

· 综述 ·

口服纳米颗粒在胃肠道中的跨膜转运研究进展

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[摘要] 口服纳米颗粒逐渐成为改善生物药剂学分类系统(BCS)Ⅱ、Ⅲ及Ⅳ类药物口服生物利用度的潜在递药手段,其在胃肠道中的跨膜转运机制很大程度上取决于纳米颗粒的理化性质。采取合理的研究模型剖析口服纳米颗粒在胃肠道中的转运机制,揭示纳米颗粒的理化性质与转运机制之间的关系,将有助于指导设计具有更高转运效率的纳米载体,从而有效提高药物的口服生物利用度。笔者归纳了口服纳米颗粒的主要跨膜转运方式,对比分析了常用的细胞模型及其优缺点,并总结了纳米颗粒的理化性质如载体材料、粒径、形状、表面电荷、表面修饰等与跨膜转运机制之间的潜在联系,提出了基于在体肠吸收的纳米颗粒转运机制研究思路,以期在选择适合于不同纳米颗粒转运机制研究的细胞模型提供参考,为反馈调控纳米颗粒设计优化粒子转运性能进而提高药物口服生物利用度提供理论依据,并最终拓展口服纳米颗粒在新药研发中的应用。

[关键词] 口服纳米颗粒; 跨膜转运; 细胞模型; 理化性质; 粒子设计; 生物利用度

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Research Progress of Transmembrane Transport of Oral Nanoparticles in Gastrointestinal Tract

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[Abstract] Oral nanoparticles (NPs) has gradually become a approach to improve oral bioavailability of biopharmaceutics classification system (BCS) Ⅱ, Ⅲ, Ⅳ drugs, and the transmembrane transport mechanism in the gastrointestinal tract largely depends on physicochemical characteristics of NPs. It would be beneficial to design the NPs with high transport efficiency and effectively improve the oral bioavailability of drugs by adopting a reasonable research model to analyze the transmembrane mechanism of the oral NPs and exactly reveal the relationship between the physicochemical properties and the transport mechanism of NPs. This review focused on summarizing the transmembrane approaches of oral NPs, comparing the advantages and disadvantages of the common cell models, concluding the potential interaction between the physicochemical properties and transmembrane process of NPs, and proposing the research strategy of transport mechanism based on *in situ* intestinal perfusion, with the purpose of discovering a suitable research model for studying the transport mechanism of different NPs, providing a basis for regulating the transport performance of the NPs to improve the oral bioavailability, and expanding the application of oral NPs in the development of new drugs.

[Key words] oral nanoparticles; transmembrane transport; cell models; physicochemical properties; particle design; bioavailability

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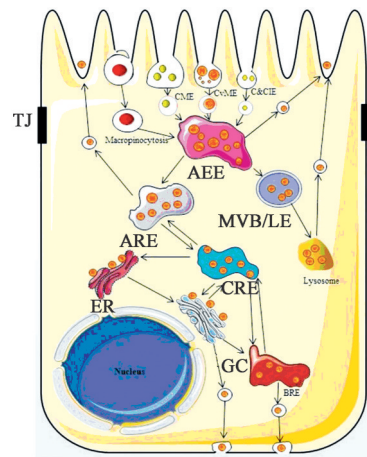
口服给药是临床上最常用、安全性高、患者顺应性好的给药途径,然而,口服给药系统的设计却面临着药物自身性质(溶解度低、渗透性差等)与胃肠道屏障(pH环境、酶降解、黏液屏障等)的双重局限^[1-5]。纳米颗粒(NPs)为提高药物的口服生物利用度提供了一种潜在的手段^[6-7]。相较于传统口服给药系统,口服NPs可明显增加药物的溶解度,增强药物在胃肠道中的稳定性,提高药物的肠黏膜黏附性,增加药物的吸收^[8-9]。有报道指出,NPs的粒径大小、形状、表面电荷等理化性质可影响其在胃肠道中的转运机制,从而影响药物的生物利用度^[10-11]。因此,分析NPs理化性质与其胃肠转运机制之间的关系,实现粒子设计的反馈调控,对提高口服NPs的临床疗效至关重要。本文综述了口服NPs的跨膜转运途径以及常用的研究模型,并总结了NPs理化性质与转运机制的关系,以期设计出更加合理的纳米载体,为已知理化性质的NPs推荐合适的转运机制研究模型,同时,可为将来实现通过调控NPs的理化性质来优化其跨膜转运方式并提高药物口服生物利用度提供理论依据。

1 口服NPs的跨膜转运途径

NPs一般是指高分子物质组成的骨架实体,药物可以溶解、包裹于或吸附在实体上形成粒径为10~100 nm的含药粒子,常见的如固体脂质纳米粒(SLNs)和纳米乳、胶束等。口服NPs的跨膜转运途径受其理化性质的影响主要可分为跨细胞途径(肠上皮细胞介导或M细胞介导)和细胞旁途径,这几种方式既可单独发生,也可同时进行^[12]。

1.1 肠上皮细胞介导 肠上皮细胞是肠内最丰富的吸收细胞,占整个小肠上皮组成的90%~95%,故经肠上皮细胞的转运是NPs胃肠道转运的最常见途径,其整个过程包括胞吞、胞内转运和胞吐^[13],见图1。其中,胞吞是因NPs黏附到上皮细胞单层的顶侧膜而被触发的,根据介导蛋白的不同,可分为网格蛋白介导的胞吞作用(CME),小窝蛋白介导的胞吞作用(CvME),非网格蛋白和小窝蛋白介导的胞吞作用(C&CIE)以及巨胞饮(macropinocytosis)4种。且胞吞作用通常包含2种及以上的介导方式,如CHAI等^[14]研究发现SLNs在犬肾脏上皮细胞(MDCK细胞)单层中的跨膜转运同时涉及CME和CvME介导的内吞。在胞内转运过程中,NPs由囊泡包裹并运输到顶侧膜早期内涵体(AEE)内,大多数AEE中的NPs在溶酶体中累积并被代谢;少量的NPs直接向顶侧膜进行外排;最终

只有部分NPs转运到顶侧膜再循环内体(ARE)中进一步转运。被转运到ARE中的NPs同样有部分会向顶侧膜直接进行外排,部分会被转运到共同再循环内体(CRE)中。进入CRE中的NPs可能有3种转运途径,即逆向转运回顶侧膜进行外排,直接经基底侧再循环内体(BRE)外排,转运至内质网和高尔基体中进行修饰和包装后再经BRE外排出胞^[12]。综上可知,NPs经肠上皮细胞介导的转运过程是极其复杂的,在不同细胞器之间的转运往往是双向、动态的。



TJ. 紧密连接;MVB. 多泡体;LE. 晚期内涵体;ER. 内质网;GC. 高尔基体

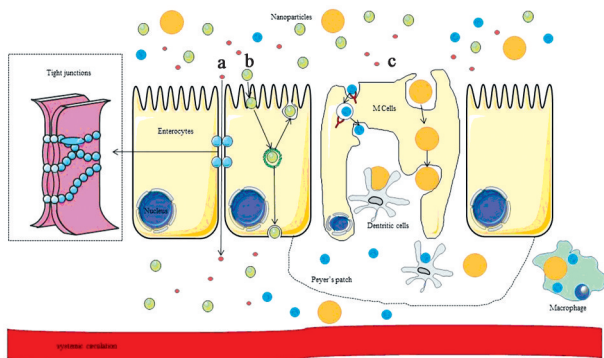
图1 口服NPs经肠上皮细胞介导转运的示意^[15]

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of oral NPs transport mediated by intestinal epithelial cells^[15]

1.2 M细胞介导 M细胞,又称微褶皱细胞(microfold cell),是一种吞噬细胞,主要位于小肠派伊尔氏淋巴集结(Peyer's patches)区域。相比于小肠上皮细胞,其黏液层薄,溶酶体和水解酶少,细胞顶端呈褶皱状并含有丰富的囊泡^[16-17]。M细胞通过吞噬作用摄取完整的NPs,并将其递送给细胞基底侧的淋巴细胞,使其进入淋巴循环,从而避免溶酶体的降解^[18],因此,研究者认为M细胞介导是NPs的主要转运方式^[19],有助于粒子的摄取^[20]。但该结果是基于体外构建的M细胞模型取得的,实际上人体小肠主要由肠上皮细胞构成,M细胞只占小肠上皮细胞的1%左右^[21-22],并且M细胞转运的NPs可能会被巨噬细胞和树突状细胞捕获,使进入体循环的NPs减少^[12],更为重要的是淋巴循环的速度为血液循环的1/500,因此,推测NPs进入体循环的主要方式还是经肠上皮细胞介导,M细胞在NPs口服吸收中的贡献还有待进一步研究。

1.3 细胞旁途径 细胞旁途径,又称细胞间途径(paracellular pathway),是指通过打开胃肠道上皮细胞间的紧密连接(一种多蛋白复合体,其在胃肠道上皮细胞之间形成一种选择性渗透的闭合小带^[23])实现的NPs转运。然而,细胞连接处微孔仅占整个肠上皮膜面积的1%左右,且紧密连接的最大宽度<20 nm,因此,载有药物的NPs不易通过该途径吸收^[24]。解放该途径的关键在于上皮细胞间的紧密连接是动态的,肌动蛋白的收缩、细胞外钙离子浓度的降低等均可使紧密连接松弛,阳离子聚合物(如壳聚糖及其衍生物),阴离子聚合物(如聚丙烯酸及其衍生物)或钙螯合剂(如乙二胺四乙酸)等可以可逆地打开紧密连接^[25-26],如LIN等^[27]用壳聚糖包覆纳米粒,引发紧密连接的打开,促进药物经细胞间途径的转运吸收,使胰岛素口服成为可能。值得注意的是,尽管紧密连接的开放增加了细胞旁通透性,但上皮细胞之间的细胞间隙仍局限于将NPs中释放出来的药物分子运输至血液中^[28],却不利于完整NPs的转运。

NPs粒子的跨膜转运往往是多种转运方式协同进行的,是动态而复杂的过程,见图2。因此,需要建立合理的研究模型对转运途径的机制及影响因素进行深入探索,以期能通过调控粒子的性质提高转运效率并改善药物的胃肠吸收效果。



a. 细胞旁途径; b. 跨肠上皮细胞途径; c. 跨M细胞途径

图2 口服NPs跨膜转运途径^[12]

Fig. 2 Transmembrane transport pathways of oral NPs^[12]

2 口服NPs跨膜转运机制的研究模型

传统的动物模型能评价药物吸收的速度和程度,真实地反映药物口服后体内的吸收情况,但不能从细胞水平精确地诠释药物的具体转运吸收机制。为了能更好地指导NPs的设计,多种细胞模型应运而生,见表1。其中,由HIDALGO等^[29]在1989年建立了人克隆结肠腺癌细胞(Caco-2细胞)模型,由于其可靠性、简易性,已被广泛用于评价胶束^[30]、

聚合物颗粒^[31-33]、脂质NPs^[34]的吸附效率并阐明其跨膜机制。除了单一细胞培养外,研究者还通过细胞共培养来构建更加完善的研究模型,如将Caco-2细胞和HT-29细胞或Raji-B细胞共同培养。在采用细胞模型来测定纳米粒的转运机制时,要综合考虑影响因素可能决定的转运机制以及细胞培养所需的时间成本、经济成本,从而选出最合适的模型。

3 影响口服NPs转运机制的因素

口服NPs的转运机制受到多种因素影响,比如载体材料、粒径、形状、表面电荷、表面修饰等^[55]。剖析上述因素与NPs跨细胞转运之间的关系,将有助于指导处方设计,降低药物研发成本,同时也能根据NPs的理化性质,选择合适的细胞模型,提高研究效率及其结果的准确性。

3.1 载体材料 NPs的制备材料会影响其在胃肠道上的转运机制。有研究表明具有中等碳链长度的脂质材料制备的SLNs在细胞上的转运效率较高,随着碳链长度的增加,SLNs的胞外转运能力下降^[56]。组成材料的软硬程度对摄取速率及内吞方式也有影响,一般来说,NPs越坚硬越容易被细胞所摄取^[57]。LI等^[58]提出当颗粒具有相同化学性质但不同刚性时,巨噬细胞更倾向于吞噬刚性NPs,软质颗粒的吞噬作用可以被颗粒变形所阻碍。

3.2 粒径 粒径是决定NPs吸收、分布的重要因素。NPs粒径越小,与细胞的吸附作用越强^[59],NPs内吞几率越大。同时,NPs的粒径对其内吞方式也有一定程度的影响^[60]。粒径<50 nm的NPs主要表现为C&CIE;粒径50~100 nm的主要依赖CvME;粒径100~200 nm的NPs通常借助CME进入细胞,且有研究表明随着粒径的增大(0.2~1.0 μm),CvME作用和巨胞饮作用会有所增强^[61-62]。但粒径并非越小越好,有研究发现2.5 nm的粒子摄取量比50 nm的粒子更小^[63],这表明胃肠道对NPs的吸收可能存在最佳粒径范围。

3.3 形态 NPs的外观形态对其在肠道细胞中的摄取也有实质性影响^[64]。目前NPs主要局限于球形,这对许多应用来说未必理想。研究发现,Caco-2细胞和Caco-2细胞/HT-29细胞共培养模型中棒状和圆盘状纳米粒子的吸收分别是球形纳米粒子的2.3倍^[65],说明等体积的棒状和圆盘状NPs在细胞黏附和內吞方面比球形NPs会具有更高的效率^[66-67],这可能是棒状与圆盘状颗粒的比表面积更大,有利于与细胞膜黏附从而启动细胞内摄取过程^[68-69]。此外,NPs与细胞最初的接触角度决定了

表1 口服NPs跨膜转运机制研究的细胞模型优缺点对比

Table 1 Comparison of advantages and disadvantages of cell models for studying transmembrane transport mechanism of oral NPs

模型	来源	优点	缺点	参考文献
Caco-2细胞	人结直肠腺癌细胞	同源性好;能够表达小肠的多种转运体和代谢酶;实验操作简单,是目前应用最广泛的细胞模型	缺少黏液层;紧密连接与P-糖蛋白(P-gp)表达过高;细胞培养时间较长	[35-37]
Caco-2细胞/维生素D ₃	人结直肠腺癌细胞和维生素D ₃	表达细胞色素P450 3A4酶(CYP3A4)	产量较低	[38]
MDCK细胞	犬肾脏上皮细胞	培养时间短;跨膜电阻接近小肠	转运蛋白不明确;缺少小窝介导的内吞作用	[39-41]
HT-29细胞	人结肠癌细胞	能分泌黏液来模仿小肠的黏液层	不表达P-gp;生长非常缓慢,不易获得理想的屏障特性	[42-44]
TC-7细胞	Caco-2细胞经甲氨蝶呤处理后分离得到	表达CYP3A4;与Caco-2细胞类似	与Caco-2细胞类似	[45-46]
LLC-PK1细胞	猪的近端肾小管上皮细胞	表达CYP3A4	P-gp表达低	[47]
2/4/A1细胞	胎鼠肠上皮细胞	该细胞模型适合研究细胞间途径	缺乏寡肽转运蛋白、多药耐药相关蛋白2和P-gp	[48-49]
T84细胞	人结肠腺癌肺转移细胞	该模型一般用于研究肠上皮与微生物相互作用	在顶侧膜上几乎没有微绒毛;跨膜电阻较高	[50]
IEC-18细胞	大鼠回肠细胞	该细胞模型适合研究细胞间途径	生长缓慢	[51-52]
Caco-2/HT-29细胞	人结直肠腺癌细胞	具有黏液层,通透性接近人体肠道	HT-29细胞的接种时间、培养基组成等会改变模型稳定性	[53]
Caco-2/Raji-B细胞	人结直肠腺癌细胞/Raji-B细胞	Raji-B细胞能诱导Caco-2分化出M细胞	目前还不清楚介导这种转化的原因,M细胞的转化须得到很好的控制。模型中M细胞的比例较人体内高3~6倍	[54]
Caco-2/Raji-B/HT-29细胞	人结直肠腺癌细胞/B淋巴细胞	较为准确模拟小肠上皮层的模型	模型较复杂,操作较难	[54]

颗粒是被内吞还是只在细胞表面扩散^[70],NPs表面与吞噬细胞的接触角<45°容易被摄取;若接触角>45°,NPs则是散布在细胞表面而不被内吞,推测其主要原因是NPs的局部形态与肌动蛋白结构的契合度,当NPs形态能与肌动蛋白结构相契合则能启动内吞作用,否则只能散布在表面而不被内吞。

3.4 表面性质 NPs的表面性质(表面电荷及疏水性等)也是影响NPs转运机制的重要因素。胃肠道黏液层是阻碍NPs摄取的物理屏障,由于正常的胃肠道黏液层中的黏蛋白带负电荷,若NPs带正电荷则易被黏液黏附,带负电荷则会被排斥^[71],相比之下,不带电的NPs能更好地穿过黏液层^[72-73],如用表面电荷近中性的聚乙二醇包覆的NPs与肠黏液的黏附作用可忽略不计^[74]。与此相反的是,肠细胞膜由于磷脂的存在而带负电荷,此时带有正电荷的NPs在静电作用下易被细胞膜吸附从而提高细胞摄取率^[75],比如在SLNs表面进行修饰,使其表面带正电荷,细胞对NPs的摄取量与转运量都显著提高^[76]。在内吞途径上,带正电荷的NPs优先以网格蛋白介导的途径和巨胞饮作用实现内吞^[77],而带负电的

NPs则倾向于利用小窝蛋白介导的途径^[78]。除表面电荷外,NPs的表面疏水性也会影响其转运,亲水性物质修饰的NPs会极大程度地降低疏水性黏液层的捕获作用,进而促进NPs的黏液穿透能力^[5]。但是表面疏水性强的NPs则易被肠细胞摄取,与M细胞也具有更强的亲和力^[79-81],比如由疏水性聚合物聚苯乙烯等制备的NPs经Peyer's patches上的M细胞摄取量会增加^[82]。

3.5 表面修饰 对NPs进行表面修饰不仅可以增强NPs对胃肠道黏膜的穿透能力,还可增强NPs跨细胞转运的能力。在NPs表面用凝集素、侵袭素、转铁蛋白、穿膜肽等靶向分子或基团修饰,可以使NPs特异性地与肠道上皮细胞表面的相应受体结合,从而触发细胞内吞^[83-85]。例如当壳聚糖纳米颗粒被转铁蛋白修饰时,其在肠上皮细胞和M细胞间的转运分别增加了3,5倍^[86]。

4 研究策略

口服NPs设计通常侧重于改善药物的溶解度或渗透性,提高药物在胃肠道中的稳定性,改善药物口服生物利用度。但设计不合理的NPs会极大程度

干扰其肠吸收,限制口服纳米治疗药物的疗效。口服NPs的最佳形式应是以完整粒子吸收为主。

综上所述,建议制得NPs后先采用大鼠在体单向肠灌流实验考察载药粒子的主要吸收形式。随后依据NPs理化性质推测可能存在的跨膜转运途径与方法,选择合适的细胞模型进行分析,见表2,得到准确的转运机制,并实现对NPs粒子设计的反馈调控,最终提高药物口服生物利用度,比如研究时发现转运过程中有溶酶体降解作用的参与,则可通过适当的粒子设计来减少溶酶体通路的介入,从而减少NPs降解,以提高药物的生物利用度,见图3。

表2 基于NPs理化性质的跨肠细胞研究模型推荐
Table 2 Recommended transintestinal cell models based on physicochemical properties of NPs

理化性质	转运特性	推荐细胞模型
粒径>20 nm;无打 开紧密连接的材料; 亲水性;电中性	黏膜穿透性强;主要经 间转运,无M细胞介导	Caco-2细胞
粒径<20 nm;亲水 性;具有打开紧密连 接的材料	主要通过细胞间途径	MDCK细胞
带电	黏膜穿透性弱;无M细 胞介导	Caco-2/HT-29 细胞
电中性	黏膜穿透性强且经M细 胞介导	Caco-2/Raji-B 细胞
疏水性;带电	黏膜穿透性弱且经M细 胞介导	Caco-2/HT-29/ Raji-B细胞

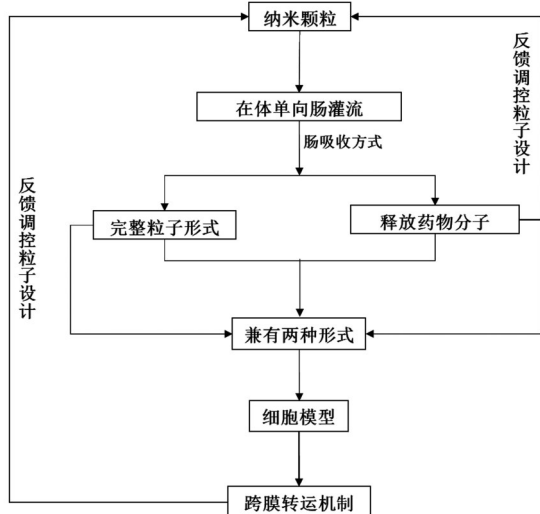


图3 基于在体肠吸收的NPs转运机制并反馈调控粒子设计的研究策略

Fig. 3 Research strategy of NPs transport mechanism based on *in situ* intestinal absorption and feedback regulating particle design

5 展望

中药在临床上具有相当大的潜在价值,但部分中药有效成分如葛根素^[87]、紫杉烷类^[88]等因低水溶性和低渗透性导致的低生物利用度严重限制了其应用。近年来,已有研究报道利用乳剂^[89]、SLNs^[90]、脂质体^[91]和微球^[92]等提高中药有效成分的生物利用度,但开发的制剂主要为注射剂,且一般含有大量表面活性剂和有机溶媒,存在体液滞留、过敏反应等不良反应,患者用药的顺应性差。应用口服NPs递送中药有效成分未来发展的方向。如利用海藻酸-聚山梨酯80制备的纳米粒显著提高了姜黄素的水溶性,与姜黄素混悬液相比,服用姜黄素纳米混悬液后,姜黄素的口服生物利用度增加了5倍^[93]。说明口服NPs在中药口服递药领域应用前景良好,不仅可以改善生物药剂学分类系统(BCS) II, III及IV类中药有效成分的口服生物利用度,还可降低毒性^[94]、增强药理活性^[95]、提高靶向性^[96]和稳定性^[97]、实现中药有效成分持续递送等。

然而,随着对口服NPs胃肠道转运机制研究的不断深入,发现仍存在一些亟待解决的问题:①虽然细胞模型能从细胞/分子水平得到NPs的转运机制,但该模型无法完全代表整个机体,存在一定局限性;②目前对于NPs的研究主要集中于摄取机制,却鲜有胞内转运和外排出胞过程方面的研究;③随着现代仪器分析技术的发展,大量基于荧光标记的技术被用于NPs跨膜转运机制的定性定量研究,但常用的荧光基团如罗丹明B,细胞膜红色荧光探针(DiI),细胞膜绿色荧光探针(DiO),Cy5等即便从载体中释放,其荧光信号仍不会消失,无疑会对结果产生干扰,因此,设计并拓展环境响应型探针在口服NPs转运机制研究中的使用尤为重要。本课题组前期应用具有灵敏水环境响应的聚集荧光淬灭探针跟踪了纳米晶体的体内命运,发现此类探针可以有效避免游离荧光信号的干扰,故在后续研究中本课题组将进一步采用该探针来精确跟踪胶束的跨膜转运过程^[98]。相信随着基础研究的不断深入、各学科不断发展与融合、口服NPs转运机制理论不断完善、研究方法的不断开发,纳米给药系统在口服给药方面将获得更广阔的发展空间,为实现中药难溶性或难渗透性成分等的口服给药带来新的希望,也将为人类医药健康事业做出更大的贡献。

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