

Lipase

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Effect of Doses and Formulations of Bacterial Lipase on Intestinal Transit in Canine Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency

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Background/Aims: We determined in canine exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI) when fed a high fat meal if 1) lipolytic activity as bacterial lipase (BL) alters intestinal transit (IT) dose dependently, 2) different formulations of BL have different dose responses, 3) correction of steatorrhea is related to IT. **Methods:** Five dogs underwent ligation of pancreatic ducts and insertion of duodenal and ileal cannulas. Perfusion and 72-hr fecal balance studies were performed while a high fat meal (fat 43%) was eaten. Powder or microtablet BL were given at doses ranging from 0 to 400 × 10³ IU. IT of liquid and solid meal markers was evaluated by total delivery (% total amounts delivered to ileum), AUC (area under curve), T10 and T4 (minutes for 10% or 4% of ingested markers to travel from duodenum to ileum). **Results:** IT of the solid meal marker was not related to doses or formulations of BL. However, slowing of IT of the liquid meal marker was dose, but not formulation dependent (total delivery, p=0.0004; AUC, p=0.0017; T10, p=0.0245). Greater fat absorption was associated with slower IT of the liquid but not the solid meal marker (r²=0.262, p=0.0213). **Conclusions:** In dogs with EPI fed a high fat diet, slower IT of liquids is dose- but not formulation-dependent and slowing of IT of liquids correlates with greater fat absorption. (**Kor J Gastroenterol 2000;35:610 - 620**)

Key Words: Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, Bacterial lipase, Intestinal transit, Fat absorption

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Institutional Animal Care and Use
Committee of the Mayo Foundation

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, National Institute of Health and the Public
Health Policy on the Humane Use and Care of
Laboratory Animals

가

20 kg (19.2-21 kg)

mongrel 5

3

thiopental sodium (12.5 mg/kg)

halothane

4

1992 *Burkholderia plantarii* 가

colipase

lipase

,11

lipase 가가

(

40 cm

150

),

2

gastric lipase fungal

lipase

.12

{ ¹⁴C-polyethyleneglycol (PEG)
3PH-PEG }

20 cm

lipase

가

가

(Hills prescription diet, canine i/d, Hills Pet Pro-
ducts, Topeka, KS)가 . 580

.13

Kcal 48%, 27% 25% (Canine i/d + Viokase)

2

(Viokase, AH Robins Company, Richmond, VA) 10 gm, 1 5 gm

2.

3

850 kcal 43%, 36% 21%

Suzuki 14 5 lipase 3 가

lipase (AG Knoll, Ludswiggsschaffen, Germany) (microtablets) 가 15,000, 30,000, 60,000, 135,000, 300,000 IU , 18,000, 37,000, 75,000, 170,000, 400,000 IU 5 10

11 가 , 1 fecal balance study postprandial perfusion study가

6,400 IU 가 1.4 mm 가

Fecal balance study carmine (carmine red marker, Chemical Mfg. Corp., Gardena, CA) , carmine 72 van de Kamer 15 gm/24 hours , {coefficient of fat absorption, CFA, (gm fat ingested gm fat in stool)/gm fat ingested × 100} . Fecal balance study 1 1 , balance study

Postprandial perfusion study 18 Pavlov sling . 14C-PEG (10 Ci/L) 3H-PEG (15 Ci/L) 3 mL/min 15

15 , PEG 3350 (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) 15 gm 100 mL 99mTc (Technitium) 50 gm scrambled Eggbeater (Nabisco Brands Inc., East Hanover, NJ) 15 6 , 3 gm, 3 mL, 3 mL , 3.

PEG turbidimetric method ,16 99mTc gamma counting (Micromedic 4/600 Automatic Gamma Counter, Micromedic Systems ICN Biochemicals, Huntsville, AL) . 14C-PEG 3H-PEG (Packard Oxidizer D0306, Packard Instrument Co. Inc., Downers Grove, IL) liquid scintillation (LS6000SC, Beckman Instruments Inc., Fullerton, CA)

4.

1) $ITL = IV\ 15 \times (PEG_o) / (PEG_n) \times 100$,17 ITL 15 (PEG)가 , IV 15 15 , PEGo PEG PEGm $ITS = IV\ 15 \times (99mTc_o) / (99mTc_n) \times 100$, ITS 15

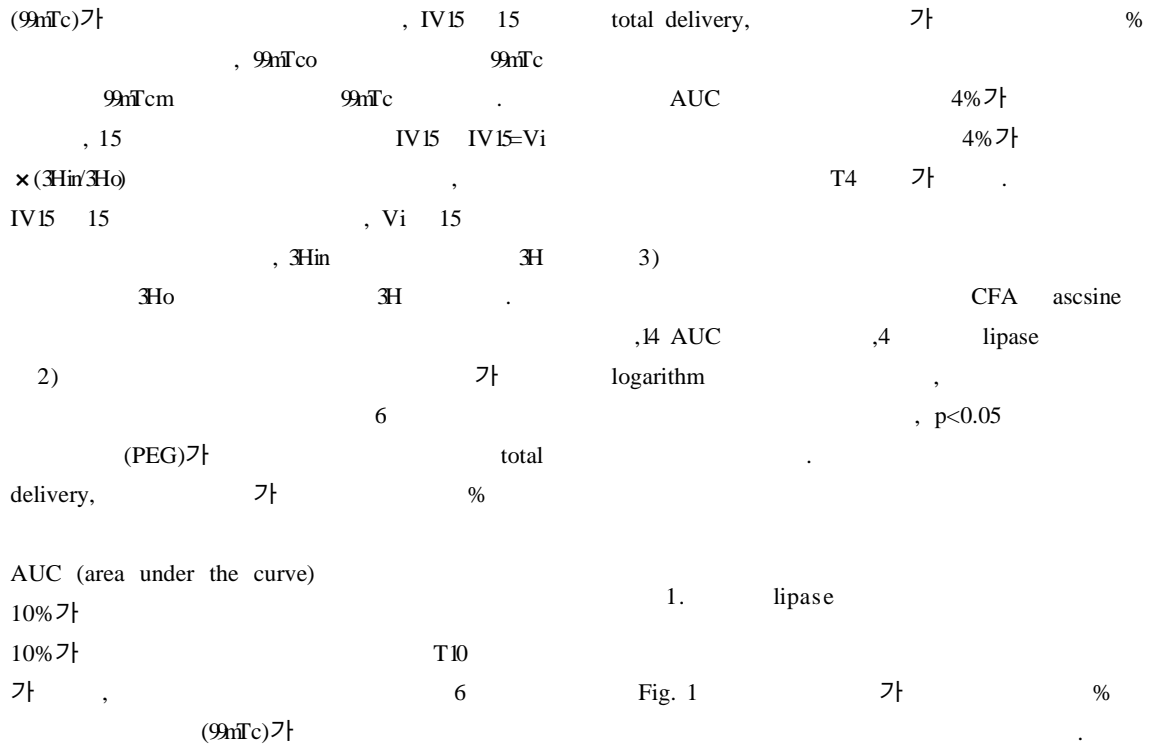


Fig. 1. Intestinal transit of a liquid meal marker (polyethyleneglycol). Curves for cumulative % of PEG delivered to the ileum in response to varying doses of powder (left panel) or microtablet (right panel) bacterial lipase are plotted over time.

total delivery, AUC T10 가
 , r2 (0.308-0.346)
 lipase 가 total delivery AUC 3.
 (p=0.004
 0.0017), T10 가 (p=0.0245)
 (Fig. 2). lipase (CFA (r2=0.262, p=0.0213)(Fig. 5).
) total delivery, AUC T10 가 CFA 가
 . lipase CFA
 lipase 가 (p=0.3017).
 CFA 가 (r2=
 2. lipase 0.239, p=0.4471)(Fig. 6).

Fig. 3 가 %
 total delivery, AUC T4 가
 , total delivery, AUC T4 lipase lipase 가
 (p=
 0.0637, 0.1152 p=0.2854)(Fig. 4). 가 ,
 lipase 가

Fig. 2. Effect of doses and formulations of bacterial lipase on intestinal transit of a liquid meal marker (polyethyleneglycol). Intestinal transit of the liquid meal marker was evaluated by total delivery (% total amounts of the liquid meal marker delivered to the ileum for postprandial 6 hours, left panel), AUC (area under the curve, center panel), and T10 (time in minutes for 10% of the ingested marker to travel from the duodenum to the ileum, right panel). Multiple regression analysis was performed to determine whether intestinal transit of the liquid meal marker was related to doses and/or formulations of bacterial lipase.

Fig. 3. Intestinal transit of a solid meal marker (99mTc-Eggbeater). Curves for cumulative % of 99mTc-Eggbeater delivered to the ileum in response to varying doses of powder (left panel) or microtablet (right panel) bacterial lipase are plotted over time.

Fig. 4. Effect of doses and formulations of bacterial lipase on intestinal transit of a solid meal marker (99mTc-Eggbeater). Intestinal transit of the solid meal marker was evaluated by total delivery (% total amounts of the solid meal marker delivered to the ileum for postprandial 6 hours, left panel), AUC (area under the curve, center panel), and T4 (time in minutes for 4% of the ingested marker to travel from the duodenum to the ileum, right panel). Multiple regression analysis was performed to determine whether intestinal transit of the solid meal marker was related to doses and/or formulations of bacterial lipase.

Fig. 5. Relationship between fat absorption and intestinal transit of a liquid meal marker (polyethyleneglycol). Fat absorption is expressed as coefficient of fat absorption $\{(gm \text{ ingested fat} - gm \text{ fecal fat})/gm \text{ ingested} \times 100\}$ and intestinal transit of the liquid meal marker is expressed as T10 (time in minutes for 10% of the ingested marker to travel from the duodenum to the ileum). Statistical analysis was performed by using multiple regression analysis.

Fig. 6. Relationship between fat absorption and intestinal transit of a solid meal marker (^{99m}Tc -Eggbeater). Fat absorption is expressed as coefficient of fat absorption $\{(gm \text{ ingested fat} - gm \text{ fecal fat})/gm \text{ ingested} \times 100\}$ and intestinal transit of the solid meal marker is expressed as T4 (time in minutes for 4% of the ingested marker to travel from the duodenum to the ileum). Statistical analysis was performed by using multiple regression analysis.

gestive period)

,5

(digestive period) (interdi- 가

.1825 가 가
가 가
pancreatic polypeptide, cholecystokinin (CCK), peptide YY GLP-1 (glucagon like peptide-1)
.13 가 , .5
lipase pancreatic polypeptide
.13 2628 .5 CCK가 ,29
3 가 CCK
CCK가 가
70 cm CCK .5 CCK 40% ,29 CCK 2
5 CCK
5 peptide YY GLP-1 , peptide YY 가 53031
가 5
.3233
가 ,
가 가
.47-10 35

lipase 가

가

가

lipase : 20 kg

mongrel 5

가 가 ,34 lipase

lipase 5 (, 15, 30, 60, 135, 300; , 18, 37, 75, 170, 400 KU)

B , (850 Cal, 43%, 36%, 21%) . PEG

99mTc Eggbeater , , 14C-PEG 3H-PEG

lipase

가 15 6 6

가 cumulative % total delivery (total delivery), area under curve (AUC) (T10= 10%가) 10%가) total delivery, AUC T4 가 . lipase : lipase

가 lipase total delivery AUC가 T10 가 (p=0.0004, 0.0017 0.0245). 가 가 (T10 p=0.0213), : lipase

가 lipase

가

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- lipase, ,
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