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2) S. Senoh, Y. Tokuyama, and B. Witkop, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 84, 1719 (1962).

腫瘍親和性のあるエチレンジアミンジ酢酸の放射性金属錯体*

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〔第2回金属の関与する生体関連反応シンポジウム(1984年6月,京都)で発表〕

Our recent studies¹⁾ showed that the radioactivity was concentrated in tumor tissues in experimental animals a few hours after the administration of the complexes of ethylene-diamine-N, N-diacetic acid (EDDA) with ^{99m}Tc and ⁵⁷Co. The tumor tissues were clearly visualized in scintigrams. Higher affinity for the tumor was observed with μ -oxo ⁵⁷Co EDDA, which was prepared by treatment of ⁵⁷Co EDDA with hydrogen peroxide. The ⁵¹Cr, ⁵⁹Fe, ⁶⁴Cu and ⁶⁷Ga complexes of EDDA as well as ³H-labeled EDDA were not concentrated in the tumor.

EDDA complexes with tumor localizing activity (99mTc EDDA and μ -oxo 57Co EDDA) were injected intravenously to rats. Hepalinized blood was collected 1 h after the injection and was analyzed by density gradient centrifugation and dialysis. Related radioactive compounds, which are not tumor localizing, were studied by the same method. These were Na 99mTcO₄, 57CoCl₂, and the complexes of N'-acetylethylenediamine-N, N-diacetic acid (AcEDDA) with 99mTc and 57Co.

Most of the radioactivity was present in blood plasma and cellular fractions contained less than 10% of the radioactivity. There was no large difference in the distribution of the radioactivity between the radioactive compounds examined. Results of dialysis of the blood against physiological saline were significantly different between the compounds. Most of the radioactivity was dialyzable in the blood of ^{99m}TcO₄- injected rat and more than 80% was dialyzed in 24 h in the EDDA complexes. In the other radioactive compounds, more than 60% radioactivity was remained undialyzed indicating that the radioactivity was bound firmly to plasma proteins.

The radioactive compounds were administered to mice bearing Ehrlich tumor. The tumor tissues were removed at selected times, homogenized, separated into nuclear, mitochondrial, microsomal, and supernatant fractions by centrifugation, and measured the radioactivity of the fractions. The results showed that the EDDA complexes were concentrated in the nuclear fraction, whereas the other compounds in the supernatant fraction.

^{*} 本要旨は J. Pharm. Dyn. に発表した。

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From the results above mentioned, the following conclusions may be drawn on the EDDA complexes with affinity for tumors. The EDDA complexes of 99mTc and 57Co were not firmly bound to plasma proteins *in vivo*. Hence they were rapidly transferred into tumor tissues and rapidly cleared through kidneys from blood. Relatively high radioactivity in tumor tissues and low radioactivity in blood should give clear scintigrams of the tumor tissues.

- 1) Y. Karube et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull., 29, 2385 (1981); 30, 2529 (1982); 31, 3242 (1983); 32, 4049 (1984).
 - * 本要旨は J. Pharm. Dyn. に発表した。
 - ** 福岡大学薬学部

7-Oxo-24, 25-dihydrolanosterol のコレステロール生合成に及ぼす影響

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〔日本薬学会 第104年会(1984年3月,仙台)で発表〕

〔目的〕 先に,ラノステロールからコレステロールへの生合成に対するラノステロール誘導体の影響をラット肝の S_{10} フラクションを用いて検索し,これら誘導体の中で 7-oxo-24,25-dihydrolanosterol(以下 7-oxo 体)が最も強い阻害活性を有することを報告した。今回,7-oxo 体がコレステロール生合成の律速段階である HMG-CoA からメバロン酸への変換に及ぼす影響,ならびにラットに7-xox 体を与えた場合の血清および肝コレステロール値に及ぼす影響をしらべ,抗脂血症薬のクロフィブレート(以下 CF)の作用と比較検討した。

[実験・結果] Enzyme source として Linn らの方法によりラット肝ミクロゾームを用い、cofactor を加え、[2-14C]-HMG-CoA を基質として 7-oxo 体の存在下で反応し、[14C]-メバロン酸への変換率を求めた。その結果、変換率は対照実験と差がなく 7-oxo 体は、この反応段階には影響を及ぼさないと考えられる。一方、Wistar 系 6 週令雄ラットを用い投与実験を行った。対照実験のラットには標準飼料を与え、薬物処理群のラットには 0.1% の 7-oxo 体ならびに CF をそれぞれ含む飼料を 10 日間与え、採血し、血清の総コレステロール値を測定した。さらに 肝臓 1g 中の総コレステロール値を測定した。その結果、7-oxo 体には CF の作用よりは弱いが、血中コレステロール値の低下作用が認められた。また 1g 当りのコレステロール値は 1g 分別の場合より大きな減少があった。また 1g では肝臓肥大の傾向が見られたが、1g 7-oxo 体の場合は対照実験とほとんど差を認めなかった。