

裂叶马尾藻褐藻酸钠的工业生产

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摘要 报道了裂叶马尾藻褐藻酸钠的工业生产,对提取过程中应注意的问题作了详细的说明。产品色泽、纯度及重金属等检测,符合英国药典(1968年版)规定标准,且产率达20%。

关键词 裂叶马尾藻 褐藻酸钠 工业生产

褐藻酸钠(sodium alginate)又名海藻酸钠、褐藻胶、海带胶^[1],为昆布*Ecklonia kurome* Okam.,海带*Laminaria japonica* Aresch、裂叶马尾藻*Sargassum siliculatum*等经碱提取→酸凝聚→碱溶解→脱水干燥→粉碎分装等工序加工而成的一种多糖类碳水化合物。

褐藻酸钠主要用途有:a)抗血液凝固作用;b)降血脂作用;c)血液扩容剂;d)促进碱土金属放射性同位素 Ra^{226} 、 Ba^{140} 、 Sr^{90} 自机体排出^[2];e)药用辅料^[3](肠溶软胶囊、控释基质、肠溶空心胶囊)等。

参考海洋研究所由海蒿子提取褐藻酸钠的实验室方法^[4]和裂叶马尾藻褐藻酸钠的中试生产^[1],加以改进,进行了工业生产研究。

1 药品

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每千克海藻用40%甲醛80ml、无水碳酸钠0.5kg、氢氧化钠0.055kg、盐酸(36%)640ml、95%乙醇(药用)4万ml。

2 设备

1m³搪玻璃提取罐,卧式洗药机,万能粉碎机,酒精回收器,切药机,板框压滤机,沸腾干燥床,卧式真空减压干燥机,离心机,离子交换树脂等。

3 生产方法

3.1 原料的处理:净选裂叶马尾藻,用切药机切成2~3cm,用卧式洗药机洗涤,取出后放入沸腾干燥床干燥。称取干燥的裂叶马尾藻10kg放入桶中,用0.3%甲醛溶液10万ml浸泡14~24h。放掉甲醛溶液,用常水洗涤2~3次,装入布袋放入离心机中甩干,取出后再用离子交换水洗2次。

3.2 碱提取:将处理过的裂叶马尾藻装入搪玻璃提取罐中,加入离子交换水100万ml,碳酸钠5kg,加热至72~76℃,在搅拌下(60r/min)反应1h。先用单层纱布过滤,再用压滤机压滤提取液。

3.3 酸凝聚:取10%盐酸1300ml,放于塑料桶中,即刻冲入2万ml滤液,稍搅拌,静置10~15min,至泡沫消失(滤液的温度应低于40℃,温度太高、搅拌太多,褐藻酸胶块又分散于溶液中,很难收集)。此时溶液pH值为1.5~2.0,褐藻酸全部析出,用2层纱布过滤,褐藻酸装入双层布袋中,置于离心机中甩干,除去多余的酸、无机盐、色素。

3.4 碱溶解:将褐藻酸胶块移入桶内,加入氢氧化钠溶液5.5万ml,充分搅拌,放置12~

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14h, 使之变成均匀粘稠的液体。

3.5 脱水干燥: 向褐藻酸钠溶液中加入1.5~2倍体积的95%乙醇, 边加边搅拌, 至褐藻酸钠全部析出。析出的褐藻酸钠装入布袋离心甩干, 取出后再用90%乙醇浸泡24h 2次, 用单层纱布过滤, 滤渣放入卧式真空干燥机中50℃干燥, 干燥同时回收乙醇, 滤液放入酒精回收器中回收乙醇。

3.6 粉碎分装: 干燥后的褐藻酸钠放入万能粉碎机(加40目不锈钢筛网)粉碎, 装入棕色玻璃瓶内, 密封置于阴凉处保存。

4 结果

用以上方法生产的褐藻酸钠, 产率为20%, 所得产品参照英国药典注解(1968年版)^[5]进行了检查, 符合规定, 结果如下:

性状: 淡棕色粉末、无味。

溶解度: 缓慢溶于水, 形成粘稠的液体, 不溶于乙醇、乙醚和氯仿。

溶液配制: 用25ml冷水搅拌1g褐藻酸钠, 再加75ml开水, 搅拌几分钟, 冷却, 用水稀释到100ml并放置16h。

粘度: 按上述方法配制的溶液, 其1%的水溶液在20℃时, 其粘度为50CS

鉴别: 取1%水溶液5ml, 加1ml CaCl_2 溶液, 形成大量的胶状沉淀。取1%溶液10ml, 加1ml稀硫酸, 形成大块胶状沉淀。

砷: 约相当于 2×10^{-6} ; 铁: 用原子吸收光谱测得为 1.5×10^{-4} ; 铅: 用原子吸收光谱测得为 2×10^{-6} 。干燥失重: 在105℃干燥至恒重, 失重8.8%。硫酸灰分: 加硫酸炽烧后残渣为30.18%。

5 讨论

5.1 所用离子交换水应在50万 Ω 以上或双蒸水。

5.2 海藻切成2~3cm, 并且在低速搅拌下提取, 提取液易过滤, 色素带入较少。

5.3 采用离心机甩干褐藻酸, 即可除去多余的酸、色素、无机盐, 又避免了用水冲洗褐藻酸时(特别是热的蒸馏水更易溶解流失)部分褐藻酸溶解流失难过滤的弊端。

5.4 褐藻酸钠用90%乙醇浸泡24h, 2次, 即不影响粘度, 并带走了大量色素、无机盐, 较用50%乙醇浸洗色泽浅, 且降低了工人的劳动强度。

5.5 采用真空减压干燥褐藻酸钠, 即可回收乙醇降低成本, 又避免了乙醇在自然条件下挥发后易燃易爆及污染, 从而使产品达到药典的规定。

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凡在邮局漏订1995年《中草药》杂志者, 请向本刊编辑部补订。月刊, 每期定价3.80元, 全年45.60元。地址: 天津市鞍山西道308号《中草药》杂志编辑部 邮编: 300193 电话: 738.1320转72

short-haired albino guinea pigs, in comparison with conventional gauze dressing, it showed no significant differences in preventing wound infection, but is more effective in reducing wound exudation or enhancing wound healing ($P < 0.001$). It has the extra advantage of reducing edema and relieving skin irritation. It is convenient to apply and quality control analysis showed that the film is stable.

(Original article on page 68)

Procedure for the Industrial Production of Sodium Alginate from Lieyemaweizao (*Sargassum siliquastrum*)

Gong Yuchuan, Zhang Mingzhu, Zou Hengqin

Process for the industrial production of sodium alginate from *Sargassum siliquastrum* was reported. The main influential factors in the extraction process were discussed in detail. As a result, the product conformed to British Pharmacopoeia (1968) in colour, lustre, purity and heavy metals. The yield was 20%.

(Original article on page 70)

Primary Study on the Effect of Xanthotoxin, and Umbelliferone in Photochemotherapy

Li Jiarong, Cheng Nanqiu, Luo Chaodong, et al

External use of either xanthotoxin or umbelliferone alone in normal rats showed that the chromosomes of the myelocyte were mutated at an aberrant rate of 2.0% and 0.2%, respectively ($P < 0.01$). When used in combination with UV-N irradiation for one week, the aberrant rate was 6.0%, and 1.0% respectively ($P < 0.001$). At two week's treatment they were 4.0%, and 2.0%, respectively ($P < 0.05$). It is thus suggested that in photochemotherapy xanthotoxin for external use have obvious mutational effect and umbelliferone have a protective action against irradiation.

(Original article on page 77)

Studies on the Effects of White Dendrobium (*Dendrobium candidum*) and American Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) on Nourishing the Yin and Promoting Glandular Secretion in Mice and Rabbits

Xu Jianhua, Chen Lizuan, et al

Results of the study showed that *Dendrobium candidum* and domestically cultivated *Panax quinquefolius* can alleviate asthenic symptoms in mice with thyroidism-type "Yin" deficiency. Combined use of these two drugs protected these mice from death. Both drug antagonized the inhibitory effect of atropine on salivary secretion in rabbits, and when used in combination even increased salivary secretion in normal rabbits. These results proved that *D. candidum* and domestically cultivated *P. quinquefolius* possessed the effects of nourishing "Yin" and promoting glandular secretion with a synergistic effect when used in combination.

(Original article on page 79)