论著

载5-FU纳米微粒抗肿瘤的实验研究

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摘要 目的: 研究抗癌药5-FU纳米控释静脉注射微粒的制备工艺及其体内外抗肿瘤作用。方法: 以聚乳酸 (PLA)作为基质材料,采用超声乳化-溶剂挥发法制备PLA包载5-FU的纳米微粒(5-FU-NPs)。扫描电镜观察5-FU-NPs形态,通过激光光散射实验测定5-FU-NPs的粒径分布。利用高效液相色谱(HPLC)测定5-FU-NPs的载药率,以MTT方法检测5-FU-NPs体外杀伤癌细胞效应,用5-FU-NPs不同剂量、给药频度条件下体内抑瘤实验。结果: 电镜观察5-FU-NPs为表面光滑的球形微粒,粒径分布平均值是191.1 nm,呈正态分布。5-FU-NPs载药率为15.2%。体外MTT实验提示5-FU-NPs作用明显优于5-FU(P<0.05)。体内抑瘤实验表明: 5-FU-NPs间隔给药疗效优于未包载药物每日给药的疗效,量-效关系明显,且毒性减低。结论: 5-FU-NPs可以作为5-FU的有效载体,实现药物控制释放并减低毒性,发挥药物更佳的抗肿瘤作用。

关键词 纳米微粒; 氟尿嘧啶; 肿瘤; 缓释作用

分类号 R733

Experimental study of 5-fluorouracil loaded polylactic acid 相关文章 nanoparticles control-releasing preparation on tumor 本文作者

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the preparation techniques and antitumor effects both in vitro and in vivo of a novel nanoparticles control-releasing preparation of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) by intravenous injection. < BR>METHODS: With polylactic acid (PLA) as marix materials, we adopted ultrasound emulsification method to prepare PLA enveloped 5-FU nanoparticles (5-FU-NPs). Scanning electricity microscopy was used to observe the morphology of 5-FU-NPs and laser optical scattering experiment was conducted to determine its diameter distribution. The drug-carrying capacity (ratio) of the nanoparticles was determined by means of high-power liquid chromatography (HPLC) and MTT test was used to observe cytotoxicity in vitro. The anti-tumor effects were determined at different dosages, frequencies of taking drugs in vivo. < BR > RESULTS: Scanning electron microscopy showed that the 5-FU-NPs were globular particles with smooth surface in an average particle diameter of 191.9 nm with a normal distribution, and the drugcarrying capacity of 5-FU-NPs was 15.2%.5-FU-NPs had the same anti-cancer effect as unenveloped drug in vitro and showed typical dose-effect relationship.Compared to naked 5-FU,5-FU-NPs presented significant difference (P<0.05) in anti-cancer effect. < BR > CONCLUSION: Nanoparticles may serve as effective carrier for controlled release of 5-FU, which lead to reasonable administration of 5-FU with less toxicity.

Key words Nanoparticles Fluorouracil Neoplasms Sustained-release

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