

莲子心中 3 种主要生物碱含量测定及提取优化

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摘要:目的 对莲子心中莲心碱、甲基莲心碱和异莲心碱进行含量测定及超声波提取工艺优化。方法 建立高效液相色谱法(HPLC)分离测定目标生物碱,利用 Box-Behnken 响应面设计对提取时间,提取剂浓度和料液比进行优化。结果 方法学验证表明,对应浓度范围内,3 种生物碱线性关系较好($r^2 > 0.999$),检测限在 $0.17 \sim 0.69 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 之间,加标回收率在 $97.06\% \sim 104.12\%$ 之间,相对标准偏差为 $0.08\% \sim 0.87\%$ ($n=6$)。响应面设计获得最优提取条件为料液比 1:30.3,乙醇浓度 69.8%,超声时间 29.0 min,得到莲子心生物碱总提取量为 $(14.82 \pm 0.42) \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。结论 本试验建立的 HPLC 分析方法灵敏度高,重现性好,可用于目标生物碱的含量测定,响应面设计所获的最佳提取条件经验证合理,可以有效地提高莲子心中生物碱的提取量。

关键词: 莲子心;生物碱;高效液相色谱法;超声波提取;响应曲面法

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Quantitative Assay and Optimization of Ultrasonic-Assisted Extraction of Three Main Alkaloids from *Plumula nelumbinis*

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ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE To establish a simultaneous determination method of three main alkaloids in *Plumula nelumbinis* by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), including liensinine, isoliensinine and neferine, and optimize the ultrasonic-assisted extraction process of total alkaloids from *Plumula nelumbinis* by using response surface methodology based on Box-Behnken design.

METHODS The alkaloids were separated on a RP-HPLC C_{18} monolithic column ($4.6 \text{ mm} \times 50 \text{ mm}$, Merck, Darmstadt, German) with a mobile phase consisting of methanol-water-triethylamine-acetic acid (70:30:0.2:0.05), and the method was validated for linearity, sensitivity and extraction recovery. Based on the single-factor analysis, a mathematical model was constructed to analyze the effects of each factor of the ultrasonic-assisted extraction and their interactions on alkaloids yields of *Plumula nelumbinis*. The three independent variables were volume fraction of ethanol (A), solid-liquid ratio (B) and ultrasound extraction time (C), respectively.

RESULTS The HPLC method used to separate three alkaloids within 5 min showed an excellent linear correlation ($r^2 > 0.999$) in the range of $3.4 \sim 340 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ (liensinine), $3.47 \sim 347 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ (isoliensinine) and $3.47 \sim 347 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ (neferine). The limits of detection (LODs) of three alkaloids were 0.17 , 0.69 and $0.69 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, and the limits of quantification were 0.34 , 1.73 and $1.73 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, respectively. The intra-day and inter-day variations of RSD were less than 5%, and the extraction recovery ranged from 97.06% to 104.12% with RSD ranging from 0.08% to 0.87% ($n=6$). The optimum extraction conditions were: solid-liquid ratio, 1:30.3; volume fraction of ethanol, 69.8%; ultrasound extraction time, 29.0 min. The yield under the optimum conditions was found to be $(14.82 \pm 0.42) \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, which was agreed closely with the predicted value of $14.70 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$. **CONCLUSION** The HPLC method used to determine the three main alkaloids in *Plumula nelumbinis* shows ideal characteristics of quickness, accuracy, high sensitivity and good repeatability. The optimum ultrasonic extraction technology has expressed excellent extraction ability of alkaloids in *Plumula nelumbinis* which indicates the RSM result is reasonable and effective.

KEY WORDS: *Plumula nelumbinis*; alkaloid; high performance liquid chromatography; ultrasonic-assisted extraction; response surface methodology

莲子心为睡莲科植物莲 (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn) 成熟种子中的干燥幼叶及胚根,味苦,性寒,具有清心安神、涩精止血之功效。研究表明,其在心

血管、泌尿、血液和神经系统等方面的疾病中均表现出良好的临床效用^[1-5]。生物碱作为莲子心中主要的生物活性成分,具有抗心律失常、降血压、扩张血管、

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清除活性氧自由基等药理作用^[6-13],其提取分离、鉴定及制剂研究等是近年来研究的热点。莲子心中生物碱定量的方法有薄层色谱法、毛细管电泳-化学发光法、紫外分光光度法和液相色谱法等^[14-18]。反高效液相色谱法(reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography, HPLC)具有分离时间短,灵敏度高,杂质干扰小和结果重复性好等优点,是目前应用较为广泛的药物分析方法^[19-23],如 LÜ 等^[24]利用反相 HPLC 结合紫外检测分析确定绞股蓝水提液中 10 种单糖成分,LIU 等^[25]利用 HPLC 结合二极管阵列检测分析确定丹参中 17 种酚酸和 17 种丹参酮。

超声波提取法是目前药材组分提取常用的方法,其在提取时间,提取量及样品的稳定性方面较传统方法相比具有明显的优势^[26-28],如 JADHAV 等^[29]运用超声波提取法从香草兰豆荚中提取香草兰素,认为其耗时短,效率高,可应用于工业大规模生产,XIONG 等^[30]分别采用超声波提取、溶剂提取和加热回流提取地黄中梓醇,认为超声波提取法效果最佳。

响应曲面法(response surface methodology, RSM)由 Box 等于 20 世纪 50 年代提出,通过多项式拟合及响应面设计来研究和优化因子与响应值之间、因子与因子之间的相互关系,其中较为常用的 Box-Behnken 设计操作简单,试验次数少,预测准确度高,广泛应用于中药、食品、生物和化工等领域的工艺条件优化^[31-35],如 Anotai 等^[36]利用 Box-Behnken 设计对 electro-fenton 法废水处理中影响邻甲苯胺去除效果的 pH 和 Fe^{2+} 浓度进行优化,PRAKASH 等^[37]对超声波提取玉米须中多糖的提取工艺进行 Box-Behnken 设计优化。

本实验以莲心碱、异莲心碱和甲基莲心碱总提取量为指标,在单因素试验的基础上,通过 Box-Behnken 响应面设计对超声波提取条件进行优化,并利用高效液相色谱法对目标组分进行定量测定,以期提高莲子心中目标生物碱的提取量,为莲子心物质基础研究及利用提供方法学基础。

1 材料

1.1 仪器

一体型超高效液相色谱仪(Shimadzu 公司,日本) Nexera-i LC-2040C 3D, FW100 中草药粉碎机(天津市泰斯特仪器有限公司),SB5200DTD 型超声波清洗器(宁波新芝生物科技股份有限公司),UPT-IV 型超纯水机(优普仪器有限公司),BP211D 型天平(Startorius 公司,德国),SK-I 型涡旋混匀器(广州富才

仪器厂),LG-BCD-205 型冰箱(泰州乐金电子冷机有限公司),微量移液器(Eppendorf 公司,美国)。

1.2 试剂

对照品莲心碱(纯度 $\geq 97\%$)、异莲心碱(纯度 $\geq 97\%$)、甲基莲心碱(纯度 $\geq 98\%$)购于上海源叶生物科技有限公司。甲醇为色谱纯。其余试剂均为分析纯。

1.3 样品

莲子心于 2017 年 5 月购于北京同仁堂大药房,密封储藏于 4 °C 冰箱中。

2 方法与结果

2.1 样品处理方法

莲子心用万能粉碎机粉碎后,过 0.25 mm 筛后置于 4 °C 冰箱中备用。精密称取莲子心粉末 1.00 g,加入 30 mL 石油醚进行脱脂处理,弃提取液,加入一定量及浓度的乙醇作为提取剂,充分混合后,封口超声波提取,过滤取滤液,甲醇定容。

2.2 对照品溶液的制备

准确称量各对照品 0.01 g(精确至 0.000 1 g),分别用甲醇溶解并定容至 10 mL,振荡摇匀,得到质量浓度为 $1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的莲心碱、异莲心碱、甲基莲心碱对照品储备液,于 -20 °C 冰箱中保存备用。临用时,用甲醇稀释上述对照品储备液,配制成不同浓度的工作溶液。

2.3 色谱条件

色谱柱:反相整体 C_{18} HPLC 柱(4.6 mm \times 50 mm, Merck 公司, Darmstadt, German);流动相:甲醇-水 = 60:40(0.2% 三乙胺,0.05% 乙酸);柱温为 25 °C;流速为 $1.0 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$;进样体积为 10 μL ;检测波长为 282 nm。混合对照品及样品色谱图见图 1。

2.4 方法学考察

2.4.1 线性关系、定量限与检出限 吸取一定量的对照品储备液,用甲醇稀释,配制成一系列不同浓度的混合对照品溶液。以峰面积(Y)对对照品质量浓度(ρ , $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$)进行回归分析,并按信噪比确定检出限(LOD, $S/N = 3$)和定量限(LOQ, $S/N = 10$),3 种生物碱的回归方程、相关系数、线性范围、检出限及定量限见表 1。

2.4.2 精密度考察 日内精密度和日间精密度的考察分别通过制备低、中、高 3 种浓度对照品溶液(莲心碱:34, 170, 270 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$;异莲心碱、甲基莲心碱:35, 173, 275 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$),每日每水平平行试验 6 次,连续测定 6 d,计算获得 3 种生物碱浓度的

日内精密度 RSD 为 0.84% ~ 2.67% , 日间精密度 RSD 为 2.44% ~ 4.50% , RSD 均小于 5% , 表明该分析方法精密度较高。

2.4.3 回收率 采用加标回收法测定回收率。选取料液比 1:40 (g:mL) , 乙醇浓度 70% , 超声波提取 40 min 的样品, 添加 3 水平 (266.67, 166.67, 33.33 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$) 的 3 种生物碱对照品进行实验, 同水平加标量相同, 平行测定 3 次, 得到加标回收率为 97.06% ~ 104.12% , 相对标准偏差为 0.08% ~ 0.87% ($n=6$) , 准确度较高。

2.5 单因素试验

2.5.1 乙醇浓度对生物碱提取量的影响 按“2.1”项下样品处理方法, 在超声时间 40 min, 料液比 1:40 (g:mL) 的条件下, 考察不同乙醇浓度对提取效果的影响。从结果可以看出, 乙醇浓度为 10% ~ 100% 时, 总生物碱提取量随乙醇浓度增加呈先上升后下降的趋势, 并在乙醇浓度为 70% 时达到最高值, 故选用 70% 的乙醇作为提取剂浓度。结果见图 2。

2.5.2 料液比对生物碱提取量的影响 按“2.1”项下样品处理方法, 在超声时间 40 min, 乙醇浓度 70% 的条件下, 考察不同料液比对提取效果的影响。当料液比低于 1:30 时, 总生物碱提取量随液料比的增加呈升高趋势并在 1:30 时获得最高值, 之后随料液比增加生物碱提取量无明显升高趋势, 故选用 1:30 的料液比进行后续试验。结果见图 3。

2.5.3 超声时间对生物碱提取量的影响 按“2.1”项下样品处理方法, 在料液比 1:40 (g:mL) , 乙醇浓度 70% 的条件下, 考察不同超声时间对提取效果的影响。总生物碱提取量随超声时间的延长而增加, 并在 30 min 时到达最大值, 当超声时间大于 30 min 时, 总生物碱的提取量略微下降并趋于稳定, 故选用 30 min 超声时间作为后续试验的参考值。结果见图 4。

2.6 响应面试验结果

2.6.1 Box-Behnken 试验设计及结果 利用响应面设计对超声波提取莲子心中莲心碱、异莲心碱和甲基莲心碱的提取条件进行优化, 在单因素试验的基础上, 进行三因素三水平的 Box-Behnken 试验, 以乙

醇浓度(A)、料液比(B)和超声时间(C)为自变量, 以 3 种生物碱总提取量为响应值, 通过响应面设计得到最优试验条件并予以验证。响应面试验设计及结果见表 2。

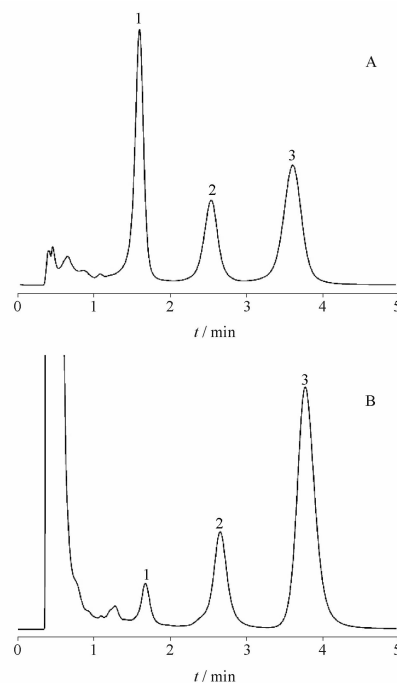


图 1 生物碱对照品(A)和莲子心样品(B)色谱图
1 - 莲心碱; 2 - 异莲心碱; 3 - 甲基莲心碱

Fig. 1 Chromatograms of alkaloid reference (A) and sample (B) of *Plumula nelumbinis*

1 - liensinine; 2 - isoliensinine; 3 - neferine

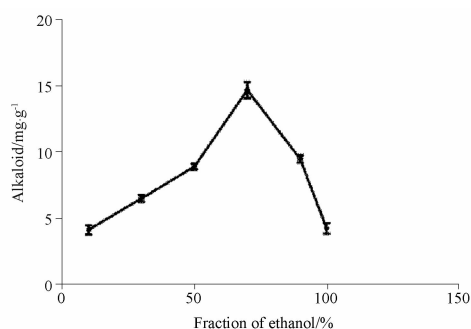


图 2 乙醇浓度对莲子心中总生物碱得率的影响. $n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$

Fig. 2 Effect of volume fraction of ethanol on extraction yield of total alkaloids. $n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$

表 1 莲子心中 3 种生物碱的线性范围、线性回归方程、相关系数、检出限和定量限

Tab. 1 Linear ranges, regression equations, correlation coefficients, limits of detection and limits of quantity of the 3 alkaloids

Alkaloids	Linear range/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$	Regression equation	r^2	LOD/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$	LOQ/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$
Liensinine	3.4 - 340	$y = 8\,005.6\rho - 35\,481$	0.999 1	0.17	0.34
Isoliensinine	3.47 - 347	$y = 9\,300.5\rho - 46\,401$	0.999 1	0.69	1.73
Neferine	3.47 - 347	$y = 8\,288.8\rho - 33\,617$	0.999 2	0.69	1.73

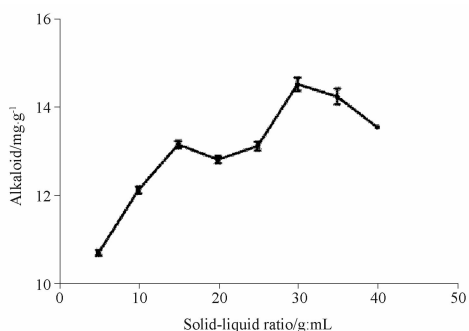


图3 料液比对莲子心中总生物碱得率的影响. $n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$
Fig. 3 Effect of liquid-solid ratio on extraction yield of total alkaloids. $n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$

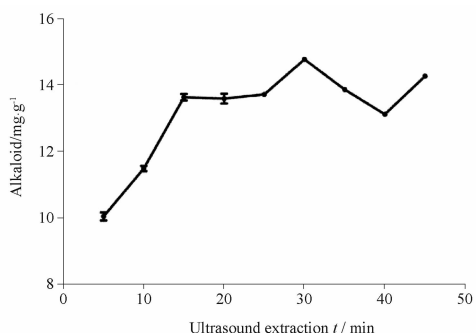


图4 提取时间对总生物碱得率的影响. $n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$
Fig. 4 Effect of ultrasonic time on extraction yield of total alkaloids. $n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$

表2 提取条件(A,B,C)对生物碱总提取量(Y)的Box-Behnken 试验设计及结果

Tab. 2 Box-Behnken design matrix with experimental results for the effect of extraction conditions on extraction yield of total alkaloids

Run	A/%	B/g · mL ⁻¹	C/min	Yield/mg · g ⁻¹
1	80	25	30	9.87
2	70	30	30	14.69
3	80	30	35	11.03
4	80	35	30	9.90
5	60	35	30	10.30
6	60	30	35	12.30
7	70	25	35	11.47
8	70	35	25	12.46
9	70	30	30	14.96
10	80	30	25	12.52
11	70	30	30	14.50
12	60	30	25	11.89
13	70	25	25	9.73
14	70	35	35	9.34
15	60	25	30	9.95
16	70	30	30	14.66
17	70	30	30	14.51

2.6.2 回归模型方程的建立及显著性检验 通过 Design-Expert 8.0.6 软件对表 2 数据进行分析并进行回归拟合,得到试验实际值的二次回归模型方程:
 $Y = -276.225\ 97 + 2.750\ 20A + 8.604\ 91B + 4.440\ 31C - 0.001\ 542\ 13AB - 0.009\ 506\ 24AC - 0.048\ 508BC - 0.017\ 377A^2 - 0.116\ 95B^2 - 0.039\ 687C^2$ 。回归模型方差分析结果见表 3。

由表 3 可知,方程模型的 $P < 0.000\ 1$,说明模型达到极显著。模型失拟项 $P = 0.891\ 7 > 0.05$,表明失拟不显著,回归方程拟合的概率高,无失拟因素存在,运用到试验中误差小。乙醇浓度二次项(A^2)、料液比二次项(B^2)、提取时间(C)及其二次项(C^2)、乙醇浓度与超声时间的交互项(AC)、料液比与超声时间的交互项(BC)对 3 种生物碱总提取量的影响极显著($P < 0.01$),乙醇浓度(A)对生物碱总提取量影响显著($P < 0.05$),说明上述因素对 3 种生物碱总提取量影响大,改变这些因素的水平会对响应值产生较显著的影响。根据表中 F 值大小可知,一次项中各因素对 3 种生物碱总提取量影响程度主次为:提取时间 > 乙醇浓度 > 料液比,其中提取时间对生物碱总提取量的影响最大。回归模型结果表明,该模型相关系数 $r^2 = 0.997\ 5$,模型调整确定系数 $r_{Adj}^2 = 0.994\ 3$,说明仅有 0.57% 的试验结果不能用此模型解释。同时,方程离散系数较小,为 1.27%。以上结果表明,此模型反映的试验结果可靠性强,可用来分析和预测乙醇浓度、料液比和超声时间对生物碱总提取量的影响结果。

表3 提取条件(A,B,C)对生物碱总提取量的回归模型方差分析结果

Tab. 3 Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the regression model of extraction conditions(A, B, C) and extraction yield of total alkaloids

Source	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F value	P value
Model	65.58	9	7.29	312.43	<0.000 1
A	0.16	1	0.16	6.75	0.035 5
B	0.12	1	0.12	5.21	0.056 4
C	0.76	1	0.76	32.51	0.000 7
AB	0.024	1	0.024	1.02	0.346 2
AC	0.90	1	0.90	38.75	0.000 4
BC	5.88	1	5.88	252.24	<0.000 1
A ²	12.71	1	12.71	545.16	<0.000 1
B ²	35.99	1	35.99	1 543.36	<0.000 1
C ²	4.14	1	4.14	177.72	<0.000 1
Residual	0.16	7	0.023		
Lack of fit	0.021	3	7.084×10^{-3}	0.20	0.891 7
Pure error	0.14	4	0.035		
Cor total	65.74	16			
Correction coefficient	$r^2 = 0.997\ 5$			$r_{Adj}^2 = 0.994\ 3$	

2.6.3 响应面分析 交互作用是指因素之间联合搭配对试验指标的影响作用^[38],响应面设计中的3D响应面和2D等高线图可以直观反映各因素对响应值的影响以及各因素之间的交互作用。3D响应面的陡峭程度和2D等高线的形状代表两个变量交互作用的强弱。响应面坡度越陡,变量对结果影响越大,交互作用越明显;等高线的形状越趋近于椭圆形,变量之间的交互作用越强,而圆形则与之相反^[31,39-40]。

当固定因素取0水平对应的值,生物碱的提取量随料液比、超声时间和乙醇浓度的增大均呈现先增后降的趋势,响应面图呈向上凸出,说明3个因素在所选水平范围内均能产生最佳的响应值,见图5。从等高线图可以看出,图5 I 的形状偏向于圆形,说明乙醇浓度(A)与料液比(B)的交互作用较弱,而图5 II,5 III的等高线图呈椭圆形,说明乙醇浓度(A)与提取时间(C)、料液比(B)和提取时间(C)之间的交互作用较强,其中图5 III中响应曲面坡度最为陡峭,等高线最为密集且呈明显椭圆状,说明料液比和提取时间之间的交互作用最强,以上结果与表3数据结果一致。

2.7 验证实验

通过 Design-Expert 8.0.6 软件分析获得莲子心中生物碱提取的最佳条件,在此最佳条件下对其进行3次验证实验。试验结果与预测相符,说明运用响应面进行分析的数据可靠性强,能用于生产实际,见表4。

3 讨论

本实验建立的高效液相色谱技术可实现莲子心中莲心碱、异莲心碱和甲基莲心碱的良好分离和定量分析,且保留时间稳定,操作简便,高效省时,方法学考察结果表明,该方法线性关系良好,检出限及定量限低,稳定性好,提取回收率高。

超声波辅助提取是利用超声波的空化效应及机械振动、乳化、扩散等作用来加速目标组分的扩散和浸出从而达到快速提取的效果,其操作简便、节能省时,在天然产物的浸提中应用广泛^[41-42]。影响超声

提取效果的因素主要有样品粒度、提取溶剂、料液比、提取时间、超声功率和提取次数等^[43-45],在预实验基础上,本实验选取乙醇浓度、料液比和超声时间为主要考察因素。在单因素考察结果中,根据相似相溶原理,莲子心中3种生物碱的极性与70%乙醇的极性最为接近,故选用70%的乙醇作为提取溶剂;在料液比为1:30时,莲子心中的3种生物碱可被完全提出,故总生物碱提取量达到最大值并趋于平衡,处于节约成本及简化操作考虑,选用1:30的

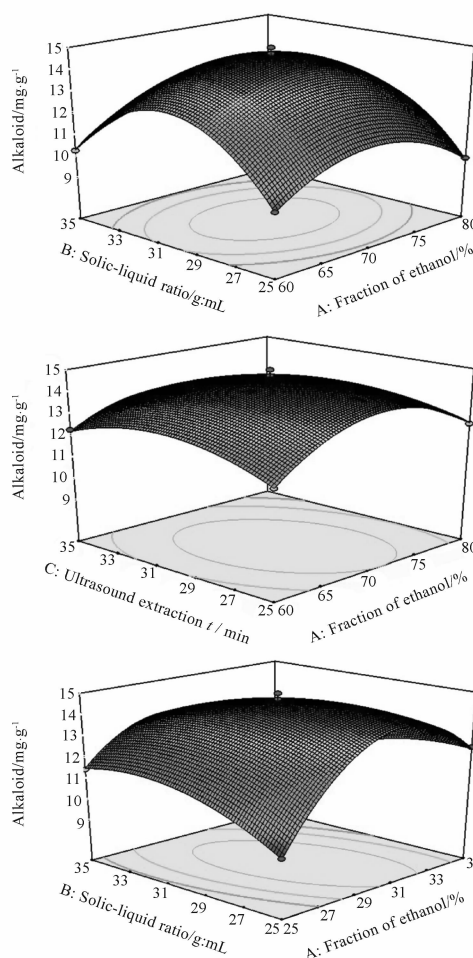


图5 乙醇浓度(A)、料液比(B)和提取时间(C)之间交互作用对生物碱总提取量的影响

Fig.5 Interactive effects of volume fraction of ethanol (A), solid-liquid ratio(B) and ultrasound extraction time(C) on the yield of alkaloids

表4 最优超声波提取条件获得生物碱总提取量的预测值与实际值对比

Tab.4 Comparison of predicted and experimental values of the total alkaloids yield with the optimum extraction conditions

Experimental condition	Volume fraction of ethanol/%	Solid-liquid ratio/g · mL ⁻¹	Ultrasound extraction time/min	Yield/mg · g ⁻¹
Predicated optimum condition	69.83	1:30.3	29.07	14.70
Verified optimum condition	69.8	1:30.3	29.1	14.82 ± 0.42

液料比;提取液的渗透压随超声时间的增加而增大,使得莲子心中生物碱溶解速率降低,且提取时间过长可能会造成生物碱成分的破坏,故选用 30 min 作为提取时间。

在单因素试验基础上,运用响应面设计对提取工艺进行进一步优化。响应面法能够克服正交设计只能处理离散的水平值,而无法找出整个区域上因素的最佳组合和响应值的最优值的缺陷,故其科学性和准确性较高^[46-47]。本试验以 3 种生物碱总提取量为指标,通过 Box-Behnken 响应面设计并利用 3D 响应面和 2D 等高线图分析,获得莲子心中总生物碱提取量的最佳超声提取工艺为乙醇浓度 69.83%,料液比 1:30.30,提取时间 29.07 min,结合实际操作,得到最佳条件下 3 种生物碱总提取量为 $(14.82 \pm 0.42) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,与预测结果相似,证明响应曲面法所构建的模型可靠,优化后的生物碱提取量较高。交互作用考察结果显示,乙醇浓度与提取时间和料液比与提取时间之间存在较强的联系,组合的改变可对生物碱提取量产生极显著的影响($P < 0.01$),提示在后续提取工艺研究中应结合生产实际,对待优化因素需进行综合全面地考察。综上所述,本实验为莲子心中生物碱的开发利用提供了参考依据,对响应面法优化提取工艺具有一定的指导意义。

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