

中药现代化高新技术在体内药物分析中的应用*

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摘要:目的:综述中药现代化7种高新技术:超临界流体萃取技术、毛细管电泳技术、大孔吸附树脂技术、生物芯片技术、中药指纹图谱技术、酶技术、膜分离技术在体内药物分析中的应用。方法:查阅和整理近5年国内外文献。结果:这7种中药现代化高新技术在样品前处理、样品分析等方面的应用为探究中药作用机制、质量标准的制定、监测临床用药、新药研究开发提供了新方法和思路。结论:这些技术的应用必能加速中药现代化、国际化的进程。

关键词:中药 中药现代化 高新技术 体内药物分析

随着中药现代化高新技术的不断完善进步,过去一些难以做到的体内药物分析工作,现已逐步解决。本文就中药现代化7种高新技术在体内药物分析的应用加以综述。

一、技术及其应用

1. 超临界流体萃取 (Supercritical fluid extraction, SFE)

SFE的应用原理是应用超临界流体为萃取剂,从液体或固体中萃取出待测组分。SFE对热敏

感物质和复杂样品中微量组分的有效性已引起人们关注,目前已用于体内分析^[1]。Allen等^[2]分别用超临界萃取和固相萃取测定了全血和尿中可卡因和2个代谢产物,并对2种方法进行比较,结果表明2种方法具有一定的相关性,超临界萃取具有快速、干净、选择性强、回收率高等优点。SFE与GC、IR、HPLC、NMR、MS等联用的新技术,在药物分析和分析化学中得到广泛的应用,为中药质量分析提供了新方法^[3]。SFE和色谱的在线联用,形成了同时具有GC

和HPLC的优点的新一代色谱法——超临界流体色谱法。它克服了GC有时要做衍生物的缺点,兼有GC高效率、高速率和HPLC强选择性、高分离效能等优点,适用于难挥发、易热解高分子物质的分析,为分析热不稳定性及大分子化合物提供了重要手段。Ischi F等^[4]设计了SFE-HPLC联用体系用于萃取芳香族化合物,具有选择性高,灵敏度高和自动化高等优点,极具发展潜力。Braumann U等^[5]用超临界核磁共振分析了咖啡豆中的咖啡因等。

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2. 毛细管电泳 (Capillary electrophoresis, CE)

主要分为毛细管区带电泳 (CZE)、毛细管胶束电动色谱 (MECC)、毛细管凝胶电泳 (CGE)、毛细管等速电泳 (CITP)、毛细管等点聚焦 (CIEF)、毛细管电色谱 (CEC)、亲和毛细管电泳 (ACE), 其中以 CZE 和 MECC 在药物分析中应用较多^[6]。MECC 既能分离中性化合物, 又能分离带电组分的分离模式, 是电泳技术和色谱技术的结合。Zauggs 等^[7]用 β -环糊精为手性添加剂的 CZE 方法合用以十二烷基硫酸钠为表面活性剂的 MECC 的方法分离奎宁、奎尼丁等化合物, 利用化学免疫方法鉴别出奎宁、奎尼丁。利用 CZE、MECC 和 LIF 检测器特别适合奎尼丁及其代谢物在尿和血浆中的分析, 以及奎宁在尿、唾液、血清中的分析。奎宁、奎尼丁在体液分析中, MECC 和 LIF 检测器其检测限能达到 $10\text{ng} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, MECC、CZE 和 UV 检测器其检测限能达到 ppm。陈亚飞等^[8]利用毛细管电泳测定兔血浆中苦参类生物碱的浓度经时变化过程。HPCE 和 HPLC 相比, 在分辨率、分离效能及减少样品体积方面具有较大的优势, 似乎可以认为通过 HPCE 进行定性分析时获得的信息极大地补充, 甚至取代 HPLC 方法。毛细管不易污染, 也容易再生。CE 可直接分析“脏”样品, 大小分子可同时分析。由于毛细管电泳为柱上检测, 光程短, 其浓度灵敏度要低 1~2 个数量级, 而采用柱上

富集技术来提高灵敏度, 可使 CE 检测灵敏度和 HPLC 媲美。CE 容易选择各种分离性的添加剂, 还可与质谱等联用, 能较好地替代 HPLC 效率低、分析物在溶剂系统中扩散系数小等不足^[9]。用 CE 在线浓缩可使检测限降低 5000 倍, 从而使得 CE 成为检测体液中较低浓度药物的有力工具^[10]。

3. 大孔吸附树脂 (Macroporous adsorptive resin, MAR) 技术

MAR 是一类不含交换基团的大孔结构的高分子吸附剂, 以吸附和筛选原理相结合的分离材料, 其吸附性是由于范德华力或产生氢键的结果, 筛选原理则是由树脂本身多孔性结构所决定, 吸附和过筛作用以及本身的极性使得 MAR 具有吸附、富集、分离不同母核结构化合物的功能, 可根据所需分离化合物的性质选择树脂的孔径、比表面积和极性。MAR 具有非离子型的多孔骨架, 在提取、分离、富集等方面具有以下优点: 对有效成分选择性强, 易富集; 物理化学性质稳定性高, 机械强度好; 吸附、解吸快, 容易再生。张文江等^[11]在研究海南粗榧新碱衍生物 HH07A 在大鼠体内的代谢转化研究中, 尿样经 XAD-2 树脂固相提取, 酶水解、浓缩并硅烷化, 用 GC/MS 联用鉴定尿中 HH07A 及其 4 个代谢物。

4. 生物芯片 (Biochip) 技术

狭义的生物芯片即微阵列芯片, 主要包括基因微阵列、蛋白质微阵列和小分子化合物微阵列。广义的生物芯片是指能对生物成

分或生物分子进行快速并行处理和分析的厘米见方的固体薄型器件, 其主要种类有微阵列芯片、过滤分离芯片、介点电泳分离芯片、生化反应芯片和毛细管电泳芯片等^[12]。生物芯片技术具有高通量、并行性、低消耗、微型化、自动化等特点。基因芯片技术能够对微量样品中的核酸序列信息进行快速、高通量、低成本检测和分析, 特别是其大通量并行化采集生物信息的特点是目前其它分析技术所无法相比的^[13, 14]。基因芯片可以将中药复方多组分、多靶点、多途径作用特点与基因表达联系起来, 比较各自不同的表达差异谱, 确定不同的配伍组分对应基因表达靶点, 并根据表达的器官特异性及表达水平与复方的君、臣、佐、使理论及用药剂量相关联, 同时根据不同配伍组方对应基因靶点的相互作用, 分析组成复方的各单药之间的密切关系, 阐明药物作用的物质基础^[15]。生物芯片在药物分析中的应用主要是指采用毛细管电泳芯片/质谱系统对化合物库、血样和尿样中的药物进行分析鉴定。毛细管电泳芯片/质谱系统是将毛细管电泳芯片和质谱联用的一套装置。Wachs 等^[16]发明了一种微型化的离子喷雾装置。这种装置适合于与基于芯片的分离装置、多孔或带有待测样品残渣的表面联用。这种装置有两种版本, 一种称为微型喷雾器, 主要与毛细管电泳联用; 另一种称为小型喷雾器, 它带有伸长的吸样毛细管, 可以插入多孔板孔

的底部,所以适合与多孔联用。这种装置可以帮助人们对芯片分离所得样品或多孔板中样品进行质谱检测。Deng 等^[17]将玻璃制的毛细管电泳芯片与他们自己设计的微型离子喷雾装置连接,利用选择性离子检测、质谱检测系统做检测,对多种药物的标准品和血浆样品进行了分析检测。实验结果证明,使用毛细管电泳芯片/质谱系统对小分子化合物进行快速(30s)检测是可行的。这套装置可用来对合成的化合物库和人血浆中重要成分进行分析检测。Chiem 等^[18]利用毛细管电泳芯片检测了血清中的茶碱。周联等^[19]采用上海联合基因公司小鼠基因表达谱芯片,检测中药黄连解毒汤及其成分黄芩苷和盐酸小檗碱灌胃 LPS 造型的 Balb/c 小鼠脾细胞基因表达,结果表明基因芯片技术可用于中药作用机制的研究,特别是其高通量有助于解决中药作用靶点多的问题,但目前此技术的广泛应用还存在一定困难。

5. 中药指纹图谱(Fingerprint spectrum of TCM)技术

中药指纹图谱具有专属性、特征性、可量化性、稳定性、再现性、重现性、完整性等特点^[20]。中药指纹图谱的研究发展分为两个阶段,即初级阶段和高级阶段^[21]。初级阶段是确定指纹图谱的建立方法及相似度判定。国外对于指纹图谱的研究已达到高级阶段,即指纹特征和药效相关性研究的指纹图谱的生物等效性研究^[22]。Umeda 等运用双子管培养法,研究补中益气汤对人精子

运动影响的结果表明:该方可使精子的运动时间延长。以高压液相法对人口服补中益气汤后采集的血清与精液进行分析的结果表明:随着时间的推移,血中出现了一些成分,这些成分是补中益气汤的成分、代谢物,还是由这些成分作用于机体分泌激素样的内源性成分,尚待进一步研究^[23]。杨奎等建立血清指纹图谱方法开展中药血清化学的研究。推论含药血清的药理效应强度与其血清指纹图谱中该成分指纹峰大小是否一致,说明该成分与药理作用是否相关或不是该药理作用主要成分。以川芎所含阿魏酸为对象建立血清指纹图谱,利用中药血清药理学和中药血清药化学协同研究方法,比较了川芎不同溶媒提取物阿魏酸指纹峰的大小,结果说明阿魏酸不是川芎抗血小板释放 5-HT 作用的主要成分^[24]。

6. 酶(Enzyme)技术

酶技术用于体内药物分析应用较多的是葡萄糖醛酸酶和硫酸酯酶,利用二者水解生物样品,色谱、光谱等分析手段鉴定其化学结构,从而推断其作用机制和代谢途径,为临床用药和新药筛选提供可靠的信息。Yasuda T 等^[25]用 β -D-葡萄糖醛酸酶和芳基硫酸酯酶水解、分离大鼠尿中异黄酮染料木素及其 3 个代谢产物。姜国辉等^[26]将 β -葡萄糖醛酸酶水解大鼠尿液,用气/质联用方法测定,结果原型川芎素 M0 的峰面积大于未经 β -葡萄糖醛酸酶水解的尿液提取物 M0 的峰面积,提示部分川芎素不经结合反应直接排出体外,同时

也说明 β -葡萄糖醛酸酶水解能提高提取效果,该药主要以葡萄糖醛酸苷形式存在尿液中。阿基业等^[27]在研究盐酸关附甲素在大鼠中的代谢产物时,利用葡萄糖醛酸酶和硫酸酯酶酶解尿液, HPLC/MS 鉴定其水解产物苷元(关附甲素和关附壬素),从而确定 II 相结合物。

7. 膜分离(Membrane isolation)技术

主要包括微滤、超滤、纳滤和反滤,可以在原生物体系环境下实现物质分离,从而高效浓缩产物,有效去除杂质。血液中成分复杂,并含大量蛋白,须经前处理除去,否则极易堵塞污染色谱柱及流路。超滤用于沉淀蛋白具有速度快、溶质转移影响因素小,还可用于样品的浓缩、脱盐、药物蛋白集合的研究,不同分子尺寸的分离^[28]。孙莹等^[29]利用 0.45 μ m 微孔滤膜过滤兔尿液,经 Bond-Elute C18 固相萃取后,用 LC/MSⁿ 分析乌头碱代谢产物。于治国等^[30]在 6,7-二甲氧基香豆素在大鼠体内主要代谢产物的研究中,利用 0.45 μ m 微孔滤膜过滤甲醇溶解的粪样,然后用 HPLC 法进行分析。

二、结 语

大多数中药有化学成分复杂,有效成分不明,质量控制难,体内作用机制不清楚等特点,利用中药现代化高新技术于体内药物分析,无论是在样品的提取、分离、纯化、定性和定量分析中都取得了满意的结果,且这些技术发挥着各自的优

势。如超临界流体技术提取分离热敏性、亲脂性物质的效率高、选择性强；大孔吸附树脂通过吸附和过筛作用富集有效成分，除去了水溶性杂质；毛细管电泳芯片/质谱系统对血或尿样中组分进行高通量、低成本的自动检测和分析；酶技术可通过水解作用得到原生苷元；指纹图谱具有专属性、重现性等特点；毛细管电泳技术可直接分析复杂样品且灵敏、快速；膜分离通过膜孔选择性筛分性能得到高效浓缩产物。可见，通过上述技术的应用不但可较为客观真实地阐明中药的药效和作用机制，揭示中药在体内代谢过程中活性成分的转化和改变，也有助于中药中有效活性部位和有效成分的发现，为新药开发提供一条新的方法和思路，也必将加速中药现代化、国际化进程。

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(责任编辑: 肖鲁沂 郭静)

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This article summarizes the application of cell model system to the high – throughput screening assays and toxicity of drugs and presents the study on the *in vitro* metabolism of drugs by Caco – 2 cell model system. It also analyzes the prospects of studies on Chinese medicine by cell model system and generally discusses the possibilities in the application of cell model system to the screening, the identification of active components, the study of pharmacology and the analysis of metabolism of Chinese medicinal materials.

Key Words: cell model, high – throughput screening, Chinese medicine

**Study and Establishment of Fingerprint of Saposhnikovia Divaricata (Turcz) Schischk
Cultivated in Accordance with Standard Operation Procedures (SOP)**

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The establishment of a complete fingerprint for Chinese medicinal materials constitutes a step of utmost importance in the deep study and control of the effective constituents of Chinese medicinal materials. The authors of this article have studied and established a possibly complete fingerprint of saposhnikovia divaricata (Turcz) schischk by the method of HPLC and by means of Kromasil C18 column (4.6mm * 200mm, 5μm) and methanol – water solvent programming, by which 254nm of wavelength and 1.0ml · min of current velocity are detected. Under such conditions as described above all the constituents of saposhnikovia divaricata (Turcz) schischk have been effectively separated and the established fingerprint can afford to reflect all the characteristics of the plant's medicinal constituents and successfully identify its cultivated and wild varieties. Therefore it can be used as the basis for the quality control and classification assessment of this medicinal plant.

Key Words: Saposhnikovia divaricata (Turcz) Schischk, fingerprint, HPLC, quality evaluation, primo – glucosyl – cimifugin

**Exploration of Quality Control and Safety of Prepared Ultra – fine Slices of
Traditional Chinese Medicinal Plants**

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The prepared ultra – fine slices of traditional Chinese medicinal plants turned out by high and new technologies is a kind of new slices which accord with the principles of diagnosis and treatment based on an overall analysis of diseases and patients' condition and also with the features of traditional prescription in TCM. In this article the characteristics of the prepared ultra – fine slices and the present situation of their research and development are described, the problems existing in the progress of their industrialization and the problems in their production, quality control and safety, which are necessary to be studied, as well as suggestions herefrom are put forward.

Key Words: prepared slices of traditional Chinese medicinal plants, ultra – fine powder, quality control, safety

Application of Modernized High and New Technologies to Analysis of Internal Chinese Medicine

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Objective : To summarize the application of the following seven technologies to the analysis of internal Chinese drugs in the modernization of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM): supercritical fluid extraction, capillary electrophoresis, macroporous adsorption resin, biochip, TCM fingerprint, enzyme and membrane separation. **Method** To consult and sort out relevant articles published at home and abroad in the last five years. **Result** The application of the said technologies to the pre – processing and analysis of biological samples has provided a new method and idea for the exploration of the functional mechanisms and the establishment of quality standards of TCM , the monitoring of drugs applied in clinic and the R&D of new drugs. **Conclusion** The application of such technologies will surely speed up the progress of the modernization and internationalization of TCM.

Key Words : TCM , modernization of TCM , high and new technologies, analysis of internal drugs

Progress of Study in Functions of Pharmacological Mechanisms of Aescin

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This article summarizes such pharmacological functions and functional mechanisms of aescin as anti – inflammation, anti – oedema and the reinforcement of vein tension as well as the inhibition of gastric emptying in order to restrain the secretion of gastric acid, purge away active oxygen and control tumours.

Key Words : aescin, pharmacology

Relationship between Effectiveness of Chinese Medicines for Anti – cancers, Anti – cardiovascular Diseases and Anti – diabetes and Parameters of Quantum (Cluster) Statistical Dynamics ——Annotation of Traditional Theories of Traditional Chinese Medicine by Theories of Modern Chemico – physics and Cluster (Quantum) Statistic Dynamics (VII)

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Chemical Engineering and Beijing Institute of Cluster Life Power Technology, Beijing 100029)*

This article firstly puts forward the relationship between the effectiveness of Chinese medicines for anti – cancers and the parameters of Cluster (quantum) statistical dynamics and points out that the life power elements of most Chinese medicines with high effectiveness of anti – cancers are distributed in between the transitional area of higher yang and higher yin. The authors of the article hold that the anti – cancer effect of Chinese medicines has close relations with a particular distribution of given catalytic and activating power elements existing in the depth of Chinese medicines. The strength of electric charge of Chinese medicines with effectiveness of anti – cancers should be appropriately distributed or there are groups of both yang and yin life power elements in one Chinese medicine. This article also expounds the relationship between the effectiveness of quite a lot of Chinese medicines with functions of anti – cardiovascular diseases and anti – diabetes and the parameters of cluster (quantum) statistical dynamics on the basis of studies on the distribution of life power elements of various Chinese medicines for anti – cardiovascular diseases and anti – diabetes, and divides Chinese medicines for anti – cardiovascular diseases into the following four kinds according to their parameters: cardi tonic Chinese medicines with high yang attribute (R_1 in between 3 and 5, $\zeta \leq 5.6$), Chinese medicines inclined to yang attribute which have the functions of bringing high blood pressure down (R_1 in between 6 and 9, ζ between 5.6 and 5.7), Chinese medicines inclined to yin attribute which have the functions of bringing high blood pressure down and decreasing blood fat (R_1 in between 10 and 12, ζ between 5.6 and 5.8) and Chinese medicines with high yin attribute which have the functions of decreasing blood fat ($R_1 > 12$, ζ in between 5.7 and 6.0) . In this article the leading

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