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▶ 前沿资讯

1. World Bank Funds Carbon Emissions Reduction in Africa's Tea Farming Communities (世界银行为非洲茶叶种植区的碳减排提供资助)

简介: 2019年3月中旬,世界银行与肯尼亚茶叶开发机构电力有限公司签署了一项减排采购协议。这是扩大对非洲农民适应气候变化影响支持的一部分。该项目将直接帮助35万名茶农和39家工厂,提供来自新水电站的电力。关键的创新是工厂将产生收入信用 - 为他们在满足社区和农场的能源需求方面创造的二氧化碳排放量的认证减少支付。这些信贷使得所需的资本投资更加“可融资”并降低了偿债成本。在世界银行基于这一蓝图的其他项目中,它们将资助农民和家庭购买节能的沼气炉灶。ERPA信用额度可作为在国际市场上茶叶销售的碳税抵消。

来源: World Tea News 网站

发布日期:2019-06-11

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/70/Csgk0F0B9W2AVgBMAAcRIOAOE1w188.pdf>

2. Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company to step up efforts for value addition (印度Kanan Devan Hills茶园种植公司加大增值力度)

简介: The company plans to open outlets on franchisee basis in other places in Kerala and Tamil Nadu where there is tourism potential. KOCHI: Stagnant tea prices, steep wages and climate change have prompted Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company (KDHP) to step up efforts for value addition, both in the domestic and export markets, to boost its income. The largest tea company in southern India and an associate company of Tata Global BeveragesNSE 4.18 % Ltd, KDHP is revamping its retail store network and is in the process of trying to brand Kerala tea in the manner of Darjeeling, Assam and Nilgiris teas.

来源: The Economic Times 网站

发布日期:2019-06-03

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/70/Csgk0F0B7zGAc2BtAAKRCbZRV5o729.pdf>

▶ 学术文献

1. Inhibitors of apoptosis: clinical implications in cancer (细胞凋亡抑制剂:癌症的临床意义)

简介: Inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) family comprises a group of endogenous proteins that function as main regulators of caspase activity and cell death. They are considered the main culprits in evasion of apoptosis, which is a fundamental hallmark of carcinogenesis. Overexpression of IAP proteins has been documented in various solid and hematological malignancies, rendering them resistant to standard chemotherapeutics and radiation therapy and conferring poor prognosis. This observation has urged their exploitation as therapeutic targets in cancer with promising pre-clinical outcomes. This review describes the structural and functional features of IAP proteins

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to elucidate the mechanism of their anti-apoptotic activity. We also provide an update on patterns of IAP expression in different tumors, their impact on treatment response and prognosis, as well as the emerging investigational drugs targeting them. This aims at shedding the light on the advances in IAP targeting achieved to date, and encourage further development of clinically applicable therapeutic approaches.

来源: Apoptosis 期刊

发布日期: 2017-12-03

全文链接: http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/70/Csgk0F0B6t2AHx2GABBTcF_4rCE488.pdf

2. Biophysical Approach to Mechanisms of Cancer Prevention and Treatment with Green Tea Catechins (利用绿茶儿茶素预防和治疗癌症机制的生物物理学方法)

简介: Green tea catechin and green tea extract are now recognized as non-toxic cancer preventives for humans. We first review our brief historical development of green tea cancer prevention. Based on exciting evidence that green tea catechin, (-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) in drinking water inhibited lung metastasis of B16 melanoma cells, we and other researchers have studied the inhibitory mechanisms of metastasis with green tea catechins using biomechanical tools, atomic force microscopy (AFM) and microfluidic optical stretcher. Specifically, determination of biophysical properties of cancer cells, low cell stiffness, and high deformability in relation to migration, along with biophysical effects, were studied by treatment with green tea catechins. The study with AFM revealed that low average values of Young's moduli, indicating low cell stiffness, are closely associated with strong potential of cell migration and metastasis for various cancer cells. It is important to note that treatments with EGCG and green tea extract elevated the average values of Young's moduli resulting in increased stiffness (large elasticity) of melanomas and various cancer cells. We discuss here the biophysical basis of multifunctions of green tea catechins and green tea extract leading to beneficial effects for cancer prevention and treatment.

来源: Molecules 期刊

发布日期: 2016-11-18

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/70/Csgk0F0B6PmAN8vYACYOX3dWfXA287.pdf>

3. Primary Cancer Prevention by Green Tea, and Tertiary Cancer Prevention by the Combination of Green Tea Catechins and Anticancer Compounds (通过绿茶儿茶素和抗癌化合物的组合预防原发性癌症和三级癌症)

简介: Green tea is a daily beverage, a non-oxidized non-fermented product containing at least four green tea catechins. Considering our first results when repeated applications of (-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) prevented tumor promotion in mouse skin, we have continued to look at green tea as a possible cancer preventive agent. 1) The 10-year prospective cohort study by Drs. K. Nakachi and K. Imai revealed that drinking 10 Japanese-size cups (120 mL/cup) of green tea per day delayed cancer onset in humans by 7.3 years among females and by

3.2 years among males. The delay of cancer onset is of course significant evidence of primary cancer prevention in humans. 2) In collaboration with Dr. H. Moriwaki's group we successfully presented a prototype of tertiary cancer prevention showing that 10 Japanese-size cups of green tea daily, supplemented with tablets of green tea extract (G.T.E), reduced recurrence of colorectal adenomas in polypectomy patients by 51.6% (from 31% to 15%). 3) In 1999, we first reported that the combination of green tea catechins and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs showed synergistic anticancer effects in both in vitro and in vivo experiments, along with elucidation of the mechanism. 4) Further studies by other investigators have revealed that various combinations of EGCG or green tea extract and anticancer compounds inhibit tumor volume in xenograft mouse models implanted with various human cancer cell lines. Green tea is a cancer preventive, and green tea catechins act as synergists with anticancer compounds.

来源: Journal of Cancer Prevention 期刊

发布日期:2015-03-20

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/70/Csgk0F0B5DWAAQA2AA6SVcbhJ0M569.pdf>

4. Challenging the effectiveness of green tea in primary and tertiary cancer prevention (挑战绿茶在初级和三级癌症预防中的有效性)

简介: **Purpose:** Drinking green tea daily is part of Japanese culture, and various studies have revealed that green tea is a cancer preventive. We here review our progress in cancer prevention with green tea on 12 main topics, from basic to clinical level.

Topics and methods: Biochemical and biological studies of green tea catechins, a prospective cohort study, preclinical safety trials with tablets of green tea extract, double-blind randomized clinical phase II prevention trial for recurrence of colorectal adenomas, and synergistically enhanced inhibition by the combination of green tea catechins and anticancer drugs. All results were significant, including human studies with informed consent.

Results: Drinking 10 Japanese-size cups of green tea per day delayed the cancer onset of humans 7 years for females. For tertiary cancer prevention, consuming 10 cups of green tea per day fortified by green tea tablets, 50 %, significantly prevented the recurrence of colorectal adenomas. A minimum effective amount of green tea catechins for cancer prevention was found in humans. In addition, the combination of green tea catechins and anticancer drugs engendered a new cancer therapeutic strategy.

Conclusion: The consumption of 10 Japanese-size cups of green tea per day is a significant factor in primary cancer prevention for the general population, and the preventive effect on recurrence of colorectal adenomas in patients is vital evidence in tertiary cancer prevention.

来源: Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology 期刊

发布日期:2012-08-20

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/70/Csgk0F0B5rGAb1UiAAhUvKa-JJU358.pdf>