URN etd-0407109-183718-1497
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Statistics This thesis had been viewed 48 times. Download 0 times.
Department
Year 2005
Semester 1
Degree Master
Type of Document Master's Thesis
Language zh-TW.Big5 Chinese
Title Developing whitening products by fermentation technique
Date of Defense 0000-00-00
Page Count 85

Keyword
No Any Keyword Information.

Abstract
Following the development of economics, the cosmetics market has been boosted as well. The skin whitening and sun profection products has attribute half of the cosmetic market in Taiwan. Recently, many medicinal herbs has been proved to possess skin whitening effects, that is, the capability to inhibit Tyrosinase activity. In this study, medicinal berbs with skin whitening function, such as Galla Rhois, Morus alba, Mori Ramulus, tea leaf, Paeonia suffruticosa and Glycyrrhiza Radix were chosen to introduced into the fermentation culture of Antrodia Camphorate. The antioxidative and Tyrosinase inhibition effects of the fermented products were examined and compared before and after the fermentation procedure. It is found that the Tyrosinase inhibition rate of the fermented broth of Galla Rhois and Morus alba were reduced from 83% and 81% before fermentation to 3% and 2% after fermentation . No obvious differences on Tyrosinase inhibition abilities was found in the broth before and after fermentation for the rest of the chosen herbs. Nevertheless, very high Tyrosinase inhibition rate were found on the hot water extracts of Antrodia Camphorate mycelia after fermented with Mori Ramulus, Glycyrrhiza Radix and tea leaf. The best inhibition rate was found on the mycelia fermented with Mori Ramulus . The inhibition rate is as high as 87% in comparison to -17% of the control.
Advisory Committee Li Shun-Lai - advisor

Files No Any Full Text File.
Date of Submission 2006-08-14