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D-甘露糖修饰黄芩苷阳离子脂质体的制备及其对肺癌 A549 细胞增殖的抑制作用 *

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摘要 目的:制备一种 D- 甘露糖修饰的黄芩苷阳离子脂质体[Baicalin cationic liposome, BC-Lipo(+)],并考察其对肺癌 A549 细胞增殖的抑制效果。方法:用乙醇注入法制备 BC-Lipo(+),并考察其药剂学性质;以肺癌 A549 细胞为模型,采用 MTT 法考察其对肿瘤细胞的抑制效果。结果:透射电镜下可见 BC-Lipo(+)呈圆形或类圆形,平均粒径(111.3 ± 2.7)nm,Zeta 电位(9.6 ± 0.3)mV,包封率(95.4 ± 0.8)%; 体外释药行为符合 Ritger-Peppas 方程 ($\ln Q = 0.3497 \ln t - 1.6611, r = 0.9924$); A549 细胞的增殖抑制率可达(88.3 ± 5.7)%。结论:处方和制备工艺合理,BC-Lipo(+)包封率较高,粒径分布均匀,带一定的正电荷,具有明显的体外缓释特性,抑制肺癌 A549 细胞增殖效果显著,为深入研究肺靶向 BC 纳米脂质体制剂奠定了基础。

关键词: 黄芩苷; 阳离子脂质体; 体外释放; 抗肿瘤活性

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Preparation of D-mannose Modified Baicalin Cationic Liposome and Its Inhibitory Effect on the Proliferation of Lung Cancer A549 Cells*

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ABSTRACT Objective: A D-mannose-modified baicalin cationic liposome [BC-Lipo (+)] was prepared and its inhibitory effect on the proliferation of lung cancer A549 cells was investigated. **Methods:** BC-Lipo (+) was prepared by ethanol injection method, and its properties were investigated; MTT assay was used to investigate the inhibitory effect of BC-Lipo (+) on tumor cells of lung cancer A549 cells. **Results:** The BC-Lipo(+) were round or quasi-round under transmission electron microscopy, the average particle size was (111.3 ± 2.7) nm, Zeta potential was (9.6 ± 0.3) mV, entrapment efficiency was (95.4 ± 0.8)% . The drug release behavior in vitro conformed to the Ritger-Peppas equation ($\ln Q = 0.3497 \ln t - 1.6611, r = 0.9924$). The proliferation inhibition rate of BC-Lipo (+) against A549 cells was (88.3 ± 5.7)% . **Conclusions:** The formulation and preparation technology were feasible, and the prepared BC-Lipo (+) had high entrapment efficiency, uniform particle size distribution, positive charge. It had a slow-release characteristic in vitro, and significantly inhibited the proliferation of lung cancer A549 cells in vitro, laying a foundation for further research on lung-targeted BC nanoliposome preparations.

Key words: Baicalin; Cationic liposome; In vitro release; Antitumor activity

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R734.2; R94 **Document code:** A

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前言

黄芩苷(Baicalin, BC)是黄芩的主要有效成分之一,一定条件下可转化为黄芩素,具有清热、抗炎、退黄以及抗变态反应等多种药理作用。大量研究显示,BC 具有显著的抗肿瘤作用^[1-3],其抗瘤谱广,能有效抑制非小细胞肺癌(A549 细胞、H1299 细胞)^[4]、人肺腺癌 (NCI-H441 细胞、SPC-A1 细胞、LTP-A2 细胞)^[5-7]等的增殖。

BC 的水溶性较差,对光不稳定,且存在体内吸收差、严重

的首过效应、生物利用度低以及生物半衰期短等缺点,临床应用受限^[8]。脂质体是一种新型药物载体,为脂质双分子层构成的微型囊泡,可用于包封药物,因其类似生物膜结构,在体内可生物降解,无免疫原性。脂质体能提高抗癌药物生物利用度,降低毒副作用,但 BC 普通脂质体静注给药后,药物主要分布于肝、脾组织,但在肺中分布相对较低^[9],导致 BC 抗肺癌效果不佳。

研究报道显示,阳离子脂质体由于表面带正电荷,可与肿瘤新生血管内皮细胞上带负电荷的某些特异性磷脂、过糖基化以及过唾液酸化的膜蛋白等发生静电相互作用,使其更容易被

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肿瘤细胞摄取,从而产生被动靶向作用^[10-12]。

D-甘露糖(D-mannose)具有3,4-OH的结构,能被肺泡表面活性相关蛋白A和D识别,在脂质体处方中引入D-甘露糖,可实现一定肺部靶向性^[13],以改善BC抑制肺癌的效果。

本课题拟采用乙醇注入法制备D-甘露糖修饰的黄芩苷阳离子脂质体[BC-Lipo(+)],对其体外特性进行表征,考察其对肺癌A549细胞增值的影响,为深入研究肺靶向BC纳米制剂奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器

高效液相色谱仪(LC-20AT,日本岛津);控温磁力搅拌器(HJ-3,常州国宇仪器);超滤管(Amicon Ultra-4,美国Millipore,MWCO=30K);电热恒温水浴锅(DK-S22,上海精宏实验设备);恒温震荡仪(HAD-1080,北京恒奥德仪器仪表);激光粒径分析仪(Nano-ZS90,英国Marlvern);紫外分光光度计(UV-2600A,上海尤尼柯仪器);透射电子显微镜(JEM-1200EX,日本JEOL)。

1.2 试剂

BC对照品(中国食品药品检定研究院,批号:110715-201720);BC(纯度98%,批号:C1828081)、十八胺(Octadecylamine,OC)、D-(+)-甘露糖(上海阿拉丁生化);大豆卵磷脂(Soybean phospholipids,SPC,上海艾韦特医药,批号:SY-SI-160101);胆固醇(Cholesterol,CHO,日本精化株式会社,批号:B41239);PBS缓冲液(pH7.4,上海麦克林生化);其余试剂均为分析纯。

1.3 细胞

人非小细胞肺癌细胞株A549(浙江省医学科学院实验动物中心)。

1.4 方法

1.4.1 乙醇注入法制备BC-Lipo(+) 精密量取适量的SPC、CHO、D-甘露糖、OC、BC(SPC浓度为10 mg·mL⁻¹,CHO:SPC=1:4,BC:SPC=1:5,OC用量为3%),依次加至适量乙醇中,超声溶解,将该溶液缓慢匀速注入20 mL的PBS溶液(pH 7.4)中,恒温(50 °C)磁力搅拌挥尽乙醇,10 min超声三次,观察脂质体的变化,并依次经微孔滤膜过滤(0.8、0.45、0.22 μm),即得到BC-Lipo(+),4 °C冰箱保存^[14]。

除不加OC外和D-甘露糖外,普通脂质体BC-Lipo的制备与1.4.1项下方法相同。

1.4.2 BC-Lipo(+) 的体外表征 包封率(Entrapment Efficiency,EE):采用HPLC法测定BC含量。色谱柱为DiamonsilTM C18(5 μm,150 mm×4.6 mm);流动相为乙腈:0.2%磷酸水溶液(35:65);流速1.0 mL·min⁻¹;检测波长278 nm;柱温30 °C;进样量20 μL。脂质体溶液经超滤离心,收集滤液。滤液取上清液适量与同样未经超滤脂质体样品,甲醇超声破乳,HPLC测定BC含量,记作W_测,按公式(1)计算EE。

$$EE\% = (W_{总} - W_{测}) / W_{总} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

式中:W_总代表BC投料量;W_测代表BC-Lipo(+)中的游离药物量。

形态观察:以透射电子显微镜观察并摄片。

粒径和Zeta电位:以适量纯水进行稀释,用粒度电位测定仪进行测定。

1.4.3 BC-Lipo(+) 的体外释放 采用透析法,以PBS缓冲液(pH 7.4)为释放介质。取同样药物浓度的BC生理盐水溶液、BC-Lipo、BC-Lipo(+),分别置于透析袋中,密封后分别放入溶出杯中,装有经脱气处理的溶出介质49 mL,并于37±0.5 °C震荡(80 rpm),按预定时间取样1 mL,并补加释放介质。经0.22 μm滤膜过滤,测定不同时间点的BC含量,参照文献方法^[15],计算累积释放度。

1.4.4 细胞复苏及培养 肺癌A549细胞复苏后,在恒温培养箱(5% CO₂、37 °C)中,用RPMI-1640培养基进行常规培养。间隔1天换液,约3~4天待细胞铺满瓶底后即可传代。取传代的第2~4代细胞用于该试验^[16]。

1.4.5 BC-Lipo(+) 的体外细胞毒性试验 选取处于对数生长期的A549细胞,加入培养液(含10%胎牛血清),使细胞浓度为1×10⁴ mL⁻¹,按100 μL每孔接种于96孔板,置恒温培养箱(5% CO₂、37 °C)中培养,待细胞铺满孔底时开始给药。脂质体组每孔各加入100 μL BC-Lipo(+),空白脂质体组每孔加入100 μL相应药物浓度的空白脂质体,BC-溶液对照组每孔加入100 μL BC溶液,每组6个复孔。将各组细胞放入恒温培养箱(5% CO₂、37 °C)中分别培养24 h。小心吸去孔内旧培养基后每孔加入100 μL新鲜培养液,避光加入10 μL现配的MTT溶液,在恒温培养箱(5% CO₂、37 °C)中培养4 h,测定490 nm处吸光度(OD值),按公式(2)计算细胞生长抑制率,并按改良寇式法计算半数抑制浓度IC₅₀值。

$$\text{细胞生长抑制率} = (1 - \frac{\text{药物平均 OD值}}{\text{对照组平均 OD值}}) \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

1.4.6 统计学分析 采用SPSS 26.0统计学软件进行统计学分析,所有实验均独立重复三遍,各参数的定量资料均用平均数±标准差(mean±SD),组间比较采用t检验,以P<0.05表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 脂质体的理化性质

脂质体外观结果见图1,BC-Lipo(+)呈淡蓝色,半透明,乳光明显。透射电镜结果见图2,BC-Lipo(+)呈圆形或类圆形,表面圆滑,粒径大小分布较均匀,未见黏连、聚集。BC-Lipo(+)平均粒径为(111.3±2.7)nm,PDI值为(0.177±0.199),Zeta电位为(9.6±0.3)mV。粒径分布均匀,带正电荷,且体系稳定性良好。BC-Lipo(+)经超滤离心,甲醇破乳后通过HPLC定量分析,计算的包封率为(95.4±0.8)%。释药曲线见图3,BC溶液在12 h时累积释放度已达(90.0±3.4)%,而BC-Lipo、BC-Lipo(+)在24 h时累积释放度分别为(62.7±4.4)%、(53.0±4.8)%,释放曲线平缓,具有明显的体外缓释作用。

BC-Lipo(+)体外释药数据经零级、一级动力学、Ritger-Peppas、Higuchi模型拟合,结果见表1,Ritger-Peppas模型拟合的相关系数最大。

2.2 体外抗肿瘤作用

以Blank-lipo为对照,将BC溶液、BC-Lipo(+)按不同浓度(50 μM、100 μM、200 μM)进行分组,培养24 h后,测定OD₄₉₀值,得细胞生长抑制率。



图 1 BC 溶液(左)、BC-Lipo(中)和 BC-Lipo(+)(右)的外观

Fig.1 The appearance of BC solution (left), BC-Lipo (middle) and optimized process of BC-Lipo (+) (right), respectively

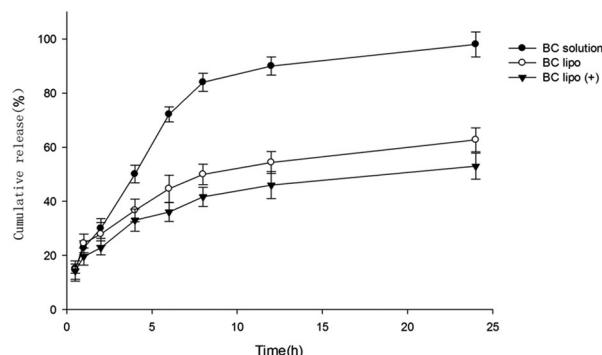


图 3 BC 溶液、BC-Lipo 以及 BC-Lipo(+) 的体外释放曲线(n=3)

Fig.3 The in vitro release curves of BC solution, BC-Lipo and BC-Lipo (+), respectively(n=3).

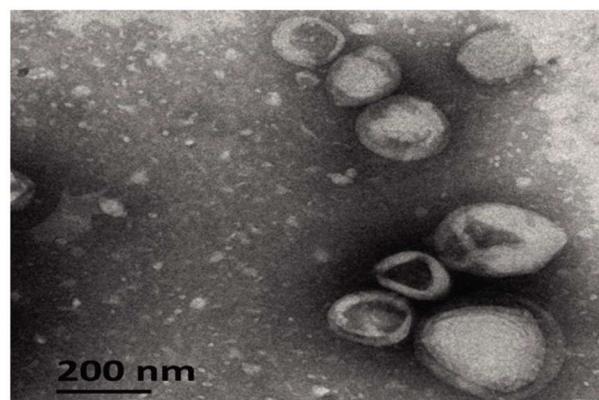


图 2 BC-Lipo(+) 的透射电镜照片

Fig.2 The TEM images of BC-Lipo (+)

从图 4 可知, 空白脂质体对 A549 细胞增殖基本无抑制效果; 同一浓度下, 相对于 BC 溶液, BC-Lipo(+) 改善了 A549 细胞的抑制率。在 3 种浓度(50 μM、100 μM、200 μM)时, 相对于 BC 溶液, BC-Lipo (+) 对 A549 细胞的抑制率分别由(23.8±5.2)变为(25.6±6.2), 由(39.6±4.0)变为(45.4±6.0), 由(72.8±3.7)变为(88.3±5.7)。

BC 溶液、BC-Lipo(+) 对 A549 细胞作用 24 h 后的 IC_{50} 值分别为(114.1±14.7)、(90.1±13.4) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 。

3 讨论

脂质体制备方法主要有两类, 即主动载药法和被动载药法, 前者适于两亲性药物, 如弱酸弱碱类药物, pH 值和离子强度在很大程度上可影响其油水分配系数; 而后者则包括薄膜分散法、反相蒸发法、微流体法、乙醇注入法以及超声波分散法

表 1 释药回归方程拟合结果(pH 7.4)

Table 1 The fitting results of the regression equation of release (pH 7.4)

Model	Regression equation	R^2
Zero order processes	$Q = 0.0155 t + 0.2216$	0.7987
First order processes	$\ln(1 - Q) = -0.0247 t - 0.2462$	0.8602
Ritger-Peppas	$\ln Q = 0.3497 \ln t - 1.6611$	0.9849
Higuchi	$Q = 0.0951 t^{1/2} + 0.1101$	0.9480

等, 适于脂溶性稍强的药物, 包封率较高^[17,18]。经前期验证, BC 适用于被动载药的方法, 其在热乙醇中溶解性较好, 乙醇注入法进行制备, 操作方便简单, 即将成膜材料与药物溶于乙醇中, 再匀速注入处于恒温水浴搅拌条件的磷酸盐缓冲溶液(PBS)中, 将乙醇完全挥去, 以避免有机溶剂的使用, 最后经微孔滤膜过滤后, 即得脂质体。具体如上图 2 结果所示, 其结构类型为小单层脂质体, 呈圆形或类圆形, 表面圆滑, 粒子之间未见黏连、聚集, 粒径大小及分布均匀, 且体系稳定性良好。

包封率是评价脂质体质量好坏的重要指标, 能区别于普通制剂, 以发挥增效减毒作用的关键。有凝胶柱色谱法、超滤离心法、超高速离心法、透析法等方法测定脂质体的包封率^[19]。超滤离心是利用溶液中的小分子能够通过离心透过滤膜, 而脂质体无

法透过滤膜而将脂质体截留, 脂质体溶液经超滤离心管超滤离心, 收集滤液, 将滤液上清液适量与同样未经超滤脂质体样品, 以甲醇超声破乳, HPLC 法测定药物含量, 从而通过计算介质中游离药物浓度或脂质体溶液样品总浓度而计算包封率^[20,21]。

脂质体的粒径对其在体内的分布至关重要。在正常人体组织中, 血管细胞间隙仅为 7 nm, 结构完整, 脂质体不易自由穿透, 而肿瘤组织血管丰富, 间隙宽(200-1000 nm), 结构完整性差, 淋巴回流缺失。被称为实体肿瘤组织的高渗透、长滞留效应, 即 EPR 效应^[22-24]。脂质体在动物模型上 EPR 效应明显, 具有一定的肿瘤组织被动靶向作用, 但在人体临床实际应用中 EPR 效应难以达到理想靶向效果^[25], 通常对脂质体进行表面修饰, 以提高其器官靶向性。文献报道 D- 甘露醇修饰的脂质体具有

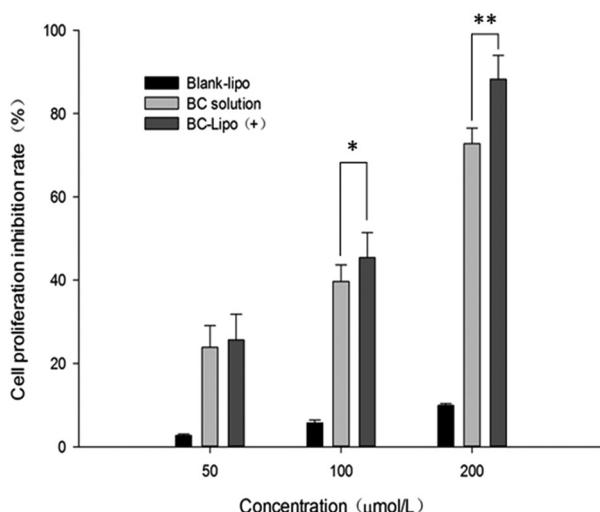


图4 不同浓度 BC-Lipo(+)、BC 溶液以及空白脂质体的细胞生长抑制率 (24 h)

Fig.4 Cell growth inhibition rates of BC-Lipo (+),BC solution and blank-lipoat different concentrations (24 h)

注:结果以 Mean± SD(n=3)表示,* 表示 $P<0.05$;** 表示 $P<0.01$

Note: Results represented as mean± s.d.(n=3). *indicates $P<0.05$ and **indicates $P<0.01$.

一定的肺部靶向性^[13]。此外脂质体表面的电荷也影响其组织分布,带正电荷的脂质体由于静电作用更易被肺部组织摄取^[26,27],因此在脂质体处方中添加了 OC 来改变脂质体表面电荷,使其带正电荷,从而使阳离子脂质体趋向于肺部聚集,改善 BC 的抗肿瘤作用。但 OC 具有较强的刺激性,为了减少其对肺部的刺激,本试验进一步考察了 OC 用量在 0%、1%、2%、3%、4%、5% 时对脂质体电位的影响,结果显示 OC 用量在 3% 时,制备出 BC-Lipo(+) 带合适的电荷,最终确定 OC 用量为 3%,除此之外,在处方中加入 OC,引入正电荷,可以避免脂质体的聚集,使其保持分散且更稳定。

通过研究 BC-Lipo(+) 的释药规律,其释放行为符合 Ritter-Peppas 方程,具有明显的缓释特性。该方程常用于解释可降解体系的药物缓释机理,当 $n \geq 0.89$ 时,释放机理依赖于载体的溶蚀作用;当 $0.45 < n < 0.89$ 时,释放机理为药物扩散和载体溶蚀双重作用;当 $n \leq 0.45$ 时,释放机理主要为 Fick 扩散^[28]。由此可知,BC-Lipo(+) 的释药机制为 Fick 扩散。

通过体外肿瘤细胞培养给药,考察药物的增长抑制效果,是药物筛选的常用方法,本试验选择肺癌 A549 细胞考察 BC-Lipo(+) 对其细胞增殖的抑制效果,分别给予对应不同黄芩苷浓度的药物溶液,以单纯的药物溶液为对照,从对应的 IC₅₀ 结果来看,BC-Lipo(+) 改善了其抑制效果。

本研究通过乙醇注入法成功制备了 BC-Lipo(+),制备工艺简单,包封率满足现行《中国药典》的规定。此外,BC-Lipo(+) 具有明显的体外缓释特性,且显著抑制 A549 细胞的增殖,为深入研究肺靶向 BC 纳米脂质体制剂奠定了基础。

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