

# 朝鲜蓟中2种木犀草素类化合物液相制备条件优化

Optimization of two luteolin derivatives preparation from artichoke by HPLC

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**摘要:**研究了一种通过制备液相色谱从朝鲜蓟中分离得到2种木犀草素糖苷的方法。朝鲜蓟与70%乙醇浸提液通过AB-8型大孔树脂吸附,分别用20%,50%,80%乙醇洗脱,得到50%乙醇洗脱部位A27~29(4 g);A27~29用RP-C18层析柱(270 mm×80 mm,40~60 μm)吸附,分别用30%,48%,100%甲醇洗脱,得到C16~19目标组分0.32 g,其中含目标组分H-01(10.4%)和H-02(5.1%);以目标组分的分离度和峰形为优化条件,研究了5种不同流动相组合及2种流速对目标峰分离效果的影响,基于最优条件制备,得到了纯度分别为97.8%和96.5%的H-01和H-02;通过质谱、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR表征,确定H-01和H-02分别为木犀草素-7-芸香糖苷和木犀草素7-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷。该方法优化了木犀草素类化合物的分离纯化生产工艺,并在保证高回收率的条件下有效降低了杂质水平。

**关键词:**朝鲜蓟;木犀草素类化合物;制备;优化

**Abstract:** This study describes a method for isolating two luteolin glycosides from artichokes (*Cynara scolymus* L.) by preparative

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liquid chromatography. The partition A27~29 (4 g) of 50% ethanol eluent was achieved by two steps, 70% ethanol extract of artichoke adsorbed by AB-8 macroporous resin and eluted with 20% ethanol, 50% ethanol and 80% ethanol successively. 0.32 g of target part C16~19 with target components H-01 (10.4%) and H-02 (5.1%) was achieved by two steps, A27~29 adsorbed by RP-C18 stationary phase column (270 mm×80 mm, 40~60 μm) and eluted with 30%, 48% and 100% methanol successively. Taking the resolution and shape of target peaks as optimization conditions, the effects of five different mobile phase combinations and two kinds of flow rates on the separation of target peaks were studied. Based on the optimal conditions, H-01 and H-02 with purity of 97.8% and 96.5%, respectively, were obtained. H-01 and H-02 were identified as luteolin-7-rutinoside and luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucoside, respectively, by mass spectrometry, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR analysis. This method can effectively reduce the impurity level under the condition of high recovery, and provide a new method for the development of the separation and purification process of luteolin compounds.

**Keywords:** artichoke (*Cynara scolymus* L.); luteolin derivative; preparation; optimization

朝鲜蓟是一种高营养价值的保健蔬菜<sup>[1~2]</sup>,被誉为“蔬菜之皇”<sup>[3~4]</sup>,其提取物一直用于民间医药<sup>[5]</sup>,在各种药理试验中表现出促进消化<sup>[6]</sup>、保肝<sup>[7]</sup>、利胆<sup>[8]</sup>、抗癌<sup>[9]</sup>以及抑制低密度脂蛋白氧化<sup>[10]</sup>的能力。临床试验表明,





谱图中第一、第二2个峰之间的分离度计算),结果如表3所示。

从图2(e)、表3可知,在乙腈:0.1%甲酸水为23:77(体积比)的条件下,分离度较大,分离效果最好,且峰

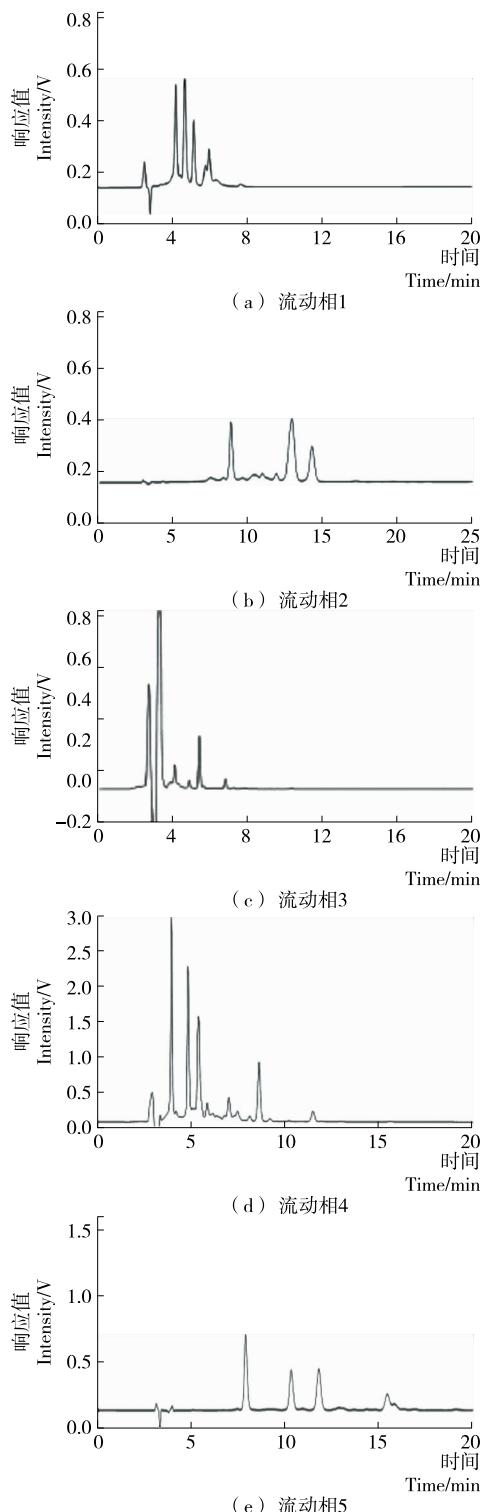


图3 C16~19组分在5种不同流动相下的HPLC分析图

Figure 3 HPLC chromatogram of partition C16~19

表2 优化的C16~19组分HPLC洗脱程序

Table 2 Optimized elution procedure for partition C16~19

时间/min	流动相A/%	流动相B/%
初始	23.00	77.00
40.00	23.00	77.00
45.00	100.00	0.00
55.00	100.00	0.00

表3 5种分离条件下的分离度

Table 3 Resolutions under five separation conditions

流动相条件(体积比)	分离度
甲醇:0.1%甲酸水=60:40	2.15
甲醇:0.1%甲酸水=45:55	4.13
乙腈:0.1%甲酸水=40:60	未分开
乙腈:0.1%甲酸水=30:70	2.34
乙腈:0.1%甲酸水=23:77	4.36

形尖锐,保留时间合适,对环境有害的有机相使用比例更少。

(3) 制备条件的确定:利用上述优化的条件,除将柱子改为半制备柱[Venusil MP C18(10 mm×250 mm, 5 μm),流速改为3 mL/min]外,其他条件不变,即洗脱程序为表2所示。将C16~19组分用23%乙腈溶解,分别对进样量30,50 μL进行优化,所得制备图(50 μL进样量色谱见图4)差异较小,为节省溶剂,缩短试验时间及损耗,本试验选择进样量为50 μL。

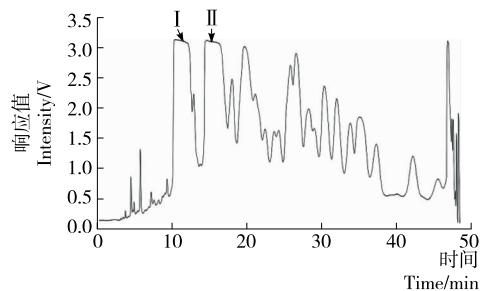


图4 C16~19组分的HPLC半制备图(50 μL)

Figure 4 Semi-preparative HPLC chromatogram(50 μL) of partition C16~19

综上所述,半制备条件为:流速3 mL/min,进样量50 μL,流动相A为乙腈,流动相B为0.1%甲酸水,洗脱程序如表2所示(40 min后的梯度为冲洗色谱柱)。

2.3.2 液相半制备 将0.32 g C16~19组分用23%乙腈溶解,浓度为200 mg/mL,按优化的条件制备。如图4所示,峰I、II分离效果较好,分别收集峰I、II。将收集液减压浓缩,冷冻干燥后,称重,液相色谱测定纯度,并得到纯度较高的2个化合物,记为H-01、H-02,其质量分别为



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