

· 实验研究 ·

载药交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜的制备及体外药物缓释效果评价

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【摘要】 目的 评价载左氧氟沙星脱细胞角膜基质透镜的体外药物释放特点,并探讨 1-(3-二甲氨基)丙基二亚胺/N-羟基琥珀酰亚胺(EDC/NHS)交联对其载药的影响。**方法** 收集重庆爱尔眼科医院屈光科在飞秒激光辅助的角膜小切口基质透镜取出术(SMILE)中获取的角膜基质透镜,采用高质量浓度氯化钠(NaCl)联合核酸酶制备脱细胞角膜基质透镜。采用随机数字表法将脱细胞角膜基质透镜随机分为正常组、0.5%左氧氟沙星组、3%左氧氟沙星组和5%左氧氟沙星组,每组4个,正常组未进行任何处理,载药各组将脱细胞角膜基质透镜分别浸泡于质量分数0.5%、3%、5%左氧氟沙星溶液中3h进行载药实验。采用EDC与NHS 5:1混合液对脱细胞角膜基质透镜进行交联,用随机数字表法将脱细胞角膜基质透镜随机分为非交联组、0.01 mmol EDC组、0.05 mmol EDC组和0.25 mmol EDC组,按照分组将脱细胞角膜基质透镜浸入不同浓度EDC/NHS中交联4h,然后浸于3%左氧氟沙星溶液中进行载药实验。采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)测定各组载药角膜基质透镜缓释的药物质量浓度;以光谱扫描法测定各组角膜基质透镜透光率;采用扫描电子显微镜观察各组脱细胞角膜基质透镜的表面超微结构。**结果** 载药后1、7、14、21 d,0.5%、3%、5%左氧氟沙星脱细胞角膜基质透镜释放的药物浓度总体比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);0.01、0.05和0.25 mmol EDC组释放的药物浓度均高于非交联组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$),其中0.05 mmol EDC组各时间点释放的药物质量浓度最高。所有交联组的药物缓释时间可达21 d,随时间延长各组释放的药物质量浓度呈缓慢下降趋势,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。非交联组和正常组透镜平均透光率分别为(88.68±1.19)%和(91.55±1.16)%,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);载药脱细胞角膜基质透镜的平均透光率较正常组下降,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。扫描电子显微镜观察结果显示,交联后透镜的胶原纤维间空隙缩小,纤维排列紧密,以0.25 mmol EDC组最明显。**结论** EDC/NHS交联能提高脱细胞角膜基质透镜载药效果,可能与胶原纤维空隙缩小有关。载药交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜具有良好的体外药物缓释效果。

【关键词】 角膜基质透镜; 药物缓释; 脱细胞; 交联; 左氧氟沙星

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Preparation and drug release effect evaluation of drug-loaded cross-linked decellularized corneal stromal lenticles *in vitro*

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【Abstract】 Objective To prepare a drug release system of drug-loaded cross-linked decellularized corneal stromal lenticles and evaluate its drug release characteristics *in vitro*. **Methods** Lenticles were obtained during femtosecond laser-assisted small incision lenticule extraction (SMILE) surgery in Chongqing Aier Ophthalmology Hospital. Decellularized corneal stromal lenticles were prepared using high concentration sodium chloride (NaCl) combining nuclease. The decellularized corneal stromal lenticles were randomly divided into normal group, 0.5% levofloxacin group, 3% levofloxacin group and 5% levofloxacin group, with 4 lenticles in each group. The lenticles did not receive any treatment in the normal group, and drug-loading those were soaked in different doses of levofloxacin solution for three hours according to grouping. In the crosslinking test, 12 decellularized corneal stromal lenticles were randomly divided into non-crosslinking group, 0.01 mmol 1-(3-dimethylamino) propylamine (EDC) group, 0.05 mmol EDC group and 0.25 mmol EDC group. The lenticles for cross-linking were soaked in different contents of mixed solution of EDC with N-hydroxysuccinyl (NHS) for four hours respectively according to grouping,

and then in 3% levofloxacin solution for three hours. Only 3% levofloxacin solution soaking was carried in the non-crosslinking group. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was employed to detect the drug release concentration of the lenticules, and spectral scanning method was performed to measure light transmittance of the lenticules. The surface ultrastructure of the decellularized lenticules among different cross-linking groups was examined and compared with scanning electron microscope. The use of the human corneal lenticules was approved by an Ethics Committee of Chongqing Aier Ophthalmology Hospital (No. 2019012). Written informed consent was obtained from each patient before surgery. **Results** The release concentrations of decellularized corneal stroma lenticules were significantly different at 1 day, 7, 14, and 21 days among 0.5%, 3%, and 5% levofloxacin group ($P < 0.05$) or also among the 0.01 mmol EDC, 0.05 mmol EDC, and 0.25 mmol EDC cross-linked groups ($P < 0.01$). The drug release concentrations in 0.05 mmol EDC group were the highest at various time points, and the release time of the three cross-linked groups lasted until 21 days after release concentrations of decellularized corneal stroma lenticules. The drug release concentrations in cross-linked groups and non-crosslinking group were gradually declined with the prolong of drug-loading time, showing a significant difference at different time points ($P < 0.05$). The transmittance of the lenticules was $(88.68 \pm 1.19)\%$ and $(91.55 \pm 1.16)\%$ in the non-crosslinking group and normal group, respectively, with no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). The average transmittance of the lenticules was significantly reduced in the drug-loaded groups compared with the normal group ($P < 0.05$). The smaller collagen fiber voids and closely arranged collagen fibers were displayed in the cross-linking groups under the scanning electron microscope with the best effect in the 0.25 mmol EDC group. **Conclusions** EDC/NHS cross-linking can improve the drug-loading effect of decellularized corneal stromal lenticules probably by lessening collagen fiber voids. The drug-loaded cross-linked decellularized corneal stromal lenticules have a good drug release effect *in vitro*.

[Key words] Corneal stromal lenticules; Drug sustained release; Decellularization; Cross-linking; Levofloxacin

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眼表疾病治疗的常用给药方式为滴眼液的局部点眼,但存在药物局部保留时间短、角膜渗透性差、生物利用度低、患者舒适度及依从性差等缺点。作为新兴的给药方式,药物缓释系统以其可延长药物在局部组织中的作用时间、减少局部点药频次而受到临床关注^[1-4],目前眼表药物缓释系统的研究主要有载药羊膜和载药角膜接触镜的研发^[3-6]。载药羊膜有透明性差及易溶解的特点,远期效果较差,而角膜接触镜装载药物能有效提高药物的生物利用度,但易出现药物突释现象,造成眼内药物毒性作用的增加,且难达到长期释药的目的^[7-10]。飞秒激光辅助的角膜小切口基质透镜取出术(small incision lenticule extraction, SMILE)来源的角膜基质透镜取自屈光不正患者的健康角膜,由高度有序的胶原纤维组成,经脱细胞后具有生物活性良好、透明、组织相容性好及免疫原性低等优点^[11-12],是药物缓释的理想载体,但目前国内外关于角膜基质透镜作为药物缓释载体的研究少见。研究发现,1-(3-二甲氨基)丙基二亚胺/N-羧基琥珀酰亚胺[1-(3-dimethylamino) propylimine/N-hydroxysuccinyl, EDC/NHS]可增加胶原纤维间的共价连接,从而增加组织材料的生物力学强度^[13],但通过 EDC/NHS 交联达到增加载体或材料的载药能力的研究鲜见报道。本研究将角膜基质透镜脱细胞后行 EDC/NHS 交联处理,将交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜作为眼部药物缓释载体以负载

左氧氟沙星,探讨 EDC/NHS 交联对脱细胞角膜基质透镜载药能力的影响,对角膜疾病,尤其是细菌性角膜溃疡的局部治疗研究提供新思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 角膜基质透镜来源 角膜基质透镜由重庆爱尔眼科医院屈光科在行 SMILE 手术过程中获取,厚度为 $(136.33 \pm 2.35) \mu\text{m}$,直径为 $(6.47 \pm 0.15) \text{mm}$ 。本研究中人体组织样本的使用及研究方案经重庆爱尔眼科医院伦理委员会审核批准(批文号:2019012),样本的收集和再利用均获得患者书面知情同意。

1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器 盐酸左氧氟沙星注射液(江苏扬子江药业集团有限公司);左氧氟沙星标准品、EDC、NHS、吗啉乙磺酸(morpholine ethyl sulfonic acid, MES)(上海恒熹生物科技有限公司);DNase(美国 Thermo Fisher 公司);RNase、Gluta 固定液(电子显微镜专用,2.5%)(北京天根生化科技有限公司)。高效液相色谱仪(德国安捷伦科技有限公司);生化培养箱(上海森信实验仪器有限公司);Synergy™ HTX 多功能酶标仪(美国伯腾仪器有限公司);JEOL 6380LV 场发射扫描电子显微镜(日本电子株式会社)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 脱细胞角膜基质透镜的制备 采用高质量浓

度 NaCl 联合核酸酶脱细胞法^[12]将 SMILE 来源的角膜基质透镜用 1 倍磷酸盐缓冲液 (phosphate buffered saline, PBS) 清洗 3 次, 然后浸泡在质量分数 1.5% NaCl 溶液中 48 h; 以 5 μg/ml DNase 和 50 μg/ml RNase 混合溶液处理角膜基质透镜 48 h, PBS 清洗角膜基质透镜 72 h, 上述过程均在室温下进行, 并置于 100 r/h 的摇床上匀速振荡, 每 24 小时更换溶液 1 次。

1.2.2 脱细胞角膜基质透镜 EDC/NHS 交联 将吗啉乙磺酸配制成 MES 酸性溶液 (pH = 6.0), 脱细胞角膜基质透镜用 PBS 清洗, 烘干, 称量。按照 0.01、0.05 和 0.25 mmol EDC/mg 脱细胞角膜基质透镜称量 EDC, NHS 按 EDC : NHS = 5 : 1 称量^[14], 然后将两者溶解于 5 ml MES 溶液中, 室温下将脱细胞角膜基质透镜交联 4 h^[15], PBS 清洗。

1.2.3 体外药物缓释实验

1.2.3.1 脱细胞角膜基质透镜载药实验 采用随机数字表法将脱细胞角膜基质透镜随机分为正常组、0.5%左氧氟沙星组、3%左氧氟沙星组和 5%左氧氟沙星组, 每组 4 个, 正常组未进行任何处理, 载药各组脱细胞角膜基质透镜参照文献^[16]的方法常温下分别在 0.5%、3%或 5%左氧氟沙星溶液中浸泡 3 h 进行载药处理。取出载药透镜, PBS 快速清洗表面药物, 然后浸于 1 ml PBS (pH 7.4) 溶液在 37 °C 恒温箱中孵化。分别于载药后 1、7、14、21 d 各取样 100 μl, 同时加入 100 μl PBS 保持总体积不变。采用 HPLC 法检测样品药物质量浓度。

1.2.3.2 脱细胞角膜基质透镜交联及载药实验 采用随机数字表法将脱细胞角膜基质透镜 [厚度为 (137.35 ± 3.46) μm, 直径为 (6.36 ± 0.18) mm] 随机分为非交联组、0.01 mmol EDC 组、0.05 mmol EDC 组和 0.25 mmol EDC 组, 每组 4 个, 各交联组脱细胞角膜基质透镜依据分组分别将脱细胞角膜基质透镜浸于 0.01、0.05 和 0.25 mmol EDC 中交联 4 h, 然后在常温 3%左氧氟沙星溶液中浸泡 3 h 进行载药处理, 非交联组脱细胞角膜基质透镜不进行交联处理, 仅进行载药处理。取出各组载药透镜, PBS 快速清洗表面药物, 然后分别置于 1 ml PBS (pH 7.4) 中, 在 37 °C 恒温箱中孵化。分别于载药后 1、7、14、21 d 各取样 100 μl, 同时加入 100 μl PBS 保持总体积不变。采用 HPLC 检测样品中药物质量浓度。

1.2.3.3 HPLC 法测定载药透镜中左氧氟沙星质量浓度 采用 HPLC 法测定左氧氟沙星的紫外吸收光谱。色谱条件: 色谱柱为 Agilent ZORBAX Eclipse XDB-C₁₈ 柱 (4.6 × 250 mm, 5 μm), 流动相为 0.05 mol/L

KH₂PO₄ (H₃PO₄ 调至 pH = 3.0), 乙腈 = 81 : 19, 流速为 1.0 ml/min, 柱温为 35 °C, 检测波长为 288 nm, 进样量为 20 μl, 运行时间为 8 min。建立标准曲线: 配制 5 mg/ml 左氧氟沙星甲醇溶液, 用 PBS 将左氧氟沙星逐级稀释成 2、5、10、20、50、100、200、400 μg/ml 的标准溶液, 按照上述方法进行样分析。以左氧氟沙星的质量浓度 (C) 为横坐标、峰面积 (Y) 为纵坐标绘制标准曲线, 得到左氧氟沙星的回归方程为: $Y = 84.63X + 151.59$, $R^2 = 0.9995$ (图 1)。

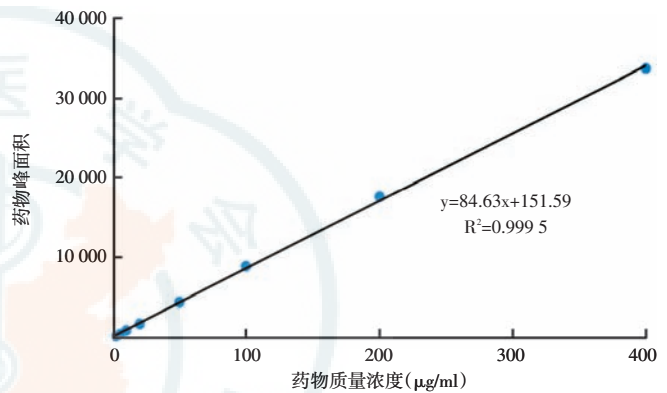


图 1 左氧氟沙星的标准曲线

Figure 1 Standard curve of levofloxacin

1.2.4 不同处理组角膜基质透镜透光率测定 采用多功能酶标仪对正常组角膜基质透镜、载药脱细胞角膜基质透镜及交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜进行光谱扫描, 每组 10 只, 测定不同方法处理后透镜的吸光度 (A) 值。设定的测量波长范围为 400 ~ 800 nm, 扫描波长间距为 10 nm。将角膜基质透镜置于 48 孔板平铺, 将酶标仪插入酶标仪室测得 A₁, 设置空白对照孔测得 A₀, 透光率 = $10^{-(A_1 - A_0)} \times 100\%$ 。

1.2.5 不同处理组角膜基质透镜表面超微结构观察 采用扫描电子显微镜对交联和非交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜表面超微结构进行观察, 对各组脱细胞角膜基质透镜胶原纤维结构及间隙变化进行比较。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 17.0 统计学软件进行统计分析。计量资料经 W 检验证实呈正态分布, 以 mean ± SD 表示, 经方差齐性检验证实各组数据方差齐。采用完全随机分组多水平分组依时序分析研究设计, 各组间不同时间点脱细胞角膜基质透镜释放的药物质量浓度总体差异比较采用重复测量两因素方差分析, 各组脱细胞角膜基质透镜平均透光率总体差异比较采用单因素方差分析, 多重比较采用 LSD-t 检验。P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同载药组脱细胞角膜基质透镜释放药物质量浓度比较

0.5%、3%和5%左氧氟沙星组脱细胞角膜基质透镜在载药后1、7、14、21 d释放的药物质量浓度总体比较差异均有统计学意义($F_{\text{分组}} = 9.799, P = 0.013; F_{\text{时间}} = 51.072, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 6.928, P = 0.001$), 其中3%左氧氟沙星组与5%左氧氟沙星组各时间点释放的药物质量浓度比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$), 其余3个组释放的药物质量浓度两两比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。3个组角膜基质透镜随时间的延长释放的药物质量浓度逐渐下降, 不同时间点间比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$) (表1, 图2)。

表1 各组脱细胞角膜基质透镜不同时间点释放的药物质量浓度比较 (mean±SD, μg/ml)
Table 1 Comparison of drug release concentrations of decellularized corneal stroma lenticules at various time points among different groups (mean±SD, μg/ml)

组别	样本量	不同时间点释放的药物质量浓度			
		1 d	7 d	14 d	21 d
0.5%左氧氟沙星组	4	26.51±7.59	23.56±6.82 ^a	20.86±5.45 ^{ab}	18.97±5.03 ^{abc}
3%左氧氟沙星组	4	145.81±25.74 ^d	132.50±24.61 ^{ad}	117.53±20.90 ^{abd}	106.76±19.80 ^{abcd}
5%左氧氟沙星组	4	294.16±133.91 ^d	261.94±128.89 ^{ad}	243.43±112.42 ^{abd}	222.30±103.24 ^{abcd}

注: $F_{\text{分组}} = 9.799, P = 0.013; F_{\text{时间}} = 51.072, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 6.928, P = 0.001$ 。与各自组内1 d值比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与各自组内7 d值比较,^b $P < 0.05$;与各自组内14 d值比较,^c $P < 0.05$;与各自时间点0.5%左氧氟沙星组比较,^d $P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验)

Note: $F_{\text{group}} = 9.799, P = 0.013; F_{\text{time}} = 51.072, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 6.928, P = 0.001$. Compared with intragroup 1 day, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with intragroup 7 days, ^b $P < 0.05$; compared with intragroup 14 days, ^c $P < 0.05$; compared with respective 0.5% levofloxacin group, ^d $P < 0.05$ (repeated measurement two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test)

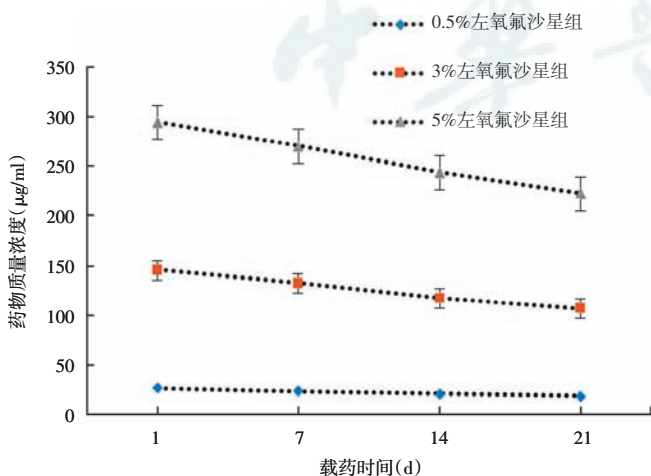


图2 随载药时间延长载药脱细胞角膜基质透镜药物释放曲线

Figure 2 Drug release curve of decellularized corneal stroma lenticules over drug loading time

2.2 交联组与非交联组脱细胞角膜基质透镜释放的药物质量浓度比较

非交联组及0.01、0.05和0.25 mmol EDC组载药后1、7、14、21 d释放的药物质量浓度总体比较差异均有统计学意义($F_{\text{分组}} = 12.892, P = 0.001; F_{\text{时间}} = 37.445, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 5.000, P = 0.001$), 其中0.01 mmol EDC组、0.05 mmol EDC组、0.25 mmol EDC组释放的药物质量浓度均明显高于同时时间点的非交联组, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$); 0.01 mmol EDC组和0.25 mmol EDC组间各时间点释放的药物质量浓度比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$); 随缓释时间延长, 各组释放的药物质量浓度均逐渐下降, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$) (表2, 图3)。

2.3 各组脱细胞角膜基质透镜透光率比较

非交联组与正常组角膜基质透镜的透光率分别为(88.68±1.19)%和(91.55±1.16)%, 组间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。0.5%、3%和5%左氧氟沙星脱细胞角膜基质透镜透光率分别为(77.08±5.23)%、(76.41±4.33)%和(73.02±5.82)%, 组间总体比较差异无统计学意义($F = 2.220, P =$

0.190)。0.01、0.05和0.25 mmol EDC脱细胞角膜基质透镜的平均透光率分别为(81.40±2.54)%、(85.12±2.42)%和(85.62±2.84)%, 组间总体比较差异无统计学意义($F = 0.526, P = 0.616$)。载药脱细胞角膜基质透镜的平均透光率低于正常组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 靠近紫外光透光率降低更为明显(图4)。

2.4 各组角膜基质透镜表面超微结构变化

扫描电子显微镜观察结果显示, 与非交联组比较, 0.01、0.05和0.25 mmol EDC组角膜基质透镜表面纤维间隙缩小, 其中0.25 mmol EDC组纤维间隙最小。各组角膜基质透镜均可见纤维间隙大小不均匀现象, 提示EDC/NHS交联可缩小脱细胞角膜基质透镜纤维间隙, 胶原纤维网状分支增多, 排列更紧密(图5)。

表 2 各组脱细胞角膜基质透镜不同时间点释放的药物质量浓度比较 (mean±SD, µg/ml)

Table 2 Comparison of drug release concentrations of decellularized corneal stroma lenticules at various time points among different groups (mean±SD, µg/ml)

组别	样本量	不同时间点释放的药物质量浓度			
		1 d	7 d	14 d	21 d
非交联组	4	111.53±29.14	105.17±23.08	93.09±19.80	83.72±17.49
0.01 mmol EDC 组	4	166.32±20.93 ^a	154.81±6.97 ^{ab}	141.27±8.33 ^{abc}	124.28±7.70 ^{abcd}
0.05 mmol EDC 组	4	233.02±47.52 ^a	202.93±32.57 ^{ab}	180.82±29.15 ^{abc}	163.22±35.45 ^{abcd}
0.25 mmol EDC 组	4	178.59±13.54 ^a	166.48±18.67 ^b	147.66±9.30 ^{abc}	129.61±15.27 ^{bcd}

注: $F_{\text{分组}} = 12.892, P = 0.001; F_{\text{时间}} = 37.445, P < 0.01; F_{\text{交互作用}} = 5.000, P = 0.001$. 与各自非交联组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$; 与各自组内 1 d 比较, ^b $P < 0.05$; 与各自组内 7 d 比较, ^c $P < 0.05$; 与各自组内 14 d 比较, ^d $P < 0.05$ (重复测量两因素方差分析, LSD-*t* 检验) EDC: 1-(3-二甲氨基)丙基二亚胺

Note: $F_{\text{group}} = 12.892, P = 0.001; F_{\text{time}} = 37.445, P < 0.01; F_{\text{interaction}} = 5.000, P = 0.001$. Compared with respective non-cross-linked group, ^a $P < 0.05$; compared with intragroup 1 day, ^b $P < 0.05$; compared with intragroup 7 days, ^c $P < 0.05$; compared with intragroup 14 days, ^d $P < 0.05$ (repeated measurement two-way ANOVA, LSD-*t* test) EDC: 1-(3-dimethylamino) propylamine

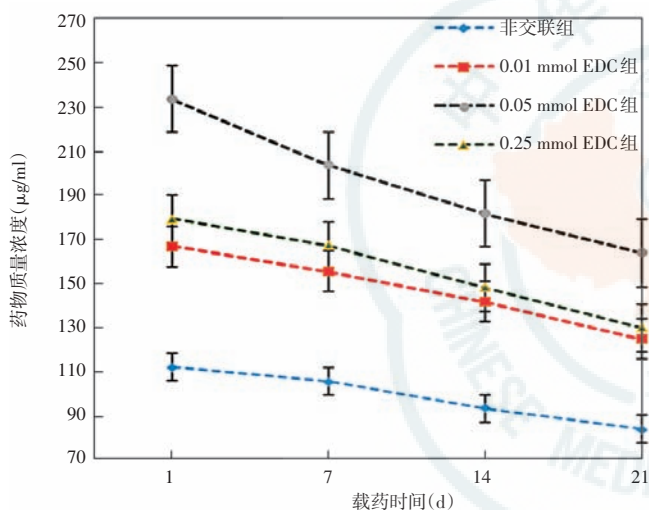


图 3 交联与非交联组脱细胞角膜基质透镜药物释放曲线

EDC: 1-(3-二甲氨基)丙基二亚胺

Figure 3 Drug release curve of cross-linked versus non-cross-linked decellularized corneal stroma lenticules over treated time

EDC: 1-(3-dimethylamino) propylamine

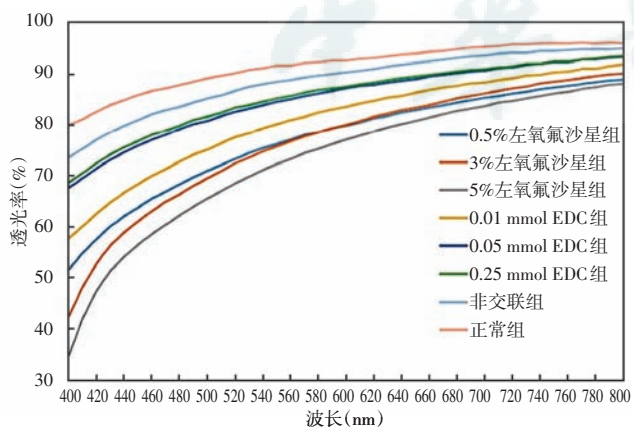


图 4 多功能酶标仪测定的随波长增加各组角膜基质透镜透光率曲线 EDC: 1-(3-二甲氨基)丙基二亚胺

Figure 4 Determination of transmittance curve of decellularized corneal stroma lenticules over wavelength by Synergy™ HTX Multi-Mode Microplate Reader EDC: 1-(3-dimethylamino) propylamine

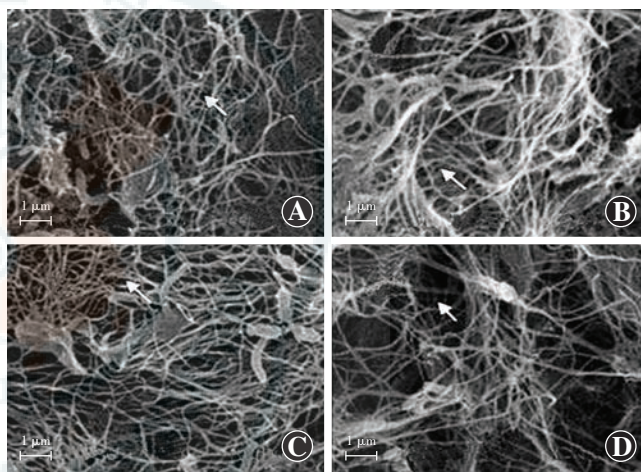


图 5 不同处理组角膜基质透镜表面超微结构比较 (标尺 = 1 µm, ×15 000) A: 0.01 mmol EDC 组可见较多的网状纤维分支, 纤维间隙较小 (箭头) B: 0.05 mmol EDC 组可见角膜基质透镜纤维间隙较小 (箭头) C: 0.25 mmol EDC 组角膜基质透镜网状纤维分支较多且排列紧密, 纤维间隙较小 (箭头) D: 非交联组可见角膜基质透镜网状纤维分支少, 纤维间隙大 (箭头)

Figure 5 Ultrastructure of corneal stroma lenticules surface in different groups (bar = 1 µm, ×15 000)

A: Many reticular branches were seen and voids of fibers (arrow) were lessened in the 0.01 mmol EDC group B: Voids of fibers were lessened (arrow) in the 0.05 mmol EDC group C: Many reticular branches, closely arranged fibers were displayed and voids of fibers were lessened (arrow) in the 0.25 mmol EDC group D: Few reticular-branches and large fiber voids were displayed (arrow) in the non-cross-linked group

3 讨论

SMILE 术后获得的角膜基质透镜的再利用是目前临床治疗远视、老视、圆锥角膜及角膜微穿孔等的研究热点^[17-20]。本实验将脱细胞角膜基质透镜和交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜作为载体, 负载经典抗菌药物左氧氟沙星进行体外药物缓释研究。研究发现, 脱细胞角膜基质透镜释放的药物质量浓度与其浸泡的药物质量浓度有关, 浸药的质量浓度越高, 释放的药物质量浓度

越高,药物释放时间可达 21 d,释放的药物质量浓度随时间延长呈缓慢下降趋势。Kowalski 等^[21-22]通过对人体外抑菌实验发现,左氧氟沙星对葡萄球菌的最低抑菌浓度(minimal inhibitory concentration, MIC) > 2 μg/ml,抑制 90% 细菌生长的药物浓度(90% minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC₉₀) > 16 μg/ml。本研究中载 0.5% 左氧氟沙星脱细胞角膜基质透镜第 21 天释放的药物质量浓度为(18.97±5.03) μg/ml,推测体内实验释放的药物浓度可能达不到临床上有效治疗浓度。EDC/NHS 能增加胶原纤维间的共价连接,具有对材料纤维结构无破坏、对细胞活力无毒性等优点,目前广泛用于增强材料的生物力学强度、光学性能等研究^[15,23-24]。本实验通过 EDC/NHS 对脱细胞角膜基质透镜进行交联,发现交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜释放的药物质量浓度明显高于非交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜,以 0.05 mmol EDC 组释放的药物质量浓度最高。本研究还发现,EDC/NHS 可通过缩小脱细胞角膜基质透镜胶原纤维间隙增加脱细胞角膜基质透镜的药物负载量,但 0.25 mmol EDC 组释放的药物质量浓度有下降趋势,推测与交联剂量过大,使胶原纤维间隙过度缩小,进而降低了透镜药物负载量有关。

脱细胞可降低角膜基质透镜的免疫排斥反应风险,常用的脱细胞方法有酸碱溶解及 0.1% 十二烷基硫酸钠脱细胞法,前者易使胶原纤维及蛋白发生变性,后者可有效去除细胞成分,同时使胶原纤维结构遭到破坏^[25]。本研究选用高浓度 NaCl 联合核酸酶脱细胞法,该方法属于生物脱细胞法,可有效去除基质内的细胞成分,且对胶原纤维无明显破坏作用^[12]。

Yang 等^[26]体外研究显示,载药角膜接触镜 30 min 内释放的药物量达载药量的 90% 以上,易出现药物突释现象且达不到长时间缓释的目的。Haruki 等^[27]研究表明,喹诺酮类药物的杀菌效力呈浓度依赖性,但左氧氟沙星质量浓度 > 500 μg/ml 则会抑制细胞活性,对角膜内皮细胞产生明显的毒性作用。本研究结果发现,载药角膜基质透镜体外药物释放时间可持续 21 d,呈缓慢释放趋势,实现了延长药物作用时间并长时间维持局部有效药物浓度的目的。羊膜存在透光率低及易于降解等缺点,使其临床应用受到一定的限制。Lai 等^[15]测得羊膜的平均透光率为 25.5%,经 EDC/NHS 交联可使透光率增加至 54%。Amr 等^[28]将负载药物的纳米颗粒装载于角膜接触镜中,测得角膜接触镜透光率为 87%。本研究结果显示,脱细胞及交联处理后角膜基质透镜仍保持良好透明性,但载药脱细胞角膜基质透镜的平均透光率下降明显,考虑与实

验中未行任何脱水处理且左氧氟沙星溶液本身呈黄色有关。

本研究发现,经过 21 d 的体外药物缓释载药交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜仍保持结构完整而未发生溶解现象,因此可考虑将此药物缓释载体用于局部点药效果不佳的感染性角膜溃疡及角膜微穿孔患者,其优点是既可达到长时间的药物缓释效果,也可作为一种优质补片材料替代羊膜移植或角膜移植手术。但载药角膜基质透镜的缺点是:(1) 该材料的大小及厚度有一定限度,不适用于角膜病变范围大的患者;(2) 载药使角膜基质透镜的透光率降低,可能对患者术后视力恢复产生影响;(3) 考虑眼表多方面因素的影响,载药交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜作为载体在眼表的药物缓释效果及抗菌性能尚需进一步验证。本实验的不足在于体外药物缓释实验样本量较小,此外本研究为体外实验研究结果,尚未进行体内实验以进一步证实该药物缓释系统的体内释药特点及对角膜上皮及内皮细胞的毒性作用。

本研究结果表明,脱细胞角膜基质透镜可作为药物缓释载体,且经 EDC/NHS 交联后可增强其载药能力,该材料不会降解且具有良好的生物学性能和功能特征,可同时作为一种优质补片材料。本研究团队拟开展载药交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜治疗细菌性角膜溃疡动物模型的体内研究,为采用载药交联脱细胞角膜基质透镜治疗角膜基质损伤或微穿孔的临床研究提供实验依据。

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利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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