In conclusion, this study shows that NOV is strongly expressed during liver fibrogenesis, and hepatic stellate cells seems to be the major cellular sources of NOV in the liver.

Poster Presentations - Field E2. Pharmacokinetics

[PE2-1] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Quantitification of costunolide in rat plasma by HPLC

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Simple and precise high-performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) assay was developed and validated for the determination of a sesquiterpenelactone material, costunolide in rat plasma. The method involved liquid liquid extraction of costunolide and internal standard partenolide. Samples were analyzed by reversed-phase HPLC using Capcell-Pak C18 column with ultraviolet detection at 230nm. The quantitation limit of costunolide was 0.05ug/ml and the calibration curve was linear over the range of 1-50ug/ml (r2>0.999) with human plasma. The analytes of quality control samples indicated that the normal values could be predicted with an accuracy >97%. The intra- and inter-day coefficients of variation for the analytes were <10%. We are undergoing the invivo pharmacokinetic study using these validation method.

[PE2-2] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Determination of YH3945 in beagle dog plasma by high performance liquid chromatography: validation and longterm stability

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YH3945, a non-peptide farnesyltransferase inhibitor, is being developed by Yuhan Research Institute for the treatment of cancer. The development and validation study of a sensitive, rapid, reproducible, accurate and precise high performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method for YH3945 in beagle dog plasma has been carried out and the longterm stability of YH3945 in beagle dog plasma has been investigated. Plasma was extracted with acetonitrile containing the internal standard. An aliquot of the extract was injected onto a reverse C18 column. Retention times of YH3945 and the internal standard were 6.9 and 10.6 min, respectively. The chromatograms showed no endogenous peaks from blank plasma at the retention time of YH3945. Standard curves of YH3945 was linear over the range of 100 ng/ml to 10000 ng/ml (r=0.9995). The lower limit of quantification of YH3945 in plasma was 100 ng/ml. This assay also showed good inter- and intra-precision and accuracy throughout the concentration range. Precision expressed as C.V. was in the 1.2 to 4.6% range. Accuracy expressed as mean R.E. was between -0.9 and 5.5%. The extracted samples of YH3945 were stable at room temperature for 72 hours. The spiked plasma samples of YH3945 remain stable under frozen condition for 6 months, under ambient condition for 4 hours, and under a period of three freeze/thaw cycles. This sensitive, accurate and precise method can be applied to determine concentration of YH3945 in plasma for pharmacokinetic studies in beagle dogs.
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[PE2-3] [04/19/2002 (Fri) 10:00 - 13:00 / Hall E]

Pharmacokinetics and Bioequivalence of Tiropramide in Human Volunteers