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鸡血藤抗肿瘤活性部位SSCE指纹图谱的研究

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中文摘要：目的: 建立鸡血藤黄酮类抗肿瘤活性部位(SSCE)的HPLC-DAD色谱指纹图谱,全面完整的反映了本部位内在的化学信息,并初步指认其中的主要化学成分。 方法 :采用HPLC-DAD检测,梯度洗脱的分析方法。Kromasil 100-5PHENYL色谱柱(4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm);流动相0.5%冰醋酸水溶液-甲醇;检测波长254 nm。 结果 :建立了10批鸡血藤药材中SSCE的HPLC-DAD色谱指纹图,获得了16个共有峰,并有10个色谱峰被指认。其中,1,3,4,5,8,9,10,12,13,16号分别被确定为原儿茶酸,对羟基苯甲酸,表儿茶素,葛根素,大豆苷元,甘草素,毛蕊异黄酮,染料木素,芒柄花素和樱黄素。 结论 :方法简便,精密度、重现性和稳定性良好,能有效控制中药鸡血藤黄酮类抗肿瘤活性部位(SSCE)的质量,为筛选鸡血藤抗肿瘤活性成分、进行药理研究提供质量保证。

中文关键词：HPLC 鸡血藤 中药指纹图谱 活性部位

Study on HPLC chromatographic fingerprint of anti-tumor active site SSCE of *Caulis spatholobi*

Abstract: Objective : To establish the chromatographic fingerprints for the anti-tumor flavonoids of *Caulis spatholobi* (SSCE). It could used to reflect the chemical information in this part comprehensively, and identify the chemical consitituents preliminarily. Method : The HPLC-DAD analysis method was performed on the column Kromasil 100-5PHENYL (4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm). The mobile phase was water (0.5% acetic acid)- methanol in gradient elution and the detection wavelength was 254 nm. Result : The chromatographic fingerprint of SSCE was established, which showed 16 characteristic peaks from 10 batches of medicinal materials. Among them, the peaks 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 16 were identified 3,4-dihodroxybenzoic acid, 4-Hydroxybenzoic Acid, epicatechin, puerarin, daidzein, liquiritigenin, calycosin, genistein, formononetin, and prunetin, respectively. Conclusion : The method is convenient, reproducibility and stability. It can used for quality control of the anti-tumor flavonoids of *C. spatholobi* (SSCE).

keywords:HPLC *Caulis Spatholobi* Fingerprints active site

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