



Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association 中医药规范研究学会



November-December 2021 Newsletter

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i GP-TCM RA Annual General Meeting 2021 (online)

Written by Clara Bik-San Lau, Secretary-General and President-Elect of GP-TCM RA

Same as last year, due to the cancellation of our face-to-face Annual Meeting this year, our AGM 2021 was held online on 15 December at 11 am UK time (7 pm China time) in order to accommodate our members from the different time zones globally. The meeting started with Prof. Monique Simmonds who introduced the current board of directors, chairs and co-chairs of 7 Interest Groups, and the newsletter editorial board. She reminded that the Association is a non-for-profit organisation dedicated to promoting high-quality evidence-based research of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) through developing, disseminating and implementing good practice with the following 10 points:

1. Perpetuate the interactive network established by the FP7 GP-TCM consortium;
2. Promote discussion and implementation of good practice in TCM research and development, including the use of sustainably sourced materials;
3. Advocate high-quality evidence-based research and development on TCM as well as on its integration with conventional medicine;
4. Organise and co-organise scientific meetings and specialist courses;
5. Nurture young TCM researchers at different levels in an interdisciplinary approach, including BSc, MSc, PhD and post-doctoral programmes;
6. Facilitate collaborations and sharing of resources, expertise and good practice among members, industry and regulatory agencies;
7. Encourage collaborations with existing relevant societies, consortia and organisations;
8. Strengthen interdisciplinary, interregional, and intersectoral collaborations in TCM research and development;
9. Perpetuate good practice in publishing TCM research outcomes;
10. Disseminate scientific research outcomes and latest developments in regulatory sciences to stakeholders, industry, professional groups and the public.

Prof. Simmonds anticipated to map the activities of our 7 Interest Groups to these objectives in the near future.

Prof. Clara Lau then delivered the Secretary-General's report on the various activities of the Association taken place in 2021, including the maintenance of membership database and handle new membership applications, membership renewal and database updates, website updating progress, etc. She reported on the current membership categories and numbers, and mentioned that the website upgrading process is currently underway. She also reported on the success of the 9th Annual meeting which was held in November. This is then followed by Dr. Tai-Ping Fan who presented his Treasurer's report, with the unaudited accounts for year 2021, explaining the different income and expenses items. The meeting then proceeded with the first announcement of the 10th Annual meeting (online) on 22-23 September 2022 by Dr. Mei Wang, the host of the meeting, in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of GP-TCM RA in 2022. Furthermore, discussions on issues such as the planning for the future Annual meetings, and planning for the succession of the executive board members in 2023, as well as the future development of our Association were being raised. The 1.5 hours online meeting was attended by 31 members (around 29 at most times) and it was encouraging to see the faces of quite a few new members in the AGM.



Prof. Monique Simmonds gave her president's report

Prof. Clara Lau delivered her Secretary-General's report

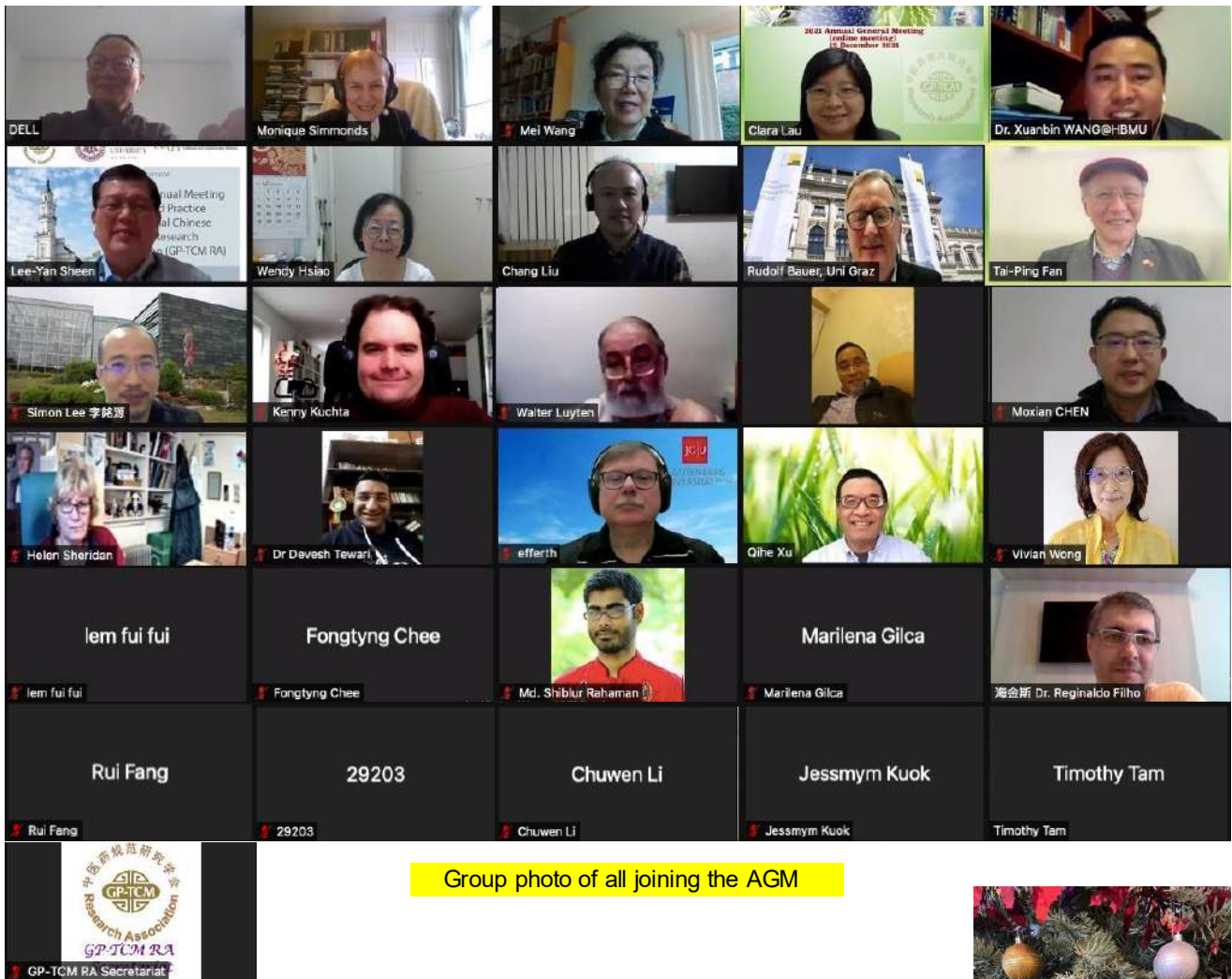
Dr. Tai-Ping Fan presented his Treasurer's report



i GP-TCM RA Annual General Meeting 2021 (online)



Discussions among members on our Association matters and future plans



Group photo of all joining the AGM



To this end, 2021 has certainly been another difficult and challenging year for everyone. However, our Association is looking forward to an exciting year in 2022, as it will be our 10th Anniversary, with celebrating activities such as the special journal issue in *Phytomedicine* expected to be published in the autumn, as well as the 10th Annual Meeting to be held in September 2022.

And of course, we look forward to the continuous support from all our members and friends.

Wish you all a merry Christmas and a very happy and healthy new year!



Rudolf Bauer, current BoD member of GP-TCM RA received the 2020 International Friendship Award confers by the Chinese Government

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中草药英文版副主编鲍儒德教授荣获中国政府友谊奖

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Full article please click here:



近日，国家外国专家局公布了荣获中国政府友谊奖的名单，中草药英文版（Chinese Herbal Medicines, CHM）副主编鲍儒德教授荣获 2020 年度的中国政府友谊奖。

中国政府友谊奖是中国政府为表彰在中国现代化建设和改革开放事业中作出突出贡献的外国专家而设立的最高奖项，是中国政府对贡献突出的外国专家给予的最高荣誉。此次是首次从中医药领域推荐并获奖的外籍专家。

Warmest congratulations go to Rudi for being awarded the International Friendship Award by the Chinese Government! An honour greatly deserved! Many congrats!





New members of GP-TCM RA (November - December 2021)

Life Members

Moxian Chen	Nanjing Forestry University, China
Fuyuan Zhu	Nanjing Forestry University, China
Hoi Lun Alan Koo	River Cam Chinese Medicine & Acupuncture Clinic, Hong Kong SAR, China
Wai Ip Marvin Tse	Clarity Medical Group, Hong Kong SAR, China

Ordinary Members

Chunlin Long	Minzu University of China, China
Haiyong Chen	The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China
Lucky Poh Wah Goh	Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia
Cedric Yamssi	University of Bamenda, Cameroon
Christelle Nadia	Noumedem Ananagmo University of Dschang, Cameroon

Student Members

Huihai Yang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China
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Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, China (Pharmacy College)	
China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan (Department of Chinese Pharmaceutical Sciences and Chinese Medicine Resources)	
Dalian Fusheng Natural Medicine Development Co. Ltd., China	
Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine, China	
Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, China	
Henan University of Science & Technology, China (Chemical Engineering and Pharmaceutics College)	
Hong Kong Baptist University (School of Chinese Medicine)	
Hutchison Whampoa Guangzhou Baiyunshan Chinese Medicine Co. Ltd., China	
Infinitus (China) Company Ltd.	
PuraPharm International (H.K.) Ltd., Hong Kong	
Shanghai Hutchison Pharmaceuticals, China	
Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, China (School of Pharmacy)	
Universitatea de Vest Vasile Goldis, Arad, Romania	
Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, China (School of Pharmaceutical Sciences)	
Zhengzhou University of Industrial Technology, China	



Robert Verpoorte



: *Professor*



: *Life Member of GP-TCM RA*



: *Leiden University*



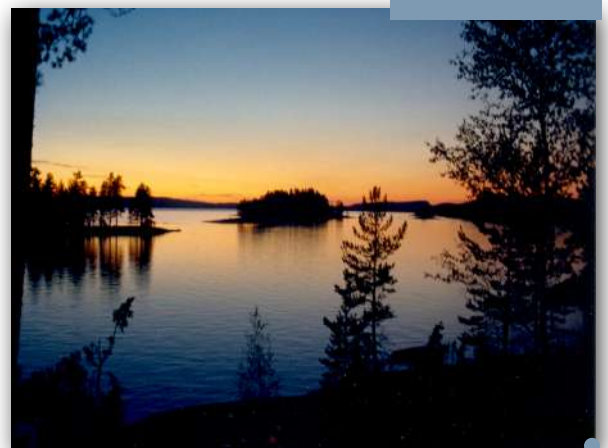
: *The Netherlands*



Self-introduction: covering your affiliation, how you've first crossed the path with TCM/ medicinal research and your recent research projects.

All in your life comes from opportunities that makes that you have to make a choice. The first important choice I had to make was what to study after secondary school. Based on the teachers during these years the things that had my interest were anthropology, astronomy, pharmacy, and chemistry. So I visited the information days of these studies. With more than 200 people interested in chemistry and about 15 in pharmacy and because of the broader field of the latter, my choice became pharmacy. Something I never regretted as it opened many possibilities, from a pharmacy shop to a research laboratory. In 1963, I started my pharmacy education at Leiden University. Summer holidays 1964 I made another choice, which shaped my future, After visiting Italy and Austria with my parents and my brother I wanted to visit the north of Europe. Though the plan was to stay in the southern parts of Sweden, we ended up in the North cape of Norway, many kilometers driving through beautiful landscapes and a lot of space. The following years I visited these countries again and I decided that I wanted to study Swedish language next to my pharmacy studies. But the only way to really learn a language is to live for a while in the country. When I had to do my 6 month research internship for the master degree I chose Sweden as the place to be. In 1967, Prof. Anders Baerheim Svendsen (from Norway) became the successor of Prof. Robert Hegnauer. Prof. Svendsen was a pioneer in Gas chromatography and worked with essential oils and was responsible for the pharmacognosy teaching. He gave me the address of his colleague in Sweden, Prof. Finn Sandberg. A pharmacologist from origin but who was responsible for the pharmacognosy. I made my first grant application with the Swedish Institute. My application for a 6 months internship in Stockholm was awarded.

Trollön



The space and the light of the north



My teachers that supervised my PhD thesis project on African Strychnos species



*Prof. Dr. A. Baerheim Svendsen, Leiden,
NL Pioneer in GC of natural products*



*Prof. Dr. F. Sandberg, Stockholm/Uppsala, Sweden
Pioneer in pharmacological screening of plants*



(cont.) The project I was given concerned alkaloids from African *Strychnos* species with a focus on a strychnine or curare like activity. We screened a large number of extracts in a Hippocratic screening, in which overall activities were noted on the basis of observation of mice injected (IP) with alkaloid extracts. Goal was to isolate novel biological active compounds. The research went fine so my stay was prolonged by 6 months. After that I had to return to Leiden to finish my pharmacy studies with the last two years after the masters to get the degree of pharmacist (1972). The two publications from the first period in Sweden made me to choose for a continuation of the alkaloid research in a PhD project. Four years I worked on the isolation, identification and pharmacology of indole alkaloids. Together with colleagues in Sweden we were able to isolate quite a few new alkaloids, with decussine as a quite active muscle relaxant alkaloid, and some dimeric tertiary alkaloids with good antimicrobial activity. After my PhD in Leiden I continued with alkaloids, including also isoquinoline alkaloids, working with plants from Africa, South America and Indonesia. A major problem I faced in those years was the sourcing of the material. Most plants we studied were rare and difficult to obtain. Time had come for a choice again. The choice was to go into biotechnology for the production of the terpenoid indole alkaloids. *Catharanthus roseus* and *Cinchona* species were our models. In close collaboration with botany in our university and biotechnology in Delft University of Technology (DUT) we did a lot of work on plant cell suspension cultures. Plant cell suspension cultures are able to produce all kinds of secondary metabolites under certain conditions but, for example, our *Cinchona* cultures could produce very high levels of anthraquinones (up to about 25% of dry weight), but no quinine. Time for another choice, we needed to learn more about the biosynthesis to come from the secondary metabolites, via the enzymes to the genes, to open the way to metabolic engineering. The work we did in the 1990-ties resulted in some successful examples of genetic engineering of plants and plant cells.

Many years of research on *Catharanthus roseus* (Apocynaceae) terpenoid indole alkaloids

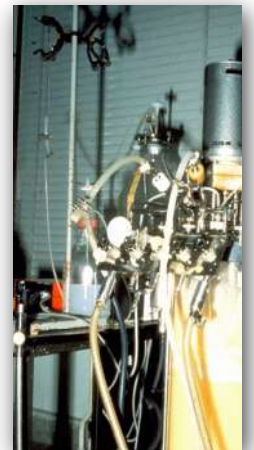
- *Ajmalicine: improving cerebral blood circulation*
- *Vinblastine, vincristine: antitumor*





(cont.) The overproduction of salicylic acid in tobacco was a nice example, it made the plant more resistant against pests and diseases. But again time for a choice, the classical way of finding a gene was to purify the encoded protein, sequence the amino acids and with that knowledge identify the gene. In the first decade of this century proteomics and metabolomics were upcoming tools in genomics. We had already 10 years of experience with NMR-spectroscopic analysis of plant cell cultures. With this experience we developed the NMR-based metabolomics. We also explored proteomics as a tool for unraveling biosynthetic pathways, but the enzymes of secondary metabolism were often below the detection limit of the proteomics tools. Every 5-7 years we changed direction, made choices for new projects and challenges, usually based on questions that came out of our research. The last choice before my retirement was initiated by the results of the NMR-based metabolomics. In all cells from all organisms, there is a large number of similar primary metabolites present, and often in certain fixed ratios. In searching an answer for this question, we had one of these EUREKA moments you sometimes have. In this case it was the hypothesis

of the formation of deep eutectic solvents (DES) of these various primary metabolites. Ionic liquids (IL) have been a hot topic for some years, among others, because they dissolve all kind of poorly soluble compounds. In some IL choline chloride is present, a common compound in plant cells. That raised the question whether plants might contain IL, e.g. from choline chloride with malic acid. The experiment was done and equimolar molar amounts



Alkaloid production in plant cells grown in bioreactors

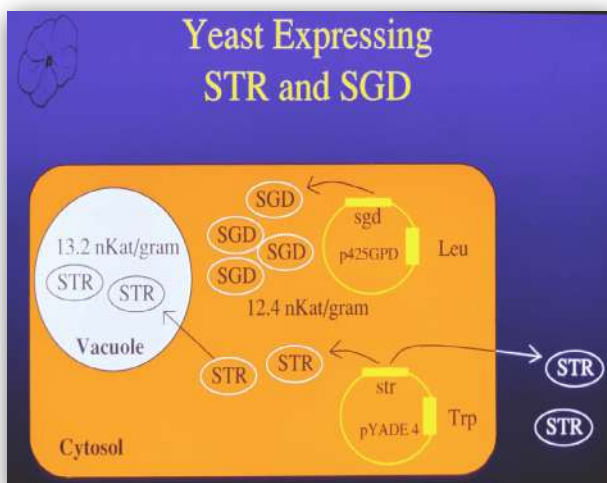
of these two solids were mixed, which resulted in a liquid at room temperature. Encouraged by this first success we studied the possibility of getting NADES from various combinations of the primary metabolites we always observe in the NMR metabolomics. A large number of Natural DES (NADES) were obtained by mixing various combinations of the primary metabolites, like mixing sugars, or sugars with amino acids, organic acids or organic bases. The best example we all know very well is honey (glucose-fructose mixture). The nectar of flowers is loaded with some primary metabolites that give a sticky mixture, a NADES. This research all supported our hypothesis that everywhere in living systems Natural Deep Eutectic Solvents (NADES) occur and form a third liquid phase of intermediate polarity. From this discovery we developed a lot of interesting research and, our NADES patent has been the basis for the development of novel cosmetics. Since my retirement in 2011, this work has continued under the leadership of Dr. Young Choi. So my career started with highly complex natural products and ended with the most simple molecules you can find in nature. Lesson learned: even the smallest molecules have a meaning in nature. We can analyze and identify all ingredients of a cell with our omics technologies, but we cannot make life by just putting all cellular ingredients in the right quantities into a single pot and add some water. My next choice for a research project would be the physico-chemistry of dynamic systems. But I leave that for others.





GP-TCM RA: covering your views on “Good Practice” in TCM research and how it is related to your research work

“ During these years of research, I was also interested in the quality of medicinal plants. As Editor and Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Ethnopharmacology (1996-2016), we had strict rules about the need to have herbarium specimen for the plants studied to be able to check later, if the identity is correct and even to do DNA analysis or metabolomics to compare different samples. Obviously, analytical chemistry is a major discipline needed for the analysis of complex extracts. As a pharmacist, the whole process of quality control had my interest. We worked, among others, on the quality of cannabis. Leiden University collaborated with DUT in a postdoctoral teaching program. A number of courses were developed to bridge between academic education and the practice in industry. In that context we collaborated with a QC director from industry to make a 5-day general course on good practices in pharmaceutical industry. To this introductory course 4 more in-depth modules have been added. Passing these 5-modules course was accepted by the Dutch Inspection of Health as a proof that the person could take responsibility for the QC in pharmaceutical industry. From 1998-2008 I was the Chairman of the Course Programme and Examination Committee of the training Course on Quality Assurance and Total Quality Management, organized by BODL, and LACDR. From this experience I had the idea to make a course with special focus on medicinal plants, in which the genomics and metabolomics would be important tools. That was when I came in contact with the GPTCM initiative, and we became one of the participants. Because of the variability of plant material, the variability in processing and the variability of the patients health status, the whole GP chain from plant to patient is important. In fact the most important step is the last one, the effect in treating the patient. This can only be determined by the responsible medical professional, i.e. personalized medicine is a crucial part of the TCM. The traditional doctor will certainly be able to take this role, but at the same time we have to ask ourselves whether we can develop methods that confirm the activity and lead us to a better understanding of the activity, and how to make GP rules for the quality of this last step. My interest was, of course, also raised by the more than 40.000 papers I have evaluated as Editor-in-Chief of Journal of Ethnopharmacology. They helped me to become more aware of the importance of GP, as many of the papers I rejected suffered from problems that could have been avoided by having some notice of GP. _____



Transgenic yeast to produce alkaloids from snowberries and tryptamine

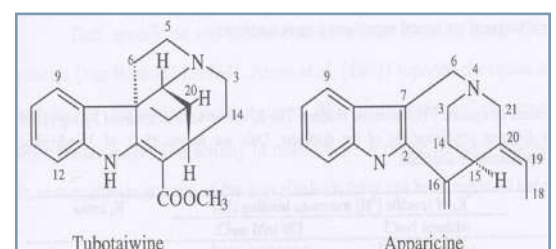
Symphoricarpos albus berries contain sugars and 2% secologanin



Interest group highlight: as you are currently the Chair of the Publication interest group of GP-TCM RA, please share with us the development of the Publication interest group.

Based on this experience with the papers of Journal of Ethnopharmacology I regularly give a course on “How to write a world class scientific paper”, the first time must have been some 15 years ago at a large international Pharmacology congress in Beijing. I remember the room was overfull: sitting, standing, hanging, several hundreds of students. For about 2 hrs we had an excellent meeting. Since then I have given this course many times. I try to share my experience as an author, as a reviewer and as an editor, with the aim to make people aware of what is most important. The quality of the design of the experiments and the experimental work must be world-class, then the paper writing will be easy. But sloppy work, whether at the lab bench or at the PC, will be difficult to publish. For me every paper I reject is a pain in my heart because I know that the authors have put a lot of work in the submission, but in most cases the problem is in how the work was done. The task of reviewers and editors is to help the authors to do better next time.

The GPTCM group on publication wrote a paper on a basic aspect of reporting on traditional medicine, the plant names, the pharmaceutical names and the local names of the medicines. To be able to compare your results with others you need to be sure that you had the same material. In using the name of the medicine sometimes stand for several species. The plant name is unfortunately also changeable, every year about 10% of all plant names are changed I was told by a taxonomist. That may cause duplication of work as I have seen for a *Tabernaemontana* species we studied and that 20 years later was studied again by others but published under the synonym *Ervatamia* with, as you may expect, almost the same results. Probably at least 1 year of work lost. Anyway it illustrates the problem how to deal with the ever increasing amount of data. The systems biology approaches in which large number of variables are measured, all in very different units will be a major area of attention. The question is how to define the method of storage, to get databases that keep their value for the long term. Some 15 years ago as Editor-in-Chief of Journal of Ethnopharmacology I proposed a format for a database on traditional medicine, based on tables in the journal. But it proved to be very difficult, among others about who is responsible for these data and how does this interfere with the Nagoya protocol. A major hurdle is the taxonomists that are changing names all the time, which hampers the database. Maybe we should go for the DNA barcode, away from names that in itself do not say much about the identity. At least Nature has found with DNA a very efficient way of storage of data. It will be very difficult to translate and store all our information from nature in the 2 digits (0 and 1) of our technologies, or the words of the present lingua franca of science (English), or the letters of our different alphabets or characters. So we need to think about how to store the results of our GP-controlled experiments! When writing a review you will experience how much poor quality research is published (the following paper gives you some insight in this problem: JPA Ioannidis, Why most published Research Findings are False, PLoSMedicine 2, 2005, 696-701). The Cochrane studies are an excellent example of how many papers are excluded because of not meeting common quality standards. Again it means that many studies have not any significant impact. Waste of time, which could have been avoided by better education about good practices. So in my vision we must make young scientists aware of the importance of proper planning and performing of experiments, if that is OK the publication is almost ready!



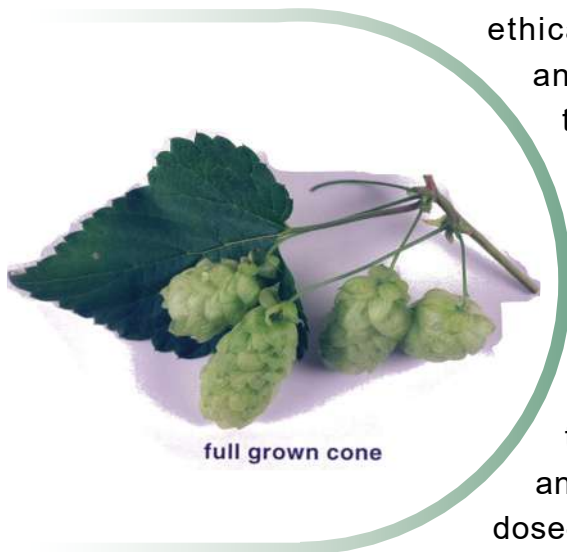
In screening plants for morphine (5 mg/kg) like activity, we found these alkaloids with similar activity at 10mg/kg.




Future research development: covering your view/prospective for GP-TCM research for the future.

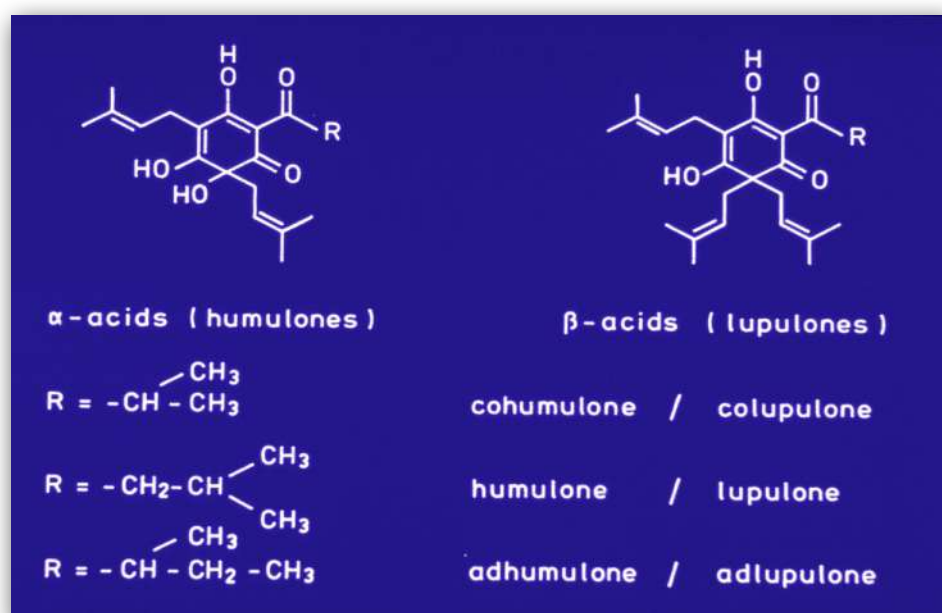
The omics technologies are behind many breakthroughs in the past decade: the analysis on the single cell level; the discovery of the importance of the GI-tract microbiome; the single target single compound paradigm being challenged; and the role of dynamics of physico-chemical processes in living organisms and cells. This is also connected with the systems biology approaches that are winning ground. For understanding the activity of TCM one needs to do in-vivo studies, preferably if ethically allowed, in clinical trials with $n = 1$, or otherwise in animal experiments; Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) or their easy to test embryos; *Caenorhabditis elegans*; or *Artemia salina*.

The common practice of multi-drug treatment of elderly people in western medicine has been accepted for long time, without evidence for efficacy and safety. In any case it makes it easier to accept that medicinal plants also may work via synergy and multitarget effects. In the systems biology approach network pharmacology may play a role, though one should do this on the basis of quantitative data and not only qualitative data, i.e. for every single compound a dose-response curve needs to be used and the proposed active dose should be compared with the level of the compound present in the medicinal plant. A critical analysis will show if there is a match, or that the dose in the plant material is too low to expect an activity, or is so high that it might be a toxic dose. Unfortunately, I see many papers where only words are used to make us believe that a compound is responsible for the traditional use.



full grown cone

_____ 



Hop bitter acids





Life & leisure: any interesting lifestyle habits or hobbies that you would like to share with us.

Besides the science I love sports, I have been playing field hockey until 5 years ago, the last year we became the Dutch champions of teams of 50+, a good time to stop. Besides playing I also trained 1 or 2 teams twice a week, and did all the courses for being a trainer-coach. Besides my scientific teachers mentioned above, I met some other persons that taught me the tricks of training and coaching, like the trainer/coaches of our National field hockey teams and Guus Hiddink who is a famous football trainer. What I learned from them all is that the role of a trainer-coach in sports has many similarities with leading a research group. A team is very dynamic, people come and go; it means all the time a lot of training for the younger ones so they can later be the ones that take the lead out on the field. As leader you stand at the sideline with little that you can do, only in the next training you can try to teach them to avoid the mistakes. Also at a university in NL, I am not training the world champions, neither the European or Dutch champions. No, I am training a youth team of MSc and PhD students, some of which may come to the level that they play at the highest level in NL, some of them may even fly higher. So I am training some of the future leaders and I should keep in mind that most of the people I train/teach never reach that level, but still they should like their job, have fun together in the team. Finally my last teacher, that was Preben Mortensen. Survival expert of the Swedish army who started in 1966 in a large lake district in Sweden a canoe center, where I worked as a canoe guide taking groups of 10-25 people out in the bush for 7-10 days. From Preben I learned that Nature is stronger than we, we should not fight it, we should adapt, and learn from Nature and use this knowledge to survive and to enjoy.

Some time ago I was notified that I was among the 2% most cited researchers in the Stanford University ranking of scientists, and in the field chemistry I was ranked on position 45 out of 134.814 chemists in the database. Flabbergasting! A very, very, very much thanks to all my teachers and all those who I worked with together in the past 50 years. It has been a great pleasure to meet you and to learn from all of you. The ranking is the results of all we have published together in all these years.



Related Stories: Robert Verpoorte



Leading a scientific group is similar as training and coaching a sports team.





Vivian Taam Wong

- *Hon Fellow, University of HK*
- *Hon Professor, School of Chinese Medicine, HKU*
- *Hon President, HK Association for Integration of Chinese-Western Medicine*
- *Vice President, Modern Chinese Medicine International Associationc*

Affiliation

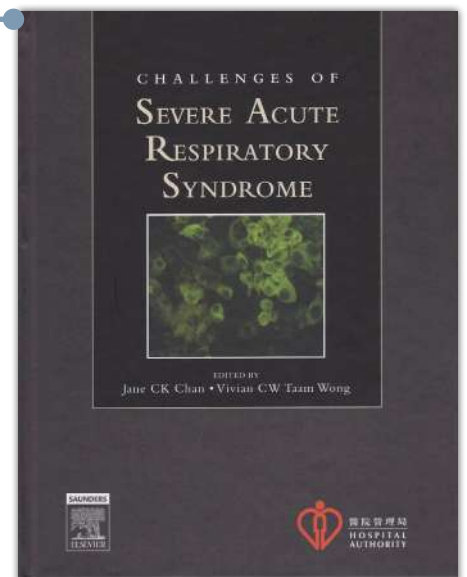


Briefly describe your experience with TCM R&D

I started with clinical trial of acupuncture for induction of labour in the middle of 1970s. 25 years later, I became the Director of Hospital Authority of HK, with oversight of Chinese Medicine. In 2003, we invited Prof Lin & Yang from Guangdong CM Hospital to treat SARS patients in HK. The results were published and included in a chapter of “Challenges of SARS” co-edited by Jane Chan and Vivian Wong, published by Saunders Elsevier.

With my experience in research in western medicine, I created the Department of TCM under the Hospital Authority in 2004 and commissioned systematic reviews of key conditions in which TCM has known advantage, by bringing together western medicine and Chinese medicine colleagues. In line with Muir Gray’s dictum, when the evidence was not good, we commissioned research. Then Clinical Practice Guidelines could be developed. That resulted in more than 69 publications, with 23 on systematic reviews and 6 on Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPG).

With my background in hepatitis B and SARS research, Covid-19 in January 2020 was a flashing red light. HKU colleagues immediately published on March 13, 2020, in American Journal of Chinese Medicine: “COVID-19: An update on the Epidemiological, Clinical, Preventive and Therapeutic Evidence and Guidelines of Integrative Chinese-western Medicine for the Management of 2019 Novel Corona Virus Disease”. I also worked with HKBU and “Potential Targets for Treatment of Coronavirus Disease 2019: a Review of Qing-Fei-Pai-Du-Tang and Its Major Herbs” was published on July 1, 2020. We put Chinese medicine in the forefront with >350 citations from Google Scholar. Our team shot up to the top of Microsoft Academic in Integrative Medicine ranking. Our challenge is to produce a CPG for integrative care for Covid-19.



 Vivian Taam Wong



Would you like to share with us how you've first crossed the path with TCM/ Natural medicine/ alternative and complementary medicine and what makes you carry on engaging with the research and development of TCM now?

When President Nixon visited China in 1972, the world witnessed neurosurgery performed under acupuncture anaesthesia. As young medical graduates, we enrolled in an Acupuncture College in Hong Kong to find out if it was “quackery”. To test the effectiveness of electrical acupuncture, we conducted a randomized controlled trial on induction of labour for post-maturity in our maternity hospital (Tsan Yuk Hospital), using gold standard of intravenous oxytocin infusion as control. With full monitoring of foetal heart rate, uterine contractions and foetal blood pH for safety, it was shown that both arms were equally effective in achieving >70% vaginal delivery rate.

We presented an abstract at the Conference of the International Federation of Gynaecology & Obstetrics, but we could not get it published in an SCI journal. That was the beginning of my crusade to promulgate TCM internationally via scientific research. _____



How would you describe “Good Practice in TCM Research and Development”, would you like to share with us any example that you would regard as good practice? Or any bad experience that you have encountered?

I believe that “Good Practice” in GP-TCM RA, refers to the GxP down the supply chain, from Good Agricultural/Collection Practice, Good Manufacturing Practice, Good Storage Practice, Good Retail Practice, Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) for pre-clinical research to Good Clinical Practice (GCP) for clinical research.

Regarding “GP in R&D”, I would equate it to GLP+GCP. _____



As the current Chair of the Good Clinical Practice Guidelines Interest Group of GP-TCM RA, how would you describe “Good Practice” in TCM Research and Development especially in relate to the Good Clinical Practice Guidelines research?

I introduced this new “Good CPG” IG at the AGM in Korea in 2018, because we observe CPGs being formulated without being put into practice. Thus, we need to introduce “implementation science” with analytic tools and research methodology for the process and outcome of implementation of CPG. We need systematic studies of barriers and facilitators for development of effective strategies for each disease group and geo-political system. The outcomes of acceptability, feasibility, and sustainability would impact healthcare outcome and cost. The cost-effectiveness of good CPGs should be analysed by health economists for good models of “Integrative Medicine”. _____





In your opinion, what is the latest trend in the research and development of TCM/ Natural medicine/ alternative and complementary medicine? Is there any suggestion you would like to give us?

There is a force driving to turn TCM into western medicine drugs to cater for US FDA approval. However, we should also, in parallel, explore research methodology for the use of individualized therapy by TCM formulae in accordance with the patients' prevailing syndromic diagnosis. In HKU, we have developed the methodology to study the use of individualized CM therapy according to CM syndromic diagnosis, using diabetes mellitus & nephropathy as our pilot program. ”

Do you see any challenges and opportunities in the future development of TCM/ Natural medicine/ alternative and complementary medicine.

“ If we want to study TCM, we must use modern science and technology to explain the holistic approach to body constitution and syndromic diagnosis via the 4 diagnostic methods of “inspection, hearing, questioning, pulse palpation” 望聞問切 .

We should use IOT, sensors, AI, machine learning and big data analysis to study the validity of subjective observation and syndromic diagnosis. ”



Related Stories: Vivian Taam Wong

“ For implementation of Clinical Practice Guidelines, we need collaboration between western medicine and Chinese medicine both in research and clinical practice. Thus, I started the movement by donation of an Endowed Professorship in Integrative Medicine to HKU. The first conferment was on Prof Lixing Lao in 2004. ”

Vivian Taam Wong Professorship in Integrative Medicine

Hong Kong is in a unique position to study the practice of Traditional Chinese Medicine in its pure form because it is illegal for Chinese medicine practitioners to use Western diagnostic and treatment modalities. However, integrating Chinese and Western medicine is practised by most individuals in the community. HKU, with our wide spectrum of world class experts in different scientific fields, offers fertile research ground for this Professor who would strive to combine the best of both systems to formulate the new medicine of the 21st century, as directed by our former Minister of Health, Prof Chen Zhu. Hence your support for the research on Integrative Medicine would be deeply appreciated.



Professor Vivian Taam Wong

黃譚智媛基金教授席 (中西結合醫學)

前國家衛生部陳竺部長：「我們科學家應逐步突破中西醫學之間的壁壘，建立融中西醫學思想於一體的21世紀新醫學，這種醫學兼取兩長，既高於現在的中醫，也高於現在的西醫，值得我們為之努力和奮鬥。」(2007年10月香山)

我窮一生之精力只能引起漣漪，期望藉此教授席喚起各界人士對中西結合醫學研究的關注及支持。

黃譚智媛教授



Two foreign experts recommended by the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences awarded the International Friendship Award by the Chinese Government

中国中医科学院推荐2名外籍专家荣获中国政府友谊奖

中医科学院小喇叭 2021-10-29 18:34



中医科学院小喇叭

公众号ID: cacms1955



近日，国家外国专家局公布了荣获中国政府友谊奖的名单，由中国中医科学院推荐的鲍儒德以及尼尔森两名教授分别荣获 2020 年度及 2021 年度的中国政府友谊奖。此次推荐的两位专家是首次从中医药领域推荐并获奖的外籍专家。

据了解，“中国政府友谊奖”是中国政府为表彰在中国现代化建设和改革开放事业中作出突出贡献的外国专家而设立的最高奖项，是中国政府对贡献突出的外国专家给予的最高荣誉。



News and photo adapted from:



2020 Chinese National State Science and Technology Awards were announced, two project were related to Traditional Chinese Medicine.

2020年度国家科学技术进步奖二等奖

81	J-234-2-01	中医药循证研究“四证”方法学体系创建及应用	商洪才, 田贵华, 吴大嵘, 王燕平, 陈耀龙, 郑颂华, 赵晨, 张晓雨, 邱瑞瑾, 郑蕊	北京中医药大学, 广东省中医院, 中国中医科学院中医临床基础医学研究所, 兰州大学, 香港浸会大学	国家中医药管理局
82	J-234-2-02	基于“物质-药代-功效”的中药创新研发理论与关键技术及其应用	刘昌孝, 张铁军, 章臣桂, 曹龙祥, 王振中, 林大胜, 申秀萍, 胡思源, 许海玉, 许浚	天津药物研究院有限公司, 中国中医科学院中药研究所, 天津中医药大学第一附属医院, 天津中新药业集团股份有限公司, 济川药业集团股份有限公司, 江苏康缘药业股份有限公司, 成都泰合健康科技集团股份有限公司	李大鹏 吴以岭 王锐



News and photo adapted from:





iii 2020 Chinese National State Science and Technology Awards goes to a TCM project led by Academician Chang-Xiao LIU (刘昌孝院士) from the Chinese Academy of Engineering



刘昌孝院士

News and photo adapted from:



iv 2021 Workshop on International Development of Chinese Medicine & The 30-Year Academic Symposium on the Establishment of TCM Hospital Kotzting of BUCM were held in Beijing University of Chinese Medicine on 30th October 2021.

国学与传统医药中外人文交流研究院暨人才培养基地揭牌

中外人文交流中心 教育部中外人文交流中心 2021-11-05 17:08

10月30日，由北京中医药大学主办，北京中医药大学东直门医院、北京中医药大学德国魁茨汀医院共同承办的2021中医药国际发展论坛暨北京中医药大学德国魁茨汀医院建院30周年学术研讨会在京召开。中心与北京中医药大学合作共建的国学与传统医药中外人文交流研究院暨人才培养基地在会议期间揭牌成立。



News and photo adapted from below



Conference website below:

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/10661?fbclid=IwAR11PYpdKNkjJoUUOFC-JU7PiYXe91HDZgRfwdtntmHXc3aZGHoN0GTnd8>



V The first Sino-German Traditional Chinese Medicine Conference was held in Guangzhou on 4th November 2021 to focus on the anti-epidemic effects of Chinese medicine.

中新网广州 11 月 4 日电（蔡敏婕 查冠琳）首届中德中医药大会 4 日在广州举行，大会聚焦两国医疗卫生政策、两国新冠肺炎疫情中的防治工作，并以实例详细介绍中医和中医药的最新科学研究成果，包括在治疗新冠肺炎、重症医学及妇科等方面的应用等。

本次大会采用线上线下相结合的方式，中国主会场有全国 63 家三甲中医医院相关负责人及 20 家协作单位线上参会；德国分会场超过 120 家单位线上参加，包括医师协会、中医行业协会等。中德中医药大会德方主席、德国柏林红十字会监事会主席乔治·鲍姆通过视频介绍了德国医疗保健和医院系统。



News and photo adapted from here: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/HbyL10Z51Rxl1DVJj_tpXA

vi China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences held the launching ceremony of the International Joint Laboratory of Traditional Chinese Medicine.



11 月 19 日，中国中医科学院举行国际中医药联合实验室启动仪式，并以线上方式向由我院推荐并分别荣获 2020 及 2021 年度中国政府友谊奖的奥地利和瑞典科学家转交中国政府友谊奖奖章和证书。国家中医药管理局副局长、中国工程院院士、中国中医科学院院长黄璐琦，中国科学技术交流中心副主任李啸，国家中医药管理局国际合作司副司长朱海东线下参会，中国政府友谊奖获奖者奥地利格拉茨大学鲍儒德教授、瑞典查尔姆斯理工大学尼尔森教授、中国驻奥地利大使馆科技参赞雷风云、中国驻瑞典大使馆科技参赞丁明勤线上参会。会议由中国中医科学院副院长李鲲主持。中国中医科学院有关处室及附属单位相关人员共计 50 余人参会。

News and photo adapted from link: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/dSSjYrA4HI8vHIT3xumPzA>

“ During the launching ceremony, the International Friendship Awards were also presented to Rudolf Bauer and Jens Nielsen online.



鲍儒德教授在致辞中回顾了与中医药及中国中医科学院结缘的过程，感谢多年来中国科学家及同行寄予他的认可和帮助。他强调中医药需要通过现代研究的证据来证实有效，这也是中奥双方共建联合实验室的目的所在。未来将与我院以联合实验室为平台，继续围绕中药的有效性开展合作研究。



尼尔森教授在致辞中介绍了他在生物技术和合成生物学领域的主要工作，并始终致力于对中国青年科学家的培养。他期待此次共建联合实验室可以将中医药与合成生物技术相结合，取得更多创新成果。





vii University of Macau Establishing quality standards to promote internationalisation of Chinese medicine and Chinese medicine industry in Macao.



News and photo adapted from link below:

<https://www.um.edu.mo/news-and-press-releases/campus-news/detail/52951/>

viii Hong Kong Successfully Hosts the 18th World Congress of Chinese Medicine for the First Time

HONG KONG SAR - Media OutReach - 6 December 2021 - The 18th World Congress of Chinese Medicine (WCCM), one of the world's largest academic events in the field of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), was successfully held in Hong Kong for the first time at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre on 4 December 2021.



News and photo adapted from website below:

<https://newsdirect.com/news/hong-kong-successfully-hosts-the-18th-world-congress-of-chinese-medicine-for-the-first-time-884266904>



i The highlights of the 9th GP-TCM RA Annual meeting (virtual)

Written by Clara Bik-San Lau, Secretary-General and President-Elect of GP-TCM RA

Despite the current pandemic situation and the disappointment of the cancellation of our face-to-face annual meeting which was originally held in Lithuania, the 9th GP-TCM RA Annual Meeting (virtual) was successfully held on 9 & 10 November at 10am UK time (6pm China time) to accommodate our global members. This Annual meeting was hosted by Institute of Chinese Medicine of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Meeting started with a welcome message from our President Prof. Monique Simmonds. The Meeting was then divided into 2 sessions with a total of 10 distinguished speakers. Prof. Simmonds introduced the 3 speakers of Session 1: Prof. Thomas Efferth, Dr. Mei Wang and Dr. Weixiang Wang, covering hot topics on the basic knowledge on COVID-19 and therapeutic strategies, international policies on the legalization of herbal medicines against COVID-19, and use of Chinese medicines for rehabilitation of COVID-19 patients. Prof. Clara Lau then gave a brief introduction on the global situation of COVID-19, and introduced the 7 speakers from different parts of the world who would share their experience on the use of herbal medicines in the management of COVID-19: Prof. Alberto Carlos Pires Dias from Portugal; Prof. Rudolf Bauer from Austria; Dr. Pakakrong Kwankhao from Thailand; Prof. Yi-Chang Su from Taipei; Prof. Cheng Lu (represented by Dr. Yibai Xiong) from Beijing; Prof. Pulok Kumar Mukherjee from India and Prof. Myeong Soo Lee from South Korea.

The virtual meeting was in fact very well attended. A total of 235 participants have registered for this 2-days Annual meeting, with 124 participants on Day 1 (around 90+ at most times), and 101 participants on Day 2 (around 70+ at most times). Most importantly, very positive feedback and comments have been received from participants after the Meeting, which is a great encouragement for the planning of future meetings.



The hosts and technical staffs conducted the virtual conference in Hong Kong



Prof. Monique Simmonds and Prof. Clara Lau chaired the 2 sessions



Prof. Thomas Efferth gave a comprehensive talk on the basic knowledge on COVID-19 and therapeutic strategies against SARS CoV-2



Dr. Mei Wang talked on the international policies and challenges on the legalization of herbal medicines against COVID-19



Dr. Weixiang Wang explained how Chinese herbal medicine disperse the COVID-19 related brain fog



Various speakers of the experience sharing session on the use of herbal medicines in the management of COVID-19 and the rehabilitation: a) Prof. Alberto Carlos Pires Dias; b) Prof. Rudolf Bauer; c) Dr. Pakakrong Kwankhao; d) Prof. Yi-Chang Su; e) Prof. Cheng Lu (represented by Dr. Yibai Xiong); f) Prof. Pulok Kumar Mukherjee; g) Prof. Myeong Soo Lee.



i (Cont.) The highlights of the 9th GP-TCM RA Annual meeting (virtual)

1st day discussion session



2nd day discussion session










For more details, photos and some of the recorded talks of speakers during the virtual meeting, please kindly refer to our website: <http://www.gp-tcm.org/event/the-9th-good-practice-in-traditional-chinese-medicine-research-association-annual-meeting-virtual-3/>



ii Portugal -China Scientific Research Cooperation Conference was held on 6th-7th December, 2021 in Portugal with live streaming in Macau. Please refer to poster and website below for more information.

SPEAKERS	PORTUGAL-CHINA Scientific Research Cooperation Conference
	Xiangyang Shi Graduated with Ph.D. (organic chemistry, Institute of Photographic Chemistry, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing) in 1998. Currently, he is professor of the Donghua University, and he has also been appointed as an "Invited Chair in Nanotechnology" at the University of Madeira, Portugal.
	Ji Jian Prof. Jian Ji is Quazi zhuo professor in Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University. He devoted himself to interdisciplinary research and the international cooperation between Portugal and China. He serves as the director of the Portugal-China Joint Innovation Centre for Advanced Materials since 2013 and the director of Sino-Portugal "The Belt and Road" Joint Lab on Advanced Materials since 2020.
	Susana Gonçalves Susana is professor of the Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra. She has been general secretary of the European Association CICEA, International coordinator of Escola Superior de Eucalipto de Coimbra and director of the teaching and learning center of the polytechnic of Coimbra, CINEP. She has been editor of numerous books and she has produced multimedia resources for teachers.
	Xiaolin Chen Dean Assistant of Sino-FinTech Business School from the University of Gwangju, where she also lectures. Currently, she is the Coordinator of the Erasmus+ Capacity Building in Higher Education Programme Project "Enhancing Teaching Practices in Higher Education in RUSSIA and CHINA".
	Carmen Amado Mendes President of the Scientific and Cultural Centre of Macao, Lisbon, and Associate Professor with Aggregation of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Coimbra. She holds a PhD from the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, a Master's from the Institut des Hautes Etudes Européennes, Strasbourg, and a degree from the Institute of Social and Political Sciences, Lisbon.
	David Gonçalves Associate Professor and Dean of the Institute of Science and Environment of the University of Saint Joseph, in Macao. He is also the President of the Macao Association for Scientific Cooperation between China and the Portuguese Speaking Countries. He coordinated several research projects funded by FCT and FODCT in the areas of behavioral ecology, animal behavior, among others.
	Adelino V. M. Canólio Professor of Cell Biology and Reproductive Physiology of the University of Algarve. Director of the Centre for Marine Sciences and of CMAR-Associated Laboratory. He is a professor (1000 Years) of Shanghai Ocean University and co-directs the International Joint Research Centre of Marine Biology.

SPEAKERS	PORTUGAL-CHINA Scientific Research Cooperation Conference
	Libin Zhang Professor of the Institute of Oceanography from the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is currently the Deputy Director of CAS Key Laboratory of Marine Ecology and Environmental Sciences and also the co-PI of an NSFC-FQCI program working with University of Saint Joseph and University of Algarve. Graduated from Ocean University of China and awarded with a PhD from University of Chinese Academy of Sciences.
	André Antunes Associate Professor of the State Key Laboratory of Lunar and Planetary Sciences of Macao University of Science and Technology (MUST). Vice-President of the board of directors of the Macao Association for Scientific Cooperation between China and the Portuguese-Speaking Countries. Consultant and Committee Member for NASA, ESA and the European Science Foundation.
	Amadeu Soares Full professor of the Biology Department of the University of Aveiro, Portugal, and Scientific Coordinator of CESAM (Centre for Marine and Environmental Studies), a Research Unit that involves 250 PhD researchers, recognized by the Portuguese Government with the highest Research Unit quality status of "associated laboratory".
	Weiwel Jiang Research assistant, Key Laboratory of Sustainable Development of Marine Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (CAFS).
	Simon Lee Simon is currently Distinguished Professor (Biomedical Science), State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese medicine, Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences of the University of Macau. His dedication to research in the fields of pharmacology has led to over 300 scholarly articles, including Nature Communications (4x) and over ten patent papers.
	Xiaoying Zhang Distinguished Professor of Shaanxi University and Senior Researcher at CIMBA at the University of Minho. He is also an Adjunct Professor at the University of Guelph in Canada. He was awarded a PhD in Pharmacology by the Charité Medical University in Berlin. With several international publications and book editing projects, he has been dedicated to China-CPFL collaboration.
	Diogo Colado Doctoral Degree Candidate in Internal Medicine in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) at Tianjin University of TCM. Main translator for the Portuguese edition of the official textbook material on TCM of the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. Former Adjunct Professor and Coordinator of the Bachelor Degree course in Acupuncture of the Health School of the Polytechnic Institute of Setúbal.

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PORTUGAL-CHINA Scientific Research Cooperation Conference




**6th-7th
DECEMBER 2021**

PROGRAM

in presence **CCCM - PORTUGAL** **MACAU** remote live streaming




ORGANIZATION
 New Silk Road Friends Association | ASOMAC – Macao Association Science Cooperation China Portuguese Speaking Countries

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DECEMBER 6 th	CCCM – CENTRO CIENTÍFICO E CULTURAL DE MACAU, Lisboa-Portugal
PROGRAM	PORTUGAL-CHINA Scientific Research Cooperation Conference
8H00 REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS	
9H00 OPENING SESSION	
ADDRESSES:	Prof.* Fernando Ilhéu General Director Leopoldo Ambassador Zhao Bentang Secretary of State João Sobrinho Teixeira
10H00-11H00 1st PANEL – AN OVERVIEW OF PORTUGAL-CHINA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COOPERATION	
ADDRESSES:	Vice-President of FCT Professor and Researcher of SEG – Lisbon School of Economics & Management Engineer of the Sino-Portuguese Centre for New Energy Technologies – Shanghai Investigation, Design and Research Institute
11H00-12H05 2nd PANEL – COOPERATION ON CHEMISTRY, NEW MATERIALS AND NANOTECHNOLOGY	
ADDRESSES:	Director of the University of Madeira Director of the Modern Chemistry Research Centre - University of Madeira Former Researcher of Madeira Chemistry Research Centre Research Fellow of Madeira Chemistry Research Centre Professor of Donghua University and at the University of Madeira Director of the Institute of Biomedical Macromolecules and Researcher of the Belt and Road Joint Lab on Advanced Materials - University of Zhejiang
12H05-12H45 3rd PANEL – COOPERATION ON EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES	
ADDRESSES:	Dean of the Centre for Innovation and Study of Pedagogy in Higher Education from the Coimbra Polytechnic Institute – "International Cooperation in Higher Education" Dean Assistant of the Sino-FinTech Business School, Sanyo University "International Cooperation in Higher Education"
12H45-12H55 Q&A	
12H55-13H10 CLOSING SESSION	
ADDRESSES:	President of the Macao Scientific and Cultural Centre

DECEMBER 6 th	CCCM – CENTRO CIENTÍFICO E CULTURAL DE MACAU, Lisboa-Portugal
SHCO WELCOMING SESSION	
ADDRESSES:	Prof. David Gonçalves Dean of the Institute of Science and Environment of the University of Saint Joseph – "Macao as a Platform for Scientific Cooperation between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries"
9H15-10H45 1st PANEL – COOPERATION ON MARINE SCIENCES AND THE BLUE ECONOMY	
ADDRESSES:	Director of the Centre of Marine Sciences of the University of the Algarve – "Portugal-China Cooperation in the Marine Sciences" Institute of Oceanography Chinese Academy of Sciences (IOCAS) – "Collaboration on Marine Science and Technology between IOCAS and Portuguese Institutions" Macao University of Science and Technology – "The Role of Macao in Collaborative Studies on Microbial Biodiversity and Bioprospection of Coastal Hypersaline Environments in Portugal and Cabo Verde" Centre for Environmental and Marine Sciences (CESAM) – "Project ASASBREW - Sassy and sustainable management of valuable clam product in Portugal and China" Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute (YFRI) – "Sassy and sustainable management of valuable clam product in Portugal and China"
10H45-11H55 2nd PANEL – COOPERATION ON MEDICAL SCIENCES	
ADDRESSES:	University of Macao – "Two Decades of Revolutionary Changes in Traditional Chinese Medicine Education, Research and Industry in Macao (2002-2021): An Opportunity for Cooperation between the GSI and Portuguese-Speaking Countries" Shaanxi University of Technology – "China-Portugal collaboration on medicinal and food plants, examples from Qinba area" Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine – "Healthy China 2030: opportunities and challenges in China-Portugal dialogue and cooperation"

SPEAKERS	PORTUGAL-CHINA Scientific Research Cooperation Conference
	Fernando Ilhéu She received a PhD degree at the University of Seville. She also got Master's degree in Strategic Management of Lisbon's Higher Institute of Business, and she is also graduated in Economics by ISEG of Lisbon University. Presently she is professor of ISEG where she is also a researcher at CEA. She is Board Member of Jorge Álvares Foundation and the President of the New Silk Road Friends Association.
	Garcia Leonardo General and Former Deputy Chief of the Portuguese Army. Former Governor of Macao (1974-79). Former Military Advisor of the Portuguese Delegation to NATO. Former Director of IIN and Professor of the Jorge Álvares Foundation and of ISEG in the areas of Strategy, Global Security and GSI. He is currently the President of the Macao Friends Association.

SPEAKERS	PORTUGAL-CHINA Scientific Research Cooperation Conference
	Zhao Bentang Zhao Bentang holds a master in Literature. Currently, he is Ambassador of People's Republic of China in Portugal. Director-General of the Department of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs at the Foreign Ministry since 2017.
	João Sobrinho Teixeira Secretary of State for Science, Technology and Higher Education, and Coordinating Professor of the Polytechnic Institute of Beira Interior since 2001. He has a degree in Chemical Engineering from the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto and a PhD in Fluid Mechanics from the same University. He has several scientific publications.
	José Paulo Espinosa José Paulo Espinosa is the Vice President of the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT). He is full professor of Finance and former Dean of the ISCTE Business School as well as former Pro-Rector for International Relations and Entrepreneurship at ISCTE-IUL. He coordinated AULUM-ISCTE, an associated centre focused on entrepreneurship and family business and ISB, its new ventures accelerator.
	Manuel Mira Godinho He is Professor of Economics and Dean of ISEG, Lisbon University. He was awarded a PhD degree in Science and Technology Policy from SPRI, Sasee University, in 1996. He has published in the areas of economics of innovation, intellectual property rights and science and technology policy.
	João Gago Games R&D Engineer of the Sino-Portuguese Centre for New Energy Technologies (SCNET), a joint venture between the China Three Gorges Cooperation and ISEP. He holds a BSc and an MSc in Energy and Environmental Engineering from the University of Lisbon and an MPH in Power Engineering from the SUJI. He has published numerous scientific articles and collaborated on reports of organizations such as the World Bank, Bioenergy Europe, HENRI, the World Energy Council and others.
	José Silvio Fernandes Rector of the University of Madeira and Assistant Professor of the Department of Languages, Literatures and Cultures of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the same university. He was awarded a PhD in Humanities from University of Madeira in 2006. His research focuses on Humanities and Medicine, Rhetoric and Communication.
	João Rodrigues He received his Ph.D. in Chemistry/Inorganic Chemistry from the University of Lisbon. Currently, he is an Assistant Professor of the University of Madeira, Madeira Island. In 2021, he integrated the Management Committee of Sino-Portugal "The Belt and Road" Joint Lab on Advanced Materials. He also develops research on molecular materials.

Conference website below:

<https://www.portugalchinacooperation.com>



HIT 2.0: an enhanced platform for Herbal Ingredients' Targets

i

Author: Deyu Yan, Genhui Zheng, Caicui Wang, Zikun Chen, Tiantian Mao, Jian Gao, Yu Yan, Xiangyi Chen, Xuejie Ji, Jinyu Yu, Saifeng Mo, Haonan Wen, Wenhao Han, Mengdi Zhou, Yuan Wang, Jun Wang, Kailin Tang, Zhiwei Cao

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkab1011>

Details: <https://academic.oup.com/nar/advance-article/doi/10.1093/nar/gkab1011/6431818>

Nucleic Acids Research, 2021 | 1
<https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkab1011>

HIT 2.0: an enhanced platform for Herbal Ingredients' Targets

Deyu Yan^{1,†}, Genhui Zheng^{1,†}, Caicui Wang¹, Zikun Chen¹, Tiantian Mao¹, Jian Gao^{2,3}, Yu Yan¹, Xiangyi Chen¹, Xuejie Ji¹, Jinyu Yu¹, Saifeng Mo¹, Haonan Wen¹, Wenhao Han¹, Mengdi Zhou¹, Yuan Wang¹, Jun Wang¹, Kailin Tang^{1,*} and Zhiwei Cao^{4,*}

¹Dept. of Gastroenterology, Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital, School of Life Sciences and Technology, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, China, ²International Human Phenome Institutes (Shanghai), Shanghai, China, ³Department of Thoracic Surgery, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Shanghai, China and ⁴School of Life Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai 200092, China

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ABSTRACT

Literature-described targets of herbal ingredients have been explored to facilitate the mechanistic study of herbs, as well as the new drug discovery. Though several databases provided similar information, the majority of them are limited to literatures before 2010 and need to be updated urgently. HIT 2.0 was here constructed as the latest curated dataset focusing on Herbal Ingredients' Targets covering PubMed literatures 2000–2020. Currently, HIT 2.0 hosts 10 031 compound-target activity pairs with quality indicators between 2208 targets and 1237 ingredients from more than 1250 reputable herbs. The molecular targets cover those genes/proteins being directly/indirectly activated/inhibited, protein binders, and enzymes substrates or products. Also included are those genes regulated under the treatment of individual ingredient. Crosslinks were made to databases of TTD, DrugBank, KEGG, PDB, UniProt, Pfam, NCBI, TCM-ID and others. More importantly, HIT enables automatic Target-mining and My-target curation from daily released PubMed literatures. Thus, users can retrieve and download the latest abstracts containing potential targets for interested compounds, even for those not yet covered in HIT. Further, users can log into 'My-target' system, to curate personal target-profiling on line based on retrieved abstracts. HIT can be accessible at <http://hit2.badd-cao.net>.

INTRODUCTION

Being a rich source of drug candidates, herbal active ingredients play a critical role in the development of new drugs. From 1981 to 2019, 33.6% of the drugs approved by the FDA were reported to be derived from natural products or their derivatives (1). To better understand the interaction between herbal compounds and molecular targets, the first herbal-ingredient-target database, HIT, was established in 2010 via manual curation of 1301 literature-described targets for herbal compound from 3250 literatures, with convenient links to therapeutic targets database (TTD) and Drugbank etc (2,3). The target information of HIT has been extensively exploited to study the mechanism of natural compounds, as well as to make discoveries from herbal medicine. For instance, based on HIT, Luo Y et al. revealed the therapeutic mechanism of cryptotanshinone in the treatment of liver cancer (4). And Wang *et al.* identified potential targets for asthma according to the clinical efficacy of TCM formulations (5).

During the past ten years (2011–2021), there was an explosive increase in the studies on the natural ingredients and their targets. A number of databases were then constructed covering herbal compound and target interactions. Notably, a nice exemplary database for natural products, NPASS (6), provides experimentally-determined quantitative activity records for natural products, including nearly 2,000 herbal ingredient-target pairs for about 700 herbal ingredients. Other herbal databases also included important information of herbal ingredient-target pairs (7–11), but most of them downloaded and incorporated early HIT data, appended with predicted targets, such as HERB, TCMID, TCMSP and SymMap (7–10). These databases have greatly enriched the target diversity for herbal ingredients. However, the literature-described targets of herbal ingredients

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Correspondence may also be addressed to Kailin Tang. Tel: +86 21 65980296; Email: kltang@tongji.edu.cn
[†]The authors wish it to be known that, in their opinion, the first two authors should be regarded as joint First Authors.

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The special issue is now open for submission. Deadline of submission is 31 January 2022.

Special Issue	10 Years' Anniversary of Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine – Research Association
Deadline	31-January-2022
Details	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/phytomedicine/call-for-papers/call-for-papers-for-the-special-issue-10-years-anniversary-of-good-practice-in-traditional-chinese-medicine-research-association
 Editor(s)	Monique Simmonds, Aiping Lu, Clara Bik-San Lau, Thomas Efferth, Nicky Robinson

GP-TCM RA special issue guidelines for authors below:

GP-TCM RA Phytomedicine Special issue 2022

Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association 10 years celebration

Guest Editors

Monique Simmonds, Aiping Lu, Clara Bik-San Lau, Thomas Efferth, Nicky Robinson

The key aim of this special issue is to provide updates on the progress being made in the areas of traditional Chinese medicine covered by the seven special interest groups within the association. The Chairs of the different special interest groups will be helping to co-ordinate reviews and research papers covered by their areas. Researchers who are not members of the Association but who have shared interests in the topics covered by the Association are also encouraged to submit original research papers or reviews.

All papers and reviews must be submitted online directly to Phytomedicine (under this special issue) by January 2022.

- Special Interest Groups and their respective Chairs and Co-chairs
- Quality Control - Min Ye (Chair) and Rudolf Bauer (Co-Chair)
- Pharmacology and Toxicology – Pierre Duez (Chair) and Hongxi Xu (Co-Chair)
- Clinical Studies – Zhaoxiang Bian (Chair) and Myeong Soo Lee (Co-Chair)
- Regulatory Aspects – Mei Wang (Chair) and Gerhard Franz (Co-Chair)
- Acupuncture – Moxibustion and Meridians – Nicola Robinson (Chair), Lixing Lao (Co-Chair) and Jianping Liu (Co-Chair)
- Good Clinical Practice Guidelines (GCPG) – Vivian Taam Wong (Chair) and Chris Chan (Co-Chair)
- Publication standards for TCM research– Rob Verpoorte (Chair) and Thomas Efferth (Co-Chair)
- Main Instructions for submissions (further details can be found on the Phytomedicine website)



GP-TCM RA special issue guidelines for authors cont.

Types of manuscript

Original research papers

Articles should not exceed **12-15 typewritten pages** or up to **5,000 words**, including references, tables and figures. Previously reported methods should be referenced only.

General comments for research papers

- The percentage of text similarity/(self)plagiarism should be below 20 %
- The chemical structures and the purity of the compounds should be given
- Animal experiments with single doses of tested compounds are not acceptable. At least two doses have to be tested.
- Synergistic or antagonistic drug interactions have to be demonstrated with the isobologram method, which is the gold standard to provide convincing evidence for synergistic or antagonistic drug interactions. Simple bar diagrams and dose-response curves or with single doses of both combined agents is not sufficient.

Chemoprofiling

As pointed out in the guidelines for authors, chemical characterization of extracts of plants or herbal mixtures is mandatory (e.g. HPLC-MS based chemoprofiling) and has to be provided.

Network pharmacology

Signaling pathways identified by network pharmacological approaches have to be verified by independent methods (i.e., proteomic data by western blotting, transcriptomic data by real-time RT-PCR).



Molecular docking studies

In silico studies using molecular docking approaches are not stand-alone techniques and results have to be experimentally validated in vitro. Otherwise, they remain hypothetical. Without functional assays (e.g., enzymatic inhibition) and binding studies (e.g., by surface plasmon resonance, isothermal calorimetry or microscale thermophoresis), there is no evidence, whether or not in silico results are correct. Molecular docking calculations need to be performed at least three times to calculate mean values and standard deviations, because deviations of 2 kcal/mol can occur. The calculation of predicted binding values (pKi in μM) is necessary.



GP-TCM RA special issue guidelines for authors cont.


Clinical trials

- Clinical trials have to follow the CONSORT standards (<http://www.consort-statement.org/>). 
- The 25-item checklist has to be filled upon resubmission of a revised manuscript  (<http://www.consort-statement.org/checklists/view/32--consort-2010/66-title>)
- A statement is required that all patients gave their WRITTEN informed consent to participate on the study and that the data will be published.
- Please upload the ethical approval letter as e-component/supplementary file. It will not be published later on, but will only serve as internal documentation of ethical correctness of the treatment of patients.
- Conflict of interest statement: The nature and details of participation by one or more pharmaceutical companies, which provided the study medication and financing for this trial should be fully and clearly disclosed.

Review articles

Review articles must provide concise and critical updates on a subject of current interest in traditional Chinese medicine.

The following criteria should be fulfilled:

- The percentage of text similarity/(self)plagiarism should be below 20 %.
- Which inclusion and exclusion criteria for publications did you choose?
- Which databases have been screened?
- Which keywords have been used to extract the relevant literature?
- Review articles have to be prepared in a systematic manner, e.g. according to the PRISMA criteria (= preferred reporting items for systematic review) (<http://prisma-statement.org/>). 
- An appealing review should be based on a critical assessment of the literature published, not just a compilation of the literature sources.

For all other requirements for publication please look at:

 <https://www.elsevier.com/journals/phytomedicine/0944-7113/guide-for-authors>



 Next page





ii

Journal: Longhua Chinese Medicine

LCM LONGHUA CHINESE MEDICINE
 AN OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL TO BRIDGE CHINESE MEDICINE TO THE WORLD


Topic	Pharmacology of Chinese Herbal Medicine
Deadline	TBC
Details	https://lcm.amegroups.com/post/view/pharmacology-of-chinese-herbal-medicine-ongoing
 Editor(s)	<p>Zhi-Xiu Lin Hong Kong Institute of Integrative Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China</p> <p>Hong-Xi Xu School of Pharmacy, Shanghai University of Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, China.</p> <p>Yan-Fang Xian School of Chinese Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China.</p>

iii

Journal: World Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine

**WJTCM**

World Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine


Topic	Diabetes and Vascular Disease with TCM
Deadline	30-January-2022
Details	http://www.wjtcn.org/ch/reader/view_news.aspx?id=20201112161559001
 Editor(s)	<p>Qiao-Bing Huang Professor, Southern Medical University, China</p> <p>Zi-Lin Sun Professor, Southeast University, China</p> <p>Jing Li Professor, Guangzhou University of Chinese medicine, China</p>





iv


Journal: Journal of Ethnopharmacology

Topic	Special Issue "Licorice"
Deadline	31-March- 2022
Details	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-ethnopharmacology/call-for-papers/call-for-papers-for-the-special-issue-licorice-in-journal-of-ethnopharmacology
 Editor(s)	<p>Min Ye, Peking University</p> <p>Xue Qiao, Peking University</p> 

v

Journal: Processes



Topic	Special Issue "Natural Products for Drug Discovery and Development"
Deadline	15-March- 2022
Details	https://www.mdpi.com/journal/processes/special_issues/Natural_Drug
 Editor(s)	<p>Antony Kam, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p>Shining Loo, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore</p> <p>Simon Ming-Yuen Lee, University of Macau, Macao</p> 



澳門大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU
UNIVERSITY OF MACAU

Research Assistant Professor Recruitment Program University of Macau, China.

i

Details: https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/rskto_rap_10_2021/

Full/Associate/Assistant Professor in Chinese Medicinal Science (Research & Development of Chinese Medicine), University of Macau

ii

Details: https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/icms_faa_08_2021/

Associate/Assistant Professor, Chinese Medicinal Science, University of Macau, China.

iii

Details: https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/icms_aap_06_2021/



香港大學
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Research Assistant, School of Chinese Medicine Hong Kong University

iv

Details: <https://jobs.hku.hk/cw/en/job/509045/research-assistant-iii>

Tenure-Track Associate Professor/Assistant Professor, School of Chinese Medicine Hong Kong University

v

Details: <https://jobs.hku.hk/cw/en/job/508959/tenuretrack-associate-professorassistant-professor>

Post-doctoral Fellow, School of Chinese Medicine Hong Kong University

vi

Details: <https://jobs.hku.hk/cw/en/job/508841/postdoctoral-fellow>
<https://jobs.hku.hk/cw/en/job/508824/postdoctoral-fellow>



香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

vii

Research Assistant Professor (Microbiology), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6350&f=job_details

viii

Research Assistant Professor in Immunology, Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6351&f=job_details

ix

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6206&f=job_details

x

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (Clinical Research), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=5925&f=job_details

xi

Research Assistant (Basic Science), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6196&f=job_details





xii

Research Coordinator (rank at Junior Research Assistant), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6177&f=job_details

xiii

Senior Research Assistant (Clinical), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=6178&f=job_details

xvi

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (Clinical Research), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=5922&f=job_details

xv

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (Bioinformatics), Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=5923&f=job_details

xvi

Post-Doctoral Research Fellow (CMC or Basic Science) , Centre for Chinese Herbal Medicine Drug Development, School of Chinese Medicine

Hong Kong Baptist University



Details: https://hro.hkbu.edu.hk/index.php?page_id=6&job_id=5924&f=job_details





i

Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship Programme

Details: <https://research.ie/funding-category/postgraduate/>

ii

Government of Ireland Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme

Details: <https://research.ie/funding-category/postdoctoral/>



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

iii

China Scholarship Council (CSC) – Trinity College Dublin Joint Scholarship Programme

Details: <https://www.tcd.ie/study/international/scholarships/Postgraduate/csc.php>





香港中文大學中醫學院

School of Chinese Medicine
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

i



PhD in Chinese Medicine
School of Chinese Medicine ,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

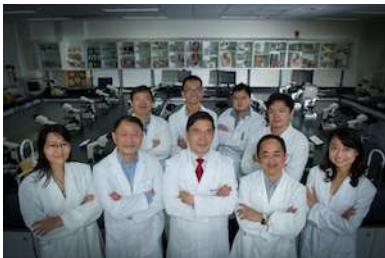
Details: <http://www.scm.cuhk.edu.hk/en-gb/programs/research-master-doctoral-program/phd-in-chinese-medicine>



香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

中醫藥學院
School of
Chinese Medicine

ii



Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Biomedical Sciences/
Chinese Medicine/ Translational Medicine/ Pharmacy in
Chinese Medicine
School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Baptist University

Details: https://scm.hkbu.edu.hk/en/education/research_postgraduate_programmes/index.html#list/0



LKS Faculty of Medicine
The University of Hong Kong
香港大學李嘉誠醫學院

中醫藥學院

iii



PhD in Chinese Medicine
School of Chinese Medicine, The University of Hong Kong

Details: <https://scm.hku.hk/Views/Programme/English-MPhilPhD.html>



澳門大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU
UNIVERSITY OF MACAU



中藥質量研究國家重點實驗室 (澳門大學)
Laboratório de Referência do Estado para Investigação de
Qualidade em Medicina Chinesa (Universidade de Macau)
State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine
(University of Macau)

中華醫藥研究院
Instituto de Ciências Médicas Chinesas
Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences

iv

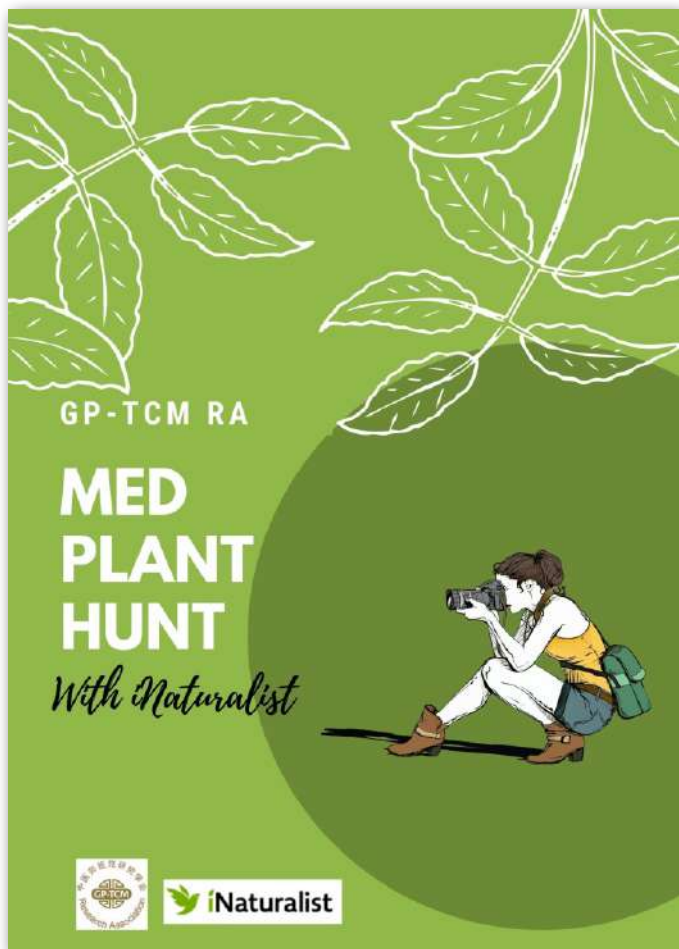


Doctoral Degree in Biomedical Science
Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau

Details: <https://sklqrcm.um.edu.mo/doctoral-degree-in-biomedical-science/>

Med Plant Hunt with iNaturalist

i



In order to promote conservation of wildlife, especially wild medicinal plant and TCM herbs, and their environment, a challenge on **“Med Plant Hunt”** is launched.

The aim of challenge is to encourage our members to identify and recognize the morphological features of living wild medicinal plant in nature.

Eligibility:

Med Plant Hunt is free and open to all GP-TCM RA members.

Entries must abide by the guidelines below.

Rules & Guidelines:

iNaturalist is a nature app to help you identify the animals and plants around you and provide a platform to connect you and experts to share about nature. Users can record and share their observations and the findings can enrich scientific data repositories like the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.

Create your own account and share your wild medicinal plant observation to mobile iNaturalist app or iNaturalist website.

How to enter:

1. Complete the registration form with iNaturalist user ID.
2. Make the observation of living wild medicinal plant around you with iNaturalist app/website.
3. With the submitted iNaturalist ID, your observation for entry will be automatically recorded and results will be announced in the coming issue of the newsletter.



How to join



For inquiries about Med Plant Hunt, please send email to
gptcm_medplanthunt@outlook.com



Registration form



How to upload

Med Plant Hunt with iNaturalist

i



Prizes:

- **Adventurous Observer:** The highest number of observed species
- **TCM Photographer:** Best photo shoot
- **Lucky Observer:** Observe rare species



The selected entries will be published on the next issue of the newsletter. An electronic certificate and a **complementary gift** (e.g. water bottle ideal for outdoor activities, sponsored by Macau Pharmacology Association) will be given.



澳門藥理協會

MED PLANT HUNT

With iNaturalist

Med Plant Hunt Registration Form

Name:

Email:

Affiliation:

Country or region:

iNaturalist account information

User name:

User email:

(Please send the form to gptcm_medplanthunt@outlook.com for registration)



Online registration



How to join



Registration form



How to upload



Blackberry lily (*Belamcanda chinensis*, Iridaceae, 射干, left)
and roof iris (*Iris tectorum*, Iridaceae, 鸢尾, right)



Blackberry lily (also known as leopard lily) and roof iris are colourful herbaceous plants of medicinal and ornamental values.

In Chinese *materia medica*, the dried rhizome of blackberry lily (*belamcandae rhizoma*) is used as Chinese medicinal *shegan*. Official in Chinese pharmacopoeia since 1963 and being an ingredient of many proprietary traditional Chinese medicine products, *shegan* clears heat, resolves toxin, transforms phlegm, and benefits the throat. It is indicated for swelling and pain of the throat due to heat toxin and phlegm-heat, as well as for cough and wheezing with phlegm accumulation. The dried rhizome of roof iris (*iridis tectori rhizoma*) is used as Chinese medicinal *chuanshegan*. Having similar functions and indications and official in Chinese pharmacopoeia since 2005, *chuanshegan* has long been used as a substitute of *shegan* in provinces such as Sichuan and Guizhou.

Attention should be paid that *Belamcanda* is now placed in *Iris* based on relevant chromosomal, gene sequence, and gross morphological data. *Belamcanda chinensis* is not an accepted name any more. It is now treated as a synonym of *Iris domestica*.

射干

剑形叶片互为生
紫褐斑纹花与荣
寒苦出身藏野径
从来只向热中行

鸢尾

时闻叶片略中宽
蝴蝶花型任赏观
淡雅清香生浅水
临风独立喜凌寒

The above colour photographs, English texts and Chinese poems are contributed by **Prof Hubiao Chen** (Hong Kong), **Dr Ping Guo** (Hong Kong) and **Prof Jiqing Liu** (Shenzhen), respectively. This column is advised by Prof **Zhongzhen Zhao** (Hong Kong).

Just click here to enjoy the video: https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/personal/jesskuok_umac_mo/EYjfHIF9CKRIgXaDwJdbVg8BCxxfIMKGIuk65pdBLaHmlq?e=eCzKGX

Blackberry lily (*Belamcanda chinensis*, Iridaceae, 射干, left)
and roof iris (*Iris tectorum*, Iridaceae, 鸞尾, right)



The November-December 2021 Newsletter of GP-TCM Research Association

Chinese Materia Medica Highlights

Chinese poetry recitation
in Mandarin and Cantonese



Just click here to enjoy the video: https://uofmacau-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/personal/jesskuok_umac_mo/EYjfHIF9CKRIgXaDwJdbVg8BCxxfIMKGluk65pdBLaHmlq?e=eCzKGX

Poetry recitation in Mandarin

射干

劍形叶片互為生
紫褐斑紋花與葉
寒苦出身藏野徑
從來只向熱中行

The above colour photographs, English texts and Chinese poems are contributed by Prof. Huihui Chen (Hong Kong), Dr. Ping Gao (Hong Kong) and Prof. Jing Lu (Shenzhen), respectively. The column is edited by Prof. Zhongshan Zhao (Hong Kong).

鸞尾

The above colour photographs, English texts and Chinese poems are contributed by Prof. Huihui Chen (Hong Kong), Dr. Ping Gao (Hong Kong) and Prof. Jing Lu (Shenzhen), respectively. The column is edited by Prof. Zhongshan Zhao (Hong Kong).

Blackberry lily (*Belamcanda chinensis*, Iridaceae, 射干, left) and roof iris (*Iris tectorum*, Iridaceae, 鸞尾, right)

Blackberry lily (also known as leopard lily) and roof iris are colourful herbaceous plants of medicinal and ornamental values. In Chinese materia medica, the dried rhizome of blackberry lily (*belamcandae rhizoma*) is used as Chinese medicinal *shagan*. Official in Chinese pharmacopoeia since 1963 and being an ingredient of many proprietary traditional Chinese medicine products, *shagan* clears heat, resolves toxin, transforms phlegm, and benefits the throat. It is indicated for swelling and pain of the throat due to heat toxin and phlegm-heat, as well as for cough and wheezing with phlegm accumulation.

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Poetry recitation in Cantonese

鸞尾

時聞葉片略中寬
蝴蝶花型任賞觀
淡雅清香生淺水
臨風獨立喜凌寒

The above colour photographs, English texts and Chinese poems are contributed by Prof. Huihui Chen (Hong Kong), Dr. Ping Gao (Hong Kong) and Prof. Jing Lu (Shenzhen), respectively. The column is edited by Prof. Zhongshan Zhao (Hong Kong).