

Full-length article

Pharmacokinetics and tissue distribution of 5-fluorouracil encapsulated by galactosylceramide liposomes in mice¹

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Key words

5-fluorouracil; galactosylceramide; liposomes; pharmacokinetics

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Abstract

Aim: To study the pharmacokinetics and tissue distribution of 5-fluorouracil encapsulated by galactosylceramide liposomes (5-Fu-GCL) in mice. **Methods:** The concentration of 5-fluorouracil (5-Fu) in serum was detected by high performance liquid chromatography after 5-Fu-GCL (80, 40, 20 mg/kg) and free 5-Fu (40 mg/kg) were injected intravenously into mice. The tissue distribution of 5-Fu-GCL (40 mg/kg) and free 5-Fu (40 mg/kg) was investigated, and concentration-time profile of the two preparations in the liver were studied. Data were analyzed by 3p97 program. **Results:** Serum concentration-time curves of 5-Fu-GCL and free 5-Fu conformed to one compartment model of first order absorption. 5-Fu-GCL at 80, 40, and 20 mg/kg had $T_{1/2Ke}$ of 25.8±4.2, 27.3±4.4, and 28.2±5.6 min; C_0 of 24.9±4.9, 17.7±3.6, and 11.5±2.7 mg/L; and AUC of 990.0±45.2, 622.5±38.3, and 340.4±25.6 mg·min·L⁻¹, respectively. In contrast free 5-Fu at 40 mg/kg had $T_{1/2Ke}$ of 15.8±2.2 min, C_0 of 35.8±6.2 mg/L, AUC of 639.0±35.9 mg·min·L⁻¹. The tissue distribution of 5-Fu-GCL in the liver and immune organs was significantly increased, while in heart and kidney it was remarkably decreased. The AUC of 5-Fu-GCL in the liver was 3 times higher than that of free 5-Fu. **Conclusion:** The pharmacokinetics and tissue distribution of 5-Fu-GCL appears to be linear-related and dose-dependent, and exhibits sustained-release and hepatic target characteristics.

Introduction

5-Fluorouracil (5-Fu) is a chemotherapeutic drug that is used widely for the treatment of malignant cancers, and is usually the first choice of drug for the treatment of hepatic cellular cancer. High doses of this drug are currently administered, mostly by continuous infusion, over 5 to 21 d^[1]. But its use has been limited by its systemic toxicities, which have severe gastrointestinal toxicities, hematologic side effects, and severe disturbance in bone marrow^[2]. Moreover, 5-Fu has a serum half-life of only 15 min, further limiting its usefulness^[3]. Several studies have reported a relationship between 5-Fu plasma levels and its toxicity, and the response to treatment. 5-Fu is often monitored in serum by pharmacokinetic follow-up with liquid chromatography^[4].

In order to maximize the therapeutic effect of 5-Fu and minimize its adverse effects, microsphere, liposome,

implants, and nanoparticles were made^[5–8]. But they were all passive for targeting preparations. Galactosylceramide (GC), as a novel membrane material, was adopted to envelop 5-Fu and form liposomes. This kind of 5-Fu preparation has not been previously reported. The purpose of this study was to measure the pharmacokinetic parameters and tissue distribution of 5-Fu-GCL in mice, which should supply evidence for its long effect and active targeting.

Materials and methods

Drugs and reagents 5-Fluorouracil encapsulated by galactosylceramide liposomes (5-Fu-GCL) (Batch No, 20020318, enveloped rate: 52%), was made in the Institute of Clinical Pharmacology, Anhui Medical University. Free 5-Fu (Batch No, 20020318, purity >99.3%), was obtained from Ji-nan Pharmaceutical Co (Ji-nan, China). Acetonitrile,

para-aminobenzoic acid and ethyl acetate was of analytical grade.

Apparatus Shimadzu LC-10A HPLC equipment consisted of LC-10A pumps, SCL-6A system controller, SPD-6AV ultraviolet spectrophotometric detector, ODS-C18 column (150 mm×4.6 mm) (Shimadzu Co, Japan), and V4.0⁺ software on a computer.

Animals Balb/c mice (male and female, 18–22 g) in the study were provided by the Experimental Animal Center of Anhui Medical University (certificate No 001). All animals were maintained at a controlled temperature (22±2 °C), and a regular light/dark cycle (7:00 AM to 19:00 PM, light), and all animals had free access to food and water. All experimental protocols described in this study were approved by the Ethics Review Committee for Animal Experimentation of Anhui Medical University.

Liposome preparation 5-Fu was encapsulated in liposomes made of galactocerebroside, Lecithin Granules and cholesterol in a molar ratio of 6:3:1. Liposomes were prepared by combined calcium-induced fusion with reverse evaporation method. In brief, phospholipids were dissolved in 0.7 mL of carbinol and chloroform compound with 2:1 volume and subjected to rotary evaporation until the lipid membrane formed. Then 1.5 mL of chloroform, 250 µL of 5-Fu (10 g/L) and 250 µL of ultrasonic buffer were added to the dried phospholipids, to which ultrasonic vibrations and rotary evaporation were carried out to wipe off organic solvent until the gel formed. Ultrasonic buffer 1.5 mL was added and the compounds were rotated at room temperature after which 125 µL of calcium liquor was added to 0.5 mL of liposomes prepared through reverse-phase evaporation. After incubation at 37 °C for 60 min, 12.5 µL of edetic acid (EDTA) was added to the compounds and shaken acutely, followed by incubation at 37 °C for 15 min and at room temperature for another 30 min. Using an initial drug-to-lipid molar ratio of 5:1, the enveloped rate was 52%. After being stored at 4 °C for 6 months, its permeability rate was less than 5%, which indicated the stability of 5-Fu-GCL was high. The recovery of 5-Fu-GCL was between 95.3% and 98.7%.

Pharmacokinetics of 5-Fu-GCL Two hundred and eighty-eight mice were randomly divided into four groups. Each group, which consisted of 36 males and 36 females, was injected with 5-Fu-GCL 20, 40, and 80 mg/kg or free 5-Fu 40 mg/kg through the tail vein. Before each injection and 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, and 180 min later, 6 mice were anesthetized by diethyl ether, after which their eyeballs were excised and exsanguinated. Blood samples were centrifuged at 1400×g for 10 min to obtain 0.2 mL of serum each. Finally, mice were killed by dislocation of the

cervical vertebra^[9].

Tissue distribution of 5-Fu-GCL Twenty mice were stratified into two groups. Both groups including 5 males and 5 females were injected with 5-Fu-GCL 40 mg/kg and free 5-Fu 40 mg/kg through the caudal veins. Twenty minutes later, the mice were killed and the hearts, livers, spleens, lungs, kidneys, brains, lymph, thymuses, and marrow were removed, washed (except marrow), weighed, and homogenized using a tissue blender in 2 mL PBS solution. After extraction, concentrations in different tissues were detected by HPLC to study whether there were differences in distributions between the two groups^[10].

Concentration-time course of 5-Fu-GCL in liver The livers from mice untreated and treated with 5-Fu-GCL 40 mg/kg or free 5-Fu 40 mg/kg at 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, and 180 min were removed, washed, weighed, and homogenized using a tissue blender in 2 mL PBS solution. The sample was extracted and detected by HPLC.

Analytical method The drug concentration in serum and tissues were analyzed by HPLC. The mobile phase components were water and acetonitrile (99:1). Ultraviolet wavelength was 205 nm. The flow-rate was 1 mL/min^[11,12].

The ratio of the peak area of 5-Fu to that of internal standard was plotted versus the concentration of the 5-Fu. Values of unknown serum drug concentrations were determined from calibration curve.

Standard solutions 5-Fu was dissolved in acetonitrile, then different amounts of this solution were added into blank 5-mL glass tubes and evaporated to dryness by nitrogen. The residues were dissolved with 0.2 mL mice serum or tissues to make 5-Fu of 0.313, 0.625, 1.25, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, and 40.0 mg/L, respectively, as serum standard solutions. The extraction of serum standard solutions was described in "Serum extraction procedure."

Sample extraction procedure Serum or tissue samples (0.2 mL) were added with 150 µL para-amino-benzoic acid (15 mg/L) as internal standard, distilled water (0.2 mL), and ethyl acetate (4 mL). They were then vortex-mixed in a 10-mL glass tube for 1 min. After centrifugation at 700×g for 20 min, the organic phase was aspirated. The remainder was extracted by addition of 4 mL ethyl acetate as described above. The two organic phases were mixed and evaporated until dry under a gentle stream of nitrogen at 35 °C in a water bath. The residues were reconstituted with 200 µL ethanol, and 50 µL of extracted samples were injected into the chromatography of liquid. On account of its character of being collapsed by ethyl acetate, 5-Fu-GCL could be detected as free 5-Fu. Both 5-Fu-GCL and free 5-Fu were detected by HPLC in the study.

Recovery, accuracy, and precision of 5-Fu Different 5-Fu standards were added into blank glass tubes and evaporated to dryness by nitrogen. The residues were dissolved with 0.2 mL serum or tissues to make concentrations of 0.313, 1.25, 5, and 20 mg/L. The samples were handled referring to the “serum extraction procedure.”

Five extracted samples of each concentration were determined. The recovery of 5-Fu in serum or tissues was assayed, and expressed as the percentage of detected concentrations to nominal concentration of standard (recovery). The accuracy of 5-Fu in serum or tissues was assayed, and expressed as the percentage of detected concentration to nominal concentration of serum or tissues (accuracy). Meanwhile, the inter-day and intra-day coefficient of variation of samples of different concentrations were measured 5 times on a single day and daily for a consecutive 5 d respectively (precision).

Pharmacokinetics calculations Pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by 3p97 program.

Statistical analysis Data were presented as mean±SD. Statistical analysis of the data was performed using the *t*-test. *P*<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Method validation In the conditions described above, no significant interfering peak was observed. The retention time of 5-Fu was 7.7 min (Figure 1). The calibration curve of 5-fluorouracil in serum or tissue was in good linearity over the concentration range of 0.313–40.000 mg/L, and the coefficient of correlation was 0.9992–0.9996. The regression equation was: $A=0.10+2.18C$ (serum); $A=0.11+2.17C$ (heart); $A=0.11+2.19C$ (liver); $A=0.09+2.18C$ (spleen); $A=0.13+2.19C$ (lung); $A=0.10+2.17C$ (kidney);

$A=0.11+2.18C$ (brain); $A=0.13+2.21C$ (thymus); $A=0.12+2.20C$ (lymph); $A=0.12+2.19C$ (marrow). *A*: ratio of 5-Fu peak area to internal standard peak area; *C*: 5-Fu concentration. The limit of detection was 15.6 ng. The average recovery of 5-Fu was over the range of (80±3)%–(97±7)% (Table 1, 2) and the accuracy of 5-Fu was over the range of (93±4)%–(103±7)% (Table 3, 4). The inter-day and intra-day reproducibility of 5-Fu is shown in Table 5, 6, and the coefficient of variation was all below 10%. Meanwhile, the average recovery of internal standard was over the range of (88±4)%–(93±5)%. And the stability of internal standard was high because the deviation of it were all below 15%.

Table 1. Average recovery of 5-Fu in mice serum. *n*=5. Mean±SD.

Nominal concentration/mg·L ⁻¹	Measurement concentration/mg·L ⁻¹	Recovery/%
20.00	16.85±0.59	84±3
5.00	4.53±0.23	91±5
1.25	1.16±0.07	93±6
0.31	0.29±0.02	94±6

Pharmacokinetic parameters of 5-Fu-GCL in serum

Data of drug serum concentrations at different time points in three 5-Fu-GCL groups (80, 40, and 20 mg/kg) and free 5-Fu group (40 mg/kg) are shown in Figure 2.

Pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by 3p97 program. Drug serum concentration-time course of 5-Fu-GCL groups (80, 40, and 20 mg/kg) and free 5-Fu group (40 mg/kg) conformed to one compartment model of the first

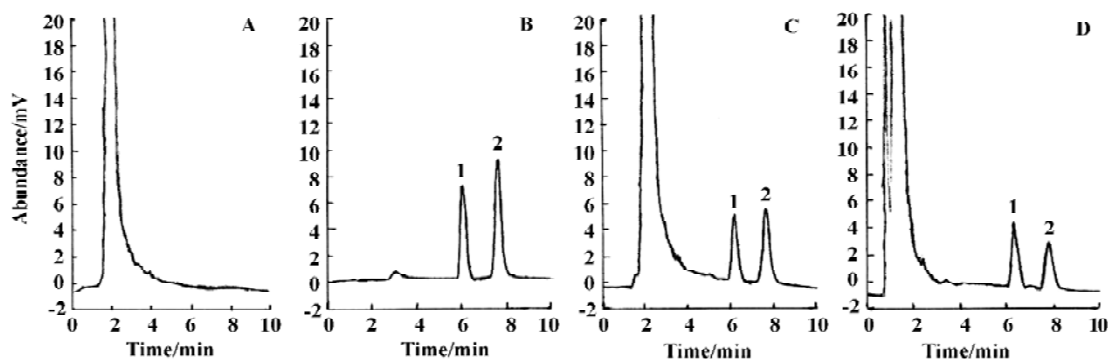


Figure 1. Separation of 5-Fu. (A) Blank serum; (B) 5-Fu standard; (C) 5-Fu+Blank serum; (D) Serum sample. (1) internal standard; (2) 5-Fu.

Table 2. Average recovery of 5-Fu in mice tissues. *n*=5. Mean±SD.

Tissues	Recovery/%			
	20.00 mg/L	5.00 mg/L	1.25 mg/L	0.31 mg/L
Heart	89±3	91±4	92±4	92±3
Liver	88±4	89±3	89±5	90±7
Spleen	80±3	85±4	88±3	94±4
Lung	90±4	92±5	95±6	96±5
Kidney	91±5	94±6	97±7	96±7
Brain	81±3	86±5	88±5	91±7
Thymus	83±4	84±5	89±5	92±6
Lymph	85±3	88±4	92±4	94±6
Marrow	82±4	85±3	90±5	92±5

Table 4. Accuracy of 5-Fu in mice tissues. *n*=5. Mean±SD.

Tissues	Accuracy/%			
	20.00 mg/L	5.00 mg/L	1.25 mg/L	0.31 mg/L
Heart	95±4	97±4	99±6	102±7
Liver	97±5	96±4	98±7	99±5
Spleen	95±5	95±6	97±6	103±6
Lung	99±6	99±5	101±6	103±7
Kidney	96±4	94±4	97±5	99±6
Brain	93±4	96±5	98±5	101±7
Thymus	95±5	96±7	98±6	98±6
Lymph	95±6	98±5	100±5	101±7
Marrow	98±5	96±6	96±5	99±6

Table 3. Accuracy of 5-Fu in mice serum. *n*=5. Mean±SD.

Nominal concentration/mg·L ⁻¹	Measurement concentration/mg·L ⁻¹	Accuracy/%
20.00	19.18±0.71	96±4
5.00	4.82±0.23	96±5
1.25	1.24±0.07	99±6
0.31	0.32±0.02	103±7

order absorption. Pharmacokinetic parameters of groups are shown in Table 7.

The results demonstrated that 5-Fu-GCL, in contrast to free 5-Fu, had delayed characteristics.

Concentration of 5-Fu-GCL in different tissue Distribution results showed that drug concentrations of 5-Fu-GCL in immune organs, which include the spleen, thymus, and lymph, but especially in the liver were remarkably higher than those of free 5-Fu at the same dose (40 mg/kg). Drug concentrations of 5-Fu-GCL in the heart and kidney were significant lower than that of free 5-Fu. In the brain, drug

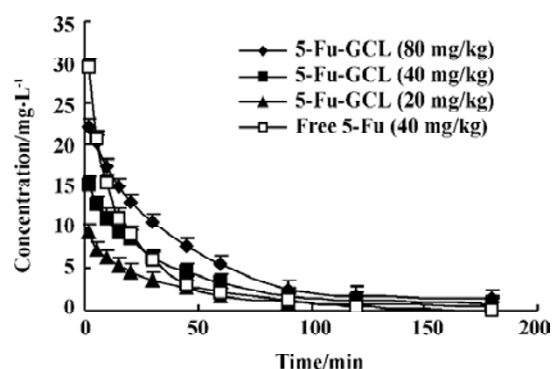


Figure 2. Serum concentration-time profile of 5-Fu after a single dose of 5-Fu-GCL or free 5-Fu. *n*=6. Mean±SD.

concentrations of both 5-Fu-GCL and free 5-Fu were not detected (Figure 3).

Concentration-time course of 5-Fu-GCL in liver The time course of drug concentration in the liver is shown in Figure 4. Area under time-concentration curve (AUC) of 5-Fu-GCL (485 mg·min·kg⁻¹), which was calculated by 3p97 program, was three times higher than that of free 5-Fu (157

Table 5. Precision of 5-Fu in mice serum. *n*=5. Mean±SD.

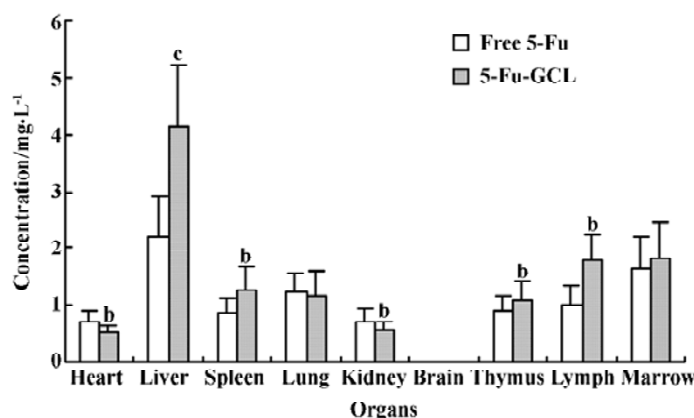
Nominal concentration/mg·L ⁻¹	Inter-day		Intra-day	
	Measurement concentration/mg·L ⁻¹	RSD/%	Measurement concentration/mg·L ⁻¹	RSD/%
20.00	18.66±0.56	3.0	18.22±0.74	4.1
5.00	4.72±0.15	3.2	4.64±0.30	6.5
1.25	1.17±0.06	5.1	1.16±0.07	6.0
0.31	0.28±0.01	3.6	0.30±0.02	6.7

Table 6. Precision of 5-Fu in mice tissues. $n=5$. Mean \pm SD.

Tissues	Inter-day RSD/%				Intra-day RSD/%			
	20.00 mg/L	5.00 mg/L	1.25 mg/L	0.31mg/L	20.00 mg/L	5.00 mg/L	1.25 mg/L	0.31 mg/L
Heart	2.9	3.4	4.4	3.9	4.3	6.4	5.9	6.8
Liver	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.3	4.0	6.2	6.3	6.7
Spleen	3.3	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	7.0	7.3	6.9
Lung	3.9	4.7	6.1	6.9	5.2	7.7	7.6	6.7
Kidney	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.2	5.8	8.4	8.3	7.0
Brain	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.7	4.1	8.2	8.4	7.0
Thymus	3.5	3.9	5.5	5.6	5.3	7.5	7.7	6.7
Lymph	3.1	4.4	6.3	6.5	5.5	7.2	7.9	6.9
Marrow	3.8	5.0	6.2	6.8	6.1	7.9	7.7	6.8

Table 7. Main pharmacokinetics parameters following iv 5-Fu-GCL (80, 40, 20 mg/kg) and free 5-Fu (40 mg/kg) in mice. $n=6$. Mean \pm SD. $^{\circ}P<0.01$ vs free 5-Fu (40 mg/kg).

Parameters	5-Fu-GCL 80 mg/kg	5-Fu-GCL 40 mg/kg	5-Fu-GCL 20 mg/kg	Free 5-Fu 40 mg/kg
$T_{1/2\kappa d}$ /min	25.8 \pm 4.2	27.3 \pm 4.4 $^{\circ}$	28.2 \pm 5.6	15.8 \pm 2.2
C_0 /mg·L $^{-1}$	24.9 \pm 4.9	17.7 \pm 3.6 $^{\circ}$	1.5 \pm 2.7	35.8 \pm 6.2
AUC/mg·min·L $^{-1}$	990.0 \pm 45.2	622.5 \pm 38.3	340.4 \pm 25.6	639.0 \pm 35.9
Cl /L·min $^{-1}$	0.081 \pm 0.005	0.064 \pm 0.006	0.059 \pm 0.003	0.076 \pm 0.011
V/L	4.0 \pm 0.9	3.3 \pm 0.7	3.0 \pm 0.7	2.6 \pm 0.7

**Figure 3.** Concentration of 5-Fu in tissue samples collected at 20 min after a single dose of 5-Fu-GCL or free 5-Fu. $n=10$. Mean \pm SD. $^bP<0.05$, $^{\circ}P<0.01$ vs free 5-Fu in same tissue.

mg·min·kg $^{-1}$).

Discussion

In drug delivery^[13], liposomes could congregate drugs in

certain tissues, decrease poisonous effects and increase the curative effect. Lecithoid material is the primary liposome in common use.

As GC is a cerebroside containing galactose, liposomes made of GC also possess galactose. As a result, this kind of

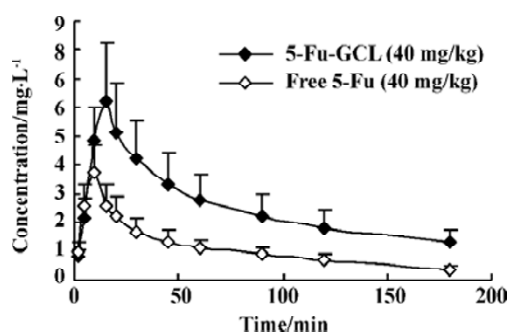


Figure 4. Liver concentration-time profile of 5-Fu after a single dose of 5-Fu-GCL or free 5-fluorouracil. *n*=6. Mean±SD.

liposome has a special bonding ability to salivary acid protein receptor located on the membrane of mammal^[14,15]. Compared with lecithoid^[16], GC has several advantages such as the stable chemical characters, the long retention in blood, the anti-oxide ability, and the unique directional trait. It could be developed to be a new kind of medicine carrier.

5-Fu is a dissoluble chemical with small molecules so it is difficult to achieve a highly enveloped rate. In a recent study, we applied combined calcium-induced fusion with reverse evaporation method to envelop 5-Fu, and the enveloped rate reached 52%.

Pharmacokinetic results showed that serum drug concentration curves of 5-Fu-GCL in single intravenous administration at 20, 40, and 80 mg/kg conformed to one compartment model of the first order absorption. Mean serum $T_{1/2K_e}$ of three dosage groups was similar. The pharmacokinetics of 5-Fu-GCL appeared to be linear over the doses. Both C_0 and AUC were enhanced as the dose increased. $T_{1/2K_e}$ of 5-Fu-GCL was much longer and the C_0 was strongly lower than those of free 5-Fu. All these results indicated that 5-Fu-GCL could be released much slower.

Because 5-Fu-GCL was injected through the vein and exhibited first order kinetic characteristics, it had no absorption or distribution phase and had only the elimination phase. For the study of tissue distribution one time point needed to be chosen. Tissue distribution results elucidated that the concentrations of 5-Fu-GCL in immune organs, especially in the liver, were remarkably higher than those of free 5-Fu with the same dose. Concentration-time course of 5-Fu-GCL in the liver showed that the AUC of 5-Fu-GCL was 3 times higher than that of free 5-Fu. This suggests that 5-Fu-GCL had a high selectivity to liver. In contrast, drug concentrations of 5-Fu-GCL in the heart and kidneys were significantly reduced, so we proposed that the toxicity of 5-Fu-GCL in the heart and kidneys were lower than that of free 5-Fu. Drug

concentrations of both 5-Fu-GCL and free 5-Fu were not detected in the brain. The data indicate that they did not cross the blood brain barrier.

Previous studies showed that LD_{50} of 5-Fu-GCL was higher than that of free 5-Fu, indicating that toxicity of 5-Fu-GCL was lower than that of free 5-Fu. We, therefore conclude that 5-Fu-GCL could prospectively be used to develop a novel preparation for liver cancer therapy with long efficacy, low toxicity, and directional peculiarity.

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