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[\[生醫科技\]\[科技倫理\] 人類幹細胞 治癒脊損老鼠 陽明大學、北榮 聯手研究成功](#)

[生醫科技] 人類幹細胞 治癒脊損老鼠 陽明大學、北榮 聯手研究成功

台灣完成世界首例人類幹細胞成功修復老鼠脊髓損傷研究！研究論文並在去年年底於《公共科學圖書館 (PLOS ONE) 》雜誌發表。

這項研究是陽明大學與台北榮總合作，將人類的臍帶間質幹細胞植入脊髓損傷老鼠受損脊髓處，結果發現，人類臍帶間質幹細胞會分泌生物激素，成功修復老鼠受損神經，使老鼠下肢因而恢復行動能力。這是重大的突破，因為到目前為止，脊損仍未有有效療法。

從人類臍帶間質幹細胞可以成功植入異種老鼠體內，顯示在同種的人類之間更不會產生排斥，且人類臍帶間質幹細胞取自孕婦生產廢棄的臍帶，數量豐富，也沒有道德爭議的優點，這項研究結果將有助於研發治療脊椎損傷的藥物。

資料來源：

[自由時報電子報2009/03/08](#)

[Biomedicine] Human Stem Cells Cure Spinal Cord Injury Mice

Taiwan completes the first study in the world on human stem cells' curing mice's spinal core injury. The result has been presented in Public Library of Science, PLoS ONE last year.

The research is conducted by National Yang Ming University and Taipei Veterans General Hospital. The mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) of human umbilical cord is localized in the injured area of the spinal injured mice, and it turns out that human mesenchymal stem cells can secrete endocrine fixing the injured nerves and recover the ability of their lower limbs. This is a great mile stone for so far there's no proper existing treatment for spinal injury.

The mesenchymal stem cells plucked from human umbilical cord can be localized in mice successfully, which means they must not repel their kin, human body, as well. Besides, the mesenchymal stem cells are taken from discarded umbilical cord, so the sources are abundant and meet no moral controversy. This finding is helpful with the invention of spinal cord injury medicine.

Reference:

[Liberty Times E-paper 2009/03/08](#)

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