

# 葛根黄酮滴丸体外释放度的研究

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**摘要** 用熔融法将葛根总黄酮与载体PEG-4000、PEG-6000制成不同比例的滴丸,进行了体外释放度的研究,并与市售愈风宁心片、葛根黄酮作了比较,药物溶出试验表明:PEG-4000与PEG-6000的配比对药物的溶出没有影响,PEG-4000/药物的比值增大,溶出速度增大,反之溶出则减少,但达到90%以上时,则药物的溶出降低,以PEG-4000与药10:1为最佳溶出。葛根黄酮滴丸(10:1) $T_{50}$ 为11.56min,而市售愈风宁心片 $T_{50}$ 为94.79min,经t检验 $P < 0.01$ 。

**关键词** 葛根 黄酮 滴丸 体外释放度

葛根为豆科植物野葛*Pueraria lobata* (Wild.) Ohwi和甘葛藤*P. thomsonii* Benth.的块根,分布广、产量高,其根中主要成分为葛根总黄酮:含有大豆甙元(daidzein),溶解度为 $1.365\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ <sup>[1]</sup>,葛根素(puerarin)溶解度: $1.11 \times 10^{-2}\text{mol}/\text{L}$ <sup>[2]</sup>等。能降低心肌耗氧量,使冠脉、脑血管血流量增加,明显缓解心绞痛,抗心律失常,抗氧化,增强机体的免疫力,降血糖等药理作用。因葛根大豆甙元、葛根素等异黄酮成分的水溶性和脂溶性都很差,体内吸收缓慢,将葛根总黄酮制成滴丸,以提高药物的溶出速度和体内吸收速度。葛根总黄酮要较单一的葛根素、大豆甙元的溶解度要高,提示结构相似物间有相互助溶作用<sup>[2]</sup>。

## 1 材料和方法

1.1 仪器:岛津UV-3000型紫外分光光度计,751-紫外分光光度计,ZRS-4型智能药物溶出仪,RC-3型药物溶出仪。

1.2 材料:葛根:上海虹桥饮片厂,葛根黄酮:自提,葛根黄酮片:天津中药制药厂(920629),PEG-6000、PEG-4000:上海化学试剂采购供应站,葛根素对照品:中国药品生物制品检定所。

1.3 葛根黄酮滴丸的制备:药物置乳钵中研细,过100目筛,置已熔化的PEG中,待药物完全分散在液态的载体中后,置滴丸设备中,滴入液体石蜡中,液体石蜡的温度在 $10\sim 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

1.4 标准曲线的制备:准确称取葛根素5mg于25ml容量瓶中,分别加95%乙醇、蒸馏水、人工胃液,使葛根素溶解,并稀释至刻度,摇匀,精密吸取0.05、0.1、0.15、0.2、0.25、0.3、0.35、0.4ml分别置于10ml容量瓶中,以1.0ml 95%乙醇精密加水至10ml的溶液、蒸馏水、人工胃液稀释至刻度,摇匀,同时以上述溶液作空白对照,在250nm波长处测吸光度,回归方程分别为: $A_{95\%乙醇} = 0.3620 + 0.0642C$   $r = 0.9996$ ;  $A_{人工胃液} = 0.0644 + 0.1663C$ ,  $r = 0.9998$ ;  $A_{蒸馏水} = 0.01012 + 0.0747C$ ,  $r = 0.9995$ 。

1.5 含量测定:精密称取葛根总黄酮20mg及制剂约相当于葛根总黄酮20mg,分别用95%乙醇、水、人工胃液稀释至刻度,精密吸取0.4ml置10ml容量瓶中,加水至刻度,摇匀,空白以1.0ml 95%乙醇精密加水至10ml的溶液、蒸馏水、人工胃液做对照,含有辅料时,以空白辅料做对照实验。从标准曲线上换算出葛根黄酮的含量。

1.6 释放度的测定:按转篮法测定:溶出介质为人工胃液、蒸馏水(1000ml),温度为37

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±0.5℃, 转篮转速100±1r/min, 取葛根总黄酮、葛根黄酮滴丸、愈风宁心片, 放入转篮中, 转篮接触介质开始记时, 于2、5、8、10、20、30、60min取样4ml, 在250nm波长处测定吸收度, 从标准曲线计算累积释放百分率。

## 2 结果

2.1 PEG-6000与PEG-4000的比例对药物溶出的影响: PEG-6000与PEG-4000和药的比例分别为0:10:1、2:8:1、5:5:1、10:0:1的4种比例的滴丸体外释放参数见表1。

2.2 PEG与药物的比例对于药物溶出的影响: PEG-4000与药物20:0、20:1、10:1、7:1、6:1、5:1、3:1、1:1的溶出度结果见图。

表1 4种比例葛根黄酮滴丸的释放参数

配比	释放参数		
	T <sub>50</sub>	T <sub>d</sub>	T <sub>90</sub>
0:10:1	11.56	15.59	20.79
2:8:1	9.45	11.87	15.09
5:5:1	14.60	20.69	28.63
10:0:1	15.23	21.66	28.53

$P > 0.01$  ( $n = 6$ )

2.3 葛根黄酮滴丸、葛根黄酮、愈风宁心片体外释放度的比较: 结果见表2。

## 3 讨论

3.1 从表1看出, PEG-4000与PEG-6000的对比对药物的释放没有显著性影响, PEG-4000与PEG-6000 4种比例的葛根黄酮滴丸的体外溶出参数经方差分析 $P > 0.05$ 。

3.2 以上结果看出PEG-4000/药物的比值增大, 药物的分散程度增大, 溶解速度增大<sup>[3]</sup>, 反之减小, 以占90%PEG-4000分散物, 即PEG-4000与药(10:1)时药物的溶出速率最快。随着药物在分散系中比例的减少, 扩散出的药物粒子溶解容易, 不易互相聚集成团块, 不易使药物粒子围绕在溶出的表面, 阻止溶出, 当达到PEG-4000与药(10:1)时, 溶出速率最快。这是因为药物载体溶解几乎是同时的, 药物扩散的粒子极细, 很快溶解。PEG-4000的量进一步增加, 药物溶出为线性溶出图, 随着药物的浓度降低, 药物的溶出变慢。

3.3 从表2看出, 葛根黄酮滴丸的溶出最快, 其次葛根黄酮, 最慢为愈风宁心滴片丸。T<sub>50</sub>11.56 min, 而愈风宁心片T<sub>50</sub>为94.79min, 两者有显著性差异。将葛根黄酮做成滴丸, 以达到速释、速效、生物利用度提高的目的。体外溶出试验证明, 其溶出速度是愈风宁心片的11倍。

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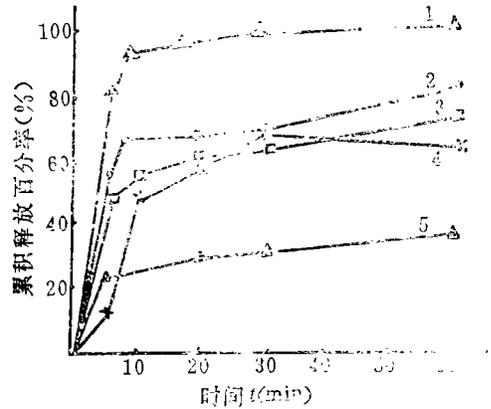


图 滴丸中PEG-4000与药物不同比例对葛根黄酮溶出的影响

1 10:1 2-7:1 3-5:1 4-10:0.5 5:1:1

表2 葛根黄酮滴丸(PEG-4000与药10:1)、葛根黄酮、愈风宁心片累积释放

时间 (min)	累积溶出 (%· $\bar{x} \pm SD, n=6$ )		
	葛根黄酮	葛根黄酮滴丸	愈风宁心片
5	81.67±3.71	81.48±4.87	6.08±1.89
10	82.39±4.43	96.53±2.27	4.58±0.60
20	81.19±4.33	97.91±2.47	4.26±0.89
30	81.71±4.18	99.32±2.83	5.43±0.84
60	81.37±3.83	99.13±2.23	8.56±0.79

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Ce, Cl, S), cultivate calculus of *B. grunniens* L. contained ten trace elements (Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Cu, P, Nd, Cl, S). Three species calculus all contained seven trace elements (Na, K, Ca, Fe, Cu, Cl, S), and the differences of their content were no significant.

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## The Quantitative Analysis of Trace Germanium in 18 Kinds of Chinese Medicinal Herbs

Liu Yan, Ma Keli, Wang Yin, et al

By digestion with concentration sulfate acid and fuming nitric acid under refluxing coprecipitation with  $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ , colorimetry with phenylfluorone-cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (CTMAB), germanium (Ge) contents of 18 kinds of Chinese medicinal herbs were determined. The Ge contents in *Ganoderma lucidum* and *oldenladia diffusa* were higher than those of others ( $2.46$  and  $0.35 \times 10^{-8}$ , respectively). In this method, the recoveries of Ge added to various herbs were in the range of 91%~93%. The detection limit and coefficient variation were 198 ng/g and 0.89%, respectively.

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## In Vitro Dissolution Test of Flavonoid Pilulae from Gegen

Guo Jianping, Zhao Tongying, et al

Flavonoid Pilulae from Gegen were prepared by melting method. Using PEG 4000 and PEG 6000 as carrier. Series of studies on the in vitro release kinetics were carried out. PEG4000 : PEG6000 ratio had no effect on the release kinetics. PEG 4000 : flavonoids ratio had an evident effect on the release properties of the pilulae, the higher the ratio, the faster the release rate. But when the PEG 4000 : flavonoids ratio exceeded 10 : 1, a reverse effect could be seen. Compared with "Gegen flavonoids" tablets, "Yufengxingxin" tablets (release half time,  $T_{50} = 94.79\text{min}$ ), the pilulae gave a much fast release characteristic ( $T_{50} = 11.56\text{min}$ ).

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## Studies on the Pharmacology of Extracts of Tianshan Mountain Mountainash (*Sorbus tianschanica*)

Li Dimin, Chen Jian

It has got good effects that aqueous extracts of *Sorbus tianschanica* Rupr (AQ-ESTR) used for the treatment of chronic bronchitis, Pulmonary tuberculosis and edema etc in folk medicine. The pharmacological experiment showed that AQESTR had antituberculous effect on mice induced by ammonia water, expectorant effect and antiasthmatic effect on guinea pig induced by mixture of Ach-histamine. Cardiac Pharmacological experiment also showed AQESTR Produced significant bradycardia in mice. At the dose of 25mg/kg, AQ-ESTR decreased the heart rate and Prolonged the P-R interval of ECG in vivo, AQESTR decreased the contractive force of isolated atrial muscles rabbits in dose-dependent manner.

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