



中文标题 检索 药刊检索

GC-FID测定大鼠静脉注射新型醒脑静后龙脑的血药浓度及药动学研究

投稿时间: 2010-11-13 责任编辑: 马超 [点此下载全文](#)

引用本文: 陆洋,杜守颖,陈晓兰,李鹏跃,翟永松,吴清,李冬雪.GC-FID测定大鼠静脉注射新型醒脑静后龙脑的血药浓度及药动学研究[J].中国中药杂志,2011,36(16):2200.

DOI: 10.4268/cjmm20111610

摘要点击次数: 864

全文下载次数: 297

广告合作

作者中文名	作者英文名	单位中文名	单位英文名	E-Mail
陆洋	LU Yang	北京中医药大学 中药学院, 北京 100102	Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100102, China	
杜守颖	DU Shouying	北京中医药大学 中药学院, 北京 100102	Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100102, China	dushouying@263.net
陈晓兰	CHEN Xiaolan	北京中医药大学 中药学院, 北京 100102	Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100102, China	
李鹏跃	LI Pengyue	北京中医药大学 中药学院, 北京 100102	Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100102, China	
翟永松	ZHAI Yongsong	首都医科大学 中医学院, 北京 100069	Capital Medical University, Beijing 100069, China	
吴清	WU Qing	北京中医药大学 中药学院, 北京 100102	Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing 100102, China	
李冬雪	LI Dongxue	中国生物技术发展中心, 北京 100039	China National Center for Biotechnology Development, Beijing 100039, China	

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金面上项目(81073057); 国家“重大新药创制”科技重大专项(2009ZX09502-008); 教育部博士点基金(200990013110007); 北京中医药大学自主选题项目(JYBZZ-JS021)

中文摘要:目的: 建立大鼠血浆中龙脑浓度的GC-FID测定方法, 探讨新型醒脑静注射后龙脑在大鼠体内的药代动力学过程。方法: 大鼠以10.00 mg·kg⁻¹ (以片量计) 剂量尾静脉注射新型醒脑静后, 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 20, 30, 45 min 眼眶采血, 分离血浆, 十八烷为内标, 乙酸乙酯萃取, GC-FID测定血浆中龙脑浓度, 以Kinetica软件拟合药动学参数。结果: 龙脑血药浓度在1.67~16.67 mg·L⁻¹ 线性关系良好, r=0.999 6, 测得低、中、高浓度萃取回收率分别为(92.81±1.11)%, (85.38±0.86)%, (84.58±0.58)%; 日内、日间精密密度RSD均小于3.0%。静脉注射新型醒脑静后, 龙脑在大鼠体内药动学符合二室开放模型, 主要药动学参数为t_{1/2α}=(1.18±0.20) min, t_{1/2β}=(22.7±6.85) min, C_{max(Calc)}=(18.76±2.10) mg·L⁻¹, MRT=(23.84±7.67) min⁻¹, AUC=(100.00±15.85) mg·min·L⁻¹。结论: 建立的GC-FID适用于龙脑血浆药物含量测定及药代动力学研究, 新型醒脑静中龙脑在体内分布迅速, 代谢较快。

中文关键词: GC-FID 醒脑静 龙脑 血药浓度 二室模型

Study on pharmacokinetics of borneol in rats injected with novel-Xingnaojing by GC-FID

Abstract: Objective: To develop a GC-FID method for the determination of borneol concentration in rat plasma and to investigate the pharmacokinetics after injection of novel-Xingnaojing. Method: Novel-Xingnaojing was injected via by caudal vein injection. The blood samples were collected by posterior orbital venous plexus approach at 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 20, 30, 45 min. The drug in plasma was extracted with ethyl acetate and then detected by GC-FID, octadecane was used as the internal standard. The pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by the software of Kinetica. Result: The calibration curve was good linear in the range of 1.67-16.67 mg·L⁻¹. The extraction recoveries of low, medium and high concentration were (92.81±1.11)%, (85.38±0.86)% and (84.58±0.58)%, respectively. And the RSDs of within-day and between-day were below 3.00%. Plasma concentration of borneol was consistent with the two-compartment open model. The pharmacokinetic parameters were that the t_{1/2α} was (1.18±0.20) min, the t_{1/2β} was (22.27±6.85) min, the C_{max(Calc)} was (18.76±2.10) mg·L⁻¹, the MRT was (23.84±7.67) min⁻¹, and the AUC was (100.00±15.85) mg·min·L⁻¹. Conclusion: The GC-FID method developed can be applied to determination and pharmacokinetics. The borneol in novel-Xingnaojing is distributed and metabolized fast after being administrated.

keywords: GC-FID Xingnaojing borneol plasma concentration two-compartment model

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)