

## APPENDIX A

### List of chemicals and materials used in this study

Chemicals/Materials	Source
1-Methoxy-5-methylphenazine methosulfate	AppliChem, Germany
2-NBD glucose	Invitrogen, USA
3-Isobutyl-1-methylxanthine	Sigma-Aldrich, USA
Antibiotic antimycotic solution	Invitrogen, USA
Bovine serum albumin	PAA Laboratories GmbH, Austria
Calf serum	GIBCO, USA
Cell culture 25 and 75 cm <sup>3</sup> flask and well plates	Corning, USA
Dexamethasone	Sigma-Aldrich, China
Dimethylsulfoxide (analytical grade)	RCI Labscan Limited, Thailand
Dulbeco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM)	GIBCO, USA
Fetal bovine serum (FBS)	HyClone, USA
Free Glycerol Reagent	Sigma-Aldrich, USA
HEPES	Calbiochem, Taiwan
Insulin, Human Recombinant	Sigma-Aldrich, USA

Isopropyl alcohol	BDH, England
Oil Red O	Sigma-Aldrich, USA
Oligo-(dT)-18 primers	Bio Basic Inc.,
Potassium chloride	BHD, England
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	BHD, England
Potassium phosphate	BHD, England
Primers	WARD MADIC LTD, Thailand
Recovery™ Cell Culture Freezing Medium	GIBCO, USA
RevertAid™ First Stand cDNA Synthesis Kit	Fermentas, Canada
Ribonuclease inhibitor	Fermentas, Canada
RNase Away	Molecular Bio Products, USA
Sodium chloride	Merck, Germany
Sodium hydrogen carbonate	BDH, England
Tris	Research Organic, USA
Trizol reagent	Invitrogen, USA
Trypan Blue	Sigma-Aldrich, USA
Trypsin	Invitrogen, USA
Tumor necrosis factor (TNF- $\alpha$ )	Peptotech, USA
WST-1 reagent	AppliChem, German

## APPENDIX B

### List of instrument used in this study

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Company</b>
Autoclave	Tomy autoclave SS-240
Automatic pipette	Thermoscientific
Carbon dioxide incubator	Thermoscientific
Centrifuge	KUBOTA CORPORATION
Micro-plate spectrophotometer	Bio-Tek Instrument
Freezer (-80°C)	Forma Scientific
Freezer (-20°C)	Sanyo
Glassware	Pyrex and Scott duran
Inverted microscope	NIKON
Laminar flow biological cabinet	NU AIRE
Liquid nitrogen tank	International Cryogenics, Inc.
Magnetic stirrer	Thermolyne
Nano Drop spectra	Thermoscientific
Vortex	Scientific industries
7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System	Applied Biosystems

## APPENDIX C

### Reagents and buffers preparation

#### 1. Reagents for cell culture

##### 1.1 DMEM medium

DMEM powder	13.5	g
HEPES	2.603	g
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	3.7	g

Add DW to 1,000 ml, adjust pH 7.4 and sterile by Millipore filter membrane (0.22  $\mu$ m) and stored at 4oC

##### 1.2 Complete DMEM medium

###### 1.2.1 Fetal calf serum medium

Calf Serum	10	mL
DMEM	88	mL
10X Antibiotic antimycotic solution	1	mL
Non-Essential amino acid	1	mL

###### 1.2.2 MDI medium

Fetal Bovine Serum (Filter Sterilized)	10	mL
DMEM	86.8	mL
Insulin	100	$\mu$ l
IBMX	1	mL
Dexamethasone	100	$\mu$ l
10X Antibiotic antimycotic solution	1	mL
Non-Essential amino acid	1	mL

### 1.2.3 Insulin medium

Fetal Bovine Serum (Filter Sterilized)	10	mL
DMEM	87.9	mL
Insulin	100	$\mu$ l
10X Antibiotic antimycotic solution	1	mL
Non-Essential amino acid	1	mL

### 1.2.4 FBS insulin medium

Fetal Bovine Serum (Filter Sterilized)	10	mL
DMEM	87.5	mL
Insulin	50	$\mu$ l
10X Antibiotic antimycotic solution	1	mL
Non-Essential amino acid	1	mL

### 1.3 Phosphate buffer saline (PBS pH 7.4)

NaCl	8	g
KCl	0.2	g
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	1.15	g
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0.2	g
DW	800	mL

Adjust pH 7.4 using 1M HCl, then adjust volume to 1,000 ml

### 2. DEPC treated water

Deionized water	1000	mL
DEPC	0.1	mL

### 3. IBMX Solution (make fresh)

IBMX	0.0115	g
0.5N KOH	0.5	mL
DW	0.5	mL

Dissolve IBMX in a solution made of 0.5N KOH to a final concentration of 0.0115g/mL and then filter sterilize through a 0.22 mm syringe filter.

#### 4. Insulin Stock Solution

Insulin	0.01	g
0.02M HCl	10	mL

167  $\mu$ M (1mg/mL) in 0.02M HCl and then filter sterilized through 0.22 mm filter. Can store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for long term,  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  short term.

#### 5. Dexamethasone Stock Solution

Dexamethasone	0.0197	g
100% ethanol	5	mL

Freezer Stock: 10mM of Dex in 100% ethanol (store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Dexamethasone	100	$\mu$ l
PBS (filter)	900	$\mu$ l

Working Stock: Dilute Freezer stock to 1mM in PBS. Filter sterilize and store at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### 6. 0.5% Oil Red O solution

Oil Red O	0.5	g
Isopropyl alcohol	100	mL

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## APPENDIX D

### 1. Chemical constituents the dichloromethane and methanol extracts of rice

Table 1 the yield of dichloromethane and methanol extracts of rice

Variety	Yield (%)	Yield (%)
	Dichloromethane	MeOH
DSK	2.00	1.39
PYO	1.91	1.15
NAN	1.64	0.95
RD 6	3.05	0.88

Table 2 Content of  $\gamma$ -oryzanol in rice extracts

Variety	$\gamma$ -oryzanol (mg/g)	
	Dichloromethane	MeOH
DSK	36.00	2.18
PYO	44.17	1.62
NAN	42.88	2.98
RD6	10.94	3.03

Table 3 Content of total anthocyanin in rice extracts

Variety	mg/g sample			
	Cyanidin-3-o-glucoside	Cyanidin-3-o-rutinoside	Peonidin-3-o-glucoside	Total
DSK	2.50	nd	1.97	4.47
PYO	3.19	nd	2.60	5.80
NAN	4.40	nd	3.35	7.75
RD 6	nd	nd	nd	nd

## 2. Phytochemical analysis by TLC

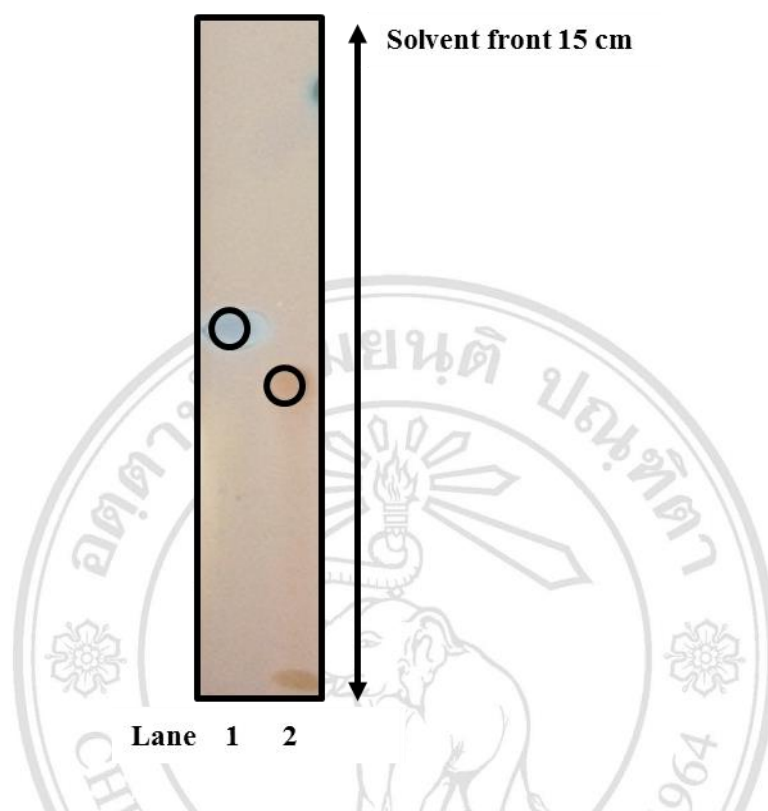


Figure 2.1 TLC Fringerprints of Standard Compounds TLC separation was run using the mixture of Chloroform:ethyl acetate:acetic acid (50:50:1) as mobile phase. The TLC plate was then dipped in anisaldehyde-sulfuric acid reagent before color developing by heat at 100°C 5 min. Lane 1-3 are standard compounds; ferulic acid and quercetin, respectively.

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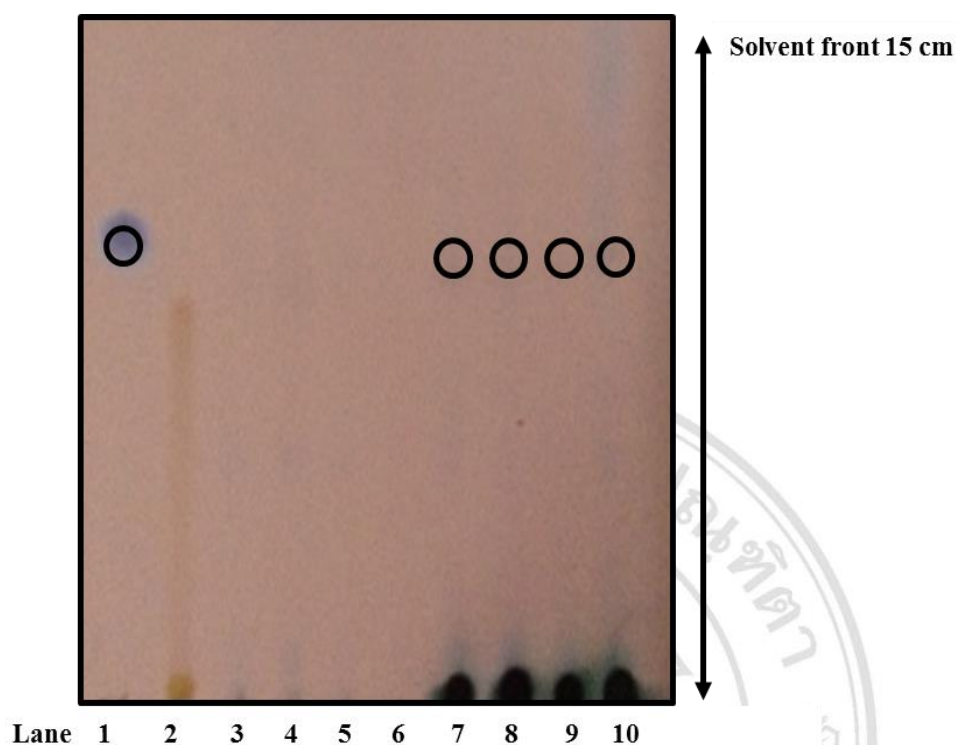


Figure 2.2 TLC Fringerprints of Rice Extract. TLC separation was run using the mixture of Chloroform:ethyl acetate:acetic acid (50:50:1) as mobile phase. The TLC plate was then dipped in anisaldehyde-sulfuric acid reagent before color developing by heat at 100°C 5 min. Lane 1-2 are ferulic acid and quercetin. Lane 3-6 is Dichloromethane extract of DSK, PYO, NAN and RD6, respectively. Lane 7-10 is Methanolic extract of DSK, PYO, NAN and RD6, respectively

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