

- bradycardia-dependent early afterdepolarizations. Afterdepolarizations and ventricular arrhythmias. *Circ Res* 1988; 63 : 286
- 10 Graham B, Gilmour RF, Stanton MS, Zipes DP. QPC-88117 suppresses early and delayed afterdepolarizations and arrhythmias induced by cesium, 4-aminopyridine and digitalis in situ. *Am Heart J* 1989; 118 : 708.
- 11 Bailie DS, Inoue H, Kaseda S, Beu-David J, Zipes DP. Magnesium suppression of early afterdepolarizations and ventricular tachyarrhythmias induced by cesium in dogs. *Circulation* 1988; 77 : 1395.
- 12 Adelman WJ jr, French RJ. Blocking of the squid axon potassium channel by external cesium ions. *J Physiol (Lond)* 1978; 276 : 13.
- 13 January CT, Riddle JM, Salata JJ. A model for early afterdepolarizations: Induction with the  $Ca^{2+}$  channel agonist Bay K 8644. *Circ Res* 1988; 62 : 563.
- 14 Jia HJ, Liu X, Yan YF, Ye YW. Comparison of anti-arrhythmic activities of valproic acid derivatives in animals. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1988; 9 : 37.

(18) BIBLID: ISSN 0253-9756 中国药理学报 *Acta Pharmacologica Sinica* 1992 Mar; 13 (2) : 163-166  
163-166

间硝苯啶的高压液相色谱法测定及在兔体内的药物动力学

间硝苯啶  
药物动力学  
高压液相色谱法

梁颖彬, 马小亚, 武国杰, 王莉芳, 刘登科<sup>1</sup>, 邢建峰, 赵更生 R969.1  
(西安医科大学临床药理研究所, 西安 710004, 中国)

Determination of *m*-nifedipine and its pharmacokinetic study in rabbits by high-pressure liquid chromatography

LIANG Ying-Bin, MA Xiao-Ya, WU Guo-Jie, WANG Li-Fang, LIU Deng-Ke<sup>1</sup>, XING Jian-Feng, ZHAO Geng-Sheng (*Institute of Clinical Pharmacology, Xi'an Medical University, Xi'an 710004, China*)

**ABSTRACT** A high-pressure liquid chromatographic method was developed for determination of *m*-nifedipine in plasma using a chemical bonded C-18 phase column (YWG-C<sub>18</sub>, 10 μm, made in China) with nitrendipine as internal standard. To increase life of the YWG-C<sub>18</sub> column a mixture of methanol and 5 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup> phosphate buffer (70:30 vol/vol) was selected as mobile phase with a flow rate of 0.8 ml · min<sup>-1</sup>. The method was sensitive to *m*-nifedipine 3

ng · ml<sup>-1</sup> plasma and the standard curve was linear from 10 to 1000 ng · ml<sup>-1</sup> with correlation coefficient of 0.99. The within-day and day-to-day precisions (CV) of this method were 4.5% and 7.0%, respectively, with recoveries of 95-102% (10-1000 ng · ml<sup>-1</sup>). There was no interference with nifedipine, amiodarone, propranolol, and verapamil.

A pharmacokinetic study on *m*-nifedipine was carried out in 8 rabbits. A better computer fitted to a two-compartment model was observed using 3P87 program. The parameters obtained were as follow:  $V_c$  6.3 L · kg<sup>-1</sup>, Cl 0.021 L · kg<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup>,  $T_{1/2\alpha}$  30 min,  $T_{1/2\beta}$  230 min, AUC 102 μg · min · ml<sup>-1</sup>.

**KEY WORDS** high pressure liquid chromatography; *m*-nifedipine; pharmacokinetics

**提要** 为分析生物样本中的间硝苯啶, 作者建立了用国产 YWG-C<sub>18</sub> 填充柱, 以含低浓度磷酸盐缓冲液和甲醇作流动相的 HPLC 法。方法准确、简捷、选择性强, 最低检测浓度 3 ng · ml<sup>-1</sup>, 且色谱柱寿命大为延长, 间硝苯啶在兔体内代谢符合二室开放模型:  $V_c$  6.3 L · kg<sup>-1</sup>, Cl 0.021 L · kg<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup>,  $T_{1/2\alpha}$  230

Received 1990 Sep 22 Accepted 1991 Dec 20  
<sup>1</sup>Now in Tianjin Institute of Pharmaceutical Industry, Tianjin 300090, China.

min,  $T_{1/2\beta}$  30 min, AUC  $102 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{min} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ .

**关键词** 高压液相色谱法; 间硝苯啶; 药物动力学

间硝苯啶(*m*-nifedipine, *m*-Nif)化学名 4-(3'硝基苯基)-2,6-二甲基-3,5-二乙氧基羰基-1,4-二氢吡啶, 近年经我国学者系统地研究<sup>(1-4)</sup>, 表明是一很强的钙通道阻滞剂, 心血管作用较硝苯啶(nifedipine, Nif)强而持久, 而抑制心肌作用却较弱; 推测 *m*-Nif 治疗心力衰竭、抗高血压和抗心绞痛较 Nif 为优。有关 *m*-Nif 在生物样本中的测定及药物动力学研究未见文献报道。本文报告测定 *m*-Nif 的简便、准确、选择性高的高压液相色谱法及用于兔体内药物动力学研究结果, 为临床监测、人体药理学及生物利用度研究提供参考。

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**药品和动物** *m*-Nif 和内标物尼群地平(nitrendipine, Nit), 均由天津医药工业研究院提供。二氯甲烷、甲醇、磷酸氢二钠和磷酸均为 AR。家兔 8 只, ♀♂ 各半, 体重  $2.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ kg}$ , 由西安医科大学动物场提供。

**仪器与色谱条件** 岛津 LC-4A 色谱仪串联 ERC-3520 脱气装置、C-R3A 数据处理机、可变波长紫外检测器(均为日本岛津公司产品)。不锈钢柱  $4 \times 250 \text{ mm}$ , 固定相 YWG-C<sub>18</sub>,  $10 \mu\text{m}$ (天津化学试剂二厂), 流动相: 甲醇-磷酸盐缓冲液  $5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  (70 : 30, vol/vol) pH 6.1, 检测波长 237 nm, 柱温  $45^\circ\text{C}$ , 流速  $0.8 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ , 流动相用前通过  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$  漏斗过滤。

**贮备液及标准溶液** *m*-Nif 溶于甲醇制备贮备液  $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , 用前稀释成标准溶液  $10-1000 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , Nit 溶于甲醇制成内标溶液  $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , 用前稀释为  $2 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , 两种贮备液置于  $4^\circ\text{C}$  冰箱中, 使用期 1 周。

**血浆样本预处理** 血浆  $0.5 \text{ ml}$ , 置于  $10 \text{ ml}$  离心管中, 肝素抗凝, 加入内标稀释液  $50$

$\mu\text{l}$  (含 Nit  $100 \text{ ng}$ ), 继加 NaOH  $0.5 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$   $0.2 \text{ ml}$  及二氯甲烷  $5 \text{ ml}$ , 旋涡振荡提取  $1 \text{ min}$ , 共 2 次, 离心( $500 \times g$ )  $5 \text{ min}$ , 移取有机层于  $50^\circ\text{C}$  氮气流下挥干, 残渣加甲醇  $50 \mu\text{l}$  溶解, 取  $15-25 \mu\text{l}$  进样。

**血浆中提取 *m*-Nif 的标准曲线** 离心管中各加入 *m*-Nif 标准溶液  $0.5 \text{ ml}$ , 浓度分别为  $10, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700, 1000 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , 在氮气流下挥干, 加入空白血浆  $0.5 \text{ ml}$ , 按前述方法处理测定, 每份样本测 3 次, 计算 *m*-Nif 色谱峰高对内标峰高之比, 以峰高比( $H_m/H_i$ )对浓度(C)进行回归计算。

**日内精密度及日间精密度** 日内精密度与日间精密度各用 3 种 *m*-Nif 浓度的血浆样本进行测定, 各测定 5 次, 日间精密度为连续 5 d 测定的结果。

**回收率** 6 种不同浓度的 *m*-Nif 标准溶液分别移入各离心管中, 在氮气流下挥干后, 加入空白血浆  $0.5 \text{ ml}$  按前述方法进行预处理, 但内标含于最后溶解残渣的甲醇中, 如同外标, 算出  $H_m/H_i$  峰高之比后, 由血浆中提取 *m*-Nif 的标准曲线回归方程计算结果。

**血浆 *m*-Nif 最低检测浓度** 制备含不同浓度 *m*-Nif 的血浆样本, 每种浓度 3 份, 如前处理后, 残渣加甲醇  $50 \mu\text{l}$  溶解, 进样  $15 \mu\text{l}$ , 取分析信号与噪音信号之比为 2 时的浓度为最低检测浓度。

**药物动力学研究** 兔 8 只禁食过夜, 以 30% 聚乙二醇-400 作溶媒, 制备 *m*-Nif 溶液  $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , 经耳缘 iv, 单剂量  $2.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , 缓缓于  $5 \text{ min}$  注完, iv 后  $10, 30, 50, 70, 100, 220, 340, 460 \text{ min}$ , 由另一耳采集静脉血样, 肝素抗凝, 立即离心( $500 \times g$ )分取血浆, 贮于  $-10^\circ\text{C}$  冰室中供分析用。

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**血浆 *m*-Nif 的测定** 在建立分析 *m*-Nif 的色谱条件时, 曾试用磷酸盐缓冲液  $0.02$  和

0.01 mol · L<sup>-1</sup> 的浓度<sup>(5,6)</sup>, 但因柱效迅速下降和容易招致色谱系统阻塞而放弃, 经多次系统试验后找出用磷酸盐 5 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup> 和甲醇作流动相, 能显著延长色谱柱寿命, 且不出阻塞. 典型色谱图 Fig 1 显示本法对血浆内源物及结构十分类似的 Nif 分离良好.



Fig 1. Chromatogram of control plasma spiked with 500 ng · ml<sup>-1</sup> nifedipine (peak 1, Rt 6.13 min) and internal standard (peak 2, Rt 8.94 min) and *m*-nifedipine (peak 3, Rt 11.37 min)

*m*-Nif 的标准曲线 10-1000 ng · ml<sup>-1</sup> 范围内为一直线(Fig 2),  $r=0.99$  ( $n=3$ ).

本文方法的重复性符合血药浓度测定要求<sup>(7)</sup> (Tab 1):

用二氯甲烷提取的回收率为 95-102%,  $n=4$ , (Tab 2). 实测的最低检测浓度为 3 ng · ml<sup>-1</sup>,  $n=3$ .

**干扰试验** 血浆中加入硝苯啶、胺碘酮、尼群地平、普萘洛尔、维拉帕米 5 种常用于治疗心血管病的药物, 按前述方法提取测定. Tab 3 显示这些药物对测定无干扰.

**药物动力学研究** 8 只兔 iv *m*-Nif 后,

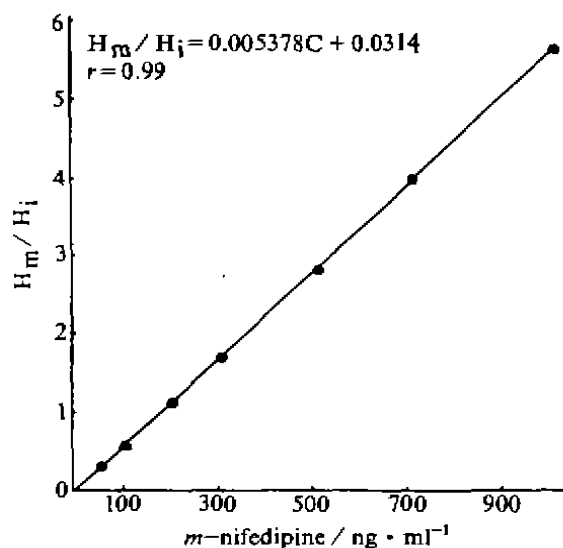


Fig 2. Standard curve of *m*-nifedipine in plasma  $H = \text{peak high}$ ,  $i = \text{internal standard}$ ,  $m = m\text{-nifedipine}$

Tab 1. Precision of *m*-Nif in plasma by HPLC,  $n=5$ ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ .

Theoretical, ng · ml <sup>-1</sup>	Within-day experiment, ng · ml <sup>-1</sup>	CV, %	Day-to-day experiment, ng · ml <sup>-1</sup>	CV, %
10	9.7 ± 0.4	4.5	9.9 ± 0.7	7.0
500	506 ± 20	3.9	493 ± 33	6.7
1000	992 ± 41	4.1	997 ± 63	6.3

Tab 2. Recovery of *m*-Nif from plasma.  $n=4$ .

Added, ng · ml <sup>-1</sup>	Found, ng · ml <sup>-1</sup>	Recovery, % $\bar{x} \pm s$	CV
10	9.5 ± 0.5	95 ± 5	5.3
50	47.7 ± 2.1	95 ± 4	4.2
100	102 ± 4	102 ± 4	3.9
200	191 ± 7	96 ± 4	4.1
500	510 ± 24	102 ± 5	4.9
1000	1017 ± 41	102 ± 4	3.9

各时间点的血样用本文方法测定. 每只兔的血药浓度-时间数据分别用中国数学药理专业委员会提供的“3P87”程序, 在 IBM-pc 机上拟合曲线. 根据 F 检验、 $\gamma^2$  值比较<sup>(7)</sup>及 AIC

Tab 3. Relative HPLC retention times of 5 drugs (nitrendipine = 1).

Drug	Relative retention time
Nifedipine	0.68
Amiodarone	0.82
Nitrendipine	1.00
<i>m</i> -Nifedipine	1.27
Propranolol	2.15
Verapamil	no peak

法<sup>(8)</sup>判定均为二房室开放模型. 药物动力学参数列于 Tab 4. 由中央室  $V_c$   $6.3 \text{ L} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  远高于(体水/kg)值, 可知 *m*-Nif 容易进入组织并与组织“固体”成份“结合”<sup>(9)</sup>. *m*-Nif 在兔体内的  $T_{1/2\beta}$  (Tab 4)与 Nif 人体  $T_{1/2\beta}$  ( $3.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ h}$ )<sup>(10)</sup> 一致, 此外兔二房室模型也与人体药物动力学模型相同.

Tab 4. Pharmacokinetic parameters after iv *m*-Nif 2.5 mg  $\cdot$  kg<sup>-1</sup> in 8 rabbits.

Parameter	$\bar{x} \pm s$
$A / \text{ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	$73 \pm 26$
$\alpha / \text{min}^{-1}$	$0.021 \pm 0.008$
$B / \text{ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	$299 \pm 105$
$\beta / \text{min}^{-1}$	$0.0031 \pm 0.001$
$V_c / \text{L} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$	$6.3 \pm 2.0$
$T_{1/2\alpha} / \text{min}$	$30 \pm 11$
$T_{1/2\beta} / \text{min}$	$230 \pm 53$
$K_{21} / \text{min}^{-1}$	$0.017 \pm 0.004$
$K_{10} / \text{min}^{-1}$	$0.0046 \pm 0.0018$
$K_{12} / \text{min}^{-1}$	$0.0040 \pm 0.0017$
$\text{AUC} / \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{min} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$	$102 \pm 35$
$\text{Cl} / \text{L} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$	$0.021 \pm 0.005$

*m*-Nif 有优异的药效学特点, 而且合成简便; 我们在另外的工作中曾证明 *m*-Nif 对光稳定<sup>(11)</sup>而 Nif 光解迅速. 本文作者认为进一步研究 *m*-Nif 的人体药动学有重要意义. 本文方法灵敏、简捷、选择性高, 由于分析是用国产固定相完成的, 故方法适合国情也较经济; 在药物动力学研究中又证明本方法稳定、可靠, 可用于临床血药浓度监测.

## REFERENCES

- 1 Rao MR, Liang MD, Liu GY, Liu F, Zhang HQ. Effects of *m*-nifedipine, a calcium antagonist, on cardiac performance and oxygen consumption in anesthetized animal: a comparison with nifedipine. *Acta Pharm Sin* 1984; 19: 101-7.
- 2 Rao MR, Liang MD, Liu F, Shen XH, Zou X. Effects of *m*-nifedipine on contractile responses in the isolated atria and coronary vessels: a comparison with nifedipine. *Acta Pharm Sin* 1986; 21: 321-5.
- 3 Wu XD, Rao MR. Comparison of actions of *m*-nifedipine and nifedipine on isolated guinea pig atria and rabbit aortic strips. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1989; 10: 58-61.
- 4 Chen NH, Rao MR. Protective effects of *m*-nifedipine and nifedipine on ischemic-reperfused injury in working guinea pig hearts. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1989; 10: 156-61.
- 5 Pietta P, Rava A, Biondi P. High-performance liquid chromatograph of nifedipine, its metabolites and photochemical degradation products. *J Chromatogr* 1981; 210: 516-21.
- 6 Kleinbloesem CH, Van Harten J, Ven Brummelen P, Breimer DD. Liquid chromatographic determination of nifedipine in plasma and of its main metabolite in urine. *J Chromatogr Biomed Appl* 1984; 308: 209-16.
- 7 Zeng YL. Two aspects about curve fitting in pharmacokinetics; weighting of experimental data and discrimination between linear compartmental models. *Acta Pharm Sin* 1980; 15: 571-6.
- 8 Yamaoka K, Nakagawa T, Uno T. Application of Akaike's information criterion (AIC) in the evaluation of linear pharmacokinetic equations. *J Pharmacokinet Biopharm* 1978; 6: 165-75.
- 9 Yu YW. Pharmacokinetic parameters and knowledge: which are necessary in clinic. *Chin J Clin Pharmacol* 1987; 3: 219-28.
- 10 Yang TH, Zhang JS, Liu GJ, Chen G. Studies on the controlled-release pellets of nifedipine. *Acta Pharm Sin* 1989; 24: 622-28.
- 11 Liang YB, Wu GJ, Ma XY, Wang LF. Studies on photochemical degradation of nifedipine analogs and the new photodegradation-assay method under fluorescent lamp. *Kexue Tongbao* 1991; 36: 1263-6.