

# UHPLC/MS<sup>n</sup>多模式复合测定玉屏风复方提取物及制剂中13种化学成分含量

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**【摘要】目的** 建立测定玉屏风提取物中多组分的UHPLC/MS<sup>n</sup>定量方法。方法 查阅文献,根据玉屏风制剂及其组方各单味药的药效学、药动学分析,选择升麻素苷、毛蕊异黄酮苷、升麻素、5-O-甲基维斯阿米醇苷、芒柄花苷、亥茅酚苷、芒柄花素、黄芪甲苷Ⅳ、白术内酯Ⅲ、黄芪皂苷Ⅱ、黄芪皂苷Ⅰ、白术内酯Ⅱ、白术内酯Ⅰ等13个化合物作为玉屏风复方的指示性成分进行质量控制。采用ACQUITY UPLC® HSS T3色谱柱,乙腈-0.1%甲酸水溶液为流动相进行梯度洗脱,流速0.5 mL/min。结果 在所建立的液相色谱条件下,13种成分的专属性良好,无干扰峰,各成分在线性范围内具有良好的线性关系;回收率为95%~105%,RSD均小于3%。结论 UHPLC/MS<sup>n</sup>定量方法简便、快速、准确,有助于玉屏风复方的质量控制。

**【关键词】** 玉屏风复方; 提取物; 制剂; 含量测定; UHPLC/MS<sup>n</sup>检测

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## UHPLC/MS<sup>n</sup> multi-mode composite determination of 13 chemical components in extracts and preparations of Yupingfeng compound

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To establish an effective UHPLC/MS<sup>n</sup> method for the simultaneous determination of 13 active components and provide an efficient quality control method for yupingfeng extracts. **Methods** According to the analysis of the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of each single drug in Yupingfeng and its prescriptions by consulting the literature, prim-o-glucosylcimifugin, calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside, cimifugin, 5-O-methylvisammioside, ononin, sec-o-glucosylhamaudol, formononetin, astragaloside IV, atracylenolide III, astragaloside II, astragaloside I, atracylenolide II and atracylenolide I were used as quality control ingredients of Yupingfeng compound. ACQUITY UPLC® HSS T3 column was used, with the mobile phase comprising of acetonitrile and 0.1% formic acid aqueous solution as mobile flowing at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. **Results** The 13 constituents showed good specificity and no interference peak. A good linearity was observed for all the 13 components with the recoveries of 95%-105% and all RSD<3%. **Conclusion** UHPLC/MS<sup>n</sup> detection is a simple and accurate method to apply in the quality control of Yupingfeng compound.

**【Key words】** Yupingfeng compound; extract; preparation; content determination; UHPLC/MS<sup>n</sup>detection

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玉屏风复方是扶正祛邪的经典方剂,由黄芪、白术和防风组成,具有益气固表、健脾止汗的作用<sup>[1]</sup>。临床用于治疗慢性支气管炎、过敏性鼻炎、哮喘和免疫系统疾病。其中,黄芪为君药,具有增强机体免疫力、抗病毒等功效;白术为臣药,具有抗炎、抗肿瘤、促进胃肠运动等作用;佐以防风抗炎、清除氧自由基等作用<sup>[2-6]</sup>。2015版药典只用含量较高的黄芪甲苷作为质量控制指标,不能全面反映玉屏风复方的质量。文献中皂苷类成分多为末端吸收<sup>[7-12]</sup>,用HPLC-UV检测时,灵敏度不高且分析时间较长,HPLC-ELSD法测定专属性较差。UPLC-MS法检测主要用于黄芪和防风中黄酮类、皂苷类等单一类成分的测定,尚无同时测定玉屏风复方中三味中药有效成分的相关报道。

Thermo LTQ XL 液质联用仪具有快速扫描、高质量精度和高分辨率的优点,适用于正负离子同时采集,通过复合设定,根据不同目标离子响应差异建立不同检测窗口。在同一色谱条件下可对玉屏风提取物中升麻素苷(prim-O-glucosylcimifugin)、毛蕊异黄酮苷(calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside)、升麻素(cimifugin)、5-O-甲基维斯阿米醇苷(5-O-methylvisamminoside)、芒柄花苷(ononin)、亥茅酚苷(sec-O-glucosylhamaudol)、芒柄花素(formononetin)、黄芪甲苷Ⅳ(astрагaloside IV)、白术内酯Ⅲ(atractylenolide III)、黄芪皂苷Ⅱ(astragaloside II)、黄芪皂苷Ⅰ(astragaloside I)、白术内酯Ⅱ(atractylenolide II)、白术内酯Ⅰ(atractylenolide I)等13个成分同时定量,能够为全面评价玉屏风复方的质量提供参考。

## 材料和方法

**仪器** Millipore Milli-Q Advantage A10超纯水仪; Thermo LTQ XL 液质联用仪; Mettler Toledo MS205DU/A型分析天平; KQ-250DA型数控超声波清洗器; CHRIST ALPHA冷冻干燥仪。

**药品与试剂** 毛蕊异黄酮苷(批号:HC012085198)、升麻素苷(批号:HC022139198)、芒柄花苷(批号HO012089198)、黄芪甲苷(批号:HA012079198)、白术内酯Ⅲ(批号:HA007049198)、白术内酯Ⅰ(批号:HA007047198)等对照品均购自中国药品生物制品检定所;升麻素苷(批号:

P1302355)、5-O-甲基维斯阿米醇苷(批号:P1302357)、亥茅酚苷(批号:P1302356)、芒柄花素(批号:P1302358)、白术内酯Ⅱ(批号:P1302354)等对照品购自宝鸡市辰光生物科技有限公司;黄芪皂苷Ⅱ(批号:H-037-161216)、黄芪皂苷Ⅰ(批号:H-038-171121)等对照品购自成都瑞芬思生物科技有限公司。各对照品纯度均大于98%。玉屏风提取物(批号:Y10222、Y1024、Y1026)由陕西西岳制药有限公司提取制备;玉屏风颗粒(国药准字Z1093003636)购自广东环球制药有限公司;玉屏风口服液(国药准字Z420200966)购自湖北济安堂药业有限公司;乙腈为色谱纯,水为三蒸水,甲酸为优级纯。

**对照储备液** 分别精密称取升麻素苷、毛蕊异黄酮苷、升麻素、5-O-甲基维斯阿米醇苷、芒柄花苷、亥茅酚苷、芒柄花素、黄芪甲苷Ⅳ、白术内酯Ⅲ、黄芪皂苷Ⅱ、黄芪皂苷Ⅰ、白术内酯Ⅱ、白术内酯Ⅰ等13个化合物的对照品5.42、3.38、3.30、2.75、3.29、5.53、4.06、4.74、3.25、2.75、2.75、3.15和3.36 mg,分别用甲醇溶解定容至2 mL的容量瓶中,混匀制备储备液,4℃储存备用。

**混合对照品溶液** 分别精密量取对照品储备液适量,甲醇定容,配制成含13个对照品分别为20、20、10、20、20、5、5、10、20、10、40、10和10 μg/mL的混合溶液。在检测分析条件下所得SRM色谱图见图1。

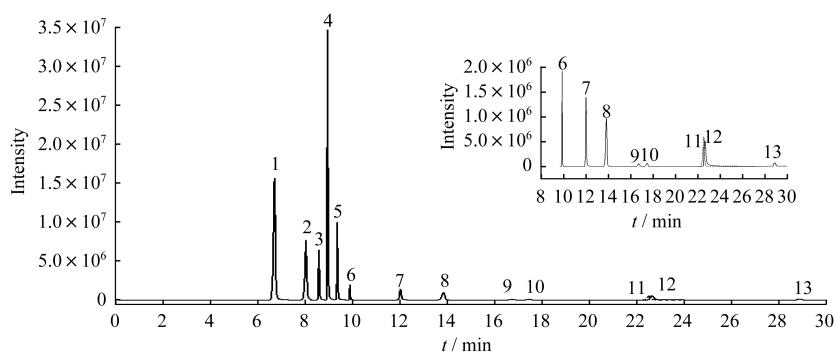
**供试品溶液** 按玉屏风配方精密称取60 g黄芪、20 g炒白术和20 g防风粉末,加入5 L水煮沸2 h,趁热过滤,再加入3 L水煎煮1 h,合并两次滤液,加热浓缩,浓缩液用冻干机浓缩冻干成粉末。精密称取冻干粉末,用50%甲醇水溶解配制成5 mg/mL的样品溶液。在检测分析条件下所得图谱见图2。

**玉屏风颗粒溶液** 精密称取市售玉屏风颗粒,用50%甲醇水超声溶解30 min,冷却后取上清液过滤,制备成20 mg/mL的溶液。

**玉屏风口服液** 精密量取市售玉屏风口服液,用50%甲醇水稀释,制备成稀释8倍的稀释溶液。

**阴性对照溶液** 依据2015版中国药典,分别制备缺黄芪、缺炒白术和缺防风的阴性样品,再按供试品溶液制备方法操作,即得。

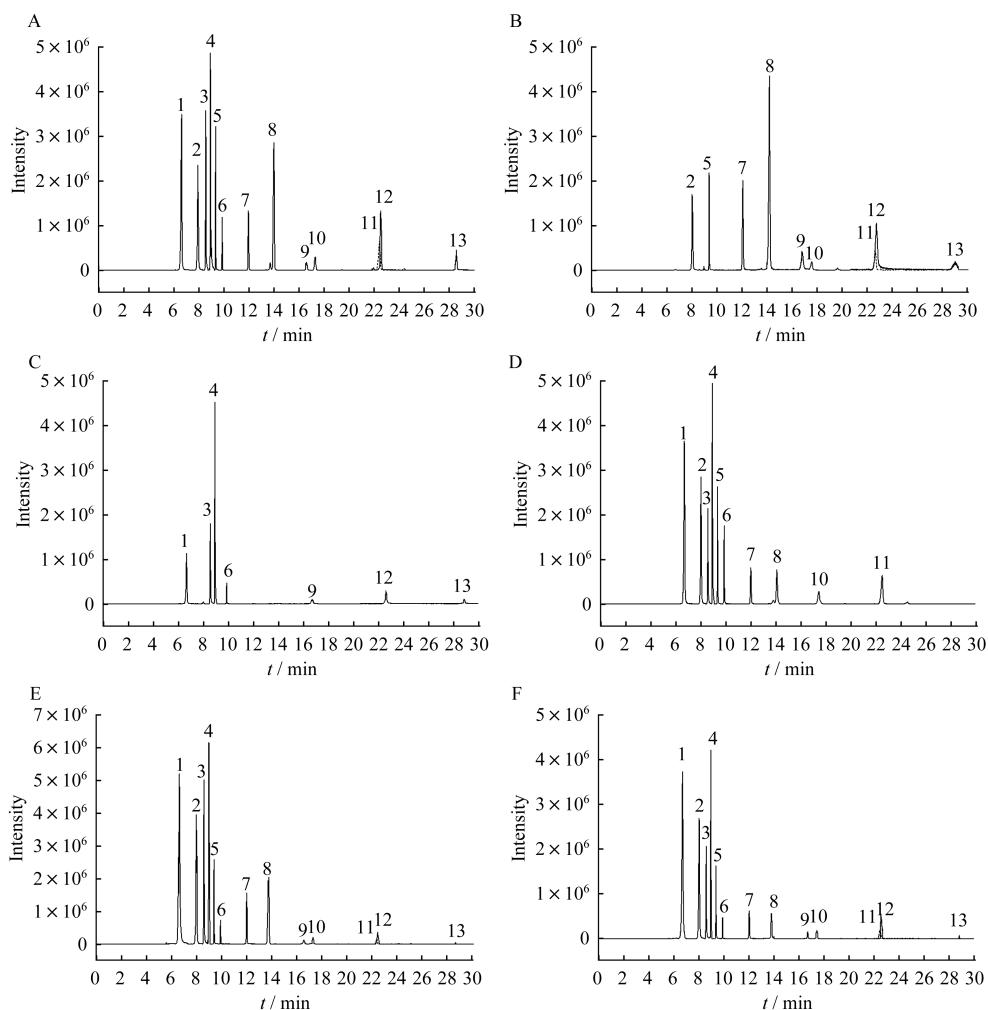
**液相色谱条件** 色谱柱:ACQUITY UPLC<sup>®</sup> HSS T3(2.1 mm×100 mm, 1.8 μm, 美国Waters公司);柱温45℃;流动相A为0.1%甲酸水溶液,流动相



1:Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin;2:Calycosin-7-O- $\beta$ -D-glucoside;3:Cimifugin;4:5-O-methylvisammioside;5:Ononin;6:Sec-O-glucosylhamaudol;7:Formononetin;8:Astragaloside IV;9:Atractylenolide III;10:Astragaloside II;11:Astragaloside I;12:Atractylenolide II;13:Atractylenolide I.

图1 玉屏风复方中13个对照品SRM色谱图

Fig 1 SRM chromatograms of 13 references of Yupingfeng compound



1:Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin;2:Calycosin-7-O- $\beta$ -D-glucoside;3:Cimifugin;4:5-O-methylvisammioside;5:Ononin;6:Sec-O-glucosylhamaudol;7:Formononetin;8:Astragaloside IV;9:Atractylenolide III;10:Astragaloside II;11:Astragaloside I;12:Atractylenolide II;13:Atractylenolide I.  
A: Yupingfeng extracts; B: Negative sample without Fangfeng; C: Negative sample without astragalus; D: Negative sample without *Atractylodes macrocephala*; E: Yupingfeng oral solution; F: Yupingfeng granules.

图2 玉屏风复方中13个成分的专属性考察图

Fig 2 The specificity of 13 components in Yupingfeng compound

B为乙腈;梯度洗脱(0~1.5 min,含B 1%~3%;1.5~3.0 min,含B 3%~14%;3.0~6.5 min,含B 14%~14%;6.5~8.0 min,含B 14%~32%;8.0~9.5 min,含B 32%~35%;9.5~15.5 min,含B 35%~35%;15.5~19.5 min,含B 35%~43%;19.5~30.0 min,含B 43%~43%);进样量为8 μL;流速为0.5 mL/min。

**质谱条件** 质谱离子源为电喷雾离子化源(electrospray ionization, ESI),采用正负同时切换

的选择性离子监测(single ion monitoring, SIM)与选择反应监测(selective reaction monitoring, SRM)相结合的模式进行含量测定,雾化气温度300 °C;雾化鞘气积流量10.5 L/min;雾化辅助气积流量0.15 L/min;毛细管电压:正离子模式3.2 kV,负离子模式2.2 kV;化合物的子离子依据其母离子的碰撞诱导解离优化得到,各成分检测方式(表1)。

表1 玉屏风复方中13个化合物检测方式

Tab 1 Detection methods of the 13 compounds in Yupingfeng compound

Analyte	Detection modes	CE/eV	Precursor ion→product ion
Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin	SRM <sup>+</sup>	35	469.26→307.10
Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside	SRM <sup>+</sup>	35	447.09→285.06
Cimifugin	SRM <sup>+</sup>	35	307.12→235.02
5-O-methylvisammioside	SRM <sup>+</sup>	35	453.25→291.09
Ononin	SRM <sup>+</sup>	35	431.08→269.04
Sec-O-glucosylhamaudol	SRM <sup>+</sup>	35	439.12→277.12
Formononetin	SRM <sup>+</sup>	35	269.04→254.05
Astragaloside IV	SIM <sup>-</sup>	35	829.74
Atractylenolide III	SRM <sup>+</sup>	18	249.12→231.08
Astragaloside II	SRM <sup>-</sup>	31	871.74→825.58
Astragaloside I	SIM <sup>-</sup>	35	913.58
Atractylenolide II	SRM <sup>+</sup>	25	233.17→187.08
Atractylenolide I	SRM <sup>+</sup>	26	231.17→185.00

SRM:Selective reaction monitoring.

## 结 果

**专属性** 取供试品溶液、空白溶液和阴性对照品溶液分别进行专属性考察。13个对照品的专属性较强,可进行准确定量(图2)。

**线性关系** 取混合对照品溶液,用50%甲醇水依次稀释,制成梯度浓度溶液,按上述色谱方法测定。以各组分峰面积为纵坐标,质量浓度(μg/mL)为横坐标,进行线性考察(表2)。

**稳定性、精密度和重复性** 取同一供试品用溶液在0、2、4、6、8、16、32、48 h进样检测,以峰面积计算,13个成分和保留时间的RSD(*n*=6)均小于3%,表明溶液在48 h内稳定。

精密称取同一批玉屏风提取样品6份,每份60 mg,用50%甲醇水溶液配置成浓度为5 mg/mL的样品溶液。按色谱条件进样分析,以峰面积计算,13个成分和保留时间的RSD均小于3%,表明

该方法重复性良好。

取同一混合对照品溶液,按上述色谱条件,在同一天连续进样6次进行日内精密度试验和连续5天、每天6次进行日间精密度试验,记录各待测物峰面积。13个成分日内、日间精密度和保留时间的RSD均小于3%,表明仪器精密度良好(表3)。

**加样回收率** 精密称取已测知含量的玉屏风提取物样品9份,每份60 mg,分成3组,每组3份,分别精密添加含13个对照品(41.11、54.44、54.44、115.56、41.11、8.00、8.44、12.11、56.67、35.11、345.56、30.00和21.11 μg/mL)的混合对照品溶液0.8、1.0和1.2 mL,按照上述方法制备供试溶液,进行测定,计算加样回收率为95%~105%,RDS均小于3%(表4)。

**样品测定** 取3批玉屏风提取物(Y1022、Y1024、Y1026)和市售玉屏风颗粒溶液、玉屏风口服液稀释液,按上述方法制备供试溶液,分别进样,记录峰面积,并按回归方程计算各成分含量(表5)。

表2 玉屏风复方中13个成分线性试验结果

Tab 2 Results of the linearity test of the 13 components in Yupingfeng compound

Analyte	Regression equation	Linearity rangea ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )	$R^2$	LOD ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )
Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin	$Y=4337820+4310350x$	1.25~20	0.9993	0.3125
Calycosin-7-O- $\beta$ -D-glucoside	$Y=4.105440+2372790x$	1.25~20	0.9985	0.3125
Cimifugin	$Y=1498310+21205x$	0.625~10	0.9995	0.3125
5-O-methylvisammioside	$Y=12508600+9331850x$	1.25~20	0.9983	0.3125
Ononin	$Y=1444040+1015930x$	1.25~20	0.9993	0.3125
Sec-O-glucosylhamaudol	$Y=93591+6468x$	0.3125~5	0.9995	0.0780
Formononetin	$Y=780541+16460x$	0.3125~5	0.9992	0.0780
Astragaloside IV	$Y=144123+7919x$	0.625~10	0.9991	0.3125
Atractylenolide III	$Y=19781+128026x$	1.25~20	0.9976	1.2500
Astragaloside II	$Y=66241+1321x$	0.625~10	0.9991	0.3125
Astragaloside I	$Y=78698+109996x$	2.50~40	0.9987	0.4690
Atractylenolide II	$Y=-71923+17449x$	0.625~10	0.9997	0.3125
Atractylenolide I	$Y=16084+11086x$	0.625~10	0.9997	0.3125

表3 玉屏风复方中13个成分稳定性、重复性和精密度考察

Tab 3 Stability, repeatability and precision of the 13 components in Yupingfeng compound (%)

Analyte	Stability ( $n=3$ )	Repeatability ( $n=3$ )	Intra-day ( $n=3$ )	Inter-day ( $n=3$ )
Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin	2.10	1.59	0.48	2.88
Calycosin-7-O- $\beta$ -D-glucoside	1.82	1.50	1.53	2.72
Cimifugin	1.42	1.06	1.65	2.79
5-O-methylvisammioside	0.92	1.71	1.11	2.37
Ononin	2.55	2.93	1.87	2.73
Sec-O-glucosylhamaudol	1.27	2.49	1.14	2.85
Formononetin	2.08	2.44	1.58	2.29
Astragaloside IV	2.14	0.99	1.74	2.18
Atractylenolide III	2.41	2.72	1.43	2.29
Astragaloside II	1.38	2.21	1.46	2.89
Astragaloside I	1.92	1.60	0.98	1.85
Atractylenolide II	1.18	1.02	1.38	2.35
Atractylenolide I	2.50	2.57	1.84	2.48

## 讨 论

**色谱条件的选择** 本研究考察了甲醇-水系统、乙腈-水系统、甲醇-乙腈-水系统,结果发现乙腈-水系统干扰较小且分离效果较好,且梯度洗脱过程中基线平稳,因此选择乙腈-水系统。为了改善峰形,提高分离度,发现0.1%甲酸水溶液可以达到改善峰形及提高分离度的效果,且较低浓度的酸溶液有利于保护色谱柱,因此选用0.1%甲酸水溶液作为流动相的水相。研究中先后尝试采用多种色谱柱,优选发现ACQUITY UPLC® HSS T3分析柱所得

色谱图峰尖锐对称,基质干扰小,最终选定该色谱柱。

**质谱条件的选择** 分别用APCI及ESI离子源在正、负离子模式下对玉屏风提取物中13种化学成分进行检测,大多数目标化合物在ESI离子源的检测下响应值较APCI源高一个数量级,故选用ESI离子源进行检测,黄芪甲苷IV、黄芪皂苷II、黄芪皂苷I在负离子模式下的峰面积高于正离子模式,其余目标化合物在正离子模式下产生的主要信号强度较负离子模式高,在此条件下对柱温、体积流量、质谱采集参数等进行优化(图3)。

**表4 玉屏风复方中13个成分的加样回收率**  
**Tab 4 Recovery of the 13 components in Yupingfeng compound**

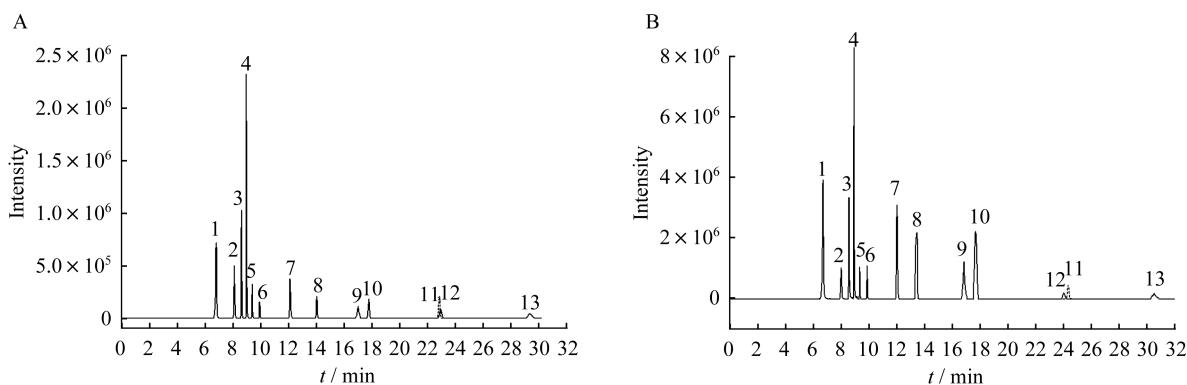
Analyte	Weight (mg)	Original (μg)	Added (μg)	Measured (μg)	Recovery (%) (n=3)	RSD (%)	Mean recovery (%)
Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin	60.02	41.28	32.89	75.11	102.9	0.89	101.04
	60.01		41.11	82.26	99.7	1.44	
	59.98		49.33	90.89	100.6	1.01	
Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside	60.02	54.60	43.56	98.35	100.4	0.50	102.00
	60.01		54.44	110.12	102.0	1.14	
	59.98		65.33	122.26	103.6	0.92	
Cimifugin	60.02	54.36	43.56	99.08	102.7	0.87	100.62
	60.01		54.44	109.55	101.4	0.70	
	59.98		65.33	118.26	97.8	2.68	
5-O-methylvisammioside	60.02	115.80	92.44	210.60	102.6	1.12	103.38
	60.01		115.56	236.42	104.4	0.83	
	59.98		138.67	258.93	103.2	1.06	
Ononin	60.02	41.88	32.89	74.61	99.5	2.08	96.78
	60.01		41.11	81.14	95.5	2.07	
	59.98		49.33	88.91	95.3	3.35	
Sec-O-glucosylhamaudol	60.02	8.40	6.40	14.97	102.7	2.28	100.79
	60.01		8.00	16.66	103.3	0.48	
	59.98		9.60	17.66	96.5	2.95	
Formononetin	60.02	8.28	6.76	15.23	102.8	1.74	101.50
	60.01		8.44	17.09	104.4	0.71	
	59.98		10.13	18.74	103.3	2.18	
Astragaloside IV	60.02	12.12	9.78	21.73	98.3	0.78	97.67
	60.01		12.11	24.08	98.8	1.72	
	59.98		14.67	26.20	96.0	2.16	
Atractylenolide III	60.02	56.64	45.33	102.26	100.6	0.51	101.55
	60.01		56.67	115.42	103.7	1.33	
	59.98		68.00	124.83	100.3	2.50	
Astragaloside II	60.02	35.22	28.09	62.55	97.3	0.64	98.84
	60.01		35.11	70.36	100.1	0.55	
	59.98		42.13	76.99	99.1	1.15	
Astragaloside I	60.02	345.30	276.44	617.93	98.6	1.54	99.96
	60.01		345.56	680.74	97.1	1.57	
	59.98		414.67	777.34	104.2	0.86	
Atractylenolide II	60.02	29.40	24.00	54.23	103.5	0.30	102.79
	60.01		30.00	60.04	102.1	1.57	
	59.98		36.00	66.40	102.8	1.72	
Atractylenolide I	60.02	21.12	16.89	38.34	102.0	0.39	102.23
	60.01		21.11	42.86	103.0	1.08	
	59.98		25.33	46.89	101.7	2.07	

《中国药典(2015版)》玉屏风口服液、玉屏风胶囊、玉屏风颗粒等均采用黄芪:白术:防风为3:1:1的固定比例,然而实际临床应用中常根据患者症状

使用不同的调配比例以获得更满意的治疗效果。这也提示,在质控标准中仅监控黄芪甲苷的含量不能满足用药监管和安全评价的要求,大多数中药配

表5 玉屏风制剂的含量测定结果(*n*=3)  
Tab 5 Results of contents determination of Yupingfeng preparation (*n*=3)

Analyte	Y1022 (mg/g)	Y1024 (mg/g)	Y1026 (mg/g)	Granlues (mg/g)	Oral solution ( $\mu$ g/mL)
Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin	0.688	0.681	0.679	0.293	78.929
Calycosin-7-O- $\beta$ -D-glucoside	0.910	0.909	0.916	0.208	36.640
Cimifugin	0.906	0.913	0.904	0.119	31.606
5-O-methylvisammioside	1.930	1.938	1.940	0.523	90.314
Ononin	0.698	0.689	0.695	0.123	19.418
Sec-O-glucosylhamaudol	0.140	0.144	0.143	0.021	4.914
Formononetin	0.138	0.134	0.136	0.026	3.835
Astragaloside IV	0.202	0.208	0.205	0.105	62.512
Atractylenolide III	0.944	0.941	0.936	0.055	10.847
Astragaloside II	0.587	0.586	0.589	0.029	18.185
Astragaloside I	5.755	5.756	5.752	0.154	15.128
Atractylenolide II	0.490	0.489	0.492	0.019	1.262
Atractylenolide I	0.352	0.354	0.356	0.013	1.134



A: APCI source; B: ESI source. 1: Prim-o-glucosylcimifugin; 2: Calycosin-7-O- $\beta$ -D-glucoside; 3: Cimifugin; 4: 5-O-methylvisammioside; 5: Ononin; 6: Sec-O-glucosylhamaudol; 7: Formononetin; 8: Astragaloside IV; 9: Atractylenolide III; 10: Astragaloside II; 11: Astragaloside I; 12: Atractylenolide II; 13: Atractylenolide I.

图3 APCI和ESI离子源优化的比较  
Fig 3 Comparison of APCI and ESI in source optimization

方要完善和提升其个性化用药,必须把各味药材的多种主成分作为质量控制的关键。

本法采用 Thermo LTQ XL 液质联用仪,利用其适用于正负离子同时采集,同时可以进行切废处理的特点,在同一色谱条件下利用不同检测窗口实现多类组分、多个成分的同时定性、定量测定,提高了效率,使控制更为全面和精确。本法较为全面地对玉屏风复方中的各单味药的主要成分进行控制,丰富了中国药典标准和文献评价方法,弥补了其他检测方法的局限性,在中药质量控制方面具有很好的应用前景。

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