1. Record Nr. UNINA9910877382003321

Titolo	Drug bioavailability : estimation of solubility, permeability, absorption and bioavailability / / edited by Han van de Waterbeemd, Hans Lennernas and Per Artursson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Weinheim, : Wiley-VCH, c2003
ISBN	1-280-52024-8 9786610520244 3-527-60515-0 3-527-60147-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (605 p.)
Collana	Methods and principles in medicinal chemistry ; ; v. 18
Altri autori (Persone)	WaterbeemdHan van de LennernasHans ArturssonPer
Disciplina	615.1 615.19 615/.7
Soggetti	Drugs - Bioavailability Drugs - Solubility
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Drug Bioavailability Estimation of Solubility, Permeability, Absorption and Bioavailability; Contents; Preface; Foreword; List of Authors; I Studies of Membrane Permeability and Oral Absorption; 1 Physico-chemical Approaches to Drug Absorption; Abbreviations; Symbols; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Drug-like Properties; 1.3 Dissolution and Solubility; 1.3.1 Calculated Solubility; 1.4 Ionization (pK(a)); 1.5 Lipophilicity; 1.5.1 Calculated log P; 1.6 Molecular Size and Shape; 1.6.1 Calculated Size Descriptors; 1.7 Hydrogen Bonding; 1.7.1 Calculated Hydrogen-Bonding Descriptors; 1.8 Amphiphilicity 1.9 Permeability1.9.1 Artificial Membranes; 1.9.2 IAM, ILC, MEKC, and BMC; 1.9.3 Liposome Partitioning; 1.9.4 Biosensors; 1.9.5 Ghost Erythrocytes and Diffusion Constants; References; 2 High-throughput Measurement of log D and pK(a); Abbreviations; Symbols; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Relationship between Ionization and Lipophilicity; 2.3

Measuring log D; 2.3.1 Shake-flask Method; 2.3.2 pH-metric Method; 2.3.3 Direct Chromatographic Methods; 2.3.3.1 Chromatographic Hydrophobicity Index (CHI); 2.3.3.2 Microemulsion Electrokinetic Chromatography (MEEKC)
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3.2 Key Historical Developments in Artificial-Membrane Permeability Measurement3.3 The Ideal in vitro Artificial Membrane Permeability Model; 3.3.1 Lipid Compositions in Biological Membranes; 3.3.2 Permeability-pH Considerations; 3.3.3 Role of Serum Proteins; 3.3.4 Effects of Cosolvents, Bile Acids, and other Surfactants; 3.3.5 Components of the Ideal; 3.4 New Directions in PAMPA; 3.4.1 Concentrated and Charged Phospholipid Membranes; 3.4.2 Gradient-pH Permeability Equation; 3.4.3 Permeability Measurements: High-phospholipid in Surfactant-free Solutions
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Sommario/riassunto

The peroral application (swallowing) of a medicine means that the body must first resorb the active substance before it can begin to take effect. The efficacy of drug uptake depends on the one hand on the chemical characteristics of the active substance, above all on its solubility and membrane permeability. On the other hand, it is determined by the organism's ability to absorb pharmaceuticals by way of specific transport proteins or to excrete them. Since many pharmacologically active substances are poorly suited for oral intake, a decisive criterion for the efficacy of a medicine is its so-