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Bioavailability of Vitexin-2”-*O*-rhamnoside after Oral Co-administration with Ketoconazole, Verapamil and Bile Salts

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SUMMARY. **A sensitive and specific HPLC method with internal standard was developed and validated to determine vitexin-2”-*O*-rhamnoside (VOR) in rat plasma after oral and intravenous administration. VOR presented a very low bioavailability, the P-glycoprotein inhibitors such as verapamil and ketoconazole and absorption promoting agent, *i.e.* bile salts were therefore respectively applied to investigate the reasons leading to the low oral bioavailability. The results indicated that the oral bioavailability increased about 1.77 and 3.15-fold after co-administration of VOR with verapamil and high concentration of bile salts, respectively, but only a little increased after co-administration with ketoconazole and low concentrations of bile salts.**

KEY WORDS: Bioavailability, Vitexin-2”-*O*-rhamnoside, Ketoconazole, Verapamil, Bile Salts

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