

丹参药材物质群薄层色谱 指纹特征的提取与表达*

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摘 要：依据薄层色谱斑点上的Rf值、斑点颜色、大小以及整个色谱的指纹分析，对不同产地、不同采收期、不同品级和不同品种的鼠尾草属植物进行鉴别；通过数码摄影实现了对丹参药材水溶性物质群和脂溶性物质群薄层色谱指纹特征的提取与表达。提出将以往数值分类法的研究成果用于中药材物质群指纹特征的表达，用信息量来量化指纹图谱的特征信息，可得出中药材真伪、优劣的判据。

关键词：丹参 薄层色谱 指纹特征 表达

一、引 言

近年来，世界医学潮流趋向以预防为主，回归自然。人们基于对化学药品毒副作用、开发艰难的认识，已把目光转向传统疗法和天然药物，从而为具有数千年历史的中药迎来了空前的发展机遇。但是，长期以来中药成分

不清楚、质量不稳定、技术含量低等诸多因素已成为中药走向世界的桎梏。作为传统医药大国，加强中药材种植和加工的规范化、中药材内在成分研究的系统化与标准化，建立现代化研究开发体系，加快中药材现代化产业发展，大力推进中药材标准化与产品国际化进程已迫在眉睫。

以丹参药材为例，中国药典

2000年版一部^[1]收载唇形科鼠尾草属植物丹参 (*Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge.) 一种。但全国以丹参入药者不止此种，如甘西鼠尾、云南鼠尾等。特别是20世纪70年代发现丹参对冠心病有较好疗效，丹参、复方丹参的注射液或片剂广泛应用于临床，一时丹参供不应求，同属多种植物的根就大量作为丹参应用。又因药典所载丹参野生

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资源渐少,各地纷纷引种栽培,由于土壤、水质、气候等生态环境的影响,所产丹参外观色泽相差较大,也有把与丹参相似的同属其他种栽培作为丹参销售。为澄清混乱,寻找优良品种,进行开发利用,需对丹参类药材进行系统的品种鉴定和质量评价^[2]。

中药材成分复杂,其有效成分往往不是某种单一成分,而是物质群体。从物质群体中分离出的某种单一成分,疗效反而可能会降低,甚至消失。以某种单一成分作为质量控制指标越来越不能适应中药材质量控制的要求。采用中药材物质群指纹图谱阐明中药材化学成分的多样性和复杂性,以便更加科学、先进、可行地解决中药材质量控制问题已显示出独特的魅力。

二、中药材物质群指纹特征的提取

特征提取是指从中药材的物质群指纹图谱中获取能够反映其品质的信息,所遵循的原则是尽可能舍弃对决策无影响的信息,而充分保留对决策有影响的信息。目前,关于如何提取中药材物质群指纹特征的方法尚不成熟。严谨而科学的做法是以有效成分为指纹特征,以有毒成分为限定特征,从复杂体系中寻找与特定药效具有正相关的有效物质群,以及与毒性相关的有毒物质群。但是,由于同一中药材在不同处方中的作用各不相同,对于某种药材很难找到一种万能的技术指标,使之适合于临床的不同用途。根

据指纹特征的用途,按照新药研究“安全、有效、可控、稳定”的指导原则,指纹特征的提取也应有其针对性。

采用薄层色谱法,以对照药材、化学对照品进行色谱特征比对,就能达到鉴别真伪的目的。因为薄层色谱法可以提供中药材中大量的化学信息。如:化合物的类别(颜色反应),化合物所含的基团(颜色反应),极性大小(比移值),共轭情况(荧光猝灭)等信息。

许多同属的易混淆品种在极性较小的溶剂系统中,薄层色谱的特征是几乎相同的,但是,在中等极性展开系统中能够区别。比较中药材在不同极性的展开剂中的色谱行为,即可获得鉴别中药材的特征信息。采用光谱分析方法,如紫外谱线组法^[3]鉴别中药材也是基于此原理。

因此,在进行中药材真伪鉴别时,指纹信息应以寻找特征性为主,不是全方位信息的寻找,而是以一组或几组特征来提取。

三、中药材物质群指纹特征的表达

确定了指纹特征的提取方法后,可采用图象法和计算机图谱解析技术对中药材物质群指纹特征进行。图象法是一种直观的特征表达方法,它可采用成像技术使其负荷在多种载体上,如计算机和出版物等进行长期保存和广泛交流。人们可用肉眼进行观察,用大脑作出判断。

对于一些指纹图谱,若靠肉

眼的判断难以确定真伪,也可利用计算机图谱解析技术。目前较好的计算机图谱解析技术有模糊信息分析、人工神经网络等。

我们提出将以往数值分类法的研究成果^[4-5]用于中药材物质群指纹特征的表达,用信息量 I 来量化指纹图谱的特征信息,得出中药材真伪、优劣的判据。以下以薄层色谱法为例。

根据Shannon方程,有:

$$I = - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{r_k}{n} \log_2 \left(\frac{r_k}{n} \right) \quad (1)$$

式中, n 为中药材供试品经色谱展开后,在相应的检视条件下所能检视的最大特征斑点数目; m 为 R_f 值在开区间 $(0,1)$ 被分成的组数,一般取 $m=20$; r_k 为第 k 组中检视的斑点数目。

中药材供试品的色谱行为不同,其信息量 I 值也就不同。 I 值的差异直接反映的中药材指纹图谱的差异。

式(1)通过解析指纹图谱的一维信息,即反映中药材组成信息的各斑点的 R_f 值(定性信息)来获取信息量 I 值。随着平面色谱技术的发展,使在较长时期内被认为只能作定性和半定量分析的薄层色谱法定量结果的重现性和准确性大大提高,通过薄层扫描技术所获得的色谱峰高和峰面积的数据也已成为分析物准确定量的依据。

色谱峰高和峰面积反映的是指纹图谱的另一维信息,即定量信息。若将式(1)修正为:

$$I = - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{r_k}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{r_k} A_{jk} \log_2 \left(\frac{r_k}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{r_k} A_{jk} \right) \quad (2)$$

式中 A_{jk} 为第 k 组中第 j 个检视斑点归一化后的色谱峰面积或峰高。信息量 I 值就可表达为包括指纹图谱定性和定量二维信息的函数。

从中药材物质群指纹图谱的模糊性出发,式(1)可用来进行中药材的真伪鉴别,式(2)可用来进行中药材的优劣比较。

薄层色谱由于其独特的长处而被广泛应用于中药材分析。中国药典2000年版^[1]共收载中药材534种,中药制剂458种,其中有60个品种收载了薄层鉴别作为法定检验项目,占收载总数的6%,使之成为各级药品检验部门和药品生产、经营部门的质检人员检验中药材的强制性检验项目。药典收载数10种药材与成药采用薄层扫描法测定含量,虽然它的测定结果重现性不及高效液相色谱法,影响测定结果的因素较多,如薄层板的质量,展开湿度、温度、点样与显色技术及显色灵敏度等,但对中药特别是大复方中药制剂或无紫外吸收的成分,担心用高效液相色谱污染色谱柱问题,TLC与HPLC充分互补,还是有相当的使用价值。

薄层色谱法在中药材分析中有以下特点:对被分离物质的性质没有限制,使用范围较广;固定相使用一次,故样品预处理比较简单;薄层具有多路柱效应,可同时进行每个样品的分离,所以样品的分析时间短;优化展开剂的组成非常方便;不受一种检测器的限制,在同一色谱上可根据被分离化合物的性质选择多种

检测方法进行定性或定量,并且可以重复测定;得到一个典型色谱图时,可以扫描或彩色摄影永久保存;当吸附剂高效化、定量分析仪器化、自动化后,提高了薄层色谱的分辨率及重现性。因此气相色谱法和高效液相色谱法不能代替薄层色谱法^[6]。

薄层色谱法对中草药资源的合理利用、新资源的寻找、中草药的栽培驯化、中草药有效成分含量的动态变化、生态环境、产地、加工方法等对含量的影响,中草药成分与植物的亲缘关系、中药材真伪鉴别等方面都起到了积极的作用^[7]。

我们对不同产地、不同采收期、不同品级和不同品种的鼠尾草属植物进行鉴别,主要依据薄层色谱斑点上的 R_f 值,斑点颜色和大小以及整个色谱的指纹分析。通过数码摄影实现对丹参药材水溶性和脂溶性物质群薄层色谱指纹特征的提取与表达。以Shannon模式量化色谱指纹图谱的工作正在进行中。

四、实验部分

1. 仪器与材料

(1) 仪器。Camma薄层色谱数码成象系统;Camma薄层色谱自动点样系统;硅胶GF254预制板(Merck);双槽展开箱。

(2) 材料。甲醇、二氯甲烷、苯(分析纯)、醋酸乙酯、氯仿、甲酸均为分析纯,水为双蒸水;丹参酮IIA对照品、丹参酮I对照品、隐丹参酮对照品、丹参素对

照品、原儿茶酸对照品、原儿茶醛对照品由中国药品生物制品检验所提供。

丹参药材分别购自来源地药材公司(中江丹参由中国科学院昆明植物研究所李锡文教授鉴定为*Salvia. miltiorrhiza* Bunge)。

2. 实验条件

(1) 粉末制备。采取丹参根部药材,随机取10株洗净自然风干10天,然后置于烘箱中于60℃烘干,粉碎过60目筛备用。

(2) 水溶性供试液制备。取待检药材粉末1.0g,加2%氨水50mL,超声提取60min;溶液至沸水浴中加热45min。提取液用冰醋酸调至pH3~4,滤过。溶液用60mL乙酸乙酯分3次萃取,弃去下层液以除去水层。合并乙酸乙酯萃取液,挥干溶剂后,残渣加1.0mL甲醇溶解,作为供试品溶液。

(3) 脂溶性供试液制备。取待检药材粉末1.0g,加甲醇-二氯甲烷(8:2)混合溶液10mL,置具塞试管中,超声提取30min,滤过,作为供试品溶液。

(4) 对照品溶液的制备。取2.0mg丹参酮II_A、丹参酮I、隐丹参酮、原儿茶醛、原儿茶酸和1.0mg丹参素对照品,分别加1.0mL甲醇溶解。

(5) 色谱条件。固定相20×10cm 硅胶 60F₂₅₄ 高效薄层板(Merck),使用前110℃活化0.5h,放入干燥器中冷却至室温,备用。

(6) 展开剂。水溶性展开剂:氯仿-乙酸乙酯-苯-甲酸 Q4:20:10:6)。

脂溶性展开剂：苯-醋酸乙酯
(19:1)。

(7) 点样。吸取供试品和对照品溶液各2μL，间隔10mm，底边距10mm。

(8) 展开方式。用20×10cm双槽展开缸，加展开剂预平衡30min；上行展开9±1cm。

(9) 检测。置紫外光254nm下检视。

3. 指纹特征的提取与表达
采用薄层色谱数码相机系统，在紫外光254nm下获取色谱图象。

4. 色谱识别
在水溶性供试品色谱中，在与对照品相应的位置上，显相同暗黄色斑点；主斑点自下而上为丹参素、原儿茶酸和原儿茶醛；在脂溶性供试品色谱中，在与对照品色谱相应的位置上，显相同的暗红色斑点。主斑点自下而上

为隐丹参酮，丹参酮I和丹参酮II_A。

五、结果与讨论

按表1所列样品和对照品依次点样，饱和、展开，在紫外光254nm下获取色谱图象 (图1)。

图1显示就物质群指纹图谱而言，鼠尾草属植物的种间差异大于丹参药材的种内产地差异；产地差异大于采收期和品级差异。

我们依据薄层色谱斑点上的Rf值，斑点颜色和大小以及整个色谱的指纹分析对不同产地、不同采收期、不同品级和不同品种的鼠尾草属植物进行鉴别；通过

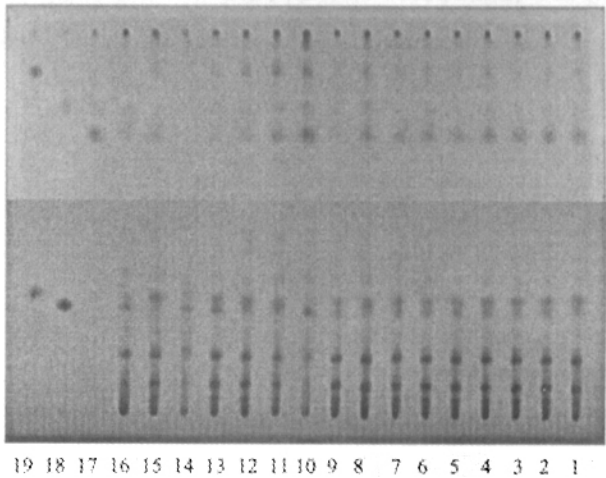


图1 所列样品和对照品的色谱图象

数码摄影实现对丹参药材水溶性物质群和脂溶性物质群薄层色谱指纹特征的提取与表达。表明薄层色谱在丹参药材物质群指纹特征的提取与表达中具有独到的和耐人寻味的一面。数值分类法有望在指纹特征的提取与数字化表达中发挥作用。

表1 不同产地、不同采收期、不同品级和不同品种的鼠尾草属植物

样品号 (Sample)	产地代码 (Geographical origins)	品种 (Plant)	采收期(天) (Time of harvest)	品级 (Grades)
1	A	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)	282	
2	A	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)	334	
3	A	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)	386	
4	A	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)		A
5	A	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)		B
6	A	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)		C
7	A	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)		D
8	A	拟丹参 (<i>S. paramiltiorrhiza</i>)		
9	B	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)		
10	C	甘西鼠尾 (<i>S. przewalskii</i>)		
11	D	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)		
12	E	丹参 (<i>S. miltiorrhiza</i> Bge)		
13	F	丹参 (<i>S. kiangsiensis</i> Bge)		
14	G	鼠尾草 (<i>S. deserta</i> Schang)		
15	H	皖鄂丹参 (<i>S. sinica</i> Migo)		
16	I	滇丹参 (<i>S. yunnanensis</i>)		
17 (上)	丹参酮II _A (Tanshinone II _A)			
17 (下)	丹参素 (Tanshensu)			
18 (上)	丹参酮I (Tanshinone I)			
18 (下)	原儿茶酸 (Protocatechuic acid)			
19 (上)	隐丹参酮 (Cryptotanshinone)			
19 (下)	原儿茶醛 (protocatechualdehyde)			

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In the medical circle of China people always show much solicitude for the discovery of new drugs from plants in recent years. It should be noticed that in most cases the total constituents of plants have more effectiveness than the single ones and therefore it is necessary to make an overall understanding of the process *in vivo* of the said total constituents. By now quite few studies on the metabolic process of such medicines as made up of multi-constituents have been carried out systematically. The authors have studied the kinetic process *in vivo* of CBN (a complex injection form the active parts of herbal medicines, which are effective for stroke) in order to know and expound the characteristics of pharmacokinetics of herbal medicines and also to explore the methodology of the study on their pharmacokinetics. They have made a test of the pharmacokinetics of puerarin and ginsenoside Rg1 in CBN, which shows that after the injection of CBN into the vein (100mg/kg) puerarin quickly metabolizes in 26 minutes of mean retention time (MRT), while the MRT of ginsenoside Rg1 takes about 3.3 hours, here assuming their great difference ($P < 0.05$). Therefore, it should be indicated that the key to the study on the pharmacokinetics of the total constituents of herbal medicines lies in the selection of the index of test, in which it would be best to select two or three active ones with high content for test first and then everything possible should be done to test their total components. For the unknown parameters which appear in the test and the changeable laws of their changing peak and time should be fitted, i.e., fingerprint in time, etc. By this way it is helpful to clarify the pharmacokinetic laws of studied objects overall.

Key Words: puerarin, ginsenoside Rg1, pharmacokinetics, CBN injection

Functions of *Acrois Gramineus* and Its Effective Constituents on Learning and Memory of Mouse and Study on Pharmacodynamics of α -asarone

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Experiments have been carried out with the extracts (Distilled oil is not included.), total volatile oil and α -asarone of *Acrois Gramineus* through different animal experiments and their results have showed different functions in the promotion and improvement of the learning and memory of normal mouse, such as the increase of the ability of its learning and memory (by step-down test), the formation of a barrier model made by pentylenetetrazol in its memory (by the experiment of electric maze method), the imperfect model made by sodium nitrite in the consolidation of its memory (by the experiment of diving tower method) and the reappearance of the model of nitrobarbitarbitalum natrium in its memory (by electric maze test), the generation of a imperfect model made by sodium nitrite in the consolidation of its memory (by step-down test) and the reappearance of the model of its amnesia made by ethane (by electric maze test). And various pharmacodynamical parameters of α -asarone, a main effective constituent of *Acrois Gramineus*, in the body of rat have also been tested and the result has indicated that α -asarone taken orally can be absorbed quickly and distributed widely. All the main functions of *Acrois Gramineus* on learning and memory are located in its total volatile oil, of which α -asarone forms its most effective constituent, while the functions of its extracts are relatively weak.

Key Words: *Acrois Gramineus*, extracts (Distilled Oil is not included.), Volatile oil, α -asarone, pharmacodynamics

Extraction and Expression of Fingerprinting Characteristics for Danshen by the Plate Chromatography

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Danshen of different species, from different geographical origins, at different harvest time ' and in different grades of quality have been identified in accordance of the Rf value, color and demension of the spots on their thin-layer chromatography and with the fingerprinting analysis of the entire chromatography, and the acquirement and expression of fingerprinting characteristics of watersoluble and liposoluble masses on the thin-layer chromatography of Danshen have been achieved by digital photography. It is suggested to apply the method of numerical classification to the expression of the fingerprinting characteristics of the masses of Chinese medicinal materials and to quantize the characterized information of fingerprints by the amount of information to judge true or false and good or bad Chinese medicinal materials.

Key Words: Danshen, Plate chromatography, fingerprinting chromatography

Study on Environment of Production Site and Quality Characteristics of Sichuan Safflower

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Sichuan safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) is a traditional drug for promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis and its genuine production site is in Jianyang County, Sichuan province, China. This article studies the characteristics of the quality of Sichuan safflower from various aspects, such as its environment, the history of its cultivation and its comparison with other varieties. The study shows that Jianyang has a long cultivation history, high cultivation techniques and good reputation of safflower, that the environmental factors of its production site, such as air, soil and the quality of irrigation water all fit in with the demands of GAP, that its main active components Safftor Yellow and Carthamindin, whose absorption rate is 0.614 and 0.844 respectively, are higher than the level provided by China Pharmacopoeia and other non-genuine varieties cultivated in the same conditions, and by the testing method of China Pharmacopoeia, its content of water-soluble flavonoids is also higher than that of others, that Carthamindin could greatly be raised and its absorption rate can reach 1.271 when the collecting and processing methods are improved without the reduction of the content of safflower yellow and flavonoids and thus it would be greatly benifitlial to industrial extraction, and that the residues of main heavy metals and pesticides are obviously lower than the standard of the Green Trade Standards of Importing & Exporting Medicines from Medicinal Plants. It is believed that the quality and international competitiveness of Sichuan Safflower will be further improved when its cultivation and the establishment of its production bases proceed according to standards and GAP.

Key Words: Sichuan safflower, environment of production site, Safftor yellow, Carthamindin, GAP

Resources of Rare and Endangered Medicinal Plants and Their Protection in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau

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