### CHITIN DERIVATIVE FOR CONTROLLED RELEASE SYSTEM

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#### **ABSTRACT**

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Controlled release systems of chitosan derivatives were studied by physical insertion system and chemical conjugation system. Chloramphenicol was applied as a model drug due to the presence of reactive functional group and the ease for detection by UV-VIS spectrophotometry. Physical insertion of chitosan with chloramphenicol was successfully prepared as a bead sized 1 mm while the controlled release system was found to be controlled by the hydrogen bonding between the main chain. Chemical conjugation of chitosan with chloramphenicol was originally prepared via coupling agent *N*,*N*'-carbonyl diimidazole. The prepared product was qualitatively analyzed by FTIR. The release system of chloramphenicol conjugated chitosan was found to be achieved by the hydrolysis of ester linkage.

## บทคัดย่อ

สุรกิจ ชุณหโรจน์ฤทธิ์ : อนุพันธ์ใคตินสำหรับระบบควบคุมการปลดปล่อย (Chitin Derivative for Controlled Release System) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : รศ. คร. เควิค ซี มาร์ติน (Assoc. Prof. David C. Martin) และ คร. สุวบุญ จิรชาญชัย 41 หน้า ISBN 974-638-440-6

ระบบควบคุมการปลดปล่อย (Controlled Release System) จากไคโตแซน (Chitosan) ที่แตกต่างกัน 2 ระบบ คือ ระบบที่โมเลกุลยาต้นแบบมีการกระจายตัวอยู่ในเมทริกซ์ ของพอลิเมอร์ และระบบที่โมเลกุลยาต้นแแบบมีการสร้างพันธะเคมีกับโมเลกุลของพอลิเมอร์ที่ เรียกว่าระบบ คอนจูเกต (Chemical Conjugation System) ได้ถูกเตรียมขึ้นเพื่อศึกษาการ ควบคุมการปลดปล่อยของโมเลกุลยาต้นแบบ โมเลกุลยาต้นแบบในงานวิจัยนี้คือ คลอแรมเฟนิคอล (Chloramphenicol) ซึ่งเป็นโมเลกุลที่แสดงฤทธิ์ทางชีวภาพ มีหมู่ฟังก์ชั่นที่สามารถทำปฏิกิริยา เคมีต่อไปได้ และง่ายต่อการตรวจวิเคราะห์เชิงปริมาณและคุณภาพ เช่น ด้วยเทคนิคของยูวี-วิสิเบิล สเปกโตรโฟโตเมรี (UV-VIS Spectrophotometry)

ในระบบควบคุมการปลดปล่อยแบบแรกซึ่งอยู่ในรูปของบีคส์ (Beads) ขนาดประมาณ 1 มม. พบว่า การปลดปล่อยคลอแรมเฟนิคอลออกจากบีคส์ถูกควบคุมโดยการสร้างและสลายพันธะ ใชโดรเจนระหว่างสายโซ่หลักของพอลิเมอร์

ระบบคอนจูเกตสามารถเตรียมได้จากปฏิกิริยาระหว่างไคโตแซนกับคลอแรมเฟนิคอลโดย ใช้ เอ็น,เอ็น-คาร์บอนิลไดอิมิดาโซล (N, N'-carbonyl diimidazole) เป็นสารเข้าคู่ (Coupling Agent) โดยยืนยันโครงสร้างของผลิตภัณฑ์จากเทคนิคฟูเรียร์ทรานสฟอร์ม อินฟราเรคสเปกโตรโฟโตเมทรี (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometry, FTIR) จากการศึกษาระบบควบคุมการปลดปล่อยนี้ พบว่า การปลดปล่อยคลอแรมเฟนิคอลขึ้นอยู่ กับกระบวนการไฮโดรไลซิส (Hydrolysis) ของพันธะเอสเทอร์ที่เชื่อมระหว่างไคโตแซนและ คลอแรมเฟนิคอล

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