柳橙汁黃酮之代謝動力學 及大黃、黃芩對胺甲葉酸動力學之影響

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摘 要

橙皮苷(hesperidin)及橙皮苷元(hesperetin)為天然黃酮類化合物,存在於柑橘屬植物中。文獻報導橙皮苷及橙皮苷元具有許多優越的藥理活性,如抗發炎、抗過敏及抗氧化等。本研究以大白鼠探討橙皮苷及橙皮苷元於鼠體內之代謝動力學。血清檢品於以sulfatase 與β-glucuronidase分別水解前、後,利用高效液相層析法定量原形之橙皮苷元與結合態代謝物。橙皮苷元静脈注射給藥後,橙皮苷元快速代謝成結合態代謝物,而原形分子只短暫存在於血清中。口服給予橙皮苷元,則只有結合態代謝物存在血中。比較口服與靜脈注射之血藥面積顯示,口服橙皮苷元之吸收率為45.2%。橙皮苷口服給

藥後,橙皮苷與橙皮苷元之原形分子或結合態代謝物皆未檢出。

柳橙汁富含橙皮苷與柚皮芸香苷。本研究探討柳橙汁中此兩黃酮類配醣體於健康人體內之尿藥動力學。受試者飲用柳橙汁後,分段收集 24 小時內之尿液,於以 sulfatase 與 β-glucuronidase 分別水解前、後,利用高效液相層析法定量橙皮苷元、柚皮苷元及其結合態代謝物。結果顯示,飲用柳橙汁後,橙皮苷、柚皮芸香苷及其苷元皆無法檢出,而以橙皮苷元及柚皮苷元之結合態代謝物存在於尿中,排出率分別為飲入劑量之 3.9% 與 2.5%。

胺甲葉酸(Methotrexate, MTX)為抗癌藥物,治療指數狹窄,用藥的安全性值得關注。本研究探討大黃與黃芩水煎劑於大鼠體內對胺甲葉酸動力學之影響。利用螢光偏極免疫分析法定量胺甲葉酸之血中濃度。結果顯示併服大黃及黃芩水煎劑,使口服胺甲葉酸之血藥面積(AUC₀₋₂₈₈₀)與平均滯留時間(MRT)皆顯著增加,甚至導致死亡;而對靜脈注射胺甲葉酸則無影響。為了用藥安全與療效之考量,服用胺甲葉酸之病患,應避免與大黃或黃芩併服及含其之製劑。

Metabolic Pharmacokinetics of Flavonoids of Orange
Juice and the Effect of Rhei Rhizoma, Scutellariae
Radix on Methotrexate Pharmacokinetics

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ABSTRACT

Hesperidin and hesperetin, are naturally occurring flavanoids abundant in *Citrus* plants. They were reported to possess many beneficial pharmacological activities including anti-inflammation, anti-allergic and anti-oxidation effects. In this study, the pharmacokinetics of hesperidin and hesperetin were investigated in rats. The serum concentrations of hesperetin were assayed by HPLC method prior to and after hydrolysis with sulfatase and β-glucuronidase, respectively. After iv bolus of hesperetin, hesperetin sulfates and glucuronides were found predominately circulating in the bloodstream where the parent form hesperetin was transiently present. When hesperetin was orally administered, hesperetin sulfates and glucuronides were the major metabolites. The comparison of AUCs of hesperetin and its conjugated

metabolites between po and iv administrations indicated that the absorption rate of hesperetin was 45.2%. However, neither parent forms of hesperidin and hesperetin nor their sulfates and glucuronides was detected in serum after oral administration of hesperidin.

Orange juice is rich in hesperidin and narirutin. In this study, the urine pharmacokinetics of there two flavonoid glycosides in orange juice were investigated in healthy humans. Urine samples were collected from volunteers within 24h after giving orange juice and assayed for hesperetin, naringenin and their conjugate metabolites by HPLC prior to and after hydrolysis with sulfatase and β -glucuronidase, respectively. No hesperidin, narirutin and their aglycones were detected. The cumulated urinary recoveries (% of dose) of conjugate metabolites of hesperetin and naringenin were 3.9 % and 2.5 %, respectively.

Methotrexate (MTX) is a potent anticancer agent with narrow therapeutic range and thus more attention is needed to paid to the safety of MTX. This study aimed to investigate the effects of decoctions of Rhei Rhizoma and Scutellariae Radix on MTX pharmacokinetics in rats. Blood samples were assayed for MTX by a specific monoclonal FPIA (Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay) method. Coadminstrations with decoction of Rhei Rhizoma and Scutellariae Radix resulted in significant increase in AUC₀₋₂₈₈₀ and MRT of oral MTX and even led to death. However, substantially no effect was observed for intravenous MTX. It seems prudent to avoid the concurrent use of Rhei Rhizoma or Scutellariae Radix herbal remedies containing them.

第一章 緒言

黃酮類為植物的二次代謝物,主要以配糖體形式廣泛地存在於各種植物產品中,諸如茶葉、洋蔥、蘋果、葡萄、葡萄柚、柑橘及紅酒等日常飲食之蔬果、飲料,及許多中藥如槐花、枳殼、陳皮等中,為天然抗氧化物中最主要之一群。許多的體外或動物研究已證實具抗氧化[1,2]、抗發炎[3]、抑制血小板凝集[4]、降低心血管疾病[5]、抗病毒[6]及癌症預防^[7]等優越的藥理活性,因此日益受到重視。近年來漸有研究證實黃酮類配醣體於腸道中水解成苷元方能吸收,但又為腸及肝細胞轉化為 glucuronides 或 sulfates 結合態代謝物而進入體循環,或隨膽汁排入腸腔^[8]。

橙皮苷為一雙氫黃酮配醣體,為柳橙之主成分。橙皮苷及橙皮苷元具抗發炎^[9]、抗過敏^[10]、抗癌^[11]、增加高密度脂蛋白和降低低密度脂蛋白、總脂質和抗氧化等活性^[12~15]。本實驗室過去曾探討橙皮苷及橙皮苷元於兔體內之代謝動力學,由於家兔為草食動物,其腸內菌與人體差異較大。因此本研究改以雜食性大鼠為模式,探討橙皮苷及橙皮苷元於大鼠體內之代謝動力學,並比較大鼠與家兔間之差異。

柳橙為柑橘屬水果。橙皮苷為柳橙之主成分,文獻中已有研究報 導北歐人飲用柳橙汁之黃酮代謝動力學^[16]。柳橙為台灣民眾之日常水 果,柳橙汁為盛行之飲料,但至今尚無國人飲用柳橙汁之黃酮代謝動 力學報導。因此本研究探討柳橙汁黃酮於國人體內之動態。先以自行開發之 HPLC-UV條件,測定柳橙汁中橙皮苷及柚皮芸香苷之含量, 再給予自願受試者飲用,分段收集受試者尿液,以探討橙皮苷及柚皮芸香苷於人尿中之代謝動力學。

近年來,由於人類生活條件、生存環境之變遷,伴隨著物質文明 發展,威脅人類生命之疾病由以往的傳染性疾病,逐漸演變成慢性疾 病或癌症為主。隨著疾病的改變,西藥治療面臨了瓶頸,仍有許多棘 手的疾病,如癌症、愛滋病等,於是中草藥成了另一道曙光,也讓中 草藥邁向國際舞台展露契機。由於有悠久的使用歷史,中草藥一向被 認為毒副作用低,常被用於預防、保健及復健等方面。在用藥環境複 雜的台灣,許多病患中西藥併用,而其中是否有潛在的危險,我們幾 乎一無所知。臨床上發現,風行於歐美之抗憂鬱草藥金絲桃草(St. John's wort)會使環孢靈與地高辛之血中濃度降低[17,18],因此天然藥物 與西藥間之交互作用已成為世界性的社會問題。反觀國人使用中草藥 相當普遍,加之近年來已有健保給付,使得中西藥合併治療之機率不 可忽視。為減低藥物之不良反應,提高藥事照護的品質以確保臨床用 藥安全,中西藥交互作用的問題急待探討。

Methotrexate (MTX, 胺甲葉酸) 於低劑量使用時為一免疫抑制

劑,高劑量則用於治療癌症,但其治療指數狹窄,是癌症治療中唯一需監測血中濃度的藥物。近代研究顯示,MTX為 multidrug resistance proteins (MRPs)^[19]之受質。大黃、黃芩為常用中藥,其中富含多酚類成分,本研究室過去曾發現其多酚成分會於吸收後形成 sulfates 及glucuronides 等結合態代謝物。研究報告指出此等代謝物為 MRPs 之受質。MTX與多酚結合態代謝物之間是否會相互競爭 MRPs 而影響彼此於體內之運送與排除過程,值得探討。因此本研究以大白鼠探討大黃、黃芩水煎劑併服時對 MTX動力學之影響。期能提供所得資訊予使用 MTX之臨床醫師及患者參考,以提高警覺,保障用藥安全。