

# 犬血浆中盐酸雷诺嗪 LC-MS 测定及药物动力学研究

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**【摘要】目的:**建立LC-MS法测定犬血浆中盐酸雷诺嗪浓度,研究犬ig和iv盐酸雷诺嗪后的药物动力学。**方法:**取血浆20μl,加乙腈300μl沉淀蛋白,离心后10μl直接进样。色谱柱为Shim-pack ODS 5 μm, 150 mm×2.0 mm, I. D.;流动相为0.05%甲酸-乙腈(40:60 v/v)。检测仪器为岛津LC-MS-2010四极杆质谱检测器,离子源为APCI源。检测离子m/z:雷诺嗪428.00 盐酸非洛普(DDPH)344.00。犬ig和iv雷诺嗪剂量为25 mg/kg,不同时间取血,离心取血浆20μl进行分析,估算药物动力学参数。**结果:**盐酸雷诺嗪的线性范围为0.039~10.00 μg/ml,方法的回收率为79%~90%,日内和日间的精密度均小于10%。犬ig和iv雷诺嗪25 mg/kg,估算的末端相半衰期分别为7.31±3.08和5.67±2.43 h,犬ig后,测得的血药浓度峰时间和峰浓度分别为1.0±0.6 h和4.32±1.25 μg/ml。测得绝对生物利用度约为(72.6±15.6)%。**结论:**建立的犬血浆中盐酸雷诺嗪LC-MS测定法适合药物动力学研究。雷诺嗪口服吸收快,吸收良好。

**【关键词】**盐酸雷诺嗪; LC-MS 法; 药物动力学; 血浆; 含量测定

**【中图分类号】**R969.1   **【文献标识码】**A   **【文章编号】**1000-5048(2004)02-0156-04

盐酸雷诺嗪(ranolazine)为吡嗪类抗心绞痛的I类新药<sup>[1-3]</sup>,具有改善缺血心肌细胞代谢和氧的利用<sup>[4,5]</sup>。关于盐酸雷诺嗪药物动力学研究的文献甚少,而在犬体内的药物动力学研究未见报道。本文根据我国新药审批办法的有关规定,建立了犬血浆中盐酸雷诺嗪LC-MS测定法,并对其在犬体内的药物动力学进行研究,为临床研究提供参考依据。

## 1 实验部分

### 1.1 仪器与试药

岛津LCMS-2010高效液相色谱-质谱联用仪。该仪器包括2台LC-10ADVP泵, DGU-14AM在线真空调气机, SIL-10ADVP恒温自动进样器, CTO-10Amp柱温箱, APCI大气压化学离子化接口的四极杆质谱检测器以及LCMS solution 2.02色谱工作站。Milli-Q Gradient A10超纯水器(Millipore Inc. USA)。Super T21全自动高速冷冻离心机(Sorvall)和Eppendorf 5432旋涡混合器(Netheler+ Hinz GmbH)。

乙腈为色谱纯(Tedia Company, Inc, USA);其余试剂均为市售分析纯。

Beagle犬,8条,雌雄各半,体重(11.3±1.2)kg,由中国药科大学实验动物中心提供。合格证号:SCXK(苏)2002-0001。

盐酸雷诺嗪,批号010320,含量99.96%。由中 国药科大学医药化工研究所提供。内标:盐酸非洛普(DDPH),中国药科大学药化研究室提供。

静脉给药用生理盐水制成水溶液,灌胃将药物装入胶囊中,剂量均为25 mg/kg(体重)。

### 1.2 血浆样品中盐酸雷诺嗪LC-MS测定法的建立与验证

1.2.1 色谱条件 色谱柱为Shim-pack (VP-ODS), 5 μm, 150 mm×2.0 mm I. D. (岛津公司),柱温40℃。流动相由乙腈-0.05%甲酸(60:40, v/v)组成,流速为0.2 ml/min。

大气压离子化(API)检测模式: 大气压化学离子化(APCI);选择性离子监测(selected-ion monitoring, SIM);探针温度400℃,曲型脱溶剂装置温度250℃;加热块温度200℃;探针电压4.5 kV;CDL电压:25 V;检测电压:+1.6 kV;监测离子[M+H]<sup>+</sup>:盐酸雷诺嗪,m/z:428.00;DDPH,m/z:344.00。雾化气体流速2.5 L/min。

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【基金项目】国家863计划资助项目(No. 2003AA2Z347A);江苏省药物代谢动力学重点实验室资助项目(No. BM2001201)  
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1.2.2 标准溶液的配制 盐酸雷诺嗪标准品的配制: 精密称取盐酸雷诺嗪标准品 10.0 mg, 超纯水溶解定容, 配制成 1.00 mg/ml 贮备液, 临用时用超纯水稀释到相应的浓度。

内标液: 精密称取 DDPH, 用重蒸馏水溶解后, 稀释至 0.02 mg/ml 备用。

1.2.3 血浆样品处理 取血浆 20 μl, 加内标 10 μl (20 μg/ml) 混匀后, 加乙腈 0.3 ml, 振荡 5 min, 18

000 r/min, 离心 10 min, 取上清液 10 μl 进样, 用样品与内标峰面积比进行定量分析。

1.2.4 方法的特异性考证 取犬空白血浆 20 μl, 按“1.2.3”项处理, 并与给药后血浆样品以及标准品对照, 所得的 LC-MS 图见图 2。盐酸雷诺嗪和内标的保留时间约为 1.7 min。由图 2 可见, 血浆中内源性物质不干扰盐酸雷诺嗪质谱峰和内标峰。

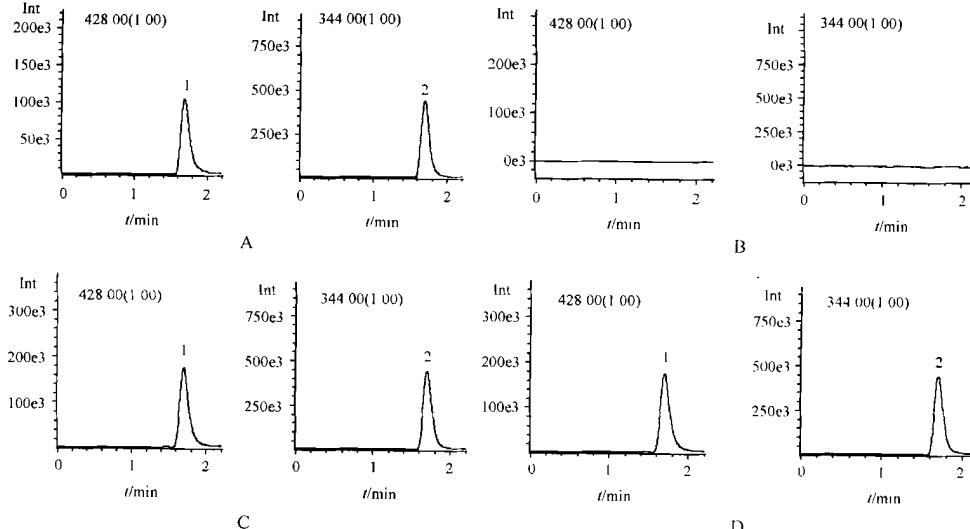


Fig 2. LC-MS chromatograms of ranolazine

A. Standard; B. blank plasma; C. blank plasma spiked with ranolazine and DDPH; D. plasma from a dog after oral administration of 25 mg/kg ranolazine  
1. ranolazine ( $m/z=428$ ); 2. DDPH ( $m/z=344$ )

1.2.5 标准曲线的制备及最低检测浓度测定 取犬血浆加入不同量的标准品后, 使其浓度分别为 0, 0.039, 0.078, 0.156, 0.313, 0.625, 1.25, 2.50, 5.00, 10.00 μg/ml 按相应的“2.3”项处理, 利用标准品峰面积与内标峰面积比  $R$  对标准品加入量(浓度  $c$ )作线性回归, 得回归方程  $R = 0.048c - 0.0004$ ,  $r = 0.9995$  ( $P < 0.01$ ,  $n = 5$ )。按上法测得血浆中最低检测浓度为 39 ng/ml。

1.2.6 回收率测定 取犬空白血浆 20 μl, 精密加入标准品, 使浓度分别为 0.156, 0.625 和 10.00 μg/ml, 按“1.2.3”项处理, 测定样品/内标峰面积比  $R_i$ 。代入用蒸馏水代替血浆所制得的曲线方程, 计算测得浓度。回收率 = 测得浓度 / 加入浓度 × 100%。每种浓度重复 5 次, 结果见表 1。

1.2.7 精密度的测定 取犬空白血浆 20 μl, 加标准品使其浓度分别为 0.156, 0.625 和 10.00 μg/ml, 同“1.2.3”项处理, 用样品/内标峰面积比  $R_i$  代入

同一条工作曲线, 计算相应的浓度, 考察日内和连续 5 d 的日间变异情况, 结果见表 2。

Tab 1. Recoveries of ranolazine in plasma ( $n=5$ )

Added(μg/ml)	Found(μg/ml)	Recoveries(%)	RSD(%)
0.16	0.14 ± 0.01	90.85 ± 7.31	8.04
0.62	0.54 ± 0.03	87.01 ± 4.46	5.13
10.00	7.93 ± 0.51	79.32 ± 5.07	6.39

Tab 2. Precision for determination of ranolazine in plasma ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,  $n=5$ )

Added (μg/ml)	Intra-day		Inter-day	
	Found(μg/ml)	RSD(%)	Found(μg/ml)	RSD(%)
0.16	0.17 ± 0.014	8.24	0.18 ± 0.01	3.04
0.62	0.67 ± 0.035	5.16	0.67 ± 0.04	6.74
10.0	9.83 ± 0.630	6.39	9.16 ± 0.76	8.31

## 2 实验与结果

### 2.1 动物实验

Beagle 犬 8 条, 雌雄各半, 随机等分成 A、B 两

组,每组4条。A组先ig 25 mg/kg 盐酸雷诺嗪,后iv 等剂量的盐酸雷诺嗪。B组先iv 25 mg/kg 盐酸雷诺嗪,后ig 等剂量的盐酸雷诺嗪。两种给药途径间隔一周。动物禁食12 h 后 ig, 给药后继续禁食3 h。ig 后0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 12.0, 24.0 h; iv 后0.167, 0.33, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 12.0, 24.0 h 从前肢静脉取血2 ml于肝素处理的试管中,离心取血浆,用LC-MS法测定血浆中药物浓度。

## 2.2 药物动力学

犬ig 和iv 25 mg/kg 盐酸雷诺嗪后, 血药浓度-时间曲线见图3。

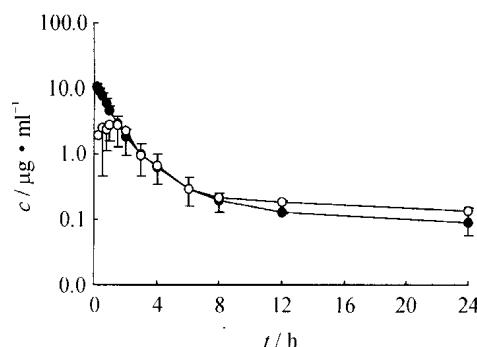


Fig. 3 Mean plasma concentration-time profiles after intravenous (●) and oral (○) administration of 25 mg/kg ranolazine in Beagle dogs ( $n=4$ )

估算的药物代谢动力学参数列于表3和表4。

Tab 3. Pharmacokinetic parameters of ranolazine in Beagle dogs after iv 25 mg/kg

No.	$c_{\max}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ )	$t_{\max}$ (h)	$t_{1/2}$ (h)	MRT (h)	CL (L/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ )	$V_{\beta}$ (L/kg)	$AUC_{0-\tau}$ ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{h}/\text{ml}$ )	$AUC_{0-\infty}$ ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{h}/\text{ml}$ )
A	11.39	0.167	8.09	6.15	1.49	17.39	15.35	16.77
B	11.59	0.167	7.05	4.96	1.78	18.08	13.17	14.07
C	8.43	0.167	7.45	7.67	1.46	15.69	15.39	17.14
D	10.42	0.167	6.67	6.42	1.44	13.88	16.00	17.34
E	9.76	0.167	6.21	4.70	1.59	14.27	14.88	15.71
F	8.74	0.33	6.11	5.00	1.54	13.56	15.31	16.24
G	13.03	0.167	1.80	1.79	1.59	4.12	15.21	15.74
H	9.91	0.167	1.95	2.25	1.25	3.52	19.72	20.00
Mean	10.41	0.2	5.67	4.87	1.52	12.56	15.63	16.63
$\pm s$	1.54	0.1	2.43	2.01	0.15	5.63	1.85	1.71

Tab 4. Pharmacokinetic parameters of ranolazine in Beagle dogs after ig 25 mg/kg

No.	$c_{\max}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ )	$t_{\max}$ (h)	$t_{1/2}$ (h)	MRT (h)	CL (L/ $\text{kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ )	$V_{\beta}$ (L/kg)	$AUC_{0-\tau}$ ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{h}/\text{ml}$ )	$AUC_{0-\infty}$ ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{h}/\text{ml}$ )	F(%)
A	5.68	0.5	12.61	15.54	1.37	24.96	13.49	18.22	87.9
B	3.04	0.5	9.62	12.96	1.86	25.85	10.79	13.43	81.9
C	2.85	1.0	7.74	10.30	2.52	28.15	8.42	9.92	54.7
D	3.59	1.0	6.73	8.02	2.10	20.35	10.81	11.93	67.6
E	6.00	1.5	5.47	7.06	1.59	12.57	14.51	15.69	97.5
F	4.38	1.0	2.49	3.57	2.33	8.35	10.35	10.75	67.6
G	5.47	0.25	8.56	7.95	2.08	25.67	10.72	12.03	70.5
H	3.59	2.0	5.22	6.72	2.23	16.80	10.39	11.20	52.7
Mean	4.32	1.0	7.31	9.02	2.01	20.34	11.19	12.90	72.6
$\pm s$	1.25	0.6	3.08	3.79	0.38	7.15	1.92	2.79	15.6

由图3可见,Beagle 犬ig 和iv 25 mg/kg 盐酸雷诺嗪后,在末端相两种给药途径血药浓度曲线基本重叠,算得半衰期分别为7.31±3.08 和5.67±2.43 h。犬ig 后,测得的血药浓度峰时间和峰浓度分别为1.0±0.6 h 和4.32±1.25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ , 绝对生物利用度约为(72.6±15.6)%, 估算的  $V_{\beta}$  约为20.34

±7.15 L/kg。

## 3 讨论

1) 本文建立的犬血浆中盐酸雷诺嗪LC-MS测定法, 血浆样品处理简单、快速, 仅需微量的血浆样品; 但其方法的回收率高、灵敏度、重现性和精密度

均较好。

2) 实验测得犬 iv 和 ig 盐酸雷诺嗪的  $t_{1/2}$  分别是  $5.67 \pm 2.43$  和  $7.31 \pm 3.08$  h; 犬 ig 后, 测得绝对生物利用度为  $(72.6 \pm 15.6)\%$ , 说明盐酸雷诺嗪在犬体内吸收良好。

3) 犬 iv 和 ig 盐酸雷诺嗪后, 血药浓度未见有性别差异, 而在大鼠则观察到有性别差异<sup>[6]</sup>。

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## Determination of Ranolazine and Its Pharmacokinetics in Dog by LC-MS

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**【ABSTRACT】** AIM: To develop an LC-MS method for the determination of ranolazine concentration in dog plasma and study pharmacokinetics of ranolazine in Beagle dog. METHOD: 20  $\mu$ l plasma was mixed 10 min with 300  $\mu$ l acetonitrile. After being centrifuged, 10  $\mu$ l supernatant was injected into a Shim-pack C18 150 mm  $\times$  2.0 mm column. The mobile phase consisted of acetonitrile-0.05% acetic acid (60:40, v/v) at flow rate of 0.2 mL/min. The elute from the HPLC column was plumbed directly into APCI probe. Analysis in the mass spectrometer was operated in the selected-ion monitoring model. The mass spectrometers was operated in SIM  $m/z$  428 for ranolazine and 344 for DDPH (as internal standard). Dog blood samples were obtained after oral and intravenous administration of 25 mg/kg respectively. Ranolazine concentrations in plasma were determined and pharmacokinetic parameters were also estimated. RESULT: Recoveries of ranolazine at 0.16, 0.62 and 10.0  $\mu$ g/ml were 90.8, 87.0 and 79.3% respectively. The standard curve was linear in the range of 0.039~10.00  $\mu$ g/ml. The relative standard derivation of intra-day and inter-day was smaller than 10%. Terminal phase  $t_{1/2}$  were estimated to be 7.31 and 5.67 hours after ig and iv of 25 mg/kg ranolazine. Peak concentration ( $4.32 \pm 1.25$   $\mu$ g/ml) occurred at  $1.0 \pm 0.6$  hours after ig. Absolute bioavailability was  $(72.6 \pm 15.6)\%$  for ig. CONCLUSION: The bioanalytical method of LC-MS is suitable for pharmacokinetic study of ranolazine. Oral absorption of ranolazine occurs rapidly and completely in dogs.

**【KEY WORDS】** Ranolazine; LC-MS; Pharmacokinetics; Determination of content; Plasma

**【Foundation Item】** This study was supported by National 863 Program Foundation of China(No. 2003AA2Z347A), and Jiangsu Key Lab of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics Foundation(No. BM2001201)