行政院各機關因公出國人員出國報告書 (出國類別:研習)

「以生物技術篩選優良保健作物 品種之研究」研習

服務機關:行政院農業委員會臺中區農業改良場

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派赴國家:加拿大

出國期間:中華民國 99 年 9 月 20 日至 10 月 3 日

報告日期:中華民國 99 年 12 月 29 日

「以生物技術篩選優良保健作物品種之研究」研習

摘要

爲加強臺灣與加拿大間之農業科技合作,本年度派員前往加拿大農業部所屬之研究機構進行研習與交流。此次研習時間爲自99年9月20日起至99年10月3日止,共計14天,加方協助此次交流活動之單位,爲隸屬於加拿大農業部之兩個研究中心:位於愛德華王子島之夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心(Crops and Livestock Research Centre),與位於基輔之基輔食品研究中心(Guelph Food Research Centre);研究主題爲「以生物技術篩選優良保健作物品種之研究」。研習期間,除學習如何以分子標記輔助具優良性狀之保健作物品種之選育外,也透過小組討論的方式,了解以植物代謝體學(Metabolomics)來篩選具有較高保健功效成份含量保健作物品種之優勢。此次研習心得,除可應用於保健作物品種之選育,以及相關於植物代謝途徑與基因表現調控之研究上,並可作爲我國日後制定相關農業科技政策方向、提升農業競爭力及促進國內保健作物研究國際化的參考。

「以生物技術篩選優良保健作物品種之研究」研習

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現有藥用及保健作物,其有效成份含量之多寡,常因不同品種與產地而有不同,原料品質並不穩定。如何篩選出有效成份含量高之藥用及保健作物品種,並維持其相關原料品質之穩定,則是後段保健產品開發製程中基礎且重要的一環。加拿大農業部夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心(Crops and Livestock Research Centre)與基輔食品研究中心(Guelph Food Research Centre),對於以生物技術,篩選具有較高含量有效成份之保健作物品種,擁有非常豐富的經驗,其並已建立乙套標準的篩選流程,相當值得學習。

本場與加拿大農業部轄下之夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心與位於安大略省基輔市之基輔食品研究中心,已有合作、互訪,及資訊交流經驗,並已針對引進保健作物植物材料建立其栽培管理制度。因此,爲汲取其相關與篩選具有較高含量有效成份之保健作物品種之技術,本年度繼續派員前往學習,作爲我國農產業發展之借鏡,進一步提升我國農業科技研發能量與競爭力。

本次研習期間自民國 99 年 9 月 20 至 10 月 3 日止共 14 天,行程日期、地點及研習主題等內容簡列如下表所示:

貳、行程

日期	地 點	研 習 主 題
99/09/20 (星期一)	台中場→桃園機場	去程。由本場出發至桃園機場,於上午
	→多倫多→基輔	08:50 搭乘長榮 BR 2198 班機前往東京轉
		機。並於下午 5:00 搭機前往多倫多。到達
		多倫多之時間爲(加拿大當地時間)9月
		20 日下午 3:50,再搭乘計程車前往基輔。
99/09/21 (星期二)	基輔	與加拿大農業部基輔食品研究中心
		(Guelph Food Research Centre)的Dr. Rong
		Cao 討論及說明此次參訪研習之目的與內
		容,接著參訪基輔大學農藝系試驗田區與
		網室。
	基輔	於基輔食品研究中心進行研習,內容包
		括:1.如何以生物技術,篩選具有較高含
		量保健功效成份之作物品種;2.各種分析
99/09/22		儀器操作原理說明與介紹;3.抗氧化試驗
(星期三)		儀器分析原理; 4.基輔食品中心簡介與各
		研究主題介紹;以及 5.精油微膠囊製劑應
		用爲飼料添加物之相關研究。至基輔大學
		食品科學系拜訪。
	基輔	於基輔食品研究中心,繼續研習該中心各
		項與如何以生物技術,篩選具有較高含量
99/09/23		保健功效成份之作物品種有關技術;並參
(星期四)		加由該中心 Dr. Shi John 主講的專題演講活
		動。下午則以「Agricultural Biotechnology
		Research at TDARES, Taiwan」爲題,在該中
		心內發表演講。
99/09/24 (星期五)	基輔	參訪 Vineland Research and Innovation
		Centre,研習香草與保健作物之栽培管理;
		參觀安大略省 Vineland 葡萄生產區與冰酒
		加工。
99/09/25 (星期六)	基輔	蒐集加拿大當地保健產品、產品資料及相
		關市場資訊,並針對已收集之資料進行整
		理。

99/09/26	基輔→夏洛特敦	研習資料整理。中午 12:00 搭乘計乘車前往
(星期日)		多倫多國際機場,搭機前往夏洛特敦。
99/09/27	夏洛特敦	蒐集加拿大營養保健產品與機能性產品市
(星期一)		場資訊、產品與資料。
	夏洛特敦	於加拿大農業部夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究
		中心,發表演講,講題爲:Agricultural
99/09/28		Biotechnology Research at TDARES,
(星期二)		Taiwan。與該中心研發經理討論未來合作
		模式,並與該中心 Dr. Bourlaye Fofana,討
		論此次的硏習行程與硏習內容。。
	夏洛特敦	於加拿大國家研究院營養科學與健康研究
99/09/29		所進行研習活動。研習主題爲:植物代謝
(星期三)		體學技術與以分子標記篩選具優良性狀之
		保健作物品種。
99/09/30 (星期四)	夏洛特敦	與夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心及加拿大
		國立研究院營養科學及衛生研究所共 5 位
		科學家舉行 group meeting,討論未來可能
		的合作模式及主題。持續與 Dr. Bourlaye 討
		論並研習如何以分子標記篩選具優良性狀
		之保健作物品種,並參觀 Dr. Bourlaye 之實
		驗室。
99/10/01	夏洛特敦	參訪 Harrington 農場,研習主題爲:保健作
(星期五)		物栽培管理。
99/10/02	夏洛特敦→多倫多	回程。凌晨 6:25 搭乘加航 AC8855 班機自
(星期六)		夏洛特敦前往多倫多轉機。並於下午 1:15
(生期八)		搭機前往東京轉機。
	多倫多→東京→桃	回程。下午3:00抵達東京成田機場,並於
99/10/03	園機場→本場	傍晚 8:10 搭乘長榮 BR 2198 班機返臺。於
(星期日)		晚間 10:55 抵達桃園國際機場後,搭乘客運
		返回本場。

參、研習內容與心得

一、研習內容

99年9月20日至9月26日(加拿大基輔)

99/09/20(星期一)

由本場出發至桃園機場,搭機前往加拿大多倫多,再轉往基輔(Guelph)。 99/09/21(星期二)

與加拿大農業部基輔食品研究中心(Guelph Food Research Centre)的 Dr. Rong Cao 討論及說明此次參訪研習之目的與內容,接著參訪基輔大學農藝系試驗田區與網室。

99/09/22(星期三)

於基輔食品研究中心進行研習,研習內容包括:1.如何以生物技術,篩選具有較高含量保健功效成份之作物品種;2.各種分析儀器操作原理說明與介紹;3. 抗氧化試驗儀器分析原理;4.基輔食品中心簡介與各研究人員研究主題介紹;以及5.精油微膠囊製劑應用爲飼料添加物之相關研究。前述1~4項之研習內容,與如何以生物科技相關方法(如,儀器分析及各種生物活性試驗等),篩選具有較高含量有效成份之保健作物品種有關;第5項研習內容,則與保健作物產物精油之產業化運用方式有關。

在以生物技術,篩選具有較高含量保健功效成份之作物品種研究方面,Dr. Rong Cao 近期發表的乙篇期刊論文:Agronomic Characteristics and Chemical Composition of Newly Developed Day—Neutral Strawberry Lines by Agriculture and Agri—Food Canada. 2010. International Journal of Food Properties, 13(6), pp. 1234—1243,對此已多所著墨,相當值得參考:(以下爲本篇英文摘要)The agronomic characteristics and chemical composition of seven advanced day—neutral strawberry lines and a commercial cultivar 'Seascape' were evaluated for their horticulture and quality attributes. The results showed that the advanced strawberry lines had the best horticultural characteristics, such as more resistance to diseases, less weight and juice losses and better fruit glossiness during storage, compared to 'Seascape'. Among the advanced lines, FIN005—55 had the better fruit quality with higher soluble solids content (SSC) titratable acidity (TA) ratio and highest SSC, FIN005—7 had the highest total phenolic content (TPC) and antioxidant capacity (AC), and both had potential for commercial trials.

Dr. Rong Cao 近年來專注於加拿大原生植物其天然活性成分之分離與相關保健功效之評估,其合作對象遠達義大利與埃及等國;同時,有鑑於生技醫藥業者對於全新的保健功效成分(new ingredient)之渴求,曹博士對於如何自保健作物中分離新的保健功效成分亦頗有心得。而與此有關之研究設備,如 UPLC、MPLC 及 NMR 等,甚或其博士後研究員自組的分離設備,都讓人印象深刻。同時,曹博士的研究室總共有七位博士生或博士後研究員支援其研究工作,其他研究室之研究人員亦多有博士生或博士後研究員提供支持;也因此,該中心研究人員平均

每年都有至少兩篇的 SCI 論文發表,相當令人稱羨。而 Dr. Krista Power 在以動物 試驗模式測試亞麻子保健功效上的研究,對於提升此一大宗作物未來之經濟價值,也令人多所期待。

本日下午亦抽空前往基輔大學食品科學系拜訪,了解該系在與保健作物有關之理化研究之進展。

99/09/23(星期四)

於基輔食品研究中心,繼續研習該中心各項與如何以生物技術,篩選具有較高含量保健功效成份之作物品種有關技術,並參加該中心專題討論活動(由該中心Dr. Shi John主講,講題:以超臨界萃取法萃取番茄果皮茄紅素之研究)。由這場專討活動可以發現,該中心一方面積極進行既有作物其高附加價值保健功效之研究,也針對農產廢棄物之多樣化運用,進行研究。例如,以番茄皮(製作番茄醬所剩)萃取回收高附加價值之茄紅素,以運用在保健食品產業上。不過,對於以超臨界萃取方式進行萃取,該中心甚至之後在夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心,都有研究人員對此持保留態度。畢竟,大型超臨界萃取設備每天所花費的運作成本動輒上千萬元,以農業廢棄物處理的角度而言,這樣的處理方式堪稱完美,但如以保健食品原料生產與節能減碳的面向來說,或許仍有許多改善的空間。不過,其欲將農業廢棄物開發爲高附加價值產品之精神則值得讚許。

本日下午則以「Agricultural Biotechnology Research at TDARES, Taiwan」爲題,在該中心內發表演講(講稿內容如附件/參加人員包括Dr. Rong Cao, Dr. Power, Dr. Chambers、Dr. Sabour、Dr. Zhou及他們的技術員等),頗獲好評;該中心研究員Dr. Chambers並趨前致意,表示演講內容淺顯易懂,也讓他第一次有機會,能對臺灣的農業生技研究有所了解。而本場所研發之(臺灣)白及痘痘貼產品,也在此次演講中,引發與會者熱烈的討論。

99/09/24(星期五)

搭乘基輔食品研究中心公務車,抵達Vineland Research and Innovation Centre 參訪,該中心除專注於園藝作物的創新研究外,也肩負起育成輔導新設農企業的責任。區內除既有之研究設施、溫室等以外,也包含一個創新育成中心,在技術研發、技術移轉、智慧財產權、辦公室空間等面向上,予新設農企業以協助。本日下午則前往Vineland 葡萄生產區與冰酒加工廠參觀,以了解加拿大對於其農產品(葡萄)加值型產品既其相關產業發展之模式。

99/09/25(星期六)

以步行方式,至基輔當地之藥局、大型超市等,蒐集加拿大當地保健產品、 產品資料及相關市場資訊,並針對已收集之資料進行整理。

99/09/26(星期日)

繼續進行研習資料之整理。於中午 12:00 搭乘計乘車前往多倫多國際機場, 搭機前往夏洛特敦。



99年9月27日至10月1日(加拿大夏洛特敦) 99/09/27(星期一)

以步行方式,至夏洛特敦之藥局、大型超市、有機商店、保健食品專賣店等, 蒐集加拿大營養保健產品與機能性產品市場資訊、產品與資料,以了解加拿大保 健作物相關產業之最新趨勢,並購買相關保健產品做為樣品,作為後續本場相關 研究參考使用。

99/09/28(星期二)

至加拿大農業部夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心,先與該中心研究經理Dr. Maria Rodriguez,針對如何在農委會與加拿大農業部既有之國際合作框架下,深化臺中場與夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心間之合作進行討論。該中心目前已有許多國際合作計劃進行中,以中國大陸及智利兩國最爲積極,派遣至該中心進行短期(至少一年)研究的人員數也最多。Dr. Maria Rodriguez亦建議本場以派員進行短期研究的方式,來加強雙方間的合作研究。本日並於該中心專討室發表演講,講題爲:Agricultural Biotechnology Research at TDARES, Taiwan(講稿內容如附件),總計約15人參加討論。接著並與該中心植物分子生理學專家 Dr. Bourlaye Fofana,討論此次的研習行程與研習內容。

99/09/29(星期三)

至加拿大國立研究院營養科學及衛生研究所 (NRC-INH) 位於夏洛特大學內 的研究大樓進行研習。上午之研習主題爲:植物代謝體學技術。先與該中心物理 化學家兼NMR技師 Dr. Christopher W. Kirbv討論並研習如何將植物代謝體學的觀 念,導入選育具有較高含量有效成份之保健作物品種之相關研究,以快速獲致研 發成果。該中心目前除玫瑰果之選育工作已搭配植物代謝體學之觀念進行外;亦 針對自野外採集近40 種之羽扇豆(魯冰花),以植物代謝體學的方式,進行相關 之活性成分(類黃酮類物質)分析。相較於以HPLC等方法進行保健植物活性成 分之分析,透過NMR 並搭配標準品之使用,將可一次同時觀察多種(個)活性 成分之變化,將有利於縮短優良保健植物品種選育所需之時間。接著與該中心抗 氧化物專家 Dr. McCallum Jason討論並研習如何以系統性的方式,來分析及研究 保健作物中的抗氧化物質;同時,也了解到抗氧化物或相關保健產品的食用,適 量即可,過量可能會造成反效果。Dr. McCallum Jason同時仍積極尋求能分離出, 或以有機合成方式獲得新抗氧化成分的機會。本日下午則分別與加拿大國立研究 院營養科學及衛生研究所(NRC-INH)的Dr. Yanwen Wang討論,並研習以動物模 式進行保健食品功效之評估。Dr. Wang目前係以動物代謝籠,並搭配代謝體學研 究方法,針對夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心之研發成果,進行相關之保健功效評 估。此種「一條龍」式的團隊合作方式,料將大幅縮短加拿大農業部研發成果產 出的時間;此種將農業專家與理化學家、營養學專家結合的模式,相當值得學習。 其後並與加拿大國立研究院營養科學及衛生研究所的Dr. Jung Zhang討論並研習 自既有之天然材料(如中草藥及原牛草藥等)中,分離新保健功效成份之作法, 並討論未來可能的合作模式。

99/09/30 (星期四)

與夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心及加拿大國立研究院營養科學及衛生研究所共5位科學家舉行group meeting,討論未來可能的合作模式及合作主題。加方仍傾向由我方派員至夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心進行至少爲期一年之短期合作研究,研究經費由加拿大農業部支持,但我方人員之生活費用則需自理。本日下午則持續與Dr. Bourlaye討論並研習如何以分子標記篩選具優良性狀之保健作物品種,並參觀Dr. Bourlaye之實驗室,研習以Experion(Bio-Rad's Experion is an automated gel electrophoresis system for analysis of RNA, DNA and protein samples using patented Lab-On-Chip technology from Caliper Life Sciences.)來進行DNA等巨分子之分離分析試驗。

99/10/01(星期五)

參訪Harrington農場,研習主題爲:保健作物栽培管理。今日先與夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中園藝專家 Dr. Kevin R. Sanderson討論並研習保健作物的選育方式及相關栽培管理技術。並至Harrington farm了解該中心在玫瑰果品種選育(目標:活性成分含量高,株型易於以機械採收等)方面之田間管理實況。之後再由農場經理Dhuey Pratt 介紹農場相關規畫與運作情形。該農場占地440英畝,人力由6位全職員工與約雇人力組成;該農場高度自動化與機械化,擁有5輛公務用之越野車,及其他約300 台之各型機械車輛。該農場目前有一連棟(由二間溫室組成)溫室施工中,造價500萬加幣(約合台幣1億5千萬元),高額的造價與該設施未來之高度自動化管理有關。

99/10/02(星期六)

回程。凌晨 6:25 搭乘加航 AC8855 班機自夏洛特敦前往多倫多轉機。並於下午 1:15 搭機前往東京轉機。

99/10/03(星期日)

回程。下午 3:00 抵達東京成田機場,並於傍晚 8:10 搭乘長榮 BR 2198 班機 返臺。於晚間 10:55 抵達桃園國際機場後,搭乘客運返回本場。



先進的影像處理系統



的研究設備-1



不用跑膠就能做核酸分子分析 | 不用跑膠就能做核酸分子分析的 研究設備-2



加拿大國立研究院營養科學及衛 抗氧化物專家 Dr. McCallum 生研究所(NRC-INH)位於夏洛特 Jason 大學內的研究大樓





Harrington 農場興建中造價達 1.5 億台幣之溫室



玫瑰果育種田(Harrington 農場)



委託計畫試驗田



植物代謝體學分析使用之 NMR 設備(BRUKER 600)



含保健作物精油之保健食品



加拿大農業部定期刊物內容例 加拿大農業部文宣手冊內頁



肆、心得與建議

本計畫執行期間,除研習以生物技術篩選優良保健作物品種之方法外,對於加拿大農業部轄下研究單位研發成果產出之快速,也留有深刻的印象。以下謹就本次參訪,提出六點心得與建議:

- 1.本次研習活動,不僅習得「以生物技術篩選優良保健作物品種之方法」相關之 技術與流程外,對於北美地區在保健作物研究上的新趨勢,也有更進一步的了 解。同時,透過與加拿大研究人員的互動與相處,不但可增進彼此的了解,也 架接起未來在技術合作上的溝通平台。建議未來如有機會,仍應繼續派員前往。
- 2.加拿大政府所屬研究單位之研究人員,不斷提升其專業職能,再加上加拿大政府鼓勵研究人員採購尖端設備(如,動輒台幣上千萬的 NMR 來說,即屬一例,其他如 Experion,或 UPLC、MPLC等),以提升研究水準並加速先進研究成果之產出,此可作爲我國相關農業研究單位及研究人員之借鏡。
- 3.加拿大農業部近年來對於農業生物技術方面的研發積極投入,並藉由串聯轄下研究單位、研究單位所在地之大學、其他政府研究單位,及產業界,形成研發網絡,並廣納國內外博士生及博士後研究人員參與農業部轄下研究單位之研究計畫,以增加研究計畫及成果之創新性及深度。此外,透由 SCI 論文的發表,吸引國外學者參與合作研究,除可進一步提升研究水準外,亦可藉此引進新的研究概念與技術,相當值得學習。
- 4.農業部所屬研究單位之聘用人員,並非只有農業領域之專家,亦包括許多化學家、保健營養學家等。如此,不同領域專家間之密切合作,使創新性成果產出的速度加快。以夏洛特敦穀物及牲畜研究中心與基輔食品研究中心爲例,該二中心內的研究人員,平均每年都有至少兩篇的 SCI 論文發表,相當令人稱羨,也頗值得我國農業相關研究人員學習。而這也是團隊合作的結果,一篇 SCI 論文,通常都至少有3至4位研究人員共同參與;如此,科技的創新性與發表文章內容之豐富性,才易於爲國際期刊所接受。
- 5.加拿大政府對於加國當地特定的保健作物,如玫瑰果及魯冰花,進行相當深入 及完整研究(包括,栽培管理、植物代謝體學及方便機械化採收株形之品種選 育等)的模式頗值得學習。有鑑於傳統中藥材價格,因全球暖化之故,其上漲 趨勢業已確立;而部分臺灣的原生保健植物亦相當具有潛力,建議可循類似模 式進行完整之研究,以期能在未來,嘗試以臺灣原生藥材來取代部分常見之中 藥材。
- 6.在此次進行研習的幾個單位,均可見嘗試利用農業廢棄物(如,馬鈴薯皮、番茄皮),開發高附加價值保健食品原料之例子;相關之農業資源回收並應用於醫藥保健產業之研發概念相當值得學習。

☐ Agricultural Biotechnology Research at TDARES,

Taiwan」文字稿

1st

Thank you for being here today. I come from Taiwan, English is not my mother tongue. So, if there is anything I have not made clear, just raise your hand and let me know.

2nd

Is there anybody who has been to Taiwan before? Taiwan is an island on the southeast coast of mainland China. We have 23 million people, and now, the second tallest building in the world, Taipei 101. With so many languages spoken, our official one is Mandarin Chinese.

Prince Edward Island is also an island, a very beautiful and romantic one because of the story of Anne of Green Gables. So many friends of mine are envious of me that I can come to this lovely island. I am so lucky to have this chance to give you a brief introduction of our lab at TDARES.

3rd

OK, let's begin. Hello everybody, my name is Chin Hao-Chen, Chin is my surname, so you can call me Mr. Chin or just call me Eric.

Today, I will introduce the agricultural biotechnology research at Taichung District Agricultural Research and Extension Station (TDARES), Taiwan. I look forward to mutually beneficial (or win-win) cooperation opportunities with you at Crops and Livestock Research Centre.

First, I will give a brief introduction of TDARES; second, I will give an example to let you feel how agri-biotech will influence our lives, and even the philosophy of gift-giving; and thirdly, I will focus on the biotech research we have done at our lab and the basic capabilities we already have at TDARES; fourth, I will discuss the challenges we will face in the near future and how we can manage them; and last, a simple conclusion

TDARES consists of 3 main divisions or centers. The biggest section, which has the most scientists, labor force, and budget, is the crop improvement division. In this division, we have many brilliant scientists who specialize in the study of rice; special crops, such as buckwheat and Job's tears; vegetables, such as cabbage and pea; pomology, such as pear and grape, and floriculture, such as orchid and chrysanthemum. The second largest section is the crop environment division. We have remarkable scientists who study soil and fertilizers, and have developed some very popular organic fertilizers from Trichoderma, and they are able to transfer new fertilizer formulas to private companies as much as once each year. There are specialists who focus on plant research; some have used coffee bean fermentation liquid to control successfully the white root-rot of the loquat fruit. And other scientists specialize in agricultural machinery, and forecasting pest- and disease-outbreak.

The smallest section is our agricultural extension center. They organize classes or activities related to planting technique and rural life, and welcome visiting foreign scientists and government officials.

In summary, at TDARES, there are approximately 60 scientists...

 5^{th}

So, where are we?

We are located in Changhua county, south of Taipei and Taichung. My family lives in Taipei, so, every Friday evening, I need to spend 2.5 hours to drive home. Now, you know the distance between Changhua and Taipei, our capital, which is about 230 km.

From this photo, you can see our lab. We also have an office nearby our main lab; a plant tissue culture room in which temperature, humidity, and light can be controlled; an instrument room which houses our HPLC, GC-MS, and supercritical fluid extraction machine; four green houses for orchids, spice herbs and medicinal plants as well as a big field for herb cultivation.

6th

Now, let us take a look at the impact of agri-biotech in our life. The rose, as everybody knows, symbolizes love, but different colors mean different kinds of love. The red one means...the pink one means...the white one stands for..and the yellow one means...but, how about the blue one?

I will give you a little hint... a blue rose is very very rare...for traditional rose breeders, The blue rose is the Holy Grail...because there is no blue pigment delphinidin in roses, it is impossible to breed a blue rose!!

So, now you know, the blue rose means: something that is expensive and rare. It signifies exclusivity.

8th

But since 2010, a Japanese company called **Sún**tory, has begun to sell blue roses in bunches. So, now, what does a blue rose mean? Special, still...but exclusivity?.. maybe not.

9th

How can they make a blue roes? They use agri-biotech. In this slide, in the left figure, you can see the traditional way a rose makes color, and on the right side, this is the **Sún**tory,way. They turn off the red color pathway by using a technique called genesilencing, and open the blue pathway.

Is it a huge success? It is. But how many years did they spend to reach this goal? 20 years!!

It takes 20 years...

10th

So, what about the ROI? A 20-year research project...It means a huge investment.

If you were an investor in this project, would you buy blue roses for gifts? And how many times a year? Be aware of this, the blue rose is ten times the price of the ordinary one, I mean, the red rose.

11th

Shall we consider a fantastic research topic? Or some more practical, market-oriented projects?

As a government-funded research center, I think, we had better do research that bears fruit within 3 to 5 years. Here "fruit" means technology-transfer to private companies.

In our lab we focus mainly on 3 different fields of research.

The first is to develop transgenic plants.

13th

We try to make a vector for the genes with the desired trait, and then try to send this vector or construct into the nucleus of the target plant. In this case, we use the VHb gene to make a construct, and then put this construct into the pollen tube of the target plant, *Dendrobium*.

14th

At the end of the experiment, we get a *vhb*-transformant of the *Dendrobium*. From this slide, we can see the *vhb*-transformants T1 and T2, and CK, the control plant.

We set up a platform for developing transgenic plants, where we first construct a vector, then verify the expression of the foreign gene, do a tissue culture, and finally grow the transformants.

15th

Next, our second field of research. This photo is borrowed from Google. What are they doing? They are being fingerprinted. With the advanced progress of molecular biology, now each species of animal and plant can be differentiated by its unique DNA fingerprint.

Why DNA fingerprint? Because this technology tells us more than physical fingerprints, including the phylogenetic relationship between or in species.

16th

Here is a simple figure to explain the identification system which we have developed for identifying different rice species from each other.

We extract DNA from the rice, and use primers to amplify the amount of DNA of the fragments under study. Two hours later, we run the gel and compare the pattern with the database we have built in our rice data bank.

These are the results we got, maybe not perfec., But one can say that we can already differentiate 15 rice species in a very simple way.

Why we do this kind of practical research? Because rice is the main staple food in Chinese society. And because there is such a wide variety of rice available in Taiwan, some Taiwanese people take pride in being rice connoisseurs, and they are really particular about which kind of rice they want to eat.

18th

Next, the leveraging usage of Taiwanese traditional wisdom in folk medicine. This wisdom is from the Aboriginal Peoples of Taiwan. *Bletilla formosana* is an example. People use it to treat wounds, and now, even for the gastric ulcer.

19th

Now *Bletilla formosana* and *Bletilla striata* (Thumb.) Reichb. f. belong to the same genus, *Bletilla*. What are the pseudo bulbs of *Bletilla striata* (Thumb.) Reichb. f. used for? This traditional Chinese medicine is used to treat sores, ulcers and chapped skin. Because of its astringent properties, *Bletilla* is often used to stop bleeding caused by traumatic injuries, heal wounds, reduce swelling, and promote regeneration of tissue. But since the Chinese variety is often found together with impurities, we wish to substitute the Chinese *Bletilla striata* with *Bletilla formosana*.

20th

At the same time we are must also find an index for the QC standard of *Bletilla formosana*. So, what are we going to do next?

21st

We need to earn some profit. There are at least two ways to do this. First, use the crude extract of *Bletilla formosana* to make some interesting products such as hydrocolloid dressings for acne cure.Or, after successfully isolating a functional ingredient and getting a patent for it, some private companies may be interested in our technology and once we transfer the ingredient or extraction technology we earn money .

In Taiwan, or you can say in Chinese society, people are always chasing interesting ideas or products that are new and special. So, I think we have many opportunities in the Chinese market.

Does anyone here have a zit? You want to get rid of it quickly? You can try our product NOW, just stick it on your pimple and in a short time, it will disappear.

22nd

Now, let us summarise the various capabilities of our biotech lab at TDARES.

First....

Second...

Third...

Fourth...

23rd

Our future challenges include:

- To lower the costs for familiar functional ingredients. For example, Ingredient A is
 expensive, but useful in the market. If we can find a way to lower the cost of
 Ingredient A, we will attract private companies. Then we can transfer our method
 of cultivation and extraction to the private company, and earn profit.
- 2. To isolate new chemical entities with potential in the agricultural, neutraceutical or medicinal industries.

If we find a totally new chemical compound to use in the agricultural or medicinal industry, we can develop it as a drug.

With regards to neutraceutical ingredients, for both Western and Chinese business markets, it is important to make one's product stand out, to show its uniqueness.. For example, if two companies' products use the same ingredient, but one company can prove that their ingredient has a special compound with anti-cancer or anti-aging potential, then consumers will make the obvious choice.

24th

How do we plan to manage these challenges?

- 1. We must consolidate on our current basic capabilities,
- 2. we must learn new specialized techniques,. For example, animal cell-culturing.
- 3. We must identify Outstanding Partners. And that's why I am here to meet you.

Now what shall we do? We have a road map for this.

First is to find and patent a functional ingredient, and reveal it at trade shows or agricultural expos to attract private companies. Then we can successfully transfer our extraction technology to a private company, thus licensing them to use our technique. If the company benefits from this ingredient, they may ask us to develop a GAP protocol to enable mass-cultivation. The GAP protocol includes 4 parts: species identification, QC method development, plant tissue culture, and the cultural practice protocol. The final step involves transferring exclusive (or non-exclusive) GAP protocol to the private company, (and to other interested companies).

Have I managed to make this clear?

26th

This is our team!! These are the extraordinary people who do all the hard work.

Thank you for your kind attention. I look forward to further discussions with you!