

# 歐科學級

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本学は、次の者に博士(学術)の学位を授与したので、高知大学学位規則第14条に基づき その論文の内容の要旨及び論文審査の結果の要旨を公表する。

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#### 論文の内容の要旨

Seaweeds play an important role in the marine ecosystem as primary producers and are widely used as food for human consumption, produced mainly by cultivation. Understanding of the physiological mechanisms of seaweed growth is important not only for considering the effects of the environmental conditions on seaweed production but also for the selection of suitable strain for commercial cultivation.

Seaweeds are photo-auxotrophic organisms and their growth is highly dependent on their photosynthetic activities. The diversity of chloroplast, the organelle for photosynthesis, is widely known for physiological and biochemical processes as well as its morphology, i.e. the shape, number per cell and intracellular distribution are quite different among taxa. Therefore, seaweeds would potentially be suitable organisms for studying the relationship of chloroplast morphology and photosynthetic activity, but only a few studies have been published so far. This is probably due to the difficulty in finding suitable taxa for a precise and comparative measurements of the photosynthesis due to the wide variation in thallus morphology and its plasticity even in a single species.

Species with leaf-like (foliose) thallus with constant thickness are known in many taxa of seaweeds including commercially important species. Using such species, photosynthetic measurements could be advantageously made by giving uniform and constant illumination. Moreover, some foliose green seaweeds of Ulvaceae and Monostromataceae are known to have distinct localization of a single parietal chloroplast. From these, I did the present study to determine

the relationship between the chloroplast position and photosynthesis using the foliose green seaweeds by three separate studies. Firstly, the dependence of growth on photosynthesis was investigated using *Monostroma nitidum* under various environmental condition controlled in the laboratory. This is to understand the fundamental information on the physiological significance of photosynthesis in the growth of this commercially important species. Secondly, I made comparative studies of the photosynthesis of *M. angicava* and *Protomonostroma undulatum*, that coexist in the intertidal area but distinct in chloroplast localization. This is to determine the effect of different chloroplast position, which is genetically determined, on the photosynthesis. Thirdly, the effect of chloroplast position caused by movement according to the photosynthesis in *Ulva conglobata* was investigated. This is to understand how the photosynthesis is dependent on chloroplast position with in a species.

In addition, I made some improvements in the methodology of photosynthetic measurements and related techniques. The photosynthesis was measured by oxygen evolution using a commercial chamber with homemade devices and a Clark-type oxygen electrode that allows the shortened incubation period and the decreased medium volume and therefore the thallus area. The light was irradiated perpendicularly and uniformly to the thallus so that the light condition was reproducible among measurements. PAM chlorophyll fluorometry was used for further physiological characterization of photosynthesis. In addition to quantification of extracted chlorophylls, thallus absorbance was also measured by spectrophotometry to know the actual light absorbance by the chlorophylls in situ.

The results obtained from the three studies are as follows:

Study 1. "Characterization of photosynthesis and growth of *Monostroma nitidum* (Ulvophyceae) from Kochi, Japan." The photosynthesis did not differ significantly under various temperatures that might reflect the growing season of the species from autumn to mid-spring. In parallel, the growth rate (cultured in 5 and 10 days) was same under various temperatures but decreases at 25°C (cultured in 15 days) suggesting that prolonged exposure to higher temperature might have an adverse effect. Similarly, the maximum quantum yield decreases as temperature increases suggesting some physiological stress on photosystem II (PSII) at a higher temperature. Contrary, the light compensation point, saturating irradiance, initial slope, and efficiency of light absorption by PSII increases as temperature increases. This suggests that the species optimized the photosynthesis to low and high light conditions that might reflect the growing season of the species characterized by irradiance limitation in winter and higher irradiance in spring. No photoinhibitory responses indicating tolerance to higher irradiance. In parallel, the growth rate significantly increases as irradiance increases that might indicate higher growth rate response at higher irradiance. Overall, the photosynthetic responses were in parallel to the growth rate response of *M. nitidum*.

Study 2. "Chloroplast position and photosynthetic characteristics in two monostromatic species, *M. angicava* and *P. undulatum*, having a shared ecological niche" *M. angicava* and *P. undulatum* are monostromatic green benthic algae, which grow together in the same intertidal habitat of Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan, during the spring season. Commonly, both species have a

single chloroplast with one pyrenoid. The parietal chloroplast is located on the periphery of the thallus in both species, although the location of the chloroplast differs in the two. In M. angicava, the chloroplast was observed to be arranged on one-side of the thallus surface, whereas, in P. undulatum, it was dispersed and randomly located on either side of the thallus or on the lateral face. The density of chlorophylls assessed from the absorption spectra of the thallus and its solvent extract was higher in M. angicava, which appeared dark-green in color, than in the light-green colored P. undulatum. The photosynthesis per thallus area was higher in M. angicava, whereas, per total chlorophyll content was higher in P. undulatum. Both species showed similar efficiency of photosynthesis at light-limiting conditions. The efficiency of light absorbed by photosystem II (PSII) in P. undulatum was higher than M. angicava, whereas the photoprotective mechanisms were higher in M. angicava. This indicates that more energy is utilized in M. angicava to protect its PSII due to the chloroplast position, which has more direct exposure to light and, therefore, lowers the efficiency of light absorbed by PSII. The higher density of chlorophylls in M. angicava could explain higher photosynthesis per thallus area, whereas, higher efficiency of light absorbed by PSII in P. undulatum could explain higher photosynthesis per total chlorophyll content. The differences in light absorption efficiency and quantum efficiency of PSII might be an important ecological strategy in these two species for their coexistence in the intertidal area.

Study 3. "Chloroplast translocation and photosynthetic characteristics in U. conglobata." The changes in the photosynthesis according to the chloroplast position has been reported in the foliose green algae, Ulva spp. The chloroplast was located along the surface and exhibited higher photosynthesis during the light period and along the side wall and showed lowered photosynthesis in the dark period. I further investigated the dependency of photosynthetic features on the chloroplast position in *U. conglobata*. The light absorbance of the thallus was higher in the thallus with chloroplast along the surface than along the side wall and, therefore, the thallus absorbance (A<sub>680nm</sub>) was considered to evaluate the chloroplast position quantitatively in the present study. The maximum net photosynthetic rate, initial slope and effective quantum yield of photosystem II (PS II) are linearly correlated with thallus absorbance, i.e., responses are highest at 3 to 9 h after beginning of light period (12 h), lowest at 3 to 9 after beginning of dark period, and intermediate at 10 to 15 h after beginning of light or dark period ( $r^2 = 0.76 - 0.95$ ). Contrary, the respiration rate, saturating irradiance, light compensation point, maximum quantum yield of PSII and nonphotochemical quenching coefficient were independent to the chloroplast position. The photosynthetic parameters were also dependent on the various chloroplast positions where the movement was inhibited for 12 h, implying that the photosynthesis is dependent solely on chloroplast position and not on circadian rhythms. Interestingly, the chloroplast inclines on the surface and the side wall of the cells under continuous dark and light conditions, respectively, but both exhibiting decreased maximum quantum yield and increased respiration and light compensation point which might indicate responses under stressful condition.

Thus the present study demonstrated the close relationship between photosynthesis and growth in *M. niditum* in the laboratory under the controlled conditions. This would strengthen the necessity of understanding the mechanism controlling photosynthesis in order to achieve an

efficient and maximal growth yield. Furthermore, both M. angicava and P. undulatum, and U. conglobata studies indicated that the photosynthetic features were affected by different chloroplast position that provides significant fundamental information relating to their efficient photosynthetic performance and ecological responses. The contrasting results obtained from the Study 2 and 3 suggest that the photosynthetic activity is highly dependent on the chloroplast position in the same cell probably through the changes in the effectiveness of light absorption. Moreover, the photosynthesis could also be controlled strongly by genetically determined, intrinsic mechanism among different species. In addition, the chloroplast positions among these intertidal foliose green seaweeds could be their adaptive mechanism to protect their chloroplast from excessive light for absorption and conserving energy for other related metabolic processes. This implies that photosynthesis is dependent not simply on the light absorbance by chlorophylls, but also on the some intrinsic mechanism that would be genetically determined, extrinsic factors i.e., photoperiod and functionality of chloroplast position. Therefore, the precise measurement of photosynthesis would be necessary to understand the physiological mechanisms of the photosynthesis of seaweed species wherein the methodologies that have been devised and improved for precision and efficiency would also be helpful in other species.

#### 論文審査の結果の要旨

海藻類は、光合成、すなわち光エネルギーを使って二酸化炭素と水から有機化合物と酸素を作り出すことにより独立栄養生物として自らの成長を支え、また一次生産者として海洋生態系で重要な位置を占める。近年、食糧や工業原料などの資源生物として海藻類の需要が世界的に拡大しているため、黒潮流域圏諸国をはじめとするアジア各国でも海藻類の養殖・生産が活発に進められている。海藻類の成長・増殖の基礎となる光合成反応の仕組み及び生育環境に対する光合成系の生理応答を明らかにすることは、海藻類の成長過程を理解する上で不可欠であるとともに、養殖現場での応用面にも重要な課題と考えられる。

葉緑体は光合成を行うための細胞小器官である。陸上植物の葉緑体は一定の形態と細胞内分布を示すのに対し、海藻類を含む藻類の葉緑体は形態、細胞内分布、数が種ごとに多様であることが知られているが、藻類の葉緑体の存在様式と光合成活性の関係について着目した研究は、皆無である。これは水中における光合成活性測定法や測定に適した海藻材料の検討不足が主な原因であったと考えられる。

そこで申請者は、海藻類の光合成における葉緑体の役割をより深く理解することを目的として、光合成の測定に適した海藻類の材料を選定し、さらに光合成に関する様々な特性を正確にかつ効率よく測定する方法を用いることにより、海藻類の光合成活性と、それに対する葉緑体の形態の影響を調べる3つの独立した研究計画を実施した。

材料として,アオサ藻綱に含まれる 3 種のヒトエグサ類(ヒトエグサ Monostroma nitidum,エゾヒトエグサ M. angicava,シワヒトエグサ Protomonostroma undulatum)とアオサ/アオノリ属 (Ulva) に属するボタンアオサ (U. conglobata) の 4 種の葉状緑藻を用いた。これらの海藻は、葉状の藻体全体が均一な細胞層から成り,全ての細胞が 1 個の側壁性の葉緑体を有する。これらの特徴に合わせ、測定装置を設計し、光照射や温度などの測定条件を試料間で均一にすることで、再現性のある測定を可能にした。また,上記の 4 種は日本および黒潮流域圏における養殖種あるいはその近縁種である。

方法については次の3点の改良を行った。(1) 基盤的な光合成指標を示す「光強度ー光合成(P-I)曲線」を描くために,藻体面に垂直方向から光を均一照射し、藻体試料から海水中への酸素の出入りを海水中の酸素濃度変化として高感度で検出可能なクラーク型酸素電極を組み込んだ恒温測定容器を開発した。(2) パルス幅変調クロロフィル蛍光測光法を用いて光化学系 II の最大量子収率と実効量子収率(ΦII), および非光化学的消光係数を測定するために,藻体断片を一定の温度条件下の暗黒中で測定する実験系を確立し,また,励起光下で蛍光が安定するまで測定を継続した。(3)光合成色素クロロフィル (Chl) 定量の抽出用有機溶媒として,藻体からの色素抽出効率と抽出液中での色素の安定性に優れている N,N-dimethylformamide を用いた。また,散乱体である無傷藻体中の光合成色素の生体吸光スペクトルを測定するため、オパール・グラス法を適用した。

第1の研究では、ヒトエグサを用い、P-I 曲線を 4 つの温度条件( $10\sim25$ °C)で測定した。また、培養株の成長における光強度と温度の影響を調べた。なお、ヒトエグサ類の室内条件下における光合成測定は本研究が最初である。解析の結果、最大光合成速度( $P_{max}$ )と藻体の成長に明瞭な相関が認められた。一方、 $P_{max}$  が温度の影響を受けないのに対し、高温下で藻体の成長が妨げられた。これらの結果は、高温条件では、光化学系などに対する生理的ストレスが生じることを示唆している。

第2の研究では、同時的・同所的に生育するヒトエグサ類 2種(エゾヒトエグサ、シワヒトエグサ)の葉緑体の形態と光合成活性を比較した。エゾヒトエグサは全ての葉緑体が薬体表面側に位置し、シワヒトエグサの葉緑体はランダムな配置を示した。エゾヒトエグサでは薬体面積当たりの Chl 量がシワヒトエグサに比べ 3 倍高いが、Chl 量当たりの光合成速度はシワヒトエグサが上回った。これは、後者において Chl の光吸収効率が高いからではなく、 $\Phi_{II}$  が前者を上回ることに拠ると判断された。以上の結果から、葉緑体の細胞内位置と Chl 含量が異なる 2 種が同じ生態学的地位を占める理由が明らかになり、次の参考論文として出版が決定している。

Saco, J. A., Murakami, A., Sekida, S. and Mine, I. (2017) Chloroplast position and photosynthetic characteristics in two monostromatic species, *Monostroma angicava* and *Protomonostroma undulatum* (Ulvophyceae), having a shared ecological niche. Phycological Reseach (in press).

第3の研究では、葉緑体位置が明暗周期により変化するボタンアオサにおいて葉緑体の位置と光合成活性の関係を調べた。本藻の葉緑体は12時間明期の半ばに藻体表面側に位置し、12時間暗期の半ばには細胞側面に沿って位置する。藻体の吸光度が明期半ばに高く、暗期半ばに低くなることに基づき、この藻体の吸光度を葉緑体位置の指標として用い、明暗周期の時系列における光合成活性と葉緑体位置(藻体吸光度)との相関を調べた。その結果、Pmax、初期勾配、およびΦIIが葉緑体位置と高い相関を示した。また、明期あるいは暗期の半ばで葉緑体運動の阻害剤コルヒチンを添加した藻体では、処理開始以降葉緑体の位置変化は停止したが、処理後12時間を経過しても光合成活性の各指標には変化が認められなかった。これらの結果は、明暗周期に伴う光合成活性の変化は、葉緑体位置に大きく依存し、概日リズムは直接関与しないことを明らかにした。

第 1 の研究結果から葉状緑藻の成長が光合成に強く依存していることが室内実験により改めて確認された。さらに、第 2 と第 3 の研究結果から、同じ細胞で葉緑体の位置が変化する場合は光合成活性が葉緑体の位置によって大きな影響を受けるが、異なる葉緑体の位置が異種間で遺伝的に定められている場合は Chl の光吸収に基づく光合成活性の各指標も葉緑体位置に無関係である、という対照的な事実が明らかになった。これらの発見により、薬体の成長をもたらす光合成の働きは、葉緑体の形態や位置、および遺伝的に定められた内的な要因のどちらにも依存して変化し得ることが示された。これは全ての光合成生物に通じる、学位論文として相応しい重要な知見である。本研究で開発した光合成測定装置により光合成活性を高精度・効率的に測定することで、海洋生態系における一次生産者の寄与の理解を深める。また、海面養殖に適した海藻種選定のために有用な基礎情報を与えるものであり、黒潮圏科学への貢献も高いものと認められる。

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#### 論文の内容の要旨

In the Philippine there are two types of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) wherein enhancement of fishery resources is the primary objective. 1) Marine sanctuary or no take zone (Fully protected area) - where all activities are prohibited except for educational and research purposes, 2) Marine reserve (Partially protected area) - where extractive and non-extractive activities are regulated, these includes traditional form of fishing. In the region 980 MPAs were established from 1970 to 2008, covering a total area of 14,943 km², with 942 MPAs incorporating regions of complete protection with a combined area of 1495 km² (Weeks et al., 2010). While the remaining 90% of the total area of MPAs are partially protected area, the effectiveness of partially protected marine area for conservation of marine resources targeted by fishery received slight attention in this country probably because of difficulty in investigating both biological (species richness and abundance) and social (fishing activity, gear types and catch) aspect of MPA.

The aim of this dissertation was to answer the following questions, 1) Is the typical size partially protected area (~1 km²) in the Philippines effective as conservation tool for commercially important fishes? 2) What are the features of effective partially protected areas? 3) What are the management issues related to institutional arrangement of partially protected area. In this study, first I summarized the issues of MPAs as fisheries management approach in global scale and in the Philippines (chapter 1). Next I evaluated the conservation effectiveness of partially protected area in San Miguel Island (SMI) MPA, a typical size of MPA (~1 km²) in the Philippines (chapter 2). Then, I investigated other MPAs with varied features such as the size (large or small), age (old or young) and design (conventional or non-conventional) as factor that might affect partially protected area

effectiveness as conservation tool (chapter 3). Finally, I interviewed key players in the MPA management to identify salient information on management issues (chapter 4).

#### **Chapter 1. General Introduction**

In this chapter, various works on MPAs in the Philippines and in other regions were reviewed. Unambiguous empirical studies revealed that application of no take zone marine reserve (fully protected areas) increases exponentially the fish biomass and removal of the reserve status (open to fishing) reduces fish biomass dramatically. In addition, fully protected areas enhances fishery of the adjacent fishing grounds. On the other hand, application of partially protected areas status results to equivocal findings of varying magnitude. Some studies found that partially protected areas enhance fish abundance of commercially important fishes, while other found no substantial benefits over open fishing areas. There were many studies on effectiveness of fully protected areas in the Philippines (e.g., Apo and Sumilon marine reserve) but not in partially protected areas despite of significant proportion of MPAs total area in the Philippines are partially protected marine areas.

## Chapter 2. Partially protected marine area renders non-fishery benefits amidst high fishing pressure: A case study of San Miguel Island MPA

In this study, visual transect survey and interviews were conducted in the San Miguel Island MPA. Species richness and abundance of target and non-target size commercially important fishes and benthic environment were compared among fully protected, partially protected and adjacent open fishing areas using underwater visual belt transect survey (1 x 50 m, n = 10 per zone). Interview survey of artisanal fishers were conducted to determine fishing activities in partially protected and adjacent open fishing area. Fifty percent of artisanal fishers in MPA site were selected as respondent. Species richness and abundance of target size commercially important fishes in fully protected area were significantly higher than those in partially protected area, and open fishing area. On the other hand, no significant difference was found between partially protected area and open fishing area. Non-target size fish were not significantly different among the three zone. Benthic character among the three zones were not different, particularly the percentage cover of live coral in fully protected and open fishing area. Fishing indices (e.g. type of fishing gear, fish catches, and number of fishing days) that indicate fishing pressure between partially protected and open fishing area were not significantly different. Small size partially protected marine area was found ineffective for conserving commercially important fishes compared to open fishing area probably due to similar fishing pressure.

## <u>Chapter 3. Partially Protected Marine Areas as Conservation Tool for Commercially Important Fishes in the Philippines: Do Age, Size and Design Matters?</u>

In this study, four MPA sites in Lagonov gulf were investigated using similar methodology in chapter 2, but the transect number in each site were increased (1 x 50 m, n = 15 per zone). The

following MPAs were selected namely Agojo and Tiwi which are large and have a conventional design type of MPA but Agojo is old while Tiwi is relatively young. Atulayan and SMI are both small and non-conventional design but Atulayan is old while SMI is relatively young. To evaluate the effectiveness of partially protected area, I compared the two zones of MPA (fully protected area and partially protected area) and the adjacent open fishing area of the four MPAs for the following: (1) the characteristics of the benthic environment; (2) species richness, abundance, and size distribution of commercially important fishes (e.g. fishery target and non-target size); (3) fishing activity in the partially protected area and adjacent open fishing area. Species richness and abundance of commercially important target size fish were significantly higher in fully protected area than those in partially protected and open fishing area in each MPA site. On the contrary, partially protected area was significantly higher than open fishing area only large and conventional design partially protected area (Agojo and Tiwi). No significant difference was observed in non-target size fish among the three zones in each MPA site. Benthic character among zones in each MPA site were the same, in particular live coral (Acropora, non-Acropora and Porites). In addition, fishing indices between partially protected and adjacent open fishing areas were not significantly different in each site. Comparison of size distribution of two fish species common in older MPA (Agojo) and relatively young (Tiwi), showed that older MPA supported larger size fish compared to relatively young. Large with conventional design and manage for longer period partially protected area are probably effective conservation tool for commercially important fishes because it harbors larger fish individuals, despite of high fishing activity.

## <u>Chapter 4. Institutional Organization and Management Issues Affecting Partially Protected</u> Marine Areas in Lagonoy Gulf, Bicol Region, Philippines

In this study, key informant interview (e.g. Chief local executive, Fishery law enforcement team and Municipal agriculturist) were conducted to collect vital information in MPA management. Examination of documents such as ordinances was done to enhance the accuracy of information gathered. Pertinent information's were identified that play crucial role in the perceived success of partially protected area and MPA management. Management issues identified were categorically grouped into biophysical level which involved direct influence to the biological integrity of MPAs (e.g., habitat condition, fish species richness and abundance) and societal and enforcement level which directly involved in societal perception, behavior of stakeholders and resource manager that indirectly affect the MPA functionality. Management issues related to biophysical level in partially protected area were the use of illegal fishing gears and non-sustainable fishing practices, diminishing public awareness of laws and consequence of illegal activities and intrusion of fishers from other fishing municipality/villages. Societal and enforcement level involves lack of monitoring mechanism of marine resources, efficient communication between key players of management. Management issues identified directly connected to lack of alternative source of income of stakeholders, proper implementation of fishery ordinances and logistic support from the government. Management issues arises in each MPA site cannot be dichotomized into institutional arrangement related e.g., Local Government-initiated (Agojo and Atulayan) and Community-initiated

(SMI and Tiwi). This study suggests that the diversity of socio-political condition of stakeholders might affect the attainment of partially protected areas as conservation tool for commercially important fishes. In addition to the fishers and community-led participation and discussions about partially protected area adequacy also can led to more realistic expectations about what those areas can achieve. Economic intervention provided to the affected stakeholders and resolution of conflict between key players of MPA management will ensure the attainment of MPA objectives. A poorly managed social dynamics have real consequences for biological resources.

#### 論文審査の結果の要旨

食糧資源として沿岸魚類に大きく依存するフィリピンでは、乱獲による魚類資源の減少が問題となっている。それに対する資源管理策として、この国では海洋保護区と呼ばれる漁業を規制した区域の設置が近年積極的に行われている。この海洋保護区は漁業が一切禁止されている完全禁漁区と伝統的な漁業が容認されている部分禁漁区に大別されるが、フィリピンにおいては後者が海洋保護区の総面積の9割を占めている。完全禁漁区での魚類資源の保護・回復効果については既に幾つかの研究によって認められているが、部分禁漁区での効果については全く調べられていない。本学位論文では、魚類資源管理策としての部分禁漁区の有効性を潜水調査と聞き取り調査によって評価した。

本学位論文の学術的な新知見は、部分禁漁区の面積や設置経過年数の違いによって魚類の資源保護効果が異なることと、この効果には部分禁漁区内での漁獲圧が大きく関わっていることを明らかにしたことにある。それによって、部分禁漁区での資源保護効果を高めるには面積の拡大、あるいは部分禁漁区内での漁獲圧の軽減が重要であることを具体的に示した。研究成果の一部は既に国際誌に論文として掲載されている。

Bobiles RU, Soliman VS, Nakamura Y. Partially protected marine area renders non-fishery benefits admist high fishing pressure: A case study from eastern Philippines. Regional Studies in Marine Science 3 (2016) 225-233

本学位論文は4つの章で構成されている。第1章の総合序論を除く第2章から4章が研究成果となっている。上記論文は第2章の研究成果である。第1章から第4章の概要はそれぞれ次の通りとなっている。

第1章では、海洋保護区の設置状況についての世界的な動向とフィリピンにおける海洋保護区の種類と設置状況について解説している。フィリピンには水産資源管理を目的とした海洋保護区として、漁業を完全に禁止した完全禁漁区と伝統的な漁業(漁法)の操業を容認した部分禁漁区の2種類がある。両者の設置面積の比率は1:9と圧倒的に部分禁漁区の割合が高いものの、資源保護効果について調べられているのは完全禁漁区しかない。その理由として、申請者は漁業規制効果を評価する上で部分禁漁区は完全禁漁区とは異なり、魚類資源量調査だけでなく、部分禁漁区内での漁業実態などの社会学的な調査も必要であることを挙げている。このように第1章では、本研究の背景となる当該分野における問題点の抽出とそれを克服するためのアプローチを述べている。

第2章では、フィリピン・サンミゲル島に設置されている小型の部分禁漁区を対象に、魚類資源保護効果について調べた結果を示している。完全禁漁区と部分禁漁区、および周辺の漁業区における漁獲対象魚種の生息密度を潜水調査によって、部分禁漁区と漁業区における漁業実態(操業回数、使用している漁具、漁獲サイズ、漁獲対象種など)を漁民に対する聞き取り調査によって調べたところ、漁獲対象魚種の種数と個体数は完全禁漁区が他の2区よりも有意に多いのに対して、部分禁漁区と漁業区との間には大きな違いがないことを明らかにした。そして後者の結果が、両区間での漁業に大きな違いがないことに因ることを聞き取り調査から明らかにした。

第3章は、フィリピン中東部ビコール地方のラゴノイ湾にある4つの海洋保護区を対象に、部分禁漁区の面積や設置経過年数の違いが資源保護効果にどのように影響しているのかを調べた研究である。完全禁漁区と部分禁漁区と周辺の漁業区における漁獲対象魚種の個体数と体長の違いを潜水観察で調べるとともに、部分禁漁区と周辺漁業区における漁業実態に関する聞き取り調査を漁民に対して行ったところ、面積が大きい部分禁漁区ほど魚類資源量が多く、設置期間が長い部分禁漁区ほど大型の個体が多いという結果を得た。この研究によって、面積の小さい部分禁漁区での資源保全効果の向上には面積の拡大あるいは保護区内での漁業規制の在り方が課題であることを示した。

第4章は、第3章で得られた結果に対して部分禁漁区の運営上の諸問題が影響を与えているのか明

らかにするために、上記4つの海洋保護区の運営責任者等に対する聞き取り調査を行った研究である。 ここでは海洋保護区の管理方式(自治体管理型、地域コミュニティ管理型)が部分禁漁区内での操業や 違法漁業等に影響を与えていないことを明らかにしたことで、改めて部分禁漁区の面積やそこでの漁業 規制の在り方が資源管理を進める上で重要であることを示した。

以上のように、これまで検証されてこなかった部分禁漁区の有効性や問題点を文理融合型の研究によって明らかにしたことに本学位論文の学術的な意義と重要性がある。

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Empirical Study on the Functionality and Sustainability of Coastal Resource Management: An Application of Environmental Economics to Marine Protected Areas in Cagayan, Philippines (沿岸資源管理の取り組みの機能と持続可能性に関する実証研究:フィリピン・カガ

ヤン州の海洋保護区への環境経済学の適用)

Ballad, E.L. and T. Shinbo (2016) "Are Several Village-based Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Necessary for Conserving Coastal Resources in a Municipality? A Case of Municipality of Gonzaga, Cagayan, Philippines", Kuroshio Science, 9(2): 138-149.

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#### 論文の内容の要旨

The marine and coastal ecosystems worldwide have been drastically deteriorated because of the pressures on the resources such as overfishing and exploitation of fisheries resources, increasing population, habitat destruction and global climate change. To cope with these problems, marine protected areas (MPAs) have been developed as a key approach in coastal resource management. With the wide variability in the typology of MPAs, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines MPA as any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.

The establishment of MPAs generate benefits such as internal economy which include increase in fish production and other ecosystem services for the community who manage the MPAs and external economy such as ecosystem functions, biodiversity conservation, spill-over effect to other fishers and recreational resources among others to other coastal communities and tourists as well as to the general population. These benefits are classified as common-pool resources (direct use values) and public goods (non-use values). Common-pool resources are goods and services that are non-excludable but rival in consumption while public goods are services that non-excludable and non-rival in consumption. With this nature of goods and benefits, challenges in MPA establishment and management such as over-exploitation and free-riding effect arise.

Community-based management and economic valuation are some of the strategies that can be done as a solution to the problem on absence of property rights and lack of budgetary considerations for the coastal resource management. To address these issues, empirical studies in the MPAs in the Cagayan Province, Philippines, which located along the Kuroshio Region, were conducted as follows:

## 1. Governance and Institutional Mechanisms of MPA Establishment and Management in Cagayan Province, Philippines

By means of document analysis and key informant interviews, substantial information on the establishment and current status of MPAs, village economy and interactions within the community were collected from the four MPAs in the study area: locally-established MPAs (San Jose MPA, Casitan MPA and Taggat Norte MPA) and a nationally-established MPA (Palaui Island Protected Landscape and Seascape). A locally-established MPA is relative small MPAs established through local government planning and ordinance while a nationally-established MPA is instituted by the national government.

The result of this study showed that the locally-established and nationally-established MPAs differ in the institutional arrangements and developmental processes in MPA establishment, management structures, institutional support and MPAs' management problems and issues of the MPAs. Despite these differences, however, the common point in the MPAs in Cagayan Province is the involvement of the community all through its development and implementation processes. Therefore, aside from strong legal decrees and the structured management system, the affirmation for a functional MPA program in the province is influenced by its capacity to be community-based, participatory approach and people-oriented. The support from the government (i.e. national and local), both legal and institutional, is important for the realization of MPA objectives. The co-management approach worked appropriately in the province with continuous effort mutually coming from the government and the local community.

# 2. <u>Livelihood Structure and Participation of Villagers on the Management of MPAs in Cagavan Province, Philippines</u>

The involvement of the local residents was identified as one of the factors that contribute to the successful implementation of community-based MPA, hence it is essential to understand the livelihood structures and other socio-economic features of the community as this may affect their behavior towards the conservation measure. A randomized household surveys totaling to 760 respondents were conducted to evaluate the socio-economic profile and livelihood structures of the MPA villages in Study 1. Using a structured questionnaire, the socio-economic characteristics of the villagers and MPA related information were investigated. It is hypothesized that these features

contribute to the uniqueness of the social structures in the corresponding community which may influence their recognition, perceptions and participation on MPAs.

The results showed that high marine and coastal resource reliance, low household income and apparent insufficient livelihood opportunities characterized the study villages. Despite the economic situation, villagers either direct or indirect users (fishers and non-fishers; island and mainland residents), support the establishment and the presence of MPA in the community. Therefore, a holistic approach to rural development is necessary to gain wider support for coastal resource management. Analysis of the data by probit model showed that stable household income, presence of alternative livelihood project, access to extension services for information, perceptions on MPAs and membership in organizations (e.g. fisher's association) were among the social complexities that influence the involvement of the local residents in the conservation initiatives through MPAs. Further, this study clarified that the livelihood projects and ecotourism activities played a major role in encouraging local residents to participate in MPA management. For that reason, a strong government support is enjoined in designing an appropriate incentive system to stimulate the participation of the community in MPA management.

## 3. Evaluation of the Villagers' Willingness to Work (WTW) or Pay (WTP) for the Promotion of Community-based MPAs in Cagayan Province, Philippines

This study takes the case of a nationally-established MPA with a flourishing ecotourism (Palaui Island Protected Landscape and Seascape in San Vicente Village) and a locally-established MPA with emerging ecotourism activities (San Jose MPA) to evaluate the conservation values that the local residents associate with the non-use values (e.g. existence value – the preservation of marine resources) of MPAs. The Contingent Valuation Method and Contingent Behavior were used to elicit the WTW and WTP of the respondents respectively. The respondents were randomly selected from the previous household survey and were individually interviewed using a carefully designed questionnaire. A total of 300 respondents was selected from the San Vicente village and 100 from San Jose village. Since the San Vicente village is composed of island and mainland residents and to assess the difference in the elicitation method, the mainland residents were divided such that one group were asked on WTW and another on WTP. Due to limited income as manifested in the earlier assessment, the island and San Jose residents were asked with WTW.

Using the non-parametric method, the survival function was used to estimate the mean and median values of WTW and WTP. The result showed an equal WTW of 5 days/month from the San Vicente island and San Jose residents compared with 4.5 days/month from San Vicente mainland residents. This suggests that people residing within the MPAs were more willing to contribute voluntary labor. However, the equivalent value of WTW based on average daily income is 3.9 to 5.4 times higher than WTP estimates of P187.50/month (US\$ 3.95\*). This outcome is a clear evidence that respondents highly prefer money over time due to short supply of the labor market in the area. The aggregated monthly WTW for San Jose is 1,614 days and 636 days for the San Vicente island, which means that it is possible to assign 50 residents from San Jose and 20 from the San Vicente island for the daily monitoring and patrolling of the respective MPAs. The converted monetary value for this is P3.8 million (US\$ 80,440) and P1.1 million (US\$ 23,285) per year in San Jose and

San Vicente island respectively. Furthermore, the aggregated value of WTP is estimated at \$\mathbb{P}\$1.6 million (US\$ 33,870) per year for San Vicente. If this amount is used solely for patrolling and considering the present minimum daily agricultural wage, this value is enough to pay 20 persons per month. The quantitative values obtained can be incorporated in the decision making of government funding agencies for more sustainable MPA programs.

In addition, this study also determined the factors that influence the villagers' WTW and WTP by probit regression model. For the San Jose residents, membership to fishers' association, gender (male) and perception on the effect of a better environment to ecotourism showed positive sign conditions which suggest that these variables influenced their WTW to have higher tendency to accept the proposed bid. Meanwhile, fishers and benefits from ecotourism were the determinants for San Vicente islanders and fishers, membership to fishers' association and the number of years in the village were the determinants for the mainland. For the WTP, income and membership to fishers' association were significant variables with positive sign conditions. Therefore, interventions on strengthening these factors is necessary to uphold willingness of the community to contribute voluntary labor or money for the existence of MPAs.

## 4. Estimating the Recreational Value of MPA in Northern Philippines in Support to Coastal Management and Rural Transformation

The travel cost method (TCM) was used to evaluate the economic use values (e.g. recreational value) of the Palaui Island Protected Landscape and Seascape (PIPLS) on its present condition using actual expenses data of the tourists and the Contingent Behavior (CB) was used to estimate the change in welfare associated with the improved conditions upon payment of an additional access fee for the cost of community-based patrolling and monitoring. The data for the study were collected on-site over the 3-month period from April to June 2016 gathering a total of 618 completed questionnaires which were used in the analysis.

The Poisson specification of count data model was applied to estimate the TCM and CB demand model and consumer surplus. The result showed that tourists take lesser recreational trips to the PIPLS as cost of travel increases. Visitors who enjoyed activities with marine resources (e.g. swimming, snorkeling, island hopping), more educated and affluent tend to visit more. The consumer surplus per tourist, which indicates welfare estimates, is \$\mathbb{P}1,401.15 (US\\$ 30.12\*\*) at its present condition and \$\mathbb{P}2,420.72 (US\\$ 52.04) for its improved state (hypothetical condition). The result demonstrates that the tourists have a high value for the opportunity to visit the PIPLS especially in its enhanced settings. The research revealed high monetary values attached to the recreational services in the area and provide justification for its conservation and development of sustainable recreational activities for the economic benefit of the local residents. With an estimated 7,000 annual visit of local tourists in 2015, this translates to an aggregated consumer surplus of \$\mathbb{P}9,808,050 (US\\$ 210,835.13) at its present condition.

This study showed that tourists are willing to spend money to visit the PIPLS, hence the strong value attached to the recreational services provide justification for the conservation and protection of the marine ecosystems. This also suggests that ecotourism can be an effective sustainable

financing mechanism for MPA management. Government intervention focusing on the infant industry argument could create a necessary incentives to promote sustainable MPA management by internalizing the externalities.

Based from the major results, the following policy implications were drawn from the empirical studies in MPAs in Cagayan: (1) an enabling management regime such as community- based co-management approach can be considered in managing a common pool resource such as marine resources or MPAs.; (2) an institutionalized incentive system (e.g. livelihood projects, ecotourism activities) is necessary for sustainable MPA as it has the tendency to encourage participation of local residents to resource conservation; (3) development of sustainable ecotourism activities in the protected areas is seen to sustain MPA management and (4) management of MPAs can be strengthened and enriched through appropriate internalization of externalities (institution of fees, taxes, etc.). The Kuroshio Region and less developed countries with similar structures may obtain insights from these results in designing a functional and sustainable community-based MPAs.

\*1US\$ = \$\frac{1}{2}\$47.43, average exchange rate in September 2016; \*\*1US\$ = \$\frac{1}{2}\$46.52 average exchange rate in April-June 2016 (BSP Reference Exchange Rate Bulletin)

#### 論文審査の結果の要旨

学位申請者は、人口増加に伴う過剰漁獲や生息環境の破壊、地球規模の気候変動などの要因で、海洋・沿岸生態系は世界的に急速に劣化しているという認識の下、沿岸資源管理の重要な手法として海洋保護区 (Marine Protected Area; MPA)を取り上げ、その効果的で持続可能な管理は如何にあるべきかについて、理論的・実証的に検討している。すなわち、まず MPA によって保全される自然資源の多角的な性質を経済理論の観点から検討、それらが公共財やコモンプール資源(CPR)の側面を持つことを論じ、コミュニティ主体の管理や外部性の内部化などが重要であるという見通しを立て(1章)、実証研究に持ち込んでいる。実証研究(2章~5章)は、フィリピン・ルソン島北部カガヤン州の4つのMPAを事例に行われている。その内容は下記の通りである。

#### (1) フィリピン・カガヤン州における MPA 設立・管理のガバナンスと制度メカニズムの分析(2章)

バブヤン海峡(Babuyan Channel)に面するカガヤン州の北部沿岸域では6つの MPA が営まれており、本研究では比較的設立年度が古い4つの MPA を取り上げている。うち3つ(San Jose MPA, Casitan MPA, Taggat Norte MPA)は地元主体(この場合町レベルの地方自治体)で設立された MPA であり、パラウイ島 MPA (PIPLS)は国主体で設立された MPA である。申請者は MPA の主要な関係者へのインタビューや関連文書の分析により、それぞれの MPA の実態(設立の経緯や管理体制、管理・運営上の問題やそれに対する制度的支援など)を調べ、国主体 MPA と地元主体 MPA の間の共通点と相違を明らかにしている。本稿では、設立経緯が異なるにも関わらず、地元コミュニティが主体となりつつ地方自治体・政府機関との共同管理(Community-Based Co-management)や、コミュニティの参加を促すための生計支援事業(Livelihood Project)等が両者の間で共通していることに着目している。

#### (2)カガヤン州の MPA における地域社会の生計構造と村民の MPA 管理への参加の分析(3 章)

コミュニティ主体の MPA 管理の成功は、地位住民の参加が鍵を握っている。MPA の背後にある地域住民の社会経済的属性やMPA に対する認識、生計支援事業等が地域住民のMPA 管理とどのように関係しているかを調べるために、申請者は 4 つの MPA において大規模な世帯調査を実施した。すなわち、調査対象 MPA のある 4 村(Barangay)において、それぞれ住民台帳から無作為抽出された世帯(計 760 世帯)に対し質問票を用い、トレーニングした調査員による面接の関取調査を行い、上記の事項についてデータを収集している。収集したデータは、一般的な統計解析のほか、MPA 管理への参加の規定要因について probit モデルを用いた計量経済分析が行っている。調査対象地域は、漁業等で沿岸資源に強く依存し、カガヤン州の平均から見ても家計所得が低いことが明らかになった。 probit 分析からは、安定した家計所得、生計支援事業への参加、情報提供サービスへのアクセス等が、MPA 管理への参加の規定要因になっていることがわかった。特に、政府機関等が提供する、エコツーリズム事業を含む生計支援事業が大きな役割を果たしており、MPA 管理にコミュニティの参加を促すための適切なインセンティブ・システムを構築するためには、これらの事業に対する政府支援が重要であることが主張されている。

#### (3) カガヤン州の MPA が保全する自然資源の価値への支払意思額・労働意思量の評価(4章)

それぞれエコツーリズム事業を持つ国主体(PIPLS)、及び地元主体(San Jose MPA)の2つの MPA の住民に対し、CVM(Contingent Valuation Method)ないしCB(Contingent Behavior)を適用し、支払意思額(WTP)ないし労働意思量(WTW)の指標により、住民が MPA によって保全される沿岸自然資源の価値をどのように評価しているかを分析している。すなわち、(2)で世帯調査を行った標本から、PIPLS のあるサンビセンテ村 300、サンホセ村100を無作為抽出し、CVMないしCBの質問票を用いた面接調査を行っている。その際、サンビセンテ村の標本はパラウイ島民の集団とルソン島側住民に分けられ、後者はさらに2つに分けられて、それぞれWTWとWTPが尋ねている(その他の集団はすべてWTWを評価)。生存関数を用いたノンパラメトリック分析(ロバストな値が

計算できる)により、WTP/WTW の平均値・中央値を推定、集計 WTW/WTP を算出した他、標本を2分割したル ソン島側サンビセンテ村住民の結果を用い WTW の貨幣換算値と WTP を比較している。なお WTW は MPA 管理への自発的無償労働をどの程度提供するかという形で聞いている。

結果、パラウイ島住民、サンホセ住民(5日/月)の方がルソン島側サンビセンテ住民(4.5日/月)よりWTWが高く、MPAに直接隣接する地域の住民の方がMPA管理への自発的労働の提供する意思が高いことが確かめられた。ルソン島側サンビセンテのWTWに平均日収を乗じ貨幣換算してWTPと比較したところ、前者が3.9~5.4倍になることがわかった。これは地域の労働市場の不完備により住民の貨幣への選好が強くなっているためと考えられ、先行研究でも同様の結果が出ており、妥当な結果である。月あたり集計WTWはサンホセ1,614日、パラウイ島636日であり、これはそれぞれ50人、20人をMPAの常時監視とパトロールに動員できる値である。ルソン島側サンビセンテ村の集計WTPは年間160万ペンで、現時点の最低農業賃金を考慮すると、月20人のパトロール要因を雇用するのに十分な値である。このような評価額は、持続可能なMPAのための政府の政策支援の意思決定に役立てることができる。

最後に、probit モデルにより WTW/WTP の規定要因を分析している。特に注目すべき結果は、エコツーリズムから利益を受けているという点、漁業者組合への加入などが、WTP/WTW に正の影響を及ぼしているという点であり、因果関係の検討が必要だが、政策介入の方向を示唆している。

#### (4) パラウイ島 MPA (PIPLS)のレクリエーション資源の価値の推定(5章)

政府機関の支援でエコツーリズム事業が行われ多数の訪問客が訪れる PIPLS について、レクリエーション資源としての価値を旅行費用法(Travel Cost Method; TCM)と CB を用いて評価している。2016 年 4~6 月にかけて、訪問客に対し質問票を配布・回収するオンサイト調査を行い、彼/彼女らの旅行費用のデータ収集している。調査は現地で入島税を徴収する事務所を通して質問票を配布・回収し618 の有効回答を得ている。旅行費用データ(TCM)のみでなく、コミュニティ主体のパトロールや監視等の管理を行い、現地の自然資源が一定の改善を見たという仮想的状況の中で、追加のアクセス料金の支払により回答者の行動がどう変化するかを質問している(CB)。

カウントデータの推定に適するポアソン回帰モデルを適用し、旅行需要関数(旅行費用と訪問回数の関係)と 消費者余剰を推定している。その結果、訪問者は旅行費用が増えるにつれて旅行回数が減少するという理論的 な予想が確かめられた。旅行1回あたりの消費者余剰は、現状で1,401.15 ペソ、仮想的な改善状態で2,420.72 ペソと推定された。2015年のデータでは年間訪問者数はのべ7,000人(グループ)であり、現状の総消費者余剰 は9,808,050ペソになる。訪問者はこの地域のレクリエーション資源に高い価値を見いだしていることが示され、 エコツーリズム等のレクリエーション活動を振興し地域住民の経済利益を確保することが沿岸自然資源保全のた めに重要であることが明らかになっている。この結果は、観光客はPIPLS 訪問のためにお金を使う意思があることを示唆しており、エコツーリズムが持続可能なMPA管理のための効果的な資金調達メカニズムであることを示唆している。

#### (5) 政策的含意(6章)

申請者は、以上の実証研究の結果から次のような政策的意義が引き出している。(1)MPA によって保全される 海洋自然資源のようなコモンプール財を管理する仕組みとしてコミュニティ主体の共同管理方式は可能性があ る、(2)資源保全への地域住民の参加を促進する持続可能な MPA 管理のために生計支援事業やエコツーリズ ム事業などのような制度化されたインセンティブ・システムが必要である、(3)MPA におけるエコツーリズム開発 は、持続可能な MPA 管理においてしばしば重要である、(4)MPA 管理は、MPA によって保全される自然資源の 外部経済の内部化策(入域料/税など)によって強化される。以上を受け、申請者は、同様な問題をもつ黒潮圏 や開発途上国において、機能的で持続可能なコミュニティ主体の MPA を設計する際にこれらの結果を参照する ことができると結論づけている。

以上、本論文は黒潮源流域にあたるフィリピンにおいて、その沿岸自然資源の保全を目指す MPA という仕組みについて、理論的検討と、詳細な実態調査に基づく制度・組織の分析を行うと共に、コミュニティ主体の MPA 管理の成功の鍵を握る地域住民の参加について、周到な統計調査に基づくデータを使ってその規定要因を分析している。さらに標準的な環境評価手法(CVM や TCM など)を用いて、地域住民の MPA 管理に対する支払意思額(WTP)や労働意思量(WTW)の評価や訪問者による MPA のレクリエーション価値の評価などを行っている。基本的には社会科学の論文であるが、この地域で行われた自然科学的調査の結果を十分に活用して調査研究がなされている。MPA の持続的な管理を実現することを通して、この地域の住民の厚生と自然環境を共に改善していくことを志向するものであり、黒潮圏科学の方向性と合致している。申請者の研究はさらなる発展の可能性があり、学位を取得することにより、フィリピンにおける黒潮圏科学の担い手として今後活躍していくことが期待できる。

なお上記の研究は、下記の査読付き論文としてすでに公刊済みである(他1本投稿中)。

<u>Ballad, E.L.</u> and T. Shinbo (2016) "Are Several Village-based Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Necessary for Conserving Coastal Resources in a Municipality? A Case of Municipality of Gonzaga, Cagayan, Philippines", *Kuroshio Science*, 9(2): 138-149.

<u>Ballad, E.L.</u>, Y. Morooka and T. Shinbo (2016) "Factors Inducing Community Participation in Coastal Resource Management: Case Study of MPAs in Gonzaga, Cagayan, Philippines", *Journal of Rural Problems*, 52(4): 241-246.

<u>Ballad, E.L.</u>, T. Shinbo, Y. Morooka and M. Morales (2017) "Estimating the Recreational Value of Marine Protected Area in Northern Philippines in Support to Coastal Management and Rural Transformation", *Proceedings of The 9th ASAE International Conference 2017: Transformation in Agricultural and Food Economy in Asia*: 83-92.

<u>Ballad, E.L.</u>, Y. Morooka and T. Shinbo (2017) "Role of Extension Services with Special Reference to Livelihood Projects for Supporting a Community-based Marine Protected Area in Northern Luzon, Philippines", *Asian Fisheries Science*, 30: 1-16.

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(西カリマンタン民間薬の抗炎症効果の評価)

発 表 誌 名

Yeni Mariani, Fathul Yusro, Yuko Konishi, Takahiro Taguchi, Akira Tominaga, Regulatory effects of five medicinal plants used by Dayak Uud Danum in West Kalimantan Indonesia on the delayed-type hypersensitivity and the inflammation of human colon epithelial cells. Kuroshio Science, 10: 59-71, 2016)

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#### 論文の内容の要旨

[Purposes] The Dayak people represent an indigenous group of Kalimantan Island. They have the knowledge how to utilize medicinal plants as medicine to cure diseases. Nowadays, the knowledge of medicinal plants is fading due to the decrease of the people who use them and the deterioration of the forest environment. One of the efforts to conserve the knowledge of medicinal plants has been implemented through the continuous utilization of medicinal plants to cure diseases by Dayak Uud Danum, one Dayak sub-ethnic group who lives in the upstream areas of Ambalau and Serawai river of Sintang Regency. In this study, the knowledge of medicinal plants of Dayak Uud Danum was summarized and tried to evaluate the anti-inflammatory activities of most common medicinal plants used by Dayak Uud Danum to treat allergies, skin infections, fevers, edema, and diarrhea by examining their abilities to suppress the delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) response against 2,4,6-trinitro-1-chlorobenzene (picryl chloride: PCl) using BALB/cAJc mice and to prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells.

[Knowledge of medicinal plants of Dayak people] First, the knowledge of medicinal plants of Dayak Uud Danum in six villages was summarized. The medicinal plants were classified according to useful parts of plants, methods of preparation, routes of administration of plants, and the types of diseases that can be treated with plants. There are 95 species of medicinal plants used to cure various diseases and 38 species are used to cure inflammatory diseases associated with allergy, skin infection, fever, edema, and diarrhea. Leaves are the widely used parts. The most common way to prepare the herbal medicine is decoction and the oral-topical route is the most common route of administration.

[Extraction of herbal plants] Second, the extractive content by methanol extraction from leaves of five plants was measured. These plants are Tekeriho (Callicarpa longifolia Lam.), Penahan (Myrmeconauclea strigosa Merr.), Tebelion (Eusideroxylon zwageri Teijsm & Binn.), Kerokak (Scoparia dulcis L.), and Bungur

(Lagerstroemia speciosa (L.) Pers.). The extractive contents varied from 4.33% to 8.99%. All the plant species are categorized into the group of high level of extractive content. The highest yield was obtained in the extraction from C. longifolia.

[Toxicity of herbal plants] Third, the toxicity of the methanol extracts from leaves of five plants species was analyzed to determine the safety dose and concentration through the *in vitro* cytotoxicity assay using mouse fibroblast NIH3T3 cells and the toxicity assay *in vivo* using BALB/cAJc mice. Methanol extracts from leaves of *C. longifolia*, *M. strigosa*, *E. zwageri*, *S. dulcis*, and *L. speciosa* were toxic at a concentration of 100 μg/ml. *L. speciosa* extract was most toxic at lower concentrations (0.1 μg/ml, 1 μg/ml, and 10 μg/ml) in the *in vitro* cytotoxicity assay using mouse fibroblast NIH3T3 cells. *L. speciosa* extract was not toxic to BALB/cAJc mice even after administrating as much as 5 mg/0.1 ml DW per mouse orally.

[Anti-allergic effects] Fourth, we analyzed the anti-inflammatory effects of *C. longifolia*, *M. strigosa*, *E. zwageri*, *S. dulcis*, and *L. speciosa* on DTH in response to picryl chloride using BALB/cAJc mice by measuring the suppression of ear swelling after the challenge with the antigen used for immunization (Fig. 1).

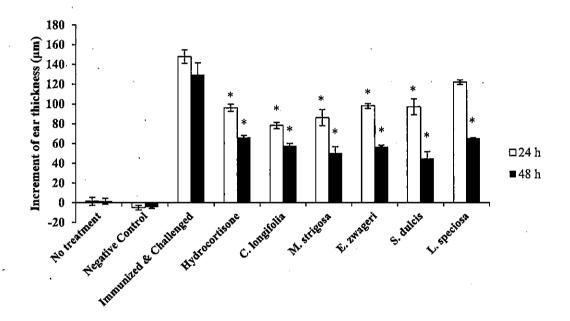


Fig. 1. Effect of methanol extracts from five medicinal plants of Uud Danum on DTH response.

DTH response was elicited against PCl as described in Materials and Methods. All reagents were administered every other day for two weeks after immunization. Hydrocortisone was administered orally at a dose of 0.5 mg/0.1ml DW/mouse. Increment of ear thickness was measured before (0 h) and after challenge (24 and 48 h). Results are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SE (n=5). Increment of ear thickness was shown by subtracting the ear thickness before challenge from the ear thickness of each mouse. \*Asterisks indicate that there are significant differences between positive control group and other groups (Tukey-HSD post hoc test, one-way ANOVA, P < 0.01).

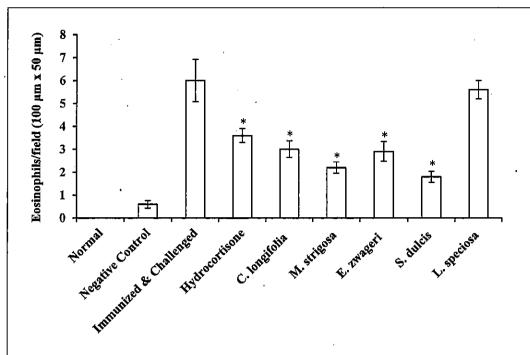


Fig. 2. Number of eosinophils migrated to the site of inflammation.

Eosinophil numbers of each group in Fig. 1 were counted at the magnification level of 400x. Results are shown as the mean  $\pm$  SE of eosinophils in 10 squares of 100  $\mu$ m x 50  $\mu$ m of ear sections. \*Asterisks indicate that there are significant differences between positive control and other groups (Hydrocortisone, *C. longifolia*, *M. strigosa*, *E. zwageri*, and *S. dulcis*) (Tukey-HSD post hoc test, one-way ANOVA, P < 0.05).

The number of eosinophils migrated to the site of inflammation was also measured using ear sections. Dose of each extract administered to mice was 5 mg/0.1 ml DW per mouse and that of hydrocortisone was as much as 0.5 mg suspended in a volume of 0.1 ml DW. The measurement of ear thickness was conducted at 24 hours and 48 hours after challenge. At 24 hours after challenge, only one group of mice treated with *L. speciosa* did not show significant difference compared with a positive control group (immunized and challenged). In all other groups administered with plant extracts the ear thickness was significantly suppressed compared with a positive control. At 48 hours after challenge, all groups administered with plant extracts showed significant suppression compared with a positive control group and a higher level of suppression was observed than that by hydrocortisone. The highest suppression was shown by the group of mice administered with *S. dulcis* extract.

The number of eosinophils in the ear section at 48 hours after challenge was compared among all groups of experiments (Fig. 2). The number of eosinophils in ear sections from a negative control group (immunized but not challenged) was slightly larger than that from a non-treated group. Number of eosinophils of a positive control group was more than ten-fold compared with that of a negative control group. Except *L. speciosa* group, groups administered with other plant extracts have significantly lower number of eosinophils compared with a positive control group. Furthermore, those numbers of eosinophils administered with plant extracts except *L. speciosa* extract were lower than that of hydrocortisone group. The lowest number of eosinophils was found in a group of mice treated with *S. dulcis* extract. It is suggested that *L. speciosa* suppresses the DTH reaction by the mechanism different from other four plants.

[Anti-inflammatory activities] Fifth, the anti-inflammatory activities of *C. longifolia*, *M. strigosa*, *E. zwageri*, *S. dulcis*, and *L. speciosa* to prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells derived from a patient with familial adenomatous polyposis were analyzed.

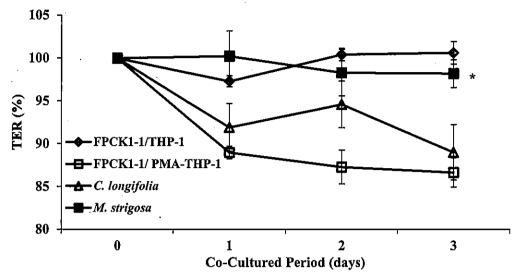


Fig. 3. Effects of plant extracts on the damage of FPCK-1-1 monolayer cells induced by PMA-stimulated THP-1 cells.

TER was measured during the co-culture of FPCK-1-1 cells with PMA-stimulated THP-1 cells. Results are shown as the average  $\pm$  SE (n=4). \*An asterisk indicates that there is a significant difference between FPCK-1-1/PMA-THP-1 group and *M. strigosa* group. There is no significant difference between control FPCK-1-1/THP-1 group and *M. strigosa* group (Tukey-HSD post hoc test, one-way ANOVA, P < 0.01).

Transepithelial electrical resistance (TER) of FPCK-1-1 monolayer cells was measured during the co-culture of FPCK-1-1 cells with PMA (phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate)-stimulated THP-1 cells. The surface of epithelial monolayer cells was stained with both Alcian blue and Periodic Acid-Schiff. The level of IL-22 in the supernatant of FPCK-1-1 cells in the upper chamber was measured.

The extract of *M. strigosa* prevented the decrease of TER most efficiently that would be caused by PMA-stimulated THP-1 cells on the third day of the co-culture (Fig. 3). The high level of mucopolysaccharides was detected with Alcian blue on the surface of FPCK-1-1 monolayers cells treated with the methanol extract from leaves of *M. strigosa*. Among five plant extracts, only the extract from leaves of *C. longifolia* induced the FPCK-1-1 monolayer cells to produce IL-22.

#### [Conclusion]

Methanol extracts from leaves of *C. longifolia*, *M. strigosa*, *E. zwageri*, *S. dulcis*, and *L. speciosa* had anti-inflammatory activities to ameliorate the DTH response and four plant extracts from *C. longifolia*, *M. strigosa*, *E. zwageri*, and *S. dulcis* inhibited the migration of eosinophils to the site of inflammation. Only the extract from *M. strigosa* leaves had the preventive effect on the damage of human colon epithelial cells caused by inflammation. It is suggested that the methanol extract from leaves of *M. strigosa* contains non-toxic bioactive compounds that suppress the DTH response and prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells.

#### 論文審査の結果の要旨

本研究はカリマンタン島を代表する先住民族であるダヤク族の民間薬の抗炎症効果を評価したものである。彼らは病気を治療する医薬品として薬用植物を利用する知識を持っている。現在、薬用植物の知識はそれらを利用する人々の減少と森林環境の悪化により失われつつある。薬用植物の知識を維持する努力の一つはシンタン地区のアンバラウ川とセラワイ川上流に暮らすダヤク族の一部族であるダヤク ウウドダヌム族が継続的に病気の治療に薬用植物を利用することでなされてきた。

本研究では、ダヤク ウウド ダヌム族の薬用植物の知識を要約し、彼らがアレルギー、皮膚感染、発熱、浮腫、下痢の治療に最も良く利用している薬用植物の抗炎症活性を BALB/cAJc マウスを用いた 2, 4, 6-トリニトロ-1-クロロベンゼン (塩化ピクリル: PCI) に対する遅延型アレルギー反応 (delayed-type hypersensitivity: DTH) を抑制する能力とヒト大腸上皮 FPCK-1-1 細胞の傷害を予防する能力を検討することにより評価することを試みている。

第1に、アンバラウ川流域の6つの村でダヤク ウウド ダヌム族の薬用植物の知識に関して情報を収集し、抗炎症作用を中心にその知識をまとめた。薬用植物は、植物の有用部位、植物の調製法と投与法、植物で治療される病気のタイプによって分類した。全体で95種の薬用植物が使用されており、本研究ではアレルギー、皮膚感染、発熱、浮腫、下痢などと関連した炎症性疾患を治療するために使用される38種の植物に注目した。ほとんどの薬用植物は低木や香草であり、葉が治療薬に広く使われる部位である。最も良く使われる薬草剤の調整方法は煎じることであり、経口投与が最も一般的な薬用植物治療薬の投与法である。

第 2 に、5 種類の植物の葉からのメタノール抽出によるエキス含量を測定した。これらの植物は Tekeriho (*Callicarpa longifolia* Lam.)、Penahan (*Myrmeconauclea strigosa* Merr.)、Tebelion (*Eusideroxylon zwageri* Teijsm. & Binn.)、Kerokak (*Scoparia dulcis* L.)と Bungur (*Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers.)である。エキス含量は 4.33% から 8.99%であった。これらすべての植物は高エキス含量グループに分類された。最も高い回収率が得られたのは *C. longifolia* からの抽出であった。

第3に、上記5種の植物の葉からのメタノール抽出物の毒性試験を行ない、安全な濃度と用量がマウス線維芽細胞 NIH3T3を用いた試験管内細胞毒性試験と BALB/cAJc マウスを用いた in vivo 毒性試験の解析で決定された。C. longifolia、M. strigosa、E. zwageri、L. speciosa のメタノール抽出液は 100  $\mu g/ml$  で細胞毒性を有した。L. speciosa 抽出物がマウス線維芽細胞 NIH3T3 を用いた試験管内細胞毒性試験において、低濃度  $(0.1 \mu g/ml, 1 \mu g/ml, 10 \mu g/ml)$ で最も毒性が高かった。L. speciosa 抽出物は 5 mg/0.1 ml DW/マウスで経口投与しても BALB/cAJc マウスに毒性を示さなかった。

第4に、C. longifolia、M. strigosa、E. zwageri、S. dulcis と L. speciosa の抗炎症効果を BALB/cAJc マウスの DTH 反応を用いて評価した。塩化ピクリルをマウスの腹部表皮に塗布して免疫し、2 週間後に耳の表皮に同抗原を再塗布(チャレンジ)した後、耳の厚みを測定することにより、植物エキス投与による DTH の抑制度合いを解析した。植物抽出物は、免疫からチャレンジまでの2 週間、1 日おきに5 mg/0.1 ml DW/マウスで、ハイドロコルチゾンの用量は 0.5 mg/0.1 ml DW/マウスで経口投与された。 Yeni Mariani, Fathul Yusro, Yuko Konishi, Takahiro Taguchi, Akira Tominaga. Regulatory effects of five medicinal plants used by Dayak Uud Danum in West Kalimantan Indonesia on the delayed-type hypersensitivity and the inflammation of human colon epithelial cells. Kuroshio Science, 10: 59-71, 2016)。また、炎症部位に移動した好酸球数を耳の切片を用いて測定した。経口投与された各々の耳の厚みの測定はチャレンジ後 24 時間と 48 時間に実施された。チャレンジ後 24 時間では L. speciosa 抽出物投与群を除いて、他の植物エキス投与群では、耳の厚みがポジティブコントロール群(免疫 2 週間後にチャレンジされた群)と比べて有意に抑制されていた。チャレンジ後 48 時間では、すべての植物投与群で耳の厚みはポジティブコントロール群と比べて有意に抑制されていた。すべての植物エキス投与群とハイドロコルチゾン投与群の抑制に有意差はなかったが、すべての植物エキス投与群の抑制はハイドロコルチゾン投与群に比べて高い傾向にあった。 S. dulcis 抽出物が最も

#### 高い抑制効果を示した。

チャレンジ後 48 時間で、耳の切片の好酸球数をすべての実験群で比較した。ネガティブコントロール群(免疫されているが、チャレンジされていない)の耳の切片の好酸球数は未処置群に比べてわずかに多かった。ポジティブコントロール群の好酸球数はネガティブコントロール群に比べて 10 倍以上であった。 L. speciosa 群を除いた他のすべての植物抽出物投与群およびハイドロコルチゾン投与群はポジティブコントロール群に比べて有意に低い好酸球数を有していた。 L. speciosa 群を除いた他のすべての植物抽出物投与群の好酸球数は、ハイドロコルチゾン群より少ない傾向を示した。好酸球の耳の組織への移動を最も強く抑制していたのは S. dulcis 抽出物であった。また、以上から、C. longifolia、M. strigosa、E. zwageri、S. dulcis、4種の植物抽出物は DTH を抑制し、その抑制レベルは、好酸球の耳の組織への移動の抑制レベルと同様の傾向を示した。 L. speciosa は他の 4種の植物とは違うメカニズムで DTH を抑制していることが示唆された。

第5に、C. longifolia、M. strigosa、E. zwageri、S. dulcis、L. speciosa の抗炎症活性を家族性大腸腺腫症患者由来ヒト大腸上皮 FPCK-1-1 細胞の傷害を予防する効果を測定することで解析した。FPCK-1-1 細胞をホルボール 12-ミリステート 13-アセテート (Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate: PMA) 刺激 THP-1 細胞と共培養した際の FPCK-1-1 単層細胞の電気抵抗値、Transepithelial electrical resistance (TER)が測定された(Yeni Mariani, Fathul Yusro, Yuko Konishi, Takahiro Taguchi, Akira Tominaga.

Regulatory effects of five medicinal plants used by Dayak Uud Danum in West Kalimantan Indonesia on the delayed-type hypersensitivity and the inflammation of human colon epithelial cells. Kuroshio Science, 10: 59-71, 2016)。共培養 3 日後、大腸上皮単層 FPCK-1-1 細胞は Alcian blue で染色された。また、上槽 FPCK-1-1 細胞の上清中の IL-22 レベルを測定した。共培養 3 日後に M. strigosa 抽出物が PMA-刺激 THP-1 細胞により 引き起こされる TER の減少を最も効率よく阻害した。また共培養 3 日後に、M. strigosa 抽出物で処理された FPCK-1-1 単層細胞に最も高いレベルのムコ多糖が Alcian blue で検出された。5 種の植物抽出物のうち、C. longifolia からの抽出物だけが FPCK-1-1 単層細胞に IL-22 の産生を誘導した。

C. longifolia、M. strigosa、E. zwageri、S. dulcis、L. speciosa の葉のメタノール抽出物は DTH 反応を緩和する抗炎症作用を有しており、C. longifolia、M. strigosa、E. zwageri、S. dulcis からの4つの植物抽出物は炎症部位への好酸球の移動を抑制した。M. strigosa の抽出物はヒト大腸上皮細胞にムコ多糖産生を誘導し、その炎症により引き起こされる傷害を防ぐ効果を有していると考えられる。M. strigosa の葉のメタノール抽出物は DTH 反応を抑制し、ヒト大腸上皮 FPCK-1-1 細胞の傷害を予防する効果を有する毒性の低い生物活性物質を含んでいると考えられた。

以上の結果から、ダヤク ウウド ダヌム族がアレルギー、皮膚感染、発熱、浮腫、下痢の治療に最も良く利用している薬用植物 5 種類はマウスの遅延型アレルギーモデルにおいて抗炎症活性を有することが認められた。この際、好酸球が炎症の場へ移動するのを抑制するものがほとんどであったが、1 種は好酸球の移動抑制作用を示さずに炎症を抑制した。また、家族性大腸腺腫症患者由来ヒト大腸上皮細胞の傷害を予防する抗炎症効果を示したものは1種であった。さらに、この実験で、傷害修復効果のある IL-22 の産生を誘導する植物エキスが認められた。このように、西カリマンタンのダヤク ウウド ダヌム族が伝統的に用いている薬用植物は様々な作用機作で抗炎症効果を持つことが示唆された。

森林環境の悪化により失われつつあるこれらの薬用植物を現在の医療に持続的に生かせるように、西カリマンタンのダヤク族の伝統的な知識を科学的に評価した本論文は黒潮圏科学に資するものと考えられる。

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学位論文題目 Evaluation of anti-diabetic effect and anti-inflammatory effect on intestinal epithelial cells of folk

medicine in West Kalimantan

(西カリマンタン民間薬の抗糖尿病効果と腸上皮細胞の炎症に対する効果の評価)

発表 誌 :

Fathul Yusro, Yeni Mariani, Yuko Konishi, Takahiro Taguchi, Mari Tominaga, Satoshi Kubota, Akira Tominaga. Effects of medicinal plants in West Kalimantan Indonesia to prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells and regulate the levels of blood glucose and triacylglycerol of *db/db* mice. Kuroshio Science, **10**: 73-88, 2016

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#### 論文の内容の要旨

#### [Purposes]

The West Kalimantan of Indonesia has diversified species of plants and indigenous people, especially Dayak tribes live there. They have a long tradition to use the plants as natural medicine to prevent and cure diseases. In this study, it is tried to analyze the effectiveness of several medicinal plants that are trusted by Dayak tribes to ameliorate diabetes, diarrheas, and stomachaches by examining their abilities to inhibit  $\alpha$ -glucosidase *in vitro* (yeast maltase, rat intestinal maltase, and rat intestinal sucrase), to down-regulate the blood glucose levels of diabetic db/db mice in maltose loading tests and long term administration, and to prevent the damage to human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells.

#### [Extracts from herbal plants]

First, the amount of materials extracted by methanol from wood barks of 17 plants that belong to the following families was measured: Anacardiaceae (Pentaspadon motleyi, Mangifera pajang, Mangifera foetida, and Dracontomelon dao), Fabaceae (Parkia timoriana, Parkia speciosa, Parkia intermedia, Parkia sp., and

Adenanthera sp.), Malvaceae (Durio dulcis, and Durio kutejensis), Phyllanthaceae (Baccaurea costulata and Baccaurea angulata), and 4 species from other plants families that are Annonaceae (Goniothalamus tapis), Apocynaceae (Willughbeia angustifolia), Burseraceae (Dacryodes rostrata), and Clusiaceae (Garcinia parvifolia). These plants were collected from Kuala Buayan Village, Sanggau Regency, and Pala Pulau Village, Putussibau Regency, West Kalimantan. Extractive contents varied from 2.05 to 21.48% among these species. Almost all of the species belong to the high category of extractive content, especially the extractive content of P. intermedia (Fabaceae) was 21.48%. D. dulcis (Malvaceae) and B. angulata (Phyllathaceae), whose extractive contents were 2.05 and 2.75%, respectively, belong to a moderate category.

#### [Inhibitory effects of herbal plants on α-glucosidase]

Second, the inhibitory effects of methanol extracts from 17 plants on the activities of yeast  $\alpha$ -glucosidase using pNPG as a substrate (yeast maltase), rat intestinal  $\alpha$ -glucosidase using pNPG as a substrate (rat intestinal maltase), and rat intestinal sucrase using sucrose as a substrate were analyzed.

Methanol extracts from all species of Fabaceae family (P. speciosa, Adenanthera sp., P. intermedia, P. timoriana, and Parkia sp.) had strong inhibitory effects on yeast α-glucosidase activity. They were able to inhibit 50% (IC<sub>50</sub>) of α-glucosidase activity at lower concentrations (< 5 μg/ml). For species in Anacardiaceae, Malvaceae, Phyllanthaceae, and other family, IC<sub>50</sub> values were diversified. In contrast, species of D. dao, D. kutejensis, and G. parvifolia had IC<sub>50</sub> values similar to those of species of Fabaceae plants family against yeast α-glucosidase activity (< 5 μg/ml). P. motleyi, P. speciosa, P. timoriana, D. rostata, Adenanthera sp., and B. costulata showed lower inhibitory activity on rat intestinal sucrase (IC<sub>50</sub> < 1000 μg/ml). All species showed low activity to inhibit rat intestinal maltase.

#### [Toxicity of herbal plants]

Third, the toxicities of *D. dulcis*, *D. kutejensis*, *P. timoriana*, *P. speciosa*, *P. intermedia*, *B. angulata*, and *D. dao* were analyzed. These species were selected based on the functional utilization as traditional medicine for diarrheas, stomachaches, and diabetes, and the ability to inhibit α-glucosidase *in vitro* with low value of IC<sub>50</sub> except *B. angulata*. Methanol extracts from wood barks of *D. dulcis*, *D. kutejensis*, *P. timoriana*, *P. speciosa*, *P. intermedia*, and *D. dao* are toxic at a concentration of 100 μg/ml for normal mouse fibroblast NIH3T3 cells. Extract of *P. speciosa* is the most toxic at concentrations of 10 μg/ml and 1 μg/ml, and other methanol extracts

from wood barks did not show strong toxicity at a concentrations of 1 µg/ml. *P. speciosa* extract is not toxic to C57BL/6J mice even after administrating 5 mg extract/mouse orally.

#### [Effects of herbal plants on maltose loading tests]

Fourth, anti-diabetic effects of D. dulcis, D. kutejensis, P. timoriana, P. speciosa, B. costulata, and D. dao that showed activity to inhibit α-glucosidase in vitro were analyzed in the maltose loading tests using db/db mice. Maltose loading tests was conducted twice. In the first experiment, the dose of each extract or acarbose administered five minutes before the oral administration of maltose was 1 mg/0.1 ml DW/mouse and measurement of blood glucose was conducted at 70 min, 140 min, and 210 min after the maltose loading. At 70 minutes after maltose loading, the lower levels of blood glucose were found in groups administered with extracts of P. speciosa and P. timoriana. The blood glucose level of P. speciosa group was significantly lower than that of B. costulata group at 70 min, 140 min, and 210 min after maltose loading. At 140 minutes after maltose loading, only the level of blood glucose of P. speciosa group was significantly lower than that of the group administered with either D. kutejensis or B. costulata. At 210 min after maltose loading, levels of blood glucose of groups administered with D. dulcis, P. timoriana, and P. speciosa were significantly lower than those of D. kutejensis and B. costulata groups, while that of acarbose was significantly lower than that of D. kutejensis group. In the second experiment, the measurement of blood glucose was conducted at 30 min, 60 min, and 120 min after the maltose loading. The dose of each methanol extract administered to each mouse was 5 mg/0.1 ml DW/mouse and that of acarbose was 8 mg/0.1 ml DW/mouse. The levels of blood glucose of groups administered with acarbose and P. speciosa extract were significantly lower than that of B. costulata group at 30 min, 60 min, and 120 min. At 30 min after maltose loading, the level of blood glucose of acarbose group was significantly lower than that of diabetic control group. The level of blood glucose of D. dulcis group was significantly lower than that of B. costulata group at 60 min and 120 min. The level of blood glucose of P. timoriana group was significantly lower than that of B. costulata group at 120 min. In two maltose loading tests, the effect of P. speciosa extract to down-regulate the blood glucose was confirmed at three points in each experiment compared with that of B. costulata extract.

#### [Anti-diabetic effects of herbal plants]

Fifth, it was asked whether methanol extracts of *D. dulcis*, *D. kutejensis*, *P. timoriana*, *P. speciosa*, *B. costulata*, and *D. dao* that have the activity to inhibit α-glucosidase *in vitro* (Chapter 3) and those of *D. dulcis*, *P. timoriana*, and *P. speciosa* which had the ability to reduce the blood glucose level of *db/db* mice in two maltose loading tests (Chapter 5) have the activity to reduce the level of blood glucose of *db/db* mice after administrating them for four weeks. The levels of blood glucose before and after fasting, two, three, and four weeks after oral administration of these extracts were measured.

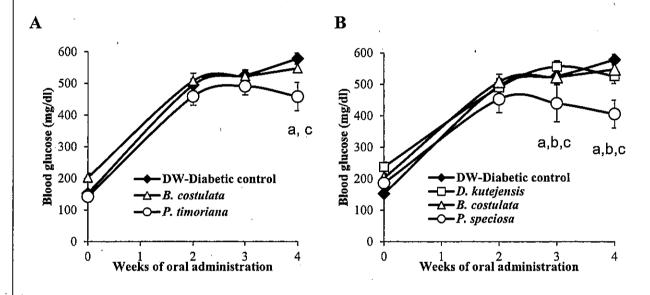


Fig. 1. The levels of blood glucose of db/db mice after starvation two, three, and four weeks after oral administration of methanol extracts from wood barks of medicinal plants. Acarbose (200 mg/kg body weight) and plants extracts (125 mg/kg body weight) were administrated orally every other day for four weeks. One drop of blood was taken from a tail vein of each mouse and the blood glucose was measured as described in Material and Methods. Panel A: There is a significant difference between the following groups: DW-diabetic control vs. P. timoriana (a) and B. costulata vs. P. timoriana (c) four weeks after oral administration. Panel B: There is a significant difference between the following groups: DW-diabetic control vs. P. speciosa (a), D. kutejensis vs. P. speciosa (b), and B. costulata vs. P. speciosa (c) four weeks after oral administration. The values are shown as mean  $\pm$  SE (n=8 for parental line and n=6 for db/db mice). (P < 0.05, LSD post hoc test, one way ANOVA).

The level of fasting blood glucose of *P. timoriana* group was significantly lower than that of diabetic control and *B. costulata* groups four weeks after administration (Fig. 1A). The level of fasting blood glucose of *P. speciosa* group was significantly lower than that of diabetic control, *D. kutejensis*, and *B. costulata* groups at three and four weeks after starting oral administration (Fig. 1B). The levels of blood glucose before fasting of *P. timoriana* group and *D. dao* group were significantly lower than

those of diabetic control, D. kutejensis, and B. costulata groups four weeks after administration.

Acarbose group had the highest food consumption among all db/db groups. Only P. speciosa and B. costulata groups consumed significantly lower amount of food than acarbose group four weeks after starting the oral administration. Body weight of all db/db mice increased continuously till four weeks after starting the administration of plant extracts except that of B. costulata group. No significant difference was found in body weight of mice between diabetic control group and other groups, suggesting that the methanol extracts are not toxic and safe for continuous use. Acarbose group and groups administered with plant extracts except B. costulata have the tendency to have increased levels of serum cholesterol compared with diabetic control group. The levels of serum cholesterol of P. timoriana group and D. dao group were significantly higher than that of B. costulata group. Levels of serum triacylglycerol of D. dulcis group and P. speciosa group were significantly lower than that of diabetic control group.

#### [Anti-inflammatory effects of herbal plants on human colon epithelial cells]

Sixth, the anti-inflammatory effects of *D. dulcis*, *D. kutejensis*, *P. timoriana*, *P. speciosa*, and *D. dao* on the damage-prevention of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells were analyzed. FPCK-1-1 is a human intestinal epithelial cell line established from a tubular adenoma of male patient with familial adenomatous polyposis and it was used as a new culture model of intestinal inflammation.

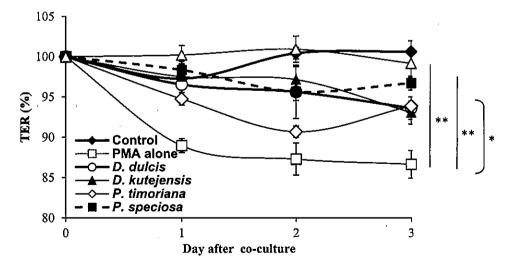


Fig. 2. Effect of wood bark methanol extracts on TER of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells co-cultured with PMA-stimulated THP-1 cells. PMA was added one day before the start of co-culture to THP-1 cells in the lower chamber. Methanol extracts from wood barks (final concentration: 1  $\mu$ g/ml) were added to the upper chamber where FPCK-1-1 cells were cultured. The TER values are shown as mean  $\pm$  SE (n=4). Asterisks show significant differences between methanol extracts group and PMA alone group on day 3 (\*: P < 0.05, \*\*: P < 0.01. LSD post hoc test, one way ANOVA).

D. dulcis, D. kutejensis, P. timoriana, P. speciosa, and D. dao had activities to prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells caused by PMA (phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate)-stimulated THP-1 cells three days after starting the co-culture (Fig.2). Extracts from P. speciosa and D. dao induced FPCK-1-1 cells to produce mucopolysaccharides. It is suggested these mucopolysaccharides function as a barrier by covering the surface of FPCK-1-1 monolayer cells to prevent the damage of FPCK-1-1 monolayer cells induced by PMA-stimulated THP-1 cells.

Methanol extracts from wood barks of *D. dulcis*, *P. timoriana*, *P. speciosa*, and *D. dao* have both activities to prevent the damage of FPCK-1-1 human colon epithelial cells and down-regulate the level of blood glucose of *db/db* mice. It is suggested that methanol extracts from wood barks of *D. dulcis*, *P. timoriana*, *P. speciosa*, and *D. dao* contain non-toxic bioactive compounds which prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells and decrease the level of blood glucose of *db/db* mice by down-regulating the inflammation.

#### 論文審査の結果の要旨

本研究は、インドネシアの西カリマンタンのダヤク族が糖尿病、下痢、胃痛に効くと信じている数種の薬用植物の効能を下記の科学的な実験で解析し、評価することを試みた:α-グルコシダーゼ (酵母マルターゼ、ラット小腸マルターゼ、ラット小腸スクラーゼ)の試験管内阻害効果; db/db マウスでのマルトース負荷試験と長期投与による血糖降下作用;およびヒト大腸上皮 FPCK-1-1 細胞の傷害予防効果。

第1に、西カリマンタン州の Kuala Buayan Village (クアラ ブアヤン村)、Sanggau Regency (サンガウリージェンシー)、Pala Pulau Village (パラプラウ村)、Putussibau Regency (プツシバウ リージェンシー)で採取された以下の植物の樹皮からメタノールで抽出された物質の量が測定された: Anacardiacea 科 (Pentaspadon motleyi、Mangifera pajang、Mangifera foetida、Dracontomelon dao)、Fabaceae 科(Parkia timoriana、Parkia speciosa、Parkia intermedia、Parkia sp.、Adenanthera sp.)、Malvaceae 科(Durio dulcis、Durio kutejensis)、Phyllanthaceae 科 (Baccaurea costulata、Baccaurea angulata)、および 4 科からの 4 種、Annonacea 科 (Goniothalamus tapis)、 Apocynaceae 科 (Willughbeia angustifolia)、 Burseraceae 科 (Dacryodes rostrata)、Clusiaceae 科(Garcinia parvifolia)。 これらの種のエキス含有率は 2.05 から 21.48%であった。ほとんどすべての種が高エキス含有率グループに属していた。特に P. intermedia (Fabaceae) のエキス含有率は 21.48%であった。D. dulcis (Malvaceae) と B. angulata (Phyllathaceae)のエキス含有率はそれぞれ 2.05 と 2.75%であり、中程度のエキス含有率グループに属していた。

第2に、これら17種のメタノール抽出物のパラ-ニトロフェニル- $\alpha$ -D-グルコピラノシド (p-Nitrophenyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside: pNPG)を基質とした酵母  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ (酵母マルターゼ)、pNPG を基質としたラット小腸マルターゼ、ショ糖を基質としたラット小腸スクラーゼの阻害効果が解析された

(Fathul Yusro, Kazuhiro Ohtani, Satoshi Kubota. Inhibition of α-glucosidase by methanol extracts from wood bark of Anacardiaceae, Fabaceae, Malvaceae and Phyllanthaceae plants family in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Kuroshio Science, 9: 108-122, 2016)。Fabaceae 科のすべての種(P. speciosa, Adenanthera sp.、P. intermedia、P. timoriana、Parkia sp.)は酵母 α-グルコシダーゼ活性に対する強い阻害効果を示した。それらは低濃度(< 5 μg/ml)で α-グルコシダーゼ活性を 50%阻害する(IC50)ことが出来た。Anacardiaceae 科、Malvaceae 科、Phyllanthaceae 科、Clusiaceae 科や他の科の種では IC50 値は多様であった。その中で、D. dao、D. kutejensis、G. parvifolia は Fabaceae 科の酵母 α-グルコシダーゼ活性に対する IC50 と 同様な値を示した (< 5 μg/ml)。

P. motleyi、P. speciosa、P. timoriana、D. rostrata、Adenanthera sp.、B. costulata はラット小腸  $\alpha$ -スクラーゼ に対してより低い阻害活性を示した (IC50 < 1000  $\mu$ g/ml)。すべての種はラット小腸マルターゼに非常に低い阻害活性を示した。

第3に、D. dulcis、D. kutejensis、P. timoriana、P. speciosa、P. intermedia、B. angulata、D. dao の細胞毒性が解析された。これらの種は民族薬として下痢、胃痛、糖尿病の治療に使われており、

B. angulata 以外は試験管内で α-グルコシダーゼ活性を阻害する能力が高いことから選択された。

D. dulcis、D. kutejensis、P. timoriana、P. speciosa、P. intermedia、D. dao の樹皮からのメタノール抽出物は  $100~\mu g/ml$  の濃度で正常マウス線維芽細胞 NIH3T3 に対して毒性を示した。P. speciosa 抽出物が  $10~\mu g/ml$  および  $1~\mu g/ml$  の濃度で最も毒性が強く、その他のメタノール抽出物は  $1~\mu g/ml$  では強い毒性を示さなかった。また、P. speciosa 抽出物は 5~m g/0.1~ml DW/マウスを経口投与しても C57BL/6J マウスに毒性を示さなかった。

第4に、試験管内でα-グルコシダーゼ活性を阻害した D. dulcis、D. kutejensis、P. timoriana、P. speciosa、B. costulata、D. dao の抗糖尿病効果が db/db マウスを使ったマルトース負荷試験で解析された。マルトース負荷試験は 2 回実施された(Fathul Yusro, Yeni Mariani, Yuko Konishi, Takahiro Taguchi, Mari Tominaga, Satoshi Kubota, Akira Tominaga. Effects of medicinal plants in West Kalimantan Indonesia to prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells and regulate the levels of blood glucose and triacylglycerol of db/db mice. Kuroshio Science, 10: 73-88, 2016)。

最初の実験では、各抽出物とアカルボースの用量は 1 mg/0.1 ml DW/マウスでマルトース負荷の  $5 \text{ 分前に 210 分を、 マルトース負荷後 70 分、 140 分、 210 分の血糖値が測定された。 マルトース負荷 70 分および 210 分後、<math>P$ . timoriana 群では B. costulata 群に比して血糖値が有意に低下していた。また、P. timoriana 群

では 210 分後 D. kutejensis 群に比して血糖値が有意に低下していた。P. speciosa 群の血糖値は D. kutejensis 群、B. costulata 群に比してマルトース負荷後 70 分、140 分、210 分で有意に低かった。マルトース負荷後 210 分後、D. dulcis、P. timoriana、P. speciosa 群の血糖値は D. kutejensis または B. costulata 群より有意に低かった。マルトース負荷後 210 分後、アカルボース群の血糖値は D. kutejensis 群のそれより有意に低かった。アカルボースは  $\alpha$ -グルコシダーゼ阻害剤で腸管からの糖の吸収を遅らせる経口血糖降下薬であり、食直前に服用して食事後の急激な血糖上昇を抑制する。

第5に、試験管内でα-グルコシダーゼ活性を阻害した D. dulcis、D. kutejensis、P. timoriana、P. speciosa、B. costulata、D. dao のメタノール抽出物(第3章)が4週間の投与で db/db マウスの血糖値を低下させる効果があるかどうかが問われた(Fathul Yusro, Yeni Mariani, Yuko Konishi, Takahiro Taguchi, Mari Tominaga, Satoshi Kubota, Akira Tominaga. Effects of medicinal plants in West Kalimantan Indonesia to prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells and regulate the levels of blood glucose and triacylglycerol of db/db mice. Kuroshio Science, 10: 73-88, 2016)。

これら抽出物投与 2 週間、3 週間、4 週間後に絶食前後の血糖値が測定された。投与 4 週間後、絶食前の P. timoriana 群 と D. dao 群の血糖値は糖尿病対照群、D. kutejensis 群、B. costulata 群のそれより有意に低かった。投与 3 週間後と投与 4 週間後の P. speciosa 群の空腹時血糖値は、糖尿病対照群、D. kutejensis 群、B. costulata 群のそれより有意に低かった。投与 4 週間後の P. timoriana 群の空腹時血糖値は糖尿病対照群および B. costulata 群のそれより有意に低かった。

投与開始 2 週、3 週、4 週後のアカルボース群の摂食量はすべての群のなかで最も高かった。 P. speciosa 群は投与 2 週、3 週、4 週後のアカルボース群より有意に少ない摂食量を示した。また、B. costulata 群は投与 3 週、4 週後に、P. timoriana 群と D. dao 群は 2 週、3 週後にアカルボース群より有意に少ない摂食量を示した。すべての db/db 群の体重は植物抽出物の投与を始めて 2 週後まで継続的に増加傾向を示し、3 、4 週後は、ほとんど変化が見られなかった。ただし、B. costulata 群だけ植物抽出物投与開始 3 、4 週後に体重が減少傾向を示した。糖尿病対照群と他群の間でマウスの体重に有意差は認められなかったことから、これら植物のメタノール抽出物がこの投与量では毒性を持たず、継続的に経口投与できることを示している。

B. costulata 群を除いた植物抽出物投与群は糖尿病対照群と比べて血清中のコレステロールレベルが増加傾向にあった。P. timoriana 群と D. dao 群の血清コレステロールレベルは B. costulata 群のそれより有意に高かった。D. dulcis 群と P. speciosa 群の血清トリアシルグリセロールは糖尿病対照群のそれより有意に低かった。

第6に、D. dulcis、D. kutejensis、P. timoriana、P. speciosa、D. dao のヒト大腸上皮 FPCK-1-1 細胞の傷害予防効果を測定して抗炎症効果が解析された(Fathul Yusro, Yeni Mariani, Yuko Konishi, Takahiro Taguchi, Mari Tominaga, Satoshi Kubota, Akira Tominaga. Effects of medicinal plants in West Kalimantan Indonesia to prevent the damage of human colon epithelial FPCK-1-1 cells and regulate the levels of blood glucose and triacylglycerol of db/db mice. Kuroshio Science, 10: 73-88, 2016)。FPCK-1-1 は家族性大腸腺腫症男性患者の管状腺腫から樹立されたヒト大腸上皮細胞株であり、腸炎の新しい培養モデルとして使用している。

D. dulcis、D. kutejensis、P. timoriana、P. speciosa、D. dao は、ホルボール 12-ミリステート 13-アセテート (Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate: PMA) 刺激 THP-1 細胞と 3 日間共培養することにより誘導されるヒト大腸上皮 FPCK-1-1 細胞の傷害を予防する活性を示した。P. speciosa と D. dao の抽出物は FPCK-1-1 細胞にムコ

多糖の産生を誘導した。このムコ多糖は FPCK-1-1 単層細胞表面をおおうことによりバリアーとして機能し、PMA-刺激 THP-1 細胞によって誘導される FPCK-1-1 単層細胞の傷害を減弱する一助となると考えられる。

D. dulcis、P. timoriana、P. speciosa、D. dao の樹皮からのメタノール抽出物はFPCK-1-1 ヒト大腸上皮細胞の炎症反応による傷害を予防し、db/db マウスの血糖値を低下させる二つの活性を持つ。

 $D.\ dulcis$ 、 $P.\ timoriana$ 、 $P.\ speciosa$ 、 $D.\ dao$  のメタノール抽出物は炎症を抑制することで FPCK-1-1 ヒト大腸 上皮細胞の傷害を予防し、db/db マウスの血糖値を低下させる毒性の低い生物活性物質を含んでいると考えられる。

森林環境の悪化により失われつつあるこれらの薬用植物を現在の医療に持続的に生かせるように、 西カリマンタンのダヤク族の伝統的な知識を科学的に評価した本論文は黒潮圏科学に資するものと考 えられる。