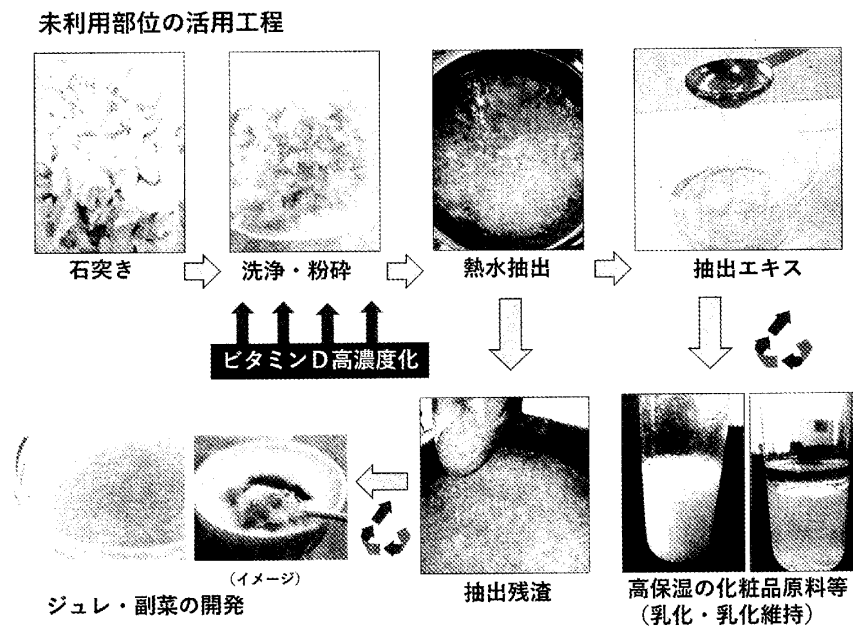
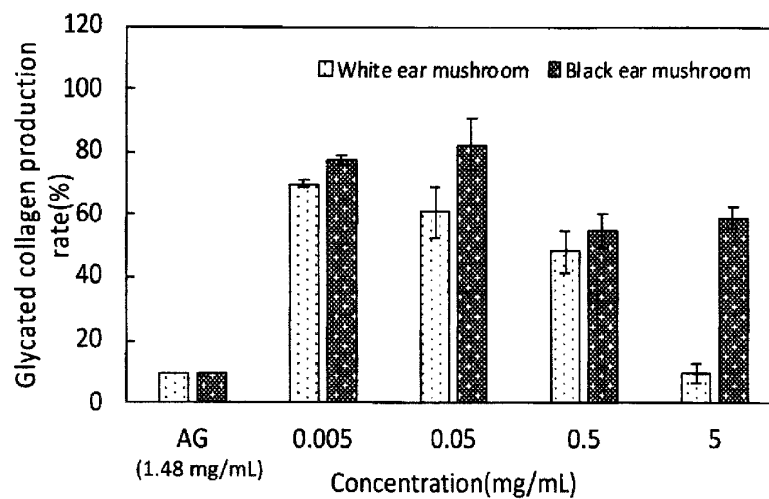


[図1]



[図2]

抗糖化作用の評価 コラーゲン抗糖化アッセイ

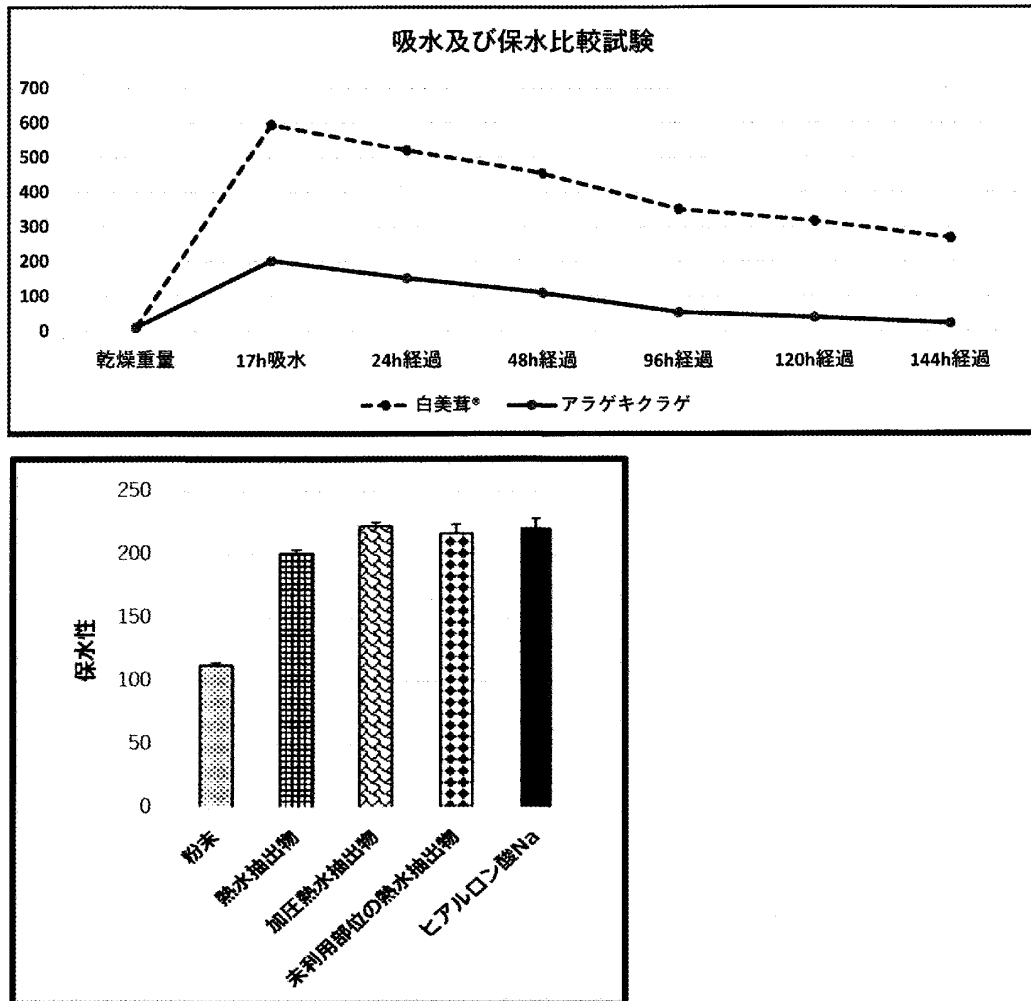


The diagram illustrates the chemical reaction between 3-deoxyglucosone (3-DG) and an amine (R-NH₂) to form Advanced Glycation Endproducts (AGEs). On the left, the structure of 3-DG is shown, consisting of a five-carbon chain with an aldehyde group at C1, a ketone at C2, a hydroxyl group at C3 (dashed bond), a hydroxyl group at C4 (wedged bond), and a primary alcohol at C5. An arrow points from 3-DG to the right, with 'R-NH₂' written above it and an upward arrow pointing to the reaction arrow. Below the reaction arrow is the structure of guanidylamine (AG), which has a central carbon double-bonded to an NH group and single-bonded to an NH₂ group and an NH group. On the right, the resulting AGE structure is shown. It features a fused bicyclic system with a positively charged nitrogen atom (N⁺) and a lysine (Lys) residue attached to the ring. Another lysine (Lys) residue is attached to a nitrogen atom in the adjacent ring. The structure also includes several hydroxyl (OH) groups and a terminal primary alcohol group.

白・黒高濃度化比較 ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{ g}$)

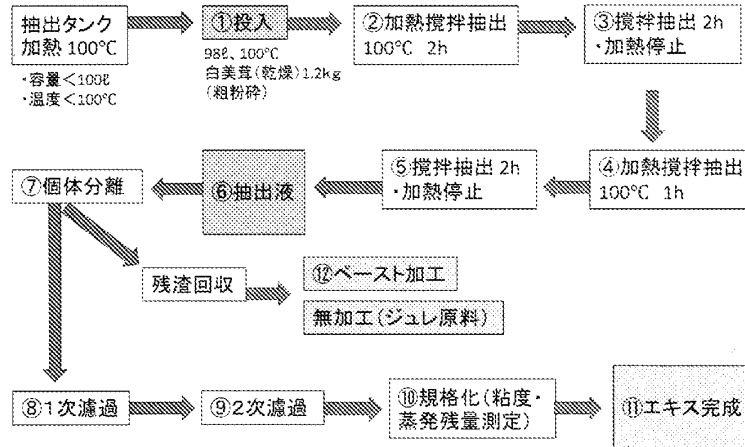
Point	白平均 ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{ g}$)	黒平均 ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{ g}$)	対黒割合 (%)
1	~500	~100	~330%
2	~1,000	~250	~270%
3	~1,200	~400	~260%
4	~1,900	~700	~240%
5	~2,800	~1,100	~210%
6	~200	~100	~180%
7	~1,700	~400	~400%

[図5]



[図6]

白色アラゲキクラゲエキスの製造工程Ⅰ（乾燥原料を用いる場合）



白色アラゲキクラゲエキスの製造工程Ⅱ（生原料を用いる場合）

