

Faculty:	Engineering and Science	School:	Science	
Lead supervisor:	Dr Shaobo Zhou, Associate Professor of Nutrition and Health			
Project title:	Investigation into the antiepileptic efficacy and mechanism of combination vitamir D and <i>Ganoderma Lucidum</i> polysaccharides			
Project Description: (500 words)	globally [1]. Almost one-third of equitings, and their side effects are problems, and recurrent epileptic common [4, 5] and exists in up to of epilepsy [6]. Vitamin D has homeostasis regulation [7]. Gand benefits in enhancing Lucidum polysaccharides [8] are of Ganoderma Lucidum) [9] could and in vitro studies (10, 11). Happlication value. As vitamin D is improves calcium homeostasis wassume there will be high appeand Ganoderma Lucidum, espect (GLP) (8, 11), in the managem antiepileptic effect.  Based at the School of Science at the successful candidate will research training for the student 1. Technical training an expepolysaccharides, epileptic assist b. Students will be guided, entechnical training courses relected.  Research communication and Training and mentoring focus	Epilepsy, caused by abnormal firing of neurons in the brain, affects 50 million people globally [1]. Almost one-third of epileptic patients do not respond well to antiepileptic drugs, and their side effects are associated with cognitive impairment, psychiatric problems, and recurrent epileptic adverse reactions [2, 3]. Vitamin D deficiency is common [4, 5] and exists in up to 86.8% of epileptic patients with 14 years of history of epilepsy [6]. Vitamin D has demonstrated cellular proliferation and Ca² homeostasis regulation [7]. Ganoderma Lucidum has been shown to have various benefits in enhancing health. In our studies, Ganoderma Lucidum polysaccharides [8] and ganoderic acid A (another component of Ganoderma Lucidum) [9] could improve the epileptic behavior in animal models and in vitro studies (10, 11). However, more research is required to verify its application value. As vitamin D is essential for children's skeletal development and improves calcium homeostasis which is essential to manage the epilepsy, thus we assume there will be high application value for the combination of vitamin D and Ganoderma Lucidum, especially on the Ganoderma Lucidum polysaccharides (GLP) (8, 11), in the management of calcium deficiency and enhancement the antiepileptic effect.  Based at the School of Science at the University of Greenwich (Medway campus), the successful candidate will join a diverse community of researchers. The research training for the student will be divided into two main areas:  1. Technical training  a. Practical training on experimental design, cell culture skills, extracts of polysaccharides, epileptic assessment etc needed.  b. Students will be guided, encouraged, and supported in applying to external technical training courses relevant to the project.  2. Research communication and impact  Training and mentoring focusing on communicating research output (such as peer- reviewed publications and conferences) and potential impact will be		
Duration	3 years, Full-Time Study			

# Bursary available (subject to satisfactory performance):

The funding will cover annual salary stipend and home fees only. Applicants who will incur international fees are welcome to apply but they must show that they can supplement the difference between UK and international fees in their application.

# Person Specification of Essential (E) or Desirable (D) requirements:

Criteria:			
Education and Training:			
a first- or upper-class Honours degree or equivalent and/or MSc in Nutrition, neuroscience, biomedical science, pharmaceutical sciences/pharmacy or closely related disciplines at merit or better with minimum of 60% in all areas of assessment for Taught MSc degrees.			
For those whose first language is not English and/or if from a country where English is not the majority spoken language (as recognised by the UKBA), a language proficiency score of at least IELTS 6.5 (in all elements of the test) or an equivalent UK VISA and Immigration secure English Language Test is required, if your programme falls within the faculty of Engineering and Science a language proficiency score of at least IELTS 6.5 overall with a minimum of 6.0 in all elements of the test or an equivalent UK VISA and Immigration secure English Language Test is required. Unless the degree above was taught in English and obtained in a majority English speaking country, e.g. UK, USA, Australia, New Zealand, etc, as recognised by the UKBA.			
Experience & Skills:		I	
Previous experience of undertaking research (e.g. undergraduate or taught master's dissertation)			
Prior research using cell culture and molecular technology			
Personal Attributes:			
Understands the fundamental differences between a taught degree and a research degree in terms of approach and personal discipline/motivation			
Able to, under guidance, complete independent work successfully			
Other Requirements:		1	
This scholarship may require Academic Technology Approval Scheme approval for the successful candidate			
Closing date for applications: midnight UTC on 30/06/2024			
For further information contact:	Dr Shaobo Zhou (s.zhou@greenwich.ac.uk)		

## Making an application:

- Please read this information before making an application. Information on the application process is available at: https://www.gre.ac.uk/research/study/apply/application-process.
   Applications need to be made online via this link. No other form of application will be considered. All applications must include the following information. Applications not containing these documents will not be considered.
  - Your personal statement as to why you are applying (including project title in the personal statement section)
  - a CV including 2 referees \*
  - academic qualification certificates/transcripts and IELTs/English Language certificate if you are an international applicant or if English is not your first language or you are from a country where English is not the majority spoken language as defined by the UK Border Agency \*

\*Upload to the qualification section of the application form. Attachments must be a PDF format.

Before submitting your application, you are encouraged to liaise with the Lead Supervisor on the details above. Submitting a detailed research proposal along with your application will potentially increase the chance of being shortlisted.

Post is open until 30<sup>th</sup> June but may be filled earlier if a suitable candidate is found.

### **Funding Notes**

This 3-year studentship to commence in October 2024 but flexibility with respect to the start date is possible. The funding will cover annual salary stipend and home fees only. Applicants who will incur international fees are welcome to apply but they must show that they can supplement the difference between UK and international fees in their application.

### References

- [1] Walsh S, Donnan J, Fortin Y, Sikora L, Morrissey A, Collins K, MacDonald D. A systematic review of the risks factors associated with the onset and natural progression of epilepsy. Neurotoxicology. 2017; 61: 64-77.
- [2] Schmitz B. Effects of antiepileptic drugs on mood and behavior. Epilepsia. 2006; 47: 28-33.
- [3] Perucca E, French J, Bialer M. Development of new antiepileptic drugs: challenges, incentives, and recent advances. Lancet Neurol. 2007; 6(9): 793-804.
- [4]. Teagarden DL, Meador KJ, Loring DW. Low vitamin D levels are common in patients with epilepsy. Epilepsy Res. 2014 Oct;108(8):1352-6. doi: 10.1016/j.eplepsyres.2014.06.008. Epub 2014 Jul 6.
- [5] Dong N, Guo HL, Hu YH, Yang J, Xu M, Ding L, Qiu JC, Jiang ZZ, Chen F, Lu XP, Li XN. Association between serum vitamin D status and the anti-seizure treatment in Chinese children with epilepsy. Front Nutr. 2022 Aug 29;9:968868. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2022.968868.
- [6]. Alhaidari HM, Babtain F, Alqadi K, Bouges A, Baeesa S, Al-Said YA. Association between serum vitamin D levels and age in patients with epilepsy: a retrospective study from an epilepsy center in Saudi Arabia. Ann Saudi Med. 2022;42(4):262-268. doi: 10.5144/0256-4947.2022.262.
- [7]. Langub MC, Herman JP, Malluche HH, Koszewski NJ (2001). Evidence of functional vitamin D receptors in rat hippocampus. Neurosci. 104(1), 49-56.
- [8]. Ke-Jia Wu, Shu-Qiu Wang, Rui-Ping Shi, Li-Hong Qin, Bushra Ahmed, Chun-Feng Lu, Shu-Xiang Wang, Fang-Fang Wang, Guijie Wang and **Shaobo Zhou**\* (2022) Neuroprotective effect of *Ganoderma lucidum* polysaccharides in an epileptic rat model. *Current Topics In Nutraceutical Research* 20 (2), 416-423, (\*,

corresponding author)

[9] Wei Pang, Shuqing Lu, Rong Zheng, Xin Li, Shunbo Yang, Yuxia Feng, Shuqiu Wang, Jin Guo and **Shaobo Zhou\***, Effect of ganoderic acid A on calcium-sensing receptor expression and MAPK pathway in epilepic rats. **BioMed Research International**, **2022** 

[10] Wang SQ, Li XJ, Qiu HB Jiang ZM, Simon M, Ma XR, Liu L, Liu JX, Wang FF, Liang YF, Wu JM, Di WH, **Shaobo Zhou**. Anti-epileptic effect of Ganoderma lucidum polysaccharides by inhibition of intracellular calcium accumulation and stimulation of expression of CaMKII α in epileptic hippocampal neurons. *PLoS ONE* 2014; 9(7): e102161.

[11] Jiang ZM, Qiu HB, Wang SQ, J Guo, ZW Yang, **Zhou S** Ganoderic acid A potentiates the antioxidant effect and protection of mitochondrial membranes and reduces the apoptosis rate in primary hippocampal neurons in magnesium free medium **Die Pharmazie**-An International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2018 73 (2), 87-91

[12] Wachtel-Galor S, Yuen J, Buswell JA, et al. Ganoderma lucidum (Lingzhi or Reishi): A Medicinal Mushroom. In: Benzie IFF, Wachtel-Galor S, editors. Herbal Medicine: Biomolecular and Clinical Aspects. 2nd edition. Boca Raton (FL): CRC Press/Taylor & Francis; 2011. Chapter 9. Available from: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK92757/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK92757/</a>

[13]. Galappaththi, M.C., Patabendige, N.M., Premarathne, B.M., Hapuarachchi, K.K., Tibpromma, S., Dai, D.Q., Suwannarach, N., Rapior, S. and Karunarathna, S.C., 2022. A review of Ganoderma triterpenoids and their bioactivities. *Biomolecules*, 13(1), p.24.