



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 報 告 書

2023年4月～2024年3月

公益財団法人 日中医学協会

## 目次

No.	期	氏名	共同研究機関（中国）	共同研究機関（日本）	共同研究者	頁
			研究テーマ			
1	42	毛愛紅	甘肅省医学科学研究院医学分子生物学・副研究員	量子科学技術研究開発機構放射線医学研究所放射線影響研究部	王 冰 グループリーダー	1
			Effects of Radiation on the Mouse Brain			
2	42	張思佳	空軍軍医大学口腔医学院口腔種植科・主治医師	東京医科歯科大学大学院医歯学総合研究科インプラント・口腔再生医学	丸川 恵理子 教授	5
			The study of GDF11 on extraction socket-mesenchymal stem cell osteogenic differentiation from T2DM rabbits and its relation mechanism			
3	42	謝橋生	中日友好医院放射腫瘍科・主治医師	国立がん研究センター東病院放射線治療科	秋元 哲夫 科長	8
			Analysis of clinical outcomes and prognostic factors of definitive chemoradiotherapy for the patients with esophageal squamous cell carcinoma			
4	42	王欣欣	首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院臨床病理センター・主任医師	金沢大学医薬保健研究域医学系人体病理学教室第2病理学教室	原田 憲一 教授	12
			Clinicopathological research of hepatobiliary diseases			
5	42	祁興順	中国人民解放军北部战区总医院消化内科・副主任医師	金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター	唐 寧 教授	16
			Immunotherapy for hepatocellular carcinoma			
6	42	王尉	中国人民解放军南部战区总医院泌尿外科・副主任医師	京都大学大学院医学研究科泌尿器科学	小林 恭 教授	21
			Tumor promoting link between cancer metabolism and tumor microenvironment in bladder cancer			
7	42	朱偉傑	中国人民解放军連勤保障部隊第960医院神経外科・主任医師	大阪公立大学医学部脳神経外科学	後藤 剛夫 教授	25
			Endoscopic surgery for skull base tumor			
8	43	劉英	川北医学院口腔医学系・主任医師	東北大学大学院歯学研究科・歯学部歯学イノベーションリゾンセンター国際連携推進部門	洪 光 部門長、教授	28
			Enhancement of Surface Bioactivity on nano hydroxyapatite Polyetheretherketone (nHA/PEEK) via Graphene Modification			
9	43	羅 瑞	南京市第一医院核医学科・主治医師	量子科学技術研究開発機構量子医学研究所 先進核医学基盤研究部	張 明榮 部長	-
			Visualization of microcirculatory disorders in coronary artery using a new radioprobe for translocator protein (18 KDa)			
10	43	田曉紅	中国医科大学組織工学教研室・副教授	帝京大学医学部解剖学	竹田 扇 主任教授	31
			Study on the mechanism of stem cell-derived exosomes in the treatment of demyelinating diseases			
11	43	于海涛	蘭州大学第一医院檢驗科・副主任檢驗技師	東京大学大学院 医学系研究科アレルギー・リウマチ学	藤尾 圭志 教授	37
			Elucidating the immunogenetic mechanism of lupus and identification of predictive biomarkers in autoimmune disease patients			
12	43	張宇曦	中国医科大学附属第一医院泌尿外科・副教授	京都大学大学院医学研究科泌尿器科学	小林 恭 教授	40
			Mechanism of noncoding RNA in prostate cancer			
13	43	蔣伏松	上海市第六人民医院東院内分泌代謝科・副主任医師	神戸大学大学院医学研究科糖尿病・内分泌内科学	小川 渉 教授	44
			Mathematical analysis of continuous glucose monitoring data in diabetic subjects with various pathological backgrounds			
14	43	李 萌	中国食品薬品検定研究院生物製品検定所モノクローン抗体室・副研究員	福岡工業大学工学部生命環境化学科	呉 行正 教授	48
			Laser Induced Breakdown Particle Counting in Protein Therapeutics			
15	44	朱 熠	四川省腫瘤医院超音波医学センター・副主任医師	国立がんセンター中央病院婦人腫瘍科	石川 光也 科長	51
			Construction and Application of innovative diagnosis and treatment evaluation system for ovarian cancer			
16	44	冷雪峰	四川省腫瘤医院胸外科センター・副研究員/主治医師	国立がんセンター中央病院食道外科	大幸 宏幸 科長	55
			Research on Establishing and Optimizing Individualized Treatment Strategies for Esophageal Cancer Based on Integrated Database			
17	44	李 莉	山西医科大学第一医院皮膚科・副主任看護師	日本赤十字豊田看護大学成人看護学	カルデナス 暁東 教授	-
			Correlation between the frequency and degree of recurrence of psoriasis in China and Japan based on diet and nutritional status: take Shanxi, China and Osaka, Japan as examples			

日中笹川医学奨学金制度(共同研究コース)研究報告書



第 42 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4212 作成日(书写日期) : 2024 年 1 月 12 日

氏名 (姓名)	Mao Aihong (毛爱红)	性別 (性别)	F	生年月日 (出生日期)	1977/08/17
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Research and development of novel type radioprotective agents and mitigators				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023 年 7 月 22 日 ～ 2024 年 1 月 22 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Department of Radiation Effects Research Institute for Radiological Science National Institutes for Quantum Science and Technology				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Bing Wang Group Leader				
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 : Workshop of Advances of Radiation Application in Physics and Biology (China Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing, China, 2023.12.26. Online Meeting.)			
	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(公益財団法人日中医学協会, 笹川医学奨学金進修生同学会, 東京, 日本, 2023.9.29.) 発表テーマ(发表題目) : Research and development of novel type radioprotective agents and mitigators			
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) : A Minireview on Gastrointestinal Microbiota and Radiosusceptibility				
	著者名(作者名) : Aihong Mao, Chao Sun, Takanoli Katsube, Bing Wang				
	雑誌名(期刊名) : Dose Response				
発行年(发表年度) : 2020					
巻号(刊卷) : 1559325820963859					
ページ(页数) : 1-11					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) : 2.532					



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 aim of the research project during my staying in Japan was 1) to establish a mouse model of total body irradiation-induced bone marrow death, and 2) to verify a p53 regulatory agent, vanadate, on protection of bone marrow death using this mouse model.

【研究経過】(研究经过)

Seven weeks-old ICR strain female mice were purchased from SLC Inc., Japan and maintained in a conventional animal facility under a 12 h light–12 h dark photoperiod and controlled temperature (22–24°C) and humidity (50 ± 5%). The animals were housed in autoclaved aluminum cages with sterilized wood chips and allowed to access standard laboratory chow and acidified water (pH= 3.0 ± 0.2) ad libitum. The animals were acclimatized to the laboratory conditions for 1 week before use.

Mice were given a single intraperitoneal injection of vanadate at a dose of 20 mg/kg body weight or vehicle 30 min before total body irradiation (TBI).

X-rays were generated with an X-ray machine operated at 200 kVp and 20 mA, using a 0.5 mm Cu and 0.5 mm Al filter at a dose rate of 0.825 Gy/min. An exposure-rate meter with an ionization chamber was used for the dosimetry. For receiving TBI, the mice were held in a Lucite columnar container, with an outer diameter of 23.5 cm and 12 individual cells of the same size (each mouse in each cell and one cell for the dosimetry meter). The mice were in an air-breathing condition (there were 11 holes with 5 mm in diameter in the wall of each cell). The container was set on the radiation target platform and TBI was delivered to the animals at room temperature without anesthesia.

Survival was monitored daily and body weight was measured twice in a week up to 30 days after irradiation.

【成果】(成果)

**Establishment of a mouse model for bone marrow death induced by TBI with X-rays**

Under our experimental setup, TBI with X-rays at a dose of 7.5 Gy induced 100% lethality in 8-week-old female ICR mice in 30-day survival test (blue line), indicating that the mouse model for bone marrow death induced by TBI with X-rays was established successfully.

**Verification and confirmation of vanadate as an effective protector**

The survival of the vanadate + TBI group (red line) increased to 80% when compared to that in the normal saline + TBI group (blue line), indicating that the efficacy of vanadate on protection of bone marrow death was confirmed.

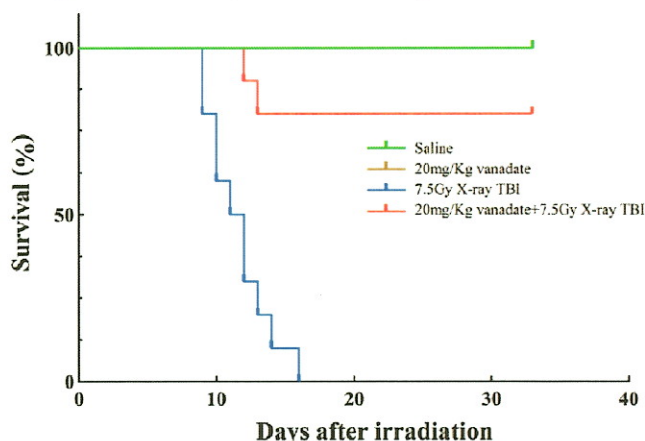


Figure 1. Effect of vanadate on X-rays total-body irradiated mice. ICR female mice were i.p. injected with 20 mg/kg vanadate or vehicle (normal saline) 30 min before TBI with 7.5 Gy.

【今後の論文発表予定】(今后论文发表的计划)

1. One review article on the radiation sensitization and radiation protection.
2. One research article on the radioprotection on bone marrow death induced by heavy ions.

【今後の課題】(今后的课题)

To verify the combined effects from traditional Chinese herbal medicine and p53 regulatory agents on protection of bone marrow and gastrointestinal damage induced by low-LET X-rays or high-LET heavy ions.



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 aim of the research project was achieved. In brief, a mouse model of TBI-induced bone marrow death was established successfully. The efficacy of a p53 regulatory agent, vanadate, on protection of bone marrow death was verified and confirmed using this mouse model.

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

1. Continue to verify the effect of p53 regulatory agents on bone marrow death induced by high-LET heavy ions.
2. The effect of p53 regulatory agents on intestinal damage will be verified using the gastrointestinal (GI) death model.
3. The experiments in vitro and in vivo will be designed to investigate the radioprotective effects of some compounds of natural plants combined with p53 regulatory agents.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

1. Completing the writing and submission of the review article on radiation induced bystander effect in 2024.
2. Inviting Dr. Wang Bing to Gansu Cancer Hospital for academic exchange in 2024.
3. Using GI death model, the experiment in vivo shall be carried out to verify the radioprotective effects of some compounds extracted from natural herbs in 2026 in Japan.

研究者自署：毛爱红 2024.1.15

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: 2024年5月28日

氏名(漢字)	王 氷	氏名(ローマ字)	Bing Wang
所属機関・部署・役職	国立研究開発法人 量子科学技術研究開発機構 量子生命・医学部門 放射線医学研究所 放射線影響研究部		
研究テーマ	Research and development of novel type radioprotective agents and mitigators		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	毛愛紅 K4212	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	甘肅省医学科学研究院

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】

日本で予定されている本共同研究の目的は、1) 全身放射線照射による骨髄死のマウスモデルを確立すること、2) このマウスモデルを用いて、p53 調節剤であるバナジン酸塩による骨髄死の防御効果を検証することであった。毛先生と一緒に予定通り実験を行い、マウス骨髄死のモデルを確立し(8週齢の雌 ICR マウスに 7.5GyX 線を全身照射し、8割以上の動物は30日の内に骨髄死を発症し、死亡した)、このモデルを用いて、放射線防護剤としてのバナジン酸塩は骨髄死の予防に非常に効果的であることを検証した(マウス被ばく群の生存率は0%であったのに対し、被ばく前にバナジン酸塩投与群では80%であった)。すなわち、100%の達成度で目的を達成した。

【将来性】

毛先生との共同研究について、今後、がんの放射線療法に用いられている重粒子放射線である高 LET 重イオンを用いて、マウス骨髄死のモデルの有効性を検証し続ける。また、放射線照射による腸死亡のモデルも樹立し、腸損傷に対する p53 調節因子の効果を、腸死亡モデルを使用して検証する。さらに、インビトロおよびインビボでの実験方法による、p53 調節剤と組み合わせた天然植物のいくつかの化合物の放射線防護効果を調査する。

【今後の展望】

今年度中、バングラデシュの共同研究者たち及び毛先生との共著論文の Impact of Dietary Ingredients on Radioprotection and Radiosensitization: A Comprehensive Review (放射線防護と放射線増感に対する食物成分の影響: 包括的なレビュー) を発表する予定である。また、2026年までに、腸死亡モデルを用いて、天然植物由来の化合物の放射線防護効果を検証するインビボ実験を実施する。

日本側共同研究者(記名): 王 氷

# 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 42 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4215 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 11 月 20 日

氏名 (姓名)	张 思佳 (Zhang Sijia)	性別 (性別)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1990.05.11
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Advanced Technique in Dental Implantology				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023 年 9 月 18 日 ~ 2023 年 12 月 14 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Department of Dental Implantology				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Professor and Director, Eriko Marukawa				
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)

Growth differentiation factor 11 (GDF11) might be a key factor responsible for the weakening of mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) osteogenic differentiation in tooth extraction sockets in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). This study aimed to confirm that inhibition of GDF11 could promote bone healing in tooth extraction sockets and facilitate MSC osteogenic differentiation under T2DM conditions.

【研究経過】(研究经过)

Three streptozotocin-induced T2DM pig models and two control pig models were established. The T2DM pigs were treated with an intrasocket injection of GDF11 inhibitor in the left mandible, while the right side was maintained for natural healing. The postextraction socket healing of the T2DM pigs was compared with that of nondiabetic controls. Healing was quantitatively verified by microcomputed tomography, and the GDF11 expression level was detected. MSCs from T2DM pig sockets were cultured and treated with a GDF11 inhibitor. The osteogenic differentiation ability of MSCs was also compared between groups.

【成果】(成果)

The expression of GDF11 in the tooth extraction sockets from T2DM pigs increased significantly post extraction. Bone healing was promoted by periodic injection of the GDF11 inhibitor into the extraction sockets of T2DM pigs. Furthermore, the osteogenic differentiation ability of T2DM-MSCs was improved in pigs treated with the GDF11 inhibitor.

【今後の論文発表予定】(今后论文发表的计划)

Wang S, Wang L, Shi S, Wang X, He C, Yuan L, Ding F, Song Y, Zhang S. Inhibition of GDF11 could promote bone healing in the tooth extraction socket and facilitate mesenchymal stem cell osteogenic differentiation in T2DM pigs. *J Periodontol*. 2020 Dec;91(12):1645-1652. doi: 10.1002/JPER.20-0011. Epub 2020 May 8. PMID: 32281654.

【今後の課題】(今后的课题)

The exploration into the improvement of the dental implant BIC in poor bone healing condition

Received: 9 January 2020 | Revised: 29 February 2020 | Accepted: 18 March 2020  
DOI: 10.1002/JPER.20-0011

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

JOURNAL OF  
Periodontology



**Inhibition of GDF11 could promote bone healing in the tooth extraction socket and facilitate mesenchymal stem cell osteogenic differentiation in T2DM pigs**

Shuyan Wang<sup>1</sup> | Lei Wang<sup>2</sup> | Shaojie Shi<sup>2</sup> | Xingxing Wang<sup>2</sup> | Chunxia He<sup>3</sup> |  
Lijuan Yuan<sup>4</sup> | Feng Ding<sup>2</sup> | Yingliang Song<sup>2\*</sup> | Sijia Zhang<sup>2,5</sup>

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was supported by the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (No. 2019-46079) and the Sasagawa fellowship.

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)

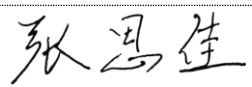
Due to the Covid-19, the majority of the research has been accomplished in China, so I mainly focused on the clinic this time.

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

In the future, TMDU teachers will be invited to give lectures in China. And maybe sending exchanging students between two departments.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

Still focus on the bone healing area, and cooperate with TMDU constantly.

研究者自署： 

# 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 42 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4218 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 4 月 26 日

氏名 (姓名)	谢 桥生	性別 (性別)	男	生年月日 (出生日期)	1982/8/5
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Retrospective analysis the clinical outcomes of head and neck adenoid cystic carcinoma patients treated with proton beam therapy				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023/2/14 ~2023/5/13				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Department of Radiation Oncology and Division of Particle Therapy, National Cancer Center Hospital East				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Tetsuo Akimoto, Director of the Department of Radiation Oncology and Division of Particle Therapy, Deputy Director of National Cancer Center Hospital East				
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 36 回高精度外部放射線研究会ならびに第 7 回高橋信次記念シンポジウム. 2023/3/3-3/4, Kashiwanoha, Chiba.			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : The 82nd Annual Meeting of the Japan Radiological Society, The 79th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Radiological Technology, The 125th scientific meeting of the Japanese Society of Medical Physics, The International Technical Exhibition of Medical Imaging 2023. 2023/4/13-4/16, Yokohama, Kanagawa.			
	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"/> ※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)

Japan has the world's leading medical service, especially in particle therapy for tumors. National Cancer Center Hospital East, where I studied, is the first hospital in Japan to carry out proton beam therapy. Since 1998, it has had nearly 25 years of clinical experience. At present, more than 300 patients receive proton beam therapy each year, accumulating rich practical experience and clinical data. The Department of Radiation Oncology at NCCHE has led a lot of innovative work, undertaken or participated in a number of clinical and basic researches, especially made outstanding contributions to play a better role of radiotherapy in multidisciplinary treatment and establish the indications for tumor proton beam therapy. In the future, clinical practice and research work in intelligent, precise and individualized radiotherapy will be carried out.

Proton beam therapy system is large advanced medical equipment with high costs in manufacturing, use and maintenance and repair. Shanghai Proton and Heavy Ion Center was opened in China in 2015, and the number of patients treated has reached saturation. With the rapid economic growth in China and the increasing demand for advanced treatment technology, more and more proton beam therapy centers are about to be built and operated. Chinese doctors still have a lot of work to do to make these proton beam therapy devices provide clinical treatment services with high effectiveness and low side effects for patients.

The key point to assessing whether a patient need receive proton beam therapy is to evaluate the tumor control probability (TCP), normal tissue complication probability (NTCP) of proton beam therapy. Analysis of known clinical data can provide answers. Considering that three months is too short, after communicating with my mentor Professor Akimoto, he suggested me to retrospectively analyze the clinical data of proton beam therapy for head and neck adenoid cystic carcinoma. Based on this, I can get the details of target delineation, learn how to select patients for proton beam therapy and evaluate the proton beam therapy plan. Relying on the multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment platform of the hospital to deal with the adverse effects of the treatment, so that the radiotherapy can be completed on time. To summarize the efficacy, adverse effects, prognosis and outcome of proton beam therapy, analyze the related prognostic factors, and master the skills of proton beam therapy for tumors.

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

Under the guidance of Professor Akimoto's team, I focused on learning the target delineation and proton beam therapy plan evaluation of head and neck cancer, pediatric cancer and prostate cancer, observed the verification of radiotherapy quality control and treatment implementation process, attended two academic conferences on radiotherapy, and learned about the research hotspots and development trends of radiotherapy in Japan. The clinical data of nearly 100 patients with head and neck adenoid cystic carcinoma who received radiotherapy in the past 20 years were collected, including nearly 70 patients treated with proton beam therapy and nearly 30 patients treated with photon therapy. The information of age, gender, TNM staging, pathological classification, perineural invasion, treatment plan, efficacy evaluation, local control, distant metastasis, progression free survival, overall survival were collected, the details of radiotherapy dose fractionation, dose distribution, vital organ at risk protection, acute and late adverse effects caused by radiotherapy were

recorded, and the related factors affecting prognosis were analyzed. Compared with the previous literature, the longer follow-up time and larger number of cases can objectively present the perspective view of proton beam therapy for head and neck adenoid cystic carcinoma, which will provide an important reference for the peers.

**【成果】** (成果)

National Cancer Center Hospital East ranks in the forefront in the field of head and neck cancer, prostate cancer and pediatric solid cancer radiotherapy in Japan, with remarkable advantage of comprehensive strength, and proton beam therapy has shown advantages in the treatment of these tumors. I learned and communicated with Professor Akimoto's team, in which a friendship between teachers and students was formed. Through learning and research, the level of clinical diagnosis and treatment has been improved, and the research practice has been enriched. Participating in professional academic conferences has broadened my vision and increased my intelligence.

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

For the research: Retrospective analysis the clinical outcomes of head and neck adenoid cystic carcinoma patients treated with proton beam therapy, the data are still under further analysis and improvement. After all the data are completed, I will communicate with my mentor Professor Akimoto, and plan to submit the conference report to JASTRO or ASTRO, and write the paper for publication on international professional journals in the field of radiotherapy. If the paper is published, a copy of the published paper will be sent to the Japan-China Medical Association for the record.

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

Future research plan will continue to focus on the research and evaluation of new strategies and technologies for tumor radiotherapy, in order to further improve the efficacy of radiotherapy and reduce the adverse effects of radiotherapy.

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)

Considering the impact of the pandemic and the needs of the future work in China, the application plan four years ago was not strictly implemented, but the goal of learning new technologies and new strategies for tumor proton beam therapy was achieved. The established teacher-student friendship will lay the foundation for further in-depth exchanges and cooperation in the future. The self-assessment result is qualified. I would like to express my sincerest thanks to the Nippon Foundation, the Japan-China Medical Association and the Sasakawa Medical Scholarship Program for their warm help and kind support, and the National Cancer Center Hospital East and Professor Akimoto's team for providing a learning platform and the opportunity for the cooperative research!


**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

With the opportunity of completing this cooperative research, we plan to invite Professor Akimoto to give guidance and lecture in China-Japan Friendship Hospital this year. If I have the opportunity to do the research work with Professor Akimoto in Japan for another six months to one year, I will make my clinical and research work in Japan more abundant, more detailed and deeper.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

The future cooperation plan is mainly in three aspects. First, if conditions permit, we will actively participate in the international multi-center clinical research of tumor radiotherapy, so as to improve the level of clinical diagnosis and treatment and research. Second, to evaluate the indications for proton beam therapy and provide evidence support and policy advice for the inclusion of proton beam therapy in national medical insurance in the future. Proton beam therapy in Japan has gone through more than 20 years, and some cancer patients treatment are covered by national medical insurance, which provides strong technical support for people's health care, that is also a task we will face in China in the future. Thirdly, if conditions permit, the relevant data of proton beam therapy for esophageal cancer, pancreatic cancer and prostate cancer will be analyzed to summarize the experience of proton beam therapy.

研究者自署：







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 discuss the effectiveness of MUM1 as an indicator in the diagnosis of autoimmune liver disease and communicate the diagnosis criteria.

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

1. PRESENTATION: I introduced my work to Prof. Harada and coworkers on autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) which I have completed previously.
2. REVIEW: We reviewed some slid images of AIH and DILI together on the computer.
3. DISCUSSION: We discussed the pathological criteria and differentiation. Prof. Harada gave a lot of professional suggestions and advice in researching autoimmune liver disease.
4. CONSULATION: We also shared some difficult liver cases, such as DILI, AIH, cholangiocarcinoma, etc.

**【成果】** (成果)

We are reaching the two-month visiting goal and are establishing long-term collaborations with Prof. Harada Kenichi of Kanazawa University.

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

I am drafting a paper "MUM1 immunohistochemical stain is a potential marker for highlighting the plasmocytes in diagnosing autoimmune liver disease". Thanks to Professor Harada for his professional suggestions and advice. It will be published when the paper is prepared.

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

Pathological diagnosis and research on autoimmune hepatitis and primary biliary cholangitis.

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 will reach the two-month visiting goal completely.

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

We had a great beginning with the support of the Sasakawa Medical Fellowship. I hope we will find more opportunities to collaborate in liver disease which both are interested in.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

I hope we will establish a long-term cooperative relationship, explore more on liver disease, and find more opportunities for academic communication and student exchanges.

研究者自署： 王欣欣



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: 2024年5月1日

氏名(漢字)	原田 憲一	氏名(ローマ字)	HARADA Kenichi
所属機関・部署・役職	金沢大学医薬保健研究域医学系 人体病理学教室第2 病理学教室 教授		
研究テーマ	MUM1 immunohistochemical stain is a potential marker for highlighting the plasmacytes in diagnosing autoimmune hepatitis		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	王 欣欣 K4222	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院

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】

王氏にはまず自身の自己免疫性管疾患(AIH)の研究を説明していただき、AIH 研究に関するディスカッションを行った。その後、予定していた MUM1 免疫染色を利用した AIH の診断法に関する研究課題に取り組んでもらった。また、原発性胆汁性胆管炎や自己免疫性肝炎の興味深い症例について互いの施設の標本を掲示し合い、診断基準や病理所見などに関する有意義なディスカッションをすることができた。

【将来性】

炎症性肝疾患の研究協力に発展しうる良い機会であった。

【今後の展望】

MUM1 免疫染色を利用した自己免疫性肝炎診断の有効性に関する論文の初稿はできており、現在校正を進めている段階である。今後、投稿および採択まで協力して進めて行く予定である。  
定期的に学術交流会や研修交換を行い、研究協力体制を継続していくことが望ましい。

日本側共同研究者(記名): 原田 憲一

# 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 42 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4223 作成日(书写日期) : 2024 年 3 月 日

氏名 (姓名)	Qi Xingshun(祁 兴顺)	性別 (性別)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1984/07/17
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Adverse Effects of Ambient Air Pollution on the Development and Progression of Non-communicable Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2024 年 1 月 28 日 ~ 2024 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)	Kanazawa University / Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Tang Ning (唐 寧) /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"/>		
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	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : International Symposium on Environment, Eco-Technology and Policy in East Asia 2024(February 23, 2024)			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : 金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター2023 年度共同研究成果報告会(2024 年3月7日-8日)			
	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) :				
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	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 primary objective of this study is to explore the effects of ambient air pollution on the development and progression of non-communicable gastrointestinal and liver diseases by conducting a systematic review of literature with meta-analysis. Besides, another objective is to assess the quality of existing evidence from published meta-analyses.

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

First, on February 12, the study protocol was registered in the PROSPERO, which is an international prospective register of systematic reviews, after consulting with Prof. Tang.

Second, at the end of February, all relevant literature was searched via three major databases, including PubMed, EMBASE, and Cochrane database. According to the pre-specified eligibility criteria, all original studies which are potentially eligible for this meta-analysis have been identified. The relevant data are being collected and summarized.

Third, in February, during the process of searching and identifying the literature for this meta-analysis, we identified some published meta-analyses, which mainly focused on the association of air pollution with gastrointestinal and liver cancer. In this setting, it is critical to clarify the drawbacks of these published meta-analyses. After discussing with Prof. Tang, we have also performed an overview of meta-analyses in this topic to assess the quality and grade of existing evidence. Now, the Introduction, Methods, and Results sections have been finished. At the end of this month, this manuscript will be completed.

Fourth, at the end of March, as for this meta-analysis, the quality of included studies and publication bias will be assessed by the Newcastle-Ottawa scale, and then data synthesis and statistical analyses will be finished by a random-effects model in the Stata version 12.0 (Stata Corp, College Station, USA), Review Manager software version 5.3 (Cochrane Collaboration, Nordic Cochrane Centre, Copenhagen), and RStudio version 4.3.1 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

**【成果】** (成果)

First, the study protocol of this meta-analysis has been registered. It can be publicly seen in the link below ([www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospERO/display\\_record.php?RecordID=508376](http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospERO/display_record.php?RecordID=508376)). The relevant data of this meta-analysis has been collected.

Second, an overview of existing evidence from published meta-analyses regarding association of ambient air pollution with gastrointestinal and liver diseases is about to be completed.

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

First, as previously mentioned in the research project, a meta-analysis paper regarding the effects of ambient air pollution on the development and progression of non-communicable gastrointestinal and liver diseases will be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal in the field of Environment or Medicine in 2024.

Second, an overview of existing evidence from published meta-analyses regarding association of ambient air pollution with gastrointestinal and liver diseases will also be published in a peer-reviewed journal in the field of Environment or Medicine in 2024.

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

During this short-term joint research supported by the Japan China Sasakawa Medical Fellowship, I have an excellent opportunity of learning how to collect the air sample at two sites of Kanazawa city, one at the botanic garden of Kanazawa University, which is a background site, and another at Yamashina, which is a road traffic site, understanding how to analyze polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and nitro-PAHs (NPAHs) by high-performance liquid chromatography in the Prof. Tang's lab, and discussing with Prof. Tang and his group about the hot research topic in the field of environmental pollutants and human diseases, such as PAHs, NPAHs, and atmospheric microplastics. Accordingly, my intuitive understanding on the importance of atmospheric pollution in the development and progression of human diseases has been remarkably strengthened. Notably, several ideas have been proposed as the possible research direction in future.

First, a recent study conducted by Prof. Tang and his colleagues has demonstrated that the average concentrations of PAHs and NPAHs in the air samples were the highest in Shenyang during the cold period among five East Asian cities (i. e., Sapporo, Sagami-hara, Kirishima, Shenyang, and Vladivostok) (*Environ Pollut.* 2021 Oct 15:287:117360. doi: 10.1016/j.envpol.2021.117360.). This unexpected phenomenon suggests a higher possibility of diseases caused by the presence of atmospheric pollution and the necessity of air pollution control in Shenyang. Besides, as reported in another study, Prof. Tang and his colleagues measured nine PAHs and 1-nitropyrene in aerosol samples in Shenyang in summer and winter from 2014 to 2020 (*Atmospheric Pollution Research.* 2023:14:101900. doi.org/10.1016/j.apr.2023.101900.). As a physician working in Shenyang, I am very concerned on the effect of atmospheric pollution on the morbidity and mortality of digestive diseases in human, and can collect the data of yearly hospitalization and discharge diagnoses from the information section of medical security center of my hospital. Thus, by collecting the data of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> air samples in Shenyang and measuring their concentrations of PAHs and NPAHs, we can draw the trend in the frequency of hospitalizations due to various severe digestive diseases over the change in the severity of air pollutants, and attempt to clarify their potential associations and propose the management strategy.

Second, it has been increasingly recognized that microplastics cause environmental pollution worldwide. Some pioneering studies have recently discovered the presence of plastic particle pollution in human blood (*Environ Int.* 2022 May:163:107199. doi: 10.1016/j.envint.2022.107199.) and microplastics in human placenta (*Environ Int.* 2021 Jan:146:106274. doi: 10.1016/j.envint.2020.106274.). Therefore, it is necessary to explore the effect of plastic particle pollution and microplastics on human diseases and uncover the possible mechanisms.

Third, an in vivo and in vitro study has demonstrated that the environmental dose of 16 priority-controlled PAHs could cause endothelial dysfunction in 8-week-old male SD rats and primary human umbilical vein endothelial cells (*Sci Total Environ.* 2024 Apr 1;919:170711. doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2024.170711.). Another in vitro study has also shown that the environmental dose of 16 priority-controlled PAHs could damage vascular endothelial cells involved in cellular oxidative stress and inflammation in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (*Toxicol In Vitro.* 2022 Mar:79:105296. doi: 10.1016/j.tiv.2021.105296.). However, the mechanism regarding how PAHs affect human diseases is still unknown. This issue deserves further investigations.

**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)

Since my arrival at the Kanazawa University on January 28, I have been actively conducting the pre-specified research project. Until the completion of the current report on March 5, I have completed the registration of the study protocol regarding a meta-analysis entitled as “adverse effects of ambient air pollution on the development and progression of non-communicable gastrointestinal and liver diseases” as well as selection of eligible studies, and am very close to finish the first draft regarding an overview of existing evidence from meta-analyses in this topic.

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

Before my leave from the Kanazawa University at the end of March, the first collaborative paper which aimed to overview the existing evidence from meta-analyses regarding air pollution on the development and progression of gastrointestinal and liver diseases will be submitted. Additionally, before the end of September, the second collaborative paper which aimed to evaluate the effects of ambient air pollution on the development and progression of one or more gastrointestinal and liver diseases will be submitted.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

Owing to such an invaluable chance of joint research, I have deeply recognized this important interdisciplinarity between environment and medicine. For my perspective, it should be further strengthened. Therefore, after my return to China, I still consider to conduct more high-quality joint researches in future.

First, an original study will be designed to explore the variation in the frequency of hospitalization due to various diseases, especially digestive disease, according to the change of air pollution in Shenyang from 2014 to 2020. In this joint research, I plan to consult with Prof. Ning Tang to obtain the data about annual concentration of PAHs and 1-NP, as previously reported in his paper (*Atmospheric Pollution Research. 2023:14:101900. doi.org/10.1016/j.apr.2023.101900.*); meanwhile, I will also contact with Mr. Guiyang Chu, an administrator of the information section of medical security center of my hospital, to obtain the data of every patient admitted to my hospital, including age, gender, primary diseases, and date, during the same period. Finally, the atmospheric pollution trend in hospitalizations due to various diseases will be identified.

Second, based on these collaborative publications regarding air pollution and digestive diseases, I will attempt to apply for the funding from the Key Projects of Intergovernmental Cooperation in Science and Technology Innovation supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China and/or Key Projects of International Joint Researches supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China. If possible, it will be used to establish the management strategy of digestive diseases by controlling air pollution.

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: 2024年5月5日

氏名(漢字)	唐寧	氏名(ローマ字)	TANG NING
所属機関・部署・役職	金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 大気環境領域 教授		
研究テーマ	Adverse Effects of Ambient Air Pollution on the Development and Progression of Non-communicable Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	祁興順 K4223	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	中国人民解放軍北部戦区総医 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】**

日中医学協会のご援助により進められてきた本共同研究は、大気汚染物質とヒト非感染性胃腸疾患及び肝臓疾患との関連性を探るパイロット的な研究である。短い期間でもあったが、祁興順先生が本学に滞在期間中、日本側共同研究者の研究室で行われている調査研究に積極的に参加し、また関連学会にも出席するなどを通じて大気汚染物質、特に強い発がん性を有する多環芳香族炭化水素及びそれらの酸化誘導体(PAHs)に関する基礎知識に身をつけ、さらに、大気汚染のヒトへの健康影響に関する関連分野における多くの先行研究をレビューして新たな共同研究テーマを見出した。よって、本共同研究目的の達成度は、極めて高いと判断できる。

**【将来性】**

PAHsは、大気汚染物質の発がん本体とも言われている。大気中PAHsのヒトへのばく露経路が主に呼吸を介し、それから肺胞におけるガス交換を通じて血液への移行などの事実により、PAHsのヒトへの健康影響評価は、これまでもっぱら呼吸器疾患と循環器疾患に注目されていた。しかし、本共同研究の実施により、PAHsに代表される大気汚染物質は、ヒトの消化器疾患(非感染性胃腸疾患や肝臓疾患など)を引き起こす環境要因の一つである可能性が高いことを初めて明らかにした。従って、本共同研究を継続し、その因果関係を明らかにすることにより、環境と健康に関する新しい研究分野を切り拓くことが期待される。

**【今後の展望】**

日本側共同研究者は、祁興順先生との共同研究を始める前に、既に同じく瀋陽市に位置する、中国医科大学、瀋陽市疾病予防コントロールセンター(CDC)、遼寧大学、瀋陽工程学院及び東北大学などの研究機関との共同研究を行っている。2001年に遡って、瀋陽市の大気中PAHsの濃度、組成及び主要発生源のデータを保有している。これらのデータと中国人民解放軍北部戦区総医院が保有する消化器疾患患者のデータと合わせて詳細に解析することにより、大気汚染物質とヒト消化器疾患との関連性をより正確に確認することができる。さらに、その結果に基づいた瀋陽市においての大規模な疫学調査を計画している。

日本側共同研究者(記名): 唐寧

# 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 42 期      研究者番号 (研究者编号) : K4225      作成日 (书写日期) : 2023 年 10 月 06 日

氏名 (姓名)	王 尉	性別 (性別)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1975/8/21
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Exosomal miR-513b-5p induced by CCL17/CCR4 axis contributes to bladder cancer progression through polarization of tumor-associated M2 macrophages				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023 年 8 月 31 日 ～2023 年 10 月 28 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	京都大学大学院医学研究科泌尿器科 Department of Urology, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	小林 恭/教授 <u>Takashi Kobayashi/Professor</u>				
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 :			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : 日中笹川医学奨学金制度共同研究コース (第 42、43、44 期) 研究者集会 発表テーマ(发表題目) : Exosomal miR-513b-5p induced by CCL17/CCR4 axis contributes to bladder cancer progression through polarization of tumor-associated M2 macrophages			
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) : Pseudogene OCT4-pg5 Upregulates OCT4B Expression to Promote Bladder Cancer Progression by Competing with miR-145-5p				
	著者名(作者名) : Wuer Zhou , Yue Yang , Wei Wang*, Chenglin Yang, Zhi Cao, Xiaoyu Lin, Huifen Zhang, Yuansong Xiao, and Xiaoming Zhang				
	雑誌名(期刊名) : Cell Cycle				
発行年(发表年度) : 2024, under review					
巻号(刊卷) :					
ページ(页数) :					
インパクトファクター(影响因子) : 4.534					

**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. To investigate the CCL17/CCR4 biological axis in BC cells regulates the secretion of exosomal miR-513b-5p, and explore the mechanism by which exosomal miR-513b-5p promotes the polarization of M2-type TAM and promotes tumor progression.
2. To investigate the role of miR-513b-5p, CCR4 and CCL18 in bladder cancer progression, we want to compared some BC samples (Low grade bladder tumour(30cases), high grade bladder tumour(30cases) )and normal bladder tissues using immunohistochemistry or in situ hybridization, and demonstrate the correlation of expressions and clinical survival data.

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

1. Firstly, RT-qPCR and western blot were used to detect the expression level of CCR4 in 6 BC cell lines and normal urothelial cells, and we found that CCR4 expression was highest in 5637 cells, and moderately higher in T24 cells, when compared with SV-HUC-1 cells. We found that CCR4 was highly expressed in bladder cancer tissues, and correlated with clinical prognosis in the TCGA database. Elevated CCR4 expressions in BC can promote the tumor progression.
2. Secondly, BC exosomes were isolated by differential centrifugation, and identified by transmission electron microscopy, NTA particle size detection and western blot, and we found that CCL17/CCR4 axis in BC cells can up-regulate the exosomal miR-513b-5p. Mechanically, the Jak2-STAT3 signaling pathway activated by CCL17/CCR4 can bind the MIR513B promoter region to activate the transcription of miR-513b-5p. As for the formation of exosome miR-513b-5p, we found that hnRNPA2B1 regulated exosomal miR-513b-5p formation and secretion, by using co-IP and fluorescence phagocytosis assays.
3. Thirdly, the exosomal miR-513b-5p secreted by BC cells is absorbed by TAM, which reduces the expression of TTC3, thereby inhibiting the ubiquitination and degradation of AKT. The M2 TAMs promote the progression of BC.
4. Finally Through in vitro and biomolecular mechanism experiments, we demonstrated that the CCL17/CCR4 axis could upregulate the expression of miR-513b-5p via activation of Jak2-STAT3 signaling pathway, and BC derived exosomal miR-513b-5p could induce M2 macrophage polarization by inhibiting TTC3-mediated AKT signaling pathway, thereby contributes to the development of effective preventive and therapeutic strategies for BC.

**【成果】** (成果)

Exosomal miR-513b-5p induced by CCL17/CCR4 axis contributes to bladder cancer progression through polarization of tumor-associated M2 macrophages

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

1. Pseudogene OCT4-pg5 Upregulates OCT4B Expression to Promote Bladder Cancer Progression by Competing with miR-145-5p. Cell Cycle. (JCR: Q1, IF=4.534).
2. Exosomal miR-513b-5p induced by CCL17/CCR4 axis in bladder cancer by inducing tumor-associated macrophages M2 polarization contributes to bladder cancer progression. Int J cancer (JCR: Q1, IF=6.4).
3. Comprehensive analysis of chemokine and chemokine receptors signature for predicting prognosis and immunotherapy response in bladder urothelial carcinoma. Journal of Translation Medicine (JCR: Q2, IF=7.4).

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

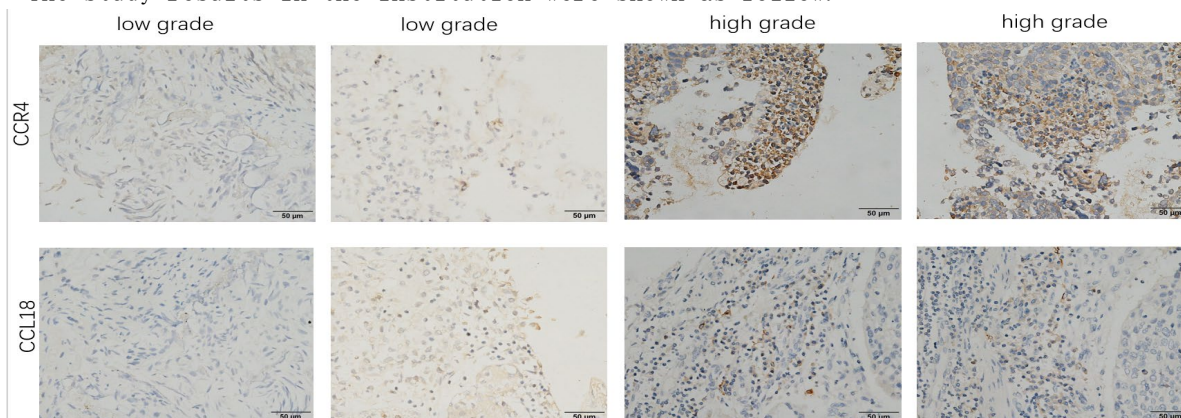
Focused on the tumor microenvironment (TME)and tumor progression: Lipid-Associated Macrophages Are Induced by Hypoxia-inducible tumor exosomes SNHG16 via Regulating YB1/DGAT1 Axis and Mediate Immune Suppression in Bladder Cancer

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)

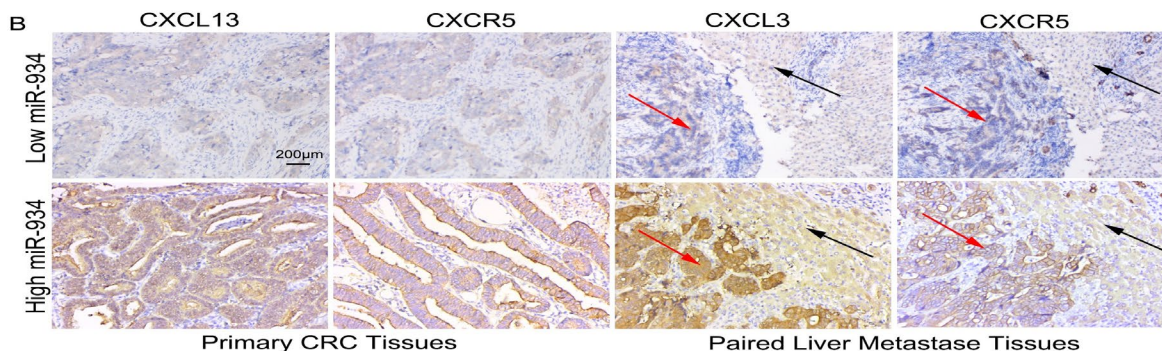
**【達成度】** (达标情况)

1. It seems most studies were fulfilled smoothly and successfully.
2. The study results in the institution were shown as follow.



**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

1. To investigate the role of miR-513b-5p, CCR4, and CCL18 in bladder cancer progression, we want to compare some BC samples and normal bladder tissues using immunohistochemistry or in situ hybridization, and demonstrate the correlation of expressions and clinical survival data.
2. Using IHC is to explore the correlation between CCR4 and miR-513b-5p, CCR4 and CCL18 (represented M2 TAM), and whether these factors can be potential biomarkers of BC diagnosis and prognosis. Reference 1.



Representative images of IHC staining of CXCL13 and CXCR5 in 50 CRC tissues, adjacent normal liver tissues and paired liver metastatic tissues (\* $p < 0.05$ ; The red arrows indicate paired liver metastatic tissues; the black arrows indicate adjacent normal liver tissues; Scale bar, 200  $\mu\text{m}$ ). [1] Zhao S, Mi Y, Guan B, Zheng B, Wei P, Gu Y, Zhang Z, Cai S, Xu Y, Li X, He X, Zhong X, Li G, Chen Z, Li D. Tumor-derived exosomal miR-934 induces macrophage M2 polarization to promote liver metastasis of colorectal cancer. *J Hematol Oncol.* 2020;13(1):156. doi: 10.1186/s13045-020-00991-2. (JCR: Q1, IF=28.5).

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

1. Combined the study in Japan and China, we will prepare one or two manuscripts to be accepted in middle- high periodicals in the future.
2. The distinctive characteristics of Robot-assisted surgery associated with urological cancer are studied and spread throughout the south of China.
3. A good surgical book will be chosen to be translated in the future (for example, 根治のための前立腺全摘術の新しい考え方, 最新の“Fascia”認識による膜解剖のパラダイムシフト 川島 清隆 (著者), 出版社: メジカルビュー社, 印刷版発行年月: 2023/10).

研究者自署: 王尉 Wang 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: 2024年5月14日

氏名(漢字)	小林 恭	氏名(ローマ字)	Kobayashi Takashi
所属機関・部署・役職	京都大学大学院医学研究科泌尿器科学 教授		
研究テーマ	Exosomal miR-513b-5p induced by CCL17/CCR4 axis contributes to bladder cancer progression through polarization of tumor-associated M2 macrophages		
中国側共同研究者 氏名と研究者番号	王 尉 K4225	中国側共同研究者 所属機関	中国人民解放軍南部戦区総医 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】** 京都大学泌尿器科では王博士の研究のうち、膀胱癌臨床検体を用いて免疫染色を行い、CCL17/CCR4/miR-513b-5p 経路のシグナル分子の発現と生命予後との相関を検討する。すでに臨床検体の選定と送付準備は終わっており、倫理委員会の許諾を得て実験を行う予定であり、今年度中に終了する。

**【将来性】**

M2 マクロファージの制御に関わる分子についての理解が深まることで新規治療につながる可能性がある。

**【今後の展望】**

今後も王博士と必要に応じて共同研究を行う予定である。

日本側共同研究者(記名): 小林恭

受け入れ実務担当者: 京都大学泌尿器科准教授 齊藤亮一



# 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 42 期 研究者番号(研究者编号) : K4227 作成日(书写日期) : 2024 年 5 月 13 日

氏名 (姓名)	Zhu Weijie (朱伟杰)	性別 (性别)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1971/11/16
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Research on skull base anatomy and surgical techniques under 3D endoscopy				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2024 年 03 月 04 日～2024 年 05 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 Neurosurgery, Osaka Metropolitan University, Graduate School of Medicine.				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Takeo Goto. Professor, Chairman of the department.				
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 44th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Congress of Neurological Surgeons (JCNS) On-site participation.			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 : The 3rd (one company) workshop hosted by the Japanese Society of Neuroendoscopy in FY 2024 On-site participation.			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : The 21st Academic Conference of the Neurosurgery of the Chinese Medical Association (CCNS)2024. From the Internet. 発表テーマ(发表題目) : Pure endoscopic aneurysm closure - the advantages of endoscopic operation in subarachnoid cavity and clinical experience sharing			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : The 21st Academic Conference of the Neurosurgery of the Chinese Medical Association (CCNS)2024. From the internet. 発表テーマ(发表題目) : Experience sharing of endoscopic oral and nasal combined approach atlantoaxial tumor resection and posterior vertebral short segment fusion and fixation surgery.			
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) : Clinical application of contact lasers in the Lipomyoma type of tethered cord syndrome (Posted in Progress)				
	著者名(作者名) : Weijie Zhu ( communicating author, Research completed domestically in China)				
	雑誌名(期刊名) : Chinese Electronic Journal of Neurotrauma Surgery				
	発行年(发表年度) : Posted in Progress 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)

Exploring the selection and application of different surgical approaches for endoscopic skull base lesions through the comparison of normal cadaver specimen anatomy under 3D endoscopy and clinical intraoperative pathological anatomy.

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

1. Retrieve literature and participate in the 44th Japan Neurosurgery Annual Conference to gain a comprehensive understanding of current research progress.
2. Conduct anatomical studies on cadaver specimens to investigate the anatomical feasibility of endoscopic skull base surgery perspective and neurovascular protection.
3. Analyze anatomical data under pathological conditions during surgery.
4. Summarize and analyze the anatomical differences between pathological and normal physiological states and summarize and analyze the adaptability and feasibility of surgical approach selection.

**【成果】** (成果)

1. submitted 1 paper.
2. Attended the annual meeting of the Neurosurgery of the Chinese Medical Association online and performance a speech at the conference.
3. Participated in the 44th Japan Neurosurgery Annual Conference

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

1. Analysis of the therapeutic effect of endoscopic subtemporal anterior approach for resection of tumors in the sellar region that grow laterally and posteriorly.
2. Exploration of the scope of application of the anterior sigmoid sinus combined surgical approach.
3. Because the subtle structure of Asian hearts is different from that of European and American countries, seat surgery in neurosurgical positions may bring a higher risk of air embolism.

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

1. Whether the combined approach of the anterior sigmoid sinus under endoscopy is more conducive to achieving total resection of complex tumors invading the petroclival region and the cavernous sinus.
2. Whether the endoscopic subtemporal anterior approach is another option for tumors in the sellar region that grow laterally and posteriorly, in addition to transsphenoidal approach.

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 the expected goal.

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

Japanese neurosurgery is at a leading level in the world, and you cannot feel it without being here. Japanese neurosurgeons pursue surgical techniques and reduce complications extremely, and many details are worth learning and promoting. This time of study has changed my mindset, and through it, I have realized that relying solely on the quantity of cases is not enough. The only truly meaningful goal is to perform better and more precise surgeries. Based on this, there is great potential for future research collaboration, and we can leverage our advantage of having large number of cases to collaborate on a wider range of research.

I think mutual visits will also be a way of collaborative research in the future. We also want to invite professors and doctors to our unit to guide the research.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

Due to the short time of coming to Japan, it is difficult to conduct in-depth research. After returning home, we plan to further study and discuss the problems found in anatomy and clinical practice, maintain contact with professors here, communicate regularly, discuss the problems encountered in the next step of research, and invite professors to our unit to guide our research. We will do more work on 3D endoscopic dissection of cadaver specimens focusing on the lateral skull base, including petrous bone anatomy and lateral anatomy of the foramen magnum, to further explore the reachable scope of endoscopic vision and the feasibility of reducing bone removal through pre-sigmoid sinus craniotomy.

Thanks for the support from the Rrant-in-Aid for Japan China Sasakawa Medical Fellowship and the help of the professor. At the same time, I look forward to leading a team come here to further learn and exchange ideas with Japanese teachers 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)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): K4311 作成日(书写日期): 2024年2月26日

氏名 (姓名)	Liu Ying	性別 (性別)	F	生年月日 (出生日期)	1973/11/15
研究テーマ (研究題目)	M2 macrophage-derived exosomes regulate the macrophage subtype polarization to improve alveolar bone repair of the periodontitis.				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2024年2月12日～2024年3月9日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Tohoku University Graduate School of Dentistry Division for Globalization Initiative				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Guang Hong Vice-Dean and 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"/> ※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)

Periodontitis is an inflammation of the periodontal support tissue, manifested as inflammation of the gums and resorption of alveolar bone. Macrophages can play a role in the occurrence and development of periodontitis through M1 and M2 polarization. Studies have found that M1-type polarization of macrophages promotes inflammatory progression and M2-type polarization of macrophages exerts anti-inflammatory effects. Exosomes are microvesicles around 50–150 nm in diameter, which transport of biochemicals such as cytokines, mRNAs, miRNAs, and proteins. A recent study has reported that exosomes derived from M2 macrophages (M2-exosomes) can expedite wound healing by facilitating the conversion of M1 towards M2 macrophages . In this research, we will extract the M2-exosomes to induce the conversion of M1 macrophages into M2 macrophages, modulate the osteoimmune microenvironment, explore the alveolar bone repair and mechanism.

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

During this time, I visited the Tohoku University Graduate School of Dentistry and joined the journal club of Professor Hong's research team. And we finally discussed our joint research topics and made the research plan . And then, I started the pre-experiment and leained how to extract exosomes.

**【成果】** (成果)

Not yet.

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

Publish the article after completing the planned experiments.

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

1. To explore the trend profile of alveolar bone repair capacity and macrophage polarization in a periodontitis model.
2. To extract the M2-exosomes to induce the conversion of M1 macrophages into M2 macrophages.
3. To explore M2-EVs topromotes macrophage reprogramming and osteogenesis in vitro .
4. RNA sequencing investigate the M2-exosomes promote macrophage polarization through signaling pathway .
5. To explore the M2-exosomes promote periodontitis model in vivo .
6. To study a novel composite scaffold material that can provide space and a physiological environment for exosomes colonizing periodontal lesions to accelerate alveolar bone repair.



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)

Completed the pre-experiment plan and reached the common goals.

【将来性】(未来的可能性)

Existing studies have shown that some exosomes can enhance the polarization of replaced-activated macrophages. If we can reverse the replaced-activated macrophages, we can consider adding such exosomes to enhance the secretion of replaced-activated macrophages during the experiment.

In the combined use of exosomes from different cell lineages, if we can explore more suitable exosomes and targeted cell types, we can engineer exosomes to have multiple effects such as high yield, high targeting efficiency, and high target protein /RNA loading efficiency, to improve their effectiveness in bone reconstruction.

Because certain layered mineralized nanofiber scaffolds have been shown to promote the polarization of replaceable activated macrophages, we can consider engineering our composites (scaffolds that enable exosomes to function) into such scaffolds as well

【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】(回国后的合作规划)

1. Complete the joint research plan together.
2. Continue collaboration with Tohoku University and find new joint research topics for the future.
3. Apply for the joint research grant in the future.
4. Jointly supervise the PHD students in the future.

研究者自署：

*Ying Liu*

# 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): K4315 作成日(书写日期): 2023 年 10 月 14 日

氏名 (姓名)	田 晓红	性別 (性別)	F	生年月日 (出生日期)	1980/4/3
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Primary cilia regulate the self-renewal of BMSCs via Hedgehog signaling pathway				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023 年 7 月 30 日 ～ 2023 年 10 月 27 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Teikyo University School of Medicine・Department of Anatomy				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Sén Takeda・Professor and Chair				
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 investigate the relationship between self-renewal of bone marrow-derived stem cells (BMSCs) and Hedgehog (HH) signaling pathway in primary cilia. That is whether the activation or inhibition of HH signal is involved in the self-renewal or differentiation of BMSCs, as well as the related mechanism.

【研究経過】 (研究经过)

STEP 1 :

To confirm whether or not primary cilia exist on BMSCs (by IF, SEM and TEM methods).

STEP 2 :

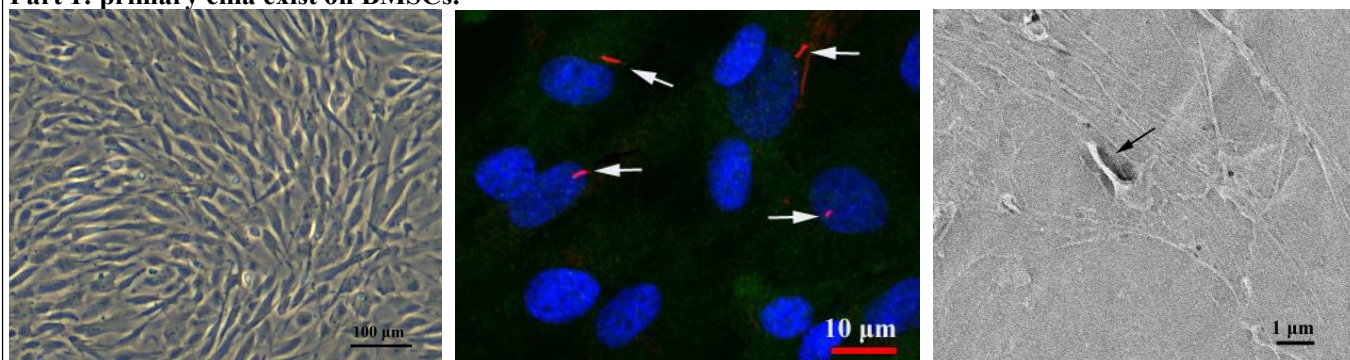
To validate HH signaling pathway in primary cilia of BMSCs (by IF, WB and PCR methods).

STEP 3 :

To detect the relationship between HH signaling pathway in primary cilia and self-renewal of BMSCs (by IF, WB and PCR methods)

【成果】 (成果)

**Part 1: primary cilia exist on BMSCs.**



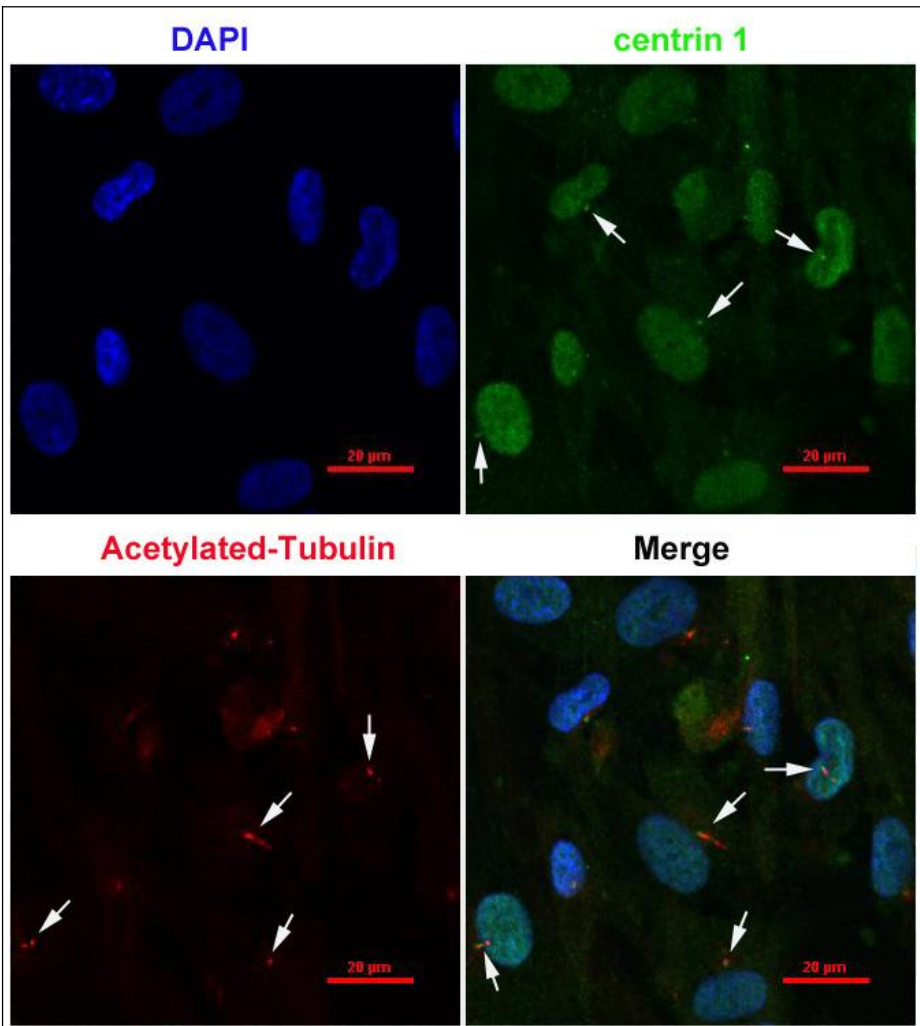
The first image is the photomicrograph of BMSCs (P3). BMSCs are spindle-shaped and arranged like fish schools. They are adult stem cells with multi-directional differentiation potential and can differentiate into bone cells, nerve cells, muscle cells and other types. It has the functions of repairing tissue damage, promoting regeneration and immune regulation and so on.

The second image shows the primary cilia of BMSCs. They emit like antennae develop around the cell nucleus (blue fluorescence). We used ARL13B (a cilia-specific protein) staining (red fluorescence) to identify them (arrows indicate). Primary cilia can receive various stimuli from outside the cell and then transduce them into the cell, allowing the cell to respond quickly.

The third image is a SEM view of primary cilia. Where they emerge from the cell surface is a slightly depressed area called a ciliary pocket (arrow indicates). Cilia are about 1-2  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide.

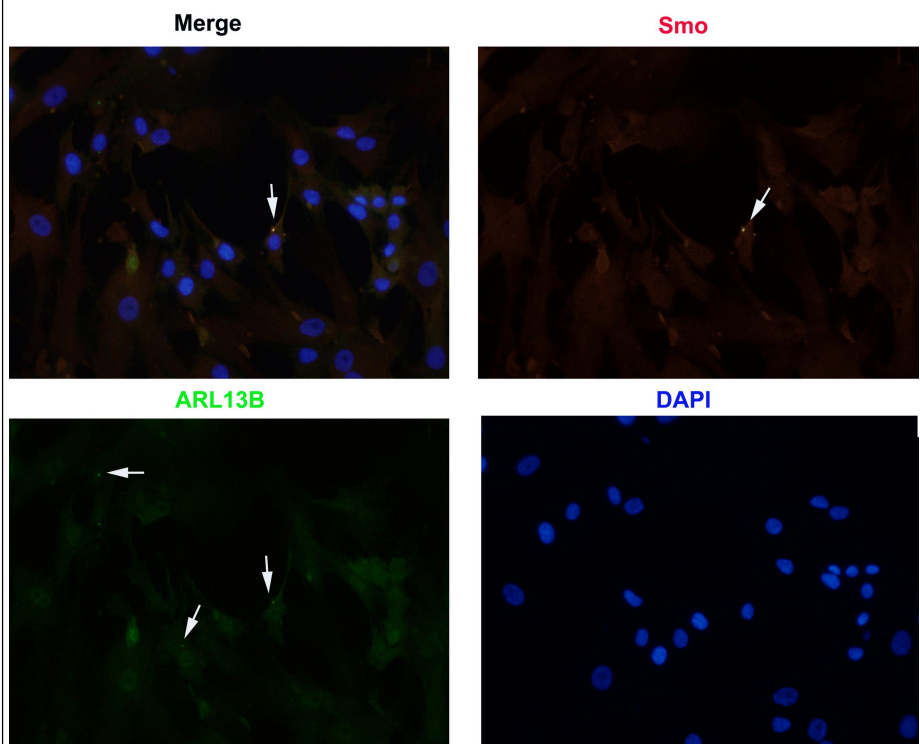
The above images demonstrated that primary cilia exist on BMSCs.

The following group images also show the primary cilia on BMSCs in an accurate way, which provide the foundation for further study.



The image on the left is immunofluorescence staining showing primary cilia on the surface of BMSCs. Blue fluorescence shows the nucleus, and red fluorescence shows centrosomal protein 1 (centrin 1) staining of cilia, which is usually located at the root of cilia. The green fluorescence shows acetylated  $\alpha$ -tubulin, which extends through the entire length of the cilia. The merge shows the fusion image of separate stains. The arrows indicate primary cilia.

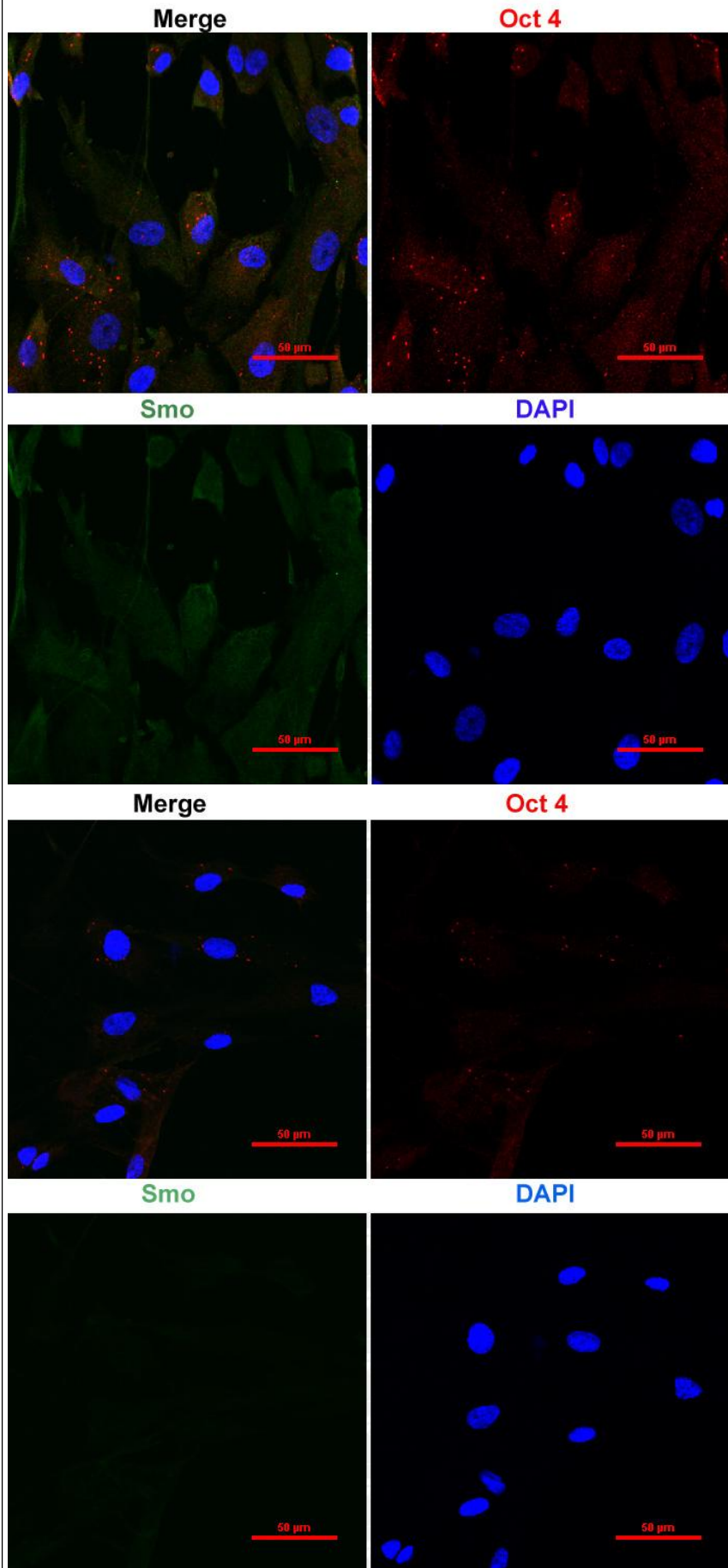
**Part 2: HH signaling pathway in primary cilia of BMSCs**



BMSCs express low levels of HH signaling. We use Smoothened (Smo) to represent the HH signal (red). At the resting state, Smo activity is suppressed by Ptc. ARL13B also be used to indicate primary cilia (green). We can recognize that Smo is located in primary cilia. The merge shows the fusion image of separate stains. The arrows indicate primary cilia.



**Part 3: activate or inhibit the HH signaling pathway, the change of self-renewal of BMSCs**



SAG is a potent Smo receptor agonist that can activate the HH signaling pathway. We use SAG to activate HH signal on BMSCs, then we detect the expression of self-renewal (stemness). Oct 4 is a commonly used marker for stemness of ESCs or MSCs. The results showed that Oct 4 scattered in the cells in a punctate manner, surrounding the nucleus after activation of HH signaling (red). The merge shows the fusion image of separate stains.

Cyclopamine (CPN) can bind to Smo protein and inhibit its activity, thereby inhibiting HH signaling pathway. We use CPN to treat BMSCs, then detect the expression of Oct 4 and Smo by Immunofluorescence method. The result showed that the expression of Oct 4 and Smo decreased significantly compared with those in SAG treatment group, which indicate that the activation of HH signaling may promote the stemness of BMSCs. This requires further experiments to verify.

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

Because the time of this exchange and cooperation in Japan is only three months, only a small part of the experimental plan can be carried out. After returning to China, the two sides will continue the follow-up research and expect to publish the results in the next one to two years.

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

- (1)In the field of cell biology: continue to explore the relationship between HH signaling pathway and BMSCs self-renewal.
- (2)In the field of chemical biology: screening of target molecular regulating the self-renewal of BMSCs.
- (3)In the field of pharmaceutical development:to develop relevant targeted drugs for the treatment of age-related 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】** (达标情况)

Basically reached the standard.

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

On the basement of exploration the relationship between HH signaling pathway and self-renewal of BMSCs, it is expected to develop some target molecular to regulate the self-renewal of BMSCs, then to treat age-related diseases.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

After returning to China, we will continue to complete follow-up work plans in our respective universities and jointly publish papers. If we can apply for the scholarship, we will send graduate student to Japan for further study. At the same time, Japanese professor can be invited to give lectures in China. During the completion of the experiment and in the future, we will communicate the experiment progress and plan frequently.

研究者自署：

*Xiaohong Tian*



# 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) : K4317 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 8 月 1 日

氏名 (姓名)	Yu Haitao	性別 (性別)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1982/12/07
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Analyzing the biomarkers of autoimmune diseases based on single-cell sequencing technology				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023 年 3 月 7 日 ～2023 年 9 月 5 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	東京大学大学院医学系研究科 (Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo)				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	藤尾 圭志(Keishi Fujio), 教授 (Professor) ; 永瀨 泰雄(Yasuo Nagafuchi), 研究助理(Project Research Associate)				
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 : IMS-JSI International Symposium on Immunology 2023-- "The Immune System, Faster, Longer, Stronger"			
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
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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)

寻找系统性红斑狼疮、类风湿关节炎等自身免疫性疾病的新标志物，进而为丰富对自身免疫性疾病的早期诊断、疗效评估、预后判断奠定基础，最终实现对自身免疫性疾病的有效防控。

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

通过单细胞测序 (single cell RNA sequencing, scRNAseq) 技术筛选系统性红斑狼疮、类风湿关节炎患者样本的差异性生物标志物，分别分析该差异性标志物与系统性红斑狼疮、类风湿关节炎疾病的关系，进而研究该差异性标志物在系统性红斑狼疮、类风湿关节炎等自身免疫性疾病的早期诊断、疗效评估、预后判断中的作用。

**【成果】** (成果)

在类风湿关节炎患者外周血和关节液中发现了一种差异性细胞亚群，并证实了该细胞亚群与类风湿关节炎患者药物治疗效果好坏相关，提示其可用于类风湿关节炎疾病的精准治疗；发现了系统性红斑狼疮疾病患者外周血差异性细胞亚群，该细胞亚群与系统性红斑疾病相关。

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

进行完善后续研究，争取发表高水平学术论文。

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

针对系统性红斑狼疮疾病，使用单细胞测序分析技术、流式细胞技术、体外细胞培养等方法继续开展系统性红斑狼疮发病机制、生物标志物研究。

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)

通过此次研究，更加深入了解单细胞技术在自身免疫性疾病研究中的作用和研究思路，为实现寻找系统性红斑狼疮、类风湿关节炎等自身免疫性疾病的新标志物，完善自身免疫性疾病的早期诊断、疗效评估、预后判断，最终实现对自身免疫性疾病有效防控的研究目的奠定了重要的基础，同时建立了与日方课题组的国际友谊，为今后进一步合作奠定良好基础，本次学习达到了既定目标。

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

通过本次学习，本人不仅学习了日方课题组在课题研究中的思路和使用的技术方法，同时增进了彼此了解，建立了友谊，为未来进一步合作奠定了必要的基础。将来双方将根据各自研究现状和需求，开展进一步的国际合作。

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

本人回国后将继续深耕系统性红斑狼疮等自身免疫性疾病的发病机制和生物标志物研究，在目前合作的基础上加强沟通和交流，进一步深化合作内容，同时寻找机会开展共同申报国际合作研究课题，共同为系统性红斑狼疮等自身免疫性疾病的防治做出贡献。

研究者自署：于海涛



# 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): K4326 作成日(书写日期): 2024年2月7日

氏名 (姓名)	Zhang Yuxi 张宇曦	性別 (性别)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1975/05/12
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Treatment of bladder cancer				
研究期間(来日~帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023年12月4日 ~ 2024年2月21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, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Kobayashi Takashi/ 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:			
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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)

To study the robot-assisted laparoscopic radical cystectomy (RARC) and pelvic lymphadenectomy. To compare the outcomes of RARC, conventional laparoscopic radical cystectomy (LRC).

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

I observed robot-assisted laparoscopic radical cystectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy. In future, We plan retrospectively analyze data of patients who underwent radical cystectomy in Department of Urology, The First Hospital of China Medical University, including robot-assisted laparoscopic surgery and traditional laparoscopic surgery. The gender, age, body mass index (BMI), concomitant chronic diseases, operation time, intraoperative blood transfusion rate, postoperative blood transfusion rate, ICU rate, postoperative red blood cell decline, postoperative hemoglobin decline, postoperative albumin decline, postoperative creatinine elevation, postoperative complication rates, recurrence rate and mortality rate will be compared.

**【成果】** (成果)

I have mastered robot-assisted laparoscopic radical cystectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy. We want to find whether the robotic surgery group was significantly lower than the laparoscopic group in terms of operation time, intraoperative blood transfusion rate, postoperative red blood cell decline, hemoglobin decrease, and albumin decrease. We want to find whether the robotic surgery could decline the postoperative complications, recurrence rate and mortality rate.

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

Plan to publish one paper.

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

Treatment of advanced bladder cancer

It is difficult to treat advanced bladder cancer. Currently, methods such as chemotherapy and immunotherapy are being used. We will design personalized treatment plans for patients based on the their test results. We also plan to discuss the treatment plan for patients



with advanced bladder cancer with the doctor of department of urology, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine. Discuss and change treatment strategies based on changes in the patient's condition. Summarize the data and publish paper.

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)**

I have mastered robot-assisted laparoscopic radical cystectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy.

After returning to China, we will retrospectively analyze data of patients who underwent radical cystectomy in Department of Urology, The First Hospital of China Medical University.

**【将来性】(未来的可能性)**

I will apply the advanced experience I have learned in Japan to the treatment of patients in China. And maintain close contact with the doctor of department of urology, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine. I will exchange treatment opinions with them. And I plan to publish paper collaborating with them.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】(回国后的合作规划)**

1. I will carry out robot-assisted laparoscopic radical cystectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy in department of urology, The First Hospital of China Medical University.
2. I will exchange treatment opinions for advanced bladder cancer with the doctor of department of urology, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine.
3. I will summarize the data and publish paper with them.

研究者自署: Zhang Yuxi

# 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) : K4327 作成日(书写日期) : 2023 年 7 月 11 日

氏名 (姓名)	JIANG FUSONG	性別 (性別)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1974/05/10
研究テーマ (研究題目)	1 型糖尿病における持続血糖モニタリングによる CGM 指標と合併症との関連、およびインスリンポンプ治療の効果の検討				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023 年 03 月 09 日 ～2023 年 07 月 25 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	神戸大学医学部附属病院 糖尿病内分泌内科				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	小川涉, 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 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 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)

持続血糖モニタリング (CGM) が普及する中、CGMによる血糖域評価 Time in range (TIR) が血糖管理指標として有用であることが示されています。しかし、1型糖尿病患者において、CGM指標が糖尿病の合併症に関連するかは十分に明らかではなく、東アジア人の1型糖尿病において、TIRを含むCGM指標と合併症との関連を明らかにする必要があります。また、最新のSensor augmented pump療法であるMiniMed 770Gシステムには、1型糖尿病患者の血糖コントロールを改善するのに役立ついくつかの利点があります。770Gシステムの重要な機能の1つは、CGMセンサーからの血糖値に基づいてインスリン投与を自動的に調整するSmartGuardテクノロジーです。この機能は、高血糖値と低血糖値を軽減し、TIRを増加させ血糖管理を改善する可能性があり、アジア人においてもMiniMed 770Gの利点を検討する必要があります。

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

1型糖尿病の合併症に対するCGM指標との関連を調査するために、2015年1月～2023年2月の間に実施された●●例のCGMデータ(iPro2およびFreeStyle LibreのCSVファイルを収集し、病歴データ、合併症データ、検査結果などを収集した。また、神戸大学病院において2022年1月～2023年2月の間にMiniMed 640GからMiniMed 770Gに切り替えた1型糖尿病患者100名のデータを収集した。

**【成果】** (成果)

1. 1型糖尿病患者の平均〇年間の解析により、CGMで得られたデータにおいて、TIRの割合が高いと、糖尿病性網膜症の発症・進展が少ないことが明らかとなりました。日本人を含む東アジア人で、このような解析は行われておらず、非常に意義が大きいと考えられます。
2. MiniMed 640GからMiniMed 770Gへの切替により、TIR、高血糖時間 (TAR)、血糖リスク指数 (GRI)、および血糖値の中央値を含む、さまざまな血糖管理パラメーターに大幅な改善が認められました。これらの発見は、現実世界でより高度なインスリンポンプシステムに移行することの潜在的な利点についての貴重な洞察を提供します。
3. この研究コホートの確立とその後の蓄積作業は非常に重要であり、将来の臨床研究の強固な基盤を築くことになることに言及しなければなりません。研究コホートとデータベースの構築において、作業効率を向上させ、データの品質を確保するために、私のチームと私は対応するCGMS分析ソフトウェアも作成しました。さらに、私たちの研究は方法論的に革新的です。私たちは実世界のデータを利用しました。これにより、管理された臨床試験条件外でのこれらのインスリンポンプのパフォーマンスについて、より実用的な視点が得られます。

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

初歩擬定的論文標題は: 1. Comparative Efficacy of the MiniMed 640G and 770G Insulin Pumps in Long-Term Glycemic Control: A Real-World Study in Type 1 Diabetes Patients. 2. Long-Term Impact of Increased Time in Range on the Incidence of Diabetic Retinopathy in Patients with Type 1 Diabetes: A Real-World Study

**【今後の課題】** (今后的課題)

1 型糖尿病に関する現在の研究コホートには、未開発の研究が数多くあります。 インスリンポンプ血糖コントロールに関する単臂 3 段階研究、合併症および併存疾患のリスクに関する後ろ向きコホート研究、HbA1c 補正研究、高血糖イベント/低血糖イベントに関する再定義研究など。 症例数の蓄積と追跡調査時間の延長により、より拡張性のある研究が生成されるでしょう。 この研究コホートのサンプルバンクを確立できれば、将来のより質の高い研究の基礎を築くことができます。

**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。**

(請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)

今回の共同研究訪日の全体目標は達成され、これに基づいて今後の研究の枠組みが確立された。現在、一連の肯定的な研究結果が得られ、論文の執筆が進められており、中国に帰国するまでに上記のテーマに関する学術論文を2件提出する予定である。また、神戸大学附属病院時代に糖尿病専門医の研修モデルについて学び、帰国後はその優れた実践の一部を中国に紹介していきたいと考えています。新型コロナウイルス感染症の影響により日程は短縮されましたが、主要な研究計画と目標は達成されました。その後の研究結果も近々発表される予定です。

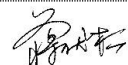
**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

クローズドループ機能を備えたインスリンポンプは、人工膵臓開発の重要な方向性の1つです。この技術は、1型糖尿病および重度の2型糖尿病患者に最も適しています。臨床研究は、人工膵臓の研究開発全体において非常に重要なリンクです。上海と神戸はそれぞれ中国と日本の人工知能研究産業の中心地であり、上海第六人民病院と神戸大学病院は中国と日本の最も影響力のある糖尿病医療センターでもある。したがって、インスリンポンプとCGMの研究には幅広い展望があります。

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

日本と中国の文化と医療の交流には長い歴史があります。神戸大学附属病院の糖尿病・内分泌科と上海六人民医院の内分泌・代謝科は、独自の研究専門知識と異なる臨床データソースを持っています。特にインスリンポンプとCGMの研究に関しては、神戸大学附属病院は1型糖尿病に関する比較的完全な情報源を備えており、一方、上海第六人民病院は地域の糖尿病疫学調査リソースと2型糖尿病と肥満に関する臨床リソースを多数備えています。これらの機能は高度に補完的であり、この種のデュアルセンターデータはインスリンポンプとCGMの研究に包括的なサポートを提供できます。中国に帰国後は、2型糖尿病と肥満に関する研究をさらに拡大することに加え、上海第六病院に1型糖尿病CGMの研究コホートを構築し、上海附属病院の研究コホートを統合する必要があります。神戸大学は研究を進めています。また、可能であれば、上海六人民医院の資本と技術を活用し、その他の財政的支援を得て、神戸大学附属病院の1型糖尿病研究コホートサンプルバンクを構築することができます。

研究者自署：



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# 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) : K4330 作成日 (书写日期) : 2023 年 10 月 17 日

氏名 (姓名)	李 萌	性別 (性別)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1983/11/15
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Laser induced breakdown particle counting in protein therapeutics				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023 年 7 月 30 日 ～ 2023 年 11 月 6 日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	Department of life, environmental and applied chemistry, faculty of engineering, Fukuoka institute of technology				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Xing-Zheng Wu, PhD, 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 :			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称 :			
	発表有り (有发表)	学会名称 : Japan-China Sasakawa Medical Fellowship Program, 42nd-43rd Term (Joint Research Course) Researcher Meeting 発表テーマ(发表題目) : Laser induced breakdown particle counting in protein therapeutics			
	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)

Our aim of joint research is trying to establish and apply the LIB particle counting technique to SVP analysis of protein therapeutics.

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

We have established experiment settings, such as building sample cells with an acoustic detector and aligning laser, and tested and compared filtrated and non-filtrated water and PB buffer samples with 0.1 $\mu$ m, 0.2 $\mu$ m, and 0.45 $\mu$ m filter. We are establishing acoustic signal converter for particle counting. Second, we have used standard particles of different sizes, such as 20 nm~200 nm in size for testing the size limit of the laser induced breakdown particle counting method. In addition, we have analyzed several real protein therapeutics products, such as different monoclonal antibody drugs and studied their acoustic signals and the relationship between the acoustic signal and the particle size.

**【成果】** (成果)

1. We have established laser induced breakdown acoustic signal test system, and acoustic signal converter for particle counting system is in process of preliminary debugging.
2. We have analyzed the relationship between the amplitude of acoustic signal and particle size preliminarily. It seems that the larger the size particle, the higher the amplitude of acoustic signal pulses.
3. We have analyzed several real protein therapeutics products, such as different monoclonal antibody drugs and studied the relationship between the acoustic signal and the particle size preliminarily.
4. We have tested the limitation of detect of laser induced breakdown acoustic method for particle counting preliminarily.

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

The research paper will be published in one or two years.

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

In future, we will plan to prepare more effective acoustic signal converter for particle counting system and LIB spectrum.

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)

According to the plan of joint research, we have carried out the items respectively. We have got the preliminary results for the research. In future, we will continue to carry out more experiments and deeper data analysis for the research.

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

In future, we will plan to establish the more effective acoustic signal converter for particle counting. The results of the research may lead to a process of introducing the LIB particle counting method to the biopharmaceutical industry.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

For continuous multilateral cooperation, research center for nutraceuticals and biomedical in FIT has been developed for several years, and NIFDC are also engaged in the field. So, in future we may have more cooperation in the field, such as food and drug control.

研究者自署：

李萌

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# 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): K4422 作成日(书写日期): 2024 年 1 月 15 日

氏名 (姓名)	朱 熠 ZHU YI	性別 (性別)	F	生年月日 (出生日期)	1985/10/22
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Quantitative Superb Microvascular Imaging for Cervical Cancer: Series of Research				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023 年 1 月 28 日 ~ 2024 年 1 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 Gynecological Oncology, National Cancer Center Hospital				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Prof. Mitsuya Ishikawa & Prof. Tomoyasu Kato				
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 20th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Medical Oncology (JSMO) 2023			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: The 96th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japan Society of Ultrasonics in Medicine			
	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): Potential diagnostic value of quantitative superb microvascular imaging in premalignant and malignant cervical lesions				
	著者名(作者名): Yi Zhu, Yixin Tang, Zhuolin Jiang, Jie Zhang, Shijun Jia, Yanjie Li, Xinyi Luo, Tomoyasu Kato, Guonan Zhang 雑誌名(期刊名): Frontiers in Oncology				
発行年(发表年度): 2023 巻号(刊卷): 13 ページ(页数): 1250842 インパクトファクター(影响因子): 4.7					

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)

With the continuous improvement of conventional ultrasound system software, a variety of emerging diagnostic imaging technologies have emerged, including 360° three-dimensional ultrasound in the vaginal cavity, shear wave elastography, ultra-micro blood flow imaging, and contrast-enhanced ultrasound, providing powerful technical approaches for high-precision analysis and diagnosis of cervical cancer ultrasound images. It is worth further research to systematically evaluate the extent of cervical cancer lesions and the effectiveness of treatment by comprehensively utilizing various ultrasound parameters of multimodal ultrasound. Establishing a unified and standardized multimodal ultrasound diagnostic and evaluation system for cervical cancer represents both an opportunity and a challenge in the era of multimodal ultrasound diagnosis of gynecological tumors, and is a field in urgent need of breakthroughs.

**【研究経過】** (研究经过)

1. Multimodal Ultrasound Data Acquisition and Analysis of Cervix and Vagina in Healthy Adult Volunteers  
The acquisition of longitudinal and transverse two-dimensional images, contrast-enhanced dynamic images, elastography images, and ultra-micro blood flow imaging of the cervix in healthy adult volunteers through a transvaginal probe, along with three-dimensional vaginal images obtained by a 360° single-plane probe inside the cavity. Analyzing multimodal ultrasound parameters and establishing a reference range for the measurements of the cervix and vagina in healthy adults.

2. Multimodal Ultrasound Data Acquisition and Analysis in Cervical Cancer

Obtaining longitudinal and transverse two-dimensional images, contrast-enhanced dynamic images, elastography images, ultra-micro blood flow imaging, and 360° three-dimensional intra-cavitary images of cervical cancer through multimodal ultrasound. Analyzing these images and parameter values in conjunction with multiple imaging modalities of cervical cancer, comparing differences between healthy adult volunteers and cervical cancer patients to identify optimal ultrasound parameter cutoff values for distinguishing between cervical cancer and healthy adults, and constructing a diagnostic and evaluation system for cervical cancer using multimodal ultrasound.

3. Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy in Cervical Cancer Based on the Multimodal Ultrasound Diagnostic and Evaluation System

Evaluating the size, shape, hardness, microvascular perfusion, and extent of vaginal involvement of cervical cancer tumors before, during, and after treatment using the multimodal ultrasound diagnostic and evaluation system. Comparing these evaluations with clinical staging (FIGO 2018), MRI, and gynecological examination results to verify the accuracy and feasibility of the multimodal ultrasound diagnostic and evaluation system in assessing the effectiveness of concurrent radiotherapy and chemotherapy in cervical cancer.

**【成果】** (成果)

1. The SMI parameter (VI) exhibited a significantly higher value in cervical cancer compared to high-grade CIN, with a high level of agreement among observers. These findings suggest that quantitative SMI holds promise as an imaging technique for the detection and characterization of cervical lesions.

2. The SMI parameters (VI/ $\Delta$ VI) have potential for monitoring treatment response in LACC.

**【今後の論文発表予定】** (今后论文发表的计划)

Expected to publish 1-3 papers.

One paper has been published. (Potential diagnostic value of quantitative superb microvascular imaging in premalignant and malignant cervical lesions. Front Oncol, 2023, 13: 1250842.)

One paper is under review. (Yi Zhu, Yanjie Li, Yixin Tang, Jie Zhang, Shijun Jia, Zhuolin Jiang, Xinyi Luo, Mitsuya Ishikawa, Tomoyasu Kato. Comparing qSMI and qCEUS for assessing vascularization in uterine

cervical cancer: operable versus non-operable group.)

**【今後の課題】** (今后的课题)

1. Comparative study of superb microvascular imaging and contrast-enhanced ultrasound in the blood flow assessment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and cervical cancer.
2. The monitoring value of contrast-enhanced ultrasound combined with elastography in the treatment response of locally advanced cervical cancer.
3. The monitoring value of superb microvascular imaging combined with elastography in the treatment response of locally advanced cervical 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)

Drawing on the experience of NCCH in the treatment of gynecological tumors, we engaged in discussions and communications with our Japanese counterparts regarding issues related to gynecological tumors that are of interest to Chinese experts and our clinical practice. These issues include early molecular imaging diagnosis of gynecological tumors, surgical treatment, and personalized treatment of gynecological tumors. Additionally, we delved into understanding the comprehensive management and diagnostic and treatment processes of gynecological tumor patients at NCCH. Under the guidance of Collaborative Research, Prof. Mitsuaki Ishikawa and Prof. Tomoyasu Kato, we conducted a study on the application of superb microvascular imaging in the diagnosis of precancerous and malignant lesions of the cervix, completed data compilation, and wrote a paper titled "Potential Diagnostic Value of Quantitative Superb Microvascular Imaging in Premalignant and Malignant Cervical Lesions". The paper has now been accepted by "Frontiers in Oncology".

**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

1. Invite joint research personnel from Japan to visit China for guidance on the scientific and clinical research of the database. Evaluate the constructed gynecological tumor imaging assessment system and its clinical application value to achieve early diagnosis of gynecological tumors, molecular typing diagnosis, and personalized treatment.
2. Analyze and summarize the research data, with plans to publish the related research findings in international scientific journals.
3. Prepare for the China-Japan Young Elite Forum on Ultrasound Diagnosis of Tumors.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

Planned research projects include:

1. Validation of a sarcoma screening score based on ultrasound.
2. Comparison of the value of O-RADS, GI-RADS, and IOTA ADNEX in differentiating between benign and malignant ovarian-adnexal masses.
3. Clinical application of percutaneous laryngeal ultrasound in the perioperative period of esophageal cancer for the assessment of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury: an international multicenter study.

研究者自署：

# 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)

第44期 研究者番号(研究者编号): K4423 作成日(书写日期): 2024年1月15日

氏名 (姓名)	冷雪峰 LENG XUEFENG	性別 (性別)	M	生年月日 (出生日期)	1985/07/24
研究テーマ (研究題目)	Research on Establishing and Optimizing Individualized Treatment Strategies for Esophageal Cancer Based on Integrated Database				
研究期間(来日～帰国まで) (来日起至回国的研究起止时间)	2023年1月28日～2024年1月28日				
在日共同研究機関・部署 (在日共同研究单位及部门)	National Cancer Center Hospital Department of Esophageal Surgery				
共同研究者氏名・役職 (共同研究者姓名/职务)	Hiroyuki Daiko Chief of the Department of Esophageal Surgery				
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77回日本食道学会学術集会 The 77th Annual Meeting of the Japan Esophageal Society			
	一般参加 (普通参加)	学会名称: 第76回日本胸部外科学会定期学術集会 The 76th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japanese Association for Thoracic Surgery			
	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): Collaborative multidisciplinary management and expertise of cT2-3 locally advanced operable esophageal squamous cell carcinoma: two case reports				
	著者名(作者名): Xuefeng Leng, Daisuke Kurita, Yi Zhu, Seiichiro Abe, Ruixiang Zhang, Xufeng Guo, Liang Dai, Ian Yu-Hong Wong, Seong Yong Park, Berend J. van der Wilk, Xing				

	<p>Gao, Yung-Chang Chen, Rui Zhao, Jiahua Lv, Haomiao Qing, Yang Liu, Kyle G. Mitchell, Bas P. L. Wijnhoven, Yongtao Han, Hiroyuki Daiko</p> <p><b>雑誌名</b> (期刊名): Journal of Thoracic Disease</p> <p><b>発行年</b> (发表年度): 2023 <b>巻 号</b> (刊卷): 15 (11) <b>ページ</b> (页数): 6362-6372 <b>インパクトファクター</b> (影响因子): 2.5</p>
	<p><b>テーマ</b> (題目): Refining postoperative monitoring of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury in esophagectomy patients through transcutaneous laryngeal ultrasonography</p> <p><b>著者名</b> (作者名): Yi Zhu · Shanling Xu · Xiangnan Teng · Rui Zhao · Lin Peng · Qiang Fang · Wenguang Xiao · Zhuolin Jiang · Yanjie Li · Xinyi Luo · Yongtao Han · Hiroyuki Daiko · Xuefeng Leng</p> <p><b>雑誌名</b> (期刊名): Esophagus</p> <p><b>発行年</b> (发表年度): 2023 <b>巻 号</b> (刊卷): 12-22 <b>ページ</b> (页数): Online ahead of print <b>インパクトファクター</b> (影响因子): 2.4</p>
	<p><b>テーマ</b> (題目): Clinical value of folate receptor-positive circulating tumor cells in patients with esophageal squamous cell carcinomas: a retrospective study</p> <p><b>著者名</b> (作者名): Qiang Zhou, Qiao He, Wenwu He, Chenghao Wang, Guangyuan Liu, Kangning Wang, Haojun Li, Jialong Li, Wenguang Xiao, Qiang Fang, Lin Peng, Yongtao Han, Dongsheng Wang and Xuefeng Leng</p> <p><b>雑誌名</b> (期刊名): BMC Cancer</p> <p><b>発行年</b> (发表年度): 2023 <b>巻 号</b> (刊卷): 23 (1) <b>ページ</b> (页数): 1171 <b>インパクトファクター</b> (影响因子): 3.8</p>
	<p><b>テーマ</b> (題目): RETML-4: Advancements in esophageal cancer surgery with four-arm robotic thoracic esophagectomy with total mediastinal lymphadenectomy</p>

	<p><b>著者名</b> (作者名): Xuefeng Leng, Koshiro Ishiyama, Hiroyuki Daiko</p> <p><b>雑誌名</b> (期刊名): Intelligent Surgery</p> <p><b>発行年</b> (发表年度): 2024 <b>巻 号</b> (刊卷): 7 <b>ページ</b> (页数): 7-11 <b>インパクトファクター</b> (影响因子): None</p>
	<p><b>テーマ</b> (題目): Robot-assisted transmediastinal esophagectomy: The path of concept and practice</p> <p><b>著者名</b> (作者名): Xuefeng Leng, Yasuyuki Seto</p> <p><b>雑誌名</b> (期刊名): Intelligent Surgery</p> <p><b>発行年</b> (发表年度): 2023 <b>巻 号</b> (刊卷): 6 <b>ページ</b> (页数): 61-63 <b>インパクトファクター</b> (影响因子): None</p>

## 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)

Research on Establishing and Optimizing Individualized Treatment Strategies for Esophageal Cancer Based on Integrated Database is based on the common pathological types of esophageal cancer patients in China and Japan to carry out cooperation and research, with the purpose of further improving the level of diagnosis and treatment of esophageal cancer in China and jointly promoting the cooperation of esophageal cancer research in East Asia.

### 【研究経過】 (研究经过)

1. A common consensus on the diagnosis, surgical treatment and comprehensive treatment of esophageal cancer has been reached.
2. Jointly constructed a research dataset based on esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.
3. Carried out academic discussion and analysis of research content in view of clinical problems, and published papers.
4. Apply for International Cooperative research Program of Science and Technology Department of Sichuan Province.
5. Apply for international multi-center cooperative research projects.
6. Improve the database construction for further analysis.

### 【成果】 (成果)

1. A shared esophageal cancer database was established.
2. Published academic papers, including surgical techniques, clinical issues, etc.
3. Successfully applied for the International Cooperative Research Program of Sichuan Science and Technology Department.
4. Successfully applied for the International Society of Esophageal Diseases ISDE multi-center research project.

### 【今後の論文発表予定】 (今后论文发表的计划)

Based on the Sasakawa research program, I will publish 1-2 high-quality papers every year on the basis of applied projects and clinical research.

### 【今後の課題】 (今后的课题)

1. Establish a more complete esophageal cancer database, including clinical data, imaging features, artificial intelligence, and other content.
2. Gradually carry out international multi-center clinical 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)

Meeting and exceeding expected goals, both in terms of paper publication and research project application, motivated further collaboration.

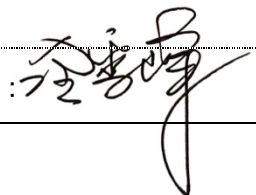
**【将来性】** (未来的可能性)

1. Further consolidate the foundation of research cooperation and enhance academic exchanges and visits between the two sides.
2. Carry out regular training programs on clinical techniques and treatment to benefit more doctors and patients.
3. Promote more research and results of multi-center clinical research projects in China and Japan.

**【帰国後共同研究の展開予定】** (回国后的合作规划)

1. Based on the international cooperative research project of Science and Technology Department of Sichuan Province, further in-depth study on the diagnosis and treatment of esophageal cancer and related research.
2. Promote the content and research depth of international multi-center clinical research, and report it in international conferences and journals in 2024.
3. Exchange visits and attend academic conferences, clinical technology exchange meetings, etc., to deepen and promote the progress of related professional fields.

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