

様式 A-1  
(FY2025)

R7 年 11 月 16 日

## サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名: 四天王寺高等学校四天王寺中学校
2. 講師氏名: Dr. Hooi Ting HU (Ms.)
3. 講義補助者氏名: サイカミン(Mr.)
4. 実施日時: R7 年 11 月 12 日 (水) 16:00 ~ 18:00
5. 参加生徒: 中1年生 13人、中2年生 8人、中3年生 10人、高1年生 7人 (合計 38人)  
備考: 自然科学部生物班に所属する生徒
6. 講義題目: 宿主小胞形成因子を活用した CRISPR 送達法の開発とその応用
7. 講義概要: 1. 自己紹介(教育過程、マレーシアの紹介等) 2. 研究者への道のり、研究室の紹介 3. 自身の研究
8. 講義形式:  
対面 ・ オンライン (どちらか選択ください。)  
1) 講義時間 40 分 質疑応答時間 50 分  
2) 講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など)  
プロジェクター使用による講義  
3) 事前学習  
有 ・ 無 (どちらか選択ください。)  
使用教材: 講師より事前に送られた研究概要およびキーワード(日本語つき)、参考URL  
ならびに、幹部学年の高1生作成によるスライド

### 9. その他特筆すべき事項:

#### 講師および講義補助者について

- ・基礎的な英語でゆっくりと話していただき理解しやすかった。難しい用語や内容のときには日本語で補足していただいた。
- ・スライドに写真や図、動画が豊富に使われており、内容がよく伝わった。リアルな実験動画が生徒の興味を引いていた。
- ・明るく親しみやすい人柄で、講義の進め方も上手く、生徒は興味を切らさずに講義を聞き、質疑応答も熱心にできた。
- ・講義補助者も研究活動について話していただき、堪能な日本語で講義や質疑応答の際にフォローしていただき、有難かった。

#### 生徒と事前学習について

- ・講師から送られた研究概要・キーワード・参考 URL を自然科学部生物班で共有した。幹部学年の高1生が内容をスライドにまとめ、講義2週間前の部活動で部員に対して解説授業を行った。
- ・講義に出てくるキーワードは発音から事前学習していたため、講義の聞き取りがしやすく、積極的に講義を聞くことができた。

Form B-2  
(FY2025)  
Must be typed

Date (日付)  
21/11/2025 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

**Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-**  
(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Hu Hooi Ting (ID No. P24414)
- Name and title of the lecture assistant (講義補助者の職・氏名)  
Choi Ka Ming, PhD student
- Participating school (学校名): Shitennoji Junior and Senior High School
- Date (実施日時): 12/11/2025 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)
- Lecture title (講義題目):  
The secret language of cells: From genes to medicine
- Lecture format (講義形式):  
◆ Onsite ・  Online (Please choose one.)(対面 ・ オンライン)((どちらか選択ください。))  
◆Lecture time (講義時間) 40 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 60 min (分)  
◆Lecture style(ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)  
(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))  
Used projector, slide presentations

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

Before introducing my research, I began by sharing about my hometown and educational background. The lecture mainly focused on the basic concepts of genome editing and how it can be applied in disease therapy. I introduced the students to the disease model used in our laboratory, Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). Our research aims not only to correct the genetic mutation in DMD patients but also to ensure the safety and efficiency of the therapy.

As many researchers today are promoting the use of virus-free particles for drug delivery, I introduced the concept of extracellular vesicles and explained how scientists load therapeutic cargo into these tiny particles.

Accompanying me was a PhD student from our laboratory, who gave an introduction to our research institute and our research topics in Japanese. His explanations and responses to students' questions in Japanese were very helpful in ensuring that the students fully understood the content. We also shared our research experiences and daily routines as scientists.

We concluded the lecture by encouraging the students to stay curious and to continue exploring science. We also emphasized the importance of learning English, as it is indispensable in the scientific field.

◆Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

I am truly grateful to the school principal and the teacher in charge for their warm hospitality in showing us around the school and sharing the school rich cultural history. Although the students were a little shy at first, we were soon impressed by their critical thinking skills, as they asked insightful questions relevant to the field.

The main goal of the lecture was to inspire the students to develop a deeper interest in science, but I also learned a great deal from them, especially about how to communicate scientific ideas in a simple and engaging way. It was a truly valuable and meaningful experience for us.

- Impressions and comments from the lecture assistant (講義補助者の方から、本プログラムに対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

I would like to thank JSPS and Ting for providing me the opportunity to assist this lecture. I think this program is very useful for students that are interested in the science field. Apart from learning the newest technology, they can also know more about what researchers do daily. I believe this can attract more students to become scientists in the future.

## DMD GENE MUTATION

Labels in diagram: whole muscle, bundle of muscle fibers, muscle-fiber membrane, proteins, muscle-fiber membrane, dystrophin.

- DMD is one of the largest human gene, it has 79 exons
- DMD gene makes Dystrophin protein
- Dystrophin is "shock absorber" in muscle cells
- It protects muscle fibers from the stress of contraction

Normal DMD gene	Mutated DMD gene
Normal dystrophin mRNA 43 44 45 46 47	Deletion of exon 45 43 44 [premature stop codon] 46 47
↓	↓
Functional dystrophin	Non-functional dystrophin

20

A female teacher with glasses and a black shirt is pointing at the projection screen with her right hand. She is standing in front of a classroom of students.

A male student with glasses and a brown sweater is sitting at a desk in the front row, looking towards the screen.

The classroom is filled with students wearing dark blue school uniforms with white sailor-style collars. They are seated at light green desks, facing the front of the room. The students in the foreground are seen from behind, showing their dark hair and ponytails.