

TSCFA台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

電子報第 182 期

活動訊息

◆ 論文徵稿

即日起徵求SuperGreen2022論文,主題:

- (1)"Physicochemical properties and thermodynamics"
- (2)"Natural products, pharmaceutical and biomedical applications"
- (3)"Reactions, material design and nanotechnology"
- (4)"Process intensification, CO2 utilization and industrial applications"
- (5)"Applications of SCF technology in Taiwan"

等5大主題領域的研究論文,邀請各界踴躍投稿,及蒞臨與會交流。

https://www.tscfa.org.tw/ec99/rwd1480/news.asp?newsno=17

專家介紹

- ◆ 吳弦聰教授(明志科技大學化工系)
- ◆ 陳國欽董事長(興采實業股份有限公司)

團體會員介紹

◆ 興采實業股份有限公司

教育訓練班

- ◆ (日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班 05/16~05/20
- ◆ (在職)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生在職教育訓練 06/06(一)下午班
- ◆ (日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班 06/06~06/10

產業新聞

◆ 超臨界流體技術應用與發展國際研討會徵研究論文 資料來源:https://money.udn.com/money/story/5723/6220383?from=edn_search_result_

◆ 中山大學獨創「超臨界流體技術」 助攻半導體新技術突破良率瓶頸 資料來源: https://news.ltn.com.tw/news/life/breakingnews/3915872

技術文摘

◆ Bioactive Compounds from Cocoa Husk: Extraction, Analysis and Applications in Food Production Chain 可可果殼中的生物活性化合物:食品生產鏈中的提取、分析和應用



- ◆ Bioinks Enriched with ECM Components Obtained by Supercritical Extraction 通過超 臨界萃取獲得的富含 ECM 成分的生物墨水
- ◆ Effects of Dietary Supplementation with Honeybee Pollen and Its Supercritical Fluid Extract on Immune Response and Fillet's Quality of Farmed Gilthead Seabream (Sparus aurata) 日糧中添加蜂花粉及其超臨界流體提取物對養殖金頭鯛 (Sparus aurata)免疫反應和魚片品質的影響
- ◆ Selective extraction of antimicrobial agents from Jodina rhombifolia by supercritical fluid carbon dioxide: phytochemical profile 超臨界流體□氧化碳選擇性提取菱葉菊中的 抗菌劑: 植物化學特徵
- ◆ Supercritical CO₂ Extraction of Triterpenoids from Chaga Sterile Conk of Inonotus obliquus 超臨界 CO₂ 從樺褐孔菌中提取三萜類化合物
- ◆ Supercritical fluids and fluid mixtures to obtain high-value compounds from Capsicum peppers 超臨界流體和流體混合物從辣椒中獲得高價值化合物
- ◆ Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine and related compounds in the environment: Recent updates on pretreatment, analysis, and removal techniques 環境中的不對稱二甲肼及相關化合物:預處理、分析和去除技術的最新進展
- ◆ Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Decellularized Xenograft-3D CAD/CAM Carved Bone Matrix Personalized for Human Bone Defect Repair 超臨界二氧化碳脫細胞異種移植物 -3D CAD/CAM 雕刻骨基質 個性化用於人體骨缺損修復

台灣超臨界流體協會 電話:(07)355-5706

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



12th International Conference on Supercritical Fluids (Supergreen 2022)
October 27-29, 2022

12th International Conference on Supercritical Fluid (Supergreen 2022) Abstract Template

Author 1^a, Author 2^{b,*}

^aAuthor's affiliation, City, Country

^bAuthor's affiliation, City, Country

*Corresponding author: E-mail address

This is the abstract template for the 12th International Conference on Supercritical Fluid (Supergreen 2022). Please follow these instructions to prepare your abstract.

1) Page format

Prepare **one page** abstract in **A4-size**. Top, bottom, right and left margins are set to **25.4 mm**. 'Times New Roman' or similar fonts are used throughout the abstract.

2) Title

Title should be **centered** and presented in **14 pt, bold** with a fixed line spacing of **20 pt**. Leave one-line space after the title. The first letter of words in title should be capitalized except for articles, short prepositions, and conjunctions.

3) Author name(s)

Author name(s) are centered and presented in 12 pt with a fixed line spacing of 20 pt. The corresponding author should be labelled with '*' and the presenting author should be underlined.

4) Affiliation(s)

Affiliations are centered and presented in 10 pt with a fixed line spacing of 20 pt. Leave one-line space after the affiliation.

5) Abstract

Abstract is presented in 12 pt with a fixed line spacing of 20 pt. The text should be justified left and right. Figures and tables could be included in the abstract with the sequential numbering. All figures and tables are accompanied with a caption.



【專家介紹】

明志科技大學化工系/超臨界流體技術實驗室 吳弦聰教授



❖專長:超臨界流體技術之微奈米化程序、分散聚合法製備單佈型微粒、酯化反應工程

❖研究方向:熱敏性物質微細化、呼吸道給藥之控制釋放藥物製劑

❖email: stwu@mail.mcut.edu.tw

依據各種不同性質目標物開發各式超臨界流體微奈米化程序,包括:超臨界輔助霧化 (supercritical assisted atomization, SAA)、超臨界抗溶劑 (supercritical anti-solvent, SAS)、氣體飽和溶液製備微粒(particles from gas-saturated solution, PGSS)、超臨界流體輔助分散(supercritical fluid-assisted dispersion, SFAD)、分散聚合法製備單佈型高分子微粒與顏料微膠囊等相關研究,成果亦取得中華民國發明專利:「次微米級微粒的製備方法」和「一種分散顏料微粒的方法」。其中·SAA 的優點包括適用於水溶液及有機溶劑系統,低成本之小容量高壓容器即可連續式大量生產,因此最具商業化之潛力,以下分別簡介本實驗室近期運用 SAA 成功製備於藥物控制釋放與呼吸用藥製劑之實例。

壹、藥物控制釋放

示範藥物茶鹼(theophylline, TPH)為磷酸二酯酶(phosphodiesterase, PDE)的抑制劑,具有氣管擴張的作用,主要用於治療支氣管哮喘、肺氣腫、支氣管炎、心臟性呼吸困難等呼吸系統疾病的治療,根據生物藥學分類系統(biopharmaceutics classification system, BCS),茶鹼屬於高水溶性及高細胞滲透度的 BCS 第一類藥物,由於茶鹼的安全治療範圍很窄,其中毒血清濃度與治療所需血清濃度相當接近,因此,為了維持治療所需血清濃度並避免濃度過高之藥物毒性及其不必要的副作用,TPH 藥物適合於緩釋製劑。圖 1 為利用 SAA 程序製備茶鹼與低水溶性載體幾丁聚醣(chitosan, CS)之藥物複合微粒(TPH-CS)的 FESEM 圖,藥物溶離結果如圖 2,顯示物理混合樣品(PM),20 min 藥物即



完全釋放(未處理 TPH 完全溶解僅需 5 min),載體/藥物質量比(Z=10)樣品完全釋放可延長達 $1 \times (>1440 \text{ min})$,可應用於持續釋放(sustained delivery)的藥物製劑。

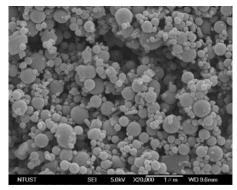


圖 1、利用 SAA 程序製備低水溶性載體 幾丁聚醣與茶鹼藥物複合(TPH-CS)微粒.

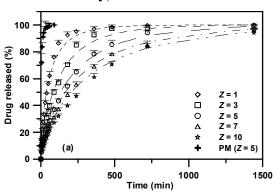


圖 2、幾丁聚醣與茶鹼藥物複合 (TPH-CS)微粒之溶離曲線.

另一示範藥物吲哚美辛(indomethacin, IMC)為高結晶性、非類固醇抗炎藥 (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, NSAID)·能有效治療類風濕關節炎、脊柱炎、骨關節炎和急性痛風等。IMC 屬於低水溶性(0.02 mg/ml)·高細胞滲透度的 BCS 第三類藥物、其藥物低溶解度特性會導致吸收緩慢及降低生體利用率(bioavailability)。因此 IMC 適合於速溶製劑。圖 3 為利用 SAA 程序製備 IMC 與水溶性載體鹽酸鹽基幾丁聚醣(chitosan hydrochloride, CH)之藥物複合微粒(IMC-CH)FESEM 圖,藥物溶離結果如圖 4.顯示未處理 IMC 釋放 63%藥物所需時間($t_{63\%}$)為 811 min.載體/藥物質量比(Z=6)之藥物複合微粒樣品 $t_{63\%}$ 可降至 369 min.降低進料的藥物溶液濃度可降低微粒粒徑, $t_{63\%}$ 進一步降至63 min.可應用於速溶(immediate release)的藥物製劑。

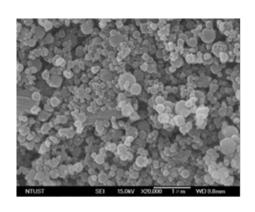
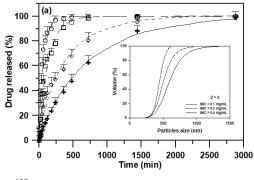


圖 3、利用 SAA 程序製備 IMC 與水溶性 載 體 鹽 酸 鹽 基 幾 丁 聚 醣 之 藥 物 複 合 (IMC-CH)微粒



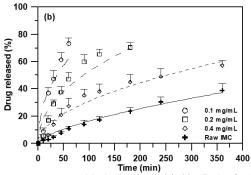
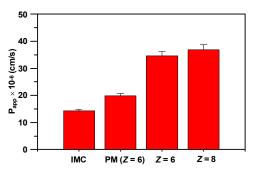


圖 4、吲哚美辛與水溶性載體鹽酸鹽基幾丁 聚醣之藥物複合(IMC-CH)微粒之溶離曲線.



此外·利用滲透率實驗計算 IMC 於消化道 Caco-2 細胞單層之表觀滲透係數(*Papp*)·結果如圖 5 所示·與未處理 IMC 相比·IMC 在複合微粒(Z = 8)中的 *Papp* 增加 2.6 倍。表示複合微粒促進並增強了跨越 Caco-2 單層細胞的 IMC 運輸速率·可歸因於 CH 的親黏膜性質·以及可打開 Caco-2 單層細胞間緊密連接(Tight junction, TJs)的能力·扮演細胞間通透性增強劑(paracellular permeability enhancers, PPE)角色·結合 IMC-CH 藥物複合微粒提昇藥物 IMC 溶解速率·增強的藥物滲透性將可提升藥物在消化道細胞之生物利用率。



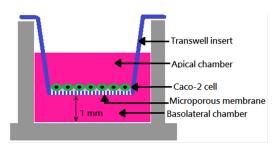


圖 5、IMC 於 Caco-2 細胞單層之表觀滲透係數

貳、呼吸用藥製劑

肺部為進入血液的有效入口原因包括:(1)大表面積的肺泡(>100 m²)可立即性接觸藥物;(2)低局部位置代謝,且不會經過肝臟首次代謝(first-pass hepatic metabolism);(3)高度血流量(5 liters/min)可迅速分散藥物分子經過身體。為了促進藥物的肺部釋放,氣溶膠顆粒須能到達肺部的肺泡區域,因此氣溶膠顆粒應具備適當的空氣動力學顆粒尺寸(aerodynamic particle size, 1~5 μm),以利分散投藥。肺部藥物輸送設計可分三類吸入器裝置:用於液體製劑的噴霧器(nebulizers)、加壓定量吸入器(pressurized metered dose inhalers, pMDIs)以及用於固體製劑的乾粉吸入器(dry powder inhalers, DPIs),每種裝置各有獨特優缺點。DPI 的優點包括:不含推進劑,方便攜帶,易於操作和成本低,可高劑量遞送,相對於液體狀態具有良好的化學穩定性,並可調控固體狀態下的顆粒特性。此外,次微米級顆粒具高粘滯性且流動性不佳,因此需最適化顆粒形狀和大小,以改善藥物顆粒的流動性與劑量準確性,使吸入過程中的劑量變化和分散特性影響降低。

圖 6 顯示運用 SAA 以不同乙醇含量水溶液為溶劑製備不同型態甘露醇(mannitol, MAN)微粒之體外氣動性能(以乾粉樣品之沉積氣動粒徑分布表示),水為溶劑(0%)製備之 MAN 為針狀微粒,增加溶液乙醇含量,MAN 微粒的形狀從棒狀變為近球狀顆粒。微細顆粒分率(<5 μm, fine particles fraction, *FPF*)之體外氣動性能顯示,針狀微粒(0%)粉末樣品之氣動粒徑偏大,*FPF* 值僅 8%;75%EtOH 為溶劑製備之 MAN 為球形微粒,較針狀微粒有利於甘露醇粉末的解聚集,*FPF* 值可達 15%,最適化條件(#11)之球狀微粒呈現良好霧化性能與粉末流動性,由圖 6 可見氣動粒徑分布往小粒徑的方向移動,*FPF*



值可達 29%,可歸因於較低的凝聚力(cohesiveness)和較大的分離力(detachment)。以上結果說明 SAA 程序可應用於 DPI 之肺部釋放藥物製劑(formulation)設計。

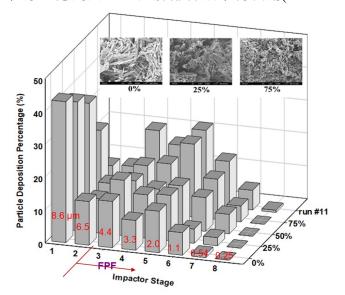




圖 6、運用 SAA 以不同乙醇含量水溶液為溶劑製備不同型態甘露醇(mannitol, MAN)微粒之體外氣動性能 (FPF 表示小於 5 μm 之微細顆粒分率,定義為第 3 至 8 級沉積之累積劑量)

示範藥物貝克每松(beclomethasone dipropionate, BDP)為低水溶性(<1 μ g/ml)的糖皮質激素藥物,常用於鼻噴霧劑或乾粉吸入劑,治療呼吸系統疾病和哮喘病,圖 7 為利用 SAA 程序製備 BDP 與水溶性載體甘露醇(MAN)之藥物複合微粒(BDP-MAN)的體外氣動性能圖,可見 FPF 值隨載體/藥物質量比(Z)增加而增加,最高可達 50%。藥物溶離結果如圖 8 · 顯示未處理 BDP 釋放 63%藥物所需時間($t_{63\%}$)為 210 \min · 載體/藥物質量比(Z=30)之藥物複合微粒樣品 $t_{63\%}$ 可降至 14 \min 。本研究製備之藥物複合微粒可應用於速溶乾粉吸入製劑(\min)。immediate-release DPI formulation),以提高低水溶性吸入藥物的生物利用度。

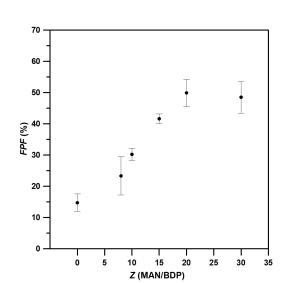


圖 7、利用 SAA 程序製備 BDP 與水溶性載體甘露醇(MAN)之藥物複合微粒(BDP-MAN)的體外氣動性能圖

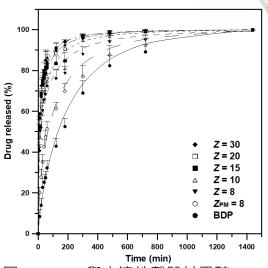


圖 8、BDP 與水溶性載體甘露醇(MAN) 藥物複合微粒(BDP-MAN)之溶離曲線.

近期正持續進行環糊精(cyclodextrins)與牛血清蛋白(bovine serum albumin, BSA)載 體與呼吸用藥之藥物複合微粒製備,為日益增長的呼吸道用藥需求貢獻心力。



【專家介紹】

【興采實業股份有限公司 陳國欽董事長】



陳國欽董事長出生於彰化縣和美鎮(臺灣紡織重鎮),在父親的建議之下,進入亞東工專紡織科(現為亞東技術學院紡織工程科)。陳董事長一家三代都從事紡織業,因從小受到家庭耳濡目染,成長後對紡織業的發展胸懷大志,為獲取更多實務經驗,亞東技術學院畢業、服役退伍後,進入叔叔經營的諭泰紡織股份有限公司上班。工作6年後,在父親與叔叔的鼓勵下,陳董事長於1989年創立「興采實業股份有限公司」,剛開始一邊販售父親提供的棉被,一邊研發生產布料材料,並於1994年轉型製作高階戶外機能性紡織品。

陳董事長旺盛的求知慾及對學習的興趣和愛好,隨後進入輔仁大學織品服裝系研究所進修並取得 EMBA 碩士學位。陳董事長在經營效率和工作能力的卓越表現為業界有目共睹,先後擔任興采實業董事長兼總經理、紡織產業綜合研究所紡織發展委員會委員、臺灣產業用紡織品協會理事、紡拓會機能性紡織品驗證業務指導小組委員、台灣針織工業同業公會監事、台灣區棉布印染整理工業同業公會理事、亞洲生產力組織綠色卓越中心諮詢推動委員會推動委員、台中高級工業職業學校傑出校友、1997 年榮獲臺灣傑出企業領導人金鋒獎、臺灣經濟發展研究院榮譽院士、2011年輔仁大學傑出校友、評選為經理人雜誌百大傑出經理人、2014年獲頒第三屆世界華人發明諾貝爾獎。

自擔任興采公司總經理兼董事長後·陳董事長積極擴展興采集團的品牌·特別強調機能性紡織品·從材料研發到成品製作的一條龍服務·除了申請到 36 項專利·並且獲得許多國家級認證、環保認證及品牌客戶的信任。興采公司利用寶特瓶及咖啡渣製作的布鞋、衣物等·更與世界知名品牌合作·有效傳達環保理念·提升品牌正向影響,將台灣的實力推廣到全世界。

在陳董事長的帶領下,公司投入防水透濕產品開發,轉型為高階機能性布種開發並建立 SINGTEX5000、SINGTEX10000 品牌。1999 年開發環保機能布料,持續累積環保機能布料開發的 know-how,以創新成為這個領域的領導廠商;2004 年建構全製程科技環保後整理供應鏈系統,S.Cafe®環保科技咖啡紗問世,2009 年成功研發環保科技咖啡紗產品,2014 年正式上櫃。

2020 年經本會第九屆副理事長廖盛焜教授的邀請下,興采實業加入本協會團體會員,對於協會會務相當支持。本會於 2021 年 3 月前往觀音染整廠參觀工廠並召開理監事會議,陳董事長親自接待本會理監事並帶領理監事參觀工廠。陳董事長個性樂觀開朗、待人處世相當謙遜,秉持著做任何事業或挑戰自我時要挑難的做,並且要做跟別人不一樣的事情,這樣才能有所成長與收穫。如此正向、堅持、保有競爭力的態度,值得敬佩與學習!











SINGTEX 興采實業股份有限公司

關於興采(SINGTEX®)

興采實業自西元 1989 年成立以來,從過去以機能性紡織品為發展主軸,直至近年, 體認地球環境氣候急劇變遷對於人類生存環境之影響,秉持地球只有一個,須共同努力 維護的理念,斥資數億元創立專業的前瞻研發中心及高精密環保染整研發中心,興采的 產品不但連續多年獲得台灣精品獎肯定,更獲選為建國百年台灣百大品牌、卓越中堅企 業、國家品質獎以及許多國際性獎項,並於2014年正式上櫃(股票代號4433),未來也 將會持續開發符合環保的良善產品,減少汙染及能源消耗,為再生資源多盡一份心力!



圖說:陳國欽董事長從蔡英文總統手中接下『國家品質獎-經營技術典範獎』肯定。

暖心的 S.Cafe®

全球第二大飲品是咖啡,我們喝的每一杯咖啡,僅淬取咖啡豆最精華的部分,而這 部分僅佔一顆豆子的 0.2%,剩下 99.8%的咖啡渣都遭丟棄。興采秉持著地球上沒有絕對 的廢棄物,從廢棄物中挖掘商機,致力於找回 99.8%的咖啡,SINGTEX®於 2008 年成功 研發出世界首創的-S.Café®環保科技咖啡紗,因善用咖啡渣本身的孔洞特性,具有「異 味控制」、「速乾」及「紫外線防護」的優異性能。更重要的是,一般被當作廢棄物處理 的咖啡渣,經由「超臨界特殊萃取技術」、奈米研磨、多孔性及吸溼性材料改質等專利 技術運用,成為全新素材加入紗線中,不論是技術或概念,都是對環境保護實際落實的 一大步。而 S.Café®咖啡紗 100%可回收的永續價值更是徹底的落實了循環經濟。興采成 功研發世界首創咖啡紗、除了成功取得多國專利外、該技術自此獲得了世界前三項發明 大獎的認可。(美國匹茲堡 INPEX 金獎和優異獎;紐倫堡 iENA 金獎;日內瓦國際發明 展覽會金獎和特別獎)。





圖說:S.Café®環保科技咖啡紗

高精度環保染整與研發中心

除針對產品環保性開發之外·更積極於 2007 年投入 2.5 億元資金·建構高精密環保染整研發中心·於設廠之初·即導入環保工程建設·從能源的選擇到染料選擇皆符合環保設計之要求。更於 2008 年通過全球環保標準最嚴苛之瑞士藍色環保標章認證機構-bluesign®驗證。

SINGTEX®不斷以創新研發的方式增加產品的差異性.透過智慧財產權與專利權的取得.維持品牌優勢.積極與專家學者合作研發新技術.創造產品差異化;同時透過產學合作、建教合作等方式.整合研發資源.持續與大專院校保持密切聯繫.積極爭取政府科專計畫.取得關鍵技術及原料,與世界接軌。

興采也提供垂直整合服務,紗、織、染、整在同一廠區,從研發、原料生產、紗線、 布料、後加工處理,到成衣設計開發與自有品牌發展,讓品牌商能從紗線段即客製化特 殊需求,滿足客戶追求產品差異化。

始終如一的綠色理念

興采實業一直以成為世界性的環保機能性紡織品公司為目標,在永續發展的前提下,創造出更好、更環保的產品。減少汙染及能源消耗,為再生資源多盡一份心力,讓地球能永續生存,同時放大台灣的創新能量,引領世界綠色時尚新潮流! P4DRY™咖啡渣印花、AIRMEM™咖啡薄膜、AIRNEST™環保泡棉等生質材料,給予各方面高機能調節,滿足身體在不同環境氣候下達到舒適輕鬆等要求; Solution Dye 免水染環保織物,更解決了客戶染整段的問題與對環保織物的需求; 而 STORMFLEECE™平織刷毛技術,

可以取代傳統的針織刷毛,僅須一層面料就能兼顧防風、防水與保暖,更能減緩微塑膠纖維排入海洋,已獲得台灣發明專利(No.I630296),全球專利也布局中,目前美國百年戶外品牌 L.L.Bean 已推出 STORMFLEECE Pro 外套,全球知名環保戶外品牌 patagonia 也推出系列外套。興采 STORMFLEECE® 風暴刷毛技術未來將推出更多面料設計,並結合 S.Café®環保科技咖啡紗技術,讓國際品牌驚艷台灣的面料工藝,維持產業競爭力。



圖說: SINGTEX Group 提供垂直整合服務

溫暖人心、感念上天、愛護地球

興采多年來在企業社會責任上的付出更是不曾停歇。不僅於外部的社會貢獻,興采透過認養稻田、讓員工共同參與有機耕作、響應地球日關燈節能行動、與五股濕地保育活動等,將企業內部的行動實際貢獻在環境永續上。除此之外,興采多年持續與連鎖咖啡店合作,取得咖啡紗的製作原物料—咖啡渣,更不定期舉辦咖啡渣環保回收講座來傳遞品牌理念,也讓員工參與咖啡渣打包過程,完整貫徹興采品牌堅持的環保理念。興采的企業願景透過一步一腳印的能量累積,由台灣延伸越南再橫跨到非洲去,用大愛理念來改變更多人的生活,確實做到愛地球與溫暖人類的品牌文化。興采品牌的使命:「在有限的地球資源條件下做到現有資源的活化再利用,以達到生態環境的永續願景」,也將為人類生活帶來正向希望理念,使興采已經成為名符其實溫暖人心、令人感動,並且擁有「天地人」理念的環保品牌。



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)111/05/16~05/20 08:00~17:00;05/19~05/20 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】
- 参加對象:從事高壓氣體特定設備操作人員或主管人員。
- ●費 用:本班研習費新台幣 7,000 元整,本會會員享九折優惠。
- ●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 | 高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練 上課日期 111年 | | | | | | 年 05. | /16~05/2 | 20 | |
|----|-----|--------------------------------|--------|------|-----|-----|---------|-------|----------|------|---|
| 姓 | 名 | 出生年月日 | 身份證字號 | 手機號碼 | 畢業権 | 校名 | | | 1/2 | 公司產品 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 服: | 務單位 | | | | | i | 電 | 話 | | | |
| 服: | 務地址 | | | | | | 傳 | 真 | | | |
| 發: | 票住址 | | | | | | 統一約 | 扁號 | | | |
| 負 | 責 人 | | 訓練聯絡丿 | 人/職稱 | | | | emai | 1: | | |
| 參; | 加費用 | 共 | 元 | 參加性質 | □公₹ | 司指测 | | | □自 | 行參加 | |
| 繳 | 費方式 | □郵政劃撥 | □支票 □ | 附送現金 | 報名日 | 期 | | 年 | Ξ | 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:(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班

| 2022/05/16 () | $08:00 \sim 17:00$ | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2022/05/17 () | $08:00 \sim 17:00$ | | | | | | | |
| 2022/05/18 (三) | $08:00 \sim 17:00$ | | | | | | | |
| 2022/05/19 (四) | 08:00~17:00 (實習第 1 組) | | | | | | | |
| 2022/05/20 (五) | 08:00~14:00 (實習第 1 組) | | | | | | | |

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:111/06/06(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 產業力發展組】(由北側門學員專屬通道進入)

●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。

●費用:本班研習費新台幣 400 元整。

●名 額:每班30名,額滿為止。

●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

| | | | | | 1 1/ | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|------------------------|------|----|------|-----|----------|-----|-------|---------|------|---|
| 課 | 程 | 名 | 稱 | 高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生在職教育訓練 | | | | | 上課日期 111 | | | 年06月06日 | | |
| 姓 | | : | 名 | 出生年月日 | 身份證字 | 號 | 手機號碼 | 畢業 | 校名 | | | 1 | 公司產品 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 服 | 務 | 單 ′ | 位 | | | | | | | 電 | 話 | | | |
| 服 | 務 | 地: | 址 | | | | | | | 傳 | 真 | | | |
| 發 | 票 | 住: | 址 | | | | | | | 統一系 | 扁號 | | | |
| 負 | 責 | Ī, | 人 | 人 | 訓練聯 | 絡人 | / 職稱 | | | | email | : | | |
| 參 | 加 | 費 | 用 | 共 | | 元 | 參加性質 | | :司指 | 派 | | -自 | 行參加 | |
| 繳 | 費 | 方: | 式 | □郵政劃撥 | □支票 | □附 | 送現金 | 報名日 | 期 | | 年 | | 月 | 日 |



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)111/06/06~06/10 08:00~17:00;06/09~06/10 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】
- 参加對象:從事高壓氣體特定設備操作人員或主管人員。
- ●費 用:本班研習費新台幣 7,000 元整,本會會員享九折優惠。
- ●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 | 高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練 上談 | | | | | 日期 | 111年06/06~06/ | | | /10 |
|---|-----|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----|------------|-----|---------------|-----|------|-----|
| 姓 | 名 | 出生年月日 | 身份證字號 | 手機號碼 | 畢業 | 校名 | | | | 公司產品 | 司口 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 訓練聯絡力 | 、/ 職稱 | | | | emai | il: | | |
| 參 | 加費用 | 共 | 元 | 參加性質 | □公司 | <u>司指》</u> | 厎 | | ΞÉ | 自行參加 |] |
| 繳 | 費方式 | □郵政劃撥 | □支票□ | 附送現金 | 報名日 | 期 | | 年 | 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:(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班

| 2022/06/06 (—) | 08:00 ~ 17:00 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 2022/06/07 (_) | 08:00 ~ 17:00 |
| 2022/06/08 (三) | 08:00 ~ 17:00 |
| 2022/06/09 (四) | 08:00~17:00 (實習第1組) |
| 2022/06/10 (五) | 08:00~14:00 (實習第1組) |



超臨界流體技術應用與發展國際研討會徵研究論文

2022/04/07 經濟日報 黃逢森

台灣超臨界流體協會將於 10 月 27 至 29 日舉辦 2022 年「第 12 屆超臨界流體技術應用與發展國際研討會」,即日起徵求論文,「熱力學與物化性質研究」、「天然物、醫藥與生醫應用」、「反應、材料設計與奈米技術」、「製程強化、二氧化碳利用與工業應用」、「超臨界流體於台灣之實務應用」等 5 大主題領域的研究論文,敬邀各位專家、學者踴躍投稿,蒞臨與會交流。

該協會長期積極推動「超臨界流體技術」產業應用與發展‧藉著每年舉辦研討會‧分享研發成果及產業創新應用‧期以開拓新市場、創造應用領域商機;今年將於 10 月 27 至 29 日舉辦「第 12 屆超臨界流體技術應用與發展國際研討會」。論文摘要撰寫格式說明電洽該協會,投稿信箱:tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw。

超臨界流體為業界公認的綠色化學技術之一,採用 CO₂ 為萃取劑,具有無毒、無色、無味、無臭、不燃、易回收、操作溫度低等優點,可在低溫下萃取熱不穩定物質,因而成為當今食品、藥品工業最重要的萃取分離和純化技術之一。

随著人類崇尚自然以及環保意識抬頭,天然與健康訴求更受到青睞,也因此帶動相關原料開發商,朝向從天然界的動植物或中草藥中,提取機能性成份作為化妝品、保健食品原料,為未來產品開發及市場發展的主要趨勢。 台灣超臨界流體協會電話(07)355-5706。

資料來源:

https://money.udn.com/money/story/5723/6220383?from=edn search result

中山大學獨創「超臨界流體技術」 助攻半導體新技術突破良率瓶頸

2022/05/05

[記者方志賢/高雄報導]中山大學物理系講座教授張鼎張獨創「超臨界流體低溫缺陷鈍化技術」、師生團隊成立奈盾科技(Naidun-tech)公司、有望助攻半導體新技術突破良率瓶頸、不僅獲得科技部價創計畫補助、更吸引日本第一大半導體設備商東京威力與台灣友達青睞、成為東京威力在台灣唯一投資的新創公司。什麼是超臨界流體?張鼎張指出、超臨界流體是一種物質狀態、固體吸熱變液體、液體加熱變氣體、氣體再加壓超過臨界溫度及臨界壓力、物質兼具液體與氣體特性、就是超臨界流體。超臨界流體有較好滲透性和較強的溶解力、廣泛應用於萃取技術、常見包括萃取咖啡因、製造保養品、營養補充品與清潔劑等。張鼎張說、「我們團隊則反其道而行、利用超臨界流體導入新物質。」在半導體尺寸微縮的趨勢下、可能有很多缺陷、運用在電子元件上可有效消除缺陷、讓元件性能與可靠度大幅提升。

張鼎張說,一般高溫的製程只要 200 度到 300 度就可搞定。透過這項技術可修補 半導體材料內的斷鍵,讓不好的元件回到正常特性,改善漏電及導通電流,滿足 舊有製程無法滿足的需求。

「至於成立公司·那是個意外!」張鼎張表示·原本「只是源自於科學探索的樂趣」·但因超臨界狀態的物理現象很特殊·充滿許多未知值得研究·在這個領域持續投入了15年的時間·在科學探索的過程中挖掘出工程應用的潛力。

張鼎張指出,新創公司團隊由豐富經驗的成員組成,其中也有他指導畢業多年的學生,這些畢業生有多年業界經驗,他希望學術研發成果成立新創公司獲得投資是好的開始,未來團隊還是要不斷努力把新技術導入產業,讓這項技術發光發熱。

資料來源:https://news.ltn.com.tw/news/life/breakingnews/3915872

Bioactive Compounds from Cocoa Husk: Extraction, Analysis and Applications in Food Production Chain

可可果殼中的生物活性化合物:食品生產鏈中的提取、分析和應用 Tarun Belwal¹, Christian Cravotto², Sudipta Ramola³, Monika Thakur⁴, Farid Chemat² and Giancarlo Cravotto^{1,5}

Department of Drug Science and Technology, University of Turin, 10125 Turin, Italy
 GREEN Extraction Team, INRAE, UMR 408, Avignon University, F-84000 Avignon, France
 Research Group for Advanced Materials & Sustainable Catalysis (AMSC), State Key Laboratory
 Breeding Base of Green Chemistry-Synthesis Technology, College of Chemical Engineering,
 Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310014, China

 ⁴ Amity Institute of Food Technology, Amity University, Noida 201303, India
 ⁵ World-Class Research Center "Digital Biodesign and Personalized Healthcare", Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, 119146 Moscow, Russia

Abstract:

Cocoa husk is considered a waste product after cocoa processing and creates environmental issues. These waste products are rich in polyphenols, methylxanthine, dietary fibers, and phytosterols, which can be extracted and utilized in various food and health products. Cocoa beans represent only 32–34% of fruit weight. Various extraction methods were implemented for the preparation of extracts and/or the recovery of bioactive compounds. Besides conventional extraction methods, various studies have been conducted using advanced extraction methods, including microwaveassisted extraction (MAE), ultrasonic-assisted extraction (UAE), subcritical water extraction (SWE), supercritical fluid extraction (SFE), and pressurized liquid extraction (PLE). To include cocoa husk waste products or extracts in different food products, various functional foods such as bakery products, jam, chocolate, beverage, and sausage were prepared. This review mainly focused on the composition and functional characteristics of cocoa husk waste products and their utilization in different food products. Moreover, recommendations were made for the complete utilization of these waste products and their involvement in the circular economy.

Keywords: cocoa husk; extraction and analytical methods; functional foods; bioactive compounds; circular economy

資料來源: https://www.mdpi.com/2304-8158/11/6/798
Journals / Foods / Volume 11 / Issue 6 / 10.3390/foods11060798

Bioinks Enriched with ECM Components Obtained by Supercritical Extraction

通過超臨界萃取獲得的富含 ECM 成分的生物墨水
Daniel P. Reis^{1,2}, Beatriz Domingues^{1,2}, Cátia Fidalgo^{1,2}, Rui L. Reis^{1,2}, Luca
Gasperini^{1,2} and Alexandra P. Marques^{1,2}

¹ 3B's Research Group, I3Bs—Research Institute on Biomaterials, Biodegradables and Biomimetics, University of Minho, Headquarters of the European Institute of Excellence on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine, 4805-017 Guimarães, Portugal
² ICVS/3B's—PT Government Associate Laboratory, 4805-017 Guimarães, Portugal

Abstract:

Extracellular matrix (ECM)-based bioinks have been steadily gaining interest in the field of bioprinting to develop biologically relevant and functional tissue constructs. Herein, we propose the use of supercritical carbon dioxide (scCO₂) technology to extract the ECM components of cellsheets that have shown promising results in creating accurate 3D microenvironments replicating the cell's own ECM, to be used in the preparation of bioinks. The ECM extraction protocol best fitted for cell sheets was defined by considering efficient DNA removal with a minor effect on the ECM. Cell sheets of human dermal fibroblasts (hDFbs) and adipose stem cells (hASCs) were processed using a customised supercritical system by varying the pressure of the reactor, presence, exposure time, and type of co-solvent. A quantification of the amount of DNA, protein, and sulfated glycosaminoglycans (sGAGs) was carried out to determine the efficiency of the extraction in relation to standard decellularization methodologies. The bioinks containing the extracted ECM were fabricated by combining them with alginate as a support polymer. The influence of the alginate (1%, 2% w/vol) and ECM (0.5% and 1.5% w/vol) amounts on the printability of the blends was addressed by analysing the rheological behaviour of the suspensions. Finally, 3D printed constructs were fabricated using an in-house built extrusion-based bioprinter, and the impact of the extrusion process on cell viability was assessed. The optimised scCO₂ protocol allowed efficient removal of DNA while preserving a higher number of proteins and sGAGs than the standard methodologies. The characterization of extract's composition also revealed that the ECM produced by hDFbs (fECM) and hASCs (aECM) is distinctively affected by the extraction protocols. Furthermore, rheological analysis indicated an increase in viscosity with increasing ECM composition, an effect even more prominent in samples containing aECM. 3D printing of alginate/ECM constructs demonstrated that cell viability was only

marginally affected by the extrusion process, and this effect was also dependent on the ECM source. Overall, this work highlights the benefits of supercritical fluid-based methods for ECM extraction and strengthens the relevance of ECM-derived bioinks in the development of printed tissue-like constructs.

Keywords: extracellular matrix; supercritical CO₂; cell sheets; bioinks; 3D bioprinting

資料來源:<u>https://www.mdpi.com/2218-273X/12/3/394</u>
Journals / Biomolecules / Volume 12 / Issue 3 / 10.3390/biom12030394

Effects of Dietary Supplementation with Honeybee Pollen and Its Supercritical Fluid Extract on Immune Response and Fillet's Quality of Farmed Gilthead Seabream (Sparus aurata)

日糧中添加蜂花粉及其超臨界流體提取物對養殖金頭鯛(Sparus aurata)免疫反應和魚 片品質的影響

Rosaria Arena¹, Adja Cristina Lira de Medeiros², Giulia Secci², Simone Mancini³, Simona Manuguerra¹, Fulvia Bovera⁴, Andrea Santulli^{1,5}, Giuliana Parisi², Concetta Maria Messina¹ and Giovanni Piccolo⁴

- ¹ Laboratory of Marine Biochemistry and Ecotoxicology, Department of Earth and Sea Sciences-DiSTeM, University of Palermo, Via Barlotta 4, 91100 Trapani, Italy
- ² Department of Agriculture, Food, Environment and Forestry-DAGRI, University of Firenze, Via Delle Cascine 5, 50144 Firenze, Italy
- ³ Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of Pisa, Viale Delle Piagge 2, 56124 Pisa, Italy
- ⁴ Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Production, University of Napoli Federico II, Via Delpino 1, 80137 Napoli, Italy
- ⁵ Institute of Marine Biology, University Consortium of the Province of Trapani, 91100 Trapani, Italy

Abstract:

The awareness of the correlation between administered diet, fish health and products' quality has led to the increase in the research for innovative and functional feed ingredients. Herein, a plant-derived product rich in bioactive compounds, such as honeybee pollen (HBP), was included as raw (HBP) and as Supercritical Fluid Extracted (SFE) pollen (HBP SFE) in the diet for gilthead seabream (Sparus aurata). The experiment was carried out on 90 fish with an average body weight of 294.7 \pm 12.8 g, divided into five groups, according to the administration of five diets for 30 days: control diet (CTR); two diets containing HBP at 5% (P5) and at 10% (P10) level of inclusion; two diets containing HBP SFE, at 0.5% (E0.5) and at 1% (E1) level of inclusion. Their effects were evaluated on 60 specimens (336.2 \pm 11.4 g average final body weight) considering the fish growth, the expression of some hepatic genes involved in the inflammatory response (il-1β, il-6 and il-8) through quantitative real-time PCR, and physico-chemical characterization (namely color, texture, water holding capacity, fatty acid profile and lipid peroxidation) of the fish fillets monitored at the beginning (day 0) and after 110 days of storage at -20 °C. The results obtained showed that the treatment with diet E1 determined the up-regulation of il-1β, il-6, and il-8 (p < 0.05); however, this supplementation did not significantly contribute to

limiting the oxidative stress. Nevertheless, no detrimental effect on color and the other physical characteristics was observed. These results suggest that a low level of HBP_SFE could be potentially utilized in aquaculture as an immunostimulant more than an antioxidant, but further investigation is necessary.

Keywords: honeybee pollen; supercritical fluid extraction; bioactive compounds; immune system; fatty acids

資料來源:<u>https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35327073/</u>

Animals (Basel). 2022 Mar 8;12(6):675. doi: 10.3390/ani12060675.



Selective extraction of antimicrobial agents from Jodina rhombifolia by supercritical fluid carbon dioxide: phytochemical profile

超臨界流體三氧化碳選擇性提取菱葉菊中的抗菌劑:植物化學特徵 Edith M Marín^a, María G Reyes ^a, Marcela C Audisio ^a, José L Zacur^b, María L Uriburu ^a, Viviana E Nicotra^c

^a Instituto de Investigaciones para la Industria Química (INIQUI-CONICET), Universidad Nacional de Salta, Salta, Argentina

b Laboratorio de Fluidos Supercríticos, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad Nacional de Jujuy, Jujuy, Argentina

c Facultad de Ciencias Químicas, Instituto Multidisciplinario de Biología Vegetal (IMBIV-CONICET), Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina

Abstract:

The goals of this study were to determine the phytochemical profile of *Jodina rhombifolia* and to evaluate the ability of supercritical fluids (ScFCO₂) to selectively extract the metabolites responsible for the bioactivity. This species has simple aromatic compounds and lignan monomers, as well as glycerides containing epoxidized saturated fatty acids. Regarding the extraction by ScFCO₂, the extracts showed a higher antimicrobial activity against human pathogenic strains, with respect to the ethanolic extracts obtained from plant residues after extraction by ScFCO₂. Furthermore, the bioactive compounds were concentrated in just 1% P/P of the weight of the dry plant material. Extraction by ScFCO₂ was carried out under different conditions of pressure and temperature, with the best results being obtained at 30 °C and 30 MPa. The results obtained demonstrate the advantages of ScFCO₂ extractions over classical solvent extractions, in terms of improved safety and the ability to selectively extract the compounds of interest.

Keywords: Jodina rhombifolia, supercritical fluid extraction, antimicrobial activity, Staphylococcus aureus

資料來源:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35073793/

Nat Prod Res. 2022 Jan 24;1-7. doi: 10.1080/14786419.2022.2029858. Online ahead of print.

Supercritical CO₂ Extraction of Triterpenoids from Chaga Sterile Conk of Inonotus obliquus

超臨界 CO₂ 從樺褐孔菌中提取三萜類化合物

Nghia Huynh, Gabriele Beltrame, Marko Tarvainen, Jukka-Pekka Suomela and Baoru Yang Food Chemistry and Food Development, Department of Biochemistry, University of Turku, Itäinen Pitkäkatu 4, 20520 Turku, Finland

Abstract:

Triterpenoids are among the bioactive components of Chaga, the sterile conk of the medicinal fungus Inonotus obliquus. Supercritical fluid extraction of Chaga triterpenoids was carried out with supercritical CO₂, while a modified Folch method was used as a comparison. Three temperaturepressure combinations were tested varying between 314–324 K (40–50 °C) and 281–350 bars, using time- and volume-limited extractions. Six triterpenoids were identified with GC-MS and quantified with GC-FID: ergosterol, lanosterol, β-sitosterol, stigmastanol, betulin, and inotodiol. The Folch extraction resulted in recovery of trametenolic acid, which was not extracted by supercritical CO₂. Inotodiol was the major triterpenoid of all the extracts, with a yield of 87–101 mg/100 g and 139 mg/100 g, for SFEs and the Folch method, respectively. The contents of other major triterpenoids, lanosterol and ergosterol, varied in the ranges 59–63 mg/100 g and 17–18 mg/100 g by SFE, respectively. With the Folch method, the yields were 81 mg/100 g and 40 mg/100 g, respectively. The highest recovery of triterpenoids with SFE in relation to Folch was 56% and it was obtained at 324 K (50 °C) and 350 bar, regardless of extraction time or volume of CO₂. The recoveries of lanosterol and stigmastanol were unaffected by SFE conditions. Despite the lower yield, SFE showed several advantages including shorter extraction time and less impact on the environment. This work could be a starting point for further studies on green extraction methods of bioactive triterpenoids from Chaga.

Keywords: Inonotus obliquus; SFE; supercritical fluids; triterpenoids; inotodiol

資料來源: https://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/27/6/1880
Journals / Molecules / Volume 27 / Issue 6 / 10.3390/molecules27061880



Supercritical fluids and fluid mixtures to obtain high-value compounds from Capsicum peppers

超臨界流體和流體混合物從辣椒中獲得高價值化合物

Ana Carolina De Aguiar^a, Juliane Vigano 'b, Ana Gabriela da Silva Anthero^{c,d}, Arthur Luiz Baiao ~ Diasa, Miriam Dupas Hubingerc, Julian Martíneza

- ^a Laboratory of High Pressure in Food Engineering, Department of Food Engineering, School of Food Engineering (FEA), University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, Brazil
- ^b Multidisciplinary Laboratory of Food and Health (LabMAS), School of Applied Sciences (FCA), University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Rua Pedro Zaccaria, 1300, 12383-250 Limeira, SP, Brazil
- ^c Department of Food Engineering, School of Food Engineering (FEA), University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, SP, Brazil d School of Food Science and Environmental Health, Environmental Sustainability and Health Institute, Technological University Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Abstract:

Peppers of the Capsicum genus have a rich nutritional composition and are widely consumed worldwide. Thus, they find numerous applications in the food, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries. One commercial application is oleoresin production, a nonpolar fraction rich in bioactive compounds, including capsaicinoids and carotenoids. Among the technologies for pepper processing, special attention is given to supercritical fluid technologies, such as supercritical fluid extraction (SFE) with pure solvents and CO₂ plus modifiers, and SFE assisted by ultrasound. Supercritical fluid-based processes present advantages over the classical extraction techniques like using less solvents, short extraction times, specificity and scalability. In this review, we present a brief overview of the nutritional aspects of peppers, followed by studies that apply supercritical fluid technologies to produce extracts and concentrate bioactives, besides oleoresin encapsulation. Furthermore, we present related phase equilibrium, cost estimation, and the gaps and needs for the full use of peppers from a sustainable perspective.

Keywords: Hot peppers, Supercritical fluid extraction, Pressurized liquid extraction, Capsaicinoids, Carotenoids

資料來源: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590157522000268#!

Food Chemistry: X

Volume 13, 30 March 2022, 100228

ment:

Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine and related compounds in the environment: Recent updates on pretreatment, analysis, and removal techniques

環境中的不對稱二甲肼及相關化合物:預處理、分析和去除技術的最新進展
Cong Hu^{ab1}, Yuan Zhang^{a1}, Yu Zhou^c, Zhi-fei Liu^a, Xue-song Feng^a
^a School of Pharmacy, China Medical University, Shenyang 110122, China
^b Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis, School of Pharmacy, Fudan University, Shanghai
201203, China

^c Department of Pharmacy, National Cancer Center/National Clinical Research Center for Cancer/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100021, China

Abstract:

Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine (1,1-Dimethylhydrazine, UDMH) has been widely used as aerospace fuel in many countries. The launch of space vehicles can cause the release and leakage of UDMH into the environment, posing serious threats to ecology system and human population. Even worse, the health risks are also pertinent to its numerous classes of transformation products including N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), because most of them display carcinogenic and mutagenic properties. Recently, there has been an intense ongoing development of simple, fast, green, and effective techniques for determining and removing these hazardous substances. This review summarizes the latest research progress regarding the sources, fates, pretreatment, analysis, and removal techniques of UDMH and related products in the environment. Sample preparation methods mainly include pressurized liquid extraction, liquid-phase microextraction techniques, solid-phase extraction, headspace-solid-phase microextraction, and supercritical fluid extraction. Detection and identification methods mainly include high-performance liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS), gas chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (GC-MS/MS), and sensors. Removal methods mainly include advanced oxidation processes, adsorption, biodegradation techniques. The advantages/disadvantages, applications, and trends of the proposed approaches are thoroughly discussed to provide a valuable reference for further studies.

Keywords: UDMH, Transformation products, Sample preparation, Determination, Treatment, Environment

資料來源:

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0304389422004976

Journal of Hazardous Materials

Volume 432, 15 June 2022, 128708

Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Decellularized Xenograft-3D CAD/CAM Carved Bone Matrix Personalized for Human Bone Defect Repair

超臨界二氧化碳脫細胞異種移植物-3D CAD/CAM 雕刻骨基質 個性化用於人體骨缺損 修復

Meng-Yen Chen¹, Jing-Jing Fang², Jeng-Nan Lee³, Srinivasan Periasamy⁴, Ko-Chung Yen⁴, Hung-Chou Wang⁴ and Dar-Jen Hsieh⁴

- ¹ Division of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Department of Stomatology, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan 704302, Taiwan
- ² Department of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan 701401, Taiwan
 - ³ Department of Mechanical Engineering, Cheng Shiu University, Kaohsiung 833301, Taiwan
 - ⁴ R & D Center, ACRO Biomedical Co., Ltd. 2nd. Floor, No.57, Luke 2nd. Rd., Luzhu District, Kaohsiung 821011, Taiwan

Abstract:

About 30–50% of oral cancer patients require mandibulectomy and autologous fibula reconstruction. Autograft is the gold standard choice because of its histocompatibility; however, it requires additional surgery from the patient and with possible complications such as loss of fibula leading to calf weakening in the future. Allograft and xenograft are alternatives but are susceptible to immune response. Currently, no personalized bone xenografts are available in the market for large fascial bone defects. In addition, a large-sized complex shape bone graft cannot be produced directly from the raw material. We propose the use of porcine bones with 3D CAD/CAM carving to reconstruct a personalized, wide range and complex-shaped bone. We anticipate that patients can restore their native facial appearance after reconstruction surgery. Supercritical CO₂ (SCCO₂) technology was employed to remove the cells, fat and non-collagenous materials while maintaining a native collagen scaffold as a biomedical device for bone defects. We successfully developed 3D CAD/CAM carved bone matrices, followed by SCCO₂ decellularization of those large-sized bones. A lock-and-key puzzle design was employed to fulfil a wide range of large and complex-shaped maxillofacial defects. To conclude, the 3D CAD/CAM carved bone matrices with lock and key puzzle Lego design were completely decellularized by SCCO₂ extraction technology with intact natural collagen scaffold. In addition, the processed bone matrices were tested to show excellent cytocompatibility and mechanical stiffness. Thus, we can overcome the limitation of large size and complex shapes of xenograft availability. In addition, the 3D CAD/CAM carving process can



provide personalized tailor-designed decellularized bone grafts for the native appearance for maxillofacial reconstruction surgery for oral cancer patients and trauma patients.

Keywords: maxillofacial reconstruction; supercritical CO₂; collagen bone matrix; 3D carved bone; cytocompatibility

資料來源:<u>https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35627140/</u> Genes (Basel). 2022 Apr 25;13(5):755. doi: 10.3390/genes13050755.