlled studies of prostate cancer and provide basic theoretical basis after returning to China. It will help me to obtain more research funds, to conduct more in-depth scientific research. I will also continue to explore public databases, learn new software and new methods of statistical analysis, such as R language and R studio.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

We will establish a long-term cooperation between Juntendo University and Fujian Provincial Hospital. If possible, I would like to make a further study in Yale university recommend by professor Shigeo Horie in the next one or two years. In addition, we will make further co-studies in urinary cancers.

研究者自署 :

Yongbao Wei

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日: 2022年12月17日

氏名(漢字)	堀江 重郎	氏名(ローマ字)	HORIE Shigeo
所属機関・部署・役職	順天堂大学大学院 医学研究科 泌尿器外科学 主任教授		
研究テーマ	局所進行前立腺ガンにおける前立腺摘除術と組み合わせたネオアジュバンド療法的重要性について		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	魏永宝 K4421	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	福建省立医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】概ね到達

中国側共同研究者と我々は、研究テーマである「局所進行前立腺ガンにおける前立腺摘除術と組み合わせたネオアジュバンド療法的重要性について」は直接的な解析を行うことができなかった。その原因として、本学において局所前立腺癌患者におけるネオアジュバンド療法後の前立腺全摘をおこなった患者サンプルサイズが少なかったことが挙げられた。そこで、前立腺癌の病理組織の中で腺癌と導管癌の死亡率の違いを、公開されている Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) データベースから評価を行なった。その結果、導管癌は生存率が悪く、がんのステージが低い時の早期診断及び外科的治療が、導管癌の生存に有益であることを突き止めた (Wei Y, Kobayashi T, Lu Y, Horie Shigeo et al. Comparison of Survival Outcomes and Risk Factors Between Ductal Carcinoma of the Prostate and Acinar Adenocarcinoma of the Prostate: A Population-based Propensity Score-matching Study. Eur Urol Open Sci. 2022;46:88-95.)。本研究から、前立腺癌における前立腺摘除術とアウトカムの関連について評価することができた。

【将来性】

中国側共同研究者は日本側研究者らと積極的にコミュニケーションをとれており、さらに自身の仮説を基に適切な解析手法や選択することができ、研究の限界点なども理解している。月に1度の当科が行なっている抄読会にも参加し、当院の研究者ともディスカッションを行っていた。また、限られた期間であったにもかかわらず、上記のような論文発表、その他学会発表なども行なっており、医学への関心および発信力も十分である。国内外問わず非常に有望な人物と考える。

【今後の展望】

中国共同研究者側の大学のデータ、また当院におけるデータベースを統合し、アジアにおける前立腺癌の治療とアウトカムの関連について検討していく。また、バイオバンクジャパンやUKバイオバンクの臨床データにアクセスすることで、アジアとヨーロッパにおける民族的な違いについても大規模に解析し、インパクトのある研究へ発展すると考える。

日本側共同研究者自署: 堀江重郎

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K44 作成日(书写日期) : 2022 年 12 月 23 日

氏名 (姓名)	Lijian Chen	性別 (性別)	Male	生年月日 (出生日期)	1983/7/6
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Surgical techniques and comprehensive diagnosis and treatment of liver transplantation in children				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 9 月 10 日 ～ 2023 年 1 月 8 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	National Center for Child Health and Development , Organ Transplantation Center (NCCHD)				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Pro. Mureo Kasahara, President of NCCHD				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>				
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : 2022 Japan Transplantation Conference			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 :			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/>				
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目) : The role of liver transplantation for COACH syndrome: A review of the literature				
	著者名(作者名) : Lijian Chen, Hajime Uchida, Ryuji Komine, Tasuku Kodama, Toshimasa Nakao, Noriki Okada, Seiichi Shimizu, Akinari Fukuda, Seisuke Sakamoto, Mureo Kasahara				
	雑誌名(期刊名) : 《Pediatric liver transplantation》				
発行年(发表年度) :					
巻号(刊卷) :					
ページ(页数) :					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) :					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

1. Learn pediatric liver transplantation techniques from NCCHD, such as vascular anastomosis, treatment of portal vein insufficiency, and two segment graft for liver transplantation.
2. Learn comprehensive treatment measures of liver transplantation for children with liver malignant tumors and genetic metabolic diseases, so as to expand the poor of liver transplantation in our hospital.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

During my research, I participated in the preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative diagnosis and treatment of 25 pediatric liver transplantation cases, including one small intestine transplantation. Among them, Professor Kasahara and his team conducted in-depth research and discussion on the extremely rare COACH syndrome, and completed the diagnosis and treatment process with liver transplantation as the main treatment scheme, including preoperative diagnosis, surgical scheme design, surgical process operation and postoperative management. In view of the fact that COACH syndrome is extremely rare in the world, and NCCHD has 3 cases of liver transplantation treatment experience of COACH syndrome, it is believed that it is valuable to publish case reports.

【成果】 (成果)

Under the guidance of Professor Kasahara's team, <<The role of liver transplantation for COACH syndrome: A review of the literature>> so far has completed the third revision.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

It is planned to translate and publish books written by Professor Kasahara's team in China:<< Pediatric Liver Transplantation>>, <<Pediatric Liver Transplantation Techniques>>, and <<Liver Transplantation Manual OF NCCHD >>.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

Summary and report of cases of liver transplantation combined treatment for rare diseases such as liver malignant tumors and genetic metabolic diseases.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】

The specific case of this joint study is COACH syndrome. As a typical genetic metabolic disease, only 9 cases have received liver transplantation worldwide, which can be considered that the treatment of this disease is still in a blind area. In recent years, there are 3 cases of liver transplantation for COACH syndrome in NCCHD. Therefore, we jointly wrote the paper <<The role of liver transplantation for COACH syndrome: A review of the literature>> to summarize the characteristics of this rare disease and discuss the role of liver transplantation in treating this disease.

【将来性】

NCCHD takes liver transplantation as the main measure to treat children's genetic metabolic diseases as the biggest feature, and has gathered the most complex cases in Japan, with rich experience in treating children's genetic metabolic diseases. Hunan Children's Hospital is the largest specialized hospital for children in five provinces in central and southern China. There are also many cases of genetic metabolic diseases, but the treatment methods are limited. It can conduct deeper exchanges and cooperation with NCCHD.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】

Professor Kasahara was hired as the distinguished professor of our hospital to guide the further development of our liver transplantation project, mainly to expand the poor of liver transplantation, especially the implementation of liver transplantation treatment measures for liver malignant tumors and genetic metabolic diseases. We will discuss with the NCCHD before and after surgery, and jointly write relevant papers.

研究者自署：

CHEN LI JIAN

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月31日

氏名(漢字)	笠原 群生	氏名(ローマ字)	Mureo Kasahara
所属機関・部署・役職	国立成育医療研究センター臓器移植センター病院長		
研究テーマ	Surgical techniques and comprehensive diagnosis and treatment of liver transplantation in children		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	陳 立健 K4424	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	湖南省儿童医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

朝夕の超音波検査、ICU病棟回診、肝移植に参加することで、小児肝移植における一般的な周術期管理に関して十分理解できていました。術前の患者を見ることで、肝移植が適応となる疾患の診断も学習できていました。手術は毎週木曜日と第二・第四月曜日の肝移植手術には積極的に参加し、小児肝移植手術手技の基礎を確立していました。また、術後は感染治療や拒絶治療に関して、病理所見や免疫抑制剤療法についてきちんと学習できていました。

Joubert 症候群といった希少疾患に、肝線維症が合併した COACH 症候群に関する肝移植適応について執筆しており、論文執筆活動にも精力的に力をいれていました。

【将来性】

今回学んだことは、中国における小児肝移植医療の更なる発展に貢献できると考えられる。

また、今回執筆した COACH 症候群は希少疾患であり、今後移植適応を検討する上でも重要な論文となりうると思われます。

【今後の展望】

執筆論文に関しては学術誌 Pediatric Transplantation に投稿予定です。

今後は、湖南省儿童医院と協力し、さらなる留学生の受け入れや、先方への小児肝移植医療支援などを行っていく予定です。

日本側共同研究者記名： 笠原 群生

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成 (请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K44 作成日(书写日期) : 2022 年 11 月 28 日

氏名 (姓名)	PAN MIN	性別 (性別)	Female	生年月日 (出生日期)	1976/10/06
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Prenatal diagnosis and intrauterine treatment of fetal anomalies and disease				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 9 月 7 日 ～2022 年 12 月 28 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Center for Maternal-Fetal, Neonatal and Reproductive Medicine National Center for Child Health and Development				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Haruhiko Sago, Deputy Director				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>				
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : The 67th Annual Meeting of the Japan Society of Human Genetics			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 :			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input type="checkbox"/> 発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目) :				
	著者名(作者名) :				
	雑誌名(期刊名) :				
発行年(发表年度) :					
巻号(刊卷) :					
ページ(页数) :					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) :					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

- (1) Improve the understanding, prenatal diagnosis and treatment ability of various fetal malformations and diseases;
- (2) To learn the methods of intrauterine treatment and the ability to deal with complications.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

- (1) Participate in the sonographic scan and consultation of outpatient with fetal structural abnormalities.
- (2) Participate in the examination and treatment of inpatients.
- (3) Study various invasive prenatal diagnostic puncture, including amniocentesis and CVS.
- (4) Learn various fetal intrauterine treatment techniques, including FLP, RFA, Thoraco-amniotic shunting, amniotic fluid infusion and amniotic fluid reduction, etc.
- (5) Watch and review surgery videos.
- (6) Professional book reading and literature review.
- (7) Participate in the meeting of multidisciplinary team.
- (8) Attend academic conferences.

【成果】 (成果)

- (1) Through learning, I have understood the diagnosis and treatment process of fetal ultrasonic structural abnormalities in Japan.
- (2) Through learning, I have a deeper understanding of various fetal therapy techniques.
- (3) Through communication, we have new ideas for research and paper writing
- (4) Establish friendship with Japanese scholars through exchanges.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

- (1) Plan to sort out and write a paper on some special data during the study period.
- (2) Write a case report on special cases encountered.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

The relationship of nuchal translucency thickness in first trimester and congenital diaphragmatic hernia.

I retrospect 118 cases of isolated congenital diaphragmatic hernia, which also performed NT examination in first trimester from 2013 to 2021 in my hospital. There found 4 cases of NT thickening, which NT values 2.82mm, 4.3mm, 2.89mm and 2.9mm respectively. Thus, the borderline increasing NT thickening may be used as a predictor of isolated diaphragmatic hernia in first trimester.

The current data of this study is too little, so we need to expand the sample size to better conduct correlation research.

Some cases of congenital diaphragmatic hernia diagnosed early can be referred to NCCHD for intrauterine surgery.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

The purpose of this joint research has been basically achieved. Later, a paper will be written so that the achievement of the joint research can be present by a paper.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

- (1) Bringing back the intrauterine treatment technology learned in NCCHD to China for development.
- (2) Invite the professors of NCCHD to give lectures in China.
- (3) Recommend more Chinese scholars to study in NCCHD.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

- (1) Continue to complete the paper writing.
- (2) Apply for an international cooperation project for joint research.
- (3) Establish remote consultation for the complicated cases.
- (4) Hold some academic exchange conference.

潘敏

研究者自署： PAN MIN

Pan Min

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月 日

氏名(漢字)	左合 治彦	氏名(ローマ字)	Haruhiko Sago
所属機関・部署・役職	国立成育医療研究センター周産期・母性診療センターセンター長		
研究テーマ	Prenatal diagnosis and intrauterine treatment of fetal anomalies and disease		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	潘 敏 K4425	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	広州市婦女児童医療中心

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

胎児外来で多くの胎児疾患の超音波検査画像を学んだ。また入院中の胎児治療後の胎児の超音波検査画像についても学んだ。

多くの胎児手術を見学した。特に双胎間輸血症候群の胎児鏡下レーザー手術については深く学んだ。術中から胎盤血管凝固の模式図を書き、術後手術ビデオを見て追記して、それを元に手術の復習をした。

ただし、論文作成に関しては、6か月と期間が短く、また電子カルテの記載が日本語のため、症例報告も難しかった。

これらの研修実績から研究目的はほぼ達成したといえる。

【将来性】

中国ではまだ胎児治療はほとんど行われていないため、今回の研修によって、中国に胎児治療の導入が促進される。それによって中国の胎児医学のレベルアップに貢献すると考えられる。

【今後の展望】

中国における胎児治療の促進のために、人材育成などに協力できる可能性はある。ただし、臨床研究などの共同研究は非常に難しい。

日本側共同研究者記名： 左合 治彦

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号): K44 作成日(书写日期): 2022 年 9 月 27 日

氏名 (姓名)	Rui Liao	性別 (性別)	Male	生年月日 (出生日期)	19780530
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Comparative study of laparoscopic anatomical liver resection guided by indocyanine green fluorescence imaging and intraoperative ultrasound				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 7 月 1 日～2022 年 9 月 28 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Center Hospital of the National Center for Global Health and Medicine				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Norihiro Kokudo, President				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: The Japanese Chinese Medical Association. Communication meeting of Japan China Sasakawa Medical Fellowship researcher (42-44th)			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称:			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表题目):			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表题目):				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目): 1. Unravelling the emerging niche role of hepatic stellate cell-derived exosomes in liver diseases; 2. A well-matched marriage of immunotherapy and radiofrequency ablation to reduce the relapse and progression of hepatocellular carcinoma; 3. Hepatic stellate cell exosome-derived circWDR25 promotes the progression of hepatocellular carcinoma via the miRNA-4474-3P-ALOX-15 and EMT axes; 4. A clinical observational study on the application of enhanced recovery after laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy				
	著者名(作者名): Rui Liao				
雑誌名(期刊名): 1. Journal of Clinical and Translational Hepatology; 2. BioScience Trends; 3. BioScience Trends; 4. Frontiers in Surgery					

	<p>発行年(发表年度) : 2022</p> <p>巻 号(刊卷) :</p> <p>ページ(页数) :</p> <p>インパクトファクター(影响因子) : 1. IF:5.06; 2. IF:9.08; 3. IF:9.08; 4. IF:2.57</p>
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日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】(研究目的)

To investigate the safety and feasibility of laparoscopic anatomical liver resection in hepatocellular carcinoma guided by indocyanine green fluorescence imaging and intraoperative ultrasound in clinical practice.

【研究経過】(研究经过)

The patients enrolled in the study are from the Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery Division, Department of Surgery of the University of Tokyo. In this study, the patients are pathologically diagnosed with primary HCC and underwent laparoscopic anatomical liver resection in hepatocellular carcinoma guided by indocyanine green fluorescence imaging or/and intraoperative ultrasound. The inclusion and exclusion criteria: (1) all patients have valid and reliable laboratory test data; (2) no preoperative extrahepatic metastases; (3) no anticancer treatments before the operation; (4) curative resection of all tumor nodules; (5) complete patient records and follow-up data. The patients qualified for this study are divided as three groups fluorescence imaging group, IOUS group, combination of fluorescence imaging and IOUS.

【成果】(成果)

- 1) Yin KL, Li M, Song PP, Duan YX, Ye WT, Tang W, Kokudo N, Gao Q, **Liao R**. Unravelling the emerging niche role of hepatic stellate cell-derived exosomes in liver diseases. *Journal of Clinical and Translational Hepatology*, 2022, Accepted (IF: 5.06)
- 2) **Liao R**, Song PP, Duan YX, Ye WT, Yin KL, Kang MQ, Yu YX, Yang J, Tang W. A well-matched marriage of immunotherapy and radiofrequency ablation to reduce the relapse and progression of hepatocellular carcinoma. *BioScience Trends*, 2022: DOI: 10.5582/bst.2022.01373. (IF: 9.08)
- 3) Liu L, **Liao R**, Wu ZJ, Du CY, You Y, Que KT, Duan YX, Yin KL, Ye WT. Hepatic stellate cell exosome-derived circWDR25 promotes the progression of hepatocellular carcinoma via the miRNA-4474-3P-ALOX-15 and EMT axes. *BioScience Trends*, 2022, 16: 267-281 (IF: 9.08)
- 4) **Liao R**, Li JC, Chen J, Wei XF, Chen J, Yan X. A clinical observational study on the application of enhanced recovery after laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy. *Frontiers in Surgery*. 2022, 9: 961161. (IF: 2.57)

【今後の論文発表予定】(今后论文发表的计划)

Another article is under review by a medical journal.

【今後の課題】(今后的课题)

After the end of the period of the grant, I will continue to contact and cooperate with Professor Kokudo on the liver cancer project and further to expand this research.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

Four articles were published on scientific international journals.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

We continue to publish 1 article on scientific international journals.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

1. In 2 years, we plan to develop 1-2 projects about the study on the prognosis of patients with HCC after curative resection based on clinical and experimental data which are form Chinese and Japanese hospitals.
2. Moreover, Professor Kokudo and his team will be invited to visit our center and other Chinese medical centers for 1-2 times every year. During academic exchange, Professor Kokudo will help us to improve our surgery and academics abilities.

研究者自署：



日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月 日

氏名(漢字)	國土 典宏	氏名(ローマ字)	Norihiro Kokudo
所属機関・部署・役職	国立国際医療研究センター病院 理事長、教授		
研究テーマ	Comparative study of laparoscopic anatomical liver resection guided by indocyanine green fluorescence imaging and intraoperative ultrasound		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	廖 銳 K4426	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	重慶医科大学附属第一医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

留学中、肝胆膵外科領域手術に積極的に参画し、術中超音波応用及び蛍光造影応用に関して、深く理解した。また、日本の肝胆膵外科の診療ガイドラインをよく学習し、さらに貴協会の支援を得て5本の論文を発表することができた。

- Liao R, Li JC, Chen J, Wei XF, Chen J, Yan X. A clinical observational study on the application of enhanced recovery after laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy. *Frontiers in Surgery*, 2022; 9:961161.
- Liu L, Liao R, Wu ZJ, Du CY, You Y, Que KT, Duan YX, Yin KL, Ye WT. Hepatic stellate cell exosome-derived circWDR25 promotes the progression of hepatocellular carcinoma via the miRNA-4474-3P-ALOX-15 and EMT axes. *BioScience Trends*, 2022; 16: 267-281. (Co-first and corresponding authors)
- Liao R, Song PP, Duan YX, Ye WT, Yin KL, Kang MQ, Yu YX, Yang J, Tang W. A well-matched marriage of immunotherapy and radiofrequency ablation to reduce the relapse and progression of hepatocellular carcinoma. *BioScience Trends*, 2022; 16(5): 377-380. (Corresponding author)
- Yin KL, Li M, Song PP, Duan YX, Ye WT, Tang W, Kokudo N, Gao Q, Liao R. Unravelling the emerging niche role of hepatic stellate cell-derived exosomes in liver diseases. *Journal of Clinical and Translational Hepatology*, 2023, 11(2): 441-451 (Corresponding author)
- 喻彦熹, 吴忠均, 唐伟, 廖锐. 肝内胆管癌国际临床实践和指南的诊疗评价比较. *中华外科杂志*. 2023, 61 (4) : 297-304 (通讯作者)

【将来性】

日本で学んだことを現地での外科医療で実践していくことが期待される。また、これまで重慶との交流が無かったため、今後は同医師が架け橋となり、重慶との日中交流・共同研究に発展することを望みたい。

【今後の展望】

すでに先方から年内に重慶医科大学での講演を招聘されており、共同研究についても具体的案件について相談を開始している。

日本側共同研究者記名：國土 典宏

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成 (请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期共同研究者番号(研究者番号): K4428 作成日(书写日期): 2022 年 11 月 24 日

氏名 (姓名)	FANGHENG	性別 (性別)	Mail	生年月日 (出生日期)	19870118
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Study on the mechanism of the difference between mouse and human secretion of Reelin protein				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 7 月 1 日～2022 年 12 月 28 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Department of Biomedical Science, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Nagoya City University				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Mitsuharu Hattori/Professor				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称:			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称:			
	発表有り (有发表)	発表テーマ(发表題目):			
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目):				
	著者名(作者名):				
	雑誌名(期刊名):				
発行年(发表年度):					
巻号(刊卷):					
ページ(页数):					
インパクトファクター(影响因子):					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

To explore the mechanism of the difference in the secretion of Reelin protein between human and mouse

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

Screen the composition and sequence of amino acids of human and mice Reelin, and we can see the specific differences. Through local modification of human Reelin protein, we can achieve consistency with mice, and finally solve the problem of secretion

【成果】 (成果)

The product after gene modification was highly expressed in renal cell carcinoma cells, and the secretion of Reelin protein was detected to increase

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

undetermined

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

undetermined

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】(达标情况)

Master molecular biology technology and specific application

【将来性】(未来的可能性)

undetermined

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】(回国后的合作规划)

undetermined

研究者自署：

方衡

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書

作成日: 2022年12月22日

氏名(漢字)	服部 光治	氏名(ローマ字)	Hattori Mitsuharu
所属機関・部署・役職	名古屋市立大学大学院薬学研究科 病態生化学分野 教授		
研究テーマ	神経疾患に関わる遺伝子の機能解析		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	方 衡 K4428	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	黒竜江中医薬大学

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

リーリンは脳の層構造形成や機能発現に必須な巨大分泌タンパク質であり、その欠損や機能低下は精神疾患や神経疾患の発症や増悪に寄与する。リーリンをマウスの脳室へ投与することで、シナプスの可塑性の促進や記憶力が向上すること、統合失調症様モデルマウスの認知障害が改善すること、などからリーリンの投与はヒトの疾患治療にも応用できる可能性がある。しかし、ヒトリーリントタンパク質を用いた研究は皆無であり、マウスと同様の性質を持つのか否かも確認されていない。本研究では、マウスとヒトのリーリントタンパク質を比較し、違いがある部分について原因を解明することを目的とした。特に、ヒトリーリンのほうが分泌効率が悪い、という問題について、分子レベルの解析を行った。

既に、リーリンに存在するリピート構造中の一つにその要因があることは絞り込めていたので、マウスとヒトで異なるアミノ酸残基を一つずつ変異させて、分泌効率を調べた。その結果、3つのアミノ酸残基が重要であることを見いだした。これは世界初の成果であり、評価されるべきものである。分泌されたヒトリーリンがどのような生物活性をもつのかについては解析を進めることはできなかったが、おおむね85%の達成度と評価できる。

【将来性】

リーリンは医療への応用も多く試みられているが、ヒトリーリントタンパク質の詳細な解析は行われておらず、マウスの知見を流用しているものがほとんどである。本研究で得た知見は、この分野の発展(特に応用分野)に大きく貢献するものであると期待される。

方博士は、本研究において、遺伝子工学的な技術および培養細胞への遺伝子導入などを修得した。これらの技術は、中国における研究でも必ず役立つであろう。

【今後の展望】

ヒトとマウスでリーリンの分泌効率が大きく異なることの生理的意義は不明である。しかし、本研究で見出した、リーリンの分泌効率に寄与すると示唆される3つのアミノ酸のうち、2つのアミノ酸はヒトやチンパンジー、オランウータンの高等生物で共通して変化しており、リーリンの分泌効率の違いは脳の進化や巨大化と関係する可能性も考えられる。

ヒトの疾患治療用にヒトリーリントタンパク質を調整する際には、本研究で見いだした知見が役立つことが期待される。

日本側共同研究者自署: 服部 光治

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号): K4429 作成日(书写日期): 2023/2/20

氏名 (姓名)	ZHANG AI YING	性別 (性別)	FEMAL	生年月日 (出生日期)	1972/11/28/
研究テーマ (研究題目)	The study on diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers in patients with colorectal cancer				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022年 8月24日～2023年2月24日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Department of Gastrointestinal and Pediatric Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, Mie University				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Yuji, Toiyama/ Professor and Chairman				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: The 35th Annual Meeting of the Japan Society for Endoscopic Surgery (Asian-Pacific Congress of Robotic Laparoscopic Surgery 2022)			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: The 98th Meeting of Japanese Society for cancer of the colon and Rectum.			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表题目):			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表题目):				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
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	テーマ(題目):				
	雑誌名(期刊名):				
	発行年(发表年度): 巻号(刊卷): ページ(页数): インパクトファクター(影响因子):				

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告

(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer and the fourth leading cause of cancer-related mortality in men and women worldwide. Rectal cancer accounts for approximately 30% of CRC and is associated with worse clinical outcome. The preoperative chemoradiotherapy (CRT) has been shown to reduce local recurrences and to improve survival for locally advanced rectal cancer. However, only few studies for biomarkers to decide the treatment strategy have been demonstrated in CRC and rectal cancer with CRT. We aimed to determine whether GASP1, CitH3, m6A and miRNA panel could be used for diagnosis, prognosis in patients with CRC and prediction of response to CRT in patients with rectal cancer.

G protein coupled receptor-associated sorting protein 1 (**GASP-1**) is reported to modulate sorting and functional down regulation of a variety of G-protein coupled receptors. It is involved in silencing signals by targeting receptors for degradation in lysosomes. GASP-1 is a novel biomarker for breast cancer. GASP-1 is highly over-expressed in brain, pancreatic, and breast cancers as compared to their respective normal tissues. GASP-1 peptide levels were highly elevated in the serum of patients with brain, liver, breast and lung cancers as compared to serum from healthy individuals. However, no studies have linked GASP-1 to CRCs.

Histone citrullination, a posttranscriptional modification catalyzed by peptidyl arginine deiminase (PAD) enzymes, is involved in human carcinogenesis. Citrullinated histone H3 (**Cit-H3**), a marker of the neutrophil extracellular traps (NET), indicating the activation and the presence of NETosis. A growing number of studies report that citH3, a marker of NETosis, increases in sera/tissue of different cancer types and predicts poor prognosis. Thus, our second aim was to investigate Cit-H3 in CRC.

MicroRNA (**miRNA**) is the single-stranded non-coding RNAs (ncRNAs) that contained around 22 nucleotides (nt). Abnormal miRNA expression is related to tumor development and invasion within a wide range of cancers including rectal cancer. MicroRNAs have the potential to predict response to CRT at an early point with sufficient sensitivity and specificity. We aimed to determine whether a panel of miRNAs (MIR1290, MIR200C, MIR203, MIR661, MIR885-5P) could be used to predict response to CRT in patients with rectal cancer.

N6-methyladenosine (m6A) was discovered in the 1970s in a wide range of cellular mRNAs. Methylation occurs at the sixth position of nitrogen atoms of adenosine at the post-transcriptional level. m6A plays a critical role in cancer through various mechanisms. Moreover, m6A methylation has provided more possibilities for the early diagnosis and treatment of cancers. We aimed to Develop Protein microarray Methods for detecting m6A residues.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

2022/8/25-2022/9/26: GASP-1

Patients and Specimens

This study for GASP-1 included analysis of 356 tissue specimens that were obtained from patients with colorectal adenomas and cancers at the Mie University Medical Hospital, Japan, between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2015. Fresh CRC tissue samples including with tumor tissues and adjacent non-tumor tissues (NATs) were collected from 360 patients with pathologically confirmed CRC who underwent radical tumor resection. All diagnoses of CRC and lymph node metastasis were histologically examined. Fresh CRC tissue samples were processed within 15 min of surgical removal, frozen and stored at -80°C until further use.

RNA isolation and cDNA Synthesis

Total RNA was isolated using a RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen Inc., Chatsworth, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Complementary DNA (cDNA) was synthesized with random hexamer primers and Superscript III reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Real-Time Quantitative RT-PCR

Real-time quantitative RT-PCR analysis was performed by a fluorescence-based real-time detection method (TaqMan) using an ABI PRISM 7700 Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems, Inc., Foster City, CA). In terms of specificity.

The GASP1 Gene has 6 transcripts. The first primer pairs were designed to recognize all transcripts of GASP1 which located on the last exon. Target sequences were kept as small as possible (<150 bp) to ensure the detection of fragmented and partially degraded RNA. The secondary primers pairs were selected or designed to be intron spanning to avoid amplification from contaminated genomic DNA. Probes were also selected or designed placing over exon-exon junction to reduce amplification of contaminating genomic DNA. Target sequences were more than 500bp. To confirm primer specificity, a single band of expected amplicon size for each target gene was verified by analyzing electrophoretically on 2% agarose gels and visualizing by ethidium bromide staining.

Sequence and the size of expected PCR product are as follows; The first primer (sense, 5'-AAGGCCAAG GCAATACCTGT-3'; antisense, AGTACTGACAAGTGGAGAGGC;138 bp), The secondary primers pairs (sense, 5'-TGGGGCTTGACACTACTTGAA-3'; antisense, 5'-GGTACAAGTTACAAAGAAAGTCCA -3'; probe, 393 bp), PCR was carried out in a final volume of 25 μl with a TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) using 0.5 μl cDNA, 900 nM of each primer and 200 nM of probe for the

respective genes. Cycling conditions were 50°C for 2 min and 95°C for 10 min followed by 40 cycles at 95°C for 15 s and 60°C for 1 min.

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were carried out using JMP version 10 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). All P values were two-sided, and those <0.05 were considered statistically significant. Associations between gene expression levels (continuous variables) and clinicopathological variables (categorical variables) were evaluated using Mann-Whitney U-test for two groups or Kruskal-Wallis test for multiple groups. Disease free survival (DFS) was calculated from the date of surgery to the date of disease recurrence. Overall survival (OS) was calculated from the date of surgery to the date of death due to CRC or last follow-up. Survival was evaluated using the Kaplan-Meier method. The log-rank test was used to compare the cumulative survival durations in the patient groups.

A non-parametric receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed to calculate the best cut-off values to predict distant recurrence using Medcalc 7.2 for Windows (Mariakerke, Belgium).

P-values <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

2022/9/27-2022/10/18 :CitH3

CRC is a malignant tumor with a high mortality rate worldwide. Tumor necrosis is a histopathological term used to generally describe tissue death in cancers. It is a common feature and poor prognostic predictor in a variety of advanced cancers, such as invasive breast cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, malignant mesothelioma, clear cell renal cell carcinoma, malignant gastrointestinal stromal tumors, Ewing's sarcoma of the bone, and CRC.

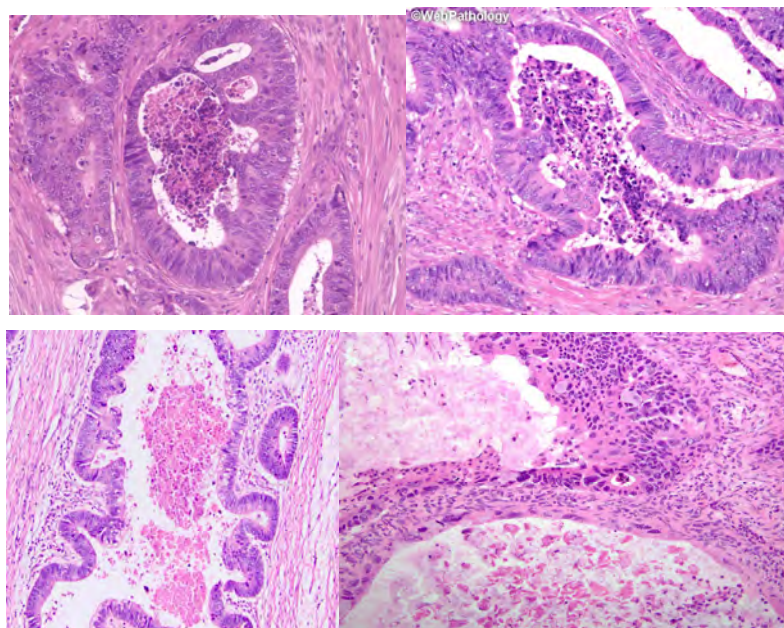


Figure 1. Dirty necrosis in gland lumens of CRC (Web Pathology and PathologyOutlines.com).

Necrotic cells; Cytoplasmic Fragments; Nuclear debris; Fibrinous material.

Programmed necrosis has been considered as a highly inflammatory variant of cell death. It involves the release of intracellular molecules into the extracellular milieu, which, in turn, triggers inflammatory responses and may promote tumor development. Damaged tissues, described histologically as necrosis, are immunogenic. They release damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs). DAMPs often act as chemoattractants to recruit neutrophils, the most abundant immune cell in human blood, to the site of necrosis. Figure 1. shows the CRC with characteristic dirty necrosis in gland lumens (Web Pathology and PathologyOutlines.com). When stimulated by invading microbes, neutrophils release NETs, a net-like structure consisting of DNA, histones, particularly Citrullinated histone H3 (CitH3), and granule proteins inside neutrophils. NET can trap pathogens by histones and various antipathogen proteinases.

Histone H3 is one of the five main histone proteins involved in the structure of chromatin in eukaryotic cells. Featuring a main globular domain and a long N-terminal tail, H3 is involved with the structure of the nucleosomes of the 'beads on a string' structure. The N-terminal tail of histone H3 protrudes from the globular nucleosome core and can undergo several different types of epigenetic modifications that influence cellular processes. These modifications include methylation or acetylation and Citrullination. Citrullination of histones, in particular histone H3, was revealed as a convergence point for diverse inflammatory signals that trigger the neutrophil response to infections. CitH3 is catalyzed by peptidylarginine deiminase (PAD), triggering neutrophil extracellular trap (NET) formation.

Human peptidylarginine deiminase 4 (PAD4), a Ca²⁺-dependent enzyme previously known to convert arginine residues to citrulline in histones, can also convert monomethylated arginine residues to citrulline both in vivo and in vitro. The enzyme has been shown to target multiple arginine sites in histones H3 (Arg-2, Arg-8, Arg-17, and Arg-26) and H4 (Arg-3), including those sites methylated by coactivator-associated arginine methyltransferase 1 (H3/Arg-17) and protein arginine methyltransferase 1 (H4/Arg-3).

In this study, we sought to identify the expression of CitH3 in CRC patients and to analyze the correlation of CitH3 concentration with NET components as well as clinical outcomes.

Human Tissue Collection and Immunohistochemistry of Colorectal cancer

Human CRC tissues were collected from patients with CRC at the Mie University Medical Hospital, Japan, between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2015. A part of the CRC tissue was fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin for immunohistochemistry. The tumors were sliced at approximately 5-10mm intervals, and serial 4 μ m sections were used for immunohistochemical staining.

Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

These slides were immunostained for biomarkers of NETosis (citrullinated histone H3 (citH3)) and the area positive for citH3 was further quantified. The primary antibodies anti-citrullinated histone H3 used in this study were Anti-Histone H3 (citrulline R2+R8+R17; ab5103, Abcam 1:300). The secondary antibodies

were HRP Donkey Anti-Rabbit and mouse IgG (A-31572, Life Technologies). We detected anti-citH3-positive cell detritus within necrotic foci and calculated their area. Aperio AT2 (Aperio ImageScope) was used to calculate the area of the digital slides.

Immunohistochemical staining followed Procedure for Immunohistochemical Examination.

- 1) Deparaffinize with xylene 5min X3, treat with ethanol (100% 90%,75%) 5min, and wash with water 5min.
- 2) Place in dedicated autoclave in a stainless-steel tray filled with Citric acid and autoclave at 121°C for 20 minutes. When cooled, remove and wash with PBS. Citric acid (A1.8ml : 0.1M Citric acid monohydrate 2.1g/100ml. B8.2ml: 0.1M trisodium citrate dihydrate 14.7g/500ml. HH₂O 90ml)
- 3) Treat with endogenous peroxidase (3% hydrogen peroxide solution, 10 minutes at room temperature).
- 4) Perform blocking (5-10% normal goat serum-PBS, 60 minutes at room temperature).
- 5) Place primary antibody on top, and allow reacting for 30-40 minutes at room temperature or 4°C overnight.
- 6) Wash with PBS.
- 7) Allow to react with HRP secondary antibody for 30 minutes at room temperature, and then wash with PBS.
- 8) Perform DAB staining reaction (about 5 minutes)
- 9) Wash with tap water, then allow to react with Meyer's hematoxylin for 30 seconds (or 3minutes) at room temperature.
- 10) Allow color to develop in lukewarm water, then dehydrate, clear, and mount. (100% EOTH 30seconds X2, xylene 2minutes X2, mounting Entellan)

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were carried out using JMP version 10 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). All P values were two-sided, and those <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

2022/10/19-2023/2/24: microRNAs

Patients and clinical specimens

In this study, blood samples from patients with rectal cancer before chemoradiotherapy (n=68) and before chemoradiotherapy (n=57) were obtained at the Mie University Hospital, MIE, JAPAN, between January 2017 and December, 2019. All patients with rectal cancer were enrolled at the initial diagnosis of tumors, and pathological diagnoses were subsequently confirmed.

Sample processing

Blood samples were obtained by venipuncture. Serum samples were collected from whole blood in coagulation tubes, and plasma samples were processed from whole blood collected in an EDTA anticoagulation tubes. Blood samples were stored at 4 °C and processed within 4 h. Each sample was centrifuged at 1900 g (3000 rpm) at 4 °C for 10 min, and the supernatant was placed in a new centrifuge tube and centrifuged again at 16000 g at 4 °C for 10 min to remove the residual nucleic acid attached to the cell debris. Serum samples that were able to be examined on the same day were stored at 2–8 °C, and samples requiring long-term storage were stored at – 80 °C.

Patient characteristics

The end of follow-up period was May 2022. The median follow-up time was 48 months. All patients had an accurate preoperative locoregional staging accomplished with magnetic resonance (MRI) of the pelvis. A full body computed tomography scan (FBCT) to exclude stage IV disease was performed in all participants. The patients received rule-based chemoradiotherapy regimens based on 5-FU, whether capecitabine 825 mg/m²/day or 5-fluoracil 425 mg/m²/day and underwent surgery after 6 to 8 weeks after CRT completion. All participants provided written consent for the analysis and tissue storage at Mie University Hospital biobank. The institutional review boards of Mie University Hospital approved the study.

Tumor specimens and pathologic response

Surgical specimens were evaluated according to the College of American Pathologist protocol for invasive carcinomas (TNM, 7th ed). Two independent pathologists who were blinded to patient outcome evaluated tumor regression grade according to the modified Ryan classification which categorize tumors in four levels of response: complete response, moderate response, minimal response, and poor response. Complete response refers to no viable cancer cells and score 0; moderate response refers to single cells or small groups of cancer cells and score 1; minimal response refers to residual cancer outgrown by fibrosis and score 2; poor response refers to minimal or no tumor kill with extensive residual cancer and scores 3. According to clinical guidelines, all regression grade was assessed in the primary tumor.

Internal and exogenous controls

The internal and exogenous controls was cel-miR-39 (*C. elegans*; 5'-UCACCGGGUGUAAAUCAGCUU G - 3') for serum miRNAs expression. Then, 1 nmol/ul of the cel-miR-39 standard was dissolved in 1000 µl of nuclease-free water to obtain a 1 pmol/ul of stock solution. 1 pmol/ul of the cel-miR-39 stock solution was dissolved in 200 µl of nuclease-free water to obtain a 5fmol/ul of target solution. 25fmol cel-miR-39 standard was added to each 200 µl volume of sample during circulating miRNA extraction.

Isolation of cell-free miRNA and total RNA

Cell-free miRNA (including circulating miRNA and cell-free miRNA in the cell supernatant) was isolated

from serum using the Qiagen miRNAeasy Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, serum samples were thawed on ice and centrifuged at 16,000 rpm for 10 minutes to remove cellular debris. Next, 200 μ L of supernatant was lysed with five volumes (1000 μ L) of Qiazol solution. Small RNAs were then enriched and purified according to the manufacturer's protocol, with the exception that the enriched small RNAs were eluted in 40 μ L of preheated nuclease-free water. For normalization of sample-to-sample variation during the RNA isolation procedures, 25 fmol of synthetic *C. elegans* miRNA (cel-miR-39) was added to each denatured sample.

Reverse transcription and Quantitative real-time PCR

Reverse transcription and qPCR quantification Hydrolysis probe-based TaqMan MicroRNA Assays (Life Technologies, USA) were used to detect target microRNAs: cel-miR-39 (Assay ID: 000200), miR-200c (Assay ID: 002300), miR-203 (Assay ID: 000507), miR-885-5p (Assay ID: 002296), and miR-661 (Assay ID: 001606).

For miRNA-based RT-PCR assays, 2 μ L of enriched small RNAs from serum samples were reverse-transcribed using the TaqManTM MicroRNA Reverse Transcription Kit (lot 00405648) in a total reaction volume of 15 μ L, according to the manufacturer's instructions. RT products were used as PCR template. Reverse transcription reactions for miR-1290, miR-885-5p, miR-203, miR-200c, miR-661, and cel-miR-39 were performed using TaqMan 2 \times Universal PCR Master Mix with the following cycling conditions: 16 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 min, 42 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 min, 85 $^{\circ}$ C for 5 min and 4 $^{\circ}$ C forever. The qRT-PCR reactions were performed using an Applied Biosystems 7000 Sequence Detection System and were performed in duplicate using 2 \times TaqManTM Universal PCR Master Mix with the following cycling conditions: 95 $^{\circ}$ C for 10 min, followed by 50 cycles of 95 $^{\circ}$ C for 15s and 60 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 min. The cycle threshold (Ct) values were calculated with SDS 1.4 software (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA).

Calculation of miRNA expression

The expression level of microRNA was analyzed using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method, with cel-miR-39 serving as internal and exogenous controls. Differences between the groups are presented as ΔC_t , indicating the difference between the Ct value of the miRNA of interest and the Ct value of the normalizer miRNA.

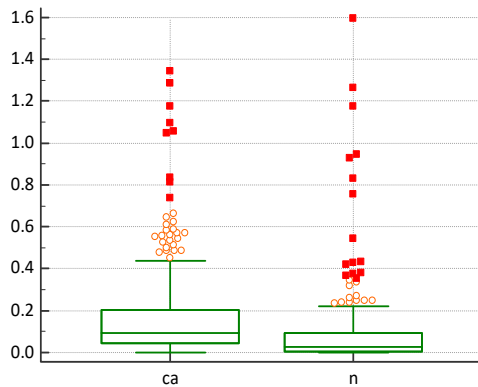
Statistical analysis

The significance of serum miRNA levels was determined by the Mann - Whitney test, Kruskal-Wallis test or the χ^2 test where appropriate. Logistic regression analysis was used to predict the factors influencing lymph node metastasis. Overall and disease free survival curves were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method, and differences were examined using Log-rank tests. Cox' s proportional hazard regression test was used to estimate univariate and multivariate hazard ratios for recurrence and prognosis. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves with Youden' s Index correction were established for determining

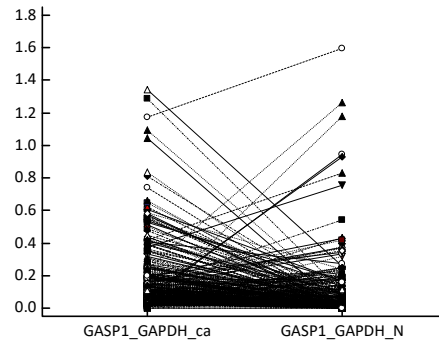
optimal miRNA expression cut-off thresholds for analyzing lymph node metastasis prediction, disease free survival and overall survival. All P values were two sided, and those less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were carried out using JMP version 16 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

【成果】 (成果)

2022/8/25-2022/9/26: GASP-1

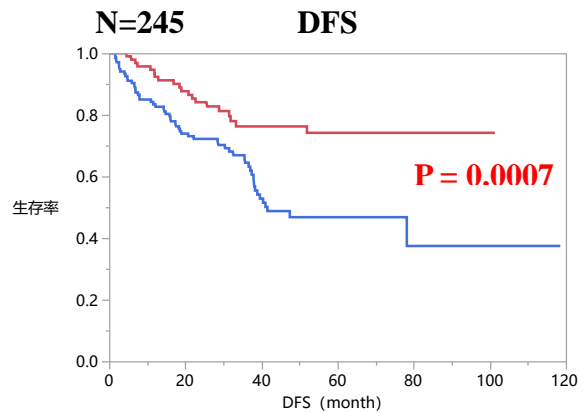
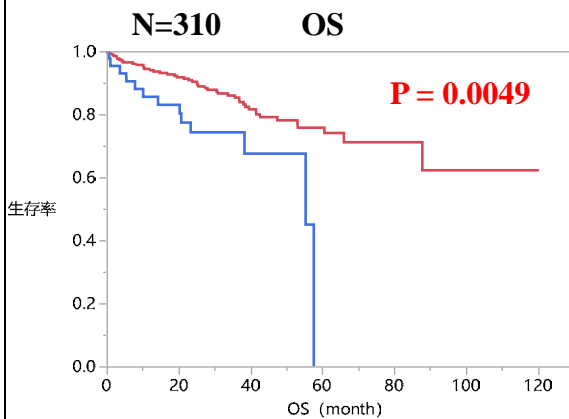


Mann-Whitney P < 0.0001



Wilcoxon P < 0.0001

1. The GASP1 mRNA levels in cancer tissue was significantly higher than that in Normal. The level of GASP1 mRNA is very low in CRC. It was less than 9% of GAPDH.



2. There were significant differences between the GASP1 higher and lower express groups in prognosis for CRC patients. CRC patients with GASP1 high levels had poorer OS compared to those with low levels. In addition, CRC patients with high GASP1 in tumors had worse DFS than those with lower GASP1.

Multivariate Analysis for OS in CRC patients

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate		
	HR	95%CI	p value	HR	95%CI	p value
Gender (Male)	0.96	0.54-1.73	0.89			
Age ($\geq 67y$)	0.86	0.48-1.55	0.63			
Pathological T category(T3/T4)	3.3	1.43-9.61	0.004	2.04	0.78-6.41	0.15
Vessel invasion(Present)	3.05	1.53-6.76	0.001	1.73	0.79-4.14	0.17
lymphatic invasion(Present)	1.77	0.92-3.62	0.09			
Lymph node metastasis(Present)	1.84	1.02-3.41	0.04	0.79	0.38-1.67	0.53
distant metastasis(Present)	3.64	1.97-6.53	<0.0001	3.41	1.66-7.02	0.001
GASP1 expression(High)	1.93	1.05-3.66	0.03	2.01	1.06-4.02	0.03

3. Results of univariate and multivariate analysis for OS are shown in the Table described above. According to univariate analysis Pathological T category (T3/T4), Vessel invasion (Present), Lymph node metastasis (Present), distant metastasis, GASP1 expression (High) were statistically significant. In the multivariate analyses, distant metastasis (Present) and GASP1 expression (High) were statistically independent markers for poor OS.

Multivariate Analysis for DFS in CRC patients

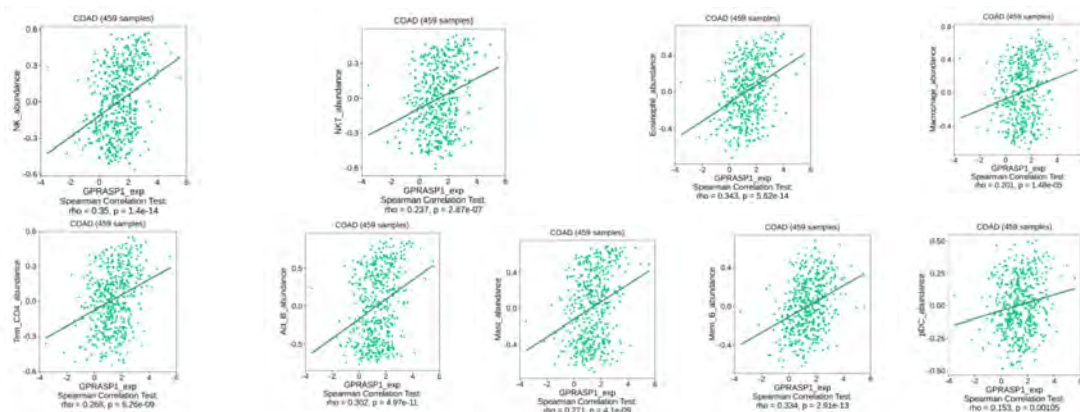
Variables	Univariate			Multivariate		
	HR	95%CI	p value	HR	95%CI	p value
Gender (Male)	1.31	0.81-2.13	0.27			
Age ($\geq 67y$)	0.74	0.46-1.17	0.21			
Pathological T category(T3/T4)	4.06	2.19-8.42	<0.001	2.35	1.169-5.166	0.015
Vessel invasion(Present)	2.36	1.45-3.97	0.0004	1.36	0.798-2.395	0.263
lymphatic invasion(Present)	2.37	1.45-3.96	0.0004	1.24	0.695-2.289	0.472
Lymph node metastasis(Present)	2.87	1.87-4.61	<0.001	1.96	1.175-3.309	0.010
GASP1 expression	2.36	1.44-4.03	0.0005	2.72	1.607-4.843	0.0001

4. Results of univariate and multivariate analysis for DFS are shown in the Table described above. According to univariate analysis Pathological T category(T3/T4), Vessel invasion (Present), Lymph node metastasis (Present), distant metastasis (Present), GASP1 expression (High) were statistically significant. In the multivariate analyses, Pathological T category(T3/T4), Lymph node metastasis (Present) and GASP1 expression (High) was statistically independent markers for poor DFS.

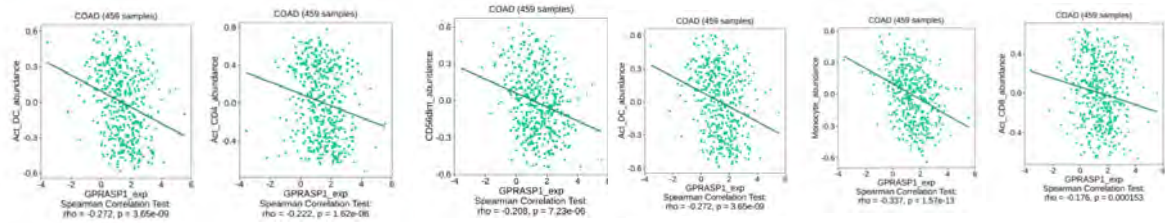
**Clinicopathological Variables and GASP1 expression
in Colorectal Cancer Patients**

Variable	n=319	GASP1/GAPDH	p value
Age (y) *	≥ 67 y	0.0896(0.043-0.180)	0.214
	< 67 y	0.098(0.047-0.223)	
Gender	Male	0.094 (0.048-0.205)	0.510
	Female	0.093 (0.042-0.218)	
Pathological T category	pT1-2	0.093(0.041-0.195)	0.570
	pT3-4	0.092(0.048-0.213)	
Vessel invasion	Present	0.094(0.051-0.213)	0.315
	Absent	0.093(0.041-0.197)	
lymphatic invasion	Present	0.076(0.043-0.153)	0.200
	Absent	0.091(0.043-0.201)	
Lymph node metastasis	Present	0.094(0.048-0.206)	0.776
	Absent	0.099(0.045-0.213)	
distant metastasis	Present	0.106(0.049-0.193)	0.820
	Absent	0.098(0.047-0.211)	
UICC stage classification	stage I	0.097(0.043-0.208)	0.748
	stage II	0.103(0.048-0.247)	
	stage III	0.092(0.045-0.204)	
	stage IV	0.085(0.043-0.211)	
histology	well mod	0.069(0.039-0.187)	0.880
	poor	0.076(0.031-0.167)	
KRAS	mutation	0.094(0.042-0.215)	0.920
	wild	0.094(0.048-0.206)	
BRAF	mutation	0.042(0.028-0.088)	0.003 ?
	wild	0.098(0.048-0.214)	
MSI	MSI	0.051(0.026-0.198)	0.134
	MSS	0.097(0.048-0.211)	
Operation	lap	0.101(0.046-0.218)	0.013
	open	0.067(0.034-0.152)	

5. The Clinicopathological Variables and GASP1 expression. The significant difference of GASP1 expression were observed from the operation approach and BRAF mutation status. The GASP1 levels was significantly higher in the lap group than in the open group. And the GASP1 levels was significantly higher in the BRAF wild group than in the mutation group. For the remaining clinical variables, no significant differences were observed.

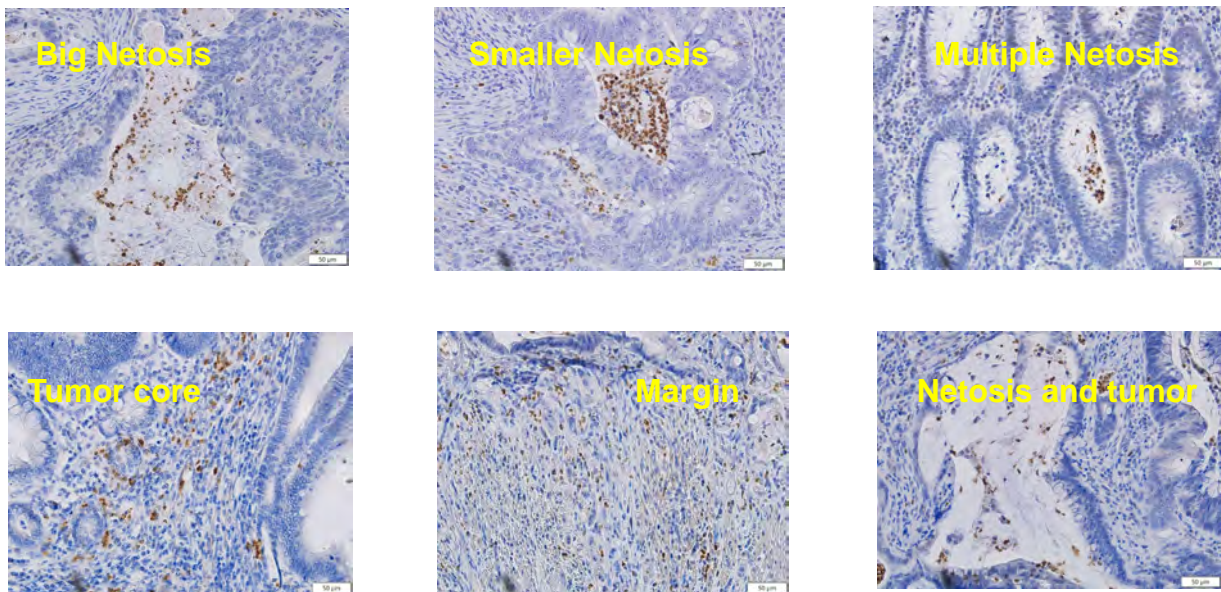


6. GASP1 was positively correlated with Tem CD4, Act B, Mem B, NK, NKT, Eosinophil, MAST, Macrophage and pDC. (From TISIDB: an integrated repository portal for tumor-immune system interactions.

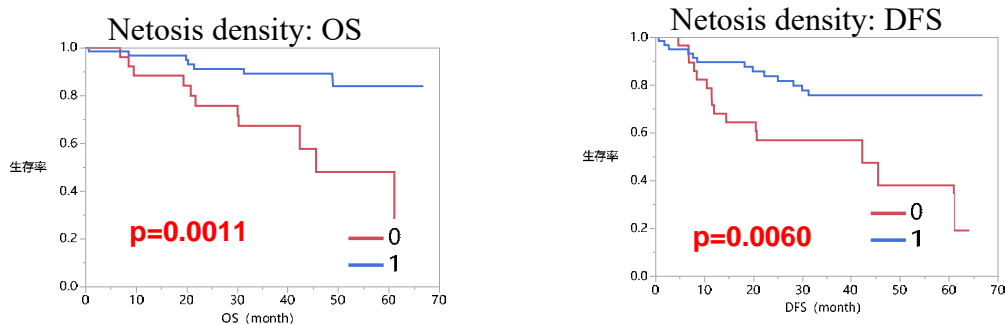


7. GASP1 was negatively correlated with Act CD8, Act DC, Act CD4, CD56dim, Act DC and Monocyte. (From TISIDB: an integrated repository portal for tumor-immune system interactions).

2022/9/27-2022/10/18 Cit-H3

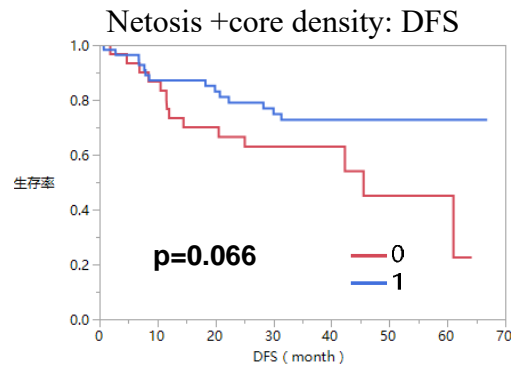
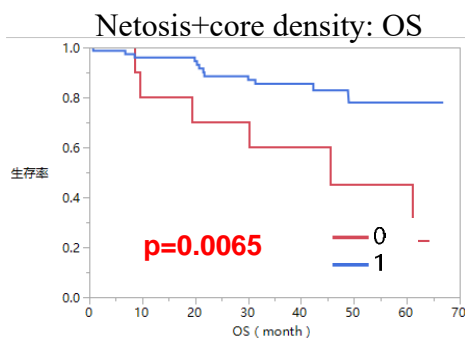


1. Dirty necrosis (DN) is a form of tumor necrosis (TN) with prominent neutrophil infiltration and cell detritus in the necrotic foci. TN was evaluated using digitally scanned resection specimens. These slides were immunostained for biomarkers of NETosis (CitH3) and the area positive for citH3 was further quantified. The number of neutrophils was counted by detecting CitH3-positive inflammatory cells (cytoplasm). in DN tumors had a significantly higher number of neutrophils in both areas around the necrotic foci and tumor Margin.

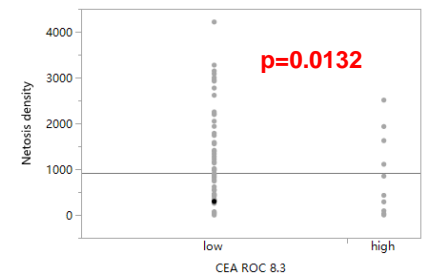
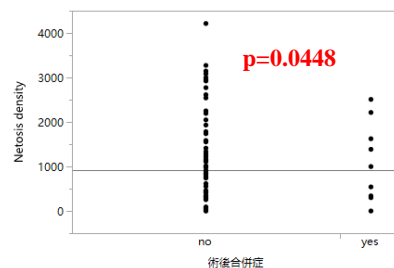
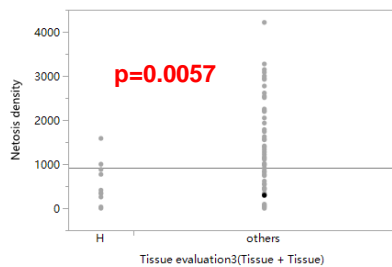
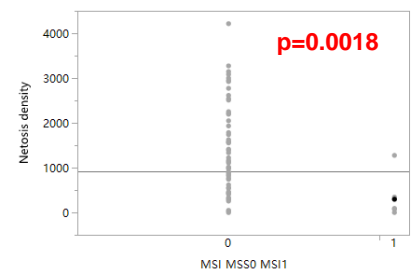
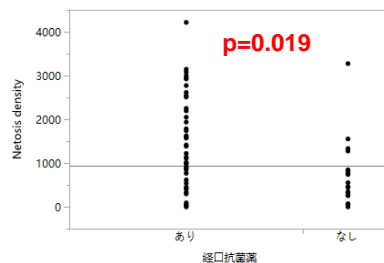
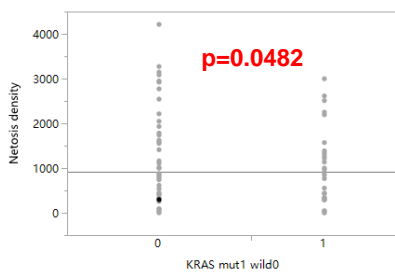


2. There were significant differences between the positive higher and lower density of CitH3 of Netosis groups. In the necrotic foci, CRC patients with lower positive density of CitH3 had poorer OS and DFS

compared to those with higher positive density of CitH3.



3. In the necrotic foci and around the necrotic foci (core of the tumor), CRC patients with lower positive density of CitH3 had poorer OS compared to those with higher positive density of CitH3.



4. Low density of citH3 in Netosis was correlated to KRAS mutation, no oral antibiotics, MSI, tissue evaluation, postoperative complications and high CEA.

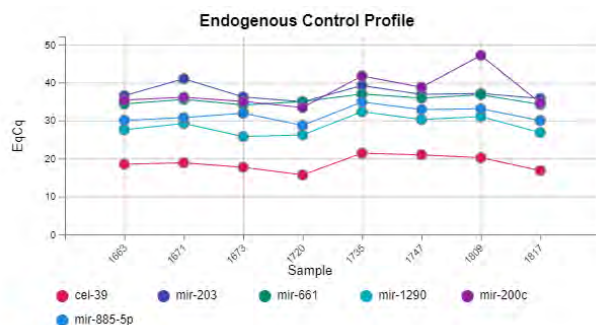
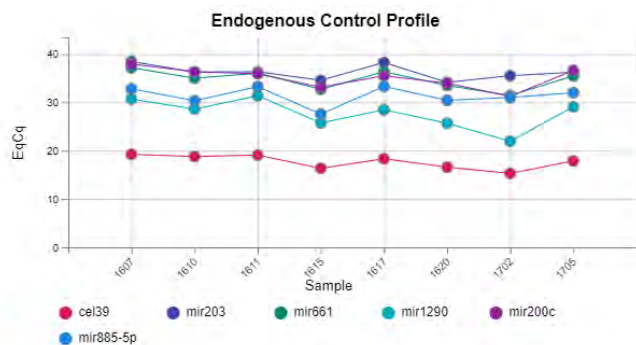
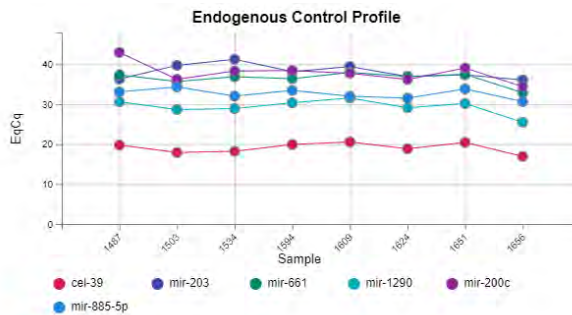
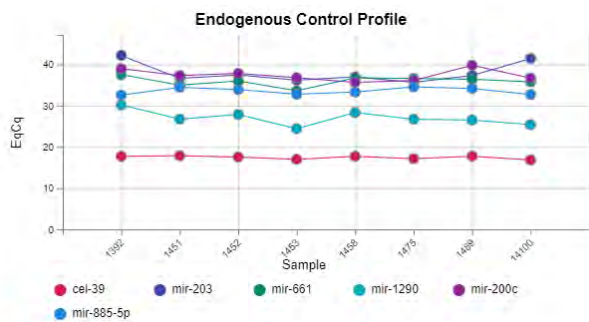
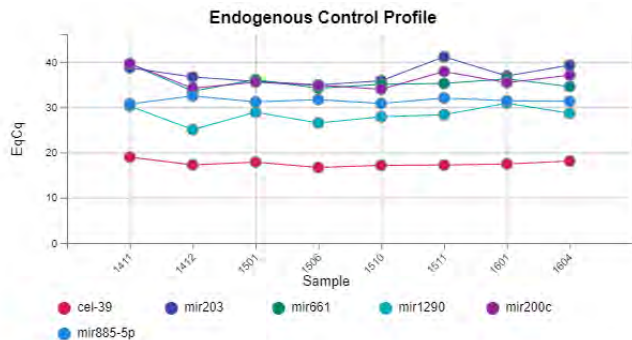
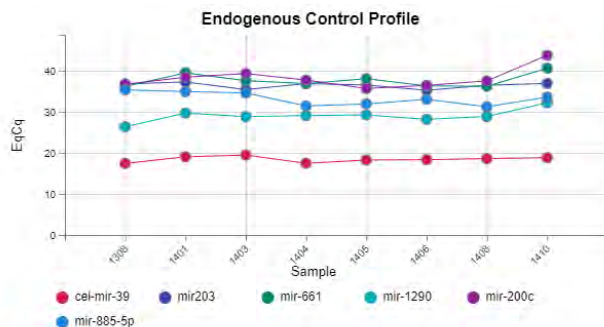
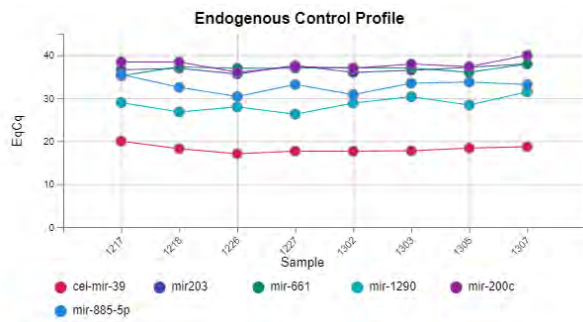
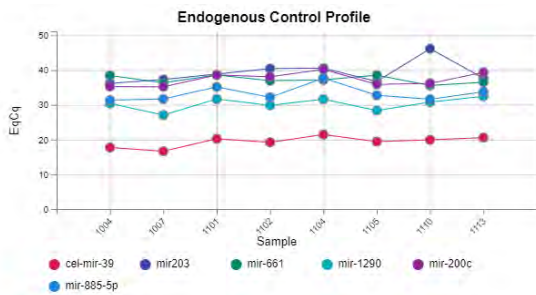
Conclusion

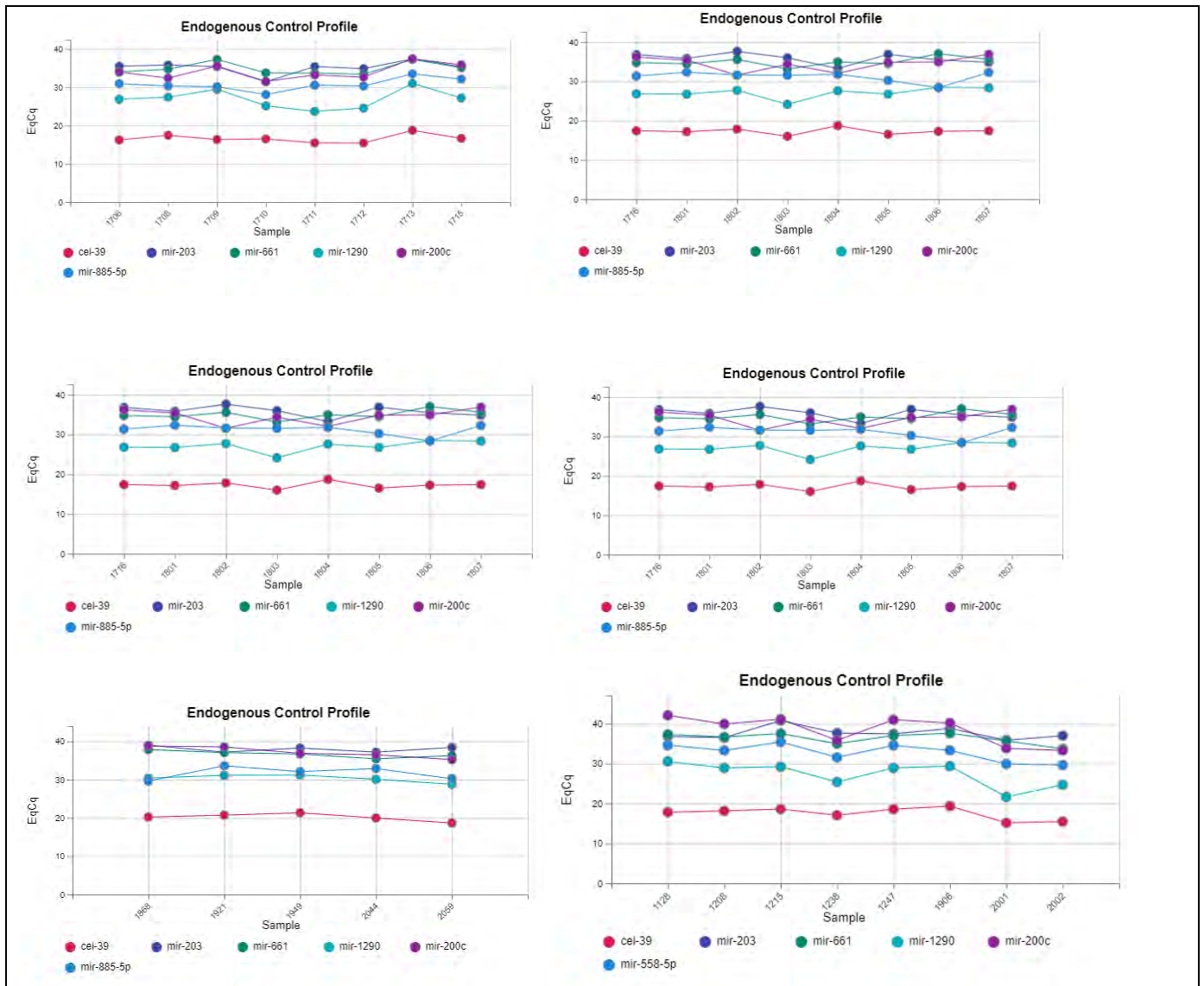
The results of immunohistochemistry pictures were consistent with what we expected. But the Kaplan-Meier Analysis and Clinicopathology association analysis results were contrary to what we expected. We need re-analyze the Kaplan-Meier and Clinicopathology association after obtaining further samples from CRC patients.

2022/10/19-2023/02/24: MicroRNA

1. We collected the serum samples from patients(n=125) with rectal cancer. Reverse transcription and Quantitative real-time PCR for cel-39, miR-203, 200c, 1290, 885-5p and 661 were performed in all serum

samples from patients with rectal cancer.

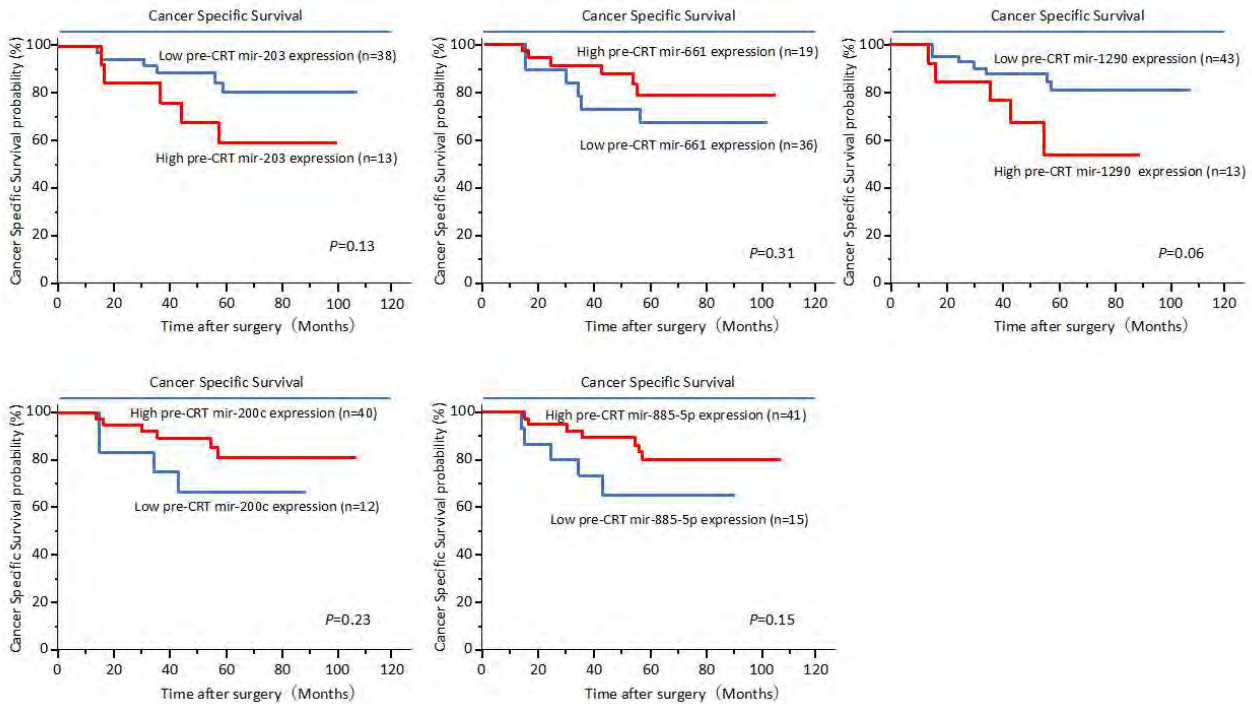




2. Kaplan-Meier Analysis

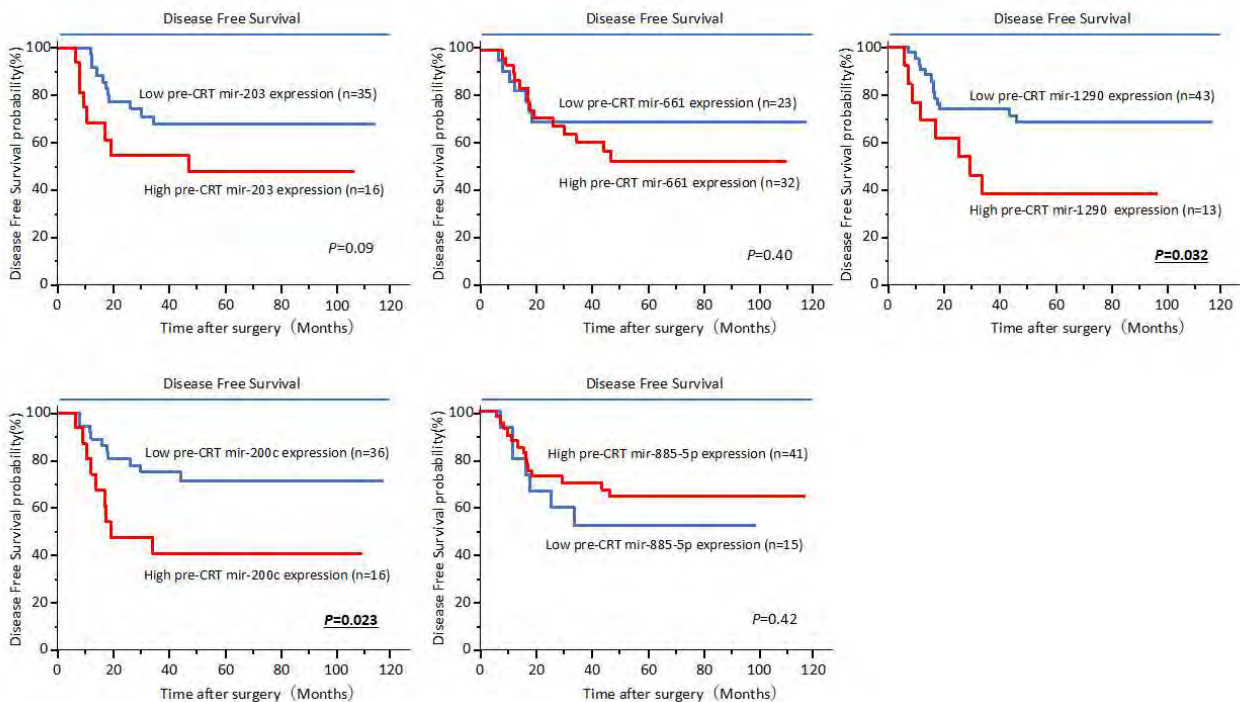
We analyzed the cancer specific survival and disease-free survival (DFS) of the patients with rectal cancer according to 5 miRNAs expression.

Cancer specific survival analyses based on miRNA-203, 661, 1290, 200c and 885-5p in Pre-CRT serum cohort. Pre-CRT expression of miRNA-203, 661, 200c and 885-5p were not associated with poor cancer specific survival in patients with rectal cancer. In contrast, high pre-CRT expression of miR-1290 was tented to correlate with poor cancer specific survival in patients with rectal cancer.

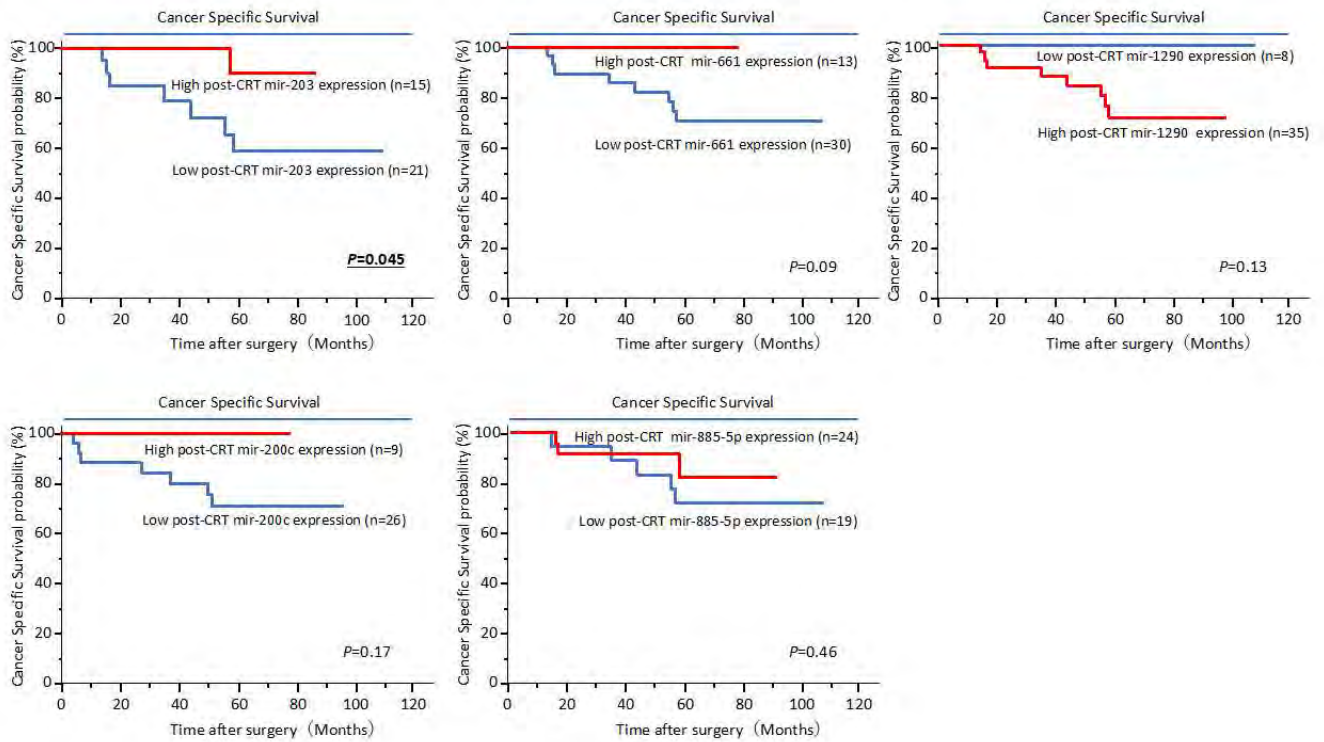


Cancer specific survival analysis

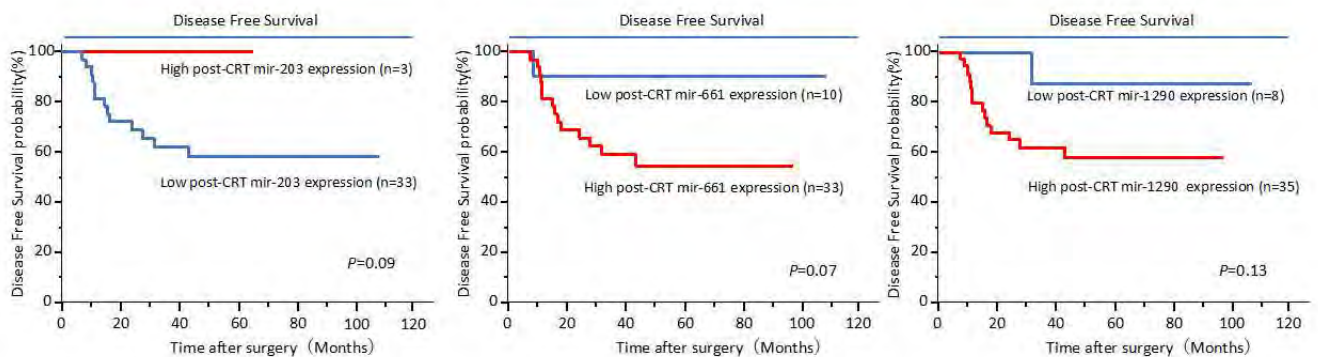
Disease Free Survival analyses based on miR-203, 661, 1290, 200c and 885-5p in Pre-CRT serum cohort. Pre-CRT expression of miR-203, 661 and 885-5p were not associated with DFS in patients with rectal cancer. In contrast, high pre-CRT expression of miR-1290 and 200c were significantly correlated with poor DFS in patients with rectal cancer.

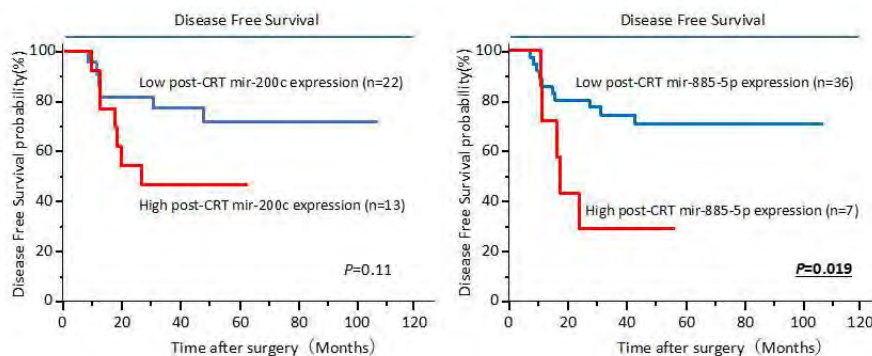


Cancer specific survival analyses based on miR-203, 661, 1290, 200c and 885-5p in Post-CRT serum cohort. Post-CRT expression of miR-203, 661, 200c and 885-5p were not significantly correlated with cancer specific survival in patients with rectal cancer. High post-CRT expression of miR-1290 was significantly correlated with poor cancer specific survival in patients with rectal cancer.



Disease Free Survival analyses based on miR-203, 661, 1290, 200c and 885-5p in Post-CRT serum cohort. Post-CRT expression of miR-203, 661, 1290, 200c were not correlated with poor DFS in patients with rectal cancer. However, high post-CRT expression of miR-885-5p was only significantly correlated with poor DFS in patients with rectal cancer.





【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

1. G-protein coupled receptor-associated sorting protein 1 (GASP-1), as a Biomarker for the Prediction of Prognosis in Colorectal Cancer Patients.
2. The citrullinated histone H3 (citH3) biomarker of NETosis for the Prediction of Prognosis in Colorectal Cancer Patients.
3. Diagnostic efficacy of circular microRNAs as biomarkers for predict the prognosis for the rectal cancer patients treated with neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

Gastrointestinal tumors are the most common cancers worldwide. Colorectal cancer (CRC) has the highest incidence and mortality rates among gastrointestinal tumors in the United States. In 2018, gastrointestinal (stomach, liver, and esophagus) cancer related deaths accounted for 36.4% of tumor-related deaths in China. Early diagnosis of Gastrointestinal tumors is essential for better prognosis of patients.

Population-based tumor screening can significantly increase the tumor detection rate, reduce tumor-related mortality, and improve patient prognosis. Several miRNAs have shown Gastrointestinal tumors diagnostic potential and other miRNAs have shown a role in Gastrointestinal tumors prognosis. miRNAs have also been proposed as predictors of chemoradiotherapy outcomes, because their expression levels enable the prediction of patients' response to chemoradiotherapy. Among these miRNAs, some are circulating, and owing to their stability in body fluids, could really become new, easily accessible, affordable, non-invasive, and promising testing tools for the personalized management of patients with Gastrointestinal tumors.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are non-coding, single stranded, small RNAs of approximately nucleotides, which widely exist in various organisms. Notably, miRNAs directly affect the cellular stability of messenger RNA (mRNA), thereby regulating gene expression at the post-transcriptional level and forming complex regulatory networks in cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, homeostasis and stress response.

Dysregulation of microRNAs (miRNAs) is involved in the initiation and progression of several human cancers, as strong evidence has been found that miRNAs can act as oncogenes or tumor suppressor genes.

The major determinant for miRNA binding to its target mRNA is a 6-8-nucleotide sequence at the 5' end of the miRNA, the “seed” sequence. Any sequence complementarity between the loaded miRNA and the seed region triggers a detectable decrease in target mRNA expression levels. Seed matches can occur in any region of the mRNA but are more likely to be present in the 3' untranslated region (3' UTR) of a mRNA. Several lines of evidence indicate that miRNAs can also bind to other regions in the target mRNA. Depending on the degree of homology to the 3' UTR target sequence, miRNAs can induce the translational repression or degradation of mRNAs. Given that each miRNA can regulate the expression of many genes, each miRNA can simultaneously regulate multiple cellular signaling pathways.

Some evidence indicates that miRNAs could increase the translation of a target mRNA by recruiting protein complexes at the AU-rich region of the target mRNA or they could indirectly increase target mRNA levels by interacting and modulating repressor proteins that block the translation of the target mRNA. Other evidence suggests that miRNAs could enhance ribosome biogenesis, thereby modulating protein synthesis, or skip cell cycle arrest, thereby activating target gene repression.

Recent evidence suggests that circulating, multiple miRNAs-based profiles have better diagnostic and prognostic performance as well as better sensitivity than individual miRNA assays.

In the future, we aimed to explore the potential of circulating miRNA combination for Diagnosis, Prognosis Tools in Gastrointestinal tumors and predictive response signature for preoperative chemoradiotherapy in Gastrointestinal tumors.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

We have achieved predefined research goals.

1. GASP1

- (1) We collected the tissue samples from patients with CRC. Performed the RNA isolation and Revers translation.
- (2) We detected the GASP1 RNA levels in CRC cancer tissue and normal tissues by qRT-PCR. The level of GASP1 mRNA is very low in CRC. It was less than 9% of GAPDH. The GASP1 mRNA levels in cancer tissue was significantly higher than that in normal tissues. CRC patients with GASP1 high levels had poorer overall survival (OS) compared to those with low levels. In addition, CRC patients with higher GASP1 in tumors had worse DFS than those with lower GASP1.
- (3) We performed the univariate and multivariate analysis for OS and DFS. We also performed the analysis of the Clinicopathological Variables and GASP1 expression.

2. Cit-H3

- (1) We collected the tissue samples from patients with CRC, and performed the immunohistochemistry examination.
- (2) We performed the detection of CitH3 in 97 slides of patients with CRC and quantified the area positive for citH3. The results were consistent with what we expected.
- (3) Overall survival (OS) and Disease free survival (DFS) were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method. We need re-analyze the Kaplan-Meier and Clinicopathology association after obtaining further clinical samples from CRC patients.

3. MicroRNAs

- (1) We collected the serum samples from patients with rectal cancer.
- (2) We finished microRNA isolation from all serum samples with rectal cancer.
- (3) We finished Reverse transcription and Quantitative real-time PCR for cel-miR-39, miR-203, miR-200c, miR-1290, miR-885-5p and miR-661 in all serum samples from patients with rectal cancer.
- (4) Kaplan-Meier Survival Analysis based on those miRNAs' expression in serum at Pre and Post CRT.
- (5) The cancer specific survival and disease free survival were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method in Post-CRT and Pre-CRT serum cohort. Kaplan-Meier analyses revealed that some

miRNAs expression in serum at both pre-CRT and post-CRT can predict poor prognosis in rectal cancer treated with CRT.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

- (1) Study on the potential of circulating miRNA combination for Diagnosis, Prognosis Tools in Gastrointestinal tumors and predictive response signature for preoperative chemoradiotherapy in Gastrointestinal tumors.
- (2) Aimed to find novel biomarker or biomarker combination to improve diagnosis, prognosis and predict therapy response for Gastrointestinal tumors and publish papers.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

- (1) Collaborate on Gastrointestinal tumors associated biomarker research. Apply for an international cooperation project about Gastrointestinal tumors associated biomarker, included oncogene, protein and miRNA biomarker.
- (2) We will invite professor Toiyama to visit Beijing You'an Hospital and give wonderful speech.
- (3) We will send Chinese students to Department of Gastrointestinal and Pediatric Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, Mie University to do scientific research.

研究者自署：

張 愛 英

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

To jointly explore a nonpharmacological lifestyle-related intervention strategy for dementia.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

The research process includes literature review in the library database of Kyoto University, academic discussions with Professor Kinoshita's research team, and field observation and practice at various excellent nursing workstations in Kyoto.

【成果】 (成果)

A nonpharmacological lifestyle-related intervention strategy jointly developed for dementia are as follows:

- (1) Management of vascular risk factors: Diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and dyslipidemia in the participants are to be treated according to relevant clinical practice guidelines.
- (2) Group-based physical exercise and self- monitoring of physical activity: Participants are to engage in the group-based physical exercise session lasting 90 minutes at each site once a week.
- (3) Nutritional counseling: Nutritional counseling is to be offered individually by qualified health consultants (registered dietitians, nurses, or public health nurses).
- (4) Cognitive training: Participants are to be instructed to engage in cognitive training individually focusing on specific cognitive abilities, such as attention, processing speed, memory, mental flexibility, and visuospatial ability. Exercise difficulty is adjusted based on cognitive abilities of each individual to ensure and sustain engagement of attention and motivation.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

Plan to write a research paper titled "A nonpharmacological lifestyle-related intervention strategy for Chinese dementia" and submit it for publication within one year.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

1. Research design

Randomized Controlled Trial

2. Recruiting participants

We plan to recruit 500 older adults aged 65 years over with mild cognitive impairment. Subjects will be centrally randomized into intervention and control groups at a 1:1 allocation ratio using the dynamic allocation method with all subjects stratified by age, sex, and cognition.

3. Implementing intervention

Implementing the nonpharmacological multimodal intervention strategy jointly developed for dementia. The intervention program includes: (1) management of vascular risk factors; (2) group-based physical exercise and self-monitoring of physical activity; (3) nutritional counseling; and (4) cognitive training. Health-related information will be provided to the control group every two months.

4. Measurements

The primary and secondary outcomes will be assessed at baseline, 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-up. The primary outcome is the change from baseline to 18 months in a global composite score combining several neuropsychological domains. Secondary outcomes include: cognitive change in each neuropsychological test, incident dementia, changes in blood and dementia-related biomarkers, changes in geriatric assessment including activities of daily living, frailty status and

neuroimaging, and number of medications taken.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

This joint research has achieved the expected goal.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

On the basis of the joint research, I will continue and develop in-depth research in the future.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

- (1) To jointly publish articles in scientific international journals;
- (2) To jointly apply for research projects of the National Natural Science Foundation of China;
- (3) To invite Japanese researchers to China for academic lectures;
- (4) To recommend Chinese excellent researchers to Japan for further research.

研究者自署: CHEN LILI

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月29日

氏名(漢字)	木下 彩栄	氏名(ローマ字)	Ayae Kinoshita
所属機関・部署・役職	京都大学大学院医学研究科人間健康科学系専攻先端基盤看護科学講座教授		
研究テーマ	A nonpharmacological lifestyle-related intervention strategy for dementia		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	陳 麗麗 K4430	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	福建省立医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

陳先生は来日以来、精力的に日本の認知症患者の支援制度や介入方法などについて視察および研究者との discussion を重ねられた。超高齢化が進む日本特有の制度である介護保険制度について学び、中国の現状と比較検討された。実際に、介護保険によって賄われているさまざまな認知症高齢者のための施設に視察に行き、日本における支援の現状を見学した。たとえば、デイサービスにおける認知症患者の支援や家族の介護負担の軽減のあり方について学んだ。また、訪問看護ステーションを見学し、地域包括支援という概念についても理解した。特に、訪問看護については、通常型の訪問看護と、ICT を利用した最新型の訪問看護ステーションを見学し、市場原理によって動く日本の介護保険制度について体験できた。さらに、こうした認知症患者に対する非薬物療法の現場を見学し、音楽療法、運動療法などについて、専門の施設での取り組みに実際に参加した。本邦における認知症研究の一大拠点である国立長寿医療センターも訪問し、現地の研究者と意見交換を行い、コホート研究の実際や認知症患者のアウトプログラムなどを見学して、新たな非薬物療法についても学んだ。

日程の最後では、日本認知症ケア学会に現地参加し、本邦で行われているさまざまな認知症ケアの研究発表を聴講し(通訳および電子翻訳機を利用)、認知症患者支援について制度的な点から研究面まで非常に幅広く、精力的に学び、中国の現状との比較を行った。また、滞在中、フィリピンの医師・看護師および日本の医師・看護師らが参加する国際的な webinar においても中国の現状について発表を行うなど、当初予定していた目的は十分に達成されたといえる。その結果を、letter という形で論文化もしている。

【将来性】

少子高齢化が一段と進むことが懸念される中国において、高齢化の面で一步先を行く本邦の認知症患者支援の在り方や非薬物療法について学ぶことができたのは、中国の認知症患者支援においても大きな意義があったと考える。その一方で、ICT 化は中国で先んじている点もあり、今後は本邦でも中国の在り方を学ばねばならない点が多いと思う。今後は、双方で協力し合って激増する認知症患者に対しての支援制度を考えていくべきであり、将来的に非常に意義ある共同研究であったと考える。

【今後の展望】

陳先生とは、引き続きコミュニケーションを行っている。

木下は、今年の6月に中国の山東大学で行われる学会で講演を依頼され、ビデオ配信ではあるが、講演を行う予定としている。また、木下の研究室には、中国人留学生(日中で看護師の資格を持つ博士課程大学院生)もおり、現在精力的に認知症患者の非薬物療法(運動介入)の研究を行っている。彼は、日本における外国人看護師の困難感についての質的研究も行っており、この3月に東アジアの国際学会(於 東京大学)で発表している。これらは、日中の懸け橋となるような研究になることが期待される。

今後も引き続き、貴財団によって支援していただいたご縁を大切にし、陳先生をはじめとする中国の研究者との交流を続けていき、今後高齢化が進む東アジアの認知症患者の支援について研究を継続していきたい。最後になりましたが、貴重な機会を与えてくださいました貴財団には厚く御礼を申し上げます。

日本側共同研究者記名：木下彩栄

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成 (请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K44 作成日(书写日期) : 2022 年 12 月 20 日

氏名 (姓名)	Wenjie Wang	性別 (性別)	Female	生年月日 (出生日期)	1982-02-12
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Explore the mechanism of JAK-STAT signal pathway in the development of primary immunodeficiency diseases induced by STAT1 mutations				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 7 月 28 日 ~ 2023 年 1 月 12 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Hiroshima University Graduate School of Biomedical and Health Science, Pediatrics Department				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Satoshi Okada Professor				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
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論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目) :				
	著者名(作者名) :				
	雑誌名(期刊名) :				
発行年(发表年度) :					
巻号(刊卷) :					
ページ(页数) :					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) :					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 (STAT1) is a cytoplasmic transcription factor that mediates type I (IFN- α and IFN- β), type II (IFN- γ), and type III (IFN- λ) interferon (IFN) and interleukin-27 (IL-27) signaling and regulates cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival, serving as an essential component for protective immunity against pathogens. More than one hundred mutations in STAT1 have been identified in all domains, leading to a broad clinical phenotype that relates to different inheritance patterns or distinct nature of STAT1 mutations. To date, inborn errors of human STAT1 immunity are classified into 4 types of immunodeficiency diseases: (1) autosomal recessive (AR) complete STAT1 deficiency, (2) AR partial STAT1 deficiency, (3) autosomal dominant (AD) STAT1 deficiency, and (4) AD STAT1 gain of function (GOF). Patients with different types may present with similar manifestations, such as mycobacterial infection or liver dysfunction. Treatment and prognosis vary between types of immunodeficiency diseases. So, to clarify the effect of STAT1 mutations on JAK-STAT signal pathway, we produce plasmid by mutagenesis and compare the GAS activity by luciferase reporter assay and analyze the phosphorylation of STAT1 by immunoblotting. Through this study, the molecular mechanism of JAK-STAT pathway related disease will be elucidated, which will provide basis for disease treatment.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

1. We analyzed the WES sequencing data of 18 patients from Children's hospital of Fudan University that indicated probable STAT1 deficiency. In the cohort, 8 of 18 presented with mycobacterial infection after BCG vaccine.
2. After sequencing analysis, we confirmed the most STAT1 mutation type except 3 mutants. So, we produced these plasmids by site-directed mutagenesis to evaluate their effect on STAT1 signal pathway.
3. U3C cells were transfected with reporter plasmid (GAS vector or 5 tandem IRF-derived GAS elements) and plasmids carrying the various alleles of STAT1 or a mock vector, in the presence of Lipofectamine LTX. The transfectants were stimulated with or without IFN- γ and subjected to luciferase assays. We compared the GAS activities by Dual-Glo luciferase assay system. Experiments were performed in triplicate and firefly luciferase activity was normalized with respect to Renilla luciferase activity.
4. Immunoblot analysis of STAT1 and phosphorylation of STAT1 by U3C cells stimulation by IFN- γ .

【成果】 (成果)

1. We confirmed 15 patients with STAT1 mutations after WES data analysis (1 patient with complete STAT1 deficiency, 3 patients with AD deficiency, and 11 patients with AD gain of function mutations. The rest 3 mutations need to be evaluated further.
2. Luciferase assay analysis of 3 mutants

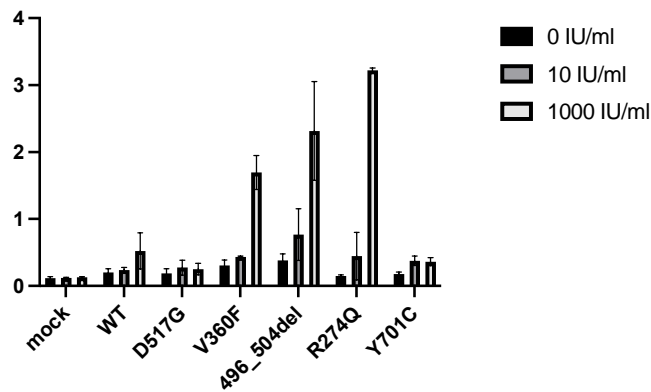


Figure 1 GAS reporter assay of plasmids with STAT1 mutants. The result indicated that V360F and c. 496_504 deletion mutations were GOF (R274Q as GOF control). But the GAS activity of D517G plasmid which reported GOF before was similar to Y701C plasmid (LOF control).

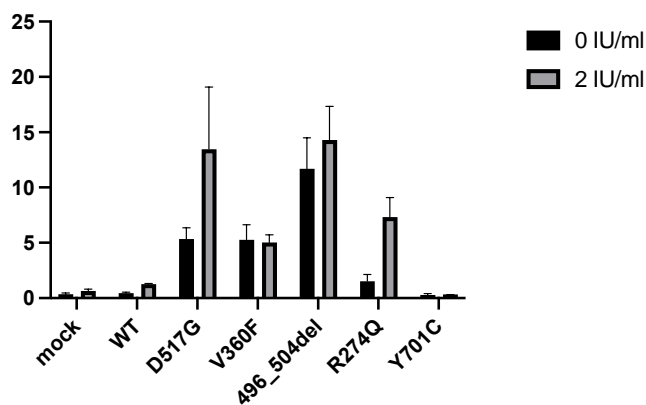


Figure 2. IRF1 reporter assay analysis of STAT1 mutants. The activities of 3 mutations were increased with or without 2IU/ml IFN-gamma stimulation compared to WT which indicated all of them were gain of function.

3. Immunoblot analysis of STAT1, phosphorylation of STAT1 with or without IFN-gamma stimulation

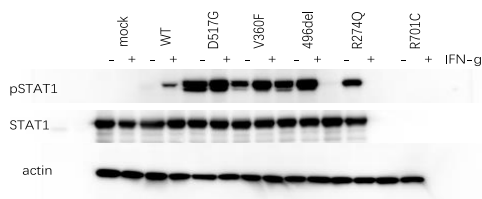


Figure 3. The mutant D517G, V360F, 496_504del STAT1 allele were dominant for GAF-dependent cellular responses at the cellular level.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

Based on the experiment results in the Pediatrics Lab of Hiroshima University, I planned to summarize the clinical, immunophenotype features and outcomes of patients with different types of immunodeficiency caused by STAT1 mutations diagnosed in Children's hospital of Fudan University.

【今後の課題】(今后的课题)

1. In our cohort of STAT1 deficiency, we diagnosed one patient with deletion mutation as gain of function while all the deletion mutations were loss of function in previous research. So, we plan to explore the mechanism of different deletion mutations underlie the STAT1 deficiency.
2. In our cohort of STAT1 GOF mutations, nearly 30% patients presented with mycobacteria infections. The proportion was higher than that of the published articles. The balance of JAK-STAT signal pathway is important for the host to defense infections. We plan to study the mechanism behind mycobacteria infections in STAT1 GOF mutations.
3. I major in the diagnosis, treatment, and mechanism of predominantly antibody deficiencies. In my future study, I will use the research design and methods which I learned from Hiroshima University. I can identify the function of signal pathway in vitro by constructing mutant plasmids and knock out cell lines.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

The goal of this cooperative research in Hiroshima University has been completed.

I performed genetic analysis of patients' sequencing data, constructed mutant plasmids by targeted mutagenesis method, achieved GAS reporter assay by luciferase reporter gene analysis and phosphorylation STAT1 level by immunoblot under the guidance of Professor Okada. Based on the study, I can identify the type of immunodeficiency caused by STAT1 mutations from functional aspects which provide a proof for the diagnosis and treatment of such diseases.

Meanwhile, I have mastered the experiment methods and designs to construct mutant plasmids to analyze cell phenotype and function on cellular and protein level.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

In the future, I will publish the articles under the cooperation with Professor Okada. Based on the experiment results in the Pediatrics Lab of Hiroshima University, I planned to summarize the clinical, immunophenotype features and outcomes of patients with different types of immunodeficiency caused by STAT1 mutations diagnosed in Children's hospital of Fudan University.

I will apply the methods and designs learned in Japan, such as constructing mutant plasmids in vitro to analyze the function on cellular and protein level in the future research.

Meanwhile, we will keep cooperation with each other in the study of IEI related genes and its mechanism in disease.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

Firstly, we will continue the research on STAT1 deficiency diseases, including the diagnosis and treatment of patients by cellular and protein experiments and clinical summary. Secondly, I will invite Professor Okada to take part in the conference or give lectures to the Chinese clinical immunologists. Thirdly, we hope to keep cooperation with Professor Okada in the study of IEI related genes and its mechanism in disease.

研究者自署： 王文婕

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月 日

氏名(漢字)	岡田 賢	氏名(ローマ字)	Satoshi Okada
所属機関・部署・役職	広島大学大学院医系科学研究科小児科学教授		
研究テーマ	Explore the mechanism of JAK-STAT signal pathway in the development of primary immunodeficiency diseases induced by STAT1 mutations		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	王文婕 K4433	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	復旦大学附属児科医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

STAT1 遺伝子変異は、慢性皮膚粘膜カンジダ症やメンデル遺伝型マイコバクテリア易感染症の責任遺伝子の1つである。前者はSTAT1の機能獲得型変異が、後者では機能喪失変異が発症原因となる。他方で、STAT1機能獲得型変異による慢性皮膚粘膜カンジダ症は、真菌への易感染症のみならず、マイコバクテリアへの感染を呈する場合もある。そのため、患者で同定されるSTAT1バリエーションの病的意義を適切に評価することが正確な診断の鍵となる。

本共同研究は、一過性遺伝子過剰発現系を用いた *in vitro* 機能解析により、STAT1バリエーションの病的意義を正確に評価し、正確な診断に役立てることを目的とした。中国に帰国後も継続して機能解析が実施できるように、STAT1変異体の作製法、変異体を用いたタンパク発現およびリン酸化STAT1レベルの評価法、レポーターアッセイを用いた転写活性化能の評価法について指導した。本人の努力もあり、期間中に一連の技術を習得することができた。さらに踏み込んで、習得した技術を活用して中国患者で同定されたSTAT1バリエーションの評価を行い、その病的意義を明らかとすることも実現した。並行して王氏は、IL6STなどの免疫関連遺伝子の機能解析にも参画し、原発性免疫不全症を対象とした基礎研究の展開方法を習得した。したがって、当初の目的以上の達成度を得ることができた。

【将来性】

中国患者で同定されたSTAT1バリエーションについて、種々の機能解析に基づき病的意義を評価し、それに基づき診断を確定することができた。滞在中に一連の解析技術を習得するとともに、共同研究として解析技術を所属施設に移管し、帰国後も継続して機能解析を行うことができる環境を構築した。本共同研究で取得した技術は、STAT1バリエーションの機能評価に限定されず、他の様々な原発性免疫不全症で認めるバリエーションの評価にも応用可能であり、帰国後は中国の原発性免疫不全症患者の臨床診断に多大な貢献を果たすと考える。本研究を介して、中国における本症患者の正確な診断が普及すれば、適切な治療の提供、それに基づく生活の質の向上が期待される。

【今後の展望】

巨大な人口を抱える中国では、原因不明の免疫不全症患者が多く存在する。しかし、遺伝子検査による確定診断や、患者の病態解析を行うための技術的基盤には未熟な部分を残している。本研究を契機に技術交流を発展させることで、中国における原発性免疫不全症に対する診断技術の向上が期待できる。希少疾患である原発性免疫不全症の病態解析は、患者解析を中心に行われてきた歴史がある。多数の症例が期待できる中国において研究活動を促進することは、原発性免疫不全症の病態解析を進める上でも重要であり、卓越した研究成果にも繋がると考えている。今後、定期的なプログ्रेसミーティングを行うのみならず、国際学会での発表や共同論文の執筆など、様々な形で共同研究を継続する予定である。

日本側共同研究者記名：岡田 賢

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成 (请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4434 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 01 月 27 日

氏名 (姓名)	LI GUOHONG	性別 (性別)	FEMALE	生年月日 (出生日期)	1976.11.16
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Genetic Study on X Chromosome in Japanese Multiple Sclerosis				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 08 月 25 日 ～ 2023 年 02 月 23 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Department of Neurology, Neurological Institute, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University.				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Noriko Isobe/Professor and Director of Department of Neurology, Neurological Institute, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University.				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称:			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称:			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表题目):			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称: 発表テーマ(发表题目):				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目):				
	著者名(作者名):				
	雑誌名(期刊名):				
発行年(发表年度):					
巻号(刊卷):					
ページ(页数):					
インパクトファクター(影响因子):					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an inflammatory disease of the central nervous system, resulting in progressive neurodegeneration and neurological disability. MS most commonly affects young adults, especially women. From the early characterization years of the disease, it is apparent that there are both genetic and environmental influences. For more than 30 years, genetic studies provide an important piece toward understanding the yet elusive etiology of this complex disease. Study made by The International Multiple Sclerosis Genetics Consortium in 2019 performed a joint analysis of available data on sex chromosome variants, and they identified rs2807267 (near CD40L) as genome-wide significant. The main objectives of my teacher's research are CD40L expression on the X chromosome and the single nucleotide polymorphism of rs2807267 in Japanese multiple sclerosis patients. Her research is at the advanced level in the world. It is very meaningful to do some similar further studies to improve the research level and diagnosis and treatment level of MS in our country.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

Got familiar with the relevant background, purpose and current research situation at home and abroad by referring to a large number of literature. I studied the experiment procedures, learned related cell purification techniques, and experimental equipment management from the laboratory teachers. My teacher and I had regular meetings to discuss all aspects of preparation for the implementation of the experiment. Step by step, the procedures of the experiment were formulated, and the RT-PCR technology needed in the experiment was studied in training courses. Meanwhile, when the epidemic situation permitted, I attended the ward rounds directed by the chief physician in the neurology wards of Kyushu University hospital every Thursday afternoon for further study of rare diseases. Together with my teacher, I attended the 34th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Neuroimmunology held in Nagasaki on October 20th, 2022, and learned a lot. There were plenty of lectures on neurological diseases every week, learning literature from journals with an impact factor higher than 10, sharing about the experiments they were doing, and case sharing meeting with the neurology department of Indonesia Fellowship Hospital.

【成果】 (成果)

I've made great progress with the help of my teacher in the topic selection, design and implementation of the clinical research. I improved the diagnosis and treatment level of rare diseases in neurology .

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

Apply for related research project within 1-3 years after returning to China, and strive to contribute 1-2 manuscripts.

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

Genetic study of multiple sclerosis patients in China or genetic study of stroke patients in China.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。

(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

In my opinion, the unique topic selection, the design of various aspects of the subject and the rigorous experimental operation are very important aspects in scientific research. During my study of teacher's project in this half year, the above aspects have been greatly involved and improved. All of these will play a vital role in my returning to China to carry out relevant research. By participating in ward rounds and lectures, I learned more rare diseases in neurology, and further improved the diagnosis and treatment level of related diseases.

【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

After returning to China, I'm going to apply for some similar projects , and could also do joint research with my teacher on related topics. If there is an opportunity, I will invite my teacher to my work unit for a visit and further cooperation.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

After returning to China, I'll investigate the incidence of MS in the local region and domestic research status, write an application project for related research, and conduct related research if approved. I will contact my teacher to conduct joint research, and the results will further reveal the genetic code of multiple sclerosis in Asia.

研究者自署：

李国红

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年3月 日

氏名(漢字)	磯部 紀子	氏名(ローマ字)	Noriko Isobe
所属機関・部署・役職	九州大学大学院医学研究院神経内科学教授		
研究テーマ	Genetic Study on X Chromosome in Japanese Multiple Sclerosis		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	李 国紅 K4434	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	済南市中心医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

本研究では、一般に女性患者が多い中枢神経系自己免疫性疾患である多発性硬化症 (MS) における疾患感受性、いわゆる発症リスクに、2019 年に欧米白人コホートにおいて初めて同定された、性染色体上の遺伝子領域について、その遺伝子領域が、日本人 MS の発症リスクにも関連しているかを明らかにすることとした。

まず、既の実施済みの、日本人 MS 患者、健常者を対象とした、全ゲノム一塩基多型 (SNP) 関連解析、いわゆる、ゲノムワイド関連解析 (GWAS) のジェノタイプデータを用い、欧米白人 MS の発症に最も関連していた X 染色体上の SNP、rs2807267 が、既にジェノタイプされているか確認したが、ジェノタイプされた SNP に含まれていなかった。そこで、日本人を含むアジア人種において、同 SNP と高い連鎖不平衡にある SNP が含まれていないかも合わせて検討を行ったが、含まれていなかった。そこで、新規に SNP の taqMan アッセイを購入しジェノタイプングを行う方向となった。

また、SNP のジェノタイプングのみならず、女性に MS が多い背景を説明しうる 1 つの機構として、女性の細胞内に 2 つ存在する X 染色体の不活化機構、すなわち、lyonization に問題があるのではないか、という仮説を立てた。そこで、各染色体の同 SNP が存在する、CD40LG 領域における、メチル化の状態を把握するため、RNA を抽出し、ターゲット領域のメチル化状態を定量することとした。このために、必要な技術、購入するアッセイ等、どのような物が最適かを、李氏と一緒に計画を立て実践するところであったが、半年の期間中に結果を報告する状況には至らなかった。この間、李氏は、熱心に、論文検索を行い、また、real-time PCR の手技について、共用施設の担当者より講義を受けに行くなど、下準備を行っていた。

尚、李氏は、当科滞在中、当科における臨床神経学の臨床にも高い興味を持ち、毎週木曜日午後で開催される教授回診に頻繁に出席し、懸命にメモを取り、他の臨床医に質問をしながら研鑽を積んでいた。

まとめると、今回の目標とした成果を報告する状況には残念ながら至らなかったものの、MS について、基礎的、臨床的にも理解を深め、帰国直前にはこの半年間で習得したこと、また、研究の背景、目的、プロトコールについて、当科に所属する教員、医員、大学院生の前にしっかりとプレゼンテーションを行い、活発な質疑応答やディスカッションが行われた。

【将来性】

地道に努力する姿勢が大変素晴らしく、当科に所属する教員や大学院生にも大きな刺激となった。また、今回の当科への短期留学により、MS への疾患理解が深まり、帰国後も少しずつ研究を進めていきたい旨、発言があった。臨床で忙しい状況であると思われるが、研究の際には可能な範囲で協力していきたいと考えている。

【今後の展望】

本研究は、凍結末梢血単核細胞を用いて、DNA の SNP ジェノタイプングと共に、メチル化解析、そして、RNA を抽出して、同 SNP が存在する領域にある CD40LG の遺伝子発現も解析することを目標としている。設定に時間を要したが、翌年度には、さらにデータを蓄積し、学会・論文発表等を目標としている。

日本側共同研究者記名： 磯部 紀子 (九州大学大学院医学研究院神経内科学教授)

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



* 英語または日本語で作成(请用日文或英文书写)

第 44 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4435 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 01 月 10 日

氏名 (姓名)	Tong Shan	性別 (性別)	Female	生年月日 (出生日期)	1981. 11. 22
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Explore the Crosstalk Between Adipose Tissue and the Cardiovascular System				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2022 年 08 月 03 日 ～2023 年 01 月 31 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Department of Cardiology and Clinical Examination, Oita University				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Professor Naohiko Takahashi				
学会参加について (关于在日期间参加学会)	有り(有参加) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		なし(没有参加)		
	※参加有の方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。(有参加学会者, 请继续填写如下内容)				
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : The 26th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japanese Heart Failure Society			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 :			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 日中笹川医学奨学金制度第 42 期・43 期・44 期(共同研究コース)研究者集会 発表テーマ(发表題目) : Explore the Crosstalk Between Adipose Tissue and the Cardiovascular System			
発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 発表テーマ(发表題目) :				
論文発表について (关于在日期间论文发表)	発表有/投稿中(已发表或投稿中) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		発表なし(没有发表)		
	※既にもしくは発表予定有りの方は下記の欄をご記入下さい。 (已发表或有论文投稿中的, 请填写如下内容, 并另外单独附上全部论文内容的复印件)				
	テーマ(題目) : Empagliflozin suppresses the differentiation / maturation of human epicardial preadipocyte and improves the paracrine secretome profile.				
	著者名(作者名) : Masayuki Takano, Hidekazu Kondo, Taisuke Harada, Masaki Takahashi, Yumi Ishii, Hirochika Yamasaki, Tong Shan, Takashi Shuto, Yasushi Teshima, Tomoyuki Wada, Kunio Yufu, Hidenori Sako, Hirofumi Anai, Shinji Miyamoto, Naohiko Takahashi				
	雑誌名(期刊名) : JACC; basic to translational science				
発行年(发表年度) : under view					
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ページ(页数) :					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) : 9. 531					

日本滞在中の具体的な共同研究内容についての報告
(关于在日期间就研究题目具体开展的共同研究内容的详述)

【研究目的】 (研究目的)

1. Learn the methods and techniques of EAT basic research.
2. Try clarifying EAT caused effect on Cardiovascular System: direct effect of adipokines released from EAT (e.g. Sfrp5).
3. Explore the Mechanisms: Release artery oxidative stress, prevent atherosclerosis: Directly effect of EAT-Sfrp5 on vascular redox signaling in coronary heart disease and find the mechanism. Wnt5a induced vascular oxidative stress increase and Sfrp5 reduce this. It may via RAC1/NADPH, or JNK pathway.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

1. Familiar with cell culture technology
2. Isolation Adipocyte-cell from adipose tissue.
3. Practice the Method schematic for organo-culture system.

【成果】 (成果)

1. Being familiar with cell culture technology
2. Obtain the skill of Isolation Adipocyte-cell from tissue and organo-culture experiment.
3. Contribute to the project of the team.

【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

EAT-derived Sfrp5 reduce vascular redox in coronary heart disease via Wnt5a/JNK pathway

【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

In the further, I will provide further evidence for the crosstalk between EAT-Sfrp5 and CVD. I will use an organo-culture system: IMA culture with EAT-medium to investigate the influence of EAT-Sfrp5 on Artery. Use Adipocyte-cell from CAD patient culture with VSMC to explore the directly Effect of Sfrp5 on VSMC.

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③帰国後の展開予定について述べて下さい。
(请就本次合作研究题目的①研究目的的达标情况、②未来的发展可能性、③您回国后今后的合作研究的规划打算作一论述)

【達成度】 (达标情况)

1. Familiar with cell culture technology
2. Obtain the skill of Isolation Adipocyte-cell from tissue and organo-culture.
3. Publish an article as a co-author.

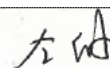
【将来性】 (未来的可能性)

Continue to conduct experiments of EAT with blood vessels, myocardium, cells, etc., using the techniques I mastered during my studies in Japan. To carry out experiments related to EAT and coronary heart disease in animals. Use new technology to complete my domestic project.

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】 (回国后的合作规划)

1. Maintain academic exchanges.
2. Plan to jointly carry out clinical and basic research on EAT and coronary heart disease.
3. Send outstanding students to Japan for training in the future.

研究者自署：



日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)
日中共同研究に関わる報告書



作成日：2023年4月24日

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所属機関・部署・役職	大分大学医学部 循環器内科・臨床検査診断学 教授		
研究テーマ	Explore the Crosstalk Between Adipose Tissue and the Cardiovascular System		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	全 珊 K4435	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	海南省人民医院 海南医学院附属海南医院

本共同研究の①研究目的の達成度、②将来性、③今後共同研究の展望や予定について述べて下さい。

【達成度】

1. 細胞培養のテクニックを習得できた。
2. ヒト脂肪組織(心外膜脂肪, 胸腔脂肪, 皮下脂肪)からヒト前駆脂肪細胞を抽出し, 培養する技術を習得しました。器官培養法も習得した。
3. 上記技術を駆使し, 当教室の研究者の実験を手伝ってもらい共著者として論文発表予定である。

【将来性】

ヒト前駆脂肪細胞を成熟脂肪細胞へ分化誘導させ, ヒト血管組織, 心筋組織, ヒト心筋細胞などとの共培養実験を施行していく方針である。

【今後の展望】

1. 連絡を取り合い, 上記共培養実験の進捗状況を確認しあう。
2. 全先生の中国におけるプロジェクト(冠動脈疾患における心外膜脂肪とのクロストーク)の進行をサポートする予定である。
3. 今後も中国からの優秀な留学生を受け入れ共同研究を進めて行きたい。

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