

★★★ <第 21 回知的財産翻訳検定試験【第 10 回英文和訳】> ★★★

≪ 1 級課題 -バイオテクノロジー- ≫

【解答にあたっての注意】

1. 問題の指示により和訳してください。
2. 解答語数に特に制限はありません。適切な個所で改行してください。
3. 課題文に段落番号がある場合、これを訳文に記載してください。
4. 課題は 4 題あります。それぞれの課題の指示に従い、4 題すべて解答してください。

問 1. 請求項

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なお、請求項は抜粋されているため請求項番号は連続しておりません。

START

1. A peptide comprising,

a Bcr-Abl coiled-coil oligomerization domain comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1; or active fragments thereof;

wherein the Bcr-Abl coiled-coil oligomerization domain comprises at least one alpha helix stabilizing moiety.

30. The peptide of any of claims 1-27, wherein the peptide is capable of triggering apoptosis.

49. A method of treating a hyperproliferative disorder in a mammal, comprising the step of administering to the mammal an effective amount of at least one peptide of any of claims 1-39.

55. The method of claim 49, wherein the hyperproliferative disorder is characterized by apoptosis, proliferation, transformative ability, gene expression profiling, or a dominant negative effect, or combinations thereof.

113. The kit of any of claims 104-112, wherein the peptide is co-formulated with the agent known to increase Bcr-Abl activity, agent known to decrease Bcr-Abl activity, agent known to treat a hyperproliferative disorder, and/or Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

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問 2. 背景技術

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Tuberculosis (TB) is a global disease with 8.7 million new cases and 1.4 million deaths in 2011. In the US, estimates are that 10-15 million people are infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb). About one third of the world's population are thought to harbor latent or persistent tuberculosis infection, which refers to those individuals who are infected with tuberculosis but do not have active disease. The recent emergence of multidrug resistant- (MDR) and extensively drug resistant- (XDR) TB in individuals in more than 70 countries is an emerging global threat. Persons infected with TB are often asymptomatic and can be in a latent stage of the disease for a considerable period of time. In its active state, the disease often manifests as an acute inflammation of the lungs, resulting in fever and a nonproductive cough. If untreated, serious complications and death typically result. In 2012, 8.6 million people were newly infected with TB and 1.3 million people died from the disease, according to figures from the World Health Organization (WHO).

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問 3. 実施例

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Gallus gallus domesticus eggs were incubated at 37.8° C., turning every hour, in an incubator model 50, commercially obtainable from MS Broedmachines V.O.F.

A first group of 12 eggs was incubated for 9 days, a second group of 12 eggs for 10 days, and a third group of 12 eggs for 11 days. Eggs were taken out of the incubator, placed in a paper holder, under a microscope, with the air sack up. The shell and membranes were punctured and broken open around the air sack, leaving the inner membranes intact. Using light, the blood vessels running over the inner shell membrane were located, and a small puncture avoiding the blood vessels was made through the inner and outer membranes into the allantoic cavity.

The egg was skewed and a 1 ml pipette was then used to blow air into the cavity, after which 1.5 to 2 ml of allantoic fluid was extracted using the pipette. This

was transferred into a cryotube, which was immediately plunged into liquid nitrogen. The samples were then taken out and stored in -80°C .

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問 4. 実施形態

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Stem cells are undifferentiated cells defined by their ability at the single cell level to both self-renew and differentiate to produce progeny cells, including self-renewing progenitors, non-renewing progenitors, and terminally differentiated cells. Stem cells are also characterized by their ability to differentiate *in vitro* into functional cells of various cell lineages from multiple germ layers, as well as to give rise to tissues of multiple germ layers following transplantation and to contribute substantially to most, if not all, tissues following injection into blastocysts.

Differentiation is the process by which an unspecialized (“uncommitted”) or less specialized cell acquires the features of a specialized cell. A differentiated or differentiation-induced cell is one that has taken on a more specialized (“committed”) position within the lineage of a cell. The term “committed”, refers to a cell that has proceeded in the differentiation pathway to a point where, under normal circumstances, it will continue to differentiate into a specific cell type or subset of cell types, and cannot differentiate into a different cell type or revert to a less differentiated cell type.

END