DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1008.2010.01341

微针阵列技术对纳米粒经皮给药的促诱作用

申1* 玮1,高静2,朱全刚1,张敏1,王晓宇1,高 张 1. 第二军医大学长海医院药学部,上海 200433 2. 第二军医大学药学院药剂学教研室,上海 200433

考察微针阵列对纳米粒经皮给药的促渗作用,以及纳米粒在接收液和皮肤中的分布。 方法 采用双荧 [摘要] 目的 光探针指示纳米粒的经皮过程,采用 Franz 扩散池法,将裸鼠皮肤置于扩散池间,微针组供给室加入纳米粒混悬液,皮肤采用 微针阵列作用:对照组皮肤无微针作用。采用共聚焦显微镜观察纳米粒在皮肤内的渗透过程.采用 H P LC 法测定纳米粒的分 共聚焦显微镜观察显示纳米粒经由微针作用皮肤后产生的微孔渗透进入皮肤。48 h 后测定显示没有纳米粒进入 布。结果 接收液,皮肤中纳米粒的滞留量如下:微针组表皮125.99 \u00fbg/cm²,真皮55.31 \u00cbg/cm²,皮肤中总量181.30 \u00bbg/cm²;对照组表 皮 42.15 μg/cm²,真皮 32.76 μg/cm²,皮肤中总量 74.91 μg/cm²。微针可以增加纳米粒在皮肤内的滞留量(P< 0.01),并且纳 米粒在表皮层中的滞留量大于真皮层(P< 0.01)。 结论 微针作用于皮肤后可显著 增加纳米粒的皮肤内递送量, 纳米粒沉积 在皮肤中缓慢释放药物,有利于局部皮肤给药。

[关键词] 皮肤;微针;聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物;纳米粒;皮肤投药 [中图分类号] R 943.43 [文献标志码] A [文章编号] 0258- 879X(2010) 12- 1341- 05

Study on microneedle technique in enhancement of transdermal nanoparticle delivery

ZHANG Wei¹, GAO Jing², ZHU Quan- gang¹, ZHANG Min¹, WANG Xiao- yu¹, GAO Shen^{1*} 1. Department of Pharmaceutics, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China 2. Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China

[Abstract] Objective To investigate the microneedle technique in enhancement of transdermal nanoparticle delivery and the distribution of poly (D, L- lactic- co- glycolic acid) (PLGA) nanoparticles in the skin and the transdermal microconduits. Methods Double fluorescent PLGA nanoparticles were used to show the transdermal transport process. Franz diffusion cell was used for the transdermal study. The nanoparticle suspension was added to the donor chamber. The hairless mouse skin in the microneedle group was treated by microneedle technique and that in the control group was not treated. Penetration of nanoparticles was visualized by confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM). Distribution of nanoparticle diameter was quantified by HPLC. Results The CLSM images revealed that the nanoparticles were delivered into the microconduits created by microneedles and entered the epidermis and the dermis. The quantitative results showed that no nanoparticles reached the receptor compartment 48 h after addition of the nanoparticles in both groups. In microneedle group the nanoparticle amount was $125.99 \ \mu g/cm^2$ in the epidermis and $55.31 \ \mu g/cm^2$ in the dermis, with the total amount in the skin being $181.30 \ \mu g/cm^2$; in the the control group, the nanoparticle amount was $42.15 \,\mu\text{g/cm}^2$ in the epidermis and $32.76 \,\mu\text{g/cm}^2$ in the dermis, with the total amount in the skin being 74.91 µg/cm². M icroneedle technique significantly increased the amount of nanoparticles entering the skin (P < 0.01), and the amount in the epidermis was significantly more than that in the dermis (P < 0.01). Conclusion Our results suggest that microneedles can enhance the intradermal PLGA nanoparticle delivery, and the nanoparticles deposit in the skin to achieve sustainable drug release, which is beneficial for topical drug administration.

[Key words] skin; microneedles; poly (D, L- lactic- co- glycolic acid); nanoparticles; cutaneous administration [Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2010, 31(12): 1341-1345]

纳米粒给药系统具有缓控释的特性,在口服和

非胃肠道给药中得到了广泛的开发和利用。这一特

[收稿日期] 2010-07-11 [接受日期] 2010-10-22

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(81000689),上海市自然科学基金(10ZR1437300).Supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (81000689), and Natural Science Foundation of Shanghai (10ZR1437300).

[作者简介] 张 玮,博士生. E- mail: jydzw1981@163.com

通讯作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 021- 81873715, E- mail: liullk@ 126.com © 1994-2011 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net



性也可以应用于经皮给药,为皮肤持续提供药物,保 持皮肤内一定的药物浓度。另外,经皮给药的药物 可能具有一定的刺激性,制备纳米粒后可以降低药 物的皮肤刺激性。例如:过氧化苯酰^[1]、维甲酸及其 衍生物^[2-3]。因此,纳米粒经皮给药是目前经皮给 药的研究方向之一^[4-5]。经实验证明,虽然纳米粒 经皮给药可以增加药物透过量,但纳米粒不能穿过 角质层进入皮肤^[6-7],只有少量的纳米粒可以通过 毛囊进入皮肤^[8-9],药物透过量的增加是由于纳米 粒在皮肤外持续的药物释放增加了药物浓度引起 的^[5,10]。因此,必须采用一定的方法克服角质层屏 障,促进纳米粒的经皮渗透。

微针阵列技术属于物理促透方法之一,微针可 以穿透角质层屏障在表皮层制造出微孔,但不触及 真皮层中的血管和神经,因此可以应用于促进药物 的经皮传递。目前主要用于化学药物、生物大分子 和基因药物的经皮给药^[11-13]。研究证实微针也可 以促进微粒或纳米粒^[9,14]、脂质体^[15]的经皮递送。 本文主要进行微针阵列对纳米粒经皮给药的促透作 用研究。

1 材料和方法

1.1 仪器和材料 超声破碎仪(新芝科学仪器有限 公司,宁波),FD5-3P 冷冻干燥机(SIM 公司,美 国),TGL20M 高速冷冻离心机(湖南凯达科学仪器 有限公司,长沙);Zeta sizer 3000HS 激光粒度分析 仪(Malvern 公司,英国),2010 透射电子显微镜(JE-OL 公司,日本),聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物(PLGA, 50:50,M_{*} = 15 000,岱罡生物技术有限公司,济 南),聚乙烯醇(PVA,1788,M_{*} = 22 000,晶纯化学 试剂有限公司,上海),碳化二亚胺(EDC)和 N- 羟 基琥珀酰亚胺(NHS,Sigma 公司,美国),甲醇为色 谱纯,其他试剂均为分析纯。

1.2 双荧光纳米粒的制备和表征

1.2.1 双荧光纳米粒的制备^[16] 首先采用 W/O/ W 乳化溶剂挥发法制备香豆素-6 荧光纳米粒,将 100 山 水作为内水相。10 mg PLGA 加至1 ml 的含 有 100 µg/ ml 的二氯甲烷中,充分溶解后加入内水 相,冰浴超声乳化 60 s (200 W),再加入 4 ml 3% (W/V) 的 PV A 溶液中,冰浴超声 60 s (100 W),将 上述复乳转移至 50 ml 0.1% 的 PV A 溶液中,室温 条件下搅拌 4 h(600 转/ min)至二氯甲烷蒸发完全, 形成 PLGA 载药纳米粒的胶体溶液。纳米粒溶液于 4°C, 17,600×1g 离心 30 min, 充去上清液,沉淀用蒸 馏水洗3次,加3%蔗糖水溶液冷冻干燥。然后,将 冷冻干燥后的香豆素 - 6荧光纳米粒加pH 5.7的 磷酸盐缓冲液重悬,浓度为10mg/ml,加入10μ EDC(150mg/ml)和10μNHS(50mg/ml),室温 下孵育1h,17600×g离心30min,弃去上清液,沉 淀用蒸馏水洗3次,加pH 7.4的磷酸盐缓冲液重 悬,共聚焦显微镜下观察。

1.2.2 形态、粒径和 Zeta 电位的测定 取适量纳 米粒去离子水重悬液滴于碳膜铜网上,晾干后,置于 透射电镜下观察其形态。取纳米粒子去离子水重悬 液适量(1 mg/ml),用激光粒度仪测定纳米粒的粒径 分布和 Zeta 电位。

1.2.3 药物含量测定 色谱条件: 色谱柱 Dikma Diamonsil C₁₈(5 μ m, 200 mm × 4.6 mm), 检测器: SHIMADZU RF – 10AXL 荧光检测器, 流动相: 甲醇:水=95:5, 流速:1.0 ml/min, 检测波长: Ex 465 nm, Em 502 nm。精密称取一定量的香豆素– 6, 加入甲醇溶解成浓度为 0.1、0.5、1.0、4.0、10 ng/ ml 的系列标准溶液。分别取香豆素–6 标准溶液 20 μ l 进样分析, 每一浓度测定 3 次, 取峰面积平均 值。以香豆素–6 浓度 *C* 对峰面积*A* 的平均值进行 线性回归, 得到回归方程。对方法进行回收率和日 内、日间精密度考察。

 1.2.4 包封率和载药量的测定 取适量的纳米粒 加 500 山 去离子水重悬后,加入 2.5 ml 乙腈,超声 溶解后,滤过,测定香豆素-6的含量,计算包封率和 载药量。包封率(%) = (纳米球中香豆素-6的载 药量/制备时纳米球中香豆素-6的理论载药量)× 100%;载药量(%) = (纳米球中香豆素-6的载药 量/纳米球的量)×100%。

1.2.5 双荧光标记的验证 将双荧光纳米粒加去离 子水重悬后,滴于载玻片上,于荧光显微镜下观察。

1.2.6 纳米粒的体外释放 将一定量纳米粒冻干 粉加入 50.0 ml 10.0 mmol/L pH 7.4 磷酸盐缓冲 液(含0.02% 叠氮钠作抑菌剂, 0.02% F68 作为润 湿剂)中重悬, 放入具塞试管中, 置于恒温水浴摇床 中, 在 100 转/min 振荡速度, (37 ±0.5) ℃温度条件 下进行体外释放度测定。分别于固定时间点取出 1 ml, 补充新鲜介质, 取出的溶液 17 600×g 离心 30 min, 上清液滤过, 测定香豆素-6 的含量。

 1.3 纳米粒经皮给药 采用垂直扩散池,将裸鼠新 鲜皮肤经微针作用后(作用力为 8 N,持续时间为 2 min),置于扩散池的结合部(有效面积 0.5 cm²),角 质层面向供给池。将纳米粒加 pH 7.4 的磷酸盐缓 冲液重悬(浓度为 0.8 mg/ml), 取 700 凹 放入供给 池中,接收池中注入超声除气并预热至 32℃的 pH 7.4 的磷酸盐缓冲液,磁力搅拌子搅拌速度为 300 转/min。在预定的时间点时,拆除扩散池装置,用棉 签吸取磷酸盐缓冲液将皮肤擦拭干净,置于载玻片 上, 立刻于共聚焦显微镜下观察纳米粒在皮肤内的 分布。以垂直于皮肤角质层为 z 轴. 以皮肤角质层 为扫描的起始位置,沿z轴进行皮肤逐层扫描,每间 隔4.77 µm 扫描一次。分别以488 nm 和 635 nm 为 香豆素-6和藻红蛋白的激发波长。

吸取 0.5 ml 接收液加入 2.5 ml 乙腈, 滤过, HPLC法测定香豆素-6的含量。将固定时间点时 取得的皮肤置于 50℃热板上,加热 3 min,用镊子分 离皮肤的表皮层和真皮层,将表皮层和真皮层分别 置于离心管中,加入2 ml去离子水中,匀浆后, 17 600×g离心 30 min, 取 500 ^µl 上清液加入 2.5 ml 乙腈,滤过,HPLC 法测定香豆素-6 的含量。采用 以下公式计算纳米粒的总量: 纳米粒的量= (香豆 素-6的含量/载药量)×100%,计算单位面积累计 透过量和单位面积累积滞留量,并分别以此为纵坐 标、时间为横坐标作图。

2 结果和讨论

2.1 药物含量测定 以A 值为纵坐标,标准香豆素 - 6 浓度 C 进行对数直线回归, 得到回归方程: C= 0.000 1 A + 0.039 4, 0. 1~ 10.0 ng/ ml, R= 0.999. 3个浓度(0.1、5、10 ng/ml)的平均回收率为 98.34%, RSD 为 0.80%。 取高、中、低 3 个浓度的 样品进行日内和日间精密度测定,日内 RSD 为 2.31%,日间RSD为2.49%(n=6)。

2.2 纳米粒子的形态与表征 纳米粒子的透射电 镜图见图 1, 可见纳米粒子呈圆形, 大小较均匀。经 激光粒度分析仪测定, coumarin- 6- NP 粒径平均 为(160.1±1.97) nm, Zeta 电位为(- 30.9±0.85) mV; coumarin- 6- NP- PE 粒径平均为(214.1 ± 1.73) nm, Zeta 电位为(- 22.4 ±0.75) mV。

2.3 包封率和载药量的测定及体外释放实验 经测 定, 纳米粒中香豆素-6 的包封率为 $(61.40\pm0.22)\%$, 载药量为(0.61±0.00)%。图2显示,48h时香豆素-6的体外释放低于 0.5%, 因此在经皮给药中测定的香 豆素主要是来源于纳米粒中包载的香豆素-6.而不是



图 1 纳米粒的透射电镜图 Fig 1 TEM photographes of nanoparticles A: Coumarin- 6- NP; B: Coumarin- 6- NP- PE



图 2 纳米粒中香豆素-6的体外释放 Fig 2 In vitro releases of coumarin- 6 from nanoparticles

2.4 双荧光纳米粒的验证 图 3A 中为黄绿色荧光 的香豆素-6定位纳米粒、图3B为红色的藻红蛋白 确定藻红蛋白连接到纳米粒表面。双荧光纳米粒用 干经皮给药指示纳米粒的经皮渗透过程,当两种荧 光在皮肤中重叠时,证实纳米粒进入皮肤中,而不是 纳米粒在体外释放药物后,药物和 PLGA 降解材料 被递送进入皮肤。

2.5 纳米粒的经皮递送 由图4可见: 香豆素-6 的绿色荧光和纳米粒表面连接的藻红蛋白的红色荧 光在皮肤内相同部位重叠,说明纳米粒渗透进入皮 肤: 纳米粒是通过微针制造的微孔进入皮肤, 随着深 度的增加,纳米粒的量逐渐减少。图41和J中显示 空白皮肤在 488 nm 和 635 nm 激发光下几乎没有自 发荧光,对纳米粒的观察无干扰。由图 5 可见:纳米 粒虽然不能穿透角质层屏障进入皮肤,但皮肤中的 毛囊可以作为纳米粒进入皮肤的通道。

2.6 纳米粒的分布

2.6.1 接收液中的纳米粒 经测定,48h后在接收 液中没有检测到纳米粒。由共聚焦显微镜观察可 知,毛囊可以作为纳米粒进入皮肤的通道,曾有研究 证实[17] 经毛囊递送纳米粒时,也未能在接收液中检

由于体外释放后进入皮肤内的香豆素-6。

测到纳米粒。综上可知,纳米粒不能穿透皮肤进入 接收液中。

2.6.2 皮肤中的纳米粒 由图 6 可见,随着时间的 延长,渗透进入皮肤中的纳米粒随之增加;在不同时 间点,微针作用后纳米粒在表皮层和真皮层中的滞 留量大于对照组(*P* < 0.01);纳米粒在表皮层的滞留 量大于在真皮层中的量(*P* < 0.01)。

文献^[18] 显示裸鼠皮肤中毛囊的密度为 75 个/ cm²,人体皮肤中毛囊的密度为 11 个/ cm²,小于裸鼠 皮肤毛囊密度。由此可知,当纳米粒在人体皮肤经 皮给药时,经毛囊进入皮肤内的纳米粒将减少,微针 的使用尤为必要。



图 3 纳米粒的荧光显微镜图 Fig 3 Images of fluorescent nanoparticles by fluorescence microscopy A: Coumarin- 6- NP; B: Coumarin- 6- NP- PE



图 4 纳米粒给药 12 h 后皮肤共聚焦显微镜图 Fig 4 Confocal microscopic images of skin at different depths in microneedle group 12 h after application of double fluorescence labeled nanoparticles

The distribution of coumarin 6 at different depths was shown as: (A) $0 \mu m$, (B) $14.31 \mu m$, (C) $28.62 \mu m$, and (D) $42.93 \mu m$; the R-PE distribution at different depths was shown as: (E) $0 \mu m$, (F) $14.31 \mu m$, (G) $28.62 \mu m$, and (H) $42.93 \mu m$. The y ellow circles were microcorrulates produced by microneedles and the white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedle arrays. (I) and (J) showed autofluorescence of the blank hairless mouse skin excited at 488 and 635 nm, respectively



图 5 对照组共聚焦显微镜图 Fig 5 Confocal microscopic images of nanoparticle delivery in control group 12 h after application of double fluorescence labeled nanoparticles

The distribution of coum arin -6 at different depths was shown as: (A) $0 \ \mu$ m, (B) 14.31 μ m, (C) 28.62 μ m, and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays and (D) 42.93 μ m. The white circles were the hair follicles which were in a mess after being pressed by microneedles arrays are set to be a message of the microneedles arrays are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set to be a message of the microneedles are set



* P < 0.05, * * P < 0.01 vs control group. n = 6, $x \pm s$

由以上可知:微针作用皮肤后可以增加纳米粒 的皮肤内滞留量,纳米粒在皮肤中缓慢释放药物,这 有利于增大局部皮肤中的药物浓度或降低药物刺激 性;纳米粒无法穿透皮肤进入接收液,可减少药物被 吸收进入体循环的量,增大局部皮肤中的药物浓度, 这有利于局部皮肤疾病的治疗。由于不同药物具有 不同经皮渗透速率,因此药物释放后在皮肤中的滞 留量及渗透进入体循环的量可能不同,在应用时需 要进行再次测定以确保达到治疗浓度。

[参考文献]

- [1] Wester R C, Patel R, Nacht S, Leyden J, Melendres J, Maibach H. Controlled release of benzoyl peroxide from a porous microsphere polymeric system can reduce topical irritancy[J]. J Am Acad Dermatol, 1991, 24: 720-726.
- [2] Shah K A, Date A A, Joshi M D, Patravale V B. Solid lipid nanσ particles (SLN) of tretinoin: potential in topical delivery[J]. Int J Pharm, 2007, 345(1-2): 163-171.
- [3] Liu J, Hu W, Chen H, Ni Q, Xu H, Yang X. Isotretinoin-loaded solid lipid nanoparticles with skin targeting for topical delivery [J]. Int J Pharm, 2007, 328: 191-195.
- [4] Alvar ez- Roman R, Naik A, Kalia Y N, Guy R H, Fessi H. Skin penetration and distribution of polymeric nanoparticles [J]. J Contr Rel, 2004, 99: 53-62.
- [5] Luengo J, Weiss B, Schneider M, Ehlers A, Strack e F, Konig K, et al. Influence of nanoen capsulation on human skin transport of flufenamic acid [J]. Skin Pharmacol Physiol, 2006, 19: 190 – 197.

- [6] Lademann J, Weigmann H, Rickmeyer C, Barthelmes H, Schaefer H, Mueller G, et al. Penetration of titanium dioxide mir croparticles in a sunscreen formulation into the horny layer and the follicular orifice [J]. Skin Pharmacol Appl Skin Physiol, 1999, 12: 247-256.
- [7] Kuntsche J, Bunjes H, Fahr A, Pappinen S, Ronkko S, Suhonen M, et al. Interaction of lipid nanoparticles with human epidermis and an organotypic cell culture model[J]. Int J Pharm, 2008, 354 (1-2): 180-195.
- [8] Toll R, Jacobi U, Richter H, Lademann J, Schaefer H, Blume-Peytavi U. Penetration profile of microspheres in follicular targeting of terminal hair follicles [J]. J Invest Dermatol, 2004, 123: 168-176.
- [9] Lademann J, Richter H, Teichmann A, Otberg N, Blume- Peytavi U, Luengo J, et al. Nanoparticles- an efficient carrier for drug delivery into the hair follicles[J]. Eur J Pharm Biopharm, 2007, 66: 159-164.
- [10] Alvar ez- Roman R, Naik A, Kalia Y N, Guy R H, Fessi H. Err han cement of topical delivery from biodegradable nanoparticles [J]. Pharm Res, 2004, 21: 1818-1825.
- [11] Barry B W. Novel mechanisms and devices to enable successful transdermal drug delivery[J]. Eur J Pharm Sci, 2001, 14: 101– 114.
- [12] Chabri F, Bouris K, Jones T, Barrow D, Hann A, Allender C, et al. Microfabricated silicon microneedles for nonviral cutaneous gene delivery[J]. Br J Dermatol, 2004, 150: 869–877.
- [13] Verbaan F J, Bal S M, van den Berg D J, Groenink W H, Verpoorten H, Luttge R, et al. Assembled microneedle arrays erhance the transport of compounds varying over a large range of molecular weight across human dermatomed skin[J]. J Contr Rel, 2007, 117: 238-245.
- [14] McAllister D V, Wang P M, Davis S P, Park J H, Canatella P J, Allen M G, et al. Microfabricated needles for transdermal delivery of macromolecules and nanoparticles: fabrication methods and transport studies [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2003, 100: 13755-13760.
- [15] Qiu Y, Gao Y, Hu K, Li F. Enhancement of skin permeation of docetaxel: a novel approach combining microneedle and elastic liposomes[J]. J Contr Rel, 2008, 129: 144–150.
- [16] Chen H, Gao J, Lu Y, Kou G, Zhang H, Fan L, et al. Preparation and characterization of PE38KDEL – loaded anti – HER2 nanoparticles for targeted cancer therapy[J]. J Contr Rel, 2008, 128: 209–216.
- [17] de Jalon E G, Blanco-Prieto M J, Ygartua P, Santoyo S. PLGA microparticles: possible vehicles for topical drug delivery[J]. Int J Pharm, 2001, 226(1-2):181-184.
- [18] Bronaugh R L, Stewart R F, Congdon E R. Methods for *invitro* per cutan eous absorption studies. II. Animal models for human skin[J]. Toxicol Appl Pharmacol, 1982, 62: 481–488.

[本文编辑] 尹 茶