喜树碱囊泡的研制

栾立标^{1*},朱家壁¹,余卫平²,卫开斌²

(1.中国药科大学药剂教研室, 江苏 南京 210009; 2.东南大学医学院, 江苏 南京 210009)

摘要:目的 研制喜树碱囊泡。方法 以司盘和胆固醇为主要膜材,用薄膜分散法制备喜树碱囊泡。用透射电镜考察其形态和构造,粒度分析仪测定其粒度分布,HPLC 法测定含量并用超速离心法测定包封率。考察其对小鼠 S180 肉瘤的抗癌活性。结果 研制的喜树碱囊泡为与脂质体相似的单室双分子层微型囊泡,平均粒径为(565 ± 6) nm。平均包封率为 61%。抑瘤率为 76.1%(P<0.05),给药后小鼠体重分别为空白组和溶液组的 92.7%(P>0.05)和 134.7%(P<0.05)。结论 本文首次研制出单室双分子层喜树碱囊泡,其粒度小且分布均匀,包封率较高,抗癌活性较强,并能降低喜树碱毒性。

关键词:囊泡;形态;粒度分布;包封率;抗癌活性;喜树碱

中图分类号: R944.16; R917.401 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0513 - 4870(2002)01 - 0059 - 04

非离子表面活性剂囊泡(niosome, non ion surfactant vehicle,简称囊泡)是非离子表面活性剂、胆固醇和十六烷基磷酸混合物形成双分子层微型囊泡。与脂质体(liposome, phospholipid vehicle)相比,这种囊泡用非离子表面活性剂代替脂质体中两性表面活性剂磷脂,不仅具有脂质体的许多优点,而且能克服磷脂不稳定、来源不一的问题,是一种很有发展前途的新型给药系统[1~3]。

本文选用抗癌药喜树碱作为模型药物,以司盘和胆固醇作为主要膜材,用薄膜分散法制备喜树碱囊泡,并考察其形态构造、粒度大小和分布以及包封率,并测定其对小鼠 S180 瘤细胞的抗癌活性。喜树碱囊泡的研究尚未见报道。

材 料 与 方 法

药品与试剂 喜树碱(贵州汉方制药公司);司盘(化学纯,上海化学试剂公司);胆固醇(生化试剂,吴江生化试剂厂);三氯甲烷(分析纯,上海振兴化学试剂厂);甲醇(分析纯,南京化学试剂厂);其余试剂均为分析纯。S180 瘤株(江苏省肿瘤研究所提供)。

仪器 激光衍射粒度测定仪 Mastersizer 2000 (英国 Malvern 公司);透射电镜 JEM 200cx 或 Hitachi-

收稿日期:2001-05-08.

作者简介: 栾立标(1961 -),男,博士研究生,副教授; 朱家壁(1941 -),男,博士生导师,教授. 7000(日本 Jœl 或 Hitachi 公司); SCP-8 超速离心机 (日本日立公司);高效液相色谱仪 LC·6A 恒流泵, RF-535 荧光检测器和 C-R4A 数据处理系统(日本岛津公司); Hypersil BDS C₁₈ 5 μm(250 mm×4.6 mm)色谱柱(英国 Hypersil 公司)。

喜树碱囊泡的制备 称取喜树碱、司盘和胆固醇等溶于三氯甲烷无水乙醇溶液中,50℃旋转蒸发,在瓶壁上得干燥的脂质薄膜,加入 pH 4.0 缓冲液和玻珠若干枚,55℃搅拌分散混悬 20 min,超声 5 min,室温放置数小时即得。

透射电镜 将囊泡样品滴于表面有纤维膜的栅格网上,用1%磷钨酸水溶液染色2 min 后置于透射电子显微镜中观察非离子体囊泡形态,电子束电压200 kV。

粒度分析 囊泡的粒子大小及粒度分布用激光 衍射粒度测定仪测定。

色谱条件 色谱柱: Hypersil BDS C₁₈ 5 μm(250 mm×4.6 mm);流动相:甲醇-10 mmol·L·¹乙酸铵(60:40);流速:1 mL·min⁻¹; 检测器波长:E_x 360 nm, E_m 440 nm;进样量:20 μL。

图 1 为喜树碱 HPLC 色谱图,从图 1 知在此色谱条件下主药峰(喜树碱,A)、杂质峰(喜树碱羧酸型,B)和制剂辅料(空白囊泡,C)之间可很好分离,制剂辅料和杂质不干扰主药测定。杂质峰 1 为喜树碱的羧酸型峰,喜树碱羧酸型的活性远远小于喜树碱原型(内脂型)^[5]。

^{*} Tel: 13951935834, Fax: (025)3313027, E-mail: z.s.s.@163.com

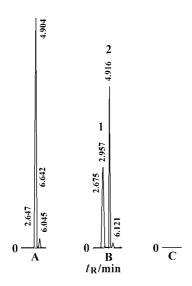


Figure 1 HPLC chromatograms of camptothecin ($t_{\rm R}$ = 4.904 min) (A), mixture of camptothecin (1. $t_{\rm R}$ = 4.916 min) and camptothecin carboxylate (2. $t_{\rm R}$ = 2.957 min) (B) and blank niosome (C)

喜树碱 HPLC 标准曲线 精密称取喜树碱 10 mg 用三氯甲烷 甲醇(5:5)溶液溶解定量稀释得 100 μg• mL¹的贮备液。吸取此贮备液适量用甲醇定量稀释得浓度为 10,30,50,70,90 和 110 ng• mL¹的喜树碱系列溶液,进行 HPLC 分析,以喜树碱浓度(X) 对峰面积(Y)作标准曲线。其线性回归方程为 Y=409.7~X-2359.2(<math>Y=0.9999)。

制剂回收率测定 吸取喜树碱贮备溶液适量,按处方量加入各种辅料,用甲醇定量溶解后进行HPLC分析,计算制剂回收率。制剂平均回收率(表1)为100.3%,RSD为0.4%。本文建立的用荧光检测器检测的HPLC分析方法不仅灵敏度高,特异性强,而且制剂回收率高,RSD(%)小,可用于喜树碱囊泡的含量测定和稳定性研究。

Table 1 Results of recovery test

Added drug/ mg	Found drug/ mg	Recovery/ %	Mean/ %	RSD/ %
10.44	10 .62	101.7		
10.83	10.90	100.6		
10.22	10.24	100.1		
50 .40	50 .66	100.5		
50 .08	50 .07	100.0	100.3	0.4
50.20	50 .18	100.0		
109 .66	100 .69	100.0		
109 .32	109.29	100.0		
109 .69	109 .69	100.0		

包封率的测定 取喜树碱囊泡 $20 \sim 30 \text{ mL}$,超速离心($150\ 000 \times g$, $1\ h$, $4\ ^{\circ}$),沉淀颗粒用 $10\ \text{mmol}$ · L · 氢氧化钠溶液溶解未包裹的喜树碱,再超速离心($150\ 000 \times g$, $1\ h$, $4\ ^{\circ}$),测定包裹药物量和未包裹药物量,按下式计算包封率。

对小鼠 S180 瘤株的抑制作用 将已接种 S180 瘤株的小鼠随机分组,每组8~10只,于接种后 24 h 腹腔注射喜树碱囊泡,连续给药7d,d8处死后分离肿瘤并称重。按下式计算抑瘤率。

结 果

1 囊泡的形态

原料药喜树碱(A)、含药囊泡(B)和空白囊泡(C)的透射电子显微镜照片见图 2,比较三者的透射电子显微镜照片发现囊泡为圆形或椭圆形具单层囊泡结构的微粒,与单(双分子)层脂质体在结构上相似[4]。

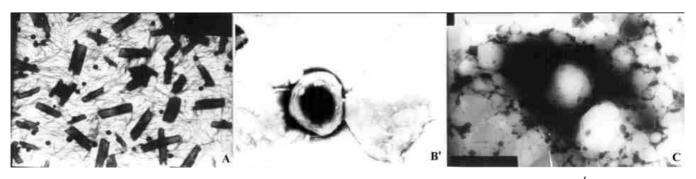


Figure 2 Photomicrographs of camptothecin (A) \times 10 k, camptothecin loaded niosome (B) \times 20 k and blank niosome (C) \times 20 k formed by Span and cholesterol

2 粒度和分布

用粒度测定仪测得空白囊泡和喜树碱囊泡的粒子数目频率(%)-粒度分布曲线见图 3,从图知制得的囊泡粒度较小,多数粒子为小于 1 μm 的纳米粒,平均粒径在 500 nm 左右,且分布较均匀,这表明制得的囊泡不仅可以口服,而且其粒度已满足注射给药的要求。3 批囊泡样品的平均粒径为(565 ±6) nm,批之间的平均粒度差异相当小,说明制备工艺比较稳定可靠。

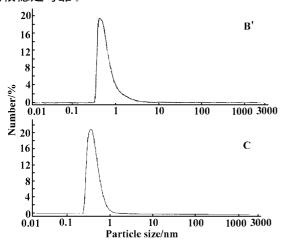


Figure 3 Size distribution curve of camptothecin loaded niosome (B') and blank niosome (C)

3 包封率测定结果

囊泡的包封率测定方法有凝胶柱分离法、超速离心法和透析法等,喜树碱脂溶性大,且可被聚酯膜吸附,本文选用超速离心法测定喜树碱囊泡的包封率,3 批囊泡样品的平均包封率为61%,最高可达到66.4%,比文献报道^[6]的一般药物囊泡包封率10%~50%高,这也说明此囊泡制备工艺可行。

4 对 S180 瘤细胞的抗癌活性

喜树碱非离子体囊泡对 S180 瘤细胞的抗癌活性见表 2,从表得知喜树碱囊泡对 S180 瘤细胞有明显的抑制作用,高剂量和中剂量给药组的抑瘤率分别 76.1%(P < 0.05) 和 45.8%(P < 0.05),而且与空白组相比非离子体对小鼠体重基本无影响,小鼠体重是空白组的 92.7%(P > 0.05),表明其毒性较小。而喜树碱溶液给药组虽有较强的抗肿瘤活性,但毒性大,对小鼠生长体重增加有显著的抑制作用,小鼠体重为空白组的 68.8%(P < 0.05)。这表明研制的喜树碱囊泡不仅具有显著抗癌活性,而且能显著减低抗癌药喜树碱的毒性。

Table 2 Antitumor activity of camptothecin niosome on S180 sarcoma in mouse

Group	Dose/	Mouse Weight / g		S180 sarcoma	Inhibition
No.	$mg \cdot kg^{-1}$	Before dose	After dose	weight / g	of tu mor/ $\%$
Blank		19 .6 ±1 .4	27 .6 ±1 .0	2.01 ±0.21	
Solution	2.0	19.3 ±1.2	19 ±3	$0.46\pm0.12^{*}$	77 .1
Niosome	2.0	19.7 ±1.7	25.5 ± 1.6	0.48 ± 0.13 *	76 .1
	1.0	19.7±1.6	25 .7 ±1 .2	1 .09 ±0 .19 *	45 .8
	0.5	19.9±1.7	26 .4 ±1 .4	1.57 ± 0.21	21 .9

^{*} P < 0.05 vs blank

讨 论

囊泡的制备方法与脂质体相似,常有注入法,薄膜分散法,反相蒸发法和超声分散法等,本文用薄膜分散-超声分散法制备脂溶性药物喜树碱的囊泡,制得的成品为外观均匀的混悬液。其微粒为与脂质体相似的圆形或椭圆形单室双分子层微型囊泡。

研制成品的粒径小且分布均匀,3 批样品平均粒径为(565 ±6) nm。囊泡样品的包封率较高,包封率平均值为61%±9%,说明喜树碱囊泡制备工艺较稳定。

本文建立喜树碱非离子体 HPLC 分析方法,该法灵敏度高,特异性强,制剂回收率为100.3%,RSD为0.4%。

对小鼠 S180 瘤细胞的抗癌试验表明,研制的喜树碱囊泡不仅具有较强的抗癌活性,而且能显著降低喜树碱的毒性。

REFERENCES:

- [1] Handjani- Vila RM, Ribier A, Rondot B, et al. Dispersions of lamellar phases of non-ionic lipids in cosmetic products. Int J Cosmet Sci [J], 1979, 1(5):303-314.
- [2] Baillie AJ, Florence AT, Hume LR, et al. The preparation and properties of niosomes non-ionic surfactant vesicles. J Pharm Pharmacol [J], 1985, 37(12):863 868.
- [3] Namdeo A, Jain NK. Niosomes as drug carriers. *Indian J Pharm Sci* [J], 1996, 58(2):41 46.
- [4] Andersson M, Hammarstrom L, Edwards K. Effect of bilayer phase transitions on vesicle structure and its influence on the kinetics of viologen reduction. J Phys Chem [J], 1995, 99 (39):14531 - 14538.
- [5] Slichenmyer WJ, Rowinsky EK, Donehower RC, et al. The current status of camptothecin analogues as antitumor agents. J. Natl. Cancer Inst [J], 1993, 85(4):271 - 291.
- [6] Arunothayanun P, Turton JA. Uchegbu IF, et al. Preparation and in vitro/ in vivo evaluation of luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH)-loaded polyhedral and spherical/tubular niosome. J Pharm Sci [J], 1999,88(1): 34-38.

STUDIES ON THE PREPARATION OF CAMPTOTHECIN NIOSOMES

LUAN Li-biao¹, ZHU Jia bi¹, YU Wei-ping², WEI Kai-bin²

- (1. Department of Pharmaceutics, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China; 2. Shool of Medical Science, Southeast University, Nanjing 210009, China)
- ABSTRACT: AIM To study the nor ion surfactant vehicle (niosome) entrapped camptothecin. METHODS The niosome loaded with camptothecin was prepared from Span and cholesterol using aqueous dispersion of film. The vehicles were visualised by transmission electron microscopy and sized by laser particle analyzer on a Malvern Mastersizer. An HPLC analysis method of the camptothecin was established by fluorescence detection. The entrapment efficiency of the niosomes containing camptothecin was determinated after the ultracentrifugation of the niosome. The antitumor activities of the vehicles on SI 80 sarcoma in mouse were studied. RESULTS The given niosomes were the suspension finely dispersed in aqueous solution. They were spherical vehicles with the single lamellar bilayers similar to phospholipid vehicles. The mean sizes of the vehicles were (565 ± 6) nm. The recovery of the HPLC analysis method was 100.3% with 0.4% RSD. The entrapment efficiency of the camptothecin encapsulated by the niosome was 61%. The inhibition (%) of the niosome loaded with camptothecin on SI 80 sarcoma in mouse were 76.1% (P < 0.05). After the given dose the weights of the mouse of the niosome groups were 92.7% (P > 0.05) and 134.7% of blank control groups and camptothecin solution groups, respectively. CONCLUSION The camptothecin niosomes were spherical in shape and similar to phospholipid vehicles with singlelamellar bilayers. Their size distributions were narrow. Their entrapment efficiency were higher. Its antitumor activity was better than camptothecin.

KEY WORDS: niosome; shape; size distribution; entrapment efficiency; antitumor activity; camptothecin