

• 药物分析 •

HPLC 测定鼠曲草中槲皮素的含量

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[摘要] 目的 建立鼠曲草中槲皮素的含量测定方法。方法 采用 VP-ODS C₁₈ (4. 6 mm × 150 mm, 5 μm) 色谱柱。以甲醇-0.2% 磷酸溶液(45 : 55) 为流动相; 流速为 1.0 ml/min; 检测波长为 375 nm。结果 鼠曲草中的槲皮素含量测定方法在 10.22 ~ 51.10 μg/ml 浓度范围内与峰面积的线性关系良好($r = 0.9997$) ; 平均回收率为 100.18% , RSD 为 1.38%。结论 所建立的方法准确、灵敏、重现性好, 可用于鼠曲草的质量控制。

[关键词] 鼠曲草; 槲皮素; 高效液相色谱法

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Determination of quercetin in *Gnaphalium affine*

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[Abstract] **Objective** To establish the determination method of Quercetin content in *Gnaphalium affine* D. Don. **Methods** VP-ODS C₁₈ (4. 6 mm × 150 mm, 5 μm) column was used, the mobile phase was methanol-0.2% phosphoric acid solution(45 : 55) with the flow rate as 1.0 ml/min. The detection wavelength was 375 nm. **Results** The linear relation of hyperin was good in the range from 10.22 μg/ml to 51.10 μg/ml. The average recovery was 100.18% , RSD was 1.38%. **Conclusion** The method established was accurate, sensitive and good in reproducibility which could be applied to the quality control of *G. affine* D. Don.

[Key words] *Gnaphalium affine*; quercetin; HPLC

鼠曲草(*Gnaphalium affine* D. Don.) 为菊科植物, 又名清明菜、田艾、佛耳草、土茵陈、酒曲绒等, 以全株入药, 具有止咳平喘, 降血压, 祛风湿之功。主治感冒咳嗽, 支气管炎, 哮喘, 高血压, 蚕豆病, 风湿腰腿痛; 外用治疗跌打损伤, 毒蛇咬伤^[1]。化学成分主要为生物碱、挥发油、甾醇类和黄酮类等化合物^[2]。槲皮素为鼠曲草的有效成分之一, 本研究建立了槲皮素的含量测定方法, 旨在为鼠曲草的质量标准制定提供实验依据。

1 仪器和材料

1.1 仪器 LC-2010A 高效液相色谱仪(日本岛津制作所); SPD-M10Avp 紫外检测器(日本岛津制作所); 十八烷基硅烷键合硅胶色谱柱(VP-ODS 柱, 150 mm × 4.6 mm), 保护柱: YWG C₁₈ (10 mm × 4.6 mm); AB265-S 分析天平(梅特勒-托利多); UV-2450 分光光度计(日本岛津制作所)。

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1.2 材料 槲皮素对照品(中国药品生物制品检定所); 乙腈为色谱纯, 盐酸、磷酸均为分析纯。鼠曲草 药材(由广西汇科药物研究所工程师廖厚知工程师采集并鉴定为鼠曲草) 采集地点分别为广西南宁(G1)、防城(G2)、百色(G3)、柳州(G4)、河池(G5)、玉林(G6)、梧州(G7)。

2 方法和结果

2.1 色谱条件 色谱柱为岛津 VP-ODS 柱(150 mm × 4.6 mm); 流动相为甲醇-0.2% 磷酸溶液(45 : 55); 流速为 1.0 ml/min, 柱温为室温; 检测波长为 375 nm, 理论板数按槲皮素计不低于 4 000, 此条件下槲皮素与其他成分分离度不低于 1.5。

2.2 溶液的配置

2.2.1 对照品溶液的制备 精密称取槲皮素对照品适量, 加甲醇适量制成每 1 ml 含 30 μg 的溶液, 即得。

2.2.2 样品溶液的制备 取本品粉末(过三号筛) 1 g, 精密称定, 置索氏提取器中, 加石油醚(60 ~ 90

℃) 80 ml 加热回流提取至无色,弃去石油醚液,残渣挥去石油醚,置100 ml圆底烧瓶中,加甲醇-2.5 mol/L盐酸溶液(4:1)40 ml,水浴加热回流60 min放冷,滤液移至50 ml量瓶中,残渣用少量甲醇洗涤,洗液并入量瓶中,加甲醇定容至刻度,摇匀,0.45 μm微孔滤膜滤过,即得。

2.3 系统性试验 分别精密吸取对照品溶液、样品溶液各20 μl,注入高效液相色谱仪,按确定的色谱条件测定,在此条件下样品中槲皮素的理论塔板数为4 518,分离度为4.8,与其他成分分离良好,见图1。

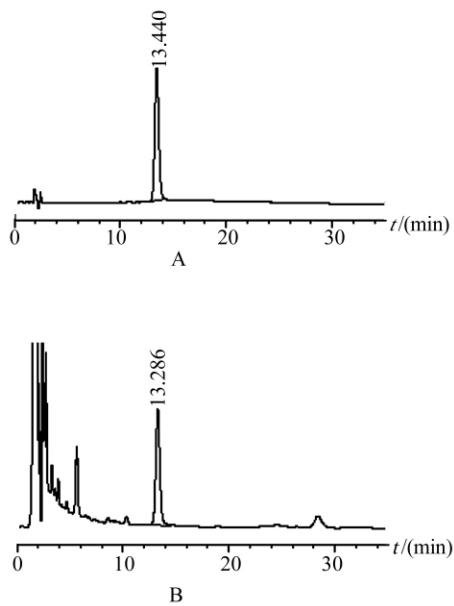


图1 槲皮素对照品(A)、供试品溶液(B)高效液相色谱图

2.4 线性关系的考察 精密称取槲皮素对照品10.22 mg,置100 ml量瓶中,加甲醇溶解并稀释至刻度,摇匀,精密吸取1、2、3、4、5 ml,分别置10 ml量瓶中,加甲醇稀释至刻度,摇匀,即得。按上述色谱条件,分别进样20 μl,测定,以峰面积积分Y对槲皮素进样量X(μg)进行回归分析,得回归方程: $Y = 2020.660X - 35.365$, $r = 0.9997$ 。表明槲皮素在10.22~51.10 μg/ml浓度范围内线性关系良好。

2.5 仪器精密度实验 取槲皮素对照品溶液(30.66 μg/ml),按上述色谱条件,依法操作测定,重复进样5次,测定色谱峰面积,计算RSD值为0.12%,表明仪器精密度良好。

2.6 样品溶液稳定性实验考察 精密吸取同一批样品(G1)溶液20 μl,按样品溶液制备方法制备样品溶液,在2、4、6、8、24、48、72 h时间间隔进行分析,测定色谱峰面积,计算RSD值为0.95%,表明样

品溶液制备后72 h内稳定。

2.7 重复性实验 取同一批号样品6份(G1),按样品溶液制备方法制备样品溶液,测定含量进行分析,结果平均含量为1.123 mg/g, RSD为1.05%,表明本测定方法重复性好。

2.8 加样回收率实验考察 取已知准确含量(1.123 mg/g)的样品6份(G1),每份取0.5 g,精密称定,置100 ml圆底烧瓶中,精密加入1 ml槲皮素对照品溶液(0.552 mg/ml),挥去甲醇,按样品溶液制备方法制备,分别注入高效液相色谱仪,按上述色谱条件下测定槲皮素峰面积,计算回收率,结果见表1。表明本方法回收率良好。

表1 回收率实验考察结果

取样量 (g)	样品量 (mg)	对照品加 入量(mg)	测得量 (mg)	回收率 (%)	平均回收 率(%)	RSD (%)
0.5069	0.5692	0.5520	1.1242	100.54		
0.5083	0.5708	0.5520	1.1326	101.78		
0.5072	0.5696	0.5520	1.1139	98.61	100.18	1.38
0.5024	0.5642	0.5520	1.1136	99.53		
0.5016	0.5633	0.5520	1.1180	100.49		
0.5005	0.5621	0.5520	1.1123	101.68		

2.9 样品的含量测定 取鼠曲草7批,按上述方法测定,表明不同产地的鼠曲草中槲皮素的含量在0.088%~0.123%之间,平均含量为0.109%,结果见表2。

表2 样品含量测定实验考察结果

序号	取样量 (g)	含量 (mg/g)	含量 (%)	平均值 含量(%)
G1	1.035	1.121	0.112	
G2	1.014	1.155	0.116	
G3	1.062	1.056	0.106	
G4	1.012	1.228	0.123	0.109
G5	1.019	0.989	0.099	
G6	1.051	1.222	0.122	
G7	1.023	0.881	0.088	

3 讨论

鼠曲草作为广西民间草医常用药材,在民间具有广泛的应用,壮族的特色食品糍粑中就含有鼠曲草。但其相关文献报道较少,目前还没有相关的质量控制的报道。为此,本研究以鼠曲草中槲皮素的含量作为测定指标,建立方法,旨在为鼠曲草药材的质量控制提供含量测定依据。本研究中,在鼠曲草药材的提取上探讨过70%甲醇超声提取^[3],70%乙醇回流提取^[4],结果杂质峰都太多,难以分离。采

用石油醚提取后,药渣分别用甲醇-盐酸回流提取 30、60、90 min,结果槲皮素峰均能与杂质峰较好分离;提取 30 min 未能提取完全;提取 60 min 与 90 min 基本无差异。为节省试验时间,故选择 60 min。在流动相的选择上探讨过甲醇-水(35:65)^[3],结果槲皮素出峰时间较久;甲醇-0.4% 磷酸水溶液(50:50)^[4]结果分离度未达到要求;流动相换成甲醇-0.2% 磷酸水溶液(45:55)后,色谱图各种参数达到要求。

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