

## 紫杉醇自组装核壳型纳米胶束的制备与性能

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**摘要:** 本文合成了聚乙二醇-聚谷氨酸苄酯(polyethylene glycol-polybenzyl-L-glutamate, PEG-PBLG)两亲嵌段共聚物, 并采用超微透析法制备了紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 核壳型纳米胶束。通过高效液相色谱测定了胶束的载药量及药物包封率; 采用动态光散射法测定了胶束的粒径及分布; 通过体外试验研究了紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 胶束的释药特性; 采用四噻唑蓝法考察了紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 胶束的体外细胞毒性; 通过裸鼠的抑瘤试验评价了紫杉醇胶束对人肝癌细胞的疗效。结果表明, PEG-PBLG 胶束能包埋疏水性药物紫杉醇; 紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 胶束的粒径为 80~265 nm, 且随着载体共聚物 PBLG 嵌段相对分子质量的升高而增大; 紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 胶束的体外释放具有缓释特性; 当紫杉醇浓度大于 20  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$  时, 紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 胶束的细胞毒性低于相应浓度的紫杉醇/聚氧乙烯蓖麻油注射剂( $P < 0.05$ ), 紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 胶束具有与紫杉醇/聚氧乙烯蓖麻油注射剂相似的抑制肿瘤作用。综上所述, 紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 纳米胶束具有较均匀的粒径及粒径分布、缓释特性、低毒和较好的抗肿瘤作用。

**关键词:** 紫杉醇; 聚乙二醇-聚谷氨酸苄酯嵌段共聚物; 纳米胶束; 细胞毒性; 抑瘤试验

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## Preparation and properties of self-assemble paclitaxel-loaded core-shell type nano-micelles

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**Abstract:** Polyethylene glycol-polybenzyl-L-glutamate copolymer (PEG-PBLG) was synthesized and paclitaxel-loaded core-shell type nano-micelles with amphiphilic copolymer PEG-PBLG was prepared by the dialysis method. The drug loading content and entrapment efficiency were determined by HPLC. The average size and its distribution were determined by dynamic light scattering method. The paclitaxel release rate *in vitro* from micelles was measured by HPLC. The cell cytotoxicity *in vitro* was observed with MTT assay. The anti-tumor activity of paclitaxel-loaded micelles were evaluated in tumor-inhibiting test of nude mice using human liver cancer HepG-2. The results indicated that paclitaxel could be entrapped in PEG-PBLG copolymer micelles and its size was in the range of 80~265 nm which increased with an increase in molecular weight of PBLG in copolymer; *in vitro* the paclitaxel could be released sustainably from the micelles. In high concentration of paclitaxel ( $>20 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ) the paclitaxel-loaded PEG-PBLG micelles displayed much less cell cytotoxicity than paclitaxel injections with Cremophor EL ( $P < 0.05$ ); the tumor inhibiting activity of paclitaxel-loaded PEG-PBLG micelles was similar to that of paclitaxel injections with Cremophor EL in the same paclitaxel concentration. It was concluded that the paclitaxel-loaded PEG-PBLG micelles had more uniform size and size distribution, excellent drug sustainable-release behavior, less cytotoxicity, good anti-tumor activity similar to paclitaxel injections with Cremophor EL. So paclitaxel-loaded PEG-PBLG micelles would be a novel paclitaxel preparation in clinic for the treatment of tumor.

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**Key words:** paclitaxel; polyethylene glycol-polybenzyl-L-glutamate block copolymer; nano-micelle; cell cytotoxicity; tumor inhibiting text

紫杉醇(paclitaxel)是从红豆杉属植物中提取出来的一种具有高效抗肿瘤活性的天然物质<sup>[1]</sup>。紫杉醇在水中的溶解性差,临床应用主要是紫杉醇/聚氧乙烯蓖麻油注射剂,即由乳浮EL(Cremophor EL,含聚氧乙烯蓖麻油)/无水乙醇(50:50)制成的无色黏稠状溶液。但研究显示聚氧乙烯蓖麻油在体内可促使大量组织胺释放,产生过敏反应;还可溶解聚氯乙烯输液器中的二乙烯己基邻苯二甲酸盐,带来严重的毒性反应<sup>[2~4]</sup>。目前学者对紫杉醇的剂型改造研究很关注。梅林等<sup>[5]</sup>制备了表面修饰的紫杉醇/聚乳酸-乙醇酸共聚物纳米粒。辛胜昌等<sup>[6]</sup>制备了紫杉醇磁性脂质体纳米粒。霍芙蓉等<sup>[7]</sup>利用紫杉醇与壳聚糖不同的荷电性,制备的紫杉醇/壳聚糖胶束。Jeong等<sup>[8]</sup>以半乳糖修饰的PEG-PBLG为载体,制备了紫杉醇纳米胶束给药系统,探讨了药物传递系统与肝细胞之间的靶向性关系。聚乙二醇-聚谷氨酸苄酯(polyethylene glycol-polybenzyl-L-glutamate, PEG-PBLG)两亲型嵌段共聚物,其亲水段为PEG,在人体内不产生毒副作用,无免疫原性<sup>[9]</sup>;其疏水段为均聚肽PBLG,在体内可发生降解,降解产物为蛋白质的组分谷氨酸,不会产生蓄积和毒副作用。利用这两组分形成的两亲嵌段共聚物,在水溶液中与药物能自组装形成核-壳结构的载药纳米胶束,这种载药胶束热力学稳定。PEG-PBLG的疏水嵌段PBLG构成内核,可作为微药库通过物理包埋方式结合疏水性药物如紫杉醇,增加疏水性药物的水溶性。亲水性的PEG形成外壳,保护胶束免受网状内皮系统的捕获,延长药物在血液循环中的存在时间<sup>[9~11]</sup>。PEG与PBLG的共聚物具有优良的血液相容性<sup>[12]</sup>和生物降解性<sup>[13]</sup>。

本文以自合成PEG-PBLG为载体,制备紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG纳米胶束,重点讨论制备条件对紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG胶束载药量、包封率和粒径的影响,研究紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG胶束体外释药特性、细胞毒性和体内抑瘤活性,并与临床应用的紫杉醇/聚氧乙烯蓖麻油注射剂进行比较。

## 材料与方法

**材料** PEG-PBLG:采用文献[14]方法合成。谷氨酸在60%硫酸催化下先进行 $\gamma$ -苄酯化、再与二(三氯甲基)碳酸酯作用生成谷氨酸苄酯羧酸酐,最

后在端氨基聚乙二醇单甲醚的引发下聚合,生成PEG-PBLG共聚物。

紫杉醇:福建南方生物技术股份有限公司,批号JP050901,纯度99.2%。紫杉醇/聚氧乙烯蓖麻油注射剂(6 mg·mL<sup>-1</sup>×5 mL):北京四环医药科技股份有限公司。甲醇和乙腈:色谱醇,美国TEDIA公司。MTT:美国Sigma公司。透析袋(截留相对分子质量3 500~5 000):上海绿鸟科技发展有限公司进口分装。其他试剂均为分析纯。

HeLa细胞株(人宫颈癌上皮细胞):中山大学实验动物中心。HepG-2细胞株:中山大学实验动物中心。BABL/c裸鼠:4~6周鼠龄,广州中医药大学实验动物中心。

体外释药介质 pH 1.1盐酸溶液:0.2 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> HCl 52.8 mL加入0.2 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> KCl 25 mL,用蒸馏水稀释至100 mL。pH 7.4磷酸盐缓冲溶液(PBS):广州威佳科技有限公司,将已定量的试剂溶解并用蒸馏水稀释至100 mL。pH 10.0四硼酸钠缓冲溶液:0.25 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub> 50 mL加入0.1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> NaOH 18.3 mL,用蒸馏水稀释至100 mL。

仪器 高效液相色谱仪:510-2487-717型,美国Waters公司。纳米粒度分析仪:Zetasizer Nano ZS90型,英国马尔文仪器有限公司。倒置相差显微镜:CKX41型,日本Olympus。酶联免疫检测仪:Bio-RAD Model450型,美国Microplate Reader公司。

**紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG胶束的制备** 将紫杉醇与PEG-PBLG以一定比例溶于N,N-二甲基甲酰胺(N,N-dimethylformamide, DMF)/四氢呋喃(tetrahydrofuran, THF)的混合溶剂中,超声10 min,充分溶解后转移至透析袋内,置于蒸馏水(2 L)中透析24 h,在12 h更换新鲜蒸馏水,24 h后将透析袋中胶束溶液离心,除去未包埋药物,上清液冷冻干燥得紫杉醇胶束。

**载药量和包封率的测定** 使用HPLC测量不同浓度紫杉醇/DMF溶液的峰面积,制备紫杉醇的标准曲线和拟合回归方程。称取紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG胶束5 mg用DMF 5 mL溶解,HPLC测定胶束溶液中紫杉醇的峰面积,结合标准曲线,根据(1)(2)式计算胶束载药量和包封率。考察了PEG-PBLG相对分子质量、投药量对载药量和包封率的影响。









胶束具有缓释作用。释药介质的 pH 值对药物的释放有很大影响。载药量、胶束粒径对释药也有一定的作用。紫杉醇/PEG-PBLG 胶束的细胞毒性低于相应浓度的紫杉醇/聚氧乙烯蓖麻油注射剂,但对裸鼠肝癌 HepG-2 的肿瘤生长具有与紫杉醇/聚氧乙烯蓖麻油注射剂类似的抑制作用。

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