



右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片在 Beagle 犬体内的药代动力学^{*}

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摘要 目的:建立灵敏、快速的 Beagle 犬血浆中雷贝拉唑钠对映体及其代谢物的 LC-MS/MS 定量分析方法, 并研究右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片 Beagle 犬体内药代动力学特征。方法: 以非那西丁为内标, 血浆样品前处理以乙酸乙酯萃取, 初始流动相为甲醇-水 (5:95), 梯度洗脱, 采用 AGP 30713 色谱柱分离, 流速为 0.5 mL·min⁻¹, 进样量 5.0 μL。通过电喷雾离子源, 以多重反应监测模式 (MRM) 进行正离子检测。采用此法测定了 Beagle 犬口服右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片 10 mg 6 h 后, 雷贝拉唑钠对映体及其 3 种代谢物的血浆药物浓度。结果: 犬血浆中雷贝拉唑对映体及其 3 种代谢产物的线性范围为 2.0~2 000 ng·mL⁻¹, 定量下限为 2.0 ng·mL⁻¹, 批内、批间精密度 (RSD) 介于 1.2%~9.9% 之间。Beagle 犬单次口服右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片后, 血浆中未检测到雷贝拉唑钠左旋体, 右旋雷贝拉唑钠、硫醚雷贝拉唑、雷贝拉唑砜及去甲基雷贝拉唑的 AUC_(0-∞) 分别为 (1 486.82 ± 956.68)、(265.03 ± 182.16)、(79.60 ± 45.92)、(220.10 ± 119.90) μg·h·L⁻¹, T_{max} 分别为 (1.33 ± 0.42)、(1.50 ± 0.35)、(1.42 ± 0.43)、(1.42 ± 0.50) h, t_{1/2} 分别为 (0.35 ± 0.12)、(1.34 ± 1.07)、(0.43 ± 0.07)、(0.43 ± 0.20) h。结论: 该方法可用于右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片 Beagle 犬体内药代动力学研究, 右旋雷贝拉唑钠在犬体内代谢迅速, 未发现其转化为左旋体。

关键词:雷贝拉唑钠; 肠溶片; 对映体; 代谢物; 液相气串联质谱; 药代动力学

中图分类号: R 917

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 0254-1793(2018)09-1523-07

doi: 10.16155/j.0254-1793.2018.09.09

Pharmacokinetic study of enteric coated (R)-rabeprazole sodium in Beagle dogs^{*}

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Abstract Objective: To establish a sensitive and rapid LC-MS/MS quantitative analysis method to simultaneously determine rabeprazole sodium enantiomers and their metabolites in Beagle dog plasma, and to study the

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pharmacokinetic characteristics of oral administration of (*R*)–rabeprazole sodium *in vivo*. **Methods:** The analytes and the internal standard phenacetin were extracted from plasma samples by ethyl acetate. The separation was accomplished in an AGP 30713 column, and the mobile phase consisted of methanol–water (5:95) by gradient elution at a flow rate of $0.5 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$, sample volume $5 \mu\text{L}$. The positive ion detection was carried out by the multiple reaction monitoring model (MRM) by the electrospray ion source. The plasma concentration of rabeprazole enantiomers and its 3 metabolites in beagle dogs were determined under these conditions within 6 h after the oral administration of enteric coated (*R*)–rabeprazole sodium 10 mg. **Results:** The linear range of the rabeprazole sodium enantiomer and its 3 metabolites in dog plasma was $2.0\text{--}2000 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, the LOQ was $2.0 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, the intra-batch and inter-batch precisions (RSDs) were between 1.2%–9.9%. The $\text{AUC}_{(0-\infty)s}$ of (*R*)–rabeprazole, rabeprazole thioether, rabeprazole sulfone and desmethyl rabeprazole in Beagle dogs after single oral administration of enteric coated (*R*)–rabeprazole sodium were (1486.82 ± 956.68), (265.03 ± 182.16), (79.60 ± 45.92), (220.10 ± 119.90) $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, respectively. The $T_{\max s}$ were (1.33 ± 0.42), (1.50 ± 0.35), (1.42 ± 0.43), (1.42 ± 0.50) h and the $t_{1/2s}$ were (0.35 ± 0.12), (1.34 ± 1.07), (0.43 ± 0.07), (0.43 ± 0.20) h, respectively. No (*S*)–rabeprazole was detected. **Conclusion:** The established method is proved suitable for the pharmacokinetic study of (*R*)–rabeprazole sodium. The (*R*)–rabeprazole sodium and the metabolites can be quickly eliminated in the dog plasma but cannot be chiral biotransformed to (*S*)–rabeprazole.

Keywords: rabeprazole sodium; enteric-coated tablets; enantiomers; metabolites; LC–MS/MS; pharmacokinetics

雷贝拉唑钠(rabeprazole sodium)为苯并咪唑类质子泵抑制剂,可特异性地抑制胃壁细胞H⁺/K⁺-ATP酶抑制胃酸分泌,临床用于治疗消化性溃疡、胃食管反流性疾病、卓-艾氏综合征等^[1]。雷贝拉唑钠结构中含有手性中心,研究表明,与左旋体及消旋体比较,雷贝拉唑钠右旋体具有更强的溃疡抑制作用^[2-3]。2007年,右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶微丸胶囊(商品名:DexPure;规格:10 mg)已由印度EMCURE制药公司开发上市。目前,国内已进行口服右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片的研发,本文报道了Beagle犬口服雷贝拉唑钠右旋体的药代动力学性质,为其进一步开发提供参考。

1 仪器与材料

AB SCIEX 5500三重串联四极杆质谱系统,美国赛默飞世尔科技公司生产。Vortex-5型涡旋振荡器,海门市其林贝尔仪器制造有限公司生产。Heraeus Multifuge X1R型高速冷冻离心机,美国赛默飞世尔科技有限公司。AL104型天平,0.01 mg,梅特勒-托利多仪器上海有限公司生产。

左旋雷贝拉唑钠(批号20121013,纯度99.08%)、右旋雷贝拉唑钠(批号20121017,纯度99.23%)、硫醚雷贝拉唑(批号20121102,纯度99.36%),去甲基雷贝拉唑(批号20121117,纯度98.29%)、雷贝拉唑

砜(批号20121027,纯度99.36%),由山东省药学院自制;右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片(规格10 mg,批号20120926),由山东省药学院自制。非那西丁(批号100095-201205),由中国食品药品检定研究院提供。色谱纯甲醇、乙腈,由瑞典OceanPak公司生产。色谱纯甲酸购自天津市科密欧化学试剂有限公司。

Beagle犬8只,雌雄各半,由广州医药工业研究院实验动物研究开发中心提供,实验动物生产许可证号:SCXK(粤)2008-0007。Beagle犬于普通级环境饲养,每笼1只,室温19~26℃,湿度40%~70%,日温差≤4℃,换气次数8~10次·h⁻¹,昼夜明暗交替时间12 h/12 h,实验动物使用许可证号:SYXK(鲁)20100004。

2 方法

2.1 色谱与质谱条件

色谱条件:AGP 30713色谱柱($40 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm}$, $5 \mu\text{m}$),柱前安装与AGP色谱柱配套的预柱($40 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm}$, $5 \mu\text{m}$),大塞璐药物手型技术(上海)有限公司;初始流动相:甲醇-水(5:95);梯度洗脱:0~3 min 5%→12%甲醇,3~5.5 min 12%→15%甲醇,5.6~15 min 15%→5%甲醇;样品检测时间15 min;流速: $0.5 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$;进样量: $5.0 \mu\text{L}$ 。

质谱条件:AB SCIEX 5 500三重串联四极杆



质谱系统,电喷雾离子源,正离子检测,干燥气N₂,毛细管温度350℃,雾化器温度300℃,辅助气流速30 arb,鞘气压力60 arb,电压3 500 V,多重反应监测模式(MRM);检测离子对为m/z 360.1/150.1、m/z 360.1/195.2(雷贝拉唑),m/z 344.1/154.1、m/z 344.1/226.1(硫醚雷贝拉唑),m/z 346.1/150.1、m/z 346.1/228.2(去甲基雷贝拉唑),m/z 376.2/119.1、m/z 376.2/158.2(雷贝拉唑钠砜),m/z 180.0/110.1、m/z 180.0/138.1(非那西丁)。

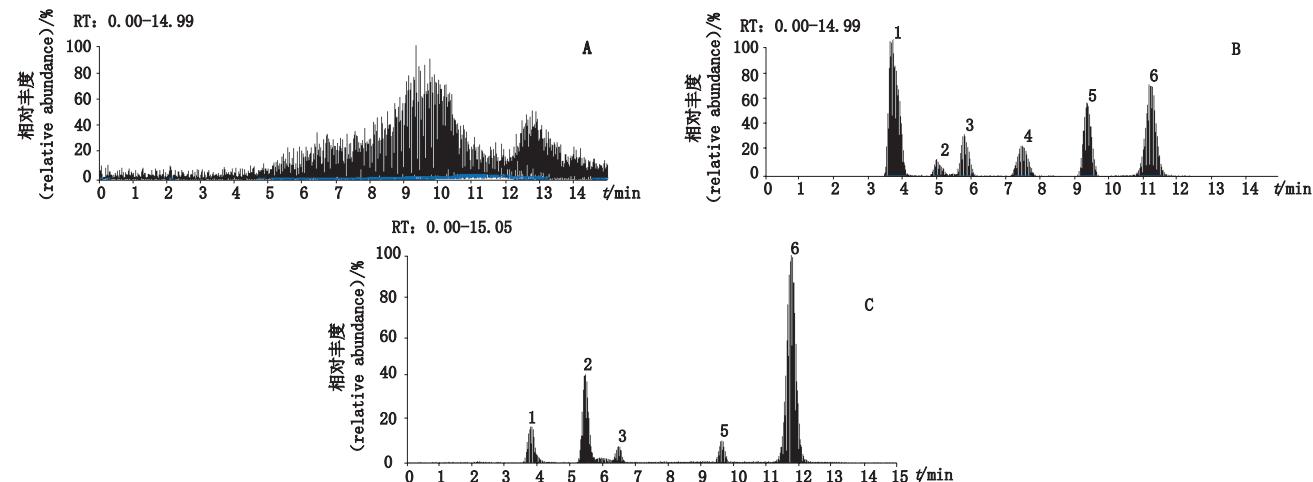
2.2 混合对照品储备液及内标溶液制备

精密称取对照品右旋雷贝拉唑钠、左旋雷贝拉唑钠、硫醚雷贝拉唑、去甲基雷贝拉唑、雷贝拉唑砜适量,分别用甲醇配成1 mg·mL⁻¹的储备液。精密量取各储备液适量,用甲醇稀释为含雷贝拉唑钠左旋体、右旋体及3个代谢产物浓度均为10.00 μg·mL⁻¹的混合对照品储备液。

精密称取非那西丁适量,用甲醇配成浓度为200 ng·mL⁻¹的内标溶液。

2.3 样品处理方法

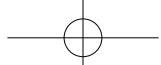
取Beagle犬血浆样品100 μL置于1.5 mL离心管中,加入非那西丁(200 ng·mL⁻¹)内标溶液50 μL,再加入乙酸乙酯500 μL,充分混匀震荡3.0 min,12 000 r·min⁻¹离心5 min,取上清液450 μL置于新的1.5 mL离心管中,氮吹吹干,加入初始流动相甲醇-水(5:95)200 μL复溶,取5 μL进样检测。



1. 内标非那西丁 (internal standard, phenacetin)
 2. 右旋雷贝拉唑钠[(R)-rabeprazole sodium]
 3. 去甲基雷贝拉唑钠(desmethyl rabeprazole)
 4. 左旋雷贝拉唑钠[(S)-rabeprazole sodium]
 5. 雷贝拉唑砜(rabeprazole sulfone)
 6. 硫醚雷贝拉唑钠(rabeprazole thioether)
- A. 空白血浆 (blank plasma sample)
B. 空白血浆中加入右旋雷贝拉唑钠、左旋雷贝拉唑钠、硫醚雷贝拉唑、去甲基雷贝拉唑、雷贝拉唑砜加内标 (blank plasma sample spiked with (R)-rabeprazole sodium, (S)-rabeprazole sodium, rabeprazole thioether, rabeprazole sulfone, and desmethyl rabeprazole)
C. 给药1 h后血浆样品加内标 (a plasma sample spiked with internal standard at 1 h after oral administration)

图1 LC-MS/MS 色谱图

Fig. 1 Chromatograms of LC-MS/MS



3.2 线性范围与定量下限

取空白血浆 100 μL, 加入含左、右旋雷贝拉唑钠、硫醚雷贝拉唑、去甲基雷贝拉唑, 雷贝拉唑砜混合对照品储备液, 配制质量浓度为 2、4、10、20、80、200、800、2 000 ng·mL⁻¹ 的标准血浆样品, 每一浓度 6 份, 从加入内标溶液起按“2.3”项下方法操作。以待测物的浓度为横坐标, 待测物与内标物的峰面积比值为纵坐标, 用加权最小二乘法(权重为 $1/X^2$)进行回归运算, 求得直线回归方程。左、右旋雷贝拉唑钠、硫醚雷贝拉唑、去甲基雷贝拉唑, 雷贝拉唑砜的回归方程:

$$Y=1.264 \times 10^{-2}X - 6.236 \times 10^{-3} \quad r=0.9984$$

$$Y=9.427 \times 10^{-3}X - 8.625 \times 10^{-3} \quad r=0.9974$$

$$Y=3.128 \times 10^{-2}X - 0.1980 \quad r=0.9945$$

$$Y=3.973 \times 10^{-3}X - 4.674 \times 10^{-3} \quad r=0.9965$$

$$Y=3.173 \times 10^{-3}X - 4.330 \times 10^{-3} \quad r=0.9978$$

线性范围为 2.0~2 000 ng·mL⁻¹, 定量下限为 2.0 ng·mL⁻¹。

3.3 精密度和准确度

按“3.2”项下的方法配制低(4 ng·mL⁻¹)、中(80 ng·mL⁻¹)、高(800 ng·mL⁻¹)3个浓度的标准血浆样品, 按“2.3”项下依法操作, 每一浓度 6 个平行样品, 连续进行 3 个批次的样本分析。样品精密度及准确度结果见表 1, 各浓度水平雷贝拉唑钠对映体及其代谢物准确度介于 90.5%~113.0% 之间, 批内精密度(RSD)介于 1.3%~9.7% 之间, 批间精密度(RSD)介于 1.4%~9.0% 之间, 符合生物样品分析方法验证的相关要求。

3.4 提取回收率

将空白血浆样品按照“3.2”项下方法提取得到基质溶液, 利用基质溶液配制低(4 ng·mL⁻¹)、中(80 ng·mL⁻¹)、高(800 ng·mL⁻¹)3个质量浓度标准血浆样品, 并加入非那西丁对照品溶液(终浓度 50 ng·mL⁻¹), 以检测得到的峰面积为参比, 计算 5 种待测物的相对提取回收率。各浓度水平的雷贝拉唑钠对映体及其代谢物的提取回收率均介于 85.9%~113.6% 之间, RSD 介于 1.5%~9.4% 之间(表 2), 符合生物样品分析方法验证的相关要求。

表 1 精密度与准确度结果($n=6$)

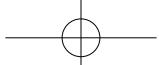
Tab. 1 Precision and accuracy of the method

待测物 (analytes)	浓度 (concen- tration) / (ng · mL ⁻¹)	精密度(precision), RSD/%		准确度 (accuracy) / %
		日间 (inter- day)	日内 (intra- day)	
右旋雷贝拉唑钠	4	4.9	2.3	101.1
[(R)-rabeprazole sodium]	80	3.6	5.7	97.6
	800	2.3	7.2	101.0
左旋雷贝拉唑钠	4	6.5	4.4	100.9
[(S)-rabeprazole sodium]	80	4.0	6.0	100.4
	800	2.0	4.3	97.7
硫醚雷贝拉唑	4	5.3	4.0	113.0
(rabeprazole thioether)	80	8.2	9.0	95.2
	800	6.9	4.3	98.4
雷贝拉唑砜	4	3.4	4.7	97.9
(rabeprazole sulfone)	80	4.3	3.4	102.8
	800	5.2	2.5	101.0
去甲基雷贝拉唑	4	1.3	4.3	109.5
(desmethyl rabeprazole)	80	9.7	7.3	90.5
	800	4.9	1.4	99.4

表 2 回收率结果($n=6$)

Tab. 2 Recovery of the method

化合物(compound)	C/ (ng · mL ⁻¹)	回收率 (recovery) /%	RSD/%
右旋雷贝拉唑钠	4	101.2	2.1
[(R)-rabeprazole sodium]	80	105.8	1.5
	800	105.0	4.9
左旋雷贝拉唑钠	4	100.9	3.7
[(S)-rabeprazole sodium]	80	109.3	4.8
	800	112.7	2.9
硫醚雷贝拉唑	4	98.6	6.6
(rabeprazole thioether)	80	99.2	4.3
	800	85.9	9.4
雷贝拉唑砜	4	96.2	5.2
(rabeprazole sulfone)	80	92.9	6.9
	800	90.6	7.3
去甲基雷贝拉唑	4	100.2	3.5
(desmethyl rabeprazole)	80	99.6	5.3
	800	113.6	3.5



3.5 稳定性考察

稳定性考察了标准血浆样品室温放置4 h、3次冷冻-解冻循环、-80 ℃冰箱放置7 d的稳定性及处理后标准血浆样品进样器放置24 h的稳定性。结

果显示(表3),血浆样品中各待测物的准确度介于85.7%~113.4%之间,精密度介于1.3%~9.8%之间,表明右旋雷贝拉唑钠血浆样品在以上各条件下稳定。

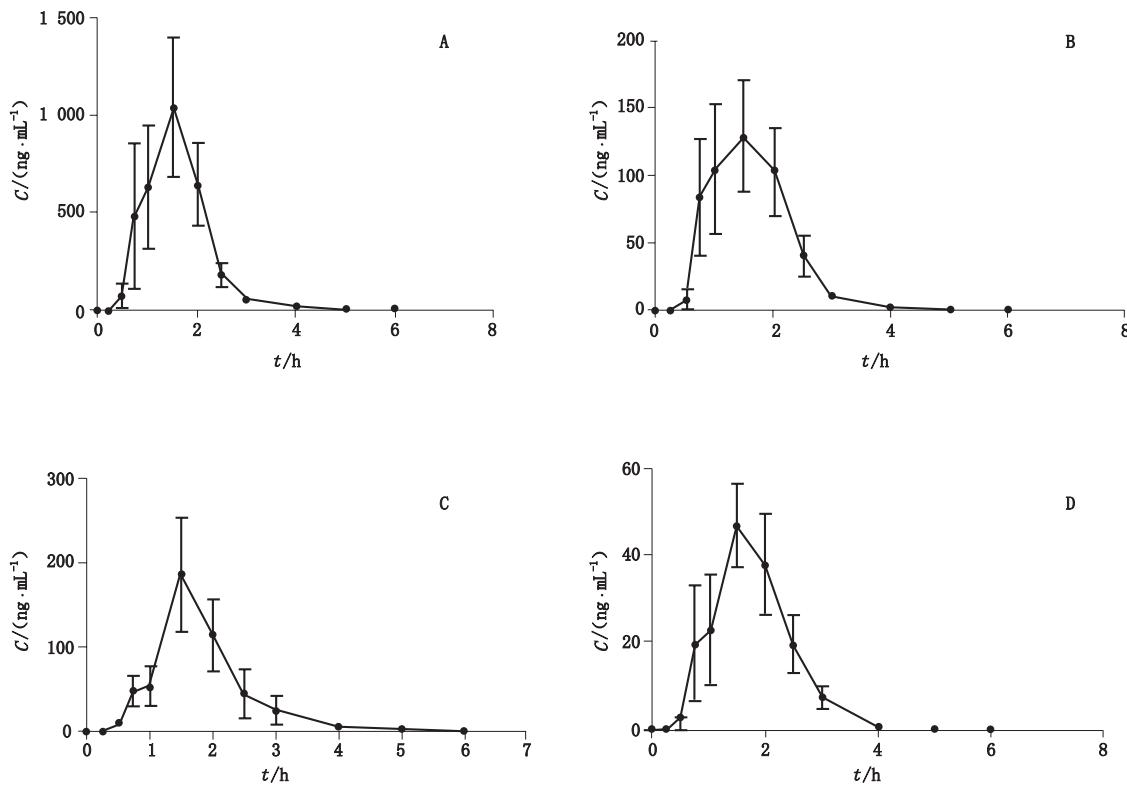
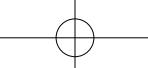
表3 稳定性结果(*n=6*)
Tab. 3 Stability of the method

待测物 (analytes)	c/ (ng · mL ⁻¹)	室温放置4 h (4 h, room temperature)		进样器放置24 h (24 h, post-preparative)		3次冷冻-解冻循环 (3 cycles, freeze/thaw)		-80 ℃放置7 d (7 days, -80 ℃)	
		RE/%	RSD/%	RE/%	RSD/%	RE/%	RSD/%	RE/%	RSD/%
右旋雷贝拉唑钠 [(R)-rabeprazole sodium]	4	89.3	8.6	104.8	6.3	94.9	9.5	96.7	4.4
	80	105.3	1.5	96.0	5.2	104.5	4.7	101.5	3.2
	800	99.9	1.7	100.4	4.7	103.3	1.3	101.8	4.6
左旋雷贝拉唑钠 [(S)-rabeprazole sodium]	4	103.2	9.8	110.2	5.1	94.5	8.4	95.5	1.6
	80	98.3	6.9	96.3	4.3	106.9	3.8	104.0	4.7
	800	101.2	1.8	102.4	2.3	109.6	3.9	98.3	1.5
硫醚雷贝拉唑 (rabeprazole thioether)	4	94.3	7.7	107.3	9.3	97.9	8.2	86.0	6.3
	80	103.8	6.9	101.5	4.3	105.6	4.3	95.58	5.9
	800	100.7	9.5	107.5	9.0	99.2	8.6	101.4	4.0
雷贝拉唑砜 (rabeprazole sulfone)	4	88.8	8.4	97.0	3.4	85.7	6.3	100.0	4.5
	80	108.2	5.5	101.0	2.6	113.3	5.4	112.7	6.8
	800	112.4	8.2	96.2	3.3	109.2	2.1	99.4	2.7
去甲基雷贝拉唑 (desmethyl rabeprazole)	4	105.2	8.0	101.3	4.3	99.05	7.61	86.9	8.2
	80	94.7	2.6	89.8	4.49	98.7	5.4	105.6	3.4
	800	97.4	5.7	101.3	8.3	102.4	3.0	100.3	2.8

3.5 Beagle犬体内药代动力学

Beagle犬给予右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片10 mg后,所测得雷贝拉唑钠右旋体及其代谢产物的平均血药浓度-时间曲线见图2,以非房室模型计算所得的药代动力学参数见表5。Beagle犬口服给予右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片后,血浆中未检测到左旋雷贝拉唑钠,右旋雷贝拉唑钠、硫醚雷贝拉唑钠、

雷贝拉唑砜及去甲基雷贝拉唑钠的AUC_(0-∞)分别为(1 486.82 ± 956.68)、(265.03 ± 182.16)、(79.60 ± 45.92)、(220.10 ± 119.90) μg · h · L⁻¹, t_{1/2}分别为(0.35 ± 0.12)、(1.34 ± 1.07)、(0.43 ± 0.07)、(0.43 ± 0.20) h,T_{max}分别为(1.33 ± 0.42)、(1.50 ± 0.35)、(1.42 ± 0.43)、(1.42 ± 0.50) h。



A. 右旋雷贝拉唑钠 (*R*-rabeprazole sodium) B. 去甲基雷贝拉唑 (desmethyl rabeprazole) C. 硫醚雷贝拉唑 (rabeprazole thioether) D. 雷贝拉唑砜 (rabeprazole sulfone)

图 2 Beagle 犬口服右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片后右旋雷贝拉唑钠及其代谢物药时曲线 (10 mg · 只⁻¹, n=8)

Fig. 2 Plasma concentration-time curves of (*R*)-rabeprazole sodium and the metabolites after an oral administration of (*R*)-rabeprazole sodium to Beagle dogs (10 mg · dog⁻¹)

表 4 Beagle 犬口服右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片后右旋雷贝拉唑钠及其代谢物的药动学参数 (10 mg · 只⁻¹, n=8)

Tab. 4 Plasma pharmacokinetic parameters of rabeprazole sodium enantiomers and the metabolites

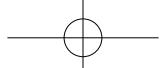
after oral administration of (*R*)-rabeprazole sodium in Beagle dogs (10 mg · dog⁻¹)

参数 (parameter)	右旋雷贝拉唑钠 [(<i>R</i>)-rabeprazole sodium]	左旋雷贝拉唑钠 [(<i>S</i>)-rabeprazole sodium]	硫醚雷贝拉唑 (rabeprazole thioether)	雷贝拉唑砜 (rabeprazole sulfone)	去甲基雷贝拉唑 (desmethyl rabeprazole)
AUC _(0-6h) /(μg · h · L ⁻¹)	1 477.90 ± 961.9	—	258.17 ± 184.96	74.42 ± 42.62	214.57 ± 121.79
AUC _(0-∞) /(μg · h · L ⁻¹)	1 486.82 ± 956.68	—	265.03 ± 182.16	79.60 ± 45.92	220.10 ± 119.90
t _{1/2} /h	0.35 ± 0.12	—	1.34 ± 1.07	0.43 ± 0.07	0.43 ± 0.20
T _{max} /h	1.33 ± 0.42	—	1.50 ± 0.35	1.42 ± 0.43	1.42 ± 0.50
CL _{zF} /(L · h ⁻¹)	7.70 ± 4.39	—	0.10 ± 0.04	386.24 ± 292.12	136.2 ± 118.13
V _{zF} /L	13.12 ± 16.42	—	158.41 ± 128.22	242.38 ± 189.22	111.58 ± 170.64
C _{max} /(μg · L ⁻¹)	1 632.63 ± 1 171.22	—	292.07 ± 444.08	66.38 ± 36.84	222.10 ± 125.64

3 讨论

本研究建立了同时测定雷贝拉唑钠对映体及其代谢产物雷贝拉唑砜、硫醚雷贝拉唑及去甲基雷贝拉唑的 LC-MS/MS 定量分析方法。结果表明,采用手

性柱分离对映体,质谱检测其含量的方法,定量准确,精密度高,稳定性好,符合化学药物临床前药代动力学研究的技术要求^[4],可用于雷贝拉唑钠药代动力学研究。



本论文报道了右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片 Beagle 犬口服后的药代动力学特征,研究选择 AGP 30713 手性色谱柱,甲醇-水为流动相,梯度洗脱的方法,对雷贝拉唑钠对映体与其 3 个代谢产物进行了成功分离,分析时间为 15 min,与文献报道的雷贝拉唑钠血药浓度的测定方法比较^[5-9],该法不仅对对映体及 3 种代谢产物进行了同时测定,且缩短了分析时间,更为简单快捷。

在本项研究中,Beagle 犬口服雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片 10 mg,右旋雷贝拉唑钠的 T_{max} 均值为 1.333 h, $AUC_{(0-\infty)}$ 为 1 486.82 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2}$ 均值为 0.35 h, C_{max} 为 1 632.63 $\text{ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$;文献报道,人体口服雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片 20 mg, T_{max} 为药后 3~4 h, $AUC_{(0-\infty)}$ 均值为 809 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, C_{max} 均值为 406 $\text{ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2}$ 均值为 1.02 h^[10-13]。比较人与犬药动学参数发现,雷贝拉唑钠在犬体内代谢较快。右旋雷贝拉唑钠的代谢产物以硫醚雷贝拉唑为主,其次为去甲基雷贝拉唑钠和雷贝拉唑砜,这与文献报道的雷贝拉唑钠人体内代谢类型^[14-15]一致。

本研究显示,右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片 Beagle 犬单次口服给药后在体内代谢迅速,未发现右旋体向左旋体的转换,与文献报道结果一致,为右旋雷贝拉唑钠肠溶片的开发提供了参考。

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(本文于 2017 年 9 月 5 日收到)