溴[次甲-3H]乙酰胺在钉螺、鲤鱼及小鼠体内的分布1

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Distribution of bromo[methylene-³H]acetamide in Oncomelania snails, carps, and mice¹

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ABSTRACT Bromoacetamide show a high molluscicidal effect, low toxicity to fish and good solubility in water. It is a promising molluscicide.

The present paper reported the distribution of bromo[methylene-3H]acetamide in Oncomelania snails, carps, and mice. Radioactivity in animals was measured by liquid scintillation counting. Oncomelania snails the radioactivity gradually increased with exposure time and drug concentration. The highest level was found in the head-foot, reaching 12.5×10^3 dpm · mg⁻¹ after exposure to the drug for 24 h, whereas the levels in liver and other tissue were 3.0×10^3 and 3.8×10^3 dpm • mg⁻¹ respectively. Carps absorbed bromo[methylene-3H] acetamide similarly as in Oncomelania snails, but the levels in tissues were less than those in Oncomelania snails. Bromo(methylene-3H)acetamide 0.5 ml (1.4 μ mol · L⁻¹) was given ig to mice. Blood samples of 3 mice were collected at 0.5, 1, 3, 6, 12, 24 and 96 h after ig. The peak levels was found within 12 h and then declined gradually.

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KEY WORDS acetamides; tissue distribution; carp; snails; high pressure liquid chromatography; molluscacides; radioactivity

关键词 乙酰胺;组织分布;钉螺;鲤鱼;高压液相 色谱法;杀软体动物剂;放射活性

目前应用药物灭螺仍旧起重要作用⁽¹⁾, 溴乙酰胺杀螺效果好,所用剂量小,对鱼类毒性小,且为水溶性,这些优点使此化合物有可能成为较有希望的新杀螺剂⁽²⁾. 作者曾研究过溴乙酰胺对钉螺基础成份的影响及对钉螺生理生化代谢方面的影响⁽³⁻⁵⁾. 本文应用溴[次甲-³H]乙酰胺(bromoacetamide, BrC³H₂CONH₂)研究其在钉螺、鱼及小鼠体内的分布

MATERIALS AND METHODS

溴[次甲-3H]乙酰胺的合成 由原子核研究所合成. 在无水[甲基-3H]乙酸钠 59.2 GBq (约 0.16 mmol)的试管中加乙酸 0.15 ml 和乙酸酐 0.03 ml, 在 100-110℃油浴中加热回流 2 h, 通过同位素乙酰基交换反应得[甲基-3H]乙酸. 将此化合物在真空反应装置中移入盛有 0.1 ml 溴液的试管,在 100-110℃反应 2 h. 然后真空蒸干剩余溴液,所合成的溴[次甲-3H]乙酸呈微红色片状结晶. 加乙醇 0.3 ml,

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苯 3.0 ml 和浓硫酸 0.05 ml 于盛有溴[次甲一³H]乙酸的试管中振摇, 75-80℃回流 1 h. 反应混合物用 Na₂CO₃ 中和至 pH 7、吸取上清液至另一试管, 在真空系统内蒸去苯、乙醇和乙酸乙酯等易挥发物质, 残留的液滴为溴[次甲一³H]乙酸乙酯. 将此化合物与 25-28%氨水 0.4 ml 混和, 在-10 至-20℃干冰-乙醇浴中搅拌反应 1.7 h, 将反应管接于真空系统中, 蒸去剩余的氨水,即得溴[次甲一³H]乙酰胺, 为白色粉末状固体.

实验动物 钉螺(Oncomelania hupensis) 采白安徽省贵池县郊外、鲤鱼苗由上海县鱼 类良种养殖场提供,长 6-7 cm. 昆明系小鼠 24 只由本所动物饲养室提供,体重为 20±SD 3 g.

实验步骤 将钉螺 90 只或鲤鱼 75 条放于溴[次甲-³H]乙酰胺溶液中,不同时间后取出 5 只钉螺或 4 条鱼,冲洗除去体表的药液,解剖或再放于无药去氯水内继续观察。除去钉螺外壳将软体分成头足、肝脏和其余组织 (胃、肠、肾、鳃及心) 3 部分。取出鱼的肝脏、肌肉和肠组织加入甲酸 0.2 ml,H₂O₂ 0.1 ml 及正辛醇 1 滴,80℃消化 30 mm,冷却后加闪烁液 10 ml 测定各组织内的 dpm.

小鼠 24 只, ig 溴[次甲- 3 H]乙酰胺 0.5 ml $(1.4 \, \mu \text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$ 后 0.5, 1, 6, 12, 24 和 96 h, 分别从 3 只小鼠眼眶取血,然后取肠、肝、脑、肌肉、心、肾及膀胱等组织,同上法消化后,测定各组织内的 dpm.

RESULTS

溴[次甲-³H]乙酰胺的鉴定 经高效液相 色谱(Hitachi 638-50) (联接连续测量软 β 计数器)法分析鉴定溴[次甲-³H]乙酰胺的放化纯度 和化学纯度分别为 95%和 85%(杂质主要为非挥发性无机盐). 色谱条件为: 柱 Dupont ODs; 流动相: KH_2PO_4 (0.05 mol·L⁻¹);

甲醇(9:1 vol/vol); 波长为 220 nm (Fig 1). 标记物总放射性活度经液体闪烁计数仪测定为 6.3 GBq, 其总重量为 90.6 mg, 根据其化学 纯度计算其比活度为 11.3 GBq·mmol⁻¹. 根据氚核磁共振仪测定化学移位值,证明³H 全部标记在稳定的次甲基基团上、

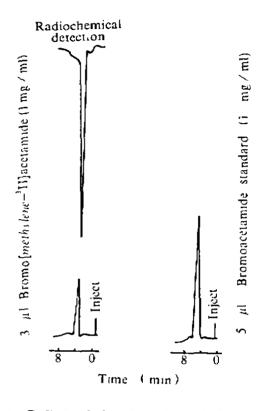


Fig 1. Radiochemical purity and chemical purity by radio-HPLC.

 的高 3-5 倍.

停药后钉螺体内的放射性含量的变化,观察了钉螺浸泡在溴[次甲-³H]乙酰胺 0.7 μmol·L¹中 24 h 后,放于无药去氯水内 24,48 及 96 h 时体内的放射性,测得在停药 24 h 实验螺体内除头足部放射性降低外,其余内脏和肝脏内却有所增加,停药 48 h 起钉螺各组织内放射性降低,但肝脏内下降缓慢,在停药 96 h 后仅下降原有量的 40%;其余组织在停药 48 h 后,降低约 65%,停药 96 h 后还有 24%,证见在钉螺肝脏及其余组织内的放射性物质消失并不很快(Tab 1).

Tab 1. Radioactivity in Oncomelania after exposure to bromo[methylene- 3 H]acetamlde 0.7 μ mal · L⁻¹ for 24 h. n=5, $\tilde{x}\pm$ SD. $^*P>0.05$, $^*P<0.05$, $^*P<0.01$.

Time after	10 ³ × Radioactivity (dpm · mg ⁻¹ tissue		
exposure (h)	Head-foot	Liver	Remainder*
0	12.5± i 0	30±10	3.8 ± 1.0
24	8.8 ± 2.9 *	37±2.1°	4.2 ± 2.6°
48	2 2 ± 0.5 ***	1.4 ± 0.3 **	1.2 ± 0.3
96	1.5 ± 0.6***	1 8 \pm 0.4 $^{\circ}$	0.9 ± 0.3

^{*} Heart, stomach, kidney, bronchia, instestine.

鲤鱼组织内溴[次甲-3H]乙酰胺的放射性含量 测得鲤鱼在[次甲-3H]溴乙酰胺 0.7 μ mol·L⁻¹中 24 h,肝、肠及肌肉组织内放射性分别为 1.9±0.7,0.7±0.4 及 0.4±0.1×10³ dpm·mg⁻¹. 当鲤鱼接触药液 72 h,上述组织内放射性则为 3.6±1.3,2.2±1.3 及 0.7±0.1×10³ dpm·mg⁻¹. 而鲤鱼接触药液 120 h 时,肝、肠及肌肉内的放射性则分别为 3.4±1.4,3.1±1.8 及 1.7±0.3×10³ dpm·mg⁻¹. 鱼接触药液 72 h 停药 4 d 后,肠、肝组织内放射性明显减少,仅残留原放射量的 10%,而肌肉内却仍残留约 70%,停药 2 wk 后肌肉组织内残留不足原药量的 10%,

小鼠体内溴!次甲-3H/乙酰胺的放射性含

量 溴[次甲 3 H]乙酰胺 ig 30 min 后,小鼠血清内放射量相当于 3.6×10^3 dpm/ml, 在 1 h 后小鼠血清内放射量继续上升,至 12 h 时其量最高达(22 ± 4.6)× 10^3 dpm/ml, 待 24 h 时已下降至最高量的 25%. 血清在 96 h 后尚有最高量的约 7% (Fig 2). ig 后 12 h 小鼠体内放射性肠组织为(69 ± 12)× 10^3 ,肝为(61 ± 23)× 10^3 ,肌肉组织内为(41 ± 2)× 10^3 dpm·g $^{-1}$ 组织,其它组织内放射性较少。

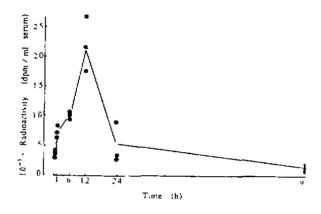


Fig 2. Radioactivity in serum of 3 mice after ig bromo[methylene- 3 H]acetamide 0.5 ml, 1.4 μ mol· L^{-1} .

DISCUSSION

钉螺摄入溴[次甲-3H]乙酰胺后体内的放射性含量随浸泡时间的延长而增多,表明钉螺在溴乙酰胺药液中不断地摄取药物,其摄人量与药物浓度有关,结果可解释钉螺在大剂量药液中容易死亡的原因是钉螺摄取溴乙酰胺较多的缘故,钉螺浸泡在溴乙酰胺溶液中,初6h摄人量并不多,在12h时则明显增加,曾有报道钉螺受溴乙酰胺作用需在12h后才显示糖原量减少⁽³⁾,可能是钉螺随接触药物时间延长而体内逐渐积累药量的缘故,钉螺头足部放射性含量最多可能与直接接触药物有关。

鲤鱼虽和钉螺一样,在溴乙酰胺溶液中

也不断摄入药物,但其组织内药量明显少于钉螺内药量,并在鱼的肝脏与肠组织中排泄甚快,4d后仅剩微量,而钉螺肝脏内尚有60%残留,溴乙酰胺对钉螺毒性高,对鱼类毒性低,可能因此药物在两种动物体内的排泄速率不同有关.

实验观察到小鼠从胃吸收溴乙酰胺的速度 较快 ig 0.5 h 后血中已有一定放射性量,且在 较长时间内维持一定浓度,即使 96 h 后尚有 最高量的 7%. 因此在使用此药灭螺过程中尤 其在大面积灭螺时宜加注意,避免人、畜接触 或误食此剂.

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透皮促进剂对吡罗昔康体外渗透的影响¹

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Effect of enhancers on cutaneous permeation of piroxicam in vitro1

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ABSTRACT Enhancing effects on the permeation of piroxicam (Pir) through excised hairless mouse (inbred HRS mice) skin were investigated by measuring flux. Azone 1% was found to be the most effective enhancer studied, increasing the flux about 21 times. The effect of Azone was enhanced by the presence of propylene glycol. Oleic acid, ethylacetate, and ethanol promoted the diffusion of Pir. Other enhancers, such as DMSO, PEG 400, acetone, urea and salicylic acid, showed little or no effect. Pir- β -cyclodextrin inclusion compound increased the flux about 3 times. The results revealed that lipophilic enhancers were more effective than lipophobic ones.

KEY WORDS permeability; skin absorption; cutaneous administration; piroxicam; Azone; inbred HRS mice

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