## ポリエチレングリコール修飾グリコールリグニンの抗菌性評価

(東京工科大学 <sup>1</sup>) 三上 あかね <sup>1</sup>、〇荻窪 萌 <sup>1</sup>、加柴 美里 <sup>2</sup>、山下 俊 <sup>2</sup> Antibacterial evaluation of Polyethylene Glycol (PEG)-Modified Glycol Lignin (<sup>1</sup>Department of Medical Technology, School of Healthsciences, Tokyo University of Technology, <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Bionics, Computer and Media sciences, Tokyo University of Technology) Akane Sakaguchi-Mikami<sup>1</sup>, ○Megumi Ogikubo<sup>1</sup>, Misato Kashiba<sup>2</sup>, Takashi Yamashita<sup>2</sup>

Lignin, a major component of wood wall, is polyphenolic compound and its molecular structure varies depending on the plant spices source and the extraction processes. Japanese cedar derived glycol lignin (GL) which is extracted with polyethylene glycol (PEG) has less structural heterogeneity as well as high thermal stability, and its wide range of industrial application has been thus expected. The antibacterial activity of several lignin has reported. Here, we report our attempt to evaluate the antibacterial activity of PEG-modified lignin as a novel functional plastic material. Several GL-containing plastic substrates were incubated with bacteria in culture medium for 24 hours and the viable bacteria count collected form the substrate surface was measured. The viable bacteria counts from several plastic significantly decreased with increase in GL contents suggested that GL-containing plastics have antibacterial adhesion activity and/or activity to suppress viable bacteria count.

Keywords: Lignin, antibacterial activity, functional plastic material

植物細胞壁構成成分であるリグニンはフェノール性高分子化合物であり、由来植物種及び抽出法によって異なる分子構造を持つ.ポリエチレングリコール(PEG)を用いて抽出されたスギ由来 PEG 修飾グリコールリグニン(glycol lignin; GL)は、高い均一性と耐熱性を有し、その工業的応用が期待されている.一方、これまでに抗菌活性を有すリグニンの報告がある.そこで本研究ではスギ由来 GL について、抗菌性評価を行い機能性樹脂素材としての検討を試みた.数種類の GL 含有樹脂に細菌培養液を添加し 24 時間インキュベート後、樹脂表面から回収された生菌数を計測したところ、複数のポリマーにおいて、GL 含有量増加に伴う生菌数の著しい減少がみられた.これらの結果から GL 含有樹脂が細菌の吸着阻害あるいは生菌数抑制作用を持つことが示唆された.今後、抗菌活性機序の詳細解析を行うことで GL 含有樹脂の抗菌性樹脂素材としての応用が期待される.