

基于 UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS 技术分析同基源何首乌和首乌藤中差异化学成分

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摘要: 基于超高效液相-串联四极杆飞行时间高分辨质谱法(UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS)结合多元统计分析技术分析同基源何首乌和首乌藤中化学成分的差异。何首乌样品用甲醇在室温下超声提取后进样,通过二级串联质谱分析,对采集的图谱进行峰匹配、峰对齐、滤噪处理等进行特征峰提取;用主成分分析(PCA)和偏最小二乘法-判别分析(PLS-DA)进行数据处理;根据一级质谱精确质荷比和二级质谱碎片信息,结合软件数据库搜索及相关文献进行成分鉴定。结果显示,同基源何首乌和首乌藤样品间的化学组成得到明显区分;初步筛选并鉴定出42种同基源何首乌和首乌藤差异显著的化学成分,其中12种为共有差异化学成分,且呈现出不同的变化规律。该结果可为揭示同基源何首乌和首乌藤中次生代谢产物合成积累的差异性提供基础资料,亦为何首乌和首乌藤资源的综合开发利用提供了科学依据。

关键词: 何首乌;首乌藤;UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS;差异化学成分

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Analysis of Chemical Constituents in Polygoni Multiflori Radix and Polygoni Multiflori Caulis from the Same Origin Based on UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS

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Abstract: The difference of chemical composition in Polygoni Multiflori Radix (PMR) and Polygoni Multiflori Caulis (PMC) from the same origin was analyzed by ultra-performance liquid chromatography coupled with triple quadrupole-time of flight tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS). The samples were extracted with methanol by ultrasonication at room temperature and centrifuged. Through the analysis of the multistage tandem mass spectrometry, the characteristic peaks were extracted with mass spectrometry data peak matching, peak alignment, noise filtering. The obtained data were analyzed by principal component analysis (PCA) and partial least squares-discriminant analysis (PLS-DA). The components were identified according to MS accurate mass and MS/MS spectrometry fragmentation information, combined with the software of database searching and literature component identification. The results showed that the chemical compositions between PMR and PMC from the same origin were clearly distinguished and 42 chemical compositions were identified. Among of them, 12 compositions were common chemical composition presented in different changing laws. The research provided experimental data for revealing the laws on metabolites of PMR and PMC from the same origin.

Key words: Polygoni Multiflori Radix; Polygoni Multiflori Caulis; UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS; chemical composition

何首乌、首乌藤为同基源不同药用部位的药材,分别系蓼科植物何首乌 *Polygonum multiflorum* Thunb. 的块根、藤茎。何首乌具解毒、消痈、截疟、润

肠通便之功效,用于疮痈、瘰疬、肠燥便秘等症;首乌藤具养血安神、祛风通络之功效,用于失眠多梦、血虚身痛、风湿痹痛、皮肤瘙痒等症^[1,2]。目前同基源何首乌和首乌藤药材质量的评价研究,主要集中在二苯乙烯苷类、蒽醌类成分的分析,多以单一或单类成分的含量为考察指标^[5-8],尚少见对同基源何首乌和首乌藤化学成分的整体变化或显著差异化学成分

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的研究报道。

植物代谢组学技术是对植物提取物中代谢物进行高通量、无偏差全面分析的技术,特别适合于中药中多组分复杂体系的分析^[8,9],使中药研究更符合祖国医学的整体观念。本实验在前期研究基础上^[10-14],借鉴植物代谢组学的研究思路和方法,采用超高效液相色谱-串联四极杆飞行时间高分辨质谱(UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS)技术分析同基源何首乌和首乌藤化学成分的差异性,并通过多元统计分析找出差异显著的化学成分及其变化规律,旨在为何首乌和首乌藤药材内在质量的综合评价和全面控制以及资源的综合开发利用提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器与试剂

Acquity™超高效液相色谱仪(美国 Waters 公司);Triple TOF™ 5600 System-MS/MS 电喷雾飞行时间高分辨质谱仪、Peakview 1.2 数据处理工作站(美国 AB Sciex 公司);SIMCA-P 13.0 数据处理软件(瑞士 Umetrics 公司);Anke TGL-16B 离心机(上海安亭科学仪器厂);BSA224S 电子天平(德国赛多利斯公司);KQ-500B 型超声波清洗器(昆山市超声仪器有限公司,超声功率 500 W,40 kHz)。甲醇及甲酸(色谱纯,德国 Merck 公司);甲醇为化学纯(南京化学试剂有限公司,批号:081110865),水为超纯水(由 Millipore 纯水器制备)。

何首乌和首乌藤样品均于 2014 年 10 月采集于南京中医药大学药苑,经南京中医药大学刘训红教授鉴定为蓼科植物何首乌 *Polygonum multiflorum* Thunb. 的块根和藤茎。留样凭证保存于南京中医药大学中药鉴定实验室。

1.2 供试品溶液制备

样品粉碎,过 80 目筛。精密称取干燥恒重样品粉末 1.0 g,置于 100 mL 具塞锥形瓶中,加入 25 mL 甲醇,称重,室温下超声提取 45 min 后取出,放冷以甲醇补足失重,静置冷却,4 ℃ 保存,12000 rpm 离心 10 min,取出上清液经 0.22 μm 的微孔滤膜滤过,即得。

1.3 实验条件

1.3.1 色谱条件

Agilent ZORBAX SB-C₁₈ 色谱柱(250 × 4.6 mm × 5 μm);流动相:甲醇(A)-0.1% 甲酸的水(B),梯度洗脱,0 ~ 3 min、20% ~ 35% A,3 ~ 10 min、35% ~

45% A,10 ~ 15 min、45% ~ 60% A,15 ~ 20 min、60% ~ 80% A,20 ~ 30 min、80% ~ 100% A。流速 1.0 mL/min;柱温 30 ℃;进样量 10 μL;检测波长 254 nm。

1.3.2 质谱条件

电喷雾离子源(ESI)负离子模式;质量扫描范围 m/z 50 ~ 1000;喷雾电压 5.0 kV;气帘气 30 L/min;雾化气 55 L/min;辅助气 55 L/min;离子源温度 500 ℃;碰撞室射出电压(CXP)9 V;去簇电压(DP)100 V。

1.4 统计分析

将原始质谱数据和色谱图导入 Peakview 1.2 数据处理工作站进行峰匹配、峰对齐、滤噪处理等,将结果导入 SIMCA-P 13.0 进行分析。采用主成分分析(PCA),初步观察各样品的聚集情况,直观地表达同基源何首乌和首乌藤的化学组成差异;随后以偏最小二乘判别分析(PLS-DA)分别对各样品进行分类,其中 R^2X 、 R^2Y 越接近 1,表示模型越稳定, $Q^2 > 0.5$ 表示预测率高。根据 PLS-DA 模型得到的变量权重值(VIP > 1)找到潜在的差异化学成分。采用 t 检验,验证多维统计中找到的差异化学成分是否在单维统计中具有显著性差异,其中 $P < 0.05$ 表示有显著性差异。

1.5 差异化学成分的鉴定

通过一级质谱确定精确相对分子质量,二级质谱获得裂解信息,结合 HMDB(<http://www.hmdb.ca/>)和 METLIN(<http://metlin.scripps.edu/>)数据库搜索及已报道文献推测化合物的结构式信息。差异成分的量是以各样品对应的峰面积表示,对同基源何首乌和首乌藤样品间同一物质峰面积的平均值和标准差进行计算,得到差异化学成分在同基源不同入药部位样品的相对百分含量。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 色谱条件的优化

流动相的选择分别考察了甲醇-水、乙腈-水、甲醇-0.1% 甲酸水、乙腈-0.1% 甲酸水及梯度洗脱条件下对样品中各峰分离度的影响,结果发现,采用甲醇-0.1% 甲酸水溶液梯度洗脱时,峰型较好且有良好的分离效果。根据设定的色谱-质谱条件,取供试品溶液进样分析,图 1 为同基源何首乌和首乌藤在负离子模式下的 UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS 基峰强度离子流(BPI)色谱图。

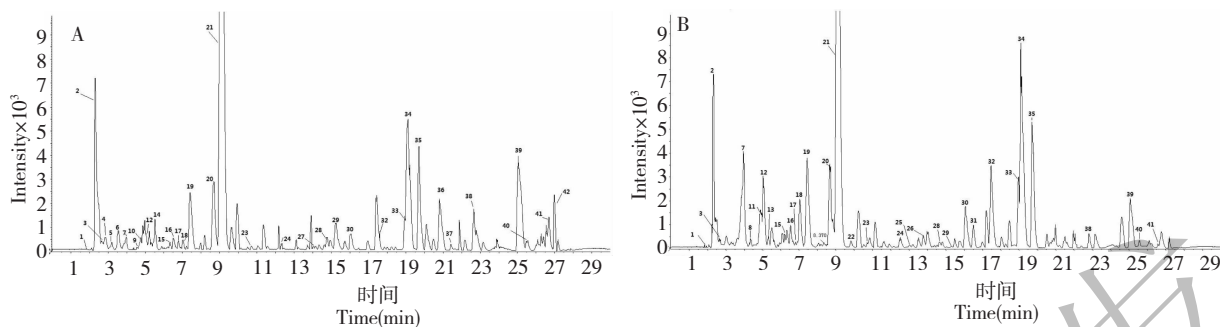


图1 同基源何首乌(A)和首乌藤(B)样品提取离子流(BPI)色谱图

Fig. 1 UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS base peak intensity (BPI) chromatograms of Polygoni Multiflori Radix (A) and Polygoni Multiflori Caulis (B) with the same origin

2.2 样品处理方法的优化

供试品溶液制备中分别考察了甲醇、70%甲醇、50%甲醇3种溶剂,结果表明甲醇为溶剂的色谱峰形优于其它两种溶剂。又考察超声提取15、30、45和60 min,结果表明超声提取45 min明显相对峰面积较大。

2.3 PCA分析

采用PCA对同基源何首乌和首乌藤样品进行降维分析。图2为同基源何首乌和首乌藤PCA分析的散点图($t_1:77.1\%$; $t_2:7.6\%$),从图2中可以看出,同一组的4个样品相对集中,说明组内均一性良好。同基源何首乌和首乌藤样品在PCA轴上呈逐步变化的趋势。首乌藤位于PC1轴正方向,何首乌位于PC1轴负方向,说明同基源何首乌和首乌藤样品的化学成分存在明显差异。

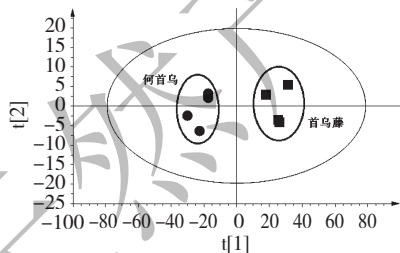


图2 同基源何首乌和首乌藤在负离子模式下PCA得分图

Fig. 2 PCA plot of Polygoni Multiflori Radix and Polygoni Multiflori Caulis with the same origin in negative ion mode

2.4 PLS-DA分析

为进一步寻找同基源何首乌和首乌藤中差异化学成分,采用PLS-DA分析模式识别方式进行分析比较。其得分图见图3a,两组样品沿着PC1轴明显分开,其中模型验证参数 $R^2X(\text{cum}) = 0.905$, R^2Y

(cum) = 0.989, $Q^2(\text{cum}) = 0.972$,证明模型建立成功,与无监督模式的主成分分析(PCA)相比较,同基源何首乌和首乌藤样品得到更大程度的分离,且有助于寻找差异的化学成分。采用模型相对应的VIP的得分图(图3b)和有效对应的柱状载荷图(图3c)对两组样品的差异化学成分进行寻找,得到129个特征峰。

2.5 差异化学成分鉴定

通过HMDB和METLIN数据库及相关文献^[15-21]搜索差异化学成分的精淮质荷比,对VIP > 1且 $P < 0.05$ 的差异化学成分进行结构分析(结果见表1),初步鉴定出42个化学成分,除何首乌中含有奎尼酸、莲花掌苷、没食子酸、3,8-dihydroxy-1-methoxyxanthone、土大黄苷、白藜芦醇-4'-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷、 ω -羟基大黄素、大黄酸、3,6-二甲氧基-2,5,7,8-四羟基萘醌、大黄素甲醚和首乌藤中含有紫胶酸-D-8-*O*-(6'-*O*-桂皮酰)-吡喃葡萄糖苷、原始车菊素-B-7-3-*O*-没食子酰、3,4',5-trihydroxystilbene-4'-*O*- β -D-(6''-*O*-galloyl)-glucopyranoside、Aloesone-7-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside、儿茶素三聚体、吡喃葡萄糖基三羟基甲基蒽酮、大黄素甲醚-8-*O*- β -D-龙胆二糖苷以外,同基源何首乌和首乌藤中还有12个化学成分为共有成分。结果见表1。

2.6 差异化学成分的相对含量变化

根据表2中12个差异成分的相对含量趋势图可以看出,没食子酸-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷、表儿茶素、(+)-Catechin-5-*O*- β -D-glycosidase、白皮杉醇-3-*O*- β -D-(6''-*O*-没食子酰)-吡喃葡萄糖苷、大黄素-1-*O*- β -D-葡萄糖苷和大黄素-8-*O*- β -D-葡萄糖苷在首乌藤中的相对含量较高;儿茶素、二苯乙烯-*O*-二己糖苷、二苯乙烯苷、二苯乙烯-葡萄糖苷、决明子-*O*-乙酰基-葡萄糖苷和大黄素在何首乌中的相对含量较高。

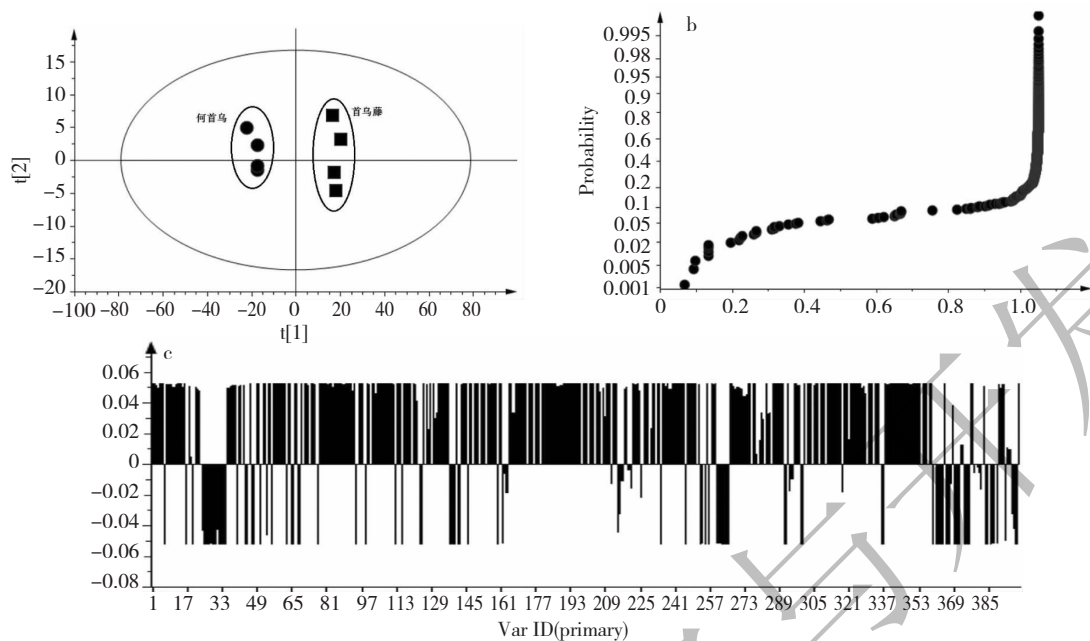


图3 同基源何首乌和首乌藤样品的 PLS-DA 得分图(a)、VIP 得分图(b)和柱状载荷图(c)

Fig. 3 PLS-DA scores plot (a), variable importance plot (b) and loading plot (c) of Polygoni Multiflora Radix and Polygoni Multiflora Caulis with the same origin

表1 同基源何首乌和首乌藤中化学成分的鉴定

Table 1 Identification of different chemical constituents in Polygoni Multiflora Radix and Polygoni Multiflora Caulis with the same origin

No.	t_R (min)	化学成分 Compounds	分子式 Formula	测量值 Calculated value (Da)	质谱数据 Mass data (m/z)
1	1.958	香豆酸 Coumaric acid	$C_9H_8O_3$	163.0342	118.9897, 93.0025
2	2.299	3,5-二羟基苯基-1-O-β-D-(6''-O-没食子酰)-吡喃葡萄糖苷 3,5-dihydroxyphenol-1-O-β-D-(6''-O-galloyl)-glucopyranoside	$C_{19}H_{20}O_{12}$	439.0839	439.0869, 96.9703, 78.9609
3	2.611	没食子酸-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Gallic acid-3-O-glucopyranoside	$C_{13}H_{12}O_6$	331.0670	271.0457, 211.0250, 169.0146, 125.0207, 89.0114
4	2.818	奎尼酸 Quinic acid	$C_7H_{12}O_6$	191.0214	111.0094, 87.0111
5	3.201	莲花掌苷 Lindeyin	$C_{22}H_{22}O_{12}$	477.1224	193.0142, 169.01439, 151.0038, 125.0251
6	3.520	没食子酸 Gallic acid	$C_7H_6O_5$	169.0154	125.0247
7	4.001	原矢车菊素 B5 Poycyanidin B5	$C_{30}H_{26}O_{15}$	577.1319	451.1054, 407.0783, 339.0886, 289.0717, 245.087, 161.0241, 137.0235, 109.0301
8	4.383	紫胶酸-D-8-O-(6'-O-桂皮酰)-吡喃葡萄糖苷 Laccaic acid-D-8-O-(6'-O-cinnamyl)-glucopyranoside	$C_{31}H_{26}O_{13}$	605.1327	451.1231, 313.0573, 289.0723, 245.0824, 169.0141, 125.0249
9	4.552	3,8-二羟基-1-甲氧基萹酮	$C_{14}H_{10}O_5$	257.1138	213.1255, 195.1134, 128.0365, 101.0725
10	4.725	土大黄苷 Rhaponticin	$C_{30}H_{26}O_{15}$	419.1651	257.1129, 241.1666, 213.1237, 128.0354
11	4.891	原矢车菊素-B-7-3-O-没食子酰 Poycyanidian-B-7-3-O-gallate	$C_{37}H_{30}O_{16}$	729.1449	577.1364, 559.1263, 451.1037, 425.0880, 289.0705, 125.0239
12	5.030	儿茶素 Catechin	$C_{15}H_{14}O_6$	289.0724	245.0809, 203.0708, 187.0391, 151.0396, 123.0405

续表 1 (Continued Tab. 1)

No.	t _R (min)	化学成分 Compounds	分子式 Formula	测量值 Calculated value (Da)	质谱数据 Mass data (m/z)
13	5.367	儿茶素三聚体 Epicatechin-(4 β -8)-epicatechin-(4 β -8)-catechin	C ₄₅ H ₃₈ O ₁₈	865.1965	739.1770, 713.1595, 695.1474, 577.1395, 451.1057, 289.0716, 125.0243
14	5.578	(-)-Epigallocatechin-3-O-gallate	C ₂₂ H ₁₈ O ₁₁	457.0766	169.0132, 125.0237
15	6.331	表儿茶素 Epicatechin	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₆	289.0717	245.0821, 203.0712, 151.0395, 123.0452, 109.0305
16	6.572	(+)-Catechin-5-O- β -D-glycosidase	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ O ₁₁	450.1073	311.0589, 287.0558, 269.0452, 178.9980, 125.0243
17	6.772	二苯乙烯-O-二己糖苷	C ₂₇ H ₃₃ O ₁₆	613.1739	405.1205, 243.0657
18	7.030	白杉皮醇 3-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 Piceatannol 3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₁₄	405.1176	243.0662
19	7.385	(-)-Epicatechin-3-O-gallate	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₁₄	441.0816	289.0714, 245.0805, 203.0700, 169.0132, 125.0240
20	8.576	白皮杉醇-3-O- β -D-(6''-O-没食子酰)-吡喃葡萄糖苷 Piceatannol-3-O- β -D-(6''-O-galloyl)-glucopyranoside	C ₂₇ H ₂₆ O ₁₃	557.1276	405.1191, 313.0559, 243.0657, 169.0136
21	9.066	二苯乙烯苷 Stilbene glucoside	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₉	405.1171	243.0620, 173.0574, 137.0216
22	9.818	3,4',5-trihydroxystilbene-4'-O- β -D-(6''-O-galloyl)-glucopyranoside	C ₂₇ H ₂₆ O ₁₂	541.1322	313.0573, 227.0719, 169.0138, 125.0246
23	10.726	山奈酚-3- β -D-葡萄糖苷 Kaempferol-3- β -D-glycosidase	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₁₁	447.1171	285.0405, 243.0660
24	12.438	2-methyl-5-carboxymethyl-7-hydroxychromone	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ O ₄	231.0679	188.0472, 159.0440, 143.0498, 131.0475
25	13.013	吡喃葡萄糖基三羟基甲基蒽酮 Cassialoin	C ₂₁ H ₂₂ O ₉	417.1173	255.0661, 213.0553
26	13.743	Aloesone-7-O- β -D-glucopyranoside	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ O ₄	393.1168	231.0661, 187.0757
27	14.155	白藜芦醇-4'-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 Resveratrol-4'-O- β -D-glucopyranoside	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₈	389.1230	227.0709, 185.0604, 143.0502
28	14.793	二苯乙烯-葡萄糖苷酸 THSG-glucuronide	C ₂₆ H ₂₉ O ₁₅	581.1669	419.1136, 405.1194, 243.0656, 174.0392
29	15.216	Emdin-O-glucoside sulfate	-	511.0523	431.0997, 269.0451, 225.0551
30	16.076	大黄素-1-O- β -D-葡萄糖苷 Emodin-1-O- β -D-glucopyranoside	C ₂₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₀	431.0968	269.0449, 240.0418, 225.0547
31	16.528	大黄素甲醚-8-O- β -D-龙胆二糖苷 Physcion-8-O- β -D-gentiobioside	C ₂₈ H ₃₂ O ₁₅	607.1109	561.1637, 539.1832, 245.0822, 230.0588
32	17.439	决明柯酮-O- β -D-葡萄糖苷 Torachryson-O- β -D-glucopyranoside	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ O ₉	407.1745	245.0806, 230.0569, 215.0331,
33	18.915	决明柯酮-O-乙酰基-葡萄糖苷 Torachryson-O-alloyl- β -D-glucopyranoside	C ₂₂ H ₂₅ O ₁₀	449.1434	431.0990, 245.0812, 230.0572
34	19.100	大黄素-8-O- β -D-葡萄糖苷 Emodin-8-O- β -D-glucopyranoside	C ₂₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₀	431.0964	269.0428, 225.0523, 240.0394, 197.0576
35	19.691	大黄素-8-O-(6'-O-丙二酰)- β -D-葡萄糖苷 Emodin-8-O-(6'-O-malonyl)- β -D-glucopyranoside	C ₂₄ H ₂₂ O ₁₃	518.0964	474.1081, 270.0439, 226.0531
36	20.861	ω -羟基大黄素 Citreoresein	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₆	285.2293	285.0388, 268.0357, 224.0458, 167.0489
37	21.406	大黄酸 Rhein	C ₁₅ H ₈ O ₆	283.0607	240.0422, 212.0471
38	22.809	3,6-二甲氧基-2,5,7,8-四羟基萘醌 3,6-dimethoxy-2,5,7,8-tetrahydroxynaphthaquinone	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₈	282.0612	239.0416, 211.0462, 183.0516

续表 1 (Continued Tab. 1)

No.	t _R (min)	化学成分 Compounds	分子式 Formula	测量值 Calculated value (Da)	质谱数据 Mass data (m/z)
39	25.065	大黄素 Emodin	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₅	269.0455	241.0475, 225.0529
40	25.502	掌叶二萜酮 A Palmidin A	C ₃₀ H ₂₂ O ₈	509.1207	254.0581
41	26.667	Rendin A	C ₃₀ H ₂₀ O ₉	523.1359	254.0577
42	26.917	大黄素甲醚 Physcion	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	283.0609	240.0425, 212.0466

表 2 同基源何首乌和首乌藤中差异化学成分的含量变化

Table 2 Comparison of relative contents of different metabolites in PMR and PMC with the same origin

化合物 Compounds	相对峰面积平均值 Average value of peak area	
	何首乌 Polygoni Multiflori Radix	首乌藤 Polygoni Multiflori Caulis
没食子酸-3- <i>O</i> -葡萄糖苷 Gallic acid-3- <i>O</i> -glucopyranoside	909.3658	3891.154
儿茶素 Catechin	740.6477	4215.538
表儿茶素 Epicatechin	2143.073	7302.656
(+)-Catechin-5- <i>O</i> -β-D-glycosidase	1027.858	2681.261
二苯乙烯- <i>O</i> -二己糖苷	3939.027	3915.658
白皮杉醇-3- <i>O</i> -β-D-(6''- <i>O</i> -没食子酰)-吡喃葡萄糖苷 Piceatannol-3- <i>O</i> -β-D-(6''- <i>O</i> -galloyl)-glucopyranoside	36121.34	58431.42
二苯乙烯苷 Stilbene glucoside	186883.7	209401.4
二苯乙烯-葡萄糖苷 THSG-glucuronide	6473.025	4616.957
大黄素-1- <i>O</i> -β-D-葡萄糖苷 Emodin-1- <i>O</i> -β-D-glucopyranoside	7633.345	28162.13
决明柯酮- <i>O</i> -乙酰基-葡萄糖苷 Torachryson- <i>O</i> -alloyl-β-D-glucopyranoside	10224.93	35070.3
大黄素-8- <i>O</i> -β-D-葡萄糖苷 Emodin-8- <i>O</i> -β-D-glucopyranoside	75541.63	109260.4
大黄素 Emodin	37317.12	23995.75

3 结论

本实验建立了基于 UPLC-Triple TOF-MS/MS 结合多元统计分析技术的同基源何首乌和首乌藤中化学成分差异的分析方法,找出差异显著的化学成分及其变化规律,为何首乌和首乌藤药材质量的综合评价和全面控制提供依据,同时为探讨何首乌和首乌藤药材的品质形成机制提供基础资料。

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