

TSCFA台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

電子報第174期

專家介紹

- ◆ 謝介銘副教授(國立中央大學化學與材料工程學系)
- ◆ 洪俊宏組長(金屬中心生技能源設備組)

新加入團體會員介紹

◆ 味丹生技股份有限公司

教育訓練班

- ◆ (在職)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生在職教育訓練 10/04(一)
- ◆ (夜間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班 10/04~10/17
- ◆ (日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班 10/18~10/22

產業新聞

◆ 2021 年台北國際食品系列展延期至 10 月

資料來源:https://www.foodtech.com.tw/zh-tw/news/03A08DD264C63340/info.html

◆ 蜂膠商品的萃取製程與比較,是酒萃好還是超臨界萃取好呢?

資料來源:https://www.peopo.org/news/544040

技術文摘

- ◆ A novel 3D histotypic cartilage construct engineered by supercritical carbon dioxide decellularized porcine nasal cartilage graft and chondrocytes exhibited chondrogenic capability *in vitro* 由超臨界三氧化碳脫細胞豬鼻軟骨移植物和軟骨細胞設計的新型 3D 組織型軟骨結構在體外表現出軟骨形成能力
- ◆ Chemical Composition, Antioxidant, and Anti-Inflammatory Activity of Essential Oil from Omija (Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill.) Produced by Supercritical Fluid Extraction Using CO₂ 使用 CO₂ 超臨界流體萃取生產的 Omija (Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill.) 精油的化學成分、抗氧化和抗炎活性
- ◆ Development from Jasminum sambac Flower Extracts of Products with Floral Fragrance and Multiple Physiological Activities 從沙巴茉莉花提取物開發出具有花香和多種生理活性的產品
- ◆ Development of a decellularized porcine bone graft by supercritical carbon dioxide extraction technology for bone regeneration 超臨界三氧化碳萃取技術開發用於骨再生的 脫細胞豬骨移植物

- ◆ Evaluating the bone-regenerative role of the decellularized porcine bone xenograft in a canine extraction socket model 評估脫細胞豬骨異種移植物在犬拔牙窩模型中的骨再生作用
- ◆ Recent Advances in Recovery of Lycopene from Tomato Waste: A Potent Antioxidant with Endless Benefits 從番茄廢料中回收番茄紅素的最新進展:一種具有無限益處的強效 抗氧化劑
- ◆ Recovery of Chlorogenic Acids from Agri-Food Wastes: Updates on Green Extraction Techniques 從農業食品廢物中回收綠原酸:綠色提取技術的更新

台灣超臨界流體協會 電話:(07)355-5706

E-mail: tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw



專家介紹

【國立中央大學化學與材料工程學系 謝介銘副教授】



❖專長: 化工熱力學、分子模擬

❖研究方向:發展與應用以第一原理為基礎之熱力學模型、預測與量測複雜流 體系統之熱力學性質與相平衡

♦ email: hsiehcm@ncu.edu.tw

謝介銘副教授於國立台灣大學化工系取得博士學位,並在 2009 年就讀博士班期間獲得國科會獎助至美國德拉瓦大學化工系訪問一年。2011-2012 年至國立台灣大學化工系擔任博士後研究員,2012-2014 獲得德國 Alexander von Humboldt 獎學金於德國帕德博恩大學擔任博士後研究員,2013 年擔任德國 DDBST 有限公司顧問乙職,於 2014 年至國立中央大學化材系任教至今。

謝副教授長時間從事熱力學與分子模擬的研究,雖然熱力學是門很有歷史的科學,隨著近年來電腦硬體設備與理論計算方法的急遽進步,熱力學在不同面相仍不斷有很多有趣且實用的進展。謝副教授與其團隊開發新的技術,能夠在已知分子結構條件下,利用第一原理計算的結果,預測流體的各種物性與相行為,更重要的是,此一計算方法能應用於預測固體溶質在超臨界流體二氧化碳中之溶解度。謝副教授與其團隊亦建立了利用實驗量測所需固體溶質在超臨界流體二氧化碳中溶解度之設備與技術。超臨界流體已經有許多工業上的應用,這些應用都取決於固體溶質在超臨界流體內溶解度隨著操作條件的改變,因此量測與估算所需的溶解度數據是十分關鍵的。

謝副教授目前擔任本會第九屆監事乙職,對於本會相關會務與活動,皆盡力參與並給予支持。謝老師對投入教學與人才培育也相當專注,期間多次指導並鼓勵系上學生參加本會舉辦之研討會及論文競賽活動,並於 2019 獲得論文優選獎、2017-2020 年獲得論文佳作獎。



專家介紹

【金屬中心生技能源設備組 洪俊宏組長】



❖研究專長:高壓流體設備、生質材料處理設備

❖email: junhung@mail.mirdc.org.tw

洪俊宏組長於 1993 年國立中央大學機械所畢業後,曾至鑄造廠、汽車廠等單位擔任工程師乙職,於 2000 年選擇高雄的金屬工業研究發展中心服務,迄今已 20 餘年。

洪組長與金屬中心研發團隊主要從事於超臨界流體設備、生質料源處理設備研發。透過產、學、研合作開發超臨界流體之清洗、萃取、電鍍、微粉成形、石墨烯製備、微結構乾燥、生質燃油等相關設備,對於協助提升產業界的研發能量具有相當的幫助。

由於過去幾十年來「用完就丟」的線性經濟發展法則,不但造成地球資源耗竭,同時產生出各式廢棄物及衍生外部成本,取而代之的發展是強調「資源可持續回復,循環再生」的循環經濟。洪組長也將CO2與廢棄物的循環再利用視為未來超臨界流體技術研發方向,並期待能與協會的產、學、研單位一起共同合作,推動循環經濟發展。

洪組長目前擔任金屬中心生技能源設備組長乙職,曾擔任協會理事與後補理事乙職,現為第九屆後補理事,雖然洪組長平日事務繁忙,對於協會的活動熱心,也都能大力支持。





關於味丹生技

味丹生技創立於 2006 年,由味丹集團保健事業部合併位於彰化埤頭廠的東海綠藻工廠,正式成為全方位獨立事業體。

傳承味丹集團發酵的核心技術,以發酵微生物為主,開發綠藻、綠藻萃取物、藍藻、納豆激酶、γ-聚麩胺酸等機能性素材,頂尖發酵技術是我們的基石,讓我們的客戶遍布全球世界各地,包含歐洲、美洲、亞洲等,外銷超過30個以上的國家,僅僅綠藻粉的產量就可供全世界76億人口食用,我們用 Made in Taiwan 的世界級原料於國際上奠定根基。

信念與使命

秉持著誠信嚴謹的態度,用專業的生物科技提供優質元素,帶給消費者健康生活。 天然-我們努力保留天然的成分,相信越單純對人體越是健康。

專業-我們用歷史經驗、功效實驗、研究精神換取今日的專業。

誠信-我們相信能為您帶來健康生活,誠信的核心價值是不變的初衷。







專業認證

- ◆ 專業級製造廠:嚴謹的管理是優良產品的根本
- ◆ 食品認證:提供安全食品,滿足多元族群需求
- ◆ 國際專利認證:獨家技術優勢,開創新生活
- ◆ SNQ 國家品質標章:堅持品質與安全,讓您安心
- ◆ 國家健康食品認證:實證研究,確立功效

服務項目



自家原料研究與設計

國內、國外原料銷售

異業結盟、經銷代理





TSCFA 台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生在職教育訓練

















需要有操作證照的單位,歡迎向協會報名。

●上課日期:110/10/04(一)13:30~16:30

●上課時數:3小時

課程內容:高壓氣體特定設備相關法規、職災案例探討預防、安全須知及自動 檢查

●上課地點:高雄市楠梓區高楠公路 1001 號【金屬工業研究發展中心研發大樓 2 樓 產業人力發展組】

●參加對象:高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生訓練結業滿三年者,需有結業 証書。

用:本班研習費新台幣 400 元整。

額:每班30名,額滿為止。 名

●報名辦法:1.傳真報名:(07)355-7586台灣超臨界流體協會

2.報名信箱:tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw

3.研習費請電匯至 兆豐國際商銀 港都分行(代碼017)

戶名:社團法人台灣超臨界流體協會 帳號:002-09-018479(註明 參加班別及服務單位)或以劃線支票抬頭寫「台灣超臨界流體協 會」連同報名表掛號郵寄台灣超臨界流體協會,本會於收款後立 即開收據寄回。

※洽詢電話:(07)355-5706 吳小姐繳交一吋相片一張及身份證正本



報 名 表

課	程	名	稱	高壓氣體特定設何	備操作人員安全衛	i生在職教育記	訓練	上課		110	年 10)月04日	日
姓			名	出生年月日	身份證字號	手機號碼	畢業村	交名			1/2	公司產品	1
服	務	單	位						電	話			
服	務	地	址						傳	真			
發	票	住	址						統一編	編號			
負	責	ŧ	人	人	訓練聯絡人	/ 職稱				emai	l :		
參	加	費	用	共	元	參加性質		司指	派		□自行	行參加	
繳	費	方	式	□郵政劃撥	□支票 □附:	送現金	報名日期	期		年	<u> </u>	月	日

※ 出生年月日、身份證字號、畢業校名、電話、地址須詳填,以利製作證書。〔!〕





TSCFA 台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

(夜間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班



需要有操作證照的單位,歡迎向協會報名。

- ●上課日期:(**夜班**)110/10/04~10/15 18:30~21:30;10/16~10/17 08:00~17:00(實習)
- ●上課時數:高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練課程時數 35 小時+2 小時(測驗)。
- ●課程內容:高壓氣體概論 3HR、種類及構造 3HR、附屬裝置及附屬品 3HR、 自動檢查與檢點維護 3HR、安全裝置及其使用 3HR、操作要領與異 常處理 3HR、事故預防與處置 3HR、安全運轉實習 12HR、高壓氣 體特定設備相關法規 2HR, 共 35 小時。(另加學科測驗 1 小時及術 科測驗約1~2小時)
- ●上課地點:高雄市楠梓區高楠公路 1001 號【金屬工業研究發展中心研發大樓 2 樓 產業人力發展組】
- 參加對象:從事高壓氣體特定設備操作人員或主管人員。
- 用:本班研習費新台幣 7,000 元整(含教材、文具、實習),本會會員享 ●費 九折優惠。
- ●名 額:每班30名,額滿為止。
- ●結訓資格:期滿經測驗成績合格者,取得【高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛 生訓練】之證書。
- ●報名辦法:1.傳真報名:(07)355-7586台灣超臨界流體協會
 - 2.報名信箱:tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw
 - 3.研習費請電匯至 兆豐國際商銀 港都分行(代碼017)

戶名:社團法人台灣超臨界流體協會 帳號:002-09-018479(註明 參加班別及服務單位)或以劃線支票抬頭寫「台灣超臨界流體協 會 | 連同報名表掛號郵寄台灣超臨界流體協會,本會於收款後立 即開收據寄回。

※洽詢電話:(07)355-5706 吳小姐繳交一吋相片一張及身份證正本



報 名 表

課	程名稱	高壓氣體特定語	设備操作人員多	全衛生教育	育訓練	上課	日期	110	年	10/04~10)/17
姓	名	出生年月日	身份證字號	手機號碼	畢業相	交名				公司產品	品
服:	務單位						電	話			
服:	務地址						傳	真			
發:	票住址						統一系	扁號			
負	責 人	人	訓練聯絡人	/ 職稱				ema	il:		
參;	加費用	共	元	參加性質	□公言	引指》	厎			自行參加	
繳	費方式	□郵政劃撥	□支票 □№	付送現金	報名日	期		全	E	月	日

※ 出生年月日、身份證字號、畢業校名、電話、地址須詳填,以利製作證書。[!]

上課日期時間表

課程名稱:(夜間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班

2021/10/04 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2021/10/05 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2021/10/06 (=)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2021/10/07 (四)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2021/10/12 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2021/10/13 (三)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2021/10/14 (四)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2021/10/15 (五)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2021/10/16 (六)	08:00~17:00 (實習第1組)
2021/10/17 (日)	08:00~14:00 (實習第1組)





TSCFA 台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班



需要有操作證照的單位,歡迎向協會報名。

- ●上課日期:(**日班**)110/10/18~10/22 08:00~17:00;10/21~10/22 08:00~17:00(實習)
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- ●上課地點:高雄市楠梓區高楠公路 1001 號【金屬工業研究發展中心研發大樓 2 樓 產業人力發展組】
- 參加對象:從事高壓氣體特定設備操作人員或主管人員。
- 用:本班研習費新台幣 7,000 元整(含教材、文具、實習),本會會員享 ●費 九折優惠。
- ●名 額:每班30名,額滿為止。
- ●結訓資格:期滿經測驗成績合格者,取得【高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛 生訓練】之證書。
- ●報名辦法:1.傳真報名:(07)355-7586台灣超臨界流體協會
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 - 3.研習費請電匯至 兆豐國際商銀 港都分行(代碼017)

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※洽詢電話:(07)355-5706 吳小姐繳交一吋相片一張及身份證正本



報 名 表

課	程名	稱	高壓氣體特定語	没備操作人員	安全衛生教	(育訓	練 上詞	果日期	110	年1	0/18~1	0/22
姓		名	出生年月日	身份證字號	手機號码	馬	業校名				公司產	品
服	務單	位						電	話			
服	務地	, 址						傳	真			
發	票住	址						統一統	編號			
負	責	人	人	訓練聯絡	人/職稱				ema	il:		
參	加費	用	共	л Л	参加性質		公司指	派		ΠĒ	自行參加	10
繳	費方	式	□郵政劃撥	□支票 □	附送現金	報名	日期		白	E	月	日

※ 出生年月日、身份證字號、畢業校名、電話、地址須詳填,以利製作證書。[!]

上課日期時間表

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2021/10/18 ()	08:00 ~ 17:00
2021/10/19 ()	08:00 ~ 17:00
2021/10/20 (=)	08:00 ~ 16:00
2021/10/21 (四)	08:00~17:00 (實習第1組)
2021/10/22 (五)	08:00~14:00 (實習第1組)



2021 年台北國際食品系列展延期至 10 月線上展首次推出 虛實整合拓銷全方位

2021/05/27

原訂今年 6 月 23 日至 26 日舉辦的「台北國際食品系列展」(FOOD TAIPEI MEGA SHOWS),因應新冠肺炎(COVID-19)疫情,主辦單位外貿協會、台灣食品暨製藥機械工業同業公會、台灣包裝協會、展昭國際企業股份有限公司共同決議,基於維護參展廠商及參觀者的健康與安全,並顧及參展效益,決定延期至 2021 年 10 月 6 日至 9 日在台北南港展覽 1、2 館舉辦。

「台北國際食品系列展」包含「台北國際食品展」、「台北國際食品加工機械展」、「臺灣國際生技製藥設備展」、「台北國際包裝工業展」與「台灣國際飯店暨餐飲設備用品展」、本年度除舉辦實體展覽之外、首次推出自實體展開展日起、為期一個月的線上展覽(10月6日至11月5日)、提供線上攤位展示、預約會議、即時對談(包含視訊、通話及留言功能)、並辦理線上採購洽談會、透過外貿協會64個駐外單位廣邀全球買主參加、線上線下虛實整合、全方位拓銷。「台北國際食品系列展」將於10月重新登場、集結食品產業上、中、下游完整供應鏈、便利全球買主進行一站式採購。

主辦單位將隨時更新資訊,請參考下列官網:

Food Taipei 官網: www.foodtaipei.com.tw

Foodtech Taipei 官網: www.foodtech.com.tw

Bio/Pharmatech Taiwan 官網: www.foodtech.com.tw

Taipei Pack 官網: www.taipeipack.com.tw

Taiwan Horeca 官網: www.taiwanhoreca.com.tw

更多防疫資訊,可至衛生福利部疾病管制署全球資訊網(https://www.cdc.gov.tw/)
查詢。

資料來源: https://www.foodtech.com.tw/zh-tw/news/03A08DD264C63340/info.html

蜂膠商品的萃取製程與比較,是酒萃好還是超臨界萃取好呢?

2021.07.11

蜂膠的使用歷史悠久。古羅馬人和希臘人將蜂膠用於多種用途。蜂膠最重要和最著名的特性是其抗菌、抗病毒和抗真菌活性,以及抗炎和再生特性。它現在被用作某些醫藥產品中的傷口,燒傷和凍傷治療外用的活性物質,也可作為膳食補充劑,化妝品成分。

【蜂膠的萃取方式】

依溶劑的特性可分為7種:

- 1.水萃取法
- 2.酒精萃取法
- 3.PEG(聚乙二醇)溶劑萃取法
- 4.丙二醇萃取
- 5.甘油萃取法
- 6.超臨界萃取法
- 7.多段式萃取法

蜂膠產品萃取法比較

萃取方式	特色	缺點
水萃取	水溶性、易吸收、味道幼童合宜	有效成分低 約0.1~1%
酒精萃取	有效成分、類黃酮含量高、製程簡 便	辛辣感、含蜂蠟
甘油萃取	甜味高、顏色深、無酒精問題	有效成分低、含樹脂 約0.1~1%
丙二醇萃取	能溶解蜂膠樹脂、無酒精問題 產品製作彈性高、無防腐劑	含蜂蠟及樹脂
超臨界萃取	採用二氧化碳萃取 · 技術高、蜂膠萃取物比例高	製作成本高 半成品是固體·含樹脂 需借助丙二醇做成產品
多段式萃取	去除樹脂、蜂蠟、能萃取類黃酮 含量高、無酒精,製作成本適中	製程繁複

【萃取原理與蜂膠的組成】

蜂膠 80%是由蜂蠟及樹脂所構成,其中蜂蠟是油溶性物質,而樹脂是由有機酸及多酚物質聚合而成的高分子,最終會轉化為木質素,不溶於油,微溶於水中,或聚乙二醇(PEG)。

然而蜂膠當中要提取的成分是小分子且具有保健功能的萜類、有機酸、多酚及芳香族化合物。

芳香族化合物其中包含的物質:肉桂酸、咖啡酸、阿魏酸、苯甲酸、水楊酸和 2-氨基-3-甲氧基苯甲酸。最重要的芳族酯包括肉桂酸和咖啡酸的乙酯、苯甲酸的苯乙酯。在蜂膠中經常檢測到黃酮類化合物,如白楊素、柚金黃酮、松香素、芹菜素和松香素查爾酮。還可能發現高良薑素、山奈酚和松香素。歐洲蜂膠中存在的其他化合物(值得一提)是香葉醇、橙花醇、其他芳香族化合物(香草醛)、碳氫化合物、三萜醇、酶(澱粉酶、酯酶)。太平洋蜂膠則含有山奈酚、異戊二烯類黃酮,中南美洲則含有雙異戊二烯香豆酸、山奈酚及多酚物質。

以上這些成份主要是偏油性成份,但也帶有親水性的官能基(-OH,中文為羥基;羰基或羧基-C=O),因此依照萃取技術的理論同屬性互溶的特性,選擇溶劑進行 萃取。

【酒精萃取還是超臨界萃取好?】

依據萃取的原理,基本上乙醇(CH3CH2-OH)是最好的萃取溶劑,

第二個是丙二醇(HO-CH2CH2CH2-OH),

第三是二氧化碳(O=C=O)超臨界萃取

第四聚乙二醇(-O-CH2CH2-O-)萃取法,缺點雜質多、經吸收後會氧化為草酸第五是水萃取(H-OH)及甘油(HO-CH2-CHOH-CH2-OH),高親水性,多酚成份溶解度低

在台灣及日本普遍用酒精萃取製程生產蜂膠液,但缺點是高揮發性、酒測及孩童不適合。在歐美地區則是使用丙二醇萃取,安全性高,缺點是製作時間長,樹脂含量高,至於水萃的方式,孩童接受度高,但萃取效果很差只有2%以下。

【超臨界萃取法】

至於目前市場的蜂膠產品標榜高科技的採用·看似可以獲得高純度的蜂膠樹脂為有效成份·但仍需要將萃取後的蜂膠萃取物固體物·再溶解於丙二醇中·樹脂成份仍佔80%有·添加高劑量的蜂膠樹脂相對有效成份也高·而這是最常見的商品標示。

蜂膠最新的製作方法為【多段式萃取】

縮短製程時間,經萃取、去樹脂、脫蜂蠟、濃縮及酒精分離,蜂膠裡主要的有效成份為生物類黃酮、有機酸及多酚成份。特別的是經過檢驗分析得知經由多段式萃取的台灣蜂膠萃取液,固成份中有90%以上是類黃酮,因此建議選擇蜂膠產品時要看標示,要看標示上是蜂膠樹脂含量還是類黃酮(propolis flavonoid)含量!

資料來源:https://www.peopo.org/news/544040

A novel 3D histotypic cartilage construct engineered by supercritical carbon dioxide decellularized porcine nasal cartilage graft and chondrocytes exhibited chondrogenic capability *in vitro*

由超臨界二氧化碳脫細胞豬鼻軟骨移植物和軟骨細胞設計的新型 3D 組織型軟 骨結構在體外表現出軟骨形成能力

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Abstract:

Augmentative and reconstructive rhinoplasty surgical procedures use autologous tissue grafts or synthetic grafts to repair the nasal defect and aesthetic reconstruction. Donor site trauma and morbidity are common in autologous grafts. The desperate need for the production of grafted 3D cartilage tissues as rhinoplasty grafts without the adverse effect is the need of the hour. In the present study, we developed a bioactive 3D histotypic construct engineered with the various ratio of adipose-derived stem cells (ADSC) and chondrocytes together with decellularized porcine nasal cartilage graft (dPNCG). We decellularized porcine nasal cartilage using supercritical carbon dioxide (SCCO₂) extraction technology. dPNCG was characterized by H&E, DAPI, alcian blue staining, scanning electron microscopy and residual DNA content, which demonstrated complete decellularization. 3D histotypic constructs were engineered using dPNCG, rat ADSC and chondrocytes with different percentage of cells and cultured for 21 days. dPNCG together with 100% chondrocytes produced a solid mass of 3D histotypic cartilage with significant production of glycosaminoglycans. H&E and alcian blue staining showed an intact mass, with cartilage granules bound to one another by extracellular matrix and proteoglycan, to form a 3D structure. Besides, the expression of chondrogenic markers, type II collagen, aggrecan and SOX-9 were elevated indicating chondrocytes cultured on dPNCG substrate facilitates the synthesis of type II collagen along with extracellular matrix to produce 3D histotypic cartilage. To conclude, dPNCG is an excellent substrate scaffold that might offer a suitable environment for chondrocytes to produce 3D histotypic cartilage. This engineered 3D construct might serve as a promising



future candidate for cartilage tissue engineering in rhinoplasty.

Keywords: supercritical carbon dioxide; 3D histotypic cartilage; decellularized porcine nasal cartilage graft (dPNCG); chondrocytes; adipose-derived stem cells

Chemical Composition, Antioxidant, and Anti-Inflammatory Activity of Essential Oil from Omija (Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill.) Produced by Supercritical Fluid Extraction Using CO₂

使用 CO₂ 超臨界流體萃取生產的 Omija (Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill.) 精油的化學成分、抗氧化和抗炎活性

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Abstract:

Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill., which is known as omija in South Korea, is mainly cultivated in East Asia. The present study aimed to investigate the chemical composition of essential oil from the omija (OMEO) fruit obtained by supercritical fluid extraction using CO2 and to confirm the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity of OMEO using HaCaT human keratinocyte and RAW 264.7 murine macrophages. As a result of the chemical composition analysis of OMEO using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry, a total of 41 compounds were identified. The detailed analysis results are sesquiterpenoids (16), monoterpenoids (14), ketones (4), alcohols (3), aldehydes (2), acids (1), and aromatic hydrocarbons (1). OMEO significantly reduced the increased ROS levels in HaCaT keratinocytes induced by UV-B irradiation (p < 0.05). It was confirmed that 5 compounds (α -pinene, camphene, β-myrcene, 2-nonanone, and nerolidol) present in OMEO exhibited inhibitory activity on ROS production. Furthermore, OMEO showed excellent anti-inflammatory activity in RAW 264.7 macrophages induced by lipopolysaccharide. OMEO effectively inhibited NO production (p < 0.05) by suppressing the expression of the iNOS protein. Finally, OMEO was investigated for exhibition of anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting the activation of NF-kB pathway. Taken together, OMEO could be used as a functional food ingredient with excellent antioxidant and antiinflammatory activity.

Keywords: omija (Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill.), antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

Development from Jasminum sambac Flower Extracts of Products with Floral Fragrance and Multiple Physiological Activities

從沙巴茉莉花提取物開發出具有花香和多種生理活性的產品

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Abstract:

To obtain a potential commercial product with floral fragrance and physiological properties from Jasminum sambac flower extracts, enfleurage was conducted for a short time and followed by further extraction through supercritical fluid extraction (SFE). .e product extracted through SFE (called 100% SFE) exhibited low physiological activity (including 50.7% antityrosinase activity, 38.6%-45.9% radical scavenging activity, and 6,518–15,003 mg/L half-maximal inhibitory concentration [IC50] of antioxidant activity) and an intense jasmine-like flavor but was nontoxic to CCD-996SK and HEMn cells. By contrast, the residue (called RO) exhibited high physiological activity (94.2%–100%), light jasmine-like flavor, and slight cytotoxicity at the concentration of 4,000 mg/L. When 100% SFE and RO were mixed in the ratio 2:8, the resultant mixture exhibited 100% antityrosinase activity, >91.3% radical scavenging activity, strong antioxidant activity (IC50: 273–421 mg/L), high total phenolic content (172.15 mg-GAE/ g-extract), noncytotoxicity, and moderately intense jasmine-like flavor; it is also economically competitive. .e major antioxidants in these extracts were revealed through gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy (GC-MS). Additionally, the composition and quality of fragrance were confirmed through GC-MS and sensory evaluation, respectively. .e major fragrance components in the 2 : 8 extract mixture were benzyl acetate, β -pinene, pentadecyl-2-propyl ester, citronellol, jasminolactone, linalool, farnesol, and jasmone. On the basis of the results, we strongly suggest that the 2:8 mixture of extracts from J. sambac flowers can be a powerful antioxidant, whitening, and nontoxic ingredient that can be employed in the pharmaceutical, cosmeceutical, and food industries.

Development of a decellularized porcine bone graft by supercritical carbon dioxide extraction technology for bone regeneration

超臨界二氧化碳萃取技術開發用於骨再生的脫細胞豬骨移植物

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Abstract:

A series of novel decellularized porcine collagen bone graft (DPB) materials in a variety of shapes and sizes were developed by the supercritical carbon dioxide (SCCO₂) extraction technique. The complete decellularization of DPB was confirmed by hematoxylin and eosin staining, 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) staining, and residual DNA analysis. The native intact collagen remained in the DPB after the SCCO₂ process was confirmed by Masson trichrome staining. The physicochemical characteristics of DPB were investigated by scanning electron microscopy and x-ray diffraction. The cytotoxicity and biocompatibility tests according to ISO10993 and its efficacy for bone regeneration in osteochondral defects in rabbits were evaluated. The rabbit pyrogen test confirmed DPB was non-toxic. In vitro and in vivo biocompatibility tests of the DPB did not show any toxic or mutagenic effects. The bone regeneration potential of the DPB presented no significant histological differences compared to commercially available deproteinized bovine bone. In conclusion, DPB produced by SCCO₂ exhibited similar chemical characteristics to human bone, no toxicity, good biocompatibility, and enhanced bone regeneration in rabbits comparable to that of deproteinized bovine bone. Results from this study could shed light on the potential application of the SCCO₂ extraction technique to generate a native decellularized scaffold for bone tissue regeneration in human clinical trials.

Keywords: biocompatibility testing, bone regeneration, bone substitutes, carbon dioxide, supercriticalfluid, toxicity tests

Evaluating the bone-regenerative role of the decellularized porcine bone xenograft in a canine extraction socket model

評估脫細胞豬骨異種移植物在犬拔牙窩模型中的骨再生作用

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Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of a novel decellularized porcine bone xenograft, produced by supercritical carbon dioxide extraction technology, on alveolar socket healing after tooth extraction compared to a commercially available deproteinized bovine bone (Bio-Oss®).

Materials and methods: Nine dogs (about 18 months old and weighing between 20 kg and 30 kg) underwent extractions of lower second to fourth premolars, bilaterally. The dogs were randomly selected and allocated to the following groups: Group 1: control unfilled socket; Group 2: socket filled with decellularized porcine bone xenograft (ABCcolla®) and covered by a commercially available porcine collagen membrane (Bio-Gide®); Group 3: socket filled with Bio-Oss® and covered by Bio-Gide® membrane. One dogs from each group was sacrificed at 4-, 12-, and 24-week to evaluate the socket healing after tooth extraction. The mandible bone blocks were processed without decalcification and specimens were embedded in methyl methacrylate and subjected to histopathology analyses to evaluate the bone regeneration in the extraction sockets.

Results: At 24-week after socket healing, ABCcolla® treated defects demonstrated significantly higher histopathology score in new bone formation and bone bridging, but significantly lower score in fluorescent labeling than those of the Bio-Oss®. In the microphotographic examination, decellularized porcine bone xenograft showed similar characteristics of new bone formation to that of Bio-Oss®. However, there was significantly less remnant implant materials in the decellularized porcine bone xenograft compared to the Bio-Oss® group at 24-week. Thus, the decellularized porcine

bone graft seems to have promising bone regeneration properties similar to that of Bio-Oss® with less remnant grafted material in a canine tooth extraction socket model.

Conclusions: Within the limits of the study, we concluded that ABCcolla® treated defects demonstrated significantly more new bone formation and better bone bridging, but less amount of fluorescent labeling than those of the Bio-Oss® group. However, clinical studies in humans are recommended to confirm these findings.

Keywords: bone regeneration, carbon dioxide, chromatography, supercritical fluid, heterograft

Recent Advances in Recovery of Lycopene from Tomato Waste: A Potent Antioxidant with Endless Benefits

從番茄廢料中回收番茄紅素的最新進展:一種具有無限益處的強效抗氧化劑

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Abstract:

Growing attention to environmental protection leads food industries to adopt a model of "circular economy" applying safe and sustainable technologies to recover, recycle and valorize by-products. Therefore, by-products become raw material for other industries. Tomato processing industry produces significant amounts of by-products, consisting of skins and seeds. Tomato skin is very rich in lycopene, and from its seeds, high nutritional oil can be extracted. Alternative use of the two fractions not only could cut disposal costs but also allow one to extract bioactive compounds and an oil with a high nutritional value. This review focused on the recent advance in extraction of lycopene, whose beneficial effects on health are widely recognized.

Keywords: lycopene; carotenoids; food waste; nutraceuticals; supercritical fluid extraction; pulsed electric fields treatment; enzyme-assisted extraction; supercritical fluid extraction; ultrasonic-assisted extraction; microwave-assisted extraction

Recovery of Chlorogenic Acids from Agri-Food Wastes: Updates on Green Extraction Techniques

從農業食品廢物中回收綠原酸:綠色提取技術的更新

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Abstract:

The agri-food sector produces a huge amount of agri-food wastes and by-products, with a consequent great impact on environmental, economic, social, and health aspects. The reuse and recycling of by-products represents a very important issue: for this reason, the development of innovative recovery and extraction methodologies must be mandatory. In this context of a circular economy, the study of green extraction techniques also becomes a priority in substitution of traditional extraction approaches. This review is focused on the recovery of chlorogenic acids from agri-food wastes, as these compounds have an important impact on human health, exhibiting several different and important healthy properties. Novel extraction methodologies, namely microwave and ultrasound-assisted extractions, supercritical fluid extraction, and pressurized-liquid extraction, are discussed here, in comparison with conventional techniques. The great potentialities of these new innovative green and sustainable approaches are pointed out. Further investigations and optimization are mandatory before their application in industrial processes.

Keywords: agri-food wastes; waste valorization; sustainability; chlorogenic acids; green extraction techniques; health; nutraceuticals; bioactives