Mechanisms of microemulsion enhancing the oral bioavailability of puerarin: comparison between oil-in-water and water-in-oil microemulsions using the single-pass intestinal perfusion method and a chylomicron flow blocking approach

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Abstract: The purpose of the present work was to determine the mechanisms by which microemulsions (MEs) enhance the oral bioavailability of puerarin. The in situ perfusion method was used in rats to study the absorption mechanisms of an oil-in-water (O/W) microemulsion (O/W-ME) and a water-in-oil (W/O) microemulsion (W/O-ME). The possibility of lymphatic transport of the MEs was investigated using a chylomicron flow blocking approach. The results for the absorption mechanisms in the stomach and intestines indicated that the absorption characteristics of the O/W-ME and W/O-ME depend on the segment. The W/O-ME had higher internal membrane permeability than the O/W-ME. The results of the lymphatic transport analyses showed that both the O/W-ME and W/O-ME underwent lymphatic transport and that this pathway was a major contributor to the oral bioavailability of MEs. Furthermore, the type of ME can significantly affect the absorption of puerarin through the lymphatic system due to the oil content and the form of the microemulsion after oral administration. In conclusion, these data indicate that microemulsions are an effective and promising delivery system to enhance the oral bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs.

Keywords: microemulsion, lymphatic transport, oral bioavailability, chylomicron

Introduction

The oral absorption of most currently marketed drugs is limited due to their low solubility in water and low oral bioavailability. To address these problems, many approaches have been developed, including incorporation of the lipophilic component into lipid vehicles such as liposomes and microemulsions (MEs).1 The ability of MEs, as promising delivery systems, to enhance the bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs has been studied. Currently, there is considerable interest in MEs due to the commercial success of Sandimmune Neoral® (cyclosporine A), Norvir® (ritonavir) and Fortovase® (saquinavir).2 However, due to the lack of general formulation guidelines and the limited knowledge about how MEs enhance bioavailability, they are not broadly applied.

MEs are isotropic, thermodynamically stable transparent systems consisting of an oil phase, a water phase, and a surfactant (S), often in combination with a co-surfactant (Co-S).3,4 Structurally, MEs are divided into oil-in-water (O/W), water-in-oil (W/O), and bicontinuous MEs.5 In the past few years, many studies have been conducted to demonstrate the enhanced bioavailability of drugs when using MEs.6–8 For example,
the bioavailability of curcumin was significantly increased when administered to rats in an O/W-ME than when delivered as a suspension.9 Lyons et al reported that W/O-MEs are a viable delivery system for N-acetylg glucosaminyl-N-acetyl muramyl dipeptide (GMCP), enhancing the bioavailability by 10-fold when administered intraduodenally.10 It has also been reported that W/O-MEs can protect salmon calcitonin from proteolysis and acidic degradation, thus enhancing its absorption in the gastrointestinal tract.11 Therefore, MEs have been suggested to positively influence drug absorption in a number of ways, such as protecting the incorporated drugs from oxidation and enzymatic degradation12 and enhancing membrane permeability and lymphatic transport.2

Lymphatic transport is thought to make a significant contribution to absorption from the intestine as it circumvents the hepatic first-pass effect.13,14 Recently, Holm et al showed that halofantrine is also transported by the lymphatic system in dogs when administered in long-chain triglyceride-based self-ME drug delivery systems (SMEDDS) formulations.15 There are numerous other examples in the literature demonstrating the enhanced absorption of drugs through the lymphatic system when using MEs.16,17 Various animal models are available for the investigation of intestinal lymphatic drug transport. This analysis involves the collection of lymph directly through a catheter and thus requires a high level of surgical skill and has a very low success rate.18 Consequently, a chylomicron flow blocking approach developed by Dahan and Hoffman19 has been used for lymphatic transport studies. A good correlation between the effects of polysorbate 60 and 80 on the intestinal lymphatic transport of halofantrine in the two models was found.18

However, there is no document on the mechanisms of MEs enhancing the oral bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs up to date. Therefore, puerarin was used as a model drug to evaluate the feasibility of oral absorption enhancement of MEs. Puerarin, an isoflavone glycoside, is extracted from the root of the traditional Chinese medicines Pueraria lobata (Willd), Ohwi, and Pueraria thomsonii Benth.20 Its comprehensive biographical actions have been well-documented by numerous studies, regarding the therapeutic effects on coronary heart disease,21 cardiac infarction,22 angina pectoris, hypertension,23 hypercholesterolemia,24,25 hemicranias, as well as diabetic retinopathy.26 However, puerarin is a poorly water-soluble drug with low bioavailability upon oral administration.27–29 In a previous study, our group prepared a puerarin-loaded O/W-ME and W/O-ME. The oral administration of the drug to rats in MEs significantly enhanced the bioavailability of puerarin, which was consistent with the results reported by Wu et al.30 Although the results of our previous work were encouraging, it is still not known how MEs enhance the bioavailability of puerarin or whether the ME type influences the lymphatic transport of puerarin. To investigate the potential of MEs to serve as effective oral delivery systems for poorly water-soluble drugs, we used the in situ perfusion method to compare the absorption rate and permeability at different sites (stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, and colon) in rats. In addition, the chylomicron flow blocking approach was used to investigate the difference in lymphatic transport between O/W-MEs and W/O-MEs.

### Material and methods

#### Reagents and chemicals

Puerarin was purchased from Nanjing Zelang Medical Technology Co., Ltd. (Nanjing, People’s Republic of China). Ethyl oleate, isopropyl myristate, ethyl acetate, ethanol, and propylene glycol were purchased from Sinopharm Group Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, People’s Republic of China). Polyoxyyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil (Cremophor RH40) was donated by BASF SE (Ludwigshafen, Germany). Lecithin with a phosphatidylcholine (PC) content of (70%–97%) was obtained from Shanghai Tai-wei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, People’s Republic of China). Cycloheximide was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co., Ltd. (St Louis, MO, USA). Acetonitrile and methanol were high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) grade and were supplied by Tedia Company, Inc (Fairfield, OH, USA). All other chemicals used in the study were of analytical reagent grade.

#### Animals

Male Sprague Dawley rats (225–275 g, Central Animal Laboratory of the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Hunan, People’s Republic of China) were used to perform the lymphatic transport study. They were acclimatized for at least 5 days prior to use. All the animal experimental procedures were approved by the institutional animal ethical committee and were in compliance with the National Institutes of Health Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.

#### Preparation of a puerarin-loaded O/W-ME and W/O-ME

The compositions of the formulations were based on those used in our previous study with some modifications.31 A pseudoternary phase diagram was constructed to form the ME. The existence of an ME region within the diagrams was observed visually. Variable proportions of oil, S, and
Co-S were mixed in a glass vial at ambient temperature, and then, the mixture was blended until the oil and the S/Co-S were completely mixed. Distilled water was added to the mixture, which was then stirred until a transparent ME without drug was obtained. Then, puerarin was added to the mixture, which was stirred to ensure homogeneity. Excess puerarin was removed by centrifugation at 3,000 rpm for 10 minutes. The concentration of puerarin in each formulation was determined before administration by HPLC as described by Liu and Xiang.31

Physicochemical characterization of the O/W-ME and W/O-ME

The average particle size and polydispersity index (PDI) of the resultant O/W-ME and W/O-ME were determined by dynamic light scattering (DLS) using a Zetasizer Nano ZS90 instrument (Malvern Instruments Ltd, Malvern, UK). The morphologies of the MEs were determined by using a transmission electron microscope (TEM; JEM-1230; JEOL, Tokyo, Japan). The MEs were diluted 1:50 and mixed by gentle shaking. One drop of each diluted sample was deposited on a film-coated copper grid and allowed to dry before transmission electron microscopy analysis.

Stomach absorption studies

In situ stomach absorption studies were performed according to the procedure described in the literature.32,33 Six Sprague Dawley rats in each group were fasted overnight with free access to water before surgery. The rats were anesthetized using 10% chloral hydrate (4.0 mL/kg) administered intraperitoneally and then restrained in a supine position under an infrared lamp to maintain the body temperature at 37°C. The pylorus of the stomach was cannulated using a polyethylene tube (2 mm, inner diameter) ligated with a silk suture. A small incision was made in the cardia, and the stomach was rinsed with simulated gastric fluid using an injection syringe. Puerarin-loaded formulations (O/W-ME, W/O-ME, and suspension) were dissolved or dispersed in simulated gastric fluid at a concentration of 100 μg/mL, and 4 mL of the appropriate formulation was injected into the stomach of each individual rat. The stomach was put back into the abdomen for 2 hours after the pylorus had been ligated. The entire surgical area was covered with a piece of sterilized absorbent gauze wetted with normal saline. At the end of the experiment, the perfusate in the stomach and the simulated gastric fluid that was used to wash the stomach were collected. Then, the obtained solution was diluted to 10 mL, and 200 μL of this diluted solution was added to two volumes of absolute methanol. After being vortexed for 2 minutes, the mixture was centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 5 minutes. Thereafter, a 10 μL aliquot of the resulting solution was injected into an HPLC system. The percent absorption of puerarin in the stomach was calculated.

Single-pass intestinal perfusion studies

The surgical procedure for the single-pass perfusion studies was based on established methods as described previously.33,34 Briefly, eighteen male Sprague Dawley rats were divided randomly into three groups of six rats each. The rats were fasted overnight prior to the experiments with free access to water. Anesthesia was induced by the intraperitoneal administration of 10% chloral hydrate (4.0 mL/kg). The pre-disposal treatment of rats was the same as above described. After a 10 cm long midline incision was made, the duodenum (1 cm distal to the pyloric sphincter), jejunum (15 cm to the pyloric sphincter), ileum (20 cm proximal to the cecum), and colon (2 cm distal to cecum) of each rat were simultaneously cannulated with polyethylene tubes and ligated at both ends. Care was taken to perform the surgery gently to minimize the damage and maintain intact blood circulation. After being rinsed with physiological saline solution at 37°C, the selected segments were attached to the perfusion assembly, which included a peristaltic pump (BT100-2F; Baoding Longer Precision Pump Co, Ltd, Hebei, People’s Republic of China). The entire surgical area was covered with a piece of sterilized absorbent gauze wetted with normal saline solution at 37°C. The perfusion solution was obtained by dispersing the MEs in Krebs-Ringer's perfusate solution at a drug concentration of 100 μg/mL and was incubated in a 37°C water bath to maintain the temperature. Before the experiment, the intestinal segments were perfused with the test solution at a flow rate of 0.25 mL/minute for 30 minutes to achieve absorption equilibrium and stable outflow rates. Subsequently, intestinal perfusate samples were collected over 15 minute intervals for a duration of 1 hour (15, 30, 45, 60 minutes) in 5 mL glass vials. At the end of the experiment, all samples, including the perfusion samples from both the inlet and outlet drug solutions at different time points, were immediately assayed by HPLC. The samples were prepared for HPLC analysis by adding 200 μL of perfusion sample which was added to two volumes of absolute methanol, and after vortexing for 2 minutes, the mixture was centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 5 minutes. A 10-μL aliquot of the supernatant was injected into the HPLC system. All vials were weighed before and after perfusion. The perfused intestinal segments
between two cannulas were excised without dragging, and their lengths were measured using silk thread. The absorption rate constant ($K_a$) and apparent permeability coefficients ($P_{app}$) were calculated using the following equations:

$$V_{in} = \frac{m_{in}}{\rho_{in}} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{m_{out}}{\rho_{out}} \quad (2)$$

$$K_a = \left(1 - \frac{C_{out}}{C_{in}} \right) \frac{Q}{V} \quad (3)$$

$$P_{app} = \frac{-Q \ln \left( \frac{C_{out}}{C_{in}} \right)}{2\pi r l} \quad (4)$$

where $m_{in}$ is the weight of the inlet solution, $m_{out}$ is the weight of the exiting solution, $\rho_{in}$ is the density of the inlet solution, $\rho_{out}$ is the density of the exiting solution, $V_{in}$ is the volume of the inlet solution, $V_{out}$ is the volume of the exiting solution, $Q$ is the flow rate (mL/minute) of the inlet solution, $C_{in}$ is the concentration ($\mu$g/mL) of the drug in the inlet solution, $C_{out}$ is the concentration ($\mu$g/mL) of the drug in the exiting solution, $V$ is the volume of the perfused segment (mL), $l$ is the length of the intestinal segment (cm), and $r$ is the radius of the intestinal segment (cm).

**Lymphatic transport studies**

Before the experiment, 36 rats were fasted overnight (12–18 hours) with free access to water, and they were randomly divided into six groups. The rats were treated with either an intraperitoneal injection of 3 mg/kg cycloheximide in saline (0.6 mg/mL) or with an equal volume of saline 1 hour before the experiment. The six groups of rats received the puerarin-loaded O/W-ME, W/O-ME or suspension with a dose of 100 mg/kg by gavage. The suspension was prepared by mixing puerarin with water and was diluted to a definite volume. Blood (0.5 mL) was collected from the retro-orbital plexus in heparinized tubes at 0, 0.08, 0.17, 0.33, 0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.5, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 hours after drug administration.

The plasma was separated immediately by centrifugation for 10 minutes at 13,000 rpm and then stored at −20°C until analysis. Blood samples were analyzed by HPLC. Plasma (100 µL) was added to a 1.5 mL screw-capped tube along with 300 µL of the internal standard (tectoridin) solution (40 µg/L). After being vortexed for 2 minutes, the mixture was centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 10 minutes. Then, 200 µL of the organic layer was removed, evaporated and then reconstituted in 50 µL of methanol. Next, this re-dissolved solution was centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 10 minutes, and 20 µL of supernatant was used for HPLC analysis. The stationary phase, an Agilent C$_{18}$ column (4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 µm; Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA), was kept at 30°C. The mobile phase used for the gradient elution consisted of acetonitrile (A) and water (B). The flow rate was 1.0 mL/minute, and a wavelength of 250 nm was used for detection.

There was no significant interference resulting from the blank plasma under these conditions. For this analysis method, the limit of detection was 50 ng/mL, and the linear range was 0.05–25.0 µg/mL. The mean absolute recoveries of puerarin and the internal standard from rat plasma were 94.6% ± 3.45% and 93.4% ± 3.04%, respectively (n=5). Puerarin and the internal standard were stable in rat plasma after storage for 1 month at −20°C and freeze-thawing three times.

**Statistical analysis**

The results are reported as the mean ± standard deviation (SD). Statistical analysis was performed by one-way analysis of variance. The Student-Newman-Keuls multiple comparison test was used to analyze the potential differences between the formulations. The results were considered significant if $P < 0.05$.

**Results and discussion**

**Pseudo ternary phase diagram study**

The constructed pseudo ternary phase diagrams are provided in Figure 1. A clear and transparent ME was identified in the ME zone. The optimal ME was selected from this area. As shown in Table 1, O/W-ME and W/O-ME were composed of 2.1% ethyl oleate, 18.9% Cremophor RH40/propylene glycol, 79.0% water and 35.7% ethyl oleate, 53.6% lecithin/ethanol and 10.7% water, respectively.

**Characterization of the O/W-ME and W/O-ME**

The particle size and size distribution have substantial effects on the stability of an ME system. The average droplet sizes of the MEs measured by DLS are shown in Table 1, and these sizes were consistent with the transmission electron microscopy results (Figure 2). The size distribution is represented by the PDI, which takes a value between 0 and 1, with lower values indicating better distributions. In the present work, the PDIs of both the O/W-ME and W/O-ME were always lower than 0.300, which might be due to the high-pressure homogenization process. As shown in Table 1, the solubility
of puerarin in the MEs (11.32 ± 0.16 and 23.14 ± 0.32 mg/mL in the O/W-ME and W/O-ME, respectively) was dramatically improved compared with that in aqueous solution (4.58 mg/mL). The different Ss used in the formulations could be responsible for the differences in solubility, as Cremophor RH40 was used in the O/W-ME, whereas lecithin was used in the W/O-ME. The solubility of puerarin is higher in lecithin than in Cremophor RH40, which may explain why the solubility of puerarin in the W/O-ME was greater than that in the O/W-ME.

Figure 1 Pseudo ternary phase diagrams composed of (A) O/W-ME: Cremophor RH40 and propylene glycol as surfactant and co-surfactant (2:1, w/w), (B) W/O-ME: lecithin and ethanol as surfactant and co-surfactant (1:1, w/w), while ethyl oleate was used as the oil phase. The grey area represents the ME existence range.

Abbreviations: Co-S, co-surfactant; ME, microemulsion; O, oil; S, surfactant; W, water; w, weight.
There is limited absorption of oral drugs in the stomach; however, in the present study, the absorption percentages of the suspension, O/W-ME and W/O-ME in the stomach were 16.25% ± 5.10%, 20.16% ± 7.00% and 25.66% ± 10.10%, respectively (n=6). Although no significant difference was found between the O/W-ME and W/O-ME, there was a definite trend toward a higher absorption percentage when compared with the suspension. This trend indicated that, to some extent, puerarin absorption can be improved by the use of MEs. This enhanced absorption might be the result of the MEs increasing the compatibility between the drug and the mucous membrane of the stomach. In a previous study, MEs were demonstrated to improve the absorption of drugs in the stomach, with the ME droplets subsequently dispersing in the stomach, allowing them to be readily absorbed. Consequently, we assumed that the first absorption site of puerarin-loaded MEs is the stomach.

**Stomach absorption studies**

**Table 1** Formulations and droplet sizes of microemulsions and puerarin content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formulations</th>
<th>Composition (%)</th>
<th>Droplet size (nm)</th>
<th>Puerarin content (mg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oil: S: Co-S: W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O/W-ME</td>
<td>Ethyl oleate</td>
<td>Propylene glycol</td>
<td>2.1:12.6:6.3:79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.50 ± 0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W/O-ME</td>
<td>Ethyl oleate</td>
<td>Lecithin</td>
<td>35.7:26.9:26.7:10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.04 ± 1.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Each value is the mean ± standard deviation of three separate determinations.
Abbreviations: Co-S, co-surfactant; ME, microemulsion; O, oil; PDI, polydispersity index; S, surfactant; W, water; w, weight; Rx, prescription.

**Single-pass intestinal perfusion studies**

The detection limit of puerarin was 1.875 µg/mL, and the method was demonstrated to be linear over the concentration range of 3.75–60.0 µg/mL. The mean recovery of puerarin after intestinal perfusion was 97.67% ± 0.85% (n=5).

In the intestinal absorption studies, the absorption characteristics of the O/W-ME, W/O-ME and suspension were assessed in four different intestinal segments. The absorption rate constant ($K_a$) and apparent permeability coefficients ($P_{app}$) obtained using in situ perfusion in the single-pass intestinal perfusion (SPIP) model for the four different intestinal segments are presented in Figures 3 and 4, respectively. The results indicate that puerarin MEs could be absorbed in all intestinal segments. In addition, there were significant differences in absorption between the MEs and the suspension.

Comparisons of the $K_a$ and $P_{app}$ for these formulations obtained in situ perfusion in the SPIP model are presented in Figures 5 and 6. The data show that the W/O-ME had higher $K_a$ and $P_{app}$ values than the other two formulations ($P<0.05$) in all four intestinal segments. These results indicate that the absorption of the W/O-ME in all intestinal segments was significantly better than the absorption of the two other formulations.

For the O/W-ME formulation, the ileum and colon were the primary sites of absorption, which is consistent with the
previous conclusion that there are more Peyer’s patches and M-cells in the ileum and colon than in other segments. However, MEs may enter the bloodstream via the uptake of M-cells, which needs to be confirmed by further research though a few studies have mentioned it.16,23 As presented in Figures 3 and 4, the W/O-ME had higher absorption levels in all four intestinal segments than the other formulations. The main intestinal segments in which the W/O-ME was absorbed were the duodenum and colon. In addition, and most likely to a small extent, the W/O-ME could be absorbed as the result of the temporary opening of the epithelial tight junctions much more than the O/W-ME. These reasons might be able to explain why the W/O-ME showed a better absorption than the O/W-ME.

Lymphatic transport of the O/W-ME and W/O-ME

Intestinal lymphatic drug transport has been increasingly emphasized in recent years. To quantify the role that the lymphatic route plays, a chylomicron flow blocking approach, as described by Dahan and Hoffman,19 was used to estimate the contribution of the lymphatic transport of the MEs. This approach was used to block chylomicron secretion from the basolateral side of the enterocytes, and reliable results have been achieved. A
**Figure 5** The $K_a$ obtained for in situ perfusion in the sPIP model for the suspension, O/W-ME and W/O-ME. The data are presented as the mean ± SD (n=6).

**Abbreviations:** $K_a$, absorption rate constant; ME, microemulsion; min, minute; O, oil; SD, standard deviation; SPIP, single-pass intestinal perfusion; W, water.

**Figure 6** The $P_{app}$ obtained for in situ perfusion in the sPIP model for the suspension, O/W-ME and W/O-ME. The data are presented as the mean ± SD (n=6).

**Abbreviations:** $P_{app}$, apparent permeability coefficients; ME, microemulsion; min, minute; O, oil; SD, standard deviation; SPIP, single-pass intestinal perfusion; W, water.
good correlation was found between the lymphatic transport of vitamin D in the conscious, mesenteric lymph-cannulated rat model and in the chylomicron flow blocking model using cycloheximide.\textsuperscript{19} It has been reported that the fraction transported by the lymphatic pathway can be determined by subtracting the fraction transported to the systemic circulation in the rats pretreated with cycloheximide from the total bioavailability in animals pretreated with saline.\textsuperscript{16,18}

The puerarin plasma concentration-time profiles obtained after the oral administration of the O/W-ME, W/O-ME, and

![Graph A](https://www.dovepress.com/)

![Graph B](https://www.dovepress.com/)

![Graph C](https://www.dovepress.com/)

**Figure 7** The whole blood concentration versus time profiles of puerarin after intragastric administration in the form of (A) an O/W-ME, (B) a W/O-ME, and (C) a suspension at a dose of 100 mg/kg to cycloheximide- and saline-treated rats (n=6).

**Abbreviations:** h, hours; ME, microemulsion; O, oil; W, water.
Pharmacokinetic parameters obtained following the oral administration of puerarin microemulsions and a puerarin suspension in a single dose of 100 mg/kg to cycloheximide- and saline-treated rats (n=6, mean ± standard deviation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacokinetic parameters</th>
<th>Cycloheximide treated rats</th>
<th>Saline treated rats</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O/W-ME</td>
<td>W/O-ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC (µg h/mL)</td>
<td>2.415 ± 0.279*</td>
<td>3.600 ± 0.425*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt; (µg/mL)</td>
<td>0.468 ± 0.098*</td>
<td>0.618 ± 0.102*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt; (h)</td>
<td>0.750 ± 0.158</td>
<td>0.931 ± 0.731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *P<0.05 versus saline treated rats as the control; **P<0.05 versus suspension in saline treated rats.

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the curve; C<sub>max</sub>, maximum concentration; h, hour; ME, microemulsion; O, oil; T<sub>max</sub>, time of maximum concentration; W, water.

In conclusion, the data obtained in this study highlight the importance of the lymphatic transport of MEs in the enhanced oral bioavailability of puerarin. Single-pass intestinal perfusion studies showed that the first absorption site of
MEs may be the stomach. In addition, the absorption of the W/O-ME was much better than that of the O/W-ME in all the intestinal segments. Additionally, with the chylomicron flow blocking model, the present study demonstrated that the type of ME can significantly affect the absorption of drugs via the lymphatic pathway. All of these results suggest that the enhanced oral bioavailability of puerarin can be attributed to the use of the MEs. Importantly, MEs may be promising delivery systems to enhance the oral bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs. Additional studies are needed to determine the precise mechanism by which MEs enhance the oral bioavailability of drugs.

**Acknowledgments**

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**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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