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海藻酸钠海绵的制备及其药物控释性能

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摘要:通过对海藻酸钠溶液进行冷冻干燥,以氯化钙为交联剂,制备出海藻酸钠海绵,再以此海绵为载体,负载环丙沙星,制得载药海藻酸钠海绵。研究了海藻酸钠溶液质量分数对海绵力学性能与吸水性能的影响,探究其对载药海绵的药物释放的影响。并进一步探索了载药海绵在不同外加电压下的药物释放行为。结果表明,随着海藻酸钠溶液质量分数的提高,所制得的海藻酸钠海绵的吸水率和吸水速度呈现先增加后减小的趋势,当海藻酸钠溶液质量分数为2.5%时,所得的海藻酸钠海绵的吸水率和吸水速度达到最大,药物释放率最高。海绵的药物释放速度和药物释放量随着电压的增大而加快,表明外加电压可以改变载药海绵的药物释放速率和释放量,从而为载药海藻酸钠海绵提供新的药物控释方法。

关键词:海藻酸钠;载药海绵;环丙沙星;药物释放

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Preparation and Controlled Release Performance of Sodium Alginate Sponges as Drug Carrier

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Abstract: Sodium alginate sponges were prepared by freeze-drying sodium alginate and subsequent crosslinking with calcium chloride. The as-prepared sodium alginate sponges were used to load ciprofloxacin. The effects of the mass fraction of sodium alginate on the mechanical properties and water absorption capacities of sponges as well as the controlled release performance of ciprofloxacin-loaded sponges were investigated. The results indicated that the amount and rate of water absorption firstly increased and then decreased with the increase of the mass fraction of sodium alginate, being highest when the mass fraction of sodium alginate was 2.5%. The amount of drug-release was also highest at 2.5% of sodium alginate. Additionally, the controlled release performance of the drug-loaded sponges was also explored with the additional different voltages. The rate and amount of drug-release also increased with the increase of voltage, indicating the promotional role of the external voltage. It provides a new drug controlled release method for ciprofloxacin-loaded sodium alginate sponge.

Keywords: sodium alginate; drug-loaded sponge; ciprofloxacin; drug controlled release

随着现代科技医疗的迅速发展,人们对药物载体材料的要求越来越高,不但要求无毒,还需要具有良好的生物相容性、降解性和可控性^[1-4]。海藻酸钠属于天然多糖高分子材料,它具有优异的生物相容性、降解性和pH敏感性等多种优良

特性,被广泛应用于吸附材料、生物材料和组织工程^[5-11]。但是海藻酸钠凝胶在吸水溶胀后易破裂,而且载药后易出现药物突释现象,较难满足实际应用要求^[12]。为了扩大其作为药物载体材料的应用,急需提高其性能。海绵具有独特的多孔状结

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构,广泛应用于生物医学及其吸水保水等领域。由于海绵具有优异的力学性能和保水率,若将海藻酸钠通过一定的条件制备成海绵,将可以改变其易碎和强度低等问题。

本研究以氯化钙为交联剂,通过冷冻干燥制备海藻酸钠海绵,并将环丙沙星负载在海绵内得到载药海绵,对其药物释放行为进行研究。然后对载药海绵通以不同的电压,测试其药物释放速率和药物释放率。实验结果表明,通过控制外加电压,可以控制载药海藻酸钠海绵的释放行为,达到控释和缓释的效果。

1 实验部分

1.1 海藻酸钠海绵的制备

配置一定质量分数的海藻酸钠水溶液,在-20℃冷冻后,置于冻干机中冻干。所得冻干的样品在氯化钙水溶液中浸泡6h,取出用去离子水多次清洗,再次进行冷冻干燥处理,得到海藻酸钠海绵。

1.2 表征与测试

采用扫描电子显微镜(scanning electron microscope, SEM)和万能拉力机分别表征微观形貌和力学性能。

将干重 m_0 和体积 V_0 的海藻酸钠海绵放在装水的烧杯中,浸泡不同时间 t 后取出,擦掉表面多余的水分,称重 m_1 。再将其充分浸泡至吸收饱和后取出,擦掉表面多余的水分,称重 m_2 ,计算海绵吸水速率 R 和海绵吸水率 A ,具体计算公式如下:

$$R = \frac{m_1 - m_0}{V_0 t}$$

$$A = \frac{m_2 - m_0}{m_0} \times 100\%$$

配置质量分数为0.9%的生理盐水,同样用上述方法测量海藻酸钠海绵吸收生理盐水的性能。

1.3 载药海藻酸钠海绵的制备及控释测定

将海藻酸钠海绵浸泡在环丙沙星水溶液中12h,取出擦掉表面多余水分,50℃烘干得载药海藻酸钠海绵。将载药海藻酸钠海绵浸泡在蒸馏水中,每隔1h取溶液5mL,同时补加5mL蒸馏水,利用紫外可见吸收光谱仪(ultraviolet-visible spectrometer, UV-vis)测量溶液的吸光度,得到药物释放情况。

将载药海藻酸钠海绵接在两电极体系上,对阳极施加一定的电压,并每隔一段时间测定其吸光度,计算在外加电压下的药物释放情况。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 微观形貌与力学性能

图1(a)~图1(d)是海藻酸钠溶液质量分数分别为1%、2%、2.5%和3%时,制备得到的海藻酸钠海绵的SEM图。由图1可知,海藻酸钠海绵内部呈多孔状结构,有利于海绵吸收水分。海藻酸钠质量分数对海藻酸钠海绵的微观结构有一定的影响:在质量分数为1%与3%时,海绵的层与层之间堆叠,折皱增多;当质量分数为2%与2.5%时,制备的海绵多孔通道较多,这些通道使水分子能够在其中流动,将表现出良好的吸水率。但是海藻酸钠溶液质量分数对所得的海绵力学强度影响不大,这些海藻酸钠海绵的拉伸强度在0.16 MPa~0.19 MPa之间,如图1(e)所示,这可以归结为海绵通过氯化钙溶液的交联处理,Ca²⁺与海藻酸钠的Na⁺发生交换,并且与2条海藻酸钠分子链的羧基相连,从而形成交联^[13]。

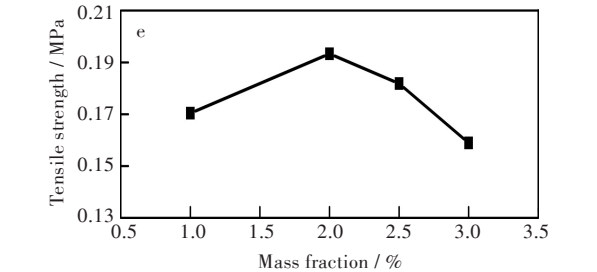
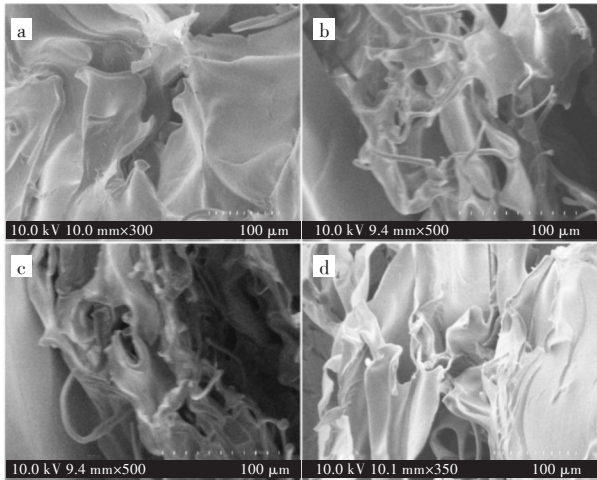


图1 不同质量分数制备的海藻酸钠海绵的SEM图:(a)1%,(b)2%,(c)2.5%,(d)3%,(e)对应的拉伸强度

Fig. 1 SEM images of sodium alginate sponges prepared with mass fraction of (a)1%, (b)2%, (c)2.5%, (d)3%, (e) tensile strength of corresponding sponges

2.2 海绵吸水性能

图2为不同质量分数制备的海藻酸钠海绵的吸水率和吸水速率图。分别研究了海藻酸钠海绵

对纯水与生理盐水的吸收情况。从图 2 可以看出,随着海藻酸钠溶液质量分数的增加,海藻酸钠海绵对纯水与生理盐水的吸收率与吸收速率均增加;当海藻酸钠溶液质量分数为 2.5% 时,其吸收率和吸收速率均达到最大;随着海藻酸钠溶液质量分数继续增加到 3% 时,海绵对纯水与生理盐水的吸收率与吸收速率均大幅降低。这与 SEM 表征结果一致,在质量分数为 1% 与 3% 时,制得的海藻酸钠海绵微结构中所含的通道较少,不利于较多较快地吸收水分。当海藻酸钠溶液质量分数为 2.5% 时,所得海绵的宏观样貌最为光滑平整,微观孔洞较多且分布相对均匀,有利于水分较多较快地吸收。

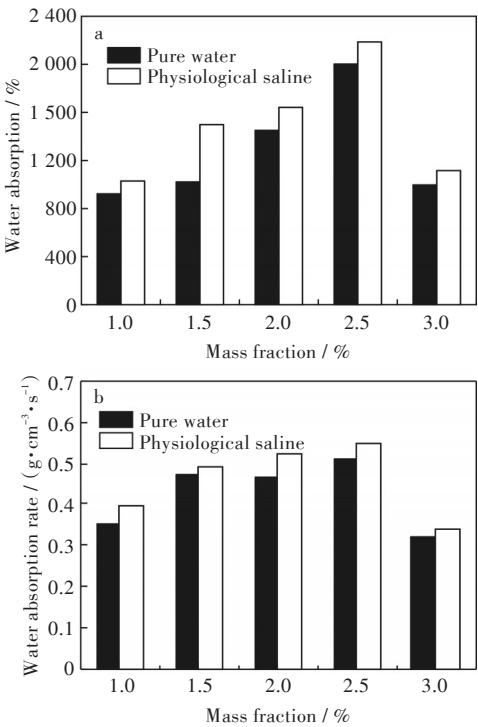


图 2 不同质量分数制备的海藻酸钠海绵的 (a)吸水率, (b)吸水速率

Fig. 2 (a) Water absorption, (b) water absorption rate of sodium alginate sponges prepared with different mass fractions

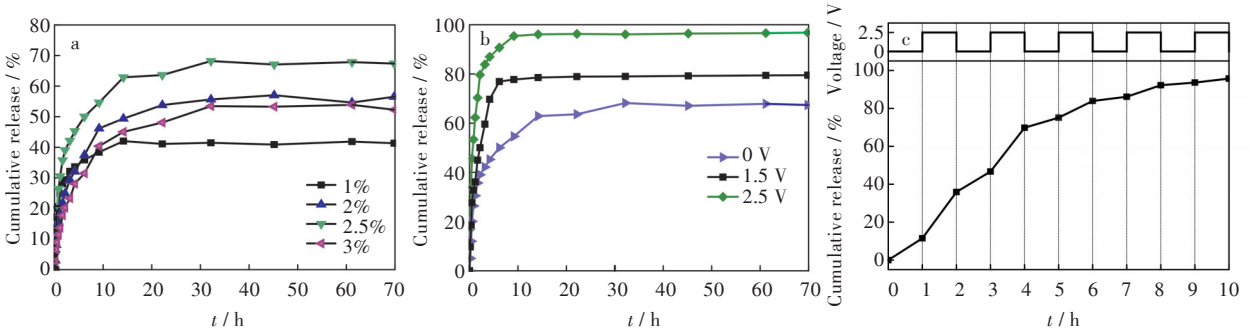


图 3 载药海绵的释放曲线: (a)不同质量分数的海藻酸钠, (b)不同电压下, (c)交替外加电压下

Fig. 3 Drug release curves of drug-loading sodium alginate sponges: (a)sodium alginate sponges with different mass fractions, (b)at different voltages, (c)at alternating external voltages

的 $-COO^-$ 转变 $-COOH$,电离度降低,海藻酸钠亲水性下降,使其网络结构收缩,加快海绵内部的药物释放,增大药物释放量。因此通过改变外加电压来改变缓释介质的pH值实现药物控制释放。

进一步研究了在交替外加2.5 V电压时,载药海绵的药物释放情况,如图3(c)所示。在交替电压下的药物释放曲线和普通情况下的释放曲线总体趋势相类似。药物释放速率前期较快,后期逐渐达到平稳。从电压“开-关”的一次循环来看,通电时释药速率较快,断电时释药速率较慢。海绵对于药物释放的可逆程度随着时间延长而下降,随着电压的“开-关”循环次数的增加而下降。这是由于通电后,pH值的下降导致海绵收缩,药物释放加快;而当断电时海绵发生溶胀,导致药物回吸,故释放速率明显降低。

3 结 语

本文通过冷冻干燥法制备海藻酸钠海绵前驱体,进而用氯化钙溶液对其交联后得到多孔的海藻酸钠海绵,研究了海藻酸钠海绵的吸水性能,及其载药后的药物控制释放性能,对比了在不通电和通电条件下载药海绵的药物释放行为的区别,探究外加电压对于药物控释的影响,为研究药物控释体系提供了一种新的思路和方法。

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