Title	In vitro percutaneous absorption of thiamine disulfide from a mixture of propylene glycol and fatty acid
Sub Title	
Author	小股, 泰子(Komata, Yasuko) 稲岡, 美穂(Inaoka, Miho) 金子, 明子(Kaneko, Akiko) 藤江, 忠雄(Fujie, Tadao)
Publisher	共立薬科大学
Publication year	1992
Jtitle	共立薬科大学研究年報 (The annual report of the Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy). No.37 (1992.) ,p.78- 78
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	抄録
Genre	Technical Report
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00062898-00000037- 0078

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In Vitro Percutaneous Absorption of Thiamine Disulfide from a Mixture of Propylene Glycol and Fatty Acid*

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The in vitro percutaneous transport of thiamine disulfide (TDS), an oxidized dimer of thiamine, from propylene glycol through excised abdominal rat skin was studied. The application of saturated long-chain fatty acids (stearic acid (18:0), myristic acid (14:0), and lauric acid (12:0)) as enhancers to system was also studied. TDS permeated through rat skin from propylene glycol with a flux of $2.5 \pm 0.8 \ \mu g/cm^2/min$. The flux was enhanced 31 times by 12:0 and 1.4 times by 14:0, and was suppressed to 80% by 18:0. The absorption of TDS could not be explained by TDS permeation across a dialysis mambrane, but the iteraction between TDS and fatty acids may influence the system. The results show the possibility of developing a transdermal thiamine delivery system.

^{*} 本報告は J. Pharm. Sci., 81 (7), 744-746 (1992) に発表.