

回春至宝口服液质量控制的研究

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摘要 采用薄层层析法对回春至宝口服液中红参、鹿茸、淫羊藿的有效成分进行定性;以HPLC法对主要成分之一的淫羊藿的有效成分淫羊藿甙进行含量测定,方法准确、灵敏、重现性好,回收率达98.97%,RSD=1.53%。

关键词 回春至宝口服液 HPLC 含量测定 淫羊藿甙 人参皂甙Re 甘氨酸

回春至宝口服液(简称回春液)主要由红参、鹿茸、雄蚕蛾、淫羊藿等数味天然药物组成的纯中药制剂,具有温肾壮阳起萎,增强身体免疫力、抵抗力等功效。为保证回春液制剂质量和药效均衡,我们采用薄层层析法对红参、鹿茸、淫羊藿中有效成分进行鉴别;采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)对主要成分之一的淫羊藿叶内的有效成分淫羊藿甙进行含量测定。试验证明,本鉴别和含量测定方法适合于多成分的回春液,可作为制剂质量控制。

1 试药与仪器

1.1 试药均为分析纯,水为二次蒸馏水。对照品:人参皂甙Rb₁、Re、Rg₁,甘氨酸,淫羊藿甙均为中国药品生物制品检定所提供。药品:回春液由本院制剂室提供。LC-4A高效液相色谱仪、SPD-2AS紫外检测器、C-R2AX色谱数据处理机,日本岛津产。ZFA84-17型旋转蒸发器,上海玻璃仪器二厂。硅胶H-CMC-Na薄层层析板,自制。

2 方法与结果

2.1 鉴别

2.1.1 取本品6支,置水浴上浓缩至约10ml,用正丁醇30ml分3次萃取。合并萃取液,用水50ml洗涤,萃取液置水浴上蒸干。残渣加甲醇适量溶解,定容为5ml,作为供试品溶液。另取人参皂甙Rb₁、Re、Rg₁,分别加甲醇使成2mg/ml的溶液,作为对照品溶液。照薄层色谱法(中国药典90年版一部附录57页)试验,吸取上述4种溶液各5μl,分别点于同一含羧甲基纤维素钠为粘合剂的硅胶H薄层板上,以氯仿-醋酸乙酯-甲醇-水(15:40:7:2:10)为展开剂,上行展开后,取出,晾干,喷以10%硫酸乙醇溶液,在105℃烘数分钟,分别置日光及紫外光灯(λ=365nm)下检视。供试品在与对照品色谱相应位置上,日光下显相同的3个紫红色斑点,紫外光灯下显相同的1个黄色和2个橙色荧光斑点。

2.1.2 取甘氨酸对照品,加70%乙醇使成2mg/ml的溶液,作为对照品溶液。照薄层色谱法试验,吸取(2.1.1)项下供试品溶液5μl和本对照品溶液1μl,分别点于同一含羧甲基纤维素钠为粘合剂的硅胶H薄层板上,以正丁醇-冰乙酸-水(3:1:1)为展开剂,上行展开后,取出,晾干,喷以2%茚三酮丙酮溶液,105℃烘数分钟,供试品在与对照品色谱相应的位置上显相同的桃红色斑点。

2.1.3 取淫羊藿甙对照品,加甲醇使成0.5mg/ml溶液,作为对照品溶液。照薄层色谱法试验,吸取(2.1.1)项下的供试品溶液5μl和本对照品溶液10μl,分别点于同一含羧甲基纤

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纤维素为粘合剂的硅胶H薄层板上,以醋酸乙酯-丁酮-甲酸-水(10:1:1:1)为展开剂,上行展开后,取出、晾干,置日光下检视,供试品在与对照品色谱相应的位置上,显相同的淡黄色斑;喷三氯化铝试液,置紫外灯($\lambda = 365\text{nm}$)下检视,显相同的橙红色斑点。

2.2 淫羊藿甙的含量测定(HPLC法)

2.2.1 色谱条件: 色谱柱: Zorbax-C₈(4.6mm ID×15cm),流动相: 四氢呋喃-甲醇-水(13:23:64),流速: 1.0ml/min,检测波长: 270nm,检测灵敏度: 0.08AUFS,柱温: 室温。标准品及样品色谱图见图。

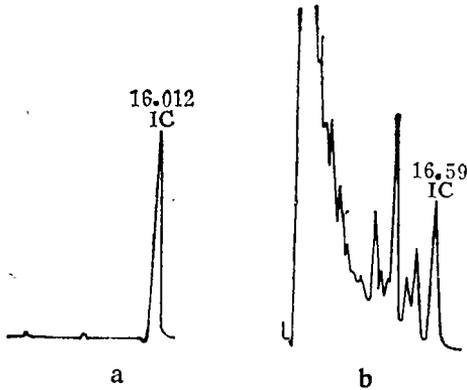


图 标准品及样品色谱图
a-标准品 b-样品 IC-淫羊藿甙

表 样品中淫羊藿甙含量测定结果

批次	峰面积	平均含量	RSD%
	140846		
930306	150218	86.32	
	145532		
	157065		
930420	154446	91.54	$\bar{x} = 87.04$ RSD 4.81
	151957		
	140426		
930710	140634	83.26	
	140530		

2.2.2 淫羊藿甙峰面积与浓度线性关系的考察: 精取干燥恒重的淫羊藿甙对照品约3.5mg,置于5ml容量瓶中,加入甲醇溶液后稀释

至刻度,分装至1~2ml容量瓶中,密封后置冰箱中(4℃)备用。精取淫羊藿甙标准液20、40、60、80、100 μl ,分别置于1ml容量瓶中,用流动相稀释至刻度,混匀后每次进样6 μl ,微机计算出峰面积,绘制峰面积-浓度曲线,得一直线,其回归方程: $A = -2266.9 - 20528C$ ($\mu\text{g/ml}$), $r = 0.9999$ 。

2.2.3 样品的测定: 精密量取回春液25ml浓缩至5ml左右,用正丁醇30ml分3次萃取,萃取液浓缩至5ml,过滤、蒸干,残渣用甲醇洗涤,转入5ml容量瓶中定容,进6 μl 。结果见表。

2.2.4 回收率实验: 加样回收率实验参照样品测定项下提取后,进样测定,其平均回收率为98.97%, $RSD = 1.53\%$ 。

3 讨论

3.1 鉴别人参皂甙3个成分,由于供试品中其它物质的干扰,在紫外光灯下检视时,除人参皂甙Re斑点清晰外,Rb₁和Rg₁斑点被掩盖。

3.2 鉴别鹿茸成分甘氨酸Rf值略小于对照品,经追加对照品试验,确认甘氨酸无疑。

3.3 含量测定的关键在于淫羊藿甙的提取。经试验采用甲醇虽提取较完全,但提取液进样后杂质峰较多,且造成柱压上升,因此选用正丁醇萃取,萃取液蒸干后用甲醇溶解,此法可克服上述不足,并缩短提取时间,且对淫羊藿甙的提取效果与甲醇提取的基本一致。

3.4 近年虽有报道HPLC法测定淫羊藿单味药。本文所采用HPLC法应用于成分众多的回春液取得比较满意结果,可作为口服液的质控。鉴于淫羊藿产地、采集季节、浸提时间的不同,各批次间含量差异较大,故暂订淫羊藿甙含量为不低于65 $\mu\text{g}/10\text{ml}$ 。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Shellfish Pricklyash

(*Zanthoxylum dissitum*)

Tang Jun, Zhu Wei, Tu Zhiben

Eight crystalline compounds were isolated from the stem of *Zanthoxylum dissitum* Hemsl. for the first time. Seven of them were identified as dictamnine (I), γ -fagarine (II), skimmianine (III), 4-methoxy-1-methyl-2-quinolone (IV), haplopine (V), β -sitosterol (VI) and daucosterol (VII) on the basis of spectral data. The eighth was a mixed long-chain fatty (VIII) (mainly $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$).

(Original article on page 563)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Maoruixiang (*Daphne odora*)

Wang Weiwèn, Zhou Bingnan, Wang Chengrui

Four compounds were isolated from the root of *Daphne odora* sp.. Their structures were identified by chemical and spectroscopic methods as daphnoretin, daphneticin, D(-)-lariciresinol and β -sitosterol.

(Original article on page 566)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Japanese Honeysuckle

(*Lonicera japonica*)

Gao Yumin, Mu Huijun, et al

Four flavonoids were isolated for the first time from *Lonicera japonica* Thunb.. Their structures were identified by spectroscopic (IR, UV, 1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and MS) and chemical methods as luteolin-7-O- α -D-glucoside (I), luteolin-7-O- β -D-galactoside (II), quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucoside (III) and hyperoside (IV).

(Original article on page 568)

On the Quality Standard of Huichunzhibao Oral Liquid (HZOL)

Guo Tao, Jin Baofeng, et al

Huichunzhibao oral liquid (HZOL) is a traditional Chinese herb preparation composed of *Panax ginseng*, Hairy Antler (*Cervus nippon* Temminck) and *Epimedium brevicornum* Maxim.. The active principle of each component was identified by TLC and icariin, the main active principle of *E. brevicornum* was determined quantitatively by HPLC. The method was found to be accurate, sensitive and reproducible with average recovery 98.97% and RSD=1.53 (n=3).

(Original article on page 572)

Effect of Monoammonium Glycyrrhizinate on

Ascorbic Acid and Lead Complex

Shao Wei, Wang Chunxiang, Mi Guangtai, et al

Stability constant of ascorbic acid and lead complex was measured by pH potentiometry at different temperatures and concentrations of monoammonium glycyrrhizinate (MG). At a concentration of 5.0×10^{-4} mol/L and at biological condition, $\lg k_1 = 8.72$ and $\lg k_2 =$