

图2 标准曲线

1. 5-HT, 2. HVA, 3. E, 4. Tyr, 5. 5-HIAA, 6. DA, 7. Trp, 8. NE.

5.8%, 见表1。

表1 HPLC-ECD法测定标样的回收率、变异系数和最小检测限

| 标样     | 回收率%<br>(n=6) | CV%<br>(n=6) | 最小检测限<br>pg |
|--------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Tyr    | 100.9         | 1.3          | 40          |
| NE     | 102.1         | 1.2          | 20          |
| E      | 102.6         | 4.0          | 50          |
| DA     | 119.3         | 4.3          | 40          |
| Trp    | 90.9          | 5.8          | 30          |
| 5-HIAA | 107.9         | 3.2          | 20          |
| HVA    | 88.5          | 2.4          | 40          |
| 5-HT   | 104.4         | 1.4          | 40          |

以上结果表明,本方法的重复性和线性关系都是良好的。其最小检测限<50pg,一般的生物样品均可以直接用于测定。

在我们采用的仪器体系和所给定的条件下,可以同时一次性分析NE、E、DA、5-HT和它们的前体氨基酸及主要代谢产物共八种成分,一次分析在25分钟内就可以完成,而且因该方法精确度高,回收率好,故不需要加内标就可以进行测定。流动相的选择主要按文献<sup>[2]</sup>进行,流速为1ml/min, pH为4.0,观察B<sub>r</sub>和甲醇比例对分析样品的影响。B<sub>r</sub>可以影响生物胺的保留时间,而甲醇可以影响所有组分的保留时间,它们的浓度,特别是两者比例只有在适当条件下,才能在尽量短的时间内使所分析样品达到较好分离。

我们摸索在B<sub>r</sub>为0.12%,甲醇为14%的条件下,八种组分能够达到良好分离。另外,所选择柱填料的颗粒大小对分辨率也有影响,曾以颗粒为10μm的等长度柱子做过实验,反复摸索,但Tyr不能与前面的溶剂峰分开。在一定范围内提高柱温可以缩短分析时间,且不影响分辨率。

总之,采用上述体系和给定的实验条件,在25分钟内,就可以对单胺类递质及其前体氨基酸和主要代谢产物共八种成分进行分离检测,不失为良好的分析手段。若对流动相条件进一步改进,可以同时测定更多相关成分。由于样品处理的简化,使非组分峰增大,干扰先被洗脱成分分析的准确性,有待进一步改进与完善。

参考文献

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**A Rapid Simultaneous Determination of Monoamine Neurotransmitters, Their Precursor Amino Acids and Main Metabolites by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) with Electrochemical Detection**  
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A rapid and simple procedure for simultaneous determination of monoamine neurotransmitters (NE, E, DA, 5-HT) and their precursor amino acids (Tyr, Trp) as well as main metabolites (HVA, 5-HIAA) in biological samples by HPLC is described. Because of simple pretreatment of sample the average recovery is over 90%. Within-run CV of peak areas is less than 5.8% and detection limit is between 20—50pg. The linearity of peak area response vs. concentration appears very good ( $\gamma = 0.9997$ ). The conditions of chromatography are discussed.

自动变换波长反相高效液相色谱法同时定量测定  
 生物样品中磷酸肌酸和腺嘌呤核苷酸

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腺嘌呤核苷酸(ATP、ADP和AMP)及磷酸肌酸

(CP)是生物能量转换的主要成分。测定这些成分将

有助于了解组织器官的功能状态及某些能提高缺氧耐力的药物与改善能量代谢的可能关系。HPLC可以同时测定多种核苷酸成分,但要同时测定CP却有困难。这是因为CP的性质和吸收波长与腺嘌呤核苷酸有较大的差别,不容易一次分离和检测。最近文献报道了用反相离子对HPLC法同时定量测定这些成分<sup>[1,2]</sup>。我们在此基础上,用甲醇代替乙腈及自动变换波长方法,同时测定了小鼠大腿肌肉中的CP及腺嘌呤核苷酸,取得了满意效果。

### 实验方法

#### (一)仪器与材料

岛津LC-4A高效液相色谱仪和CR-2A数据处理机,SPD-2A紫外检测器。

ATP、ADP和AMP均为Sigma产品;CP,上海生化研究所;PICA,四丁铵离子对试剂,天津化学试剂二厂;甲醇为优级纯经重蒸处理,其它试剂均为分析纯。

上海种杂交系雄性小鼠(20g左右)由军事医学科学院动物中心提供。

#### (二)色谱条件

保护柱为5×0.21cm i. d. 不锈钢柱,干装Sep-Pak30—40μm ODS填料(Waters);分析柱为Zorbax 7μm ODS,15×0.46cm i. d. (自装);流动相A:甲醇-KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>缓冲液(5:95),内含30mmol/L KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>,4mmol/L PICA,pH 6.0;流动相B:甲醇-KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>缓冲液(22:78),内含30mmol/L KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>,4mmol/L PICA,pH 6.0;流动相用前经0.45μm滤器过滤和脱气。流速:0—14min,0.9ml/min;14—25min,1.2ml/min。浓度梯度:0—3.5min,B相0%,3.5—25min,B相69%;A相平衡20min后分析下一个样品。波长变换由BASIC程序控制(见表1),循环语句用于跟踪CP峰的出峰时间,波长变换前后由自动调零控制基线。

表1 波长变换程序(BASIC PROGRAM)

|     |                        |
|-----|------------------------|
| 10  | WAVE#1=210             |
| 20  | WAIT START 1           |
| 30  | ZERO 1                 |
| 40  | WAIT 360               |
| 50  | FOR I=1 TO 100         |
| 60  | B=LEVEL(1)             |
| 70  | IF B>400 THEN GOTO 100 |
| 80  | WAIT 1                 |
| 90  | NEXT 1                 |
| 100 | WAIT 70                |
| 110 | ZERO 1                 |
| 120 | WAVE#1=259             |
| 130 | WAIT 2                 |
| 140 | ZERO 1                 |

|     |             |
|-----|-------------|
| 150 | WAIT STOP 1 |
| 160 | GOTO 10     |
| 170 | END         |

#### (三)样品处理及测定

健康小鼠(20g左右)置于250ml容积的玻璃钟罩内,经14min缺氧后,迅速剪取大腿外侧肌肉(150mg)置于液氮中,称重,在玻璃匀浆器内加1mol/L高氯酸1ml匀浆(电动机驱动),高氯酸及匀浆器事先置于冰中,3,000rpm离心10min。吸取上清液,用6mol/L KOH中和至pH为7,再次离心,上清液加水至2ml,取20μl色谱分析。

### 结果与讨论

图1a,b是在210nm固定波长检测下的色谱图,基线严重漂移。图1c,d是采用210nm和259nm自动变换波长检测的色谱图,干扰少,各峰分离度好,基线也平稳。

#### (一)线性关系及重复性考察

按上述色谱条件测定5个等差浓度标准样品,浓度在10—60μg/ml范围内,各组分峰面积与浓度成正比,线性关系良好,相关系数均在0.999以上。取接近生理浓度的标准样品重复测定5次,各变异系数(CV)分别为ATP 5.0%,ADP 4.3%,AMP 6.4%,CP 3.6%。

#### (二)小鼠大腿肌肉中各组分测定结果

缺氧14min前后小鼠大腿肌肉中CP和腺嘌呤核苷酸含量测定结果见表2。正常肌肉组织中CP含量较高,缺氧后含量明显下降,ADP稍有升高,ATP有下降趋势。显然,CP对组织缺氧最敏感,而ATP在CP耗竭之前仍可由CP和ADP合成而得到补充,因此变化较小。

表2 小鼠大腿肌肉中各组分含量

|      | ATP           | ADP           | AMP           | CP            |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 正常肌肉 | 4.90<br>±0.69 | 1.44<br>±0.12 | 1.21<br>±0.36 | 7.40<br>±0.58 |
| 缺氧肌肉 | 4.02<br>±1.09 | 1.76<br>±0.14 | 1.09<br>±0.28 | 0.86<br>±0.26 |

$\bar{x} \pm SD$  μmol/g 湿重

实验结果表明,这一色谱系统可以满意地用于能量代谢研究。它用程序控制波长变换较好地满足了不同成分对不同检测波长的要求,而且波长变换可以消除在210nm下由梯度洗脱引起大的基线漂移,因此可以用甲醇代替乙腈,降低色谱费用。

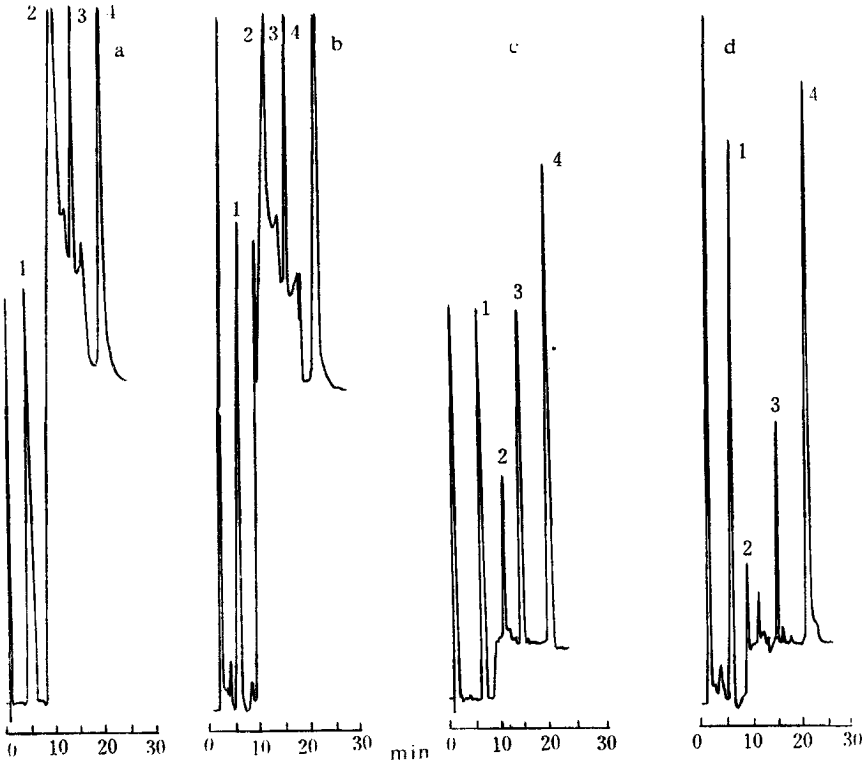


图1 标准品及样品色谱图(峰:1. CP, 2. AMP, 3. ADP, 4. ATP.)

a(标准品)和 b(正常肌肉样品):210nm 固定波长检测;c(标准品)和 d(正常肌肉样品):210nm 和 259nm 变换波长检测。

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**Simultaneous Determination of Creatine Phosphate and Adenine Nucleotides in Muscles by Reversed-Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) with Automatic Adjustment of Wavelength** *Min Qingxiong, Military Medical Institute, Rear Service Department, National Defence Scientific and Industrial Council, Beijing, 100101; Zhang Zhenqing and Ruan Jinxiu, Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing,*

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A method for the determination of creatine phosphate (CP) and adenine nucleotides (ATP, ADP and AMP) in the muscles of mice by reversed-phase HPLC is presented. The separation was achieved at room temperature with a C<sub>18</sub> column, one step gradient elution and an automatic adjustment of wavelength. The solvent A included 30mmol/L KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 4mmol/L PICA, pH 6.0 and 5% (V/V) methanol. The solvent B included 30mmol/L KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 4mmol/L PICA, pH 6.0 and 19% (V/V) methanol. This method has the advantages of simple sample preparation, low cost, less interference and high sensitivity. The results obtained were consistent with those from other methods.

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**Rapid Gas Chromatographic (GC) Method for Determination of Benzoic Acid and Sorbic Acid in Foods** *Nie Hongyong, Huang Zhiciang, Pen Sanhe, Hunan Import & Export, Commodity Inspection Bureau, Changsha, 410007*

A rapid GC method for determination of benzoic acid and sorbic acid in foods has been developed. The additives in sample were extracted by ether-petroleum ether (4 : 1) with n-undecanoic acid as internal standard and directly injected into DEGS capillary column. The new method is simple, rapid, and efficient. The recoveries were in the range of 93.9—100.8% with a coefficient of variation between 3.8—6.8%, the limit of detection was 1mg/kg of sample for both sorbic acid and benzoic acid. The effect of the operation of evaporating solvent on recoveries of some other methods has been studied.