

学位論文審査結果の要旨

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(学位論文審査結果の要旨)

Inhibitory effects of kaempferol, quercetin and luteolin on the replication of human parainfluenza virus type 2 *in vitro*

著者らは論文において下記の内容を述べている。

The eight flavonoids, apigenin, chrysin, hesperidin, kaempferol, myricetin, quercetin, rutin and luteolin were tested for the inhibition of human parainfluenza virus type 2 (hPIV-2) replication. Three flavonoids out of the eight, kaempferol, quercetin and luteolin inhibited hPIV-2 replication. Kaempferol reduced the virus release (below 1/10,000), partly inhibited genome and mRNA syntheses, but protein synthesis was observed. It partly inhibited virus entry into the cells and virus spreading, and also partly disrupted microtubules and actin microfilaments, indicating that the virus release inhibition was partly caused by the disruption of cytoskeleton. Quercetine reduced the virus release (below 1/10,000), partly inhibited genome, mRNA and protein syntheses. It partly inhibited virus entry and spreading, and also partly destroyed microtubules and microfilaments. Luteolin reduced the virus release (below 1/100,000), largely inhibited genome, mRNA and protein syntheses. It inhibited virus entry and spreading. It disrupted microtubules and microfilaments. These results indicated that luteolin has the most inhibitory effect on hPIV-2 relication. In conclusion, the three flavonoids inhibited virus replication by the inhibition of genome, mRNA and protein syntheses, and in addition to those, by the disruption of cytoskeleton in vitro.

本論文は、フラボノイド類であるケンフェロール、ケルセチン、ルテオリンのヒトパラインフルエンザウイルス 2 型に対する増殖抑制効果について示した論文であり、

学術上極めて有益であり、学位論文として価値あるものと認めた。

Drug Discoveries & Therapeutics 2024;18(1):16-23.

Published: February 20, 2024

doi: 10.5582/ddt.2023.01099

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