

天冬药材的薄层层析研究^{*}

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摘要: 作者首次从天冬样品液制备方法、展开剂筛选、展距确定等方面研究了不同产地的天冬所含有的 β -谷甾醇和氨基酸(L-天冬酰胺、精氨酸、亮氨酸、苏氨酸、缬氨酸)的薄层色谱条件。 β -谷甾醇的薄层鉴别条件为:用石油醚提取,展开剂为石油醚-醋酸乙酯-甲酸(5:1:0.06),10%硫酸乙醇显色;氨基酸的薄层定性鉴别:无水乙醇冷浸,展开剂为正丁醇-冰醋酸-乙醇-水(4:1:1:2),茚三酮溶液显色;所得出的方法的重现性好,薄层斑点清晰,分离度好,可作为天冬定性鉴别手段之一;有利于天冬GAP研究并为制定天冬药材质量标准提供依据。

关键词: 天冬 薄层色谱 β -谷甾醇 氨基酸

天冬为百合科植物天门冬 *Asparagus cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Merr.的干燥块根。始载于《神农本草经》,具有养阴清热、润肺生津之功效,是常用的补阴中药。临床上多用于肺燥干咳,顿咳痰粘,咽干口渴,肠燥便秘等症;现代药理研究表明其水煎液具有抗菌、

抗肿瘤的作用,已用于治疗肿瘤和延缓衰老。中国药典2000年版中天冬项下只有水分和醇溶性浸出物的检查,无内在质量控制指标^[1]。近30年,尚无天冬薄层定性方面的研究。为了配合四川天冬GAP基地建设,同时也为天冬药材质量标准的制定提供依据,笔者首次从天冬样品液的制备方法、展开剂的筛选、展距的确定等方

面研究了不同产地的天冬中所含的 β -谷甾醇和氨基酸(L-天冬酰胺、精氨酸、亮氨酸、苏氨酸、缬氨酸)的薄层色谱条件。

一、材 料

1. 药材

四川省内江市产天冬;云南省产天冬;云南省大理宾川产天冬;广西省玉林产天冬;贵州省

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习水产天冬。

云南省产天冬为多刺天门冬 *Asparagus myriacanthus* Wang et S.C.Chen 的干燥块根, 其余产地天冬均为百合科植物天门冬 *Asparagus cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Merr. 的干燥块根(以上样品均由鉴定教研室李敏副教授采购并鉴定)^[2-6]。

2. 试剂

硅胶G(薄层色谱用, 青岛海洋化工厂); 石油醚(沸程60~90℃, 分析醇, 北京化工厂); 其余试剂均为分析醇。

3. 标准品

精氨酸、苏氨酸、缬氨酸、亮氨酸、L-天冬酰胺、β-谷甾醇(中国药品生物制品鉴定所)。

二、方法

1. β-谷甾醇的薄层鉴别

(1) 薄层板的制备: 硅胶G与0.5%的CMC-Na溶液以1:3的比例混匀, 铺板, 干燥后, 在105℃的烘箱中活化30min。

(2) 样品制备: 五种生药加工粉碎后过40目筛, 分别称取生药粉末4.0g, 用40ml石油醚(沸程60~90℃)回流提取6h, 过滤, 滤渣再用石油醚洗涤, 合并滤液, 置水浴上蒸干, 用石油醚定容至2ml容量瓶中。

(3) 薄层层析: 分别取各样品液50μl点样, 以β-谷甾醇作标准。以石油醚-醋酸乙酯-甲酸(5:1:0.06)为展开剂, 展距为8cm。

(4) 显色: 10%硫酸乙醇溶液喷雾, 于105℃烘箱中烘烤4~5min, 在与对照品相应位置出现

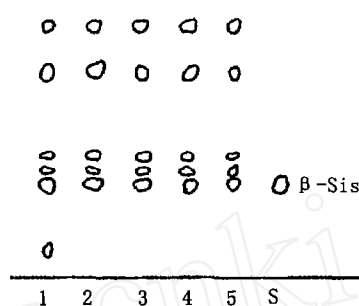


图1 不同产地天冬的β-谷甾醇薄层色谱图

1-云南省产; 2-云南大理宾川产; 3-四川内江产; 4-广西玉林产; 5-贵州习水产; β-谷甾醇; S-标准品

相同颜色斑点, 结果见图1。

2. 氨基酸的薄层鉴别

(1) 薄层板的制备: 同二、1. (1); 茚三酮试剂的制备: 茚三酮0.2g溶于100ml乙醇中。

(2) 样品制备: 五种生药加工粉碎后过40目筛, 分别称取生药粉末1g, 加无水乙醇40ml, 冷浸过夜, 过滤, 滤液挥干, 用甲醇定容至2ml。

(3) 薄层层析: 分别取各样品液50μl点样, 以精氨酸、苏氨酸、缬氨酸、亮氨酸、L-天冬酰胺作标准。以正丁醇-冰醋酸-乙醇-水(4:1:1:2)为展开剂, 展距为14cm。

(4) 显色: 茚三酮溶液喷雾, 于105℃烘箱中烘烤4~5min, 在与对照品相应位置出现相同颜色斑点(除L-天冬酰胺显浅黄色外, 其余氨基酸显紫红色斑点)。结果见图2。

三、结果

经反复摸索, 我们筛选出天冬药材所含的β-谷甾醇和氨基酸

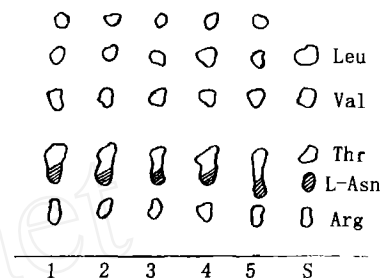


图2 不同产地天冬的氨基酸薄层色谱图

1-云南省产; 2-云南大理宾川产; 3-四川内江产; 4-广西玉林产; 5-贵州习水产; S-标准品: L-Asn-L-天冬酰胺; Leu-亮氨酸; Val-缬氨酸; Thr-苏氨酸; Arg-精氨酸

的薄层鉴别方法。β-谷甾醇的薄层色谱条件为: 以石油醚提取, 石油醚-醋酸乙酯-甲酸(5:1:0.06)为展开剂, 10%硫酸乙醇显色; 氨基酸的薄层色谱条件为: 以无水乙醇冷浸, 正丁醇-冰醋酸-乙醇-水(4:1:1:2)为展开剂, 茚三酮溶液显色。在与对照品相应位置出现相同颜色斑点。实验结果表明, 五种不同产地的天冬中均含有β-谷甾醇、精氨酸、苏氨酸、缬氨酸、亮氨酸、L-天冬酰胺。所得出的方法的重现性好, 分离度好, 薄层斑点清晰。

四、讨论

1. 在β-谷甾醇的薄层分析中, 我们曾采用了3种提取方法: 乙醇回流法, 石油醚冷浸法, 石油醚回流法; 3种展开系统: 石油醚-氯仿(1:1), 石油醚-醋酸乙酯-甲酸(4:1:0.1), 石油醚-醋酸乙酯-甲酸(5:1:0.06)作分析比较。在氨基酸的薄层分析中, 我们采用了4种提取方法: 甲醇回流提取法, 70%

乙醇回流提取法,无水乙醇回流提取法,无水乙醇冷浸法;3种展开系统:正丁醇-冰醋酸-水(8:3:1),正丁醇-冰醋酸-水(3:1:1)及正丁醇-冰醋酸-乙醇-水(4:1:1:2)作分析比较。最后优选 β -谷甾醇和氨基酸的最佳薄层色谱条件分别为以石油醚提取,石油醚-醋酸乙酯-甲酸(5:1:0.06)为展开剂和以无水乙醇冷浸,正丁醇-冰醋酸-乙醇-水(4:1:1:2)为展开剂。

2. 在 β -谷甾醇的薄层色谱中,云南产天冬在斑点的数目和位置上与其他产地的有所差别,这可能与本研究收集的云南产天冬并非药典收载品种有关,对于其成分的差别将进一步研究。

3. 在氨基酸的薄层分析中,主要的影响因素来自于样品液中的糖分。我们曾用甲醇,70%乙醇提取,冷浸过夜,但因样品液中含糖量太大,溶液粘稠,点样困难,干扰甚大,色谱无法辨认,没有采用。后用无水乙醇冷浸过夜提取,含糖量大大减少,色谱清晰,干扰少。只是由于氨基酸易溶于水,难溶于有机溶剂,所以氨基酸含量减少,点样量较大。

4. 在氨基酸的薄层分析中,样品中L-天冬酰胺,精氨酸,苏氨酸斑点的Rf值相当接近,我们使用了较多方法,仍无法完全分开。这些问题将进一步研究解决。

5. 虽然许多药材中都含有氨基酸或 β -谷甾醇,但各药材的成分及性质均有不同,而本实验中所得出的 β -谷甾醇和氨基酸的薄层鉴别方法简单易行、重复性好,可作

为天冬理化定性鉴别手段之一。本研究将在下一步实验中对天冬中的总多糖、菟丝皂苷元及总皂苷进行定性及定量分析研究。

6. 因有关天冬药材的基础性研究较少,中国药典2000年版天冬项下只有水分和醇溶性浸出物的检查,无内在质量控制指标。天冬的产区很广,而各地以天冬入药的品种较多,造成了目前药材市场流通中的天冬商品药材品种混乱。因此建立既能较确切地反映天冬内在品质,又能为国内外接受的质量标准体系,是完善药典收载中药品种的质量控制体系,也是为顺利完成天冬GAP项目

奠定基础。

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谨防药物交叉过敏

近年来新品种的增多,人们用药的品种和数量也有所增加,使得药物不良反应发生的频率增高。对某种药物的过敏,便是常见的一种不良反应,在各类药物不良反应中,约占1/4。有药物过敏史的患者,应注意避免产生药物交叉过敏。

通常所说的药物交叉过敏,是指对具有相似化学结构的药物产生交叉或不完全交叉过敏反应。例如对青霉素过敏的病人,可能会对头孢菌素类的某种药物也过敏;对某种磺胺类药物过敏的患者,还会对其他含有磺胺成分的药物(磺胺类抗生素、利尿剂和口服降糖药)产生过敏反应。

能引起过敏反应的物质很多,完全抗原除某种生物制品外,还有细菌、真菌、寄生虫及病毒等。半抗原则多为药物,如抗生素、磺胺类、碘、阿司匹林及其他低分子化合物。半抗原不具抗原性,但与蛋白相结合,形成完全抗原而获得抗原性。

过敏反应实际上是一类病理性的免疫反应,它不可预测,发生率低,一般只在少数用药人身上出现,发病后果形式多样,轻重不一,它不是药物本身的药理作用或毒性作用,往往与用药的多少无关。一般情况下过敏反应不发生于首次用药,而于再次给药后发病。过敏反应按其发作的时间可分成速发型和迟发型两种,速发型主要出现休克、呼吸困难、寒战、发热、皮肤红斑、剥脱、荨麻疹、异常瘀斑或出血、肿胀等等。迟发型主要表现为皮肤瘙痒、皮疹等症状,一般经过48~72小时或更长时间才会出现。

为了防止发生药物交叉过敏,用药前,一定要告诉医生或药师你的药物过敏史,另外还要注意:①服药前仔细阅读药品说明书。一定要看清楚药品的化学成分,仔细阅读说明书中的注意事项,防止交叉过敏反应的产生。②注意药品的贮存,避免潮湿、高温的环境,避光、密封保存,过期药品需丢弃,因某些药物(如青霉素)主要是其降解产物导致过敏反应。③对发生过过敏反应频率较高或较严重的药品(如青霉素),需做过敏试验。④青霉素类与头孢菌素类抗生素存在部分交叉过敏,对青霉素过敏者若必须使用头孢菌素类抗生素,需做过敏试验。

(文摘)

Key words: life-related element, oxidation potential, Yin (–) and Yang (+) attributes, electrophilic intensity, organic component

Verification of Method for Access to Fingerprint of Chinese Medicines and Its Practical Application

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Starting from the very method for acquiring the fingerprint of Chinese medicines, this article emphatically discusses the contents of verification of the method for obtaining the chromatographic fingerprint of Chinese medicines and expounds its role in the process of access to exclusive, stable and reliable fingerprints in combination with its practical application.

Key Words: fingerprint of Chinese medicine, verification

Application of Technology of Adsorption and Separation by Macroporous Adsorbing Resin to Purification and Separation of Complex Prescription of Chinese Medicine

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The method for extraction, separation and purification of the effective fractions or constituents from the complex prescriptions of Chinese medicine is one of the key technologies in accomplishing the modernization of traditional Chinese medicine. Based on the research results in this field, this article summarizes the advantages and characteristics in the application of the technology of adsorption and separation by macroporous adsorbing resin to the purification and separation of the effective fractions or constituents from the prescriptions of Chinese medicine.

Key Words: complex prescription of Chinese medicine, effective fraction, effective constituent, macroporous adsorbing resin, purification and separation

TLC Study on Radix Asparagi

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OBJECTIVE: To fulfill GAP research, provide scientific basis for establishing quality criteria and study on TLC of Radix Asparagi. **METHODS:** The authors first study from different aspects, such as the preparation methods of test solutions, the selection of solvent systems and the determination of the developed distance, the TLC conditions of β -sitosterol and amino acids (L-asparagine, arginine, leucine, threonine and valine) contained in Radix Asparagi from different regions. **RESULTS:** Identification of β -sitosterol: take 4.0g of the powder (through sieve of aperture No. 40) of the sample of Radix Asparagi, extract it by 40ml of petroleum ether (60–90°C) for 6 hours under reflux, filter it and wash the residues with petroleum ether, evaporate the filtrate to dryness and dissolve the residues in 2ml of petroleum ether as test solution; use n-petroleum ether–ethyl acetate–formic acid (5:1:0.06) as mobile phase, put 50ul of test solution and 1ul of reference solution on a

plate, dry it in the air after developing 8cm and removing the plate, spray with 10% of sulfuric acid in ethanol, heat for 4~5 mins at 105°C until the appearance of spots obtained by test solution in chromatogram, which correspond in position and color to the spots obtained by reference solution in chromatogram. Identification of amino acids: Macerate 1g of the powder (through sieve of aperture No. 40) of Radix Asparagi in 40ml of absolute ethanol for one night and filter it, evaporate the filtrate to dryness and dissolve the residues in 2ml of ethanol as test solution; use n-butanol-glacial acetic acid-ethanol-water(4:1:1:2) as mobile phase, put 50ul of test solution and 1ul of each of reference solutions on a the plate, dry it in the air after developing 14cm and removing the plate, spray with ninhydrin TS evenly and heat at 105°C until the emergence of spots obtained by test solution in the chromatogram which correspond in position and color to the spots obtained by reference solutions in the chromatogram. CONCLUSION: The TLC identification reported in this paper can provide reproducible results and efficient separations, which can be employed as one of the measurements in the qualitative identification of Radix Asparagi.

Key Words : Radix Asparagi, TLC, β -sitosterol, Amino acids

Practice and Experience in Trial Production and Spread of Quantitatively Pouch-packed Prepared Chinese Medicinal Materials

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Beijing Qijing Factory of Prepared Chinese Medicinal Materials is the first one in China which has passed the identification of ISO9002 international system of product quality in the field of preparation of Chinese medicinal materials. As a trial enterprise guided by Beijing Administration of Drug Control for the production of quantitatively pouch-packed prepared Chinese medicinal materials in the region of Beijing, the factory sums up the following experience in its work of the past one year: one determination (to take on the historical mission of changing the backwardness in the production of prepared Chinese medicinal materials), two good points (to reach two good points in propaganda and service), three satisfactions (to meet the satisfaction of hospitals, drugstores and patients), four unchangeable aspects (to be unchangeable in the standards of preparation, in the specification of the types of prepared medicinal materials, in the usage of the prepared medicines and in the accuracy of weight and distribution of prepared medicinal herbes) and five conviniences (to make prepared medicines convenient in storage, transportation, carrying, making-up of a prescription, and usage) .

Key Words: Chinese medicine, prepared Chinese medicinal material, quantitative, package

Historical Evolution of Methods for Preparation of Radix Curcumac (Yu Jin) and Their Research Progress

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This paper analyzes and summarizes the research on the resources, the historical evolution of preparation methods, the chemical constituents and the pharmacological effects of Radix Curcumac (Yu-jin) and disusses