#### 分离工程

大孔树脂吸附分离长春花中的文多灵、长春质碱和长春碱

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摘要

通过对11种国产大孔树脂对文多灵、长春质碱和长春碱的静态吸附容量和解吸率等指标的考察,筛选出AB-8大孔吸附树脂作为分离长春花生物碱的载体,其对文多灵、长春质碱和长春碱吸附量分别为365.8、254.2、24.8 mg • ml⁻¹。利用大孔吸附树脂吸附分离长春花3种生物碱的过程为:长春花原料用稀硫酸溶液提取,提取液用氨水调节pH值为8,然后采用AB-8大孔吸附树脂柱吸附,用20%乙醇洗涤除去强极性成分,在30℃下用pH=4的50%乙醇解吸,得单吲哚生物碱文多灵和长春质碱,再用90%乙醇解吸,得双吲哚生物碱长春碱。单吲哚生物碱纯度可达50%以上,长春碱纯度达60%以上。

关键词 <u>长春花</u> <u>文多灵</u> <u>长春质碱</u> <u>长春碱</u> <u>大孔吸附树脂</u> <u>分离</u> 分类号

# Separation of vindoline, catharanthine and vinblastine from *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G.Don with macroporous adsorption resin

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#### Abstract

Eleven different macroporous adsorption resins were studied with respect to the static adsorption capacity and desorption ratio of vinblastine, vindoline and catharanthine. The best resin was AB-8 and the adsorption capacities of vindoline, catharanthine and vinblastine were 365.8, 254.2 and 24.8 mg·ml<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The optimum parameters of separation process by AB-8 resin were as follows: extraction solvent was sulfate dilution; pH value of the extraction was adjusted to 8 by ammonia; elute solvents were 20% alcohol to remove polar components, 50% alcohol (pH=4) to obtain the mono-indole alkaloids (vindoline and catharanthine) at 30°C and 90% alcohol to obtain the dimeric-indole alkaloid (vinblastine). The results showed that the content of mono-indole alkaloids was above 50% and the purity of vinblastine was above 60%.

**Key words** <u>Catharanthus roseus</u> <u>vindoline</u> <u>catharanthine</u> <u>vinblastine</u> <u>macroporous adsorption resin</u> <u>separation</u>

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