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[PE1-13] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 09:00 – 12:00 / Hall D]

Induction of apoptosis in human ovarian cancer cells by liposomal bcl-2 antisense oligonucleotides

Shim JinYoung^o, Yoon NaYoung, Kim JinSeok

College of Pharmacy, Sookmyung Women's University, Korea

The anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 is prevalent in many solid tumors. Over-expression of the Bcl-2 protein potentially contributes to not only inhibition of apoptosis but resistance to drugs. Liposome is a very useful tool to deliver the antisense oligonucleotides into the cells in culture. In this study, reverse-phase evaporation method was used for the encapsulation of bcl-2 antisense oligonucleotides in various liposome formulations, such as DPPC/Chol/stearylamine and DPPC/Chol liposomes. The phosphorothioated bcl-2 antisense and scrambled oligo were 5'-AAT CCT CCC CCA GTT CAC CC-3' and 5'-TCC CAC CTC ACC TAC ATC CG-3', respectively. Formed liposomes were characterized in terms of morphology, size and encapsulation efficiency. Results from cytotoxicity, down-regulation of Bcl-2 protein and induction of apoptosis by the liposomal bcl-2 antisense oligonucleotides in human ovarian cancer cell line(SK-OV-3) will also be presented.

[PE1-14] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 09:00 – 12:00 / Hall D]

Preparation and evaluation of multivitamin emulsion

Lee MoonSeok^o, Cho HeaYoung, Shim YoungSun, Her SuHee, Lee YongBok

College of Pharmacy and Research Institute of Drug Development, Chonnam National University, Kwangju 500-757, Korea

The physical and chemical stability of multivitamin o/w emulsion was investigated. Multivitamin emulsion composed of water, soybean oil (10%, v/v), vitamin A, D, E, K, B2, B6, B12 and panthenol. To make a stable o/w emulsion, the egg lecithin (2%, w/v) and glycerin (2.5%, w/v) were used for emulsifier and thickening agent, respectively. The oil in water emulsion system was manufactured by microfluidizer and evaluated the physical and chemical stability. Average particle size and interfacial tension was measured. From the result of interfacial tension tested, critical micelle concentration of the egg lecithin was 0.1% (w/v) and optimal concentration for the preparation of emulsion was 2% (w/v). The mean particle size was about 0.4 μ m which was suitable for injections. Short-term accelerated stability, as physical stability study, was tested by centrifuging and freeze-thawing the emulsion samples. The additions of vitamins cause the increment of particle size and reduction of physical stability of emulsion. But it is not an enormous problem for stability of emulsion. Also we have performed long-period preservation stability test for the vitamins. All vitamins were analysed by HPLC. The result of storage under 4°C and dark, at least 12 weeks all vitamins were maintained stable, except for vitamin B12.

[PE1-15] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 09:00 – 12:00 / Hall D]

Enhancing water-solubility of poorly soluble drug, itraconazole with water-soluble polymer using supercritical fluid processing

Nam Kyung-wan^o, Hwang Sung-Joo, Woo Jong Soo

College of Pharmacy, Chungnam National University

To improve solubility and bioavailability of a poorly water-soluble anti-fungal agent, itraconazole, we prepared its solid dispersion particles using supercritical fluid processes with water-soluble carriers. Itraconazole and water-soluble polymer, HPMC were dissolved in mixture of methylene chloride and ethanol(60 : 40 w/w) as a feed solution. And then prepared solid dispersion particles by spraying the solution into the vessel filled with supercritical carbon dioxide as an anti-solvent. Various experimental parameters including temperature(45~80 °C), pressure(80~150 bar), and concentrations of feed solution were investigated. In each cases, characterized its morphology by scanning electron microscopy and investigated polymorphic characteristics by differential scanning calorimetry(DSC) analysis. And determined its water-solubility. At the DSC profile, all the processed products showed a wider melting endotherm with a lower heat-flow peak than that of pure itraconazole. After the processing, we obtained its solid dispersion nanoparticles, together with remarkable water-solubility.

[PE1-16] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 09:00 - 12:00 / Hall D]

Chemical Stability of Prokidin in Buffered Aqueous Solutions

Lee YunJin^o, Chun InKoo

College of Pharmacy, Dongduk Women's University

The effects of pH and temperature on the degradation of prokidin in various buffered aqueous solutions (pH 1.32 ~ 9.66) and temperatures (35, 45 and 60 °C) were investigated. The effect of ionic strength on the degradation of prokidin was also measured by varying ionic strength (0.0466 ~ 1.5) at pH 7.35 and 45 °C. The effect of metal ions on the degradation of prokidin at pH 7.35 and 3.98 was observed. The degradation of prokidin followed the pseudo-first-order kinetics. The degradation rate of prokidin showed pH-dependent and temperature-dependent patterns. Prokidin was very stable at the pH below 3.98, where half-lives at 35, 45 and 60 °C were 294, 206 and 107 day, respectively. However, it degraded very rapidly at pH above 6.49, the half-lives at 35, 45 and 60 °C were 60, 25 and 13 day, respectively. As ionic strength increased, the degradation rate of prokidin increased. Some metal ions increased the degradation rate in the rank order of $Mn^{2+} > Fe^{3+} > Cu^{2+} > Fe^{2+}$. On the other hand, other metal ions such as Bi^{3+} , Ba^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} and Mg^{2+} did not show unfavorable effect.

[PE1-17] [10/19/2001 (Fri) 09:00 - 12:00 / Hall D]

Hydrolysis of Prostaglandin E1(PGE1) ethyl ester, a prodrug of PGE1, in rat's skin homogenate

Park HaeSuk^o, Lee SangKil, Shin TaekHwan, Choi SungUp, Yang SungUn, Choi YoungWook

College of Pharmacy, Chung-Ang University, Gu-Ju Pharm., Co., Ltd.

Ester type prodrugs are hydrolyzed generally in a quantitative manner to produce a parent drug by the esterase in vivo. PGE_1-EE , a prodrug of PGE_1 showing improved skin permeation due to its lipophilicity, was also expected to be hydrolyzed during transdermal absorption process. Therefore, in this experiment, in vitro hydrolysis of the ester in rat's skin homogenates was studied by the quantitation of residual $[PGE_1-EE]$ and produced $[PGE_1]$, revealing the results of the decrease in $[PGE_1-EE]$ and the increase in $[PGE_1]$. However, mass balance between $[PGE_1-EE]$ and $[PGE_1]$ was not established. This difference was possibly due to another mechanism involved in degradation or hydrolysis pathway and it was verified by unknown peak in HPLC chromatogram. As a result, a complicated hydrolytic degradation was proposed as follows: PGE_1-EE hydrolyzed by the skin esterase to PGE_1 directly (k_1), at the same time, PGE_1-EE degraded to the unknown intermediate compound (k_x) then hydrolyzed sequentially to PGE_1 finally (k_2). In order to verify the above hypothesis, computer simulation technique using GrapherTM has been carried out. The approximate rate constants for k_1 , k_x , and k_2 were calculated as 0.003~0.009, 0.019~0.021 and 0.018~0.020, respectively. The observed rate constants for changes in