

Rat 小腸에서의 醫藥品의 吸收에 關한 研究  
醫藥品의 吸收에 미치는 辛味料의 影響

朴鍾用 · 禹鍾鶴 · 金信根\*\*韓世鎬\*\*\*

Minnesota大學\*, 서울大學校藥學大學\*\*, 忠北大學\*\*\*

Studies on the Drug Absorption in Rat Intestine  
Effect on Acrid Condiments for the  
Absorption of Drugs

Lung Yong Park, Chong Hak Woo, Shin Keun Kim  
and Se Ho Han

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Many of the studies on absorption and excretion of drugs have been reported in the field of pharmaceutics, but the effect of acrid condiments for the absorption of drugs has not been.

Hereupon, the authors investigated them in small intestine canal of rat in situ.

In this experiment, aminopyrine, sulfadiazine and salicylic acid appended acrid condiments such as garlic, red pepper and pepper showed more increased absorption than constituted drugs.

In particular, pepper showed the most increased than pepper, red pepper and garlic take lower absorption than pepper.

When two drugs and over exist at a time, the efficacy is different from each other. Therefore, it is necessary to research of each circumstances administering one drug or compound drugs.

We considers that we are able to get safe and effective compound preparations when we studies on the effect. of drug action.

緒 論

單一藥劑에서 期待되는 藥効가 2種以上 併用되었을때는 Burgi<sup>1)</sup>의 藥物作用律에 依해서

\* University of Minnesota

\*\* College of Pharmacy, Seoul National University

\*\*\* Dept. of pharmacy, Chung-Buk College

藥物の 相互作用이라고 하는 새로운 問題가 提起되어 여러가지 疾患이든가 症狀의 同時治療, 併用藥物の 相互協力, 藥物の 副作用 輕減등이 그 主對象으로 되어 研究되어 왔으나 近來 Brodie<sup>2,3)</sup> Schanker<sup>4)</sup>, Hogben<sup>5)</sup>, Rall<sup>6)</sup>, Kakemi<sup>7,8)</sup>, Ncgami<sup>9-11)</sup>등에 依해서 한가지 藥의 效果가 時期를 달리하여 또는 同時에 投與된 併用藥品에 依해서 修飾될때 일어나는 現象 및 生體內에 取入하였을 때의 吸收機構에 對하여 많은 研究가 이루어졌다.

한편 우리나라에서도 이와같은 生物藥劑學的인 本格的인 研究가 많은 研究者에 依해서 遂行되었으며 여기에는 Kim<sup>12)</sup>의 Sulfamine 分子化合物의 吸收에 關한 研究, Kim<sup>13)</sup>의 副交感神經遮斷性藥物の Sulf劑의 吸收에 미치는 影響에 對한 研究, Han<sup>14)</sup>의 Aminopyrine 分子化合物의 吸收에 關한 研究 Han et. al.,<sup>15)</sup>의 Aminopyrin·抗히스타민劑混合物의 吸收에 關한 研究등이 있다.

여기서 著者들은 우리나라 사람들의 食生活에서 가장 使用頻도가 높고 그의 刺戟性으로 消化液의 分泌를 促進시키는 것으로 알려진 辛味性香辛料인 고추, 마늘, 후추의 ethanol性 tincture가 鹽基性 醫藥品인 aminopyrine, 中性藥品인 sulfadiazine 및 酸性醫藥品인 salicylic acid등과 併用되어 生體內에 取入되었을 때의 舉動을 살피고져 rat小腸의 吸收에 미치는 影響을 insitu에 依한 circulation method에 依해서 實驗한바 다음과 같은 知見을 얻었기에 報告하는 바이다.

## 實驗方法

### 1. 試料

- 1) Aminopyrine(E. Merk), sulfadiazine, (E. Merk), salicylic acid(E. Merk)를 使用하였다.
- 2) Garlic, red pepper. pepper는 ethanol性 tincture로하였으며 K. P. tincture의 製법에 따라 만들었다.

### 2. Loop's Circulation Method (in situ)에 依한 Rat 小腸에서의 吸收實驗

In situ loop's circulation 實驗은 Schanker<sup>4)</sup> 등의 方法으로 實驗하였다. 即 一定한 條件下에서 飼育한 體重 200~250 g의 Sprague-Dowley系 雄性 rat를 實驗前 20時間 絶食시키고 體重 100g當 Nembutal sodium 40~45 mg을 腹腔內에 注射하여 麻痺시키고 rat의 腹正中線에 따라 切開하고 幽門部 直下 및 小腸下端에서 各已 切開하여 各各 vinyl tube를 挿入하고 各已를 結紮後 37°로 加溫한 生理食鹽液으로 上部의 vinyl管으로 부터 小腸內에 注入하고 小腸下端 vinyl管에서 나오게하여 充分히 洗滌, 小腸內容物이 보이지 않게 되었을때 rat를 還流實驗裝置에 固定하여 還流溶液으로 還流한다.

還流液量은 100 ml이며 還流速度는 4ml/min.를 維持하였으며 還流가 始作된 5分後에 試料溶液 0.5ml를 取하여 對照液으로 하고 每 30分마다 0.5 ml를 採取 aminopyrine, sulfadiazine, salicylic acid를 定量하고 同時에 實驗中의 小腸液의 分泌, 水分吸收 등에 依한 溶液의 濃度 變化는 phosphate buffer를 使用했으므로 水分의 吸收를 無視하고 吸收率을 算出하였다.

$$\text{Per cent absorbed} = 100 - \frac{C \text{ sample final}}{C \text{ sample initial}}$$

**試料溶液**—Aminopyrine, sulfadiazine 0.5 mM과 salicylic acid 0.01M에 각각 해당하는량을精密하게 달고 고추, 마늘, 후추 tinc劑 各 4 ml를 正確하게 取하여 40° 恒溫에서 에탄올을 揮散시키고 잔루물을 各還流溶液에 녹여 各各 1,000 ml로 한다.

**還流溶液**—Aminopyrine은  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  19.1g,  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  1.8 및  $\text{NaCl}$  40g (pH 7.2)을 sulfadiazine은  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  9.2g,  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  4.4g 및  $\text{NaCl}$  5g (pH 6.4)를 salicylic acid는 0.263 M citric acid, 0.123 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  (pH 7.4)을 정제수에 녹여 1,000 ml로 한 buffer液을 使用하였다.

**Aminopyrine 定量**—還流試驗에서 採取한 試料溶液 0.5 ml에 정제수 3 ml와 再蒸溜한  $\text{CHCl}_3$  7 ml를 넣고 유리마개 試驗管에서 10分間 强하게 진탕한 다음 5分間 遠心分離하고 separating funnel로  $\text{CHCl}_3$ 층을 分離하고 이 3 ml를 正確히 取하여 水溶上에서 蒸發濃縮시킨 다음 Naito<sup>16)</sup>의 方法에 따라 吸光度를 720  $\mu$ 에서 aminopyrine의 量을 測定하였다.

**Sulfadiazine의 定量**—還流溶液 0.5 ml를 20 ml의 measuring flask에 넣고 Bratton and Marshall法<sup>17)</sup>에 準하여 여기에  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ 溶液을 넣어 正確하게 20 ml로 한 다음 遠心分離하고 上澄液 4 ml를 精確하게 取하여 10 ml의 measuring flask에 넣고 여기에 4N-HCl 1ml를 넣은 다음 0.2%  $\text{NaNO}_2$  sol. 2滴을 加하여 10分間 放置한 다음 10%  $\text{NH}_4\text{SO}_3\text{NH}_2$  sol. 2滴을 加한 다음 0.2% N-(2-diethylaminoethy)-1-naphthylamine sol. 4滴을 넣고 553  $\mu$ 에서 吸光度를 測定하여 檢液中의 sulfadiazine의 量을 求하였다.

**Salicylic Acid의 定量**—50 ml glass-stopped병에 還流溶液 0.5 ml를 取하여 Brodie<sup>2)</sup> 등의 方法에 準하여 C-HCl 0.2 ml와 ethylendichloride 30 ml를 넣고 30分 동안 진탕한 다음 遠心分離하고 溶媒層 20 ml를 取하여 정제수 10 ml와 0.07N- $\text{HNO}_3$ 로 만든 1%  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ 液 1ml를 넣고 15分間 진탕후 遠心分離하고 색깔을 띤 水層을 取해 530  $\mu$ 에서 測定하여 salicylic Acid의 量을 求하였다.

### 實驗成績 및 考察

**Circulation method (in situ)에 依한 rat 小腸에서의 aminopyrine, sulfadiazine, salicylic acid의 各吸收에 미치는 고추, 마늘, 후추의 影響**

小腸內에서의 藥物의 吸收速度 q는 腸管의 有效面積을 A, 透過係數 P, 藥物의 濃도를 C라 할때,

$$q = APC \quad (1)$$

$$q = -V \frac{dc}{dt} \quad (2)$$

$$V \frac{dx}{dt} = APC \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{APC}{V} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dx}{C} = \frac{AP}{V} dt \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{C_0}^C \frac{dx}{C} = \frac{AP}{V} \int_0^t dt \quad (6)$$

$$\ln \frac{C}{C_0} = -\frac{AP}{V} t \quad (7)$$

$$\log \frac{C_0}{C} = 0.434 \times \frac{AP}{V} t = 0.434kt \quad (8)$$

여기서  $C_0$ 는 回流 開始時의 藥物의 濃度이다.

實驗結果 aminopyrine, sulfadiazine, salicylic acid의 各 吸收에 미치는 胡椒, 마늘, 후추 ethanol tincture의 影響은 Table I. II. III과 같고 이것을 semi-log paper에 plot하면 Fig 1. 2. 3과 같다.

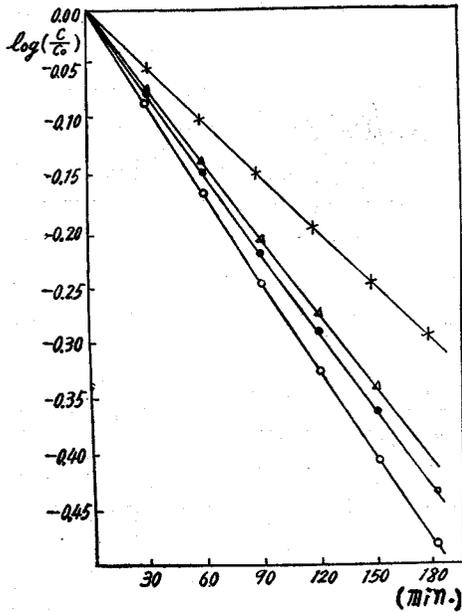


Fig. 1. Curve illustrating the linear relationship between the logarithmic function and time in aminopyrine (x) Aminopyrine & garlic (●) Aminopyrine & red pepper (Δ) and Aminopyrine & pepper (○).

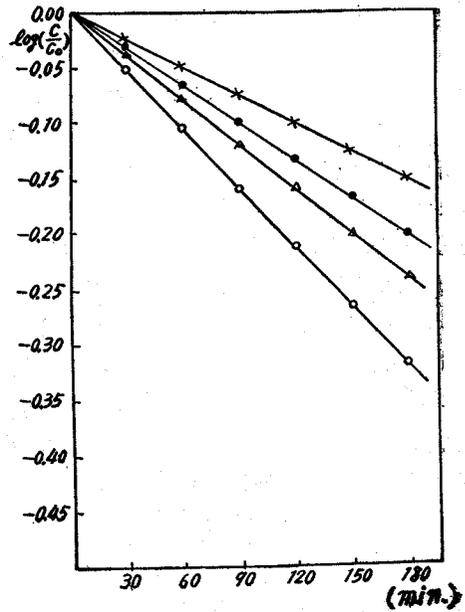


Fig. 2. Curve illustrating the linear relationship between the logarithmic function and time in Sulfadiazine(x). Sulfadiazine & garlic (◇). Sulfadiazine & red pepper (Δ) and Sulfadiazine & pepper (○)

Table 1. Absorption rate of aninopyrine & garlic, aminopyrine & red pepper and aminopyrine & pepper

Aminopyrine						
Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa (cm/min.)	k	$\text{min}^{-1}$
30	11.0	-0.05074	$1,691 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.229 \times 10^{-3}$		$0.3894 \times 10^{-2}$
60	21.0	-0.10294	1,715	3,286		0.3950
90	29.5	-0.15162	1,684	3,226		0.3880
120	37.0	-0.20116	1,676	3,227		0.3860
150	44.0	-0.25412	1,694	3,244		0.3900
180	50.0	-0.30103	1,672	3,204		0.3850

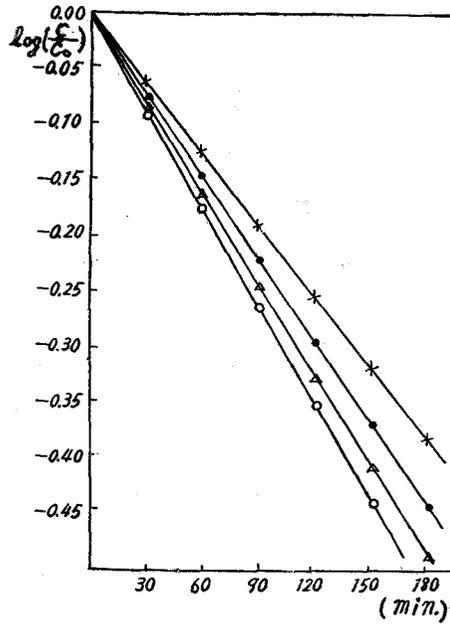


Fig 3. Curve illustrating the linear relationship between the logarithmic function and time in Salicylic acid( $\times$ ), Salicylic acid & Galic ( $\bullet$ ). Salicylic acid & red pepper ( $\Delta$ ). Sulicylic acid & pepper( $\circ$ )

#### Aminopyrin & Garlic

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa(cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	15.0	-0.07068	$2,356 \times 10^{-3}$	$4,512 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5425 \times 10^{-2}$
60	27.5	-0.14007	2,334	4,471	0.5375
90	38.3	-0.20911	2,323	4,450	0.5351
120	47.5	-0.28008	2,334	4,494	0.5374
150	55.0	-0.34624	2.308	4,421	0.5314
180	62.0	-0.41996	2,333	4,468	0.5371

#### Aminopyrine & Red Pepper

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa(cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	15.2	-0.07166	$2,388 \times 10^{-3}$	$4,575 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5500 \times 10^{-2}$
60	8.2	-0.14350	2,391	4,580	0.5507
90	39.2	-0.21584	2,398	4,593	0.5523
120	48.5	-0.28802	2,400	4,621	0.5527
150	56.2	-0.35926	2,395	4,587	0.5514
180	63.0	-0.43096	2,394	4,585	0.5512

## Aminopyrine &amp; Pepper

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa(cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	17.0	-0.08051	$2,683 \times 10^{-3}$	$5,139 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.6180 \times 10^{-2}$
60	31.0	-0.16108	2,684	5,142	0.6182
90	43.0	-0.24387	2,709	5,190	0.6240
120	52.3	-0.32132	2,677	5,155	0.6166
150	60.2	-0.39877	2,658	5,091	0.6121
180	67.0	-0.48294	2,683	5,138	0.9177

K, Slope; Pa, Permeability coefficient; k, Velocity constant.

**Table II.** Absorption rate of sulfadiazine, sulfadiazine & garlic sulfadiazine & red pepper and sulfadiazine & pepper  
Sulfadiazine

Time (min.)	Absorption rate (%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa(cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	6.0	-0.02675	$0.891 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,707 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.2053 \times 10^{-2}$
60	12.0	-0.05398	0.899	1,723	0.2071
90	17.0	-0.08031	0.892	1,709	0.2055
120	22.0	-0.10834	0.902	1,738	0.2079
150	26.5	-0.13367	0.891	1,706	0.2052
180	31.0	-0.16058	0.892	1,708	0.2054

## Sulfadiazine &amp; Garlic

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa (cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	9.0	-0.04139	$1,379 \times 10^{-3}$	$2,642 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.3177 \times 10^{-2}$
60	16.5	-0.07895	1,315	2,520	0.3030
90	23.5	-0.12157	1,350	2,587	0.3111
120	30.0	-0.15410	1,284	2,472	0.2957
150	35.8	-0.19629	1,308	2,506	0.3013
180	41.0	-0.22943	1,274	2,441	0.934

## Sulfadiazine &amp; Red Pepper

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa (cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	8.0	-0.03646	$1,215 \times 10^{-3}$	$2,327 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.2798 \times 10^{-2}$
60	15.0	-0.07091	1,181	2,263	0.2721
90	22.0	-0.10834	1,203	2,305	0.2772
120	28.0	-0.14298	1,191	2,294	0.2743
150	33.7	-0.17892	1,192	2,284	0.2746
180	39.0	-0.20525	1,140	2,184	0.2625

## Sulfadiazine &amp; Pepper

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa (cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	11.7	-0.05368	$1.799 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.446 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.4143 \times 10^{-2}$
60	21.5	-0.10116	1,686	3,229	0.3882
90	30.2	-0.15410	1,712	3,279	0.3982
120	38.0	-0.20525	1,710	3,293	0.3939
150	45.0	-0.25912	1,727	3,308	0.3977
180	51.5	-0.31829	1,768	3,386	0.4071

K, Slope; Pa, Permeability coefficient; k, Volocity constant

**Table III.** Absorption rate of salicylic acid, salicylic acid & garlic, salicylic acid & red pepper and salicylic acid & pepper

## Salicylic Acid

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa(cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	14.0	-0.06540	$2,180 \times 10^{-3}$	$4,175 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5020 \times 10^{-2}$
60	28.0	-0.13089	2,181	4,178	0.5023
90	38.0	-0.19396	2,155	4,127	0.4963
120	44.7	-0.25723	2,143	4,127	0.4936
150	52.0	-0.31913	2,127	4,074	0.4898
180	58.4	-0.38164	2,120	4,060	0.4881

## Salicylic Acid &amp; Garlic

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa (cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	16.0	-0.07583	$2,527 \times 10^{-3}$	$4,841 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.5820 \times 10^{-2}$
60	29.0	-0.14862	2,477	4,744	0.5704
90	40.0	-0.22333	2,481	4,252	0.5715
120	49.7	-0.29838	2,486	4,787	0.5726
150	57.5	-0.37161	2,477	4,745	0.5704
180	64.0	-0.44346	2,463	4,718	0.5672

## Salicylic Acid &amp; Red Pepper

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log(\frac{C}{C_0})$	K	Pa (cm/min.)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	17.0	-0.08114	$2,704 \times 10^{-3}$	$5,180 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.6228 \times 10^{-2}$
60	31.0	-0.16128	2,688	5,148	0.6190
90	42.8	-0.24265	2,696	5,164	0.6209
120	52.2	-0.32098	2,674	5,150	0.6159
150	60.3	-0.40128	2,675	5,123	0.6159
180	67.0	-4.8203	2,677	5,129	0.6165

## Salicylic Acid &amp; Pepper

Time (min.)	Absorption rate(%)	$\log\left(\frac{C}{C_0}\right)$	K	Pa (cm/min)	$k \text{ min}^{-1}$
30	19.0	-0.09141	$3,047 \times 10^{-3}$	$5,836 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.7016 \times 10^{-2}$
60	34.0	-0.18033	3,005	5,756	0.6921
90	46.0	-0.26777	2,975	5,698	0.6852
120	56.0	-0.35675	2,972	5,724	0.6846
150	64.0	-0.44346	2,956	5,662	0.6807
180	71.0	-0.53791	2,988	5,723	0.6880

K, Slope; Pa, Permeability coefficient; k, Velocit constent

以上の結果로 보아 一般的으로 acrid condiments는 aminopyrine, sulfadiazine 및 salicylic acid의 in situ法에 依한 rat 小腸에서의 吸收實驗에 있어서 이를 촉진시킨다. 即 aminopyrine 흡수에 있어서 aminopyrine & garlic이 12%, aminopyrine & red pepper가 13%, aminopyrine & pepper가 17% 促進시키며, sulfadiazine 吸收에 있어서는 sulfadiazine & garlic이 10%, sulfadiazine & red pepper가 8%, sulfadiazine & pepper가 20% 促進시킨다.

그리고 salicylic acid 吸收에 있어서는 salicylic acid & garlic이 5%, salicylic acid & red pepper가 9% salicylic acid & pepper가 13% 촉진 시켰다.

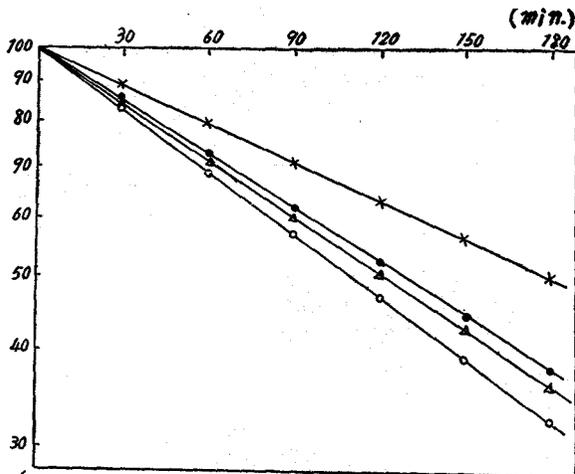


Fig. 4. Linear relationship between percentage of remaining Aminopyrine(x) Aminopyrine & garlic(●). Aminopyrine & red pepper(Δ) and Aminopyrine & pepper(○), in perfusion solution in logarithmic scale and time.

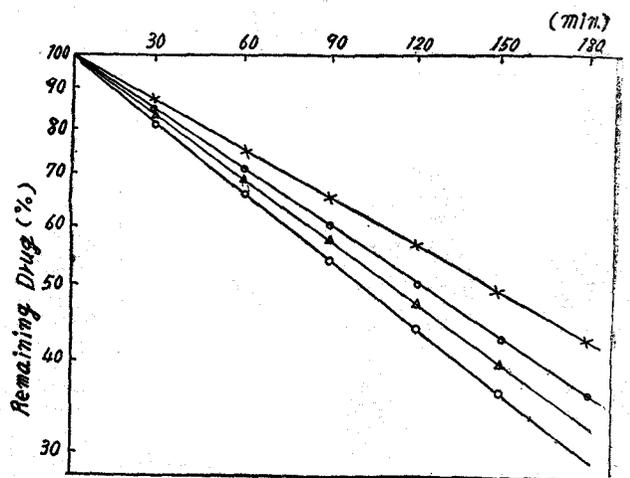


Fig. 5. Linear relationship between percentage of remaining Sulfadiazine(x) Sulfadiazine & garlic(●) Sulfadiazine & red pepper(Δ) and sulfadiazine & pepper(○) in perfusion solution in logarithmic scale and time.

Aminopyrine, sulfadiazine, salicylic acid에 acid condiments를 添加했을 때 semi-log plot에 의한 時間에 對한 吸收減量을 Fig. 4.5.6.과 吸收曲線은 같이 거의 直線으로 되므로 吸收는 一次反應으로 나타내고 그 速度定數 k는

Aminopyrine, aminopyrine & garlic, aminopyrine & red pepper, aminopyrine & pepper, sulfadiazine, sulfadiazine & garlic, sulfadiazine & red pepper, sulfadiazine & pepper, salicylic acid, salicylic acid & garlic, salicylic acid & red pepper, salicylic acid & pepper 各各  $0.3889 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.5368 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.5513 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.6177 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.2060 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.3037 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.2734 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.3992 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.4953 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.5723 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.6185 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.6887 \times 10^{-2}$  ( $\text{min.}^{-1}$ )이다.

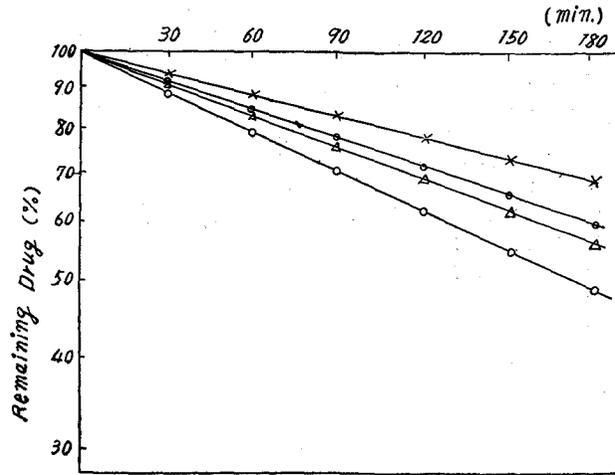


Fig. 6. Linear relationship between percentage of remaining Salicylic Acid(x) Salicylic Acid & garlic (o) Salicylic Acid & red pepper(Δ) and Salicylic Acid & pepper (○) in perfusion solution in logarithmic scale and time.

結 論

Aminopyrine, sulfadiazine, salicylic acid의 吸收에 比해 acid condiments를 添加하면 吸收가

Aminopyrine & Garlic	12%
Aminopyrine & Red pepper	13%
Aminopyrine & Pepper	17%
Sulfadiazine & Garlic	10%
Sulfadiazine & Red pepper	8%
Sulfadiazine & Pepper	20%
Salicylic Acid & Garlic	5%

Salicylic Acid & Red pepper 9%

Salicylic Acid & Pepper 13%

促進된다.

上記한 것 같이 pepper가 aminopyrine, sulfadiazine, salicylic acid의 吸收를 가장 促進하고 red pepper, garlic順으로 促進됨을 볼수 있다.

이와같이 二種以上の 藥品이 同時에 存在할 때에는 單獨時와 相異한 效能을 나타내므로 醫藥品을 併用時의 體內變化의 相違等에 對해서도 單獨 殺與時와 比較檢討의 必要가 있다고 보여 作用藥品의 影響을 明白히 하므로써 비로써 安全하고 또 有效한 配合製劑를 얻을수 있다고 思料된다.

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