

复方桔梗止咳片中远志、甘草的含量测定及质量情况分析

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[摘要] **目的:** 建立复方桔梗止咳片中远志(3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖)和甘草(甘草酸)中成分的含量测定方法,了解复方桔梗止咳片的整体质量情况,保障公众用药安全有效。**方法:** 采用HPLC, MG C₁₈色谱柱(4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm), 流动相乙腈-0.05%磷酸水溶液(18:82)检测远志(3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖), (35:65)检测甘草(甘草酸), 进样量20 μL, 柱温30℃, 流速1.0 mL·min⁻¹, 检测波长320 nm 检测远志(3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖), 250 nm 检测甘草(甘草酸)。**结果:** 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖在0.105 8~2.643 8 μg呈良好的线性关系($r=0.999 5$), 甘草酸在0.077 0~5.773 0 μg呈良好的线性关系($r=1.000 0$), 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸的平均回收率分别为96.2%和95.6%, RSD分别为1.2%和0.9%;通过对178批样品中远志和甘草成分的含量测定,发现部分生产企业存在不投、少投或用劣质药材(饮片)投料现象,且不同生产企业、同一企业不同批号之间的质量情况差异较大。**结论:** 该方法简便、准确、重复性好、灵敏度高,为复方桔梗止咳片的全面质量控制提供了科学依据。

[关键词] 复方桔梗止咳片; 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖; 甘草酸; 远志; 甘草

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Content Determination and Quality Analysis of Polygalae Radix and Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma in Fufang Jiegeng Zhike Pian

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To establish the method for determining the content of Polygalae Radix (3,6'-disinapoylsucrose) and Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma (glycyrrhizic acid) in Fufang Jiegeng Zhike Pian, so as to know the overall quality condition of Fufang Jiegeng Zhike Pian and ensure the safety and effectiveness of public medication. **Method:** HPLC was performed of MG C₁₈ chromatographic column (4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm) and mobile phase acetonitrile-0.05% phosphoric acid solution were used to test Polygalae Radix (3,6'-disinapoylsucrose) and Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma (glycyrrhizic acid), with the sample amount of 20 μL, flow rate of 1.0 mL·min⁻¹, and column temperature of 30℃, where the mobile phase acetonitrile-0.05% phosphoric acid solution and detection wavelength were 18:82 and 320 nm for Polygalae Radix (3,6'-disinapoylsucrose) and 35:65 and 250 nm for Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma (glycyrrhizic acid). **Result:** 3,6'-Disinapoylsucrose and glycyrrhizic acid presented high linearity with the peak area at 0.105 8-2.643 8 μg ($r=0.999 5$) and 0.077 0-5.773 0 μg ($r=1.000 0$) respectively, and the average recovery rate was 96.2% (RSD 1.2%) and 95.6% (RSD 0.9%). After content determination of Polygalae Radix and Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma in 178 batches of samples, it was found that some producers input no, only a few or even poor medicinal

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materials (medicinal slices) during production, and the quality varied a lot among products from different producers and products of different batches from a same producer. **Conclusion:** The method is simple, accurate, and highly reproducible and sensitive, providing scientific basis for the overall quality control of Fufang Jiegeng Zhike Pian.

[**Key words**] Fufang Jiegeng Zhike Pian; 3, 6'-disinapoylsucrose; glycyrrhizic acid; Polygalae Radix; Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma

复方桔梗止咳片是镇咳、祛痰的复方中药制剂,由桔梗,远志(蜜炙),款冬花(蜜炙),甘草 4 味中药组成,适用于咳嗽多痰,寒热症状不明显的患者。远志具有祛痰消肿、安神益智的功效^[1],甘草具有补脾益气、清热解毒、祛痰止咳、缓急止痛、调和诸药的功效^[1],是该制剂的重要成分。该品种收载于《卫生部药品标准》中药成方制剂第四册^[2],标准中只收载性状、检查项,并没有收载该药有效成分含量测定的方法,无法有效控制复方桔梗止咳片的质量,因此,有必要增加含量测定项对其中的指标性成分进行测定。

查阅相关文献,陈国宁等^[3]采用高效液相色谱-蒸发光散射检测器法对复方桔梗止咳片中桔梗皂苷 D 的含量进行了测定;韦向红^[4]采用 HPLC 对复方桔梗止咳片中甘草酸的含量进行了测定;郇顺章等^[5]采用 HPLC 对复方桔梗止咳片中甘草苷和甘草酸含量进行了测定,但未见关于组方中远志的定量分析和利用大数据对该品种质量情况进行分析的报道。前期,项目组已对组方中的君药桔梗开展定性鉴别和含量测定研究,但由于中药复方中所含组分较多,功效的产生是多组分协同作用的结果,因此单一组分的质量控制已不能满足需要。为了更全面、客观地评价复方桔梗止咳片的质量,本文对该药中远志和甘草成分的含量测定方法继续进行研究,优化了色谱条件,建立了 HPLC 测定复方桔梗止咳片中远志(3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖)和甘草(甘草酸)的成分含量。

本方法简便、准确、重复性好、灵敏度高,为该药质量全面控制与评价提供了参考方法。由于目前尚未见对该品种大数据进行质量情况分析的相关报道,故本文根据建立的方法,对 24 家生产企业 178 批次样品进行了含量测定和质量情况分析,发现不同生产企业、同一企业不同批号之间的质量情况差异较大,提示各生产企业需加强原药材质量把控,并加强自身工艺控制,同时也为监管部门对生产企业的日常监督提供了参考。

1 材料

2695-2489 型系列高效液相色谱仪(美国 Waters),1200 系列高效液相色谱仪(美国 Agilent)。乙腈及甲醇为色谱纯,水为超纯水,其余试剂均为分析纯。

3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖、甘草酸铵对照品(中国食品药品检定研究院,批号 111848-201604,110731-201619,纯度分别为 96.7%,93.0%)。复方桔梗止咳片为 2018 年国家药品评价性抽检工作中抽取的 178 批次样品,共涉及 24 家生产企业。

2 方法与结果

2.1 色谱条件 资生堂 MG C₁₈ 色谱柱(4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm);流动相乙腈-0.05% 磷酸水溶液(18:82)检测远志(3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖),(35:65)检测甘草(甘草酸);进样量 20 μL,流速 1.0 mL·min⁻¹,柱温 30 ℃;检测波长,远志(3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖)320 nm,甘草(甘草酸)250 nm。

2.2 对照品溶液的制备 取 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖对照品适量,精密称定,加甲醇制成每 1 mL 含二芥子酰基蔗糖 0.05 mg 的溶液,即得。同法制得甘草酸铵对照品溶液(甘草酸质量 = 甘草酸铵质量/1.0207)。

2.3 供试品溶液的制备 取本品 20 片,糖衣片除去糖衣,精密称定,研细,混匀,取约 2 g,精密称定,置具塞锥形瓶中,精密加入 70% 甲醇 25 mL,称定质量,超声处理(功率 250 W,频率 33 kHz)60 min,放冷,再称定质量,用 70% 甲醇补足减失的质量,摇匀,离心,取上清液,即得。

2.4 线性范围考察 精密吸取配制好的 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖对照品溶液和甘草酸铵对照品溶液,按 2.1 项下色谱条件进样测定,以峰面积(A)为纵坐标,各对照品溶液进样量(μg)为横坐标,进行线性回归,得到各成分的标准曲线和相关系数,见表 1。结果表明在所拟定的方法下,3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸在上述线性范围内,与峰面积线性关系良好。

2.5 精密度考察 精密量取 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖

表 1 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸的线性关系和线性范围

Table 1 Linearity and range of 3,6'-disinapoylsucrose and glycyrrhizic acid

波长/nm	成分	线性方程	线性范围/ μg	<i>r</i>
320	3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖量	$Y = 2\ 350\ 314X - 3\ 748$	0.105 8 ~ 2.643 8	0.999 5
250	甘草酸	$Y = 877\ 816X - 19\ 979$	0.077 0 ~ 5.773 0	1.000 0

对照品溶液(0.052 9 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)和甘草酸对照品溶液(0.038 49 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)各 20 μL ,按 2.1 项下色谱条件,每个对照品溶液分别连续进样 6 次,记录峰面积,结果该两种成分峰面积的 RSD 分别为 0.7%,0.4%,表明本方法的进样精密度良好。

2.6 重复性试验 取复方桔梗止咳片粉末约 2 g,精密称定,共取 6 份,按 2.3 项下方法制备供试品溶液,按 2.1 项下条件测定,记录色谱图,结果二芥子酰基蔗糖的平均质量分数为 0.626 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,甘草酸平均质量分数为 0.637 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,RSD 分别为 0.8%,0.5%。表明该方法重复性较好。

2.7 加样回收率试验 取 6 个 150 mL 具塞锥形瓶,精密加入 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖对照品溶液(质量浓度为 0.264 4 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)2 mL 及甘草酸铵对照品溶液(甘草酸质量浓度为 0.347 87 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)2 mL,水浴低温挥干溶剂,备用;取已知含量的复方桔梗止咳片粉末(含量为二芥子酰基蔗糖 0.626 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,甘草酸 0.637 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)1 g,各 6 份,精密称定,分别置上述锥形瓶中,称定质量,按 2.3 项下方法制备供试品溶液,按 2.1 项下色谱条件测定,结果见表 2。以上结果表明,本方法准确度良好。

2.8 耐用性试验

2.8.1 溶液稳定性 精密吸取已制好的 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖对照品溶液(0.052 9 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)和供试品溶液各 20 μL ,按 2.1 项下的色谱条件,分别在 0,18,28,32,38,58 h 测定;精密吸取已制好的甘草酸铵对照品溶液(0.038 49 $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)和供试品溶液各 20 μL ,按 2.1 项下的色谱条件,分别在 0,5,10,18,70 h 测定,记录色谱峰峰面积,各对照品和供试品溶液的 RSD 分别为 1.1%,0.5%,1.1%,1.2%,表明 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖对照品溶液和供试品溶液在 58 h 内稳定,甘草酸铵对照品溶液和供试品溶液在 70 h 内稳定。

2.8.2 色谱柱耐用性 取对照品溶液和供试品溶液,照初步拟订的方法进行实验,分别采用不同的色谱柱,进行试验,记录色谱图,结果分离度均符合规定,表明该方法耐用性良好。结果见表 3。

表 2 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸加样回收试验

Table 2 Results of recovery tests of 3,6'-disinapoylsucrose and glycyrrhizic acid

成分	称样量 /g	样品中量 /mg	加入量 /mg	测得量 /mg	回收率 /%	平均值 /%	RSD /%
3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖	0.960 3	0.601	0.529	1.099	94.1	96.2	1.2
	1.022 8	0.640	0.529	1.150	96.4		
	0.998 6	0.625	0.529	1.140	97.4		
	0.96 12	0.602	0.529	1.110	96.0		
	1.021 5	0.639	0.529	1.153	97.2		
甘草酸	1.000 3	0.626	0.529	1.134	96.0		
	0.960 3	0.612	0.696	1.271	94.7	95.6	0.9
	1.022 8	0.652	0.696	1.312	95.0		
	0.998 6	0.636	0.696	1.313	97.3		
	0.961 2	0.612	0.696	1.277	95.6		

表 3 不同色谱柱的考察

Table 3 Investigation results of different chromatographic columns

色谱柱	3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖	甘草酸
资生堂 MG C ₁₈ (4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)	0.626	0.637
Kr C ₁₈ (4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)	0.638	0.658
Agilent C ₁₈ (4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)	0.616	0.642

2.9 样品测定 按照拟定的方法对本次抽取的 24 家生产企业共 178 批样品进行远志和甘草的含量测定,具体结果详见表 4。

3 质量情况分析

3.1 限度拟定 因现行标准中无 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸的含量限度,为评价 24 家生产企业 178 批样品的质量情况,本文拟定了 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸的含量限度,在复方桔梗止咳片处方中,远志为蜜炙后入药,用量为蜜远志 38 g 制成 1 000 片,甘草为煎煮后入药,用量为 14 g 制成 1 000

表 4 178 批样品中远志和甘草含量测定

Table 4 Content determination of Polygalae Radix and Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma in 178 batches of samples

No.	剂型	生产单位	样品批次/批	3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖/(mg/片)	甘草酸/(mg/片)
1	薄膜衣片、素片	A	7	0.117,0.148,0.168,0.171,0.174,0.175,0.184	0.095,0.098,0.098,0.105,0.106,0.106,0.114
2	素片	B	8	0.007,0.014,0.017,0.019,0.021,0.027,0.028,0.034	0.006,0.008,0.010,0.012,0.023,0.024,0.026,0.029
3	素片	C	2	0.024,0.041	0.015,0.037
4	素片	D	3	0.032,0.040,0.055	0.031,0.053,0.059
5	素片	E	5	0.035,0.038,0.039,0.046,0.054	0.125,0.125,0.139,0.144,0.160
6	素片	F	15	0.061,0.066,0.078,0.080,0.083,0.086,0.087,0.088,0.091,0.102,0.104,0.107,0.122,0.180,0.185	0.042,0.042,0.092,0.099,0.103,0.103,0.105,0.106,0.109,0.120,0.135,0.145,0.155,0.160,0.162
7	素片	G	1	0.086	0.228
8	糖衣片	H	6	0.085,0.092,0.118,0.123,0.123,0.149	0.074,0.076,0.108,0.113,0.120,0.145
9	薄膜衣片、糖衣片	I	21	0,0,0.009,0.009,0.011,0.013,0.015,0.016,0.017,0.019,0.020,0.021,0.022,0.026,0.027,0.029,0.046,0.050,0.055,0.073,0.075	0.033,0.041,0.052,0.065,0.065,0.069,0.070,0.082,0.121,0.131,0.134,0.137,0.150,0.150,0.150,0.152,0.162,0.185,0.196,0.233,0.255,0.066
10	素片	J	1	0.046	0.066
11	糖衣片	K	8	0.020,0.021,0.026,0.029,0.029,0.030,0.031,0.034	0.096,0.120,0.124,0.127,0.127,0.131,0.183,0.191
12	素片	L	1	0.019	0.173
13	素片	M	9	0.077,0.084,0.088,0.090,0.095,0.107,0.110,0.113,0.116	0.056,0.063,0.064,0.064,0.066,0.082,0.117,0.128,0.129
14	素片	N	1	0.051	0.052
15	素片	O	17	0.052,0.054,0.055,0.056,0.056,0.056,0.062,0.062,0.062,0.064,0.064,0.066,0.068,0.079,0.080,0.081,0.089	0.068,0.071,0.084,0.093,0.099,0.100,0.100,0.101,0.101,0.105,0.106,0.113,0.114,0.128,0.130,0.133,0.134
16	素片	P	2	0.145,0.186	0.152,0.153
17	素片	Q	9	0.009,0.009,0.010,0.015,0.016,0.024,0.029,0.047,0.048	0.015,0.026,0.040,0.043,0.047,0.056,0.060,0.065,0.065
18	素片	R	11	0.034,0.035,0.053,0.060,0.067,0.078,0.082,0.084,0.089,0.092,0.115	0.066,0.068,0.071,0.077,0.091,0.095,0.095,0.139,0.144,0.148,0.157
19	素片	S	4	0.085,0.087,0.097,0.098	0.092,0.175,0.195,0.215
20	素片	T	5	0.0003,0.002,0.010,0.016,0.016	0.015,0.020,0.021,0.026,0.031
21	素片	U	14	0.020,0.021,0.021,0.023,0.024,0.024,0.024,0.026,0.029,0.040,0.054,0.058,0.064,0.065	0.032,0.039,0.040,0.046,0.052,0.060,0.061,0.069,0.075,0.077,0.078,0.079,0.090,0.090
22	素片	V	15	均未检出	均未检出
23	素片	W	8	0.025,0.030,0.034,0.040,0.041,0.055,0.058,0.071	0.074,0.109,0.114,0.114,0.120,0.126,0.126,0.14
24	素片	X	5	0.023,0.054,0.058,0.080,0.084	0.043,0.140,0.144,0.144,0.148

片,采用上述方法对本品 178 批样品进行检测,结果 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖平均质量分数为 0.054 9 mg/片,甘草酸平均质量分数为 0.089 7 mg/片。考虑到不同企业在远志蜜炙过程中的加蜜量及蜜炙工艺有

差异,而甘草在处方中用量少,且为煎煮后入药,故本次限度按转移率 70% 计算,暂定复方桔梗止咳片中 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖限度为,本品每片含远志以 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖 (C₃₆H₄₆O₁₇) 计,不得少于

0.038 mg;甘草酸限度为,本品每片含甘草以甘草酸(C₄₂H₆₂O₁₆)计,不得少于 0.063 mg。

3.2 质量情况分析 结合以上限度,本文采用 SPSS 16.0 软件对 178 批复方桔梗止咳片中 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸的含量测定结果进行统计分析,见图 1~4。24 个生产企业的 178 批样品,3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖质量分数为 0~0.186 mg/片,甘草酸质量分数为 0~0.255 mg/片。按本文拟定的限度,3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖含量低于拟定限度的有 78 批,低于限度百分比为 43.8%,涉及 14 家生产企业,其中有 5 家生产企业低于限度百分比为 100%,分别为生产企业 B,生产企业 K,生产企业 L,生产企业 T,生产企业 V(均未检出)。甘草酸低于拟定限度的有 55 批,低于限度百分比为 30.9%,涉及 12 家生产企业,其中有 6 家生产企业低于限度百分比为 100%,分别为生产企业 B,生产企业 C,生产企业 D,生产企业 N,生产企业 T,生产企业 V(均未检出)。提示这些企业远志、甘草原药材质量和生产工艺可能存在问题,其中生产企业 B,生产企业 T,生产企业 V 不同批次的样品中 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸含量均低于拟定限度,尤其生产企业 V,15 批样品全部未检出远志、甘草,提示该企业可能存在违规违法生产问题。

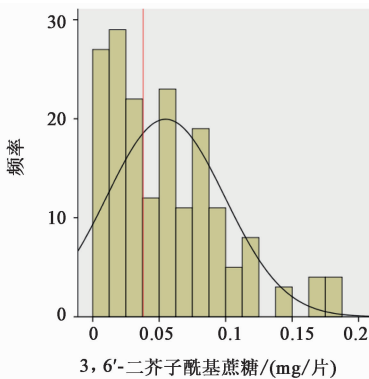


图 1 178 批样品 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖含量频数分布
Fig.1 Frequency distribution of content of disinapoylsucrose in 178 batches of samples

另根据图 1,3 显示,178 批样品的 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖的质量分数在 0.02 mg/片附近出现的频率最高,甘草酸的质量分数在 0.01 mg/片和 0.11 mg/片附近出现的频率最高,提示各生产企业需加强原药材的质量把控;根据图 4 显示,有 3 家生产企业(生产企业 I,生产企业 R,生产企业 S)同一企业不同批号样品甘草酸含量波动较大,提示这 3 家生产企业甘草原药材来源及生产工艺参数控制不

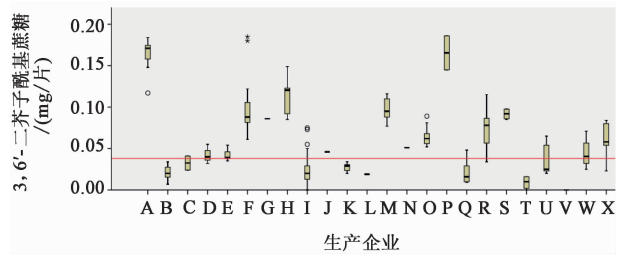


图 2 不同企业 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖含量比较
Fig. 2 Comparison in content of disinapoylsucrose among different producers

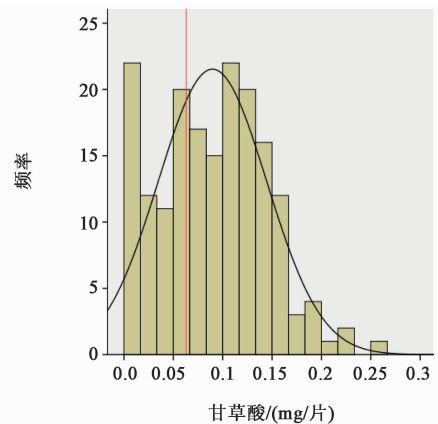


图 3 178 批样品甘草酸含量频数分布
Fig.3 Frequency distribution of content of glycyrrhizic acid in 178 batches of samples

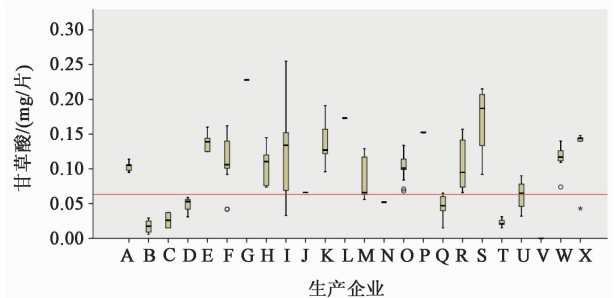


图 4 不同企业甘草酸含量比较
Fig. 4 Comparison in content of glycyrrhizic acid among different producers

稳定。

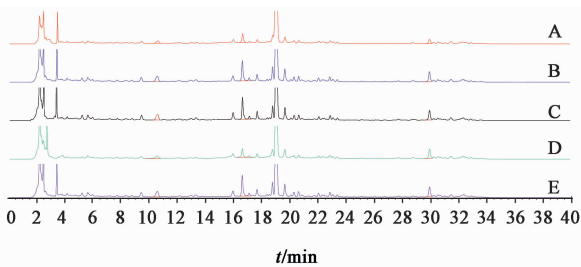
通过本研究发现,178 批样品中 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸的含量低于限度百分比均较高,提示各生产企业在生产过程中,应重视组方中非君药的质量控制。

4 讨论

4.1 指标性成分的选择 远志中主要含 3 种结构类型的成分,糖酯、酮和皂苷类成分,3 种成分均为远志的活性成分,2015 年版《中国药典》一部“远

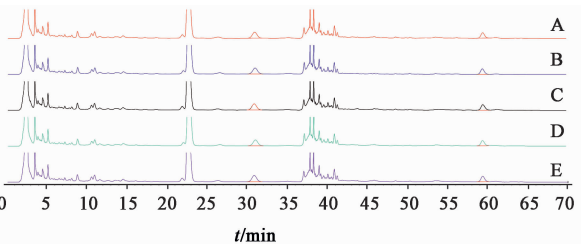
志”项下也收录了上述 3 类成分中代表性化合物 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖、细叶远志皂苷、远志酮Ⅲ的含量测定^[1],由于细叶远志皂苷为碱水解产物,远志酮则在远志中含量相对较低,因此最终选择了含量较高的 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖作为复方桔梗止咳片中远志药材的指标性成分;2015 年版《中国药典》一部“甘草”项下收录了甘草苷及甘草酸 2 种成分的含量测定^[1],考虑到复方桔梗止咳片中甘草的处方量低(每 1 000 片含甘草原药材量为 14 mg),且甘草为煎煮后入药,因此最终选择了含量较高的甘草酸作为复方桔梗止咳片中甘草药材的指标性成分。

4.2 前处理考察 参考文献[3-9],试验对提取溶剂的种类、提取方式和时间通过比较各提取溶液中待测成分的提取率,分别进行了考察,结果表明甲醇,70% 甲醇,50% 甲醇,70% 乙醇 4 种溶剂中,70% 甲醇溶液提取 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸最完全。以 70% 甲醇为溶剂,分别考察了超声 45 min,超声 1 h,回流 45 min,回流 1 h 及回流 1.5 h,结果无明显差异。故综合考虑确定最佳的提取条件为 70% 甲醇溶液超声提取 1 h。见图 5,6,表 5,6。



A. 甲醇超声;B. 70% 甲醇超声;C. 50% 甲醇超声;D. 70% 乙醇超声;E. 70% 甲醇回流

图 5 复方桔梗止咳片不同提取溶剂考察
Fig. 5 HPLC of comparison of different extraction solvents of Fufang Jiegeng Zhike Pian



A. 超声 4 min;B. 超声 1 h;C. 回流 45 min;D. 回流 1 h;E. 回流 1.5 h

图 6 复方桔梗止咳片不同提取方式考察
Fig. 6 HPLC of comparison of different extraction methods of Fufang Jiegeng Zhike Pian

4.3 色谱条件及专属性考察 参考文献[1-6],采用 HPLC-DAD 检测器,分别考察了乙腈(或甲醇)-

表 5 不同溶剂提取样品中 2 种成分的含量

Table 5 Contents of two components from sample with different extraction solvents

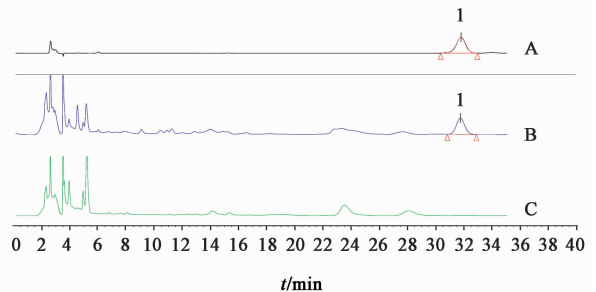
提取溶剂	mg·g ⁻¹	
	3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖	甘草酸
甲醇超声 60 min	0.34	0.33
70% 甲醇超声 60 min	0.66	0.66
50% 甲醇超声 60 min	0.63	0.62
70% 乙醇超声 60 min	0.30	0.64
70% 甲醇回流 60 min	0.67	0.59

表 6 不同方式提取样品中 2 种成分的含量

Table 6 Contents of two components from sample with different extraction method

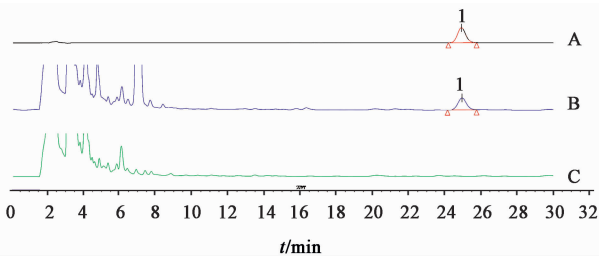
提取方式	mg·g ⁻¹	
	3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖	甘草酸
70% 甲醇超声 45 min	0.62	0.58
70% 甲醇超声 60 min	0.62	0.60
70% 甲醇回流 45 min	0.62	0.61
70% 甲醇回流 60 min	0.62	0.59
70% 甲醇回流 1.5 h	0.63	0.59

0.2% 磷酸溶液(或 0.05% 磷酸溶液)等度或者不同梯度的洗脱系统,结果 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖在乙腈-0.05% 磷酸(18:82)时分离度最好、甘草酸在乙腈-0.05% 磷酸(35:65)时分离度最好,且缺远志、甘草阴性无干扰,见图 7,8;同时采用 DAD 检测器分别对复方桔梗止咳片样品溶液和对照品溶液中的待测峰进行光谱扫描,波长范围在 200~400 nm,结果最大吸收波长分别为 329 nm(3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖),252 nm(甘草酸),供试品溶液与对照品溶液的光谱图一致。参照各文献资料及 2015 年版《中国药典》一部^[1-8],最终选择 320 nm 波长为 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖测定波长,250 nm 波长为甘草酸测定波长。



A. 对照品;B. 复方桔梗止咳片;C. 缺远志阴性;1. 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖

图 7 远志中 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖含量测定 HPLC
Fig. 7 HPLC chromatogram for content determination of disinapoylsucrose in Polygalae Radix



A. 对照品; B. 复方桔梗止咳片; C. 缺甘草阴性; 1. 甘草酸铵

图 8 甘草中甘草酸含量测定 HPLC

Fig. 8 HPLC chromatogram for content determination of glycyrrhizic acid in *Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma*

4.4 检测限考察 由于不同批次的 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖和甘草酸含量差异大,某些批次甚至未检出,因此本方法进行了检测限考察,结果复方桔梗止咳片中 3,6'-二芥子酰基蔗糖检测限 0.07 $\mu\text{g}/\text{片}$ 、甘草酸检测限为 1.18 $\mu\text{g}/\text{片}$ 。

4.5 样品测定 通过本研究发现部分企业部分生产企业存在不投、少投或用劣质药材(饮片)投料现象,建议加强对生产企业的日常监督检查;不同生产企业、同一企业不同批号之间的质量情况差异较大,这可能与各企业的原药材以及具体生产工艺有关,提示各生产企业需加强原药材质量把控,并加强自身工艺控制;同时提示各生产企业对组方中非君药的质量控制应引起重视。

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