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Pharmacokinetic studies on ADME of G009

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Pharmacokinetic studies on time-course of blood levels, tissue distribution, and excretion of G009, a potential hepatoprotective agent, were performed in male rats after a single oral dose(20mg/kg) of ^{14}C-labelled G009. The radioactivity concentrations in plasma during 0~3 hours are low, but subsequently increase to a maximum at 12 hours after dosing. ^{14}C-G009 was well distributed to all tissue. Tissue concentration profiles of radioactivity vary among tissues on time-course after administration. G009(single oral dosage) was distributed and/or absorbed at gastric intestines and excretional organs for initial time of 0~7 hours, and distributed to most tissue at 12~24 hours. In special, the concentration of radioactivity in liver at 48 hours were 1% of total radioactivity of ^{14}C-G009 administered. The expired air, urinary and fecal excretion of radioactivity within 24 hours after administration were 61.5%, 1.9% and 21.2% of total radioactivity of ^{14}C-G009 administered. The biliary excretion of radioactivity in rat increased slightly for 0~6 hours after administration. The biliary excretion of radioactivity within 48 hours were 1.97%.