

## Aminopyrine 分子化合物의 吸收에 關한 研究

韓 世 鎬

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### Se Ho Han; Studies on the Absorption of Molecular Compounds of Aminopyrine

The absorptions of aminopyrine, molecular compounds of aminopyrine and mixed compounds of aminopyrine were studied in the small intestine of rats (*in situ*).

The molecular compounds of aminopyrine were more absorbed than aminopyrine and mixed compounds of aminopyrine were less absorbed than aminopyrine in small intestine of rats.

The apparent permeability coefficients and the absorption velocity constants of the molecular compound of aminopyrine-barbital were highest and the orders of decreasing in values of permeability coefficients and the absorption velocity constants of the other molecular compounds are as follows:

Aminopyrine-secobarbital, Aminopyrine-phenobarbital  
Aminopyrine-amobarbital, Aminopyrine-cyclobarbital  
Aminopyrine-allobarbital.

The orders of decreasing in values of the apparent permeability coefficients and the absorption velocity constants of the mixed compounds of aminopyrine are as follows:

Aminopyrine secobarbital, Aminopyrine allobarbital  
Aminopyrine cyclobarbital, Aminopyrine amobarbital  
Aminopyrine phenobarbital, Aminopyrine barbital.

The relative absorption rates of aminopyrine, molecular compounds of aminopyrine and the mixed compounds of aminopyrine by the goldfish method and the partition coefficients were correlative to the values of circulation method.

\* Dept. of Pharmacy, Chung-Buk College

## 緒 論

Pfeiffer<sup>1), 2)</sup>의 結合體로서 알려지고있는 Starkenstein<sup>3), 4), 5)</sup>에 依한 Pyrabital의 創製를 契機로 Fühner<sup>6)</sup>는 Aminopyrine 分子化合物이 水溶液中에서 分解하지 않으며 生體內에서 分解함이 없이 血液中을 循環하는데 이 分子結合體의 特性이 있다고 報告한바있으며, Reinboldt und Kircheisen<sup>7)</sup>은 Aminopyrine 分子化合物의 兩成分의 熱分析에 依하여 分子比 1:1로 分子結合을 이룸을 確認하였다.

한便 Pyrabital 出現以來 解熱劑와 鎮痛劑의 併用に 對한 臨床의 所見은 先行되고있으나 基礎研究는 이를 追跡하고있는 形便이어서 Aminopyrine 分子化合物에 對한 效果는 認定하고 있으면서도 이에 對한 吸收機作에 對해서는 明確한 結論에 到達하지 못하고 있다.

醫藥品の 消化管吸收는 投與藥物の 物理的化學的性狀 및 消化管의 狀態等의 吸收에 直接關係를 이루는 要因에다 藥物의 消化管의 安定性, 吸收된 然後의 代謝에 이르기까지 考慮의 對象이 됨으로 이와같은 藥劑學的인 立場에서의 吸收에 關한 研究와 藥物學的인 立場에서의 作用機作에 對한 解明등이 完成됨으로써 비로서 새로운 醫藥品の 誕生이 이루어질것이나 現實的인 面으로 볼때 Pyrabital의 境遇는 前述한바와 같이 臨床所見의 先行과 基礎研究가 이를 追跡하고있는 代表的인 例로서 取扱될수있다.

醫藥品の 吸收에 關한 研究는 Brodie<sup>8)</sup>, Schanker<sup>9)</sup>, Hogben<sup>10)</sup> 및 Rall<sup>11)</sup>등에 依하여 研究되었으며, 醫藥品の 吸收, 排泄 및 그 機構에 對하여서는 Kakemi<sup>12), 13)</sup> Nogami<sup>14), 15), 16)</sup>에 依하여 報告되고 있다.

Aminopyrine의 吸收 및 排泄에 對해서는 Naito<sup>17)</sup>가 報告하고 있으며, Aminopyrine의 併用藥品에 對한 吸收에 關한 研究는 Arita<sup>18)</sup> 및 井口<sup>19)</sup>에 依해서 發表된바 있다. 한便 醫藥品の 分子化合物의 吸收에 關한 研究로서는 Sulfamine 分子化合物에 對한 Kim<sup>20)</sup>의 報告가 있다.

그러나 Aminopyrine 分子化合物에 對한 吸收에 關한 研究는 아직 報告된바 없으므로 著者는 Aminopyrine 과 分子結合體를 形成하는 所謂 Oxyseries barbiturates의 分子化合物의 Rat 小腸에 있어서의 吸收를 *in situ*에 依한 還流法에 依하여 實驗하고 이 結果로서 Aminopyrine 分子化合物의 透過係數 및 吸收速度定數를 求하였고 이들에 對한 Levy<sup>21)</sup>에 依한 Goldfish 法으로 相對吸收速度定數와 油水分配係數를 測定함으로써 有意性있는 知見을 얻었으므로 이를 報告하는 바이다.

## 實 驗

### 1. 試 料

Aminopyrine, Allobarbitol, Amobarbitol, Barbitol, Cyclobarbitol, Phenobarbitol, Secobarbitol Sulfisoxazole (E. Marck)를 使用하였으며 Aminopyrine 分子化合物은 落合, 黑柳<sup>22)</sup>, Chae<sup>23)</sup>의 方法으로 Aminopyrine-barbitol, Aminopyrine-allobarbitol, Aminopyrine-amobarbitol, Aminopyrine-cyclobarbitol, Aminopyrine-phenobarbitol을 製造하였고 Aminopyrine-secobarbitol은 日

本特許<sup>24)</sup>, Aminopyrine-sulfisoxazole 는 Sekiguch<sup>25)</sup>의 方法으로 製造하여 I.R. spectrum 을 測定하여 分子化合物임을 確認했다. Aminopyrine 混合物은 Aminopyrine 1 分子量과 Barbiturates 및 Sulfisoxazole 를 各各 1 分子量을 取하여 微細粉末로 하고 混合하여 使用하였다.

### 2. Loop's circulation method (*in situ*)에 依한 Rat小腸에서의 吸收實驗.

Shanker<sup>26)</sup> 등의 方法에 따라서 *in situ* Loops circulation 試驗을 行하였다. 即 一定條件下에서 飼育한 體重 200~230g 의 Sprague-Dowley 系 雄性 Rat 를 實驗前 16時間 絶食시키고 體重 100g 當 Nembutal sodium (Abbott.) 5mg 을 Rat 腹腔內에 注射하여 麻醉시키고 腹部 正中線에 따라 切開하고, 幽門部直下 및 小腸下端에서 各各 切斷하여, 여기에 vinyl 管을 挿入하여 結縛한後 37°C 로 加温한 生理食鹽液으로 上部의 vinyl 管으로부터 小腸內에 注入하고 小腸下端 vinyl 管에서 나오도록하여 充分히 洗滌한後 Rat 를 還流實驗裝置에 固定하여 還流溶液으로 還流한다. 還流液量은 100 ml 이고 還流速度는 5ml/min. 를 維持하였으며, 還流가 始作된 5分後에 試料溶液 0.5 ml 을 取하여 對照液으로하고 每 30分마다 還流液 0.5 ml 를 採取하여 Aminopyrine 을 定量하고, 同時에 實驗中の 小腸液의 分泌, 水分吸收等으로 因한 溶液의 濃度變化를 防止하기위하여 Phosphate Buffer (pH7.4)<sup>27)</sup>를 使用하여 吸收率을 算出했다.

$$\text{吸收率} = 100 - 100 \times \frac{\text{試料의 最終濃度}}{\text{試料의 初濃度}}$$

- 1) 試料溶液—Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 0.5 mM 에 該當하는 量을 精秤하여 phosphate buffer (pH7.4) 1.000 ml. 에 녹여 使用했다.
- 2) Aminopyrine 의 定量—還流試驗에서 採取한 試料 溶液에 0.5 ml 에 chloroform 5 ml 를 넣고 유리마개시험관에서 10分間 強하게 振盪한 다음 遠心分離하고 separating funnel 로 chloroform 層을 分離하고 이 3ml 를 正確히 取하여 水溶上에서 蒸發濃縮한것을 Naito<sup>28)</sup>의 方法에 따라 波長 720m $\mu$  에서 Aminopyrine 를 定量했다.

### 3. Goldfish 法에 依한 吸收 實驗.

Levy<sup>21)</sup>의 方法으로 250 ml 의 Beaker 에 100 ml 의 물에다 藥物의 0.5 mM 에 該當하는 量을 溶解한다음 約 5g 의 무게를 갖인 Carassius auratus 屬 Goldfish 를 넣고 Goldfish 의 死亡할 때까지의 時間( $T_L$ )와 Beaker 液中の 藥物의 濃度 ( $C$ ), Goldfish 에 對한 藥物의 致死量( $L$ )로부터 다음式에 따라서 相對吸收速度 定數 ( $K$ )를 算出했다.

$$\frac{1}{T_L} = \left(\frac{K}{L}\right) C$$

### 4. 分配率의 測定.

0.5 mM Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 phosphate buffer (pH7.4) 10ml 와 四鹽化炭素 10ml 를 取하고 37°C 恒溫에서 5分間隙으로 1分間씩 振盪하고 1時間後 水層의 Aminopyrine 을 Naito<sup>(28)</sup>의 方法에 따라 波長 720m $\mu$  에서 測定하여

다음式으로부터 油水分配係數를 測定했다.

$$\text{分配係數} = \frac{\text{水層의 Aminopyrine의 初濃度} - \text{平衡到達時의 水層 Aminopyrine 濃度}}{\text{平衡到達時의 水層 Aminopyrine 濃度}}$$

### 實驗結果 및 考察

1. Circulation method (*in situ*)에 의한 Rat 小腸에서의 Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 吸收를 Nogami<sup>15)</sup> 등이 還流中の 藥液의 總容量 ( $v$ ), 濃度( $c$ ), 藥物의 吸收速度( $q$ )로한 吸收速度式  $-v \cdot \frac{dc}{dt} = q$ 로부터 誘導된 다음式에 依하여 藥物의 吸收速度를 算出했다.

$$\log C - \log C_0 = -0.434 \times \frac{APt}{v} = -Kt$$

但.  $C_0$ : 還流 開始 5分後의 藥物의 濃度

$C$ : 一定時間後의 藥物의 殘留濃度

$A$ : Rat 小腸의 有效表面積.

$P$ : 透過係數

$k$ : slope.

이 實驗에서 Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 吸收率은 各 Table I, II, III 및 Fig. 1~7. 과 같다.

Table I. Absorption rate of Aminopyrine

Time (min.)	Absorption Rate(%)	log C/Co	k	P(cm/min)	K min <sup>-1</sup>
30	11.0	-0.0506	$1.687 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.23 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.3884 \times 10^{-2}$
60	20.4	-0.0991	1.652	3.16	0.3803
90	30.0	-0.1549	1.721	3.30	0.3694
120	36.0	-0.1938	1.615	3.11	0.3719
150	44.0	-0.2518	1.679	3.22	0.3865
180	50.0	-0.3010	1.672	3.20	0.3850
Mean			$1.671 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.20 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.3848 \times 10^{-2}$

Kmin<sup>-1</sup>; Velocity constant; Results are given as mean value from ten experiments.

Table II. Absorption rate of Molecular Compounds of Aminopyrine

Molecular Compounds	Time (min.)	Absorption Rate(%)	log C/Co	k	P(cm/min)	K min <sup>-1</sup>
Aminopyrine-sulfisoxazole	30	18.2	-0.0872	$2.907 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.57 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.6693 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	33.0	-0.1739	2.898	5.55	0.6674
	90	45.0	-0.2596	2.884	5.52	<b>0.6643</b>
	120	55.0	-0.3468	2.881	5.56	0.6655
	150	63.0	-0.4318	2.990	5.51	0.6628
	180	70.0	-0.5229	2.900	5.57	0.6688
Mean				$2.910 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.55 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.6663 \times 10^{-2}$

Aminopyrine- barbital	30	17.0	-0.0809	$2.697 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.17 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.6210 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	31.5	-0.1643	2.738	5.25	0.6306
	90	43.7	-0.2495	2.791	5.31	0.6385
	120	53.5	-0.3325	2.771	5.34	0.6381
	150	60.5	-0.4034	2.671	5.15	0.6192
	180	66.7	-0.4776	2.667	5.08	0.6109
	Mean			$2.723 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.22 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.6264 \times 10^{-2}$
Aminopyrine- secobarbital	30	14.0	-0.0655	$2.183 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.18 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5028 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	26.0	-0.1308	2.160	4.17	0.5020
	90	36.0	-0.1938	2.153	4.12	0.4959
	120	45.6	-0.2652	2.210	4.26	0.5089
	150	53.0	-0.3279	2.186	4.17	0.5033
	180	59.5	-0.3925	2.180	4.18	0.5020
	Mean			$2.179 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.18 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5025 \times 10^{-2}$
Aminopyrine- amobarbital	30	13.9	-0.0650	$2.167 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.15 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4989 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	25.8	-0.1296	2.160	4.14	0.4974
	90	35.3	-0.1938	2.153	4.12	0.4959
	120	44.0	-0.2518	2.098	4.04	0.4832
	150	51.5	-0.3143	2.095	4.01	0.4825
	180	58.0	-0.3768	2.073	4.01	0.4819
	Mean			$2.128 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.08 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4900 \times 10^{-2}$
Aminopyrine- phenobarbital	30	14.0	-0.0655	$2.183 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.25 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5028 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	25.7	-0.1290	2.150	4.20	0.4951
	90	35.5	-0.1904	2.116	4.05	0.4872
	120	43.9	-0.2518	2.098	4.04	0.4832
	150	51.6	-0.3152	2.101	4.02	0.4838
	180	58.6	-0.3768	2.093	4.01	0.4819
	Mean			$2.124 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.08 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4890 \times 10^{-2}$
Aminopyrine- cyclobarbital	30	12.0	-0.0555	$1.850 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.54 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4364 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	23.0	-0.1135	1.892	3.62	0.4356
	90	31.5	-0.1643	1.826	3.50	0.4304
	120	41.0	-0.2291	1.909	3.68	0.4396
	150	48.2	-0.2857	1.890	3.65	0.4385
	180	55.5	-0.3516	1.953	3.74	0.4497
	Mean			$1.881 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.62 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4367 \times 10^{-2}$
Aminopyrine- allobarbital	30	12.2	-0.0565	$1.883 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.61 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4337 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	23.0	-0.1135	1.892	3.62	0.4356
	90	32.0	-0.1675	1.861	3.56	0.4286
	120	40.0	-0.2218	1.848	3.60	0.4256
	150	47.8	-0.2823	1.882	3.60	0.4333
	180	54.0	-0.3316	1.842	3.53	0.4212
	Mean			$1.868 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.59 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4297 \times 10^{-2}$

$K_{\text{min}}^{-1}$ ; Velocity constant; Results are given as mean value from six experiments,

Table III. Absorption rate of Mixed Compounds of Aminopyrine

Mixed Compounds	Time (min.)	Absorption Rate(%)	log C/Co	k	P(cm/min)	K min <sup>-1</sup>
Aminopyrine sulfisoxazole	30	10.8	-0.0496	$1.653 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.17 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.3807 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	20.0	-0.0969	1,615	3.09	0.3719
	90	29.0	-0.1487	1,652	3.16	0.3805
	120	36.0	-0.1938	1,615	3.11	0.3719
	150	43.2	-0.2457	1,638	3.14	0.3771
	180	49.8	-0.2993	1,663	3.19	0.3747
	Mean				$1.639 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.14 \times 10^{-3}$
Aminopyrine secobarbital	30	8.5	-0.0386	$1.287 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.46 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.2693 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	16.0	-0.0757	1,262	2.42	0.2905
	90	24.0	-0.1192	1,394	2.54	0.3050
	120	30.0	-0.1549	1,291	2.49	0.2973
	150	36.5	-0.1972	1,315	2.52	0.3027
	180	42.0	-0.2366	1,314	2.52	0.3026
	Mean				$1.299 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.48 \times 10^{-3}$
Aminopyrine allobarbital	30	7.0	-0.0315	$1.050 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.01 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.2418 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	14.0	-0.0655	1,092	2.09	0.2514
	90	20.0	-0.0969	1,077	2.06	0.2480
	120	24.0	-0.1308	1,090	2.10	0.2510
	150	31.0	-0.1612	1,075	2.06	0.2474
	180	34.0	-0.1938	1,077	2.06	0.2060
	Mean				$1.077 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.06 \times 10^{-3}$
Aminopyrine cyclobarbital	30	6.0	-0.0269	$0.897 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.72 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.2065 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	12.2	-0.0569	0.933	1.80	0.2169
	90	18.0	-0.0862	0.958	1.83	0.2206
	120	24.0	-0.1192	0.998	1.91	0.2287
	150	29.6	-0.1524	1,016	1.95	0.2239
	180	34.0	-0.1805	1,003	1.92	0.2309
	Mean				$0.967 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.86 \times 10^{-3}$
Aminopyrine amobarbital	30	4.5	-0.0200	$0.667 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.28 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.1535 \times 10^{-2}$
	60	11.0	-0.0506	0.843	1.62	0.1942
	90	16.0	-0.0757	0.841	1.61	0.1937
	120	20.8	-0.1018	0.848	1.63	0.1954
	150	25.8	-0.1302	0.868	1.66	0.1998
	180	30.0	-0.1549	0.861	1.65	0.1981
	Mean				$0.821 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.58 \times 10^{-3}$

	30	5.0	-0.0223	$0.748 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.42 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.1712 \times 10^{-2}$
Aminopyrine	60	10.0	-0.0458	0.763	1.46	0.1758
phenobarbital	90	15.0	-0.0706	0.783	1.51	0.1807
	120	19.5	-0.0942	0.785	1.51	0.1808
	150	23.5	-0.1163	0.775	1.48	0.1785
	180	27.0	-0.1367	0.759	1.45	0.1748
	Mean			$0.769 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.49 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.1770 \times 10^{-2}$
	30	3.0	-0.0132	$0.540 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.84 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.1310 \times 10^{-2}$
Aminopyrine	60	8.0	-0.0362	0.603	1.16	0.1389
barbital	90	10.5	-0.0482	0.536	1.03	0.1233
	120	15.0	-0.0706	0.588	1.13	0.1355
	150	18.0	-0.0862	0.574	1.10	0.1323
	180	22.0	-0.1079	0.599	1.18	0.1380
	Mean			$0.588 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.07 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.1282 \times 10^{-2}$

$K_{\text{min}}^{-1}$ : Velocity constant; Results are given as mean value from six experiments.

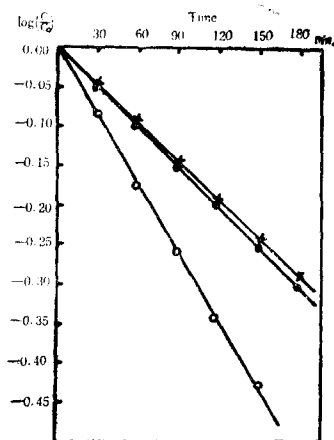


Fig. 1. Curve illustrating the Linear Relationship between the Logarithmic Function and Time in Aminopyrine ( $\bullet$ ), Mixed Compound of Aminopyrine sulfisoxazole ( $\times$ ), and Molecular compound of Aminopyrine-sulfisoxazole ( $\circ$ ).

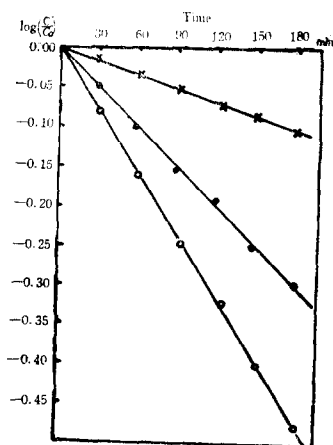


Fig. 2. Curve illustrating the Linear Relationship between the Logarithmic Function and Time in Aminopyrine ( $\bullet$ ), Mixed Compound of Aminopyrine barbital ( $\times$ ), and Molecular compound of Aminopyrine-barbital ( $\circ$ ).

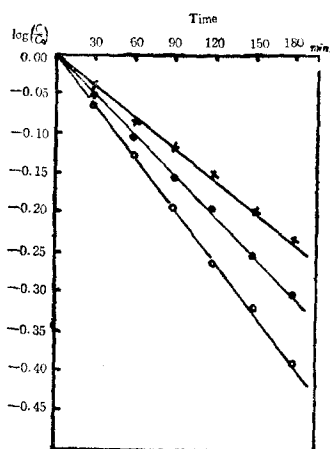


Fig. 3. Curve illustrating the Liner Relationship between the Logarithmic Function and Time in Aminopyrine( $\bullet$ ), Mixed compound of Aminopyrine secobarbital ( $\times$ ) and Molecular compound of aminopyrine-secobarbital( $\circ$ ).

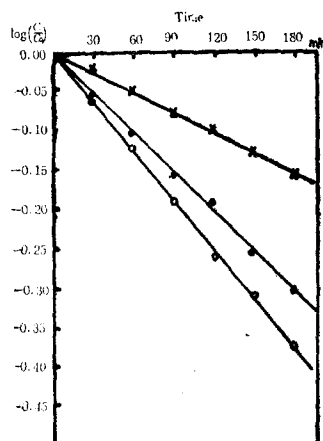


Fig. 4. Curve illustrating the Liner Relationship between the Logarithmic Function and Time in Aminopyrine( $\bullet$ ), Mixed Compound of Aminopyrine amobarbital ( $\times$ ) and Molecular Compound of Aminopyrine-amobarbital( $\circ$ ).

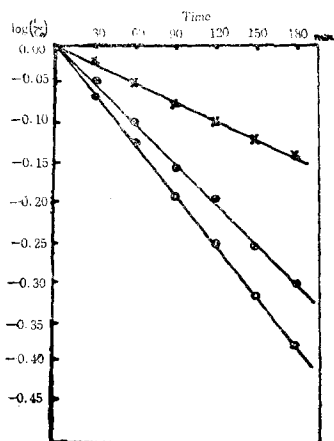


Fig. 5. Curve illustrating the Liner Relationship between the Logarithmic Function and Time in Aminopyrine( $\bullet$ ), Mixed compound of Aminopyrine phenobarbital ( $\times$ ) and Molecular compound of Aminopyrine-phenobarbital( $\circ$ ).

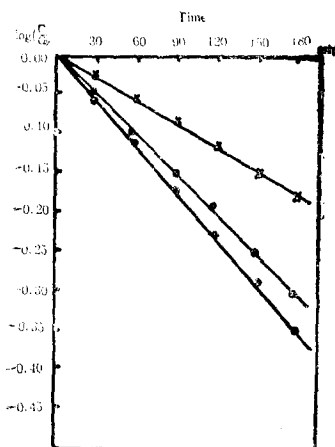


Fig. 6. Curve illustrating the Liner Relationship between the Logarithmic Function and Time in Aminopyrine( $\bullet$ ), Mixed compound of Aminopyrine cyclobarbital ( $\times$ ) and Molecular compound of Aminopyrine-cyclobarbital ( $\circ$ ).



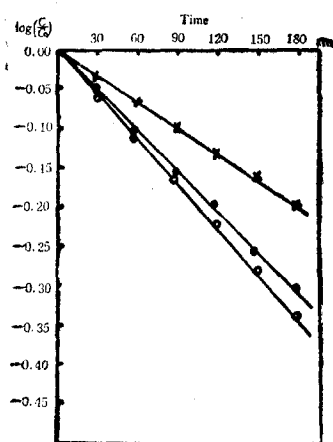


Fig. 7. Curve illustrating the Liner Relationship between the Logarithmic Function and Time in Aminopyrine (·), Mixed Compound of Aminopyrine allo-barbital (×) and Molecular Compound of Aminopyrine-allobarbital (◦).

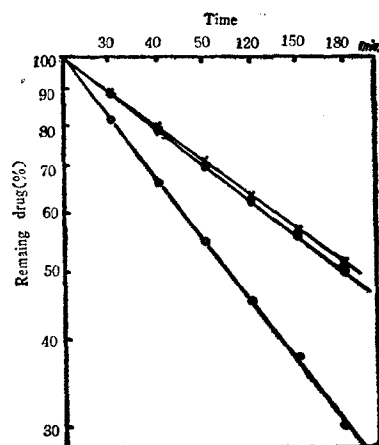


Fig. 8. Liner Relationship between percentage of Remaining Aminopyrine (·), Mixed Compound of Aminopyrine sulfisoxazole (×) and Molecular Compound of Aminopyrine-sulfisoxazole (◦) in perfusion solution in Logarithmic scale and Time.

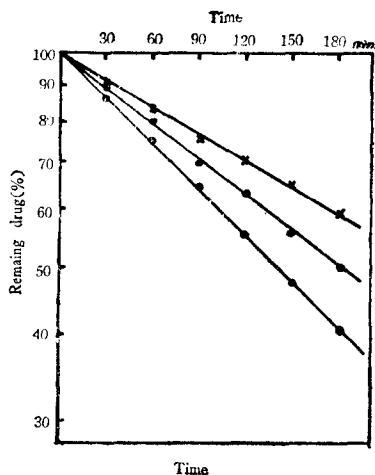


Fig. 9. Liner Relationship between percentage of Remaining Aminopyrine (·), Mixed compound of Aminopyrine secobarbital (×) and Molecular Compound of Aminopyrine-secobarbital (◦) in perfusion in Logarithmic scale and Time.

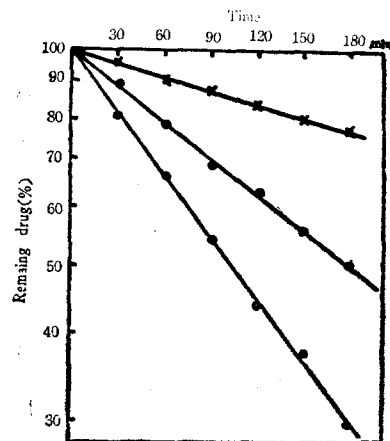


Fig. 10. Liner Relationship between percentage of Remaining Aminopyrine (·), Mixed Compound of Aminopyrine barbital (×) and Molecular Compound of Aminopyrine barbital (◦) in perfusion in Logarithmic scale and Time.

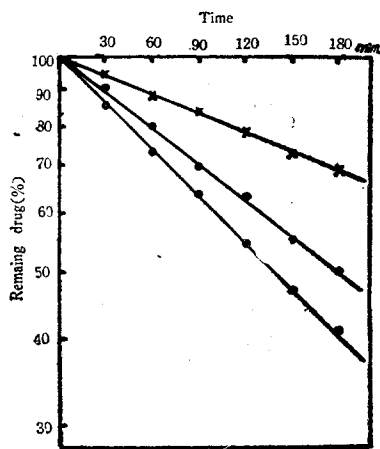


Fig. 11. Liner Relationship between percentage of Remaining Aminopyrine (·), Mixed compounds of Aminopyrine amobarbital (×) and Molecular compound of Aminopyrine-amobarbital(◦) in perfusion in Logarithmic scale and Time.

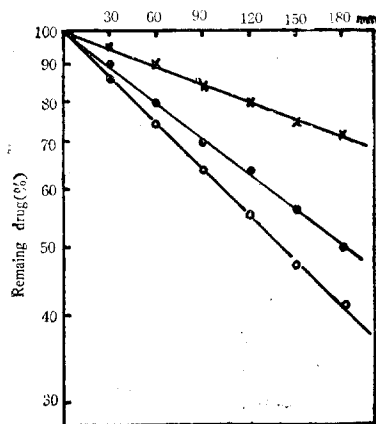


Fig. 12. Liner Relationship between percentage of Remaining Aminopyrine (·), Mixed Compound of Aminopyrine phenobarbital (×) and Molecular compound of Aminopyrine-phenobarbital(◦) in perfusion in Logarithmic Scale and Time.

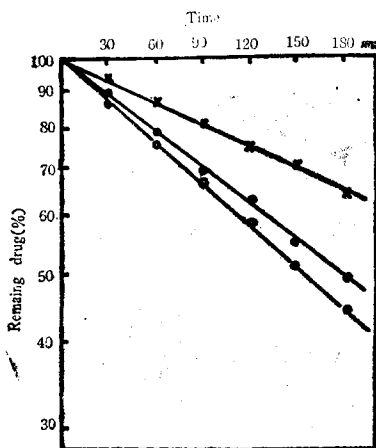


Fig. 13. Liner Relationship between percentage of Remaining Aminopyrine (·), Mixed Compound of Aminopyrine allobarbital (×), Molecular Compound of Aminopyrin-allobarbital (◦) in perfusion in Logarithmic scale and Time.

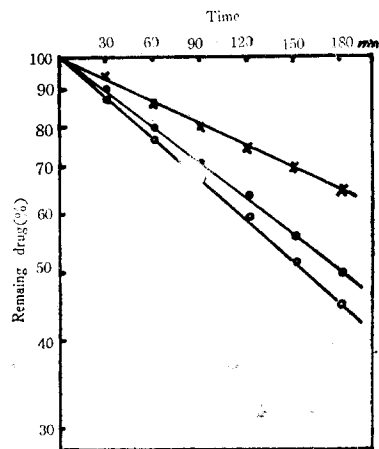


Fig. 14. Liner Relationship between percentage of Remaining Aminopyrine(·), Mixed compound of Aminopyrine cyclobarbital (×) and Molecular Compound of Amnopyrine-cyclobabital (◦) in perfusion in Logarithmic scale and Time.

即 Fig. 1~7. 에서 보는 바와같이 Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 吸收의 相關性을 比較檢討하면 Aminopyrine 을 中心으로 Aminopyrine 分子化合物은 그 吸收率에 漸次的으로 增加함을 볼수 있으며 그 透過係數의 順位는 Aminopyrine-sulfisoxazole  $5.55 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine-barbital  $5.22 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine-secobarbital  $4.18 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine-phenobarbital  $4.18 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine-amobarbital  $4.08 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine-cyclobarbital  $3.62 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine-allobarbital  $3.59 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min 이고 吸收速度定數는 Aminopyrine-sulfisoxazole  $0.6663 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine-barbital  $0.6264 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine-secobarbital  $0.5052 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine-amobarbital  $0.4900 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine-phenobarbital  $0.4890 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine-cyclobarbital  $0.4367 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine-allobarbital  $0.4297 \times 10^{-2}$  min<sup>-1</sup>의 順位이며, Aminopyrine 混合物은 Aminopyrine 보다 그 吸收率에 減弱되어있으며 Aminopyrine sulfisoxazole 을 爲始하여 消化管에 있어서의 吸收을 抑制하는 傾向이 있어 이것은 Arita<sup>18)</sup>가 發表한바와 類似하며, 其他 Aminopyrine 과 Oxyseries barbiturates 混合物은 Aminopyrine 의 吸收을 抑制하는것으로 思料되며, 이들은 그 透過係數가 Aminopyrine sulfisoxazole  $3.14 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine secobarbital  $2.48 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine allobarbital  $2.06 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine cyclobarbital  $1.86 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine amobarbital  $1.58 \times 10^{-3}$ , Aminopyrine phenobarbital  $1.49 \times 10^{-3}$  및 Aminopyrine barbital  $1.07 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min 이고 吸收速度定數는 Aminopyrine sulfisoxazole  $0.3761 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine secobarbital  $0.2991 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine allobarbital  $0.2409 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine cyclobarbital  $0.2213 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine amobarbital  $0.1891 \times 10^{-2}$  및 Aminopyrine phenobarbital  $0.1770 \times 10^{-2}$ , Aminopyrine barbital  $0.1282 \times 10^{-2}$ 의 順位로 抑制作用을 받는다.

以上の 結果로 Aminopyrine 과 Barbital 의 併用이 優秀한 鎮痛效果가 있다고한 Starkenstein<sup>3), 4), 5)</sup> Käer<sup>29)</sup> 및 Steinmetzer<sup>30)</sup>의 報告와 또한 鎮痛作用에 對한 臨牀的인 所見으로부터 單純한 兩者의 混合보다도 이들의 分子化合物의 鎮痛劑로서의 吸收面에서의 優秀性이 認定된다고 본다.

한편 Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 時間에 對한 吸收을 Semi-log paper 에 plot 한 吸收曲線은 Fig. 8~14. 와 같으며 이것으로부터 吸收曲線이 直線임으로 이反應은 1次反應임을 알수 있다.

2. Goldfish 法에 依한 Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 吸收試驗의 結果는 相對的인 死亡時間과 固有한 致死率이며 化合物의 吸收率을 나타내는 指標值 (CT 值)와 CT 值比率을 表示하면 Table IV. 및 V. 와 같다. 이것으로부터 Aminopyrine 分子化合物의 CT 值比率을 比較檢討하면 Aminopyrine 混合物보다 約 11 倍나 그 吸收率에 높음을 알수있다. 吸收速度定數와 Rat 의 Circulation method (*in situ*)에 依한 Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 吸收를 比較코져 Fig 14. 및 15. 에 圖示하였다. 即 兩者가 平行關係에 있음을 알수있으며 Godfish 法에 의한 吸收試驗이 腸管吸收에 對한 Data 를 供與함을 알수있다.

Table IV. Ratio of LD<sub>50</sub> and CT Value of Molecular Compounds in Goldfish

Molecular Compounds	LD <sub>50</sub> mM/Gm.	CT. mM Min.	Ratio of CT Values	Absorption Rate Const.
Molecular compound of Aminopyrine-barbital	2.14 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	10.5	1.0	10.0 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
// Aminopyrine-secobarbital	3.31	21.0	2.0	9.4
// Aminopyrine-amobarbital	3.34	22.8	2.1	9.4
// Aminopyrine-phenobarbital	3.49	22.8	2.1	9.4
// Aminopyrine-cyclobarbital	3.45	24.9	2.3	9.3
// Aminopyrine-allobarbital	3.86	32.2	3.1	9.0

Table V. Ratio of LD<sub>50</sub> and CT Value of Mixed Compounds Goldfish

Mixed Compounds	LD <sub>50</sub> mM/Gm.	CT. mM Min.	Ratio of CT Values	Absorption Rate Const.
Mixed compound of Aminopyrine secobarbital	4.00 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	71.7	6.8	7.3 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
// Aminopyrine allobarbital	4.11	88.7	8.4	6.2
// Aminopyrine cyclobarbital	4.38	87.6	8.3	6.3
// Aminopyrine amobarbital	4.50	99.2	9.4	6.0
// Aminopyrine phenobarbital	4.81	101.4	9.6	5.7
// Aminopyrine barbital	4.96	115.0	10.9	4.8

\* Each date point represents an average 10 fishes.

1. Aminopyrine-barbital
2. Aminopyrine-secobarbital
3. Aminopyrine-amobarbital
4. Aminopyrine-phenobarbital
5. Aminopyrine-cyclobarbital
6. Aminopyrine-allobarbital

1. Aminopyrine secobarbital
2. Aminopyrine allobarbital
3. Aminopyrine cyclobarbital
4. Aminopyrine amobarbital
5. Aminopyrine phenobarbital
6. Aminopyrine barbital

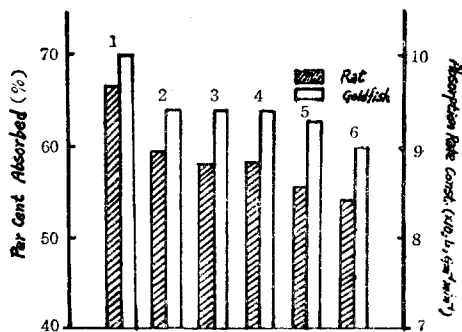


Fig. 15. Relative absorption rate of Molecular compounds of Aminopyrine in Goldfish and from the rat colon.

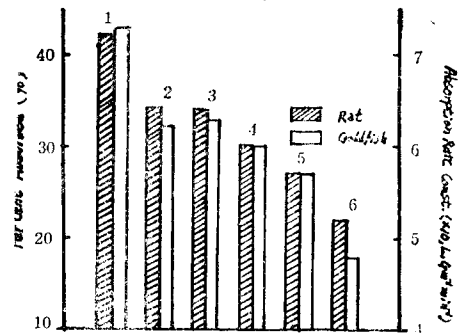


Fig. 16. Relative absorption rate of Mixed compounds of Aminopyrine in Goldfish and from the rat colon.

3. Brodie<sup>(8)</sup> 등은 藥物의 生體에 對한 吸收가 分配率에 依한 油水分配係數에 左右되며, 藥物의 脂溶性이 生體膜透過에 活性을 주는 主要因子라고 하는바 著者는 Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 四鹽化炭素·水間의 分配係數를 測定한것은 Table IV 에서 表示한바와 같으며, 小腸에서의 透過係數 및 吸收速度定數의 境遇와 그 傾向이 一致됨을 알수 있다.

Table V. Partition Coefficient of Aminopyrine & Aminopyrine Compounds ( $\text{CCl}_4 \times 10$ , pH7.4 37°C)

Mixed compound of Aminopyrine barbital	28.7
"    Aminopyrine phenobarbital	30.8
"    Aminopyrine amobarbital	32.1
"    Aminopyrine cyclobarbital	33.4
"    Aminopyrine allobarbital	35.0
"    Aminopyrine secobarbital	37.1
"    Aminopyrine sulfisoxazole	39.6
Aminopyrine	40.0
Molecular compound of Aminopyrine-allobarbital	41.9
"    Aminopyrine-cyclobarbital	42.3
"    Aminopyrine-amobarbital	43.6
"    Aminopyrine-phenobarbital	43.8
"    Aminopyrine-secobarbital	44.1
"    Aminopyrine-barbital	47.3
"    Aminopyrine-sulfisoxazole	48.6

## 結 論

Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 이들 混合物에 對하여 Rat 小腸과 Goldfish 法에 의한 吸收試驗의 結果 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

1. Circulation method (*in situ*)에 依한 Rat 小腸에서의 Aminopyrine 分子化合物의 吸收는 Aminopyrine 自體보다 一般의으로 促進的으로 作用하며, Aminopyrine 混合物의 吸收는 抑制的으로 作用한다.
2. Aminopyrine 分子化合物의 Rat 小腸에서의 吸收의 透過係數 및 吸收速度定數는 Aminopyrine-barbital, 가 가장 높으며, Aminopyrine-secobarbital, Aminopyrine-phenobarbital, Aminopyrine-amobarbital, Aminopyrine-cyclobarbital 및 Aminopyrine-allobarbital 의 順位로 吸收가 減少된다.

Aminopyrine 混合物의 Rat 小腸에서의 吸收의 透過係數 및 吸收速度定數는 Aminopyrine secobarbital, Aminopyrine allobarbital, Aminopyrine cyclobarbital, Aminopyrine amobarbital, Aminopyrine phenobarbital 및 Aminopyrine barbital 의 順位로 抑制를 한다.

3. Goldfish 法에 依한 吸收試驗과 油水分配係數의 結果를 Circulation method (*in situ*)에 依한 Aminopyrine, Aminopyrine 分子化合物 및 Aminopyrine 混合物의 吸收率과 對比하면 併行關係를 나타낸다.

이 研究를 遂行함에 있어 始終指導하여주신 서울大學校 藥學大學 藥劑學教室 主任教授禹鍾鶴博士께 深甚한 謝意를 表하며, 實驗에 많은 助言을 하여주신 同教室副教授金信根博士와 九州大學 藥劑學教室 井口定男博士 및 北海道大學 藥劑學教室有田隆一博士에 感謝하는 바이다. 또 實驗에 協力하여준 現在 Minnesota 大學에서 研究中인 朴重用碩士에게 感謝한다.

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