

ผลของสูตรคำรับต่อการนำส่งโพธิ์ไปอยู่ราชวิลล์โดยชื่อเข้าสู่ชั้นนิติ ขุ-937

นางสาวอุษณา พัวเพ็มพูลศิริ

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**FORMULATION EFFECTS ON DELIVERY OF PROPYLTHIOURACIL
LIPOSOMES TO U-937 MACROPHAGE CELLS**

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ศูนย์วิทยบริการ
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Macrophages are prominent targets for several intracellular diseases such as leishmaniasis and tuberculosis. Moderation of macrophage functions can also be of therapeutic value in certain inflammatory conditions. Intracellular delivery of drugs to macrophages is thus of therapeutic value. The aim of this study was to explore the effects of formulation factors on role of liposomes as a drug carrier system for macrophages. Propylthiouracil (PTU) which possesses an antiproliferative activity was used as model drug. Liposomes were prepared by film-hydration method followed by extrusion through 100 nm polycarbonate membranes. The effects of three different negatively charged lipids (phosphatidylserine, PS; phosphatidylglycerol, PG; dicetylphosphate, DCP) and cholesterol (CH) were investigated. The negatively-charged lipids and CH were included at 10 and 30 mol%, respectively. Blank and PTU liposomes (0.075 and 0.15 mg/mL total lipid) were incubated with the human monocyte/macrophage U-937 cells (cell density 1×10^5 cells/mL) in the absence and presence of additional PTU. The antiproliferative activity, defined as percentage of total cells compared to the control, was used as evidence for liposome uptake. The results suggest that surface charge was not the sole determinant of liposome uptake. Inclusion of PS and PG, but not DCP, increased the antiproliferation of PC liposomes. Inclusion of CH significantly reduced the antiproliferation of PC/PS liposomes, but not other liposomes. Entrapment of PTU in liposomes did not enhance the antiproliferation seen with blank liposomes. However, synergism was observed when blank liposomes were co-administered with PTU solution. Increase in liposome concentrations did not increase the antiproliferation nor show any sign of cytotoxicity for most formulations tested, except for PC/PG where increased antiproliferation was seen. Thus, formulation factors were significant in modifying biological effects introduced by liposomes. Preliminary study by fluorescence dequenching technique showed no evidence that PC liposomes underwent fusion with the U-937 cells. Further study would be necessary to elucidate the mechanisms by which these liposomes interacted with the U-937 cells. Such mechanisms would give insights into how liposomes enhanced drug effects and be helpful in development of liposomal drug carrier systems.

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT [THAI].....	iv
ABSTRACT [ENGLISH].....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xi
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION.....	1
II LITERATURE REVIEW.....	4
III MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	26
IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	38
V CONCLUSIONS.....	61
REFERENCES.....	63
APPENDICES.....	69
VITA.....	81

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
1. Classification of liposome based on composition and mode of drug delivery.....	5
2. Classification of liposome by size and number of lamellae.....	6

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
1. Molecular structures of phospholipids.....	8
2. Mechanism of phagocytosis/endocytosis.....	12
3. Cellular uptake of liposomal carboxyfluorescein.....	15
4. Predominant mechanisms of intracellular drug delivery by liposomes.....	17
5. Differentiation of macrophages.....	19
6. Entrapment efficiency of PTU liposomes with different lipid compositions.....	39
7. Effect of PTU on cell growth.....	40
8. Percentage of viable cells at various PTU concentrations.....	41
9. Antiproliferative effect of phosphatidylcholine (PC) liposomes on U-937 macrophages.....	42
10. Percentage of viable cells of U-937 macrophages treated with various PC liposome concentrations.....	42
11. Antiproliferative effect of PC liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.075 mg/mL.....	44
12. Antiproliferative effect of PC/CH liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.075 mg/mL.....	45
13. Antiproliferative effect of PC/DCP liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.075 mg/mL.....	46
14. Antiproliferative effect of PC/DCP/CH liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.075 mg/mL.....	46
15. Antiproliferative effect of PC/PS liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.075 mg/mL.....	48
16. Antiproliferative effect of PC/PS/CH liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.075 mg/mL.....	49
17. Antiproliferative effect of PC/PG liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.075 mg/mL.....	50
18. Antiproliferative effect of PC/PG/CH liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.075 mg/mL.....	51

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

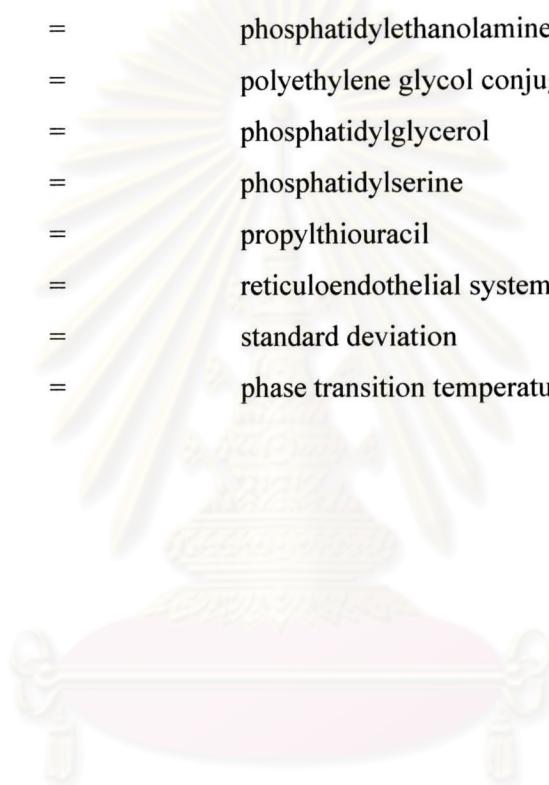
FIGURE	PAGE
19. Antiproliferative effect of PC liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.15 mg/mL.....	52
20. Antiproliferative effect of PC/CH liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.15 mg/mL.....	52
21. Antiproliferative effect of PC/DCP liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.15 mg/mL.....	53
22. Antiproliferative effect of PC/DCP/CH liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.15 mg/mL.....	54
23. Antiproliferative effect of PC/PS liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.15 mg/mL.....	55
24. Antiproliferative effect of PC/PS/CH liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.15 mg/mL.....	55
25. Antiproliferative effect of PC/PG liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.15 mg/mL.....	57
26. Antiproliferative effect of PCPG/CH liposomes at lipid concentration of 0.15 mg/mL.....	57
27. Photographs from light and fluorescence microscopes of BALB/c 3T3 fibroblasts.....	59
28. Photographs from light and fluorescence microscopes of U-937 macrophages.....	60

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

a_m	=	molar absorptivity
ANOVA	=	analysis of variance
CF	=	carboxyfluorescein
CH	=	cholesterol
CHEMS	=	cholesteryl hemisuccinate
CL	=	conventional liposome
DCP	=	dicyethylphosphate
DDAB	=	dimethyl-dioctadecyl ammonium bromide
DMEM	=	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium
DMRIE	=	1,2-dimyristyloxyethyl ammonium bromide
DOPE	=	dioleoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine
DORIE	=	1,2-dioleyloxypropyl-3-dimethyl-hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide
DOSPA	=	2,3-dioleyloxy-N-(2(spermine carboxamido)-ethyl)-N,N-dimethyl-1-propanaminium fluoroacetate
DOTAP	=	1,2-dioleyloxy-3-(trimethylammonio) propane
DOTMA	=	N-{1-(2,3-dioleyloxy)propyl}-N,N,N-trimethyl ammonium chloride
DPPC	=	dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine
EDTA	=	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
FBS	=	fetal bovine serum
GM1	=	monosialoganglioside
HPI	=	hydrogenated phosphatidylinositol
HSD	=	Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference
LCL	=	long circulating liposome
μg	=	microgram
μm	=	micrometer
μM	=	micromolar
μmol	=	micromole
mg	=	milligram
mL	=	milliliter
mM	=	millimolar
mmol	=	millimole
MW	=	molecular weight

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

nm	=	nanometer
N	=	normality
OA	=	oleic acid
PA	=	phosphatidic acid
PBS	=	phosphate buffer
PC	=	phosphatidylcholine
PE	=	phosphatidylethanolamine
PEG-DSPE	=	polyethylene glycol conjugated with distearoyl PE
PG	=	phosphatidylglycerol
PS	=	phosphatidylserine
PTU	=	propylthiouracil
RES	=	reticuloendothelial system
S.D.	=	standard deviation
Tc	=	phase transition temperature



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