

药剂学进展

骨靶向性药物及载体的研究进展

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摘要

目的 为骨靶向药物设计和载体选择提供依据。方法 通过文献检索, 从药物合成和药物制剂两个角度介绍了骨靶向药物和载体。结果 通过化学合成的方法寻找骨靶向性化合物的研究比较广泛, 应用最多的是四环素类及双膦酸类。脂质体、纳米粒、胶束等药物载体通过表面修饰, 可以解决目前一些治疗骨病的药物对骨骼系统无特异性亲和力且不良反应大的问题。结论 骨靶向药物和载体具备低毒、稳定、趋骨性强等特点, 能够直接到达病变部位发挥药效, 具有很好的开发前景和临床应用价值。

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Progress on bone-targeting drugs and related carriers

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Abstract

Objective To review bone-targeting drugs and carriers and provide a basis for bone-targeting drug design and carrier selection. Method Based on the related references, bone-targeting drugs and carriers were summarized from two aspects, by synthesis and by using pharmaceutical preparations. Result Bone-targeting drugs can be developed by synthesis. Among them, tetracyclines and diphosphonic acids are extensively studied. By surface modification of drug carriers such as liposomes, nanoparticles and micelles, the side effects and low specific affinity of drugs to the bone could be resolved. Conclusion Bone-targeting drugs and carriers with low toxicity, high stability and strong bone affinity are valuable to be exploited and applied.

Key words [pharmaceutics](#) [bone-targeting](#) [review](#) [hydroxyapatite](#) [drug delivery](#) [modified carriers](#)

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