

论文 Azone预处理对抗病毒药Ara-ADA穿透无毛小鼠皮肤的持续影响

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摘要:

本文用两个半池组成的扩散池测定4~6周无毛小鼠腹部皮肤用1-十二烷基氮杂环庚烷2酮(Azone)预处理24h后,对抗病毒药2',3'-双乙酰阿糖腺苷(2',3'-di-O-acetyl-3-βD arabinofuranosyl adenine简称Ara ADA)透过皮肤促进作用的持续效应。皮肤经Azone处理后,立即或分别测定经历4,5...8d后的穿透系数。结果表明,经Azone处理后的无毛小鼠皮肤可使Ara ADA的穿透系数提高44倍,皮肤经Azone处理一次后,药物透过皮肤的促进作用至少可持续8d,药物通过皮肤的扩散时滞明显缩短。

关键词: 透皮促进利 1-十二烷基氮杂环庚烷-2酮 2',3'-双乙酰阿糖腺苷

CONTINUOUS EFFECT OF AZONE PRETREATMENT ON PERMEABILITY OF ANTI VIROTIC Ara-ADA THROUGH HAI RLESS MOUSE SKIN

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Abstract:

In the present studies, two chamber cells were used to measure antivirotic Ara-ADA permeability through 4~6 weeks-old hairless mouse abdominal skin pretreated with Azone for 24 hours. Continuous effect of enhanced percutaneous penetration with Azone pretreatment was studied. After skirt was pretreated with Azone, permeability coefficients were determined immediatly and after 4,5,6,7,8 days. The results showed that increase of Permeability coefficient reached 44 times after Azone pretreatment. The enhancement can maintain for at least 8 days and lags of diffusion time were distinctly shortened.

Keywords: 1-Dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one 2',3'-Di-O acetyl-9-β-D-arabino-furanosyl adenine Penetration enhancer

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