ผลของชนิดน้ำมัน สารลดแรงตึงผิวและสารลดแรงตึงผิวร่วมต่อคุณสมบัติทางเคมี ฟิสิกส์และการซึมผ่านของสารสกัดบัวบกในไมโครอิมัลชัน



ร้อยโทหญิง วราภรณ์ กาบบัวลอย

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาเภสัชศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาเภสัชกรรม ภาควิชาเภสัชกรรม คณะเภสัชศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2547 ISBN 974-17-6371-9 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

EFFECTS OF OILS, SURFACTANTS AND COSURFACTANTS ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND PERMEATION OF CENTELLA ASIATICA EXTRACT IN MICROEMULSIONS

Lieutenant Waraporn Kabbovloi

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Sciences in Pharmacy in Pharmacy Department of Pharmacy

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Chulalongkorn University

Academic Year 2004

ISBN 974-17-6371-9

Thesis Title	Effects of oils, surfactants and cosurfactants on physicochemical		
	properties and permeation of Centella asiatica extract in		
	microemulsions		
Ву	Lieutenant Waraporn Kabbovloi		
Field of Study	Pharmacy		
Thesis Advisor	Associate Professor Suchada Chutimaworapan, Ph.D.		
•	y the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University in of the Requirements for the Master's Degree		
	Boony Tanks, ita Dean of the Faculty of		
	Pharmaceutical Sciences		
	(Associate Professor Boonyong Tantisira, Ph.D.)		
THESIS COMMIT	THESIS COMMITTEE		
	Porntip Nimmannitga Chairman		
	(Associate Professor Porntip Nimmannitya, M.Sc. in Pharm.)		
	Suchada Chirlinanyan Thesis Advisor		
	(Associate Professor Suchada Chutimaworapan, Ph.D.)		
	Clana Member		
	(Assistant Professor Chamnan Patarapanich, Ph.D.)		
	Parleroom Ty Member		

(Associate Professor Parkpoom Tengamnuay, Ph.D.)

(Assistant Professor Panida Vayumhasuwan, Ph.D.)

Pannida Varyamhasuriam Member

วราภรณ์ กาบบัวลอย : ผลของชนิดน้ำมัน สารลดแรงตึงผิวและสารลดแรงตึงผิวร่วมต่อ
คุณสมบัติทางเคมีพีสิกส์และการซึมผ่านของสารสกัดบัวบกในไมโครอิมัลชัน.(EFFECTS
OF OILS, SURFACTANTS AND COSURFACTANTS ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL
PROPERTIES AND PERMEATION OF CENTELLA ASIATICA EXTRACT IN
MICROEMULSIONS) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : รศ.คร. สุชาดา ชุติมาวรพันธ์, 305 หน้า. ISBN 97417-6371-9.

การศึกษานี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อพัฒนาตำรับไมโครอิมัลชันที่ผสมสารสำคัญจากบัวบก และ ประเมินผลของส่วนประกอบในตำรับต่อแผนภาพระบบไตรภาค หรือระบบไตรภาคไม่แท้ รวมทั้ง การซึมผ่านเมมเบรนจากหนังงู วัฏภาคน้ำมันที่ใช้ในการเตรียมไมโครอิมัลชันคือ ไอโซโพรพิลไม ริสเทต (ไอพีเอ็ม) และคาไปรลิค/คาปริคไตรกลีเซอร์ไรค์ และสารลดแรงตึงผิวที่ศึกษาได้แก่ บริคจ์ 30, บริคจ์ 97, อะลาโทนที และทวีน 80 ร่วมกับสแปน 80 ในสัคส่วน 1: 1 และ 2: 1 การเตรียมไมโครอิมัลชั้นระบบไตรภาคไม่แท้ใช้โพรเพน-2-ออล และโพรพิลีนไกลคอลเป็นสารลด แรงตึงผิวร่วม ระบบไมโครอิมัลชั้นที่ประกอบด้วยใอพีเอ็ม เป็นน้ำมัน และ บริคจ์ 30 ร่วมกับโพร เพน 2 ออล หรือ บริคจ์ 97 ร่วมกับโพรเพน-2-ออล ในอัตราส่วน 2:1 ให้พื้นที่ส่วนใสบนแผนภูมิ มากที่สุดคือ 36.11% ได้คัดเลือกตำรับไมโครอิมัลชั้น 15 ตำรับ ศึกษาคุณสมบัติทางเคมีพิสิกส์ของ ไมโครอิมัลชั้น ได้แก่ ค่าการนำไฟฟ้า ความหนืด พีเอช ภาพภายใต้กล้องจุลทรรศน์แบบโพลาไรซ์ และขนาดอนุภาค จากตำรับไมโครอิมัลชั้นผสมสารสกัดบัวบก 15 ตำรับเมื่อนำมาศึกษาการซึมผ่าน ผิวหนังของสารสำคัญจากบัวบกด้วยฟรานซ์ดิฟฟิวชันเซลล์ โดยการวิเคราะห์หาปริมาณสารสำคัญ ได้แก่ เอเชียติโคไซด์ กรคมาเคคาสสิก และ กรคเอเชียติก โคยไฮเพอร์ฟอร์มานซ์ลิควิด โตกราฟีระบบเกรเดียนท์ พบว่า ตำรับไมโครอิมัลชั้นที่ประกอบด้วยไอพีเอ็ม ทวีน 80 สแปน 80 โพรเพน-2-ออล และ น้ำ ในสัคส่วน 30: 20: 10 : 30 : 10 ให้ผลการซึมผ่านผิวหนังสูงที่สุด เมื่อ ศึกษาความคงตัวโดยสภาวะเค้นโดยการใช้การสลับไปมาระหว่างภาวะร้อนและเย็น โดยพิจารณา จากปริบาณสารเกเพียติโคไซด์ กรดบาเดคาสสิก และกรดเกเพียติก พบว่า ไบโครกิบัลชับผสบสาร สกัดบัวบกดังกล่าวบีความคงตัวดี

ภาควิชา เภสัชกรรม สาขาวิชา เภสัชกรรม ปีการศึกษา 2547 ลายมือชื่อนิสิต วฐาภฐโน้ กาษบัวลุอย ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา ##4576598133 MAJOR: PHARMACY

KEYWORD: CENTELLA ASIATICA/ MICROEMULSION/ PERMEATION/ PHYSIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES/ ASIATICOSIDE

WARAPORN KABBOVLOI: EFFECTS OF OILS, SURFACTANTS AND COSURFACTANTS ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND PERMEATION OF *CENTELLA ASIATICA* EXTRACT IN MICROEMULSIONS. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSSOC. PROF. SUCHADA CHUTIMA WORAPAN, Ph.D., 305 pp. ISBN 974-17-6371-9.

The purposes of the study were to develop the preparation of Centella asiatica microemulsions and investigate the effects of composition of microemulsions on the pseudoternary phase diagram and permeation through shed snake skin membrane. The microemulsions were prepared using either isopropyl myristate (IPM) or caprylic/capric triglyceride as oil phase and various surfactants, including Brij 30, Brij 97, Arlatone T, and mixture of Tween 80 and Span 80 of 1:1 and 2:1 ratios. Propan-2-ol and propylene glycol were employed as cosurfactants to design microemulsions by constructing pseudoternary phase diagrams. The microemulsion system containing IPM as oil, Brij 30: propan-2-ol and Brij 97: propan-2-ol at the ratio of 2:1 presented the highest percentage of isotropic area at 36.11. The physicochemical properties of microemulsion were evaluated such as conductivity, viscosity, pH, optical property under polarized light microscopy and droplet size. Selected fifteen formulations of microemulsion containing Centella triterpene extract with different surfactants and cosurfactants were prepared and evaluated. The permeation profiles of microemulsions containing Centella triterpene extract were explored using Franz diffusion cells and the samples were analyzed for asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic acid by high-performance liquid chromatography with gradient system. It was found that the microemulsion comprised of isopropyl myristate: Tween 80: Span 80: propan-2-ol: water as 30: 20: 10: 30: 10, showed the highest permeation rate. Additionally, the microemulsions containing Centella extract showed a good stability, regarding asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic acid under the stress condition of heating-cooling cycle.

Department Pharmacy
Field of study Pharmacy

Academic year 2004

Student's signature. Marapern Kabbaylal.

Advisor's signature. Suchoda Butimus

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my profound gratitude to my advisor, Associate Professor Suchada Chutimaworapan, Ph.D. for her meaningful advice, guidance, encouragement throughout my research study.

I wish to express appreciation to Associate Professor Chaiyo Chaichantipyuth, Ph.D. and Assistant Professor Rutt Suttisri, Ph.D. for their kind assistance and invaluable consultation about the *Centella asiatica* extraction and I appreciate to Assistant Professor Chamnan Patarapanich, Ph.D. for his advice about the analysis.

I wish to express appreciation to Associate Professor Porntip Nimmannitya, M.Sc., Associate Professor Parkpoom Tengamnuay, Ph.D. and Assistant Professor Panida Vayumhasuwan, Ph.D. as members of the thesis committee for their suggestions and comments.

Special thanks are given to The East Asiatic (Thailand) Public Company Limited for their supplying Brij 30, Brij 97 and Arlatone T and the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University for granting partial financial support to my thesis work.

My acknowledgements are expressed to the Government for partial financial support to this project.

I wish to thank friends for their friendship, staffs of the Department of Pharmacy and other people whose names have not mentioned for their assistance and great helpful support. Also, the special thanks are given to the Royal Thai Army Medical Department for their permission of my study.

Ultimately, I would like to express my thanks my family for their endless love, understanding, encouragement and cheerfulness throughout this study.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
THAI ABSTRACT	iv
ENGLISH ABSTRACT	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. LITERATURE REVIEW	. 4
III. MATERIALS AND METHODS	32
IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	54
V. CONCLUSIONS	104
REFERENCES	106
APPENDICES	107
VITA	305

LIST OF TABLES

Tab	le	Page
1	Compositions of oil and surfactant in microemulsion	43
2	Compositions of surfactant and cosurfactant in microemulsion with	
	caprylic/capric triglyceride as oil and propan-2-ol as cosurfactant	43
3	Compositions of surfactant and cosurfactant in microemulsion with	
	caprylic/capric triglyceride as oil and propylene glycol as cosurfactant	44
4	Compositions of surfactant and cosurfactant in microemulsion with isoprop	yl
	myristate as oil and propan-2-ol as cosurfactant	44
5	Compositions of surfactant and cosurfactant in microemulsion with isoprop	oyl
	myristate as oil and propylene glycol as cosurfactant	45
6	Microemulsion formulas for permeation study of effect of oil and	
	surfactant	46
7	Microemulsion formulas for permeation study of effect of cosurfactant	52
8	Data for standard curve of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic acid	
	in methanol	63
9	Data for standard curve of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic acid	
	in 40% ethanol in PBS	64
10	The percentage of analytical recovery of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and	
	asiatic acid in methanol	67
11	The percentage of analytical recovery of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and	
	asiatic acid in 40% ethanol in PBS	67

LIST OF TABLES (cont.)

Tab	Γable	
12	Data of within run precision of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and	
	asiatic acid in methanol	68
13	Data of within run precision of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic ac	id
	in 40% ethanol in PBS	68
14	Data of between run precision of asiaticoside,madecassic acid and asiatic	
	acid in methanol	69
15	Data of between run precision of asiaticoside,madecassic acid and asiatic	
	acid in 40% ethanol in PBS	70
16	The percentage of isotropic area in pseudoternary phase diagram for	
	cosurfactant free system	82
17	The percentage of isotropic area in pseudoternary phase diagram with	
	capryric/capric triglyceride as oil	83
18	The percentage of isotropic area in pseudoternary phase diagram with	
	IPM as oil	84
19	pH and viscosity results of microemulsion preparation with and without	
	Centella triterpene extract at 23 ± 0.5 °C	86
20	Droplet size results of microemulsion preparation without centella select	ed
	triterpene extract	88
21	Conductivity results of control at 23 ± 0.5 °C	89
22	Conductivity results of microemulsion preparations with and without	
	Centella triterpene extract at 23 ± 0.5 °C	90

LIST OF TABLES (cont.)

Table		Page
23	Solubility of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic acid and various	
	concentrations of ethanol in PBS	91
24	The percent remaining of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic acid	103

LIST OF FIGURES

Figu	re	Page
1	Centella asiatica (Linn.)	. 7
2	Structure of asiaticoside, madecassoside, asiatic acid and	
	madecassic acid (Brinkhaus, Lindner, Schuppan, and Hahn, 2000)	. 9
3	Diagrams illustrating the hard-sphere volume of (a) oil-in-water and	
	(b)water-in-oil microemulsion droplets(Swarbrick and Boylan, 1994)	12
4	A steric model correlating the shape of the amphiphile to the spontaneous	
	curvature of the interface (Swarbrick and Boylan, 1994)	14
5	Multidimentional representation of the phase behavior of four-component	
	systems; the hatched area represents a fixed surfactant/cosurfactant	
	ratio (Swarbrick and Boylan, 1994)	15
6	Winsor I, II, and III systems. Type I, oil-in-water microemulsion in	
	equilibrium with excess oil; Type II, water-in-oil microemulsion in	
	equilibrium with excess water; Type III, bicontinuous structures in	
	equilibrium with excess oil and water (Swarbrick and Boylan, 1994)	17
7	The two dimentional spreading pressure and interfacial tension in film	
	of soap and alcohol at oil/water interface (Krisri Umprayn, 1990)	18
8	Typical permeation profile for a molecule diffusing across human skin	26
9	Schematic illustration of Franz diffusion cell	29
10	TLC chromatogram of asiaticoside, madecassoside, madecassic acid	
	and asiatic acid	56

LIST OF FIGURES (cont.)

Fig	ure P	age
11	HPLC chromatogram of mixtures of 400 μg/ml asiaticoside, 50 μg/ml	
	prednisolone, 300 μg/ml madecassic acid and 300 μg/ml asiatic acid	57
12	HPLC chromatogram of 400 μg/ml asiatiaside standard solution	57
13	HPLC chromatogram of 100 μg/ml prednisolone standard solution	58
14	HPLC chromatogram of 300 μg/ml madecassic acid standard solution	58
15	HPLC chromatogram of 300 μg/ml asiatic acid standard solution	59
16	HPLC chromatogram of components from fresh leaves extraction	
	following A.1	60
17	HPLC chromatogram of components from fresh leaves extraction	
	following A.2	60
18	HPLC chromatogram of sample solutions of blank solutions	
	(A; methanol, B; 40% ethanol in isotonic PBS)	62
19	Standard curve of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic acid in methanol	
	by HPLC method (A; asiaticoside, B; madecassic acid and C; asiatic acid)	65
20	Standard curve of asiaticoside, madecassic acid and asiatic acid in 40%	
	ethanol in PBS by HPLC method (A; asiaticoside, B; madecassic acid	
	and C; asiatic acid)	66
21	Characterization of liquid crystals and microemulsion under polarized light	
	(A; nonbirefringence of microemulsion, B; nonbirefringence of liquid crysta	ıls,
	B1, B2; oily streaks, B3; fan shape, B4; maltese cross)	72

LIST OF FIGURES (cont.)

Figu	'igure I	
22	Ternary and pseudo-ternary phase diagrams with different surfactants	
	(A; caprylic/capric triglyceride as oil, B; IPM as oil)	74
23	Pseudoternary phase diagram with propan-2-ol as cosurfactant	
	(A; caprylic/capric triglyceride as oil, B; IPM as oil)	75
24	Pseudoternary phase diagram with propylene glycol as cosurfactant	
	(A; caprylic/capric triglyceride as oil, B; IPM as oil)	80
25	TEM images of microemulsions (x 20 K)	
	(A; o/w microemulsion, w/o microemulsion)	87
26	Permeation profiles of centella selected triterpene extract from	
	microemulsion free from cosurfactant (A; asiaticoside,	
	B; madecassic acid and C; asiatic acid)	93
27	Comparison permeability from microemulsion with IPM and caprylic/capric	
	triglyceride as oils. (A; asiaticoside, B; madecassic acid and C; asiatic acid),	
	* P < 0.05	95
28	Comparison permeability between different surfactant from	
	microemulsion using IPM as oils (A; asiaticoside, B; madecassic acid	
	and C; asiatic acid), * P < 0.05	96
29	Permeation profiles of Centella triterpene extract from microemulsion	
	using propan-2-ol (Formula 11) and propylene glycol (Formula 12)	
	as cosurfactant comparing without non-cosurfactant (Formulation 7),	
	(A; asiaticoside, B; madecassic acid and C; asiatic acid)	98

LIST OF FIGURES (cont.)

Figu	Figure	
30	Permeation profiles of Centella triterpene extract from	
	microemulsion using propan-2-ol as cosurfactant at different ratios.	
	(A; asiaticoside, B; madecassic acid and C; asiatic acid)	100
31	Permeation profiles of Centella triterpene extract from selected	
	microemulsion (A; asiaticoside, B; madecassic acid and C; asiatic acid)	102

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA = analysis of variance

B.C. = bicontinuous

°C = degree celcius

CI = confidence interval

cm = centrimeter

cm² = square centimetre

cps = centipoise

C.V. = coefficient of variation

d.f. = degree of freedom

et al. = et alii, and others

g = gram

HLB = hydrophilic lipohilic balance

hr = hour

HPLC = high performance liquid chromatrography

i.m. = intramuscular

IPM = isopropyl myristate

i.v. = intravenous

kg = kilogram

ME = microemulsion

mg = milligram

min = minute

ml = milliter

mm = millimeter

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

m.p. = melting point

M.W. = molecular weight

nm = nanometer

NMR = nuclear magnetic resonance

o/w = oil in water

PBS = phosphate buffered saline

pp = page

R² = coefficient of determination

rpm = revolution per minute

s.c. = subcutaneous

S.D. = standard deviation

TEM = transmission electron microscopy

TLC = thin layer chromatrography

μl = microliter

 $\mu m = micrometer$

 $\mu g = microgram$

 $\mu s = microsiemens$

USP = United States Pharmacopoeia

UV = ultraviolet

v/v = volume by volume

w/o = water in oil

w/w = weight by weight