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红霉素对硼替佐米体外和大鼠体内代谢的影响*

宗晓倩¹,陶霞¹,王业健^{1,2},束畅¹,高守红¹,李明明¹,张凤¹,陈万生^{1,3},马红妹¹,伊佳^{1△}

(1. 中国人民解放军海军军医大学第二附属医院,上海 200003; 2. 安徽中医药大学药学院,安徽 合肥 230012; 3. 上海中医药大学中药研究所,上海 201203)

摘要:目的 考察红霉素对硼替佐米(BTZ)体外和大鼠体内代谢的影响。方法 采用超高效液相色谱串联质谱(UHPLC-MS/MS)法检测体外孵育体系及大鼠血清中BTZ的质量浓度。建立重组人细胞色素P450酶3A4(CYP3A4)的体外反应体系,考察红霉素对BTZ代谢的影响。以酮康唑为阳性对照,将红霉素与BTZ共孵育,CYP3A4浓度为50 pmol/mL,反应30 min,测定BTZ最大反应速率($V_{\max}$),并求算米氏常数(K_m)。当BTZ浓度为44.36 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,根据不同浓度CYP3A4抑制剂(0.05,0.1,0.5,1,2,5,10,20,50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)作用下BTZ的浓度拟合抑制曲线,计算抑制剂对BTZ的半数抑制浓度(IC_{50})。将30只大鼠随机分为对照组(等量生理盐水)、酮康唑组(32 mg/kg)及红霉素低、中、高剂量组(40,120,240 mg/kg),均尾静脉注射BTZ 0.15 mg/kg,同时分别灌胃相应药物,分别于注射BTZ后5,15,30 min及1.5,2,3,4,6,8,12,24 h时眼眶采血,绘制BTZ在各组大鼠体内消除的平均血药浓度-时间曲线,计算药物代谢动力学参数。结果 红霉素及酮康唑对BTZ的体外代谢抑制呈浓度依赖性, IC_{50} 分别为0.229 8 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 和4.863 0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。与对照组相比,红霉素高剂量组和酮康唑组BTZ的 $C_{\max}$ 和 $AUC_{0-\infty}$ 明显增加,分别增加8倍和10倍与11倍和10倍;与对照组相比,红霉素中、低剂量组BTZ的药物代谢动力学参数均显著升高($P < 0.05$),但两组间无显著差异($P < 0.05$)。结论 红霉素明显抑制CYP3A4活性。240 mg/kg红霉素会增加BTZ的血药浓度,40 mg/kg和120 mg/kg红霉素引起BTZ血药浓度波动的风险较小。

关键词: 硼替佐米;红霉素;细胞色素P450酶3A4;药物代谢动力学;药物相互作用

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Effects of Erythromycin on Metabolism of Bortezomib *in Vitro* and in Rats

ZONG Xiaolian¹,TAO Xia¹,WANG Yejian^{1,2},SHU Chang¹,GAO Shouhong¹,LI Mingming¹,ZHANG Feng¹,

CHEN Wansheng^{1,3},MA Hongmei¹,YI Jia¹

(1. The Second Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University, Shanghai, China 200003; 2. School of Pharmacy, Anhui University of Chinese Medicine, Hefei, Anhui, China 230012; 3. Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, China 201203)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the effects of erythromycin on the metabolism of bortezomib (BTZ) *in vitro* and in rats. **Methods** The ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (UHPLC-MS/MS) method was used to determine the mass concentration of BTZ in the *in vitro* incubation system and the serum of rats. The *in vitro* reaction system of recombinant human cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) was established to investigate the effect of erythromycin on the metabolism of BTZ. Erythromycin was co-incubated with BTZ with ketoconazole as the positive control, the concentration of CYP3A4 was 50 pmol/mL, the reaction time was 30 min, the maximum reaction velocity ($V_{\max}$) of BTX was determined, and the Michaelis constant (K_m) was calculated. When the concentration of BTZ was 44.36 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, the inhibition curve was fitted according to the concentration of BTZ with the CYP3A4 inhibitors at different concentrations (0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), and the median inhibition concentration (IC_{50}) of the inhibitors on BTZ was calculated. Thirty rats were randomly divided into the control group (equal amount of normal saline), ketoconazole group (32 mg/kg), erythromycin low-, medium- and high-dose groups (40, 120, 240 mg/kg). All rats were injected with 0.15 mg/kg of BTZ via tail vein, and the corresponding drugs were given by gavage at the same time. Blood was collected from the eyepit at 5, 15, 30 min and 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 h after the injection of BTZ, respectively. The mean drug concentration-time curve of BTZ in each group was drawn, and the pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated. **Results** Erythromycin and ketoconazole inhibited the *in vitro* metabolism of BTZ in a concentration-dependent manner, with IC_{50} of 0.229 8 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and 4.863 0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, respectively. Compared with the those in the control group, the $C_{\max}$ and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of BTZ in the erythromycin high-dose group significantly increased by eight times and ten times respectively, and those in the ketoconazole group significantly increased by eleven times and ten times respectively. Compared with those in the control group, the pharmacokinetic parameters of BTZ in the erythromycin medium- and

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第一作者:宗晓倩,女,大学本科,主管药师,研究方向为临床药学,(电话)021-81886192(电子信箱)53103523@qq.com。

△通信作者:伊佳,女,硕士研究生,主管药师,研究方向为临床药学,(电话)021-81886186(电子信箱)ydyj2663639@163.com。

low-dose groups significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), while there was no significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Erythromycin can obviously inhibit the activity of CYP3A4. The erythromycin with the concentration of 240 mg/kg will increase the drug concentration of BTZ, and the risks of drug concentration fluctuation of BTZ caused by 40 mg/kg and 120 mg/kg of erythromycin are low.

Key words: bortezomib; erythromycin; cytochrome P450 3A4; pharmacokinetics; drug interaction

硼替佐米(BTZ)是一种二肽硼酸衍生物,被美国食品和药物管理局(FDA)2008年批准为治疗多发性骨髓瘤的一线药物。作为一种新型可逆蛋白酶体抑制剂,可通过核因子- κ B(NF- κ B)途径诱导癌细胞凋亡,产生抗肿瘤作用^[1-2]。单用BTZ或联用其他常规化疗药物对初治、复发或难治性多发性骨髓瘤的疗效良好^[3-4]。BTZ在体内首先通过硼酸化失活,主要由肝微粒体细胞色素P450酶3A4(CYP3A4)和细胞色素P450酶2C19(CYP2C19)负责代谢,代谢比例分别为38.4%和30.1%^[5]。临床研究发现,患者同时服用CYP3A4抑制剂酮康唑会致BTZ暴露量增加35%^[6],CYP2C19抑制剂奥美拉唑对BTZ的药物代谢动力学(简称药动学)无显著影响^[7];另外,CYP诱导剂地塞米松对BTZ的代谢无显著影响,二者间的药物相互作用无临床意义^[8]。BTZ体内代谢受其他化合物的影响与理论推测存在一定差异,需通过实验进行确认。此外,国家卫生健康委员会办公厅《关于印发新型抗肿瘤药物临床应用指导原则(2021年版)》中并不推荐BTZ治疗骨髓瘤时联用强效CYP3A4抑制剂;若无法避免合并用药,则应密切监测毒性反应^[9]。故适当的实验考察对理解药物浓度的改变及相关不良事件有重要意义。红霉素是CYP3A4的中效抑制剂,其引起的药物相互作用远多于临床常用的其他大环内酯类抗菌药物^[10],常作为工具药物广泛用于生理药动学模型,定量预测可能导致的药物相互作用^[11-13]。故本研究中通过体外实验,基于人肝微粒体CYP3A4考察红霉素对BTZ代谢的影响,采用超高效液相色谱串联质谱(UHPLC-MS/MS)法检测BTZ作为底物的含量,计算半数抑制浓度(IC_{50}),并通过大鼠体内BTZ药动学行为评估红霉素对CYP3A4的抑制作用,以防临床中可能出现的药物相互作用风险。现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试药与动物

试药:人肝微粒体CYP3A4(美国康宁公司);氟康唑(批号为O1022B,纯度>98.5%),酮康唑(批号为S0921A,纯度>85%),红霉素(批号为N0331A,纯度>85%),烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸二钠(NADPH)盐(批号为M0312B,纯度>98%),葡萄糖-6-磷酸脱氢酶(G-6-PD,批号为M0501A,纯度>500 U/mg),氯化镁(分析纯,批号为J0125B,纯度>98%),BTZ对照品

(批号为J0104B,纯度>98%),氟康唑对照品(批号为F0226BS,纯度>98%),均购自大连美仑生物技术有限公司;BTZ(商品名万珂,西安杨森制药有限公司,批号为170620344);乙腈、甲醇(色谱纯,德国Merk公司);水为屈臣氏纯净水;其他试剂均为分析纯。

动物:Sprague-Dawley成年雄性大鼠30只,体质量(200 ± 20)g,购自上海拉克实验动物有限公司。

1.2 溶液制备

用PBS(pH 7.4)稀释CYP3A4酶,制备浓度为4, 20, 80, 200, 800 pmol/mL的溶液。取BTZ标准贮备液,用PBS稀释至0.2, 0.4, 2, 4, 8, 20, 40, 80, 200 μ mol/L。用PBS溶液将酮康唑配制成浓度为0.04, 0.4, 2, 4, 8, 20, 40 μ mol/L的酮康唑溶液。同法制备浓度为0.4, 2, 4, 8, 20, 40, 120 μ mol/L的红霉素溶液。将内标氟康唑加入乙腈中制备溶液(质量浓度为100 ng/mL),冰浴预冷保存。采用PBS配置浓度为2 mmol/L NADP⁺、20 mmol/L G-6-P、2 U G-6-PD和10 mmol/L MgCl₂的NADPH再生体系。使用前,37℃预孵育10 min。

1.3 CYP3A酶抑制剂对BTZ代谢的影响

CYP3A4酶溶液(终浓度分别为1, 5, 20, 50, 100 pmol/mL, 25 μ L)分别与BTZ(10 μ mol/L, 10 μ L)进行孵育,同时分别设置5组,反应时间分别为5, 15, 30, 60, 90 min,平行3组。得到最佳反应条件后,加入含内标氟康唑(质量浓度为10 ng/mL)的冰乙腈100 μ L终止反应。结果按酶浓度分组,以底物硼替佐米浓度变化对反应时间作图,并拟合曲线。根据计算结果选择最优的CYP3A4酶浓度,使5 min前底物消除速率小于10%,并选择反应时间,使硼替佐米消除约50%。以代谢反应速率对底物浓度作图并拟合曲线,计算BTZ的最大反应速率(V_{max}),并求算米氏常数(K_m)。

根据计算所得的 K_m ,固定CYP3A4酶浓度和反应时间,考察不同浓度0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 μ mol/L CYP3A酶抑制剂阳性对照酮康唑和红霉素在不同浓度BTZ反应体系中的孵育情况,检测不同操作下BTZ的浓度值,计算抑制剂对硼替佐米经由CYP3A4酶代谢通路的 IC_{50} 。

1.4 分组、给药与样本采集

本研究方案已获医院医学伦理委员会批准(伦理号为20201016)。所有大鼠在温度为25℃、60%相对湿度的环境中饲养7 d,每天光照12 h,以适应环境并生长

到250 g左右。实验前禁食12 h,自由饮水。

将大鼠随机分为对照组(A组)、酮康唑组(B组)及红霉素低、中、高剂量组(C₁组、C₂组、C₃组),各6只,均尾静脉注射BTZ 0.15 mg/kg。B组大鼠在BTZ给药前1 h灌胃32 mg/kg酮康唑,在BTZ给药前2 h C₁组、C₂组、C₃组大鼠分别灌胃40,120,240 mg/kg红霉素,对照组大鼠灌胃等量生理盐水。

所有大鼠分别于注射BTZ后5,15,30 min及1.5,2,3,4,6,8,12,24 h经眼眶后丛采集血样0.3 mL,均保存在含肝素5 μL的1.5 mL离心管中,离心(转速为4 000 r/min)5 min。100 μL血浆加入200 μL乙腈(含0.1%甲酸,内标氟康唑质量浓度为10 ng/mL),涡旋1 min,4℃下离心(转速为10 000 r/min)1 min。取上清液100 μL,保存于-80℃冰箱,待进行UHPLC-MS/MS法检测。

1.5 UHPLC-MS/MS 条件

1.5.1 色谱条件

色谱柱:Waters X Bridge BEH-C₁₈柱(2.1 mm×50 mm,2.5 μm);流动相:乙腈-10 mmol/L醋酸铵水溶液,梯度洗脱(0~0.5 min时20%~60%乙腈,0.5~1.5 min时60%乙腈,1.5~1.6 min时60%~95%乙腈,1.6~2.5 min时95%乙腈,2.5~3.0 min时95%~20%乙腈;流速:0.3 mL/min;柱温:35℃;进样量:5 μL。

1.5.2 质谱条件

干燥气和鞘气:氮气;碰撞气体:高纯度氮气(纯度为99.999 9%,气压为0.1 MPa);检测器设置为正离子模式;毛细管电压:4.0 kV;雾化压力:40 psi;干燥气温度:325℃;干燥气流速:10 L/min;鞘气温度:325℃;鞘气流速:12 L/min;硼替佐米多反应监测(MRM)条件为质荷比(*m/z*)367.2→226.1,碎裂/碰撞能量分别为150 V/18 eV;内标氟康唑的MRM条件为质荷比(*m/z*)307.1→238.2,碎裂/碰撞能量为80 V/18 eV^[14]。

1.6 统计学处理

按中国上海市药理学专业委员会药物与统计学DAS 3.2.6计算软件药动学参数,采用Graph Pad Prism 8.0软件作图。组间比较采用Student's *t* 检验。*P* < 0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基于 UHPLC-MS/MS 的 BTZ 部分方法学考察^[14]

回归方程为 $A = 14.41 C - 0.449 0$,BTX的质量浓度在5~1 000 ng/mL范围内与峰面积线性关系良好($r = 0.997 4$);日间精密度试验结果的变异系数(CV)和日内精密度试验结果的相对误差(RE)均小于10%。结果表明方法可用于BTZ的检测。

2.2 酮康唑和红霉素对 BTZ 体外代谢的抑制作用

当CYP3A4酶浓度为50 pmol/mL,反应时间为30 min时,采用Graph Pad Prism 8.0软件,以反应速率对底物浓度作图,计算得 $V_{\max} = 9 442 \text{ ng}/(\text{mL} \cdot \text{h})$, $K_m = 44.36 \text{ } \mu\text{mol/L}$ 。将BTZ的反应浓度设置为44.36 μmol/L,根据不同浓度CYP抑制剂作用下BTZ的浓度拟合抑制曲线(图1),计算得酮康唑和红霉素对BTZ的 IC_{50} 分别为0.229 8 μmol/L和4.863 0 μmol/L。

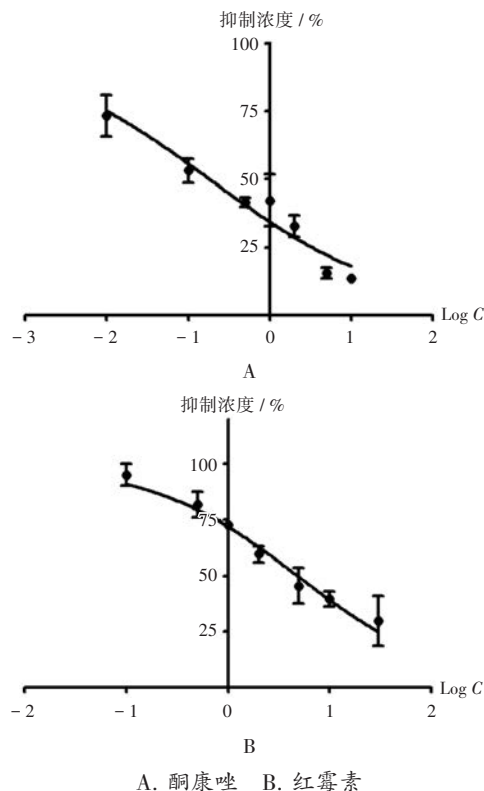


图1 酮康唑和红霉素对硼替佐米经由CYP3A4酶代谢的抑制作用

A. Ketoconazole B. Erythromycin

Fig. 1 Inhibitory effects of ketoconazole and erythromycin on BTZ metabolism through the CYP3A4 enzyme

2.3 大鼠药动学分析

以血药浓度对给药时间作图,得BTZ在各组大鼠体内消除的平均血药浓度-时间曲线(图2),计算得药动学参数(表1)。由图2可知,CYP3A4酶抑制剂酮康唑对BTZ的体内代谢影响十分显著。B组最大血药浓度($C_{\max}$)为 $(673.865 \pm 212.342) \text{ ng/mL}$,药时曲线下面积($AUC_{0-\infty}$)为 $(200.897 \pm 97.342) (\text{h} \cdot \text{ng})/\text{mL}$,消除半衰期($t_{1/2}$)为 $(4.489 \pm 4.368) \text{ h}$,均显著高于A组($P < 0.05$)。结果显示,酮康唑能极大延缓BTZ在体内的代谢过程。与A组相比,高剂量红霉素可导致BTZ的 $C_{\max}$ 和 $AUC_{0-\infty}$ 分别增加10倍和8倍,酮康唑可导致分别增加11倍和10倍,表明高剂量红霉素和酮康唑对BTZ代谢的抑制作用相近。与A组相比,中剂量红霉素

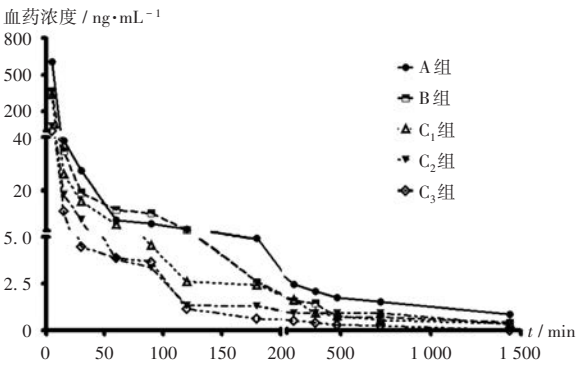


图 2 尾静脉注射硼替佐米后各组大鼠体内血药浓度 - 时间曲线 (n = 6)

Fig. 2 Drug concentration - time curves after the injection of BTZ via tail vein in each group (n = 6)

表 1 硼替佐米在各组大鼠体内的药代动力学参数 (n = 6)

Tab. 1 Pharmacokinetic parameters of BTZ in rats in each group (n = 6)

组别	血药浓度 - 时间曲线下面积 $AUC_{0-t}[(h \cdot ng) / mL]$	$AUC_{0-\infty}[(h \cdot ng) / mL]$	平均保留时间 $(MRT_{0-\infty}, h)$	消除半衰期 $(t_{1/2}, h)$	最大血药浓度 $(C_{max}, ng / mL)$
A 组	16.886 ± 10.482	17.445 ± 10.545	0.616 ± 0.35	1.546 ± 1.041	56.912 ± 42.847
B 组	$186.358 \pm 83.296^*$	$200.897 \pm 97.342^*$	$3.443 \pm 4.29^*$	$4.489 \pm 4.368^*$	$673.865 \pm 212.342^*$
C ₁ 组	26.788 ± 11.542	28.006 ± 11.798	1.197 ± 1.523	2.275 ± 2.659	83.937 ± 17.830
C ₂ 组	$52.366 \pm 30.576^*$	$55.467 \pm 30.628^*$	$1.304 \pm 0.152^*$	$2.996 \pm 2.395^*$	$232.423 \pm 145.586^*$
C ₃ 组	$152.677 \pm 108.224^*$	$158.727 \pm 111.455^*$	$2.040 \pm 0.257^*$	$4.369 \pm 2.115^*$	$628.015 \pm 450.481^*$

注:与 A 组比较, * $P < 0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with those in the group A, * $P < 0.05$.

性至关重要^[16-17]。目前,已有关于 BTZ 与 CYP3A4 诱导剂利福平和地塞米松^[8],以及 CYP3A4 抑制剂酮康唑^[6]、伊曲康唑^[18-19]、利托那韦^[20]、维拉帕米^[21]和克拉霉素^[22]的药物相互作用的文献报道,但尚无文献报道红霉素和 BTZ 间的药物相互作用。

临床试验表明,合用伊曲康唑不仅增加 BTZ 的血浆暴露量,还能加重 BTZ 导致的周围神经病变和诱导血小板减少^[18-19],联用 400 mg / d 的酮康唑可使患者的 BTZ 暴露增加 35%^[6]。本研究中,酮康唑的给药剂量换算与该研究相近。红霉素常规使用剂量为 1 ~ 2 g / d,相当于大鼠给药剂量 100 ~ 200 mg / d。本研究结果显示,120 mg / d 的红霉素剂量并未明显改变 BTZ 的血浆暴露量,与 RAGUENEAU - MAJLESSI 等^[23]报道的 1.0 g 或 1.5 g 红霉素对 CYP3A4 无明显抑制作用的结论一致。本研究结果显示,240 mg / d 的红霉素对 BTZ 代谢抑制的作用已接近酮康唑的抑制效应,故认为 BTZ 和红霉素联用时需关注红霉素的剂量,即当红霉素剂量超过 1.5 g / d 时,可能会发生显著的典型药物相互作用。由于药物的单剂量和多剂量药动学不同^[24-26],多次给予红霉素后的 BTZ 代谢情况仍需作进一步研究。

综上所述,单纯通过抑制剂对代谢酶的功效研究并不能完全体现其对底物的抑制特点,证实了开展体

干预导致 BTZ 的 C_{max} 和 $AUC_{0-\infty}$ 分别增加 3 倍和 2 倍,低剂量红霉素分别增加 65% 和 48%。此外,体内研究表明,红霉素对大鼠 BTZ 代谢的抑制作用呈剂量依赖性,与体外对 CYP3A4 酶活性的抑制作用呈浓度依赖性相似。

3 讨论

FDA 将 CYP3A4 酶抑制剂根据效力进行了分类,强效抑制剂酮康唑可引起血浆 AUC 至少增加 5 倍或清除率降低 80% 以上,中效抑制剂红霉素则是引起血浆 AUC 至少增加 2 倍或清除率降低 50% ~ 80%^[15]。评估药动学参数与药物相互作用,尤其是涉及 CYP3A4 的代谢相互作用对于确保肿瘤患者临床药物的安全性和有效

外酶孵育实验和体内药动学行为考察的重要性。通过体内外实验证明,红霉素通过抑制 CYP3A4 的代谢在一定程度上可增加 BTZ 的体内暴露量,但常规剂量的红霉素与 BTZ 联用不会出现显著的典型药物相互作用。超过临床剂量 2 倍的红霉素在一定程度上会显著增加 BTZ 的暴露,与 CYP3A4 强效抑制剂酮康唑的抑制作用相近,发生药物相互作用的风险较大,临床联用需谨慎或密切关注相关检测指标。

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