

海藻酸钠-壳聚糖缓释微球的制备及性能^{*}

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摘要: 利用海藻酸钠(SA)聚阴离子及壳聚糖(CS)聚阳离子电解质的性质, 以顺铂(DDP)为模型药, 采用乳化交联法制备海藻酸钠- DDP缓释微球, 根据静电吸附原理合成SA/DDP/CS复合载药微球。研究微球对药物分子的包载能力及释药特性。结果显示, 制备的微球圆整, 载药微球表面致密且分散性好, 微球粒径在11.0~58.8 μm之间, 采用原子吸收分光光度计对载药微球的载药率、药物包封率和药物体外释放性质进行了测试和分析, 结果表明载药微球缓释效果明显, 减少了药物的投放量和投放次数, 降低了毒副作用。

关键词: 海藻酸钠; 壳聚糖; 顺铂; 缓释

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顺铂(DDP)属细胞周期非特异性药物, 可抑制细胞的DNA复制过程并损伤其细胞膜结构, 有较强的广谱抗癌作用^[1]。但是 DDP对人体正常细胞和癌细胞无选择性, 并有肾毒性、消化道反应和骨髓抑制等严重毒副作用, 使其应用受到限制^[2]。同时 DDP的抗癌活性不仅依赖于药物浓度的高低, 而且与暴露时间的长短有密切关系。理想的剂型应是能将 DDP选择性地输送到靶器官, 达到有效浓度并维持较长时间^[3~4], 因此对 DDP控释的有关研究成为其抗癌应用研究的一个热点^[5~7]。海藻酸钠(SA)是一种天然的具有生物活性、生物降解性的聚阴离子多糖^[8]。壳聚糖(CS)是具有氨基的碱性多糖, 具有良好的生物降解性、生物相容性, 是一种无毒的聚阳离子电解质^[9]。阴阳聚电解质可通过静电吸附形成沉淀^[10]。因此, 本文利用乳化交联法制备了海藻酸钠载顺铂的药物微球, 并在微球表面利用静电吸附技术制备SA/DDP/CS考察了缓释微球的形态、粒径、载药率、药物包封率和药物体外释放行为。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器与药品 美国热电公司 M6型原子吸收分光光度计; 中国丹东市百特仪器有限公司, BT-

9300H型激光粒度分布仪; 美国 PE公司的 Spectrum One型傅里叶红外光谱仪; 日本日立(HITACHI) S530型扫描电镜。海藻酸钠: 医用级, 青岛晶岩生物制品有限公司; 壳聚糖: 脱乙酰度90%, 医用级, 济南海得贝生物工程有限公司生产; DDP原料药, 购自Sigma公司; 其他试剂均为分析纯。

1.2 SA/DDP药物微球的制备 取液体石蜡, 加Span-80 Tween-80于三颈瓶中40℃水浴, 高速乳匀10 min, 加入含有顺铂的4% (w) 海藻酸钠作为水相, 搅拌30 min逐滴加入氯化钙溶液后继续乳匀3 h, 用石油醚和异丙醇充分洗涤, 离心分离, 40℃干燥即得载顺铂海藻酸钠微球粉末。制备过程如图1所示。将上述制得的SA/DDP微球与一定浓度的壳聚糖溶液孵育30 min后离心, 收集微球, 用同样浓度的壳聚糖溶液清洗1次, 再用水洗涤2次后40℃干燥, 即得SA/DDP/CS复合微球。

1.3 测试 采用美国PE公司的Spectrum One型傅里叶红外光谱仪测试壳聚糖微球样品的红外光谱(IR), 以此为基础对海藻酸钠、壳聚糖静电吸附机理进行分析; 用日本日立(HITACHI) S530型扫描电镜(SEM)对载顺铂微球进行形貌和粒度观察, 用BT-9300H型激光粒度分布仪测试载药样品的粒度分布。利用美国热电公司M6型原子吸收分光

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光度计测试载顺铂复合微球的载药率和药物包封率。

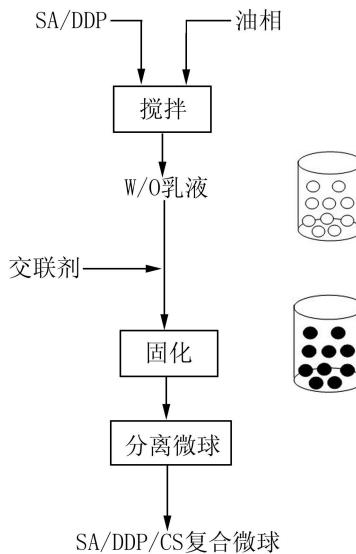


图1 乳化交联法制备 SA/DDP 微球示意图

Fig 1 Schematic representation of preparation of SA/DDP microspheres by emulsion cross-linking method

分别取平行样品3个,精确称量载药微球10 mg用 $w=65\%$ 浓硝酸2 mL加热80℃至完全溶解,定容至100 mL,用原子吸收分光光度计测试SA/DDP/CS复合微球中Pt²⁺含量,计算出DDP含量,参照2005年版《中华人民共和国药典》规定^[11],根据(1),(2)式计算SA/DDP/CS载药微球的载药率和包封率:

$$\text{载药率} = (\text{微球内药量}/\text{微球总质量}) \times 100\%, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{药物包封率} = (\text{微球内药量}/\text{加入的总药量}) \times 100\%. \quad (2)$$

1.4 载药微球药物体外释放性质 考察复合微球中所载药物顺铂在pH值为7.4的PBS介质中的释放性能。各取平行样品3个,精确称取载药复合微球10 mg装入12.5 mm透析袋中,将透析袋两头扎牢使微球不外漏,置于装有pH值为7.4的20 mL PBS缓冲溶液的试管中,盖好盖子。37℃水浴恒温振荡,定时取出PBS并换入等量新鲜的PBS,用原子吸收分光光度计测定取出的溶液中Pt²⁺浓度,计算出DDP含量,并绘制累积释药量-时间曲线。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 红外光谱分析

用红外光谱仪对DDP, CS, SA微球及载药微球(SA/DDP/CS)进行分析。

图2为顺铂、壳聚糖、海藻酸钠微球、SA/DDP/CS自组装载药微球的红外光谱图。在CS的红外光谱(图2(b))中,3440 cm⁻¹处宽峰是-OH伸缩振动吸收峰与-NH伸缩振动吸收峰重叠而增宽的多重吸收峰;1629 cm⁻¹处为-NH₂的对称弯曲振动吸收峰;1421 cm⁻¹处吸收峰是-CH₂的变形吸收峰。图2(c)是SA微球的红外光谱,1615 cm⁻¹是羧基的特征吸收峰;(a)为顺铂的红外光谱,1307,801 cm⁻¹处的吸收峰为顺铂的特征峰;(d)为包1层壳聚糖的载药微球的红外光谱图,1562 cm⁻¹出现了-NH₃⁺的反对称变形振动吸收峰,由原来壳聚糖中-NH₂的弯曲振动吸收峰1629 cm⁻¹向低波数移动67 cm⁻¹,SA的羧基对称伸缩振动峰在1631 cm⁻¹,由原来的1615 cm⁻¹向高波数移动16 cm⁻¹,证明了海藻酸钠的-COO⁻与壳聚糖的-NH₂通过静电作用形成了聚阴阳离子复合物,静电吸附过程如图3所示。

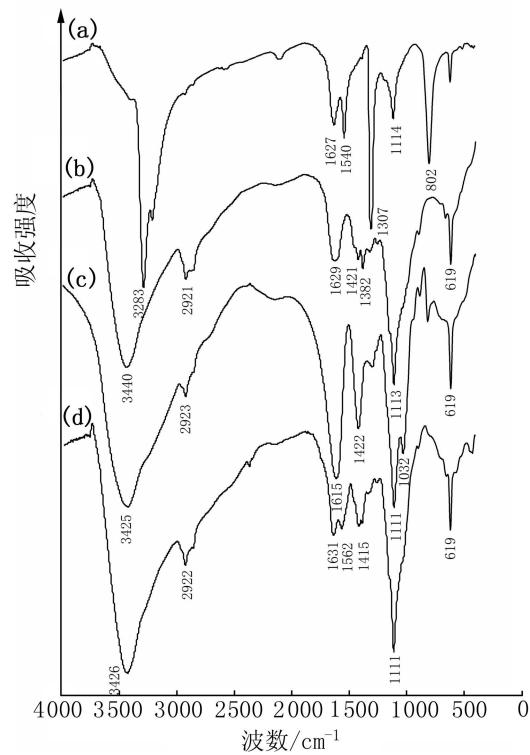


图2 顺铂(a)、壳聚糖(b)、海藻酸钠微球(c)、SA/DDP/CS自组装载药微球(d)的红外光谱图

Fig 2 IR spectra of DDP (a), CS (b), SA microspheres (c), SA/DDP/CS microspheres (d)

2.2 自组装微球的形貌和粒度分布

以顺铂为模型药物,采用乳化法得到的海藻酸钠载药微球,其扫

扫描电镜形貌如图4(a)所示。图4(a)表明,实验所得海藻酸钠载药微球的球形度较好,微球球径大多在10~50 μm之间,分散性较好。自组装后的装载药微球形貌如图4(b)所示,球径较未组装前变化不明显,但有少量微球之间有粘连现象,这可能是静电吸附以及干燥过程中分子间团聚形成的结晶形貌。

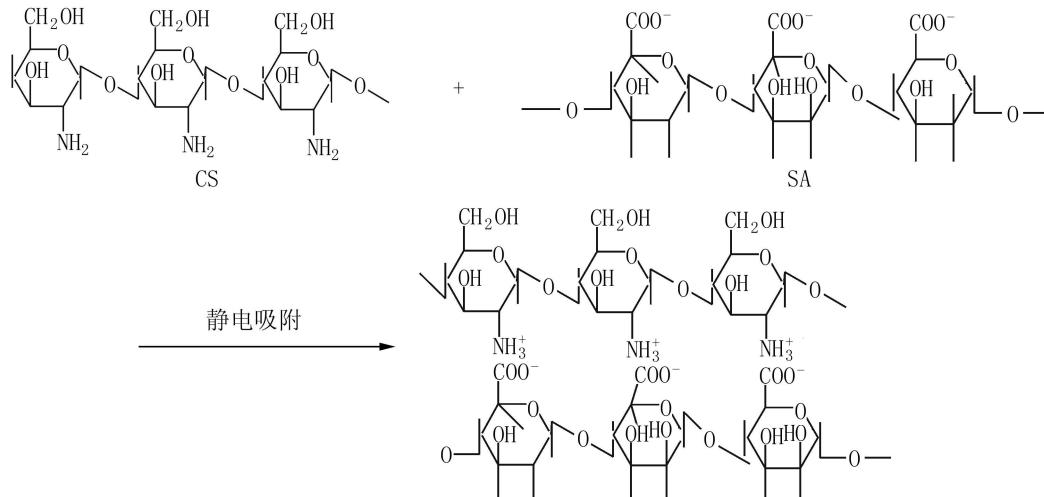


图3 SA和CS静电吸附示意图

Fig. 3 The electrostatic absorption effect of SA and CS

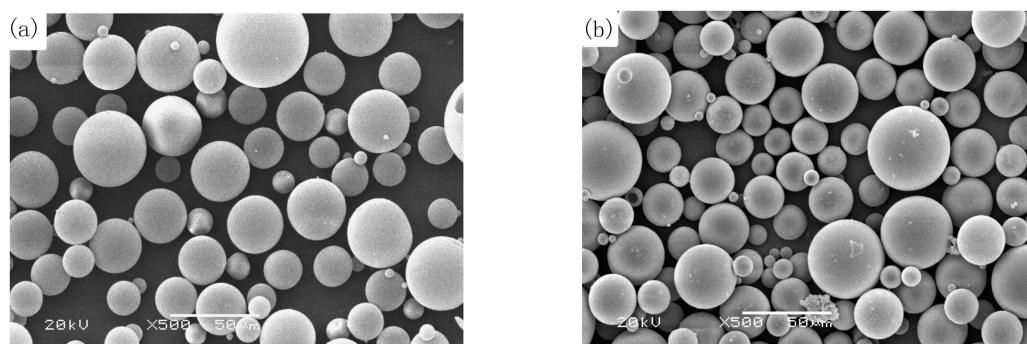
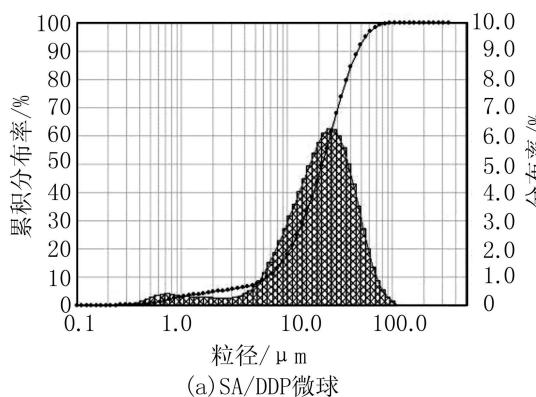
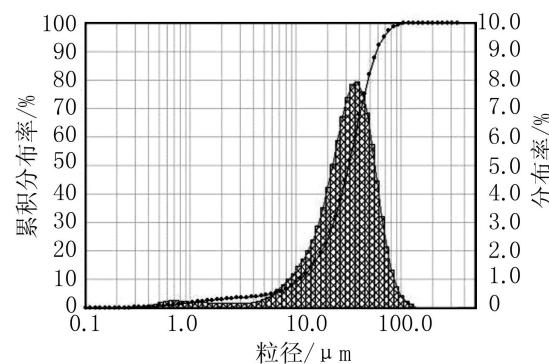


图4 SA/DDP微球(a)、SA/DDP/CS自组装载药微球(d)的SEM照片

Fig. 4 SEM images of drug loaded SA/DDP microspheres (a), SA/DDP/CS (b)



(a) SA/DDP微球



(b) SA/DDP/CS微球

图5 SA/DDP(a)和SA/CS/DDP(b)微球的激光粒度分布图

Fig. 5 Laser particle-size distributing graphs of (a) SA/DDP microspheres, SA/CS/DDP composite microspheres (b)

载药微球样品的激光粒度分布如图5所示。SA/DDP微球图5(a)的中粒径 D_{50} 为21.0 μm,大部分分布在6.5~46.5 μm($D_{10} \sim D_{90}$)范围内; SA/DDP/CS复合微球的激光粒度分布如图5(b), D_{50} 为31.7 μm,大部分分布在11.0~58.8 μm($D_{10} \sim D_{90}$)范围内,粒径较SA/DDP载药微球略有增大。

2.3 载药率和药物包封率 表1是SA/DDP, SA/DDP/CS复合微球的载药率和药物包封率数据列表。从表中数据可以看出, SA/DDP, SA/DDP/CS复合微球的载药率分别为21.32%, 19.93%, 药物包封率分别为82.67%, 77.28%, 表明包覆CS层后, 载药量下降。这可能是在静电吸附过程中离心、水洗及转移损失一定的药物。总体数据和未组装前的SA微球载药量(21.32%)比较, 下降不大, 较理想。

表1 复合微球的载药率和药物包封率

Tab 1 Contents of DDP loading ratio and encapsulation efficiency of composite microspheres (mean \pm SD, n = 3)

载药 微球	理论载 药率 %	载药 率 %	药物包封 率 %
SA/DDP	25.79	21.32 \pm 1.45	82.67 \pm 1.86
SA/DDP/CS	25.79	19.93 \pm 1.62	77.28 \pm 2.42

2.4 载药微球的体外药物释放实验 图6是DDP, SA/DDP和SA/DDP/CS在pH值为7.4的PBS中的体外释放曲线图。由图可知DDP的溶解速度快, 在1h时有约92%的DDP通过透析袋溶解在PBS溶液中, 3h后溶液中DDP含量基本无变化。SA/DDP和SA/DDP/CS的累积释放量达到50%的时间分别约为17 h和22 h。在24 h内2种微球中DDP的释放量均较高, 其累积释放量分别为65%和57%。24 h后2种微球的DDP释放量明显减少, 到48 h时2种微球的累积释放量分别为83%和73%, 经过静电吸附后, 载药微球的释放速率与未包覆CS的微球比较, 累积释放量下降较大, 释放平稳, 初期暴释现象有所减少。CS使得微球厚度增加, 微球的表面细孔部分关闭, 导致多层膜渗透性下降, 减缓了药物分子的释放速率, 从而有效延长释放时间。

3 结论

以SA和CS为复合载体, 顺铂为模型药制备出以SA为内层, CS为外层的载药SA/DDP/CS复合微粒, 粒径分析和SEM形态观察结果表明复合微球的直径较SA/DDP微球略有增加, 球型规整, 分散性好, 载药率和包封率较SA/DDP微球低, 体外药物释放时间明显延长, 具有良好的缓释效果, 减少了药物的投放量和投放次数, 降低了毒副作用。

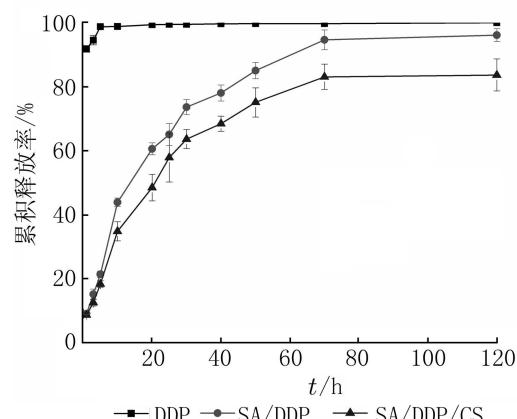


图6 样品的体外DDP释放曲线

Fig. 6 In vitro DDP release curves of samples (mean \pm SD, n = 3)

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A study on the insect-resistant mechanism of *ChIFN-γ* transgenic tobacco

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Abstract To study the insect-resistant mechanism of transgenic *ChIFN-γ* tobacco, the protease activity of tobacco budworm after feeding on fresh tobacco leaves, tobacco volatile components, and the epidermal trichome density were investigated in the current case. The results showed that insects had a smaller quantity of transgenic tobacco leaves which may result in less body endocrine protease and lower activity. Compared with the wild type (WT, control), the T₀ and T₁ generation of transgenic tobacco demonstrated an obviously higher contents of Duvatrienol and 4,8,13-Duvatriene-1,3-diol. The density of trichome in transgenic tobacco leaves was 49.2% higher than WT. It possibly happened when some transcription factors were activated by *ChIFN-γ* and bind the cis-regulatory elements of trichome development-related genes increased the expression of the trichome-related genes, consequently led to the secretion of terpenoid which may be ascribed to the main mechanisms of the transgenic *ChIFN-γ* gene tobacco.

Key words chicken interferon gamma transgenic tobacco leaves trichome terpenoid insect-resistant mechanism

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Preparation and property of alginate/chitosan microspheres for controlled releasing

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Abstract Alginate (SA) and Chitosan (CS) were anion and cation polyelectrolyte, respectively. Using cis-Diamminedichloroplatinum (DDP) as the model drug, microspheres loaded with DDP were prepared by crosslinking-emulsion method. Electrostatic absorption technique was used to prepare DDP microspheres coated with CS. The drug loaded in SA/CS/DDP microspheres was observed by SEM, and the results indicated that these microspheres showed dense surface and excellent sphere-forming ability, and the sizes of microspheres are in the range of 11.0—58.8 μm. In addition, the drug loading ratio and efficiency as well as drug releasing curves were also investigated in vitro, and the results showed that SA/DDP/CS microspheres displayed an excellent drug controlled releasing.

Key words alginate; chitosan; cis-diamminedichloroplatinum; controlled release