

论著

银杏黄酮山奈酚的体外葡萄糖醛酸结合反应

顾少君, 姚彤炜*, 胡 静

(浙江大学药学院药物分析与药物代谢研究室, 浙江 杭州 310031)

收稿日期 2002-12-10 修回日期 网络版发布日期 2008-12-22 接受日期 2003-6-11

摘要 目的 旨在了解银杏黄酮山奈酚代谢的有关酶系及酶动力学参数。方法 采用苯巴比妥 (PB)、地塞米松 (DEX)、 β -萘黄酮 (BNF) 和地非三唑 (DIPH) 诱导 SD 大鼠, 与未诱导大鼠分别作为体外代谢的 5 种不同酶源。取山奈酚和鼠肝微粒体 25°C 下共孵育, HPLC 法测定孵育液中剩余底物浓度。比较不同诱导剂处理的鼠肝微粒体对山奈酚代谢的催化活性, 以未作任何处理的鼠肝微粒体为空白对照。结果 山奈酚在 BNF 和 DIPH 诱导的鼠肝微粒体中有较强的代谢作用, 而在 PB, DEX 诱导的鼠肝微粒体和空白组微粒体中的代谢较弱。在 $0.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的微粒体蛋白质浓度的孵育液中, 山奈酚 ($40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 经 45 min 孵育后, 分别有 62.9% (DIPH), 40.1% (BNF), 21.1% (PB), 23.7% (DEX) 和 18.0% (空白组) 的量被代谢。测得山奈酚在空白对照组、BNF 和 DIPH 诱导的微粒体中的 K_m 值分别为 (1.85 ± 1.05) , (9.41 ± 2.45) 和 $(72.4 \pm 3.08) \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; V_{\max} 值分别为 (2.45 ± 0.63) , (7.55 ± 1.40) 和 $(25.2 \pm 1.08) \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 。结论 山奈酚在各种微粒体中被广泛代谢; BNF 和 DIPH 葡萄糖醛酸转移酶的强诱导剂可使山奈酚 II 相葡萄糖醛酸苷结合反应增强。

关键词 山奈酚 葡萄糖醛酸苷结合 微粒体 药物代谢 色谱法, 高效液相

分类号 R963

Glucuronidation of kaempferol in *Ginkgo biloba* flavonoid *in vitro*

GU Shao-Jun, YAO Tong-Wei*, HU Jing

(Department of Drug Metabolism, College of Pharmacy, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310031, China)

Abstract

AIM To explore which enzymes are related to the metabolism of *Ginkgo biloba* flavonoid and their kinetic parameters. **METHODS** The metabolism of the flavonoid kaempferol was investigated in hepatic microsomes of rats treated with phenobarbital (PB), dexamethasone (DEX), β naphthoflavone (BNF), diphenyltriazol (DIPH). The kaempferol was incubated with rat hepatic microsomes at 25°C and the metabolites were determined by HPLC. **RESULTS** The kaempferol was extensively metabolized after 45 min incubation with 62.9% of metabolic rate in the microsomes induced by DIPH, 40.1% by BNF, 21.1% by PB, 23.7% by DEX and 18.0% in control, respectively. Two glucuronides of kaempferol were detected. The K_m of kaempferol in control microsomes and in microsomes induced by BNF or by DIPH was (1.85 ± 1.05) , (9.41 ± 2.45) and $(72.4 \pm 3.08) \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ respectively; V_{\max} was (2.45 ± 0.63) , (7.55 ± 1.40) and $(25.2 \pm 1.08) \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, respectively. **CONCLUSION** DIPH and BNF, the two potent inducers of glucuronyltransferase could induce more potent glucuronidation of kaempferol in microsomes.

Key words kaempferol glucuronidation microsomes drug metabolism chromatography high performance liquid

DOI:

通讯作者 姚彤炜 yaotw@zjuem.zju.edu.cn

扩展功能

本文信息

▶ [Supporting info](#)

▶ [PDF\(387KB\)](#)

▶ [\[HTML全文\]\(0KB\)](#)

▶ [参考文献](#)

服务与反馈

▶ [把本文推荐给朋友](#)

▶ [加入我的书架](#)

▶ [加入引用管理器](#)

▶ [复制索引](#)

▶ [Email Alert](#)

▶ [文章反馈](#)

▶ [浏览反馈信息](#)

相关信息

▶ [本刊中 包含“山奈酚”的 相关文章](#)

▶ [本文作者相关文章](#)

· [顾少君](#)

· [姚彤炜](#)