

RP-HPLC 梯度洗脱测定叶下珠中没食子酸的含量

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叶下珠 *Phyllanthus urinaria* L. 为大戟科叶下珠属植物叶下珠的干燥全草, 具有平肝清热、利水解毒的功效。现代药理实验证明, 叶下珠具有抗乙肝病毒、保肝等作用^[1]。没食子酸为其有效成分之一, 是可水解鞣质的单体, 具有抗病毒作用, 在多种中药材中存在。然而, 已报道的没食子酸测定方法对杂质干扰耐受力不强, 重现性较差。没食子酸相对分子质量小, 结构中带有羟基和羧基, 极性很大, 通常只适合用正相键和柱分析, 但是正相柱使用成本高, 不及反相柱普及率高, 如何建立适合反相色谱柱分析的方法尤显重要。在反相柱上测定没食子酸含量, 关键是增大流动相中水相比例, 延长没食子酸出峰时间, 同时又能在较短时间内将样品中的低极性杂质干扰去除, 保证进样分析的连续性。梯度洗脱即可实现这一目的。为此, 笔者采用梯度洗脱技术测定没食子酸的含量, 方法简便、快速、准确、重现性好。

1 仪器与试药

高效液相色谱仪: 惠普 HP—1110 四元梯度泵; HP—1110 DAD 检测器; HP Chemstation 化学工作站; 甲醇为色谱纯; 磷酸等其他试剂均为分析纯; 没食子酸对照品(0831-9501)(供含量测定用, 中国药品生物制品检定所); 叶下珠药材由中国医学科学院药用植物研究所西双版纳分所高海泉研究员提供。

2 方法与结果

2.1 色谱条件: Kromasil C₁₈ 分析柱(250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm); 检测波长: 280 nm; 流动相: A 甲醇, B 0.1% 磷酸水溶液; 梯度洗脱条件: 0~15 min, A-B(15 85); 15~17 min, A-B(90 10), 17~32 min, A-B(90 10); 32~35 min, A-B(15 85); 体积流量: 0.5 mL/min; 柱温为室温。

2.2 供试品溶液的制备: 取叶下珠药材粗粉, 精密称取 0.2 g, 置锥形瓶中, 精密加入甲醇 25 mL, 称定质量, 冷浸 24 h^[2], 再称定质量, 用甲醇补足减失的质量, 摆匀, 滤过, 取续滤液作为供试品溶液。

2.3 对照品溶液的制备: 精密称取经五氧化二磷减压干燥 36 h 的没食子酸对照品适量, 加甲醇制成 0.0235 mg/mL 的溶液, 即得。

2.4 线性关系的考察: 分别精密吸取没食子酸对照品溶液 2、4、8、12、16、20 μL, 依次注入高效液相色谱仪, 按上述色谱条件测定峰面积, 以峰面积积分值为纵坐标, 没食子酸的量(μg)为横坐标, 绘制标准曲线, 回归方程为: $Y = 4879.4X - 34.6$, $r = 0.9999$ ($n = 6$), 结果表明没食子酸在 0.047~0.470 μg 呈线性关系, 可用外标一点法测定含量。

2.5 稳定性试验: 取供试品溶液, 分别于配制后 0、2、4、8、12、24 h, 依样品测定法测定, 其峰面积的 RSD = 0.51%, 供试品溶液在 24 h 内基本稳定。

2.6 精密度试验: 精密吸取没食子酸对照品溶液 10 μL, 重复进样 6 次, 测定其峰面积的 RSD = 0.37%。

2.7 重复性试验: 对同一样品取 6 份, 平行测定, 以外标法计算质量分数, 平均质量分数 1.153 mg/g, RSD = 0.33%。

2.8 加样回收率试验: 精密称取已知含量的同一批样品 0.2 g, 精确加入没食子酸对照品溶液适量, 按样品溶液的制备方法操作, 测定其含量, 并计算平均回收率为 98.05%, RSD = 1.05% ($n = 6$)。

2.9 样品测定: 按样品测定方法测定 3 批药材样品, 测定结果见表 1。色谱图见图 1。

表 1 样品测定结果 ($n = 3$)

Table 1 Determination results of samples ($n = 3$)

批号	没食子酸/(mg · g ⁻¹)
1	1.141
2	1.159
3	1.164

3 讨论

3.1 流动相的选择: 在 C₁₈ 柱上用文献^[2] 报道的流动相甲醇-水-磷酸(4 96 0.05)进行分离, 没食子酸峰形良好, 但是大量极性相对较低的杂质吸附在

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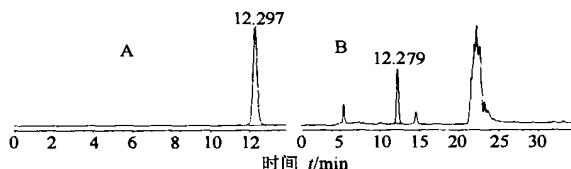


图 1 没食子酸对照品(A)和叶下珠
药材(B)的 HPLC 图

Fig. 1 HPLC chromatograms of gallic acid (A) and *P. urinaria* (B)

色谱柱上无法洗脱,严重影响后续的含量测定。所

以,本实验采取梯度洗脱技术,去除大量杂质干扰,保证了后续含量测定。

3.2 色谱峰光谱一致性检测:应用二极管阵列检测器和色谱工作站,对对照品色谱中没食子酸峰与供试品色谱中的相应峰进行光谱扫描,结果两者光谱吸收图谱基本一致。

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