

消化管生理学分野

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◇研究目的

消化管疾患，特に腸管免疫性疾患の病因及び病態形成機序を解明し，それに基づく和漢薬等を含めた新規治療薬の創出に繋がる研究を目指す。

◇研究概要

消化管生理学分野では，腸管免疫性疾患，すなわち炎症性腸疾患である潰瘍性大腸炎及び食物アレルギーを研究対象疾患としている。近年，患者が急増している潰瘍性大腸炎は，厚労省の特定疾患に指定されている慢性で難治性の炎症性腸疾患である。腸管での免疫異常を背景とする潰瘍性大腸炎に対して，近年の粘膜免疫学の発展を背景に精力的な研究が展開されているにもかかわらず，その病因や病態形成機序などは未だ多くは不明であり，従って特異的な有用な治療薬や治療法は確立されていない。また，食物アレルギーは腸管粘膜免疫機構の未熟な小児にその頻度が高く，小児の肉体的精神的発育への影響は重大であり，さらに，いわゆる「アレルギーマーチ」の引き金となる疾患として今やその病因・病態形成機序の解明と対策は急務であるが，未だ充分にはなされていない。

消化管は生体と外界とのインターフェイスであり，多くの外来抗原に絶えず暴露されている。そのため，病原微生物を排除しつつ必要な栄養素だけを吸収し，さらに食物抗原などに対しては免疫寛容を誘起するというような“非自己である異種抗原の排除と自己に対する寛容”を巧妙に操る腸管粘膜免疫系が発達している。また，腸管は第三の自律神経系である腸管神経系を有し，中枢からほぼ独立して基本的な機能を発現することができる唯一の器官である。これらの免疫系と神経系は内分泌系と共に「腸管イントラネット」を形成し，緊密なクロストークをしながら生体の恒常性を精妙に維持している。

生体三大制御システムにより精妙に調節されている複雑系である腸管の疾患は，病因や病態が多岐にわたるため，薬理的メカニズムに限られる単剤を用いる治療法では治療効果に限界がある場合も数多くある。複雑系である腸管の免疫疾患に対する創薬戦略には，消化管全体を1つのシステムとして捉え，“消化管全体のシステムを調整する”という考え方が必要である。一方，複数の薬理作用を持つ多成分系の複合薬物である和漢薬は，生体のバランスや恒常性の維持に重きを置く薬物治療体系であり，生体の最も重要な制御システムである神経系や免疫系は，必然的に和漢薬の主要な治療標的となっている。従って，現代医療の中でも，消化管は和漢薬治療が比較的多く取り入れられている領域となっている。和漢薬はヒトでの長い使用経験（経験知）に基づく経験的臨床研究がなされてきたが，これらの経験知を人類がこれまであまり遭遇してこなかった「現代病」に適応するためには，和漢薬の詳細な作用メカニズムを科学的に解明する研究及び和漢薬治療の科学的合理性を検証する研究（科学知）は必須である。

従って，分子レベル及び生体レベルの両面から和漢薬の作用の科学基盤を確立することは，和漢薬治療に科学的エビデンスを与えるとともに，和漢薬をベースとしたより有用な治療薬の開発を可能にし，東西医学の枠を越えたより良い治療薬の創出が可能であると考えている。

◇原著論文

- 1) **Ahmed K., Furusawa Y., Tabuchi Y., Emam HF., Piao JL., Hassan MA., Yamamoto T., Kondo T., Kadowaki M.: Chemical inducers of heat shock proteins derived from medicinal plants and cytoprotective genes response.**

International Journal of Hyperthermia 28:1-8, 2012.

Abstract: Environmental stress induces damage that activates an adaptive response in any organism. The cellular stress response is based on the induction of cytoprotective proteins, the so-called stress or heat shock proteins (HSPs). HSPs are known to function as molecular chaperones which are involved in the therapeutic approach of many diseases. Therefore in the current study we searched nontoxic chaperone inducers in chemical compounds isolated from medicinal plants. Screening of 80 compounds for their Hsp70-inducing activity in human lymphoma U937 cells was performed by western blotting. Five compounds showed significant Hsp70 up-regulation among them shikonin was most potent. Shikonin was able to induce Hsp70 at 0.1 μ M after 3 h without activation of heat shock transcription factor 1 (HSF-1). It also induces significant reactive oxygen species generation. The expression level of genes responsive to shikonin was studied using global-scale microarrays and computational gene expression analysis tools. Significant increase in the nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2, NFEL2L2) -mediated oxidative stress response was observed that leads to the activation of HSP. The results of gene chip analysis were further confirmed by real-time qPCR assay. In short, the detailed mechanisms of Hsp70 induction by shikonin is not fully understood, Nrf2 and its target genes might be involved in the Hsp70 up-regulation in U937 cells.

- 2) **Lee J., Yamamoto T., Kuramoto H., Kadowaki M.: TRPV1 expressing extrinsic primary sensory neurons play a protective role in mouse oxazolone-induced colitis.**

Autonomic Neuroscience 166:72-76, 2012.

Abstract: TRPV1 expressing sensory neurons which have been considered to be largely associated with neurogenic inflammation were chemically denervated by capsaicin treatment in neonatal mice. However, neonatal capsaicin treatment aggravated mouse oxazolone-induced colitis, and did not affect the expression of calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)- or substance P-immunoreactive nerve fibers in the colon. Meanwhile, the capsaicin-induced contraction was absent in the colon of neonatal capsaicin treatment mouse. These results suggest a protective role of TRPV1 expressing extrinsic sensory neurons in oxazolone-induced colitis and the involvement of some neurotransmitter other than CGRP and substance P in the pathogenesis of the colitis.

- 3) **Kageyama-Yahara N., Wang X., Katagiri T., Wang P., Yamamoto T., Tominaga M., Kadowaki M.: Suppression of phospholipase C γ 1 phosphorylation by cinnamaldehyde inhibits antigen-induced extracellular calcium influx and degranulation in mucosal mast cells.**

Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications. 416:283-288, 2011.

Abstract: Antigen-IgE-mediated mucosal mast-cell activation is critical in the development of food allergies. Cinnamaldehyde, a major constituent of Cinnamomi cortex, dose-dependently inhibited the antigen-IgE-induced degranulation of mucosal-type bone-marrow derived mast cells (mBMMCs) and RBL-2H3 cells. Cinnamaldehyde also suppressed the elevation of the intracellular Ca^{2+} level that is induced by the extracellular Ca^{2+} influx in antigen-IgE-stimulated mBMMCs. Furthermore, tyrosine phosphorylation of phospholipase C (PLC) γ 1, which is a crucial activation switch for the intracellular Ca^{2+} mobilization in mast cells, was attenuated by cinnamaldehyde. Together, our results demonstrated

that cinnamaldehyde suppressed the intracellular Ca^{2+} mobilization and the degranulation of mucosal mast cells by inhibiting the activity of the IgE receptor-PLC γ - Ca^{2+} influx pathway. These findings suggest that cinnamaldehyde may have therapeutic potential in mucosal mast cell-related allergic diseases, such as food allergies.

- 4) **Rangel M., Cabrera MP., Kazuma K., Ando K., Wang X., Kato M., Nihei K., Hirata IY., Cross TJ., Garcia AN., Faquim-Mauro EL., Franzolin MR., Fuchino H., Mori-Yasumoto K., Sekita S., Kadowaki M., Satake M., Konno K.: Chemical and biological characterization of four new linear cationic α -helical peptides from the venoms of two solitary eumenine wasps. *Toxicon* 57:1081-1092, 2011**

Abstract: Four novel peptides were isolated from the venoms of the solitary eumenine wasps *Eumenes rubrofemoratus* and *Eumenes fraterculus*. Their sequences were determined by MALDI-TOF/TOF (matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry) analysis, Edman degradation and solid-phase synthesis. Two of them, eumenitin-R (LNLKGLIKKVASLLN) and eumenitin-F (LNLKGLFKKVASLLT), are highly homologous to eumenitin, an antimicrobial peptide from a solitary eumenine wasp, whereas the other two, EMP-ER (FDIMGLIKKVAGAL-NH(2)) and EMP-EF (FDVMGIKKIAGAL-NH(2)), are similar to eumenine mastoparan-AF (EMP-AF), a mast cell degranulating peptide from a solitary eumenine wasp. These sequences have the characteristic features of linear cationic cytolytic peptides; rich in hydrophobic and basic amino acids with no disulfide bond, and accordingly, they can be predicted to adopt an amphipathic α -helix secondary structure. In fact, the CD (circular dichroism) spectra of these peptides showed significant α -helical conformation content in the presence of TFE (trifluoroethanol), SDS (sodium dodecylsulfate) and asolectin vesicles. In the biological evaluation, all the peptides exhibited a significant broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity, and moderate mast cell degranulation and leishmanicidal activities, but showed virtually no hemolytic activity.

- 5) **Kageyama-Yahara N., Suehiro Y., Yamamoto T., Kadowaki M.: Rab5a regulates surface expression of Fc ϵ RI and functional activation in mast cells. *Biological & Pharmaceutical Bulletin* 34:760-763, 2011.**

Abstract: Surface expression levels of high-affinity immunoglobulin E (IgE) receptors (Fc ϵ RI) on mast cells are regulated by constitutive internalization from the plasma membrane, which is thought to be an important determinant of Fc ϵ RI-mediated signaling potential. However, molecular mechanism of Fc ϵ RI trafficking has remained poorly understood. Rab proteins are small guanosine 5'-triphosphatases (GTPases) involved in the regulation of membrane traffic. In particular, Rab5 has been shown to regulate transport in the early endocytic pathway, whereas it is not known whether the Fc ϵ RI surface expression levels are regulated by Rab5. In this study, we investigated the role of individual Rab5 isoforms in mast cells by small interfering RNA knockdown method. Our results demonstrate that Rab5a knockdown enhanced Fc ϵ RI-dependent mast cell activation and upregulated Fc ϵ RI surface expression in its steady state. In contrast, Rab5c knockdown caused suppression of the activation. These findings revealed modulatory and individual roles of Rab5 isoforms in mast cell functions.

- 6) **Takasuka H., Hayashi S., Koyama M., Yasuda M., Aihara E., Amagase K., Takeuchi K.: Carbon monoxide involved in modulating HCO_3^- secretion in rat duodenum. *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* 377:293-300, 2011.**

Abstract: We examined the effect of the tricarbonyl-dichlororuthenium (II) dimer (CORM-2), a carbon monoxide (CO) donor, on duodenal HCO_3^- secretion in rats and investigated whether endogenous CO produced by heme oxygenase (HO) is involved in the regulation of this secretion. Under urethane anesthesia, a duodenal loop was perfused with saline, and HCO_3^- secretion was measured at pH 7.0 using a

pH stat method. CORM-2, biliverdin, FeCl₂, or ruthenium (III) chloride hydrate (RuCl₃) was applied to the loop for 5 min. The mucosal application of CORM-2 dose-dependently increased HCO₃⁻ secretion, whereas neither RuCl₃, FeCl₂, nor biliverdin had an effect. The stimulatory effect was significantly attenuated by indomethacin but not N(G)-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester. The application of CORM-2 increased the mucosal prostaglandin (PG) E₂ content of the duodenum. The acid-induced HCO₃⁻ response was markedly inhibited by indomethacin and Sn(IV) protoporphyrin IX dichloride (SnPP; an inhibitor of HO) but not Cu(II) protoporphyrin dichloride, and the inhibitory effect of SnPP was significantly reversed by pretreatment with hemin, a substrate of HO. Perfusion of the duodenal loop with 100 mM HCl for 2 h caused a few hemorrhagic lesions in the mucosa, and this response was significantly worsened by the prior administration of SnPP and indomethacin. The expression of HO-1 but not HO-2 protein was up-regulated in the duodenum after the acid treatment. These results suggest that CO, generated endogenously or exogenously, stimulates HCO₃⁻ secretion in the duodenum, and this effect is mediated by endogenous PGs. It is assumed that HO/CO plays a role in maintaining the integrity of the duodenal mucosa.

- 7) **Ise F., Takasuka H., Hayashi S., Takahashi K., Koyama M., Aihara E., Takeuchi K.: Stimulation of duodenal HCO₃⁻ secretion by hydrogen sulphide in rats: relation to prostaglandins, nitric oxide and sensory neurones. *Acta Physiologica* 201:117-126, 2011.**

Abstract: AIM: We examined the effect of H₂S on duodenal HCO₃⁻ secretion in rats and investigated the mechanism involved in this response. METHODS: Animals were fasted for 18 h and anaesthetized with urethane. A duodenal loop was perfused with saline, and HCO₃⁻ secretion was measured at pH 7.0 using a pH stat-method. The loop was perfused at a rate of 0.2 mL min⁻¹ with NaHS (H₂S donor: 0.1-1 mM) for 5 min or 10 mM HCl for 10 min. Indomethacin or l-NAME [nitric oxide (NO) synthase inhibitor] was given s.c. 30 min or 3 h, respectively, before NaHS or acidification, while glibenclamide (K(ATP) channel blocker) or propargylglycine (cystathionine-g-lyase inhibitor) was given i.p. 30 min before. RESULTS: Mucosal perfusion with NaHS dose dependently increased the HCO₃⁻ secretion, and this effect was significantly attenuated by indomethacin and l-NAME as well as by sensory deafferentation, but not by glibenclamide. Mucosal prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) production and luminal release of NO were both increased by NaHS perfusion. Mucosal acidification stimulated HCO₃⁻ secretion concomitant with an increase in PGE₂ and NO production, and these responses were mitigated by propargylglycine. The duodenal damage induced by acid (100 mM HCl for 4 h) was aggravated by pre-treatment with propargylglycine. CONCLUSION: These results suggest that H₂S increases HCO₃⁻ secretion in the rat duodenum, and that this action is partly mediated by PG and NO as well as by capsaicin-sensitive afferent neurones. It is assumed that endogenous H₂S is involved in the regulatory mechanism of acid-induced HCO₃⁻ secretion and mucosal protection in the duodenum.

◇総説

- 1) **Takeuchi K., Kita K., Hayashi S., Aihara E.: Regulatory mechanism of duodenal bicarbonate secretion: Roles of endogenous prostaglandins and nitric oxide. *Pharmacology & Therapeutics* 130:59-70, 2011.**

Abstract: The secretion of HCO₃⁻ in the duodenum is increased by exogenous prostaglandin (PG) E₂ and mucosal acidification, the latter being accompanied by a rise in mucosal PGE₂ content and nitric oxide (NO) release. The stimulatory effect of PGE₂ is mediated intracellularly by both Ca²⁺ and 3',5'-adenosine cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), and this action is inhibited by EP3 and EP4 antagonists. The secretion is also increased by NOR3 (NO donor), and this response is mimicked by

dibutyryl 3',5'-cyclic guanosine monophosphate (dbcGMP) and attenuated by indomethacin. Mucosal acidification stimulates HCO_3^- secretion with concomitant increases in mucosal PGE(2) production and NO release. The effects on HCO_3^- secretion and PGE(2) production are inhibited by indomethacin [nonselective cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitor] and SC-560 (selective COX-1 inhibitor) but not rofecoxib (selective COX-2 inhibitor). N(G)-nitro-l-arginine methyl ester [l-NAME: nonselective NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor], but not aminoguanidine [selective inducible NOS inhibitor], attenuates the acid-induced HCO_3^- secretion and NO release in an l-arginine-sensitive manner. In addition, the response to PGE(2) is potentiated by vinpocetine [phosphodiesterase (PDE) 1 inhibitor] and cilostamide (PDE3 inhibitor), while the response to NOR3 is increased by vinpocetine. We conclude that endogenous PGs and NO are both involved in the local regulation of acid-induced duodenal HCO_3^- secretion; COX-1 and constitutive NOS are key enzymes responsible for the production of PGs and NO, respectively; NO stimulates HCO_3^- secretion by increasing PG production; PGE(2) stimulates HCO_3^- secretion via activation of EP3/EP4 receptors; and both PDE1 and PDE3 are involved in the regulation of duodenal HCO_3^- secretion.

- 2) 李在敏, 門脇真: 消化管における神経系と免疫系のクロストーク—“腸管イントラネット”という統合制御システム. 医学のあゆみ 238:953-958, 2011.
- 3) 林周作: カルシウム感知受容体. 特集 最近注目されている消化管の受容体. G.I.Research 19:57-63, 2011.

◇学会報告 (*: 特別講演, シンポジウム, ワークショップ等)

- 1) 林周作, 天ヶ瀬紀久子, 加藤伸一, 竹内孝治: 胃酸分泌におけるソマトスタチンの役割. 第7回日本消化管学会総会 学術集会, 2011, 2. 18-19, 東京.
- 2) 林周作, 天ヶ瀬紀久子, 加藤伸一, 竹内孝治: 胃および十二指腸アルカリ分泌における硫化水素の役割 (シンポジウム). 第84回日本薬理学会 年会, 2011, 3. 22-24, 誌上開催.
- 3) Kanauchi Y., Yamamoto T., Kadowaki M.: Nicotine improves symptoms in murine oxazolone-induced ulcerative colitis by inhibiting migration of plasmacytoid dendritic cells through alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Digestive Disease Week, 2011, 5. 7-10, Chicago, U.S.A.
- 4) Hayashi S., Kurata N., Amagase K., Kato S., Takeuchi K.: Lubiprostone prevents NSAID-induced small intestinal damage by suppression of inflammatory mediators' expression via EP4 receptors. Digestive Disease Week, 2011, 5. 7-10, Chicago, U.S.A.
- 5) Takeuchi K., Amagase K., Aihara E., Hayashi S.: Carbon monoxide involved in modulating HCO_3^- secretion in rat duodenum. Digestive Disease Week, 2011, 5. 7-10, Chicago, U.S.A.
- 6) Koyama M., Dogishi K., Hayashi S., Takeuchi K.: Lubiprostone stimulates HCO_3^- secretion in rat stomach and duodenum mediated by different EP receptor subtypes. Digestive Disease Week, 2011, 5. 7-10, Chicago, U.S.A.
- 7) Takeuchi K., Hayashi S., Amagase K., Kato S., Matsui M.: Activation of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor subtype 4 is essential for carbachol-induced acid secretion in mice: relation to D cells/somatostatin. Digestive Disease Week, 2011, 5. 7-10, Chicago, U.S.A.
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- 9) Kadowaki M., Kanauchi Y., Yamamoto T.: Nicotine improves symptoms in murine oxazolone-induced colitis by inhibiting migration of plasmacytoid DC through alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors.

- 15th International Congress of Mucosal Immunology, 2011, 7. 5-9, Paris, France.
- 10) 氣賀澤愛, 山本武, 門脇真: 樹状細胞を標的とした漢方方剤の新規スクリーニングにより見出された白虎加人參湯の遊走能抑制作用.
第 28 回和漢医薬学会学術大会, 2011, 8. 27-28, 富山.
 - 11) 柴原直利, 東田千尋, Zhu Shu, 櫻井宏明, 数馬恒平, 山本武, 小泉桂一, 紺野勝弘, 門脇真, 小松かつ子: 伝統医薬データベースの構築.
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 - 12) 山本武, 原優加, 門脇真: 樹状細胞を介した葛根湯によるエフェクター T 細胞の分化・増殖の抑制.
第 28 回和漢医薬学会学術大会, 2011, 8. 27-28, 富山.
 - 13) Wang X., Kageyama N., Hayashi S., Yamamoto T., Kadowaki M.: Zanthoxyli Fructus extract inhibited mucosal mast cells activation through the suppression of Sphk1.
第 28 回和漢医薬学会学術大会, 2011, 8. 27-28, 富山.
 - 14) 李在敏, 山本武, 門脇真: 消化器症状を伴う食物アレルギー病態モデルマウスの結腸における内在性 1 次知覚神経である CGRP 陽性神経の検討.
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 - 15) 金内優也, 山本武, 門脇真: 形質細胞様樹状細胞に発現する $\alpha 7nAChR$ を介した腸管炎症に対するコリン性抗炎症機構の解明.
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 - 16) Lee J.: Involvement of blockade of L-type calcium channel in relaxant ability of Daikenchuto in the mouse colon.
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 - 17) 門脇真: 潰瘍性大腸炎病態モデルにおける形質細胞様樹状細胞の機能制御を介したコリン性抗炎症機構の役割.
第 32 回和漢研特別セミナー, 2011, 12. 9-10, 富山.

◇その他

講演

- 1) 山本武: 妊娠・授乳期における母親の摂取食物が子供の食物アレルギー発症に与える影響.
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- 2) 山本武: 大豆イソフラボン類による食物アレルギー性消化器症状の治療効果.
財団法人不二たん白質研究振興財団成果報告会, 2011, 5. 30-31, 大阪.
- 3) 山本武: アレルギー性疾患に対する漢方薬.
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◇共同研究

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- 7) 清水忠道：富山大学大学院医学薬学研究部（医学系）皮膚科学講座学
「漢方薬紫雲膏の主要活性成分であるシコニンの生体防御作用の解明とそれに基づく新規適応症探索」
（和漢医薬学総合研究所 2011 年度公募型共同研究 採択課題）
2011, 4-

◇研究費取得状況

- 1) 平成 23 年度 財団法人 テルモ科学技術振興財団 国際交流助成 代表：林周作
研究課題：Lubiprostone prevents NSAID-induced small intestinal damage by suppression of inflammatory mediators' expression via EP4 receptors.
Digestive Disease Week, 2011, 5. 7-10, Chicago, U.S.A.
- 2) 平成 23 年度 財団法人 浦上食品・食文化振興財団 学術研究助成 代表：林周作 分担：門脇真 山本武
研究課題：山椒による食物アレルギーの治療に関する研究.
- 3) 平成 23 年度 日本学術振興会科学研究費補助金 若手研究 (B) 代表：山本武
研究課題：葛根湯の腸管粘膜免疫系での樹状細胞を介したアレルギー性免疫応答制御作用の検討
- 4) 平成 23 年度 日本学術振興会科学研究費補助金 基盤研究 (C) 代表：門脇真 分担：山本武
研究課題：腸管免疫系でのヘルパーT 細胞分化制御を介した葛根湯の末梢性免疫寛容誘導作用の検討
- 5) 平成 23 年度 厚生労働省 地域医療基盤開発推進研究事業 分担：門脇真
研究課題：漢方処方配合生薬の安定供給及び持続的品質保持における国際標準化に関する研究（関田班）
- 6) 平成 23 年度 厚生労働省 創薬基盤推進研究事業 分担：山本武

