

基于 LC-MS/MS 分析壮药龙钻通痹颗粒的化学成分

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摘要:目的 采用液相色谱-串联质谱联用(LC-MS/MS)技术分析壮药经典方剂龙钻通痹颗粒的化学成分。方法 使用 ACQUITY UPLC HSS T3 色谱柱(2.1 mm × 100 mm, 1.8 μm)及体积分数 0.1% 甲酸水(A)-0.1% 甲酸乙腈(B)流动相系统对供试品溶液进行梯度洗脱,而后在正负离子模式下采集 MS/MS 数据。结果 通过高分辨质谱数据解析、对照品及数据库比对,同时参考文献已报道的化合物裂解规律,共鉴定出 113 个化合物,包括生物碱类 64 个、黄酮类 20 个、有机酸类 12 个、香豆素类 8 个、木脂素类 5 个及其他类 4 个,并对其中的 109 个次生代谢产物进行归属识别。结论 龙钻通痹颗粒物质基础丰富,以生物碱类成分为代表,且飞龙掌血为其重要“主药”,以上可为此方剂的药效机制研究与临床合理使用提供科学依据。

关键词:龙钻通痹颗粒;壮药;生物碱;黄酮;液相色谱-串联质谱联用;质谱裂解规律

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Analysis of Chemical Constituents of Zhuang Medicine Longzuan Tongbi Granules by LC-MS/MS

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ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE To analyze the chemical components of Longzuan Tongbi Granules, a classical prescription of Zhuang medicine by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). **METHODS** The MS/MS data were collected in positive and negative ion mode after gradient elution of the test solution using an ACQUITY UPLC HSS T3 column (2.1 mm × 100 mm, 1.8 μm) and a mobile phase system consisting of 0.1% formic acid water (A)-0.1% formic acid acetonitrile (B). **RESULTS** A total of 113 compounds, including 64 alkaloids, 20 flavonoids, 12 organic acids, 8 coumarins, 5 lignans and 4 others, were identified by high-resolution mass spectrometry data analysis, reference substance and database comparison, while referring to the mass fragmentation patterns of relevant components reported in the literature, and of which 109 secondary metabolites were attributed for recognition. **CONCLUSION** The material basis of Longzuan Tongbi Granules is rich, represented by alkaloids, and *Toddalia asiatica* is the important “main drug”. This information can provide a scientific basis for the pharmacodynamic mechanism study and rational clinical use of this formula.

KEY WORDS: Longzuan Tongbi Granule; Zhuang medicine; alkaloid; flavonoid; LC-MS/MS; mass fragmentation pattern

龙钻通痹颗粒是壮药治疗类风湿性关节炎(rheumatoid arthritis, RA)的经典方剂。该方剂由主药:飞龙掌血、大钻;帮药:八角枫、两面针、青风藤、九龙藤;公药:鸡血藤、五指毛桃;以 5:10:1:5:10:10:10:10 比例组成,具有祛风除湿、通痹止痛的作用^[1]。临床实践表明,该方能明显降低 RA 患者的血沉,临床治疗有效率可达 85.0%,并且可明显改善患者的晨僵、关节疼痛等症状^[2]。目前,内

服龙钻通痹颗粒、壮医热敏探穴针刺疗法、壮医发旺食疗方三者结合已形成治疗 RA 的壮医立体综合疗法。一项多中心随机对照研究^[3]结果表明,相较于单纯的西药治疗,该方法联合西药治疗能够显著改善 RA 患者的类风湿因子、C 反应蛋白、血沉水平,显著降低晨僵时间、改善壮医证候评分状况,临床有效率高达 94%,不良反应发生率低,值得在临床上推广应用。研究表明^[4-5],该制剂化

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学成分复杂且结构类型多样,如方剂中飞龙掌血主要含有生物碱、香豆素、黄酮和甾体类成分,大钻主要含有木脂素、挥发油、三萜和生物碱类成分,八角枫主要含有生物碱、酚苷类成分,两面针主要含有生物碱和香豆素类成分,青风藤主要含有生物碱类成分,九龙藤、鸡血藤均富含黄酮类成分,五指毛桃主要含有氨基酸、糖类、甾类和香豆素类成分。近年来,国内主要针对该方剂抗炎、抗风湿药理作用^[6-7]和质量控制^[8-10]方面进行了研究,但关于复方中全成分的研究较少,从龙钻通痹颗粒中报道的化学成分仅 25 个^[9-11],相较于组方药材的物质基础研究明显滞后,制约了其药效物质基础和作用机制的深入研究。因此,本研究系统总结了龙钻通痹颗粒组方 8 味药材已报道化学成分,构建了包括 2 063 条化合物信息的数据库,可作为龙钻通痹颗粒全成分表征的参考。液相色谱-串联质谱联用(LC-MS/MS)技术在中医药物质基础研究中应用广泛,采用液相色谱配合四级杆-飞行时间串联质谱(LC-Q/TOF-MS)可以同时发挥分离效率和扫描速度的优势,获得待测物的高分辨 MS 及 MS/MS 信息,实现复杂成分的快速识别^[12-13],特别在痕量成分的检测和鉴定中可弥补传统方法的不足。因此,本研究拟采用 LC-Q/TOF-MS 技术,通过高分辨质谱数据解析、对照品比对、结合龙钻通痹颗粒组方中各单味药化学成分数据库及 PubChem 在线数据库比对,开展龙钻通痹颗粒化学成分系统分析,了解其物质组成,为后续的药效物质基础发现和作用机制研究提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器

ExionLC™液相色谱仪、TripleTOF™ 6600 型质谱仪(美国 SCIEX 公司);ACQUITY UPLC HSS T3 色谱柱(2.1 mm × 100 mm, 1.8 μm, Waters 公司);Shim-pack GVP-ODS (2 mm × 5 mm, 5 μm, 日本岛津);X6 型超声仪(美国 Ultrasonic Generator 公司);XP205 型分析天平(瑞士 Mettler Toledo 公司);3-18KS 型冷冻离心机(美国 Sigma 公司)。

1.2 药物与试剂

对照品青藤碱(批号 PCS-181128)、橙皮苷(批号 PCS-180903)、毛蕊异黄酮(批号 PCS-190420)、氯化两面针碱(批号 PCS-181119)、槲皮素(批号 PCS-181023)、白屈菜红碱(批号 PCS-190407)、佛手

柑内酯(批号 PCS-190320)、芝麻素(批号 PCS-181013)、木兰花碱(批号 PCS-180903)(北京世纪奥科生物技术有限公司);香草酸(批号 17120503)、丁香酸(批号 17031705)(成都康邦生物科技有限公司);小檗红碱(批号 MUST-20060701)、新绿原酸(批号 MUST-20031002)、异绿原酸(批号 MUST-20042403)(成都曼思特生物科技有限公司);甘草素(批号 4280)、异甘草素(批号 1891)(上海诗丹德标准技术服务有限公司);对香豆酸(批号 Y30A11C112277)、7-羟基香豆素(批号 A04A6L1)、紫花前胡苷(批号 W07A10Z94862)、表小檗碱(批号 F26O10X95974)、非洲防己碱(批号 Y21O11W128337)、掌叶防己碱(批号 W27S9Z71290)、茵芋碱(批号 P14M11L110695)、小檗碱(批号 M06M10K87560)、补骨脂素(批号 Z24A11B12220)、刺芒柄花苷(批号 M02A11S120167)、芒柄花黄素(批号 H06S9Z69494)、橙皮素(批号 C03F6Y1)、大豆苷元(批号 C06N6Y5504)、葛根素(批号 S02M9B54875)(上海源叶生物科技有限公司);黄柏碱(批号 111895-201805)、没食子酸(批号 110831-201906)、绿原酸(批号 110753-201817)、白鲜碱(批号 111654-200602)(中国食品药品检定研究院);3,4-二-O-咖啡酰奎宁酸(批号 13d-12-5, 美国 Cato Research Chemicals Inc.)。所有对照品质量分数均大于 90%。乙腈、甲醇、甲酸均为质谱级;水为娃哈哈纯净水。

龙钻通痹颗粒由广西中医药大学附属药厂生产(批号 20180501)。其制备工艺为:飞龙掌血 5 份、大钻 10 份、八角枫 1 份、两面针 5 份、青风藤 10 份、九龙藤 10 份、鸡血藤 10 份、五指毛桃根 10 份,加 10 倍水加热回流煎煮 2 次,每次 1 h,滤过,滤液合并,60 ~ 70 °C 减压浓缩至 55 °C 相对密度为 1.15 ~ 1.20 的清膏,加体积分数 90% 乙醇使含醇量为 60%,室温静置 12 h,滤过回收乙醇,浓缩至相对密度为 1.30 ~ 1.35 的稠膏,加入适量辅料,混匀,制成颗粒剂。飞龙掌血(F)为芸香科植物飞龙掌血[*Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam.]的干燥根;大钻(D)为木兰科植物厚叶五味子[*Kadsura coccinea* (Lem.) A. C. Smith]的干燥根;八角枫(B)为八角枫科植物八角枫[*Alangium chinense* (Lour.) Harms]的干燥根及须根;两面针(L)为芸香科植物两面针[*Zanthoxylum nitidum* (Roxb.) DC.]的干燥根;青风藤(Q)为防己科植物青藤[*Sinomenium acutum* (Thunb.) Rehd. et Wils]的干燥藤茎;九龙藤(JL)为豆科植物龙须藤[*Bauhinia championii* (Benth.)

Benth.]的干燥藤茎;鸡血藤(JX)为豆科植物密花豆(*Spatholobus suberectus* Dunn)的干燥藤茎;五指毛桃(W)为桑科植物粗叶榕(*Ficus hirta* Vahl)的干燥根,均由广西中医药大学提供,由广西中医药大学韦松基教授鉴定。

1.3 样品制备

各单味药供试品溶液的制备:分别取各单味药药材适量,粉碎,取粉末约10 g,精密称定,置圆底烧瓶中,加入100 mL水,回流提取2次,每次1 h,滤过,合并滤液,取滤液2 mL于离心管中,在12 000 r·min⁻¹的转速下离心10 min,经0.22 μm针头滤器过滤,取续滤液,即得。龙钻通痹颗粒供试品溶液的制备:取龙钻通痹颗粒,粉碎,取粉末约0.5 g,精密称定,置具塞锥形瓶中,加入5 mL体积分数70%甲醇溶液,超声30 min,取提取液2 mL于离心管在12 000 r·min⁻¹的转速下离心10 min,经0.22 μm针头滤器过滤,取续滤液,即得。对照品溶液的制备:称各对照品2~5 mg,分别溶于甲醇制得1 mg·mL⁻¹的贮备液。分别吸取上述贮备液制备混合对照品溶液,用甲醇稀释至1 μg·mL⁻¹,取混合对照品溶液2 mL于离心管在12 000 r·min⁻¹的转速下离心10 min,经0.22 μm针头滤器过滤,取续滤液,即得。

1.4 色谱条件

ACQUITY UPLC HSS T3 色谱柱(2.1 mm × 100 mm, 1.8 μm), Shim-pack Column Holder, Shim-pack GVP-ODS(2 mm × 5 mm, 5 μm);柱温30 °C;流速0.2 mL·min⁻¹;进样量2 μL;以水(含体积分数0.1%甲酸, A)和乙腈(含体积分数0.1%甲酸, B)为流动相,梯度洗脱(0~8 min, 2%~8% B; 8~10 min, 8%~10% B; 10~35 min, 10%~30% B;

35~40 min, 30%~40% B; 40~50 min, 40%~60% B; 50~60 min, 60%~95% B; 60~75 min, 95% B)。

1.5 质谱条件

选用电喷雾离子源,采用TOF MS-IDA-PI模式分别采集正负离子模式下的数据,参数设置如下:喷雾电压+5 500 V/-4 500 V、离子源温500 °C/450 °C、喷雾气344.74 kPa、辅助加热气344.74 kPa、气帘气275.79 kPa、解簇电压100 V;TOF MS扫描范围m/z 100~1 000;设置动态背景扣除,选取10个响应最强的离子进行MS/MS扫描;PI扫描范围m/z 50~1 000、碰撞能量±(40±20) eV。

1.6 数据处理

通过高分辨MS及MS/MS数据分析,结合对照品、数据库比对以及文献报道的化合物质谱裂解规律进行化合物解析。

本研究比对的数据库主要包括自建库和PubChem在线数据库。自建库中包括基于CNKI、PubMed等文献库检索总结的龙钻通痹颗粒组方各单味药化学成分名称及分子式信息,共2 063条。包含飞龙掌血信息337条、大钻信息337条、八角枫信息103条、青风藤信息322条、两面针信息382条、九龙藤信息151条、鸡血藤信息228条、五指毛桃信息203条,用于辅助化合物鉴定。

2 结果

2.1 化合物鉴定结果

LC-Q/TOF-MS采集到的基峰离子流色谱图见图1,按“1.6”项下数据处理方法,共分析和鉴定出113个化合物,其中35个经对照品指认,结果见表1,主要包括生物碱类、黄酮类和有机酸类等,其中4个为初生代谢产物,109个为次生代谢产物。

表1 龙钻通痹颗粒提取物化学成分分析结果

Tab. 1 Analysis results of the main chemical components of Longzuan Tongbi Granule extract

No.	t _R /min	Formula	Molecular ion	MS (m/z)	δ / × 10 ⁻⁶	MS/MS (m/z)	Identification	Source
1 ²⁾	1.44	C ₅ H ₁₁ NO ₂	[M+H] ⁺	118.086 4	1.2	102.054 1, 58.066 2	Betaine ^[18]	FV\B\LA\QJL\JX\W
2 ²⁾	1.52	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	[M+H] ⁺	138.054 9	-0.4	94.066 5	Trigonelline ^[19]	F\JL\JX\W
3 ²⁾	1.53	C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	[M-H] ⁻	341.109 8	2.5	179.060 2, 119.039 3, 89.028 3, 59.015 5	Sucrose ^[20]	B\JL\JX
4 ²⁾	1.64	C ₆ H ₁₁ NO ₂	[M+H] ⁺	130.086 0	-2.0	84.085 1, 56.051 7	L-Pipecolic acid ^[19]	-
5 ²⁾	2.43	C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	[M+H] ⁺	124.039 2	-0.8	106.028 1, 80.050 3	Nicotinic acid ^[21]	-
6 ²⁾	3.44	C ₇ H ₁₁ NO ₅	[M+H] ⁺	190.070 7	-1.6	130.048 8, 84.045 0	N-Acetylglutamate ^[19]	-
7 ²⁾	5.98	C ₆ H ₆ O ₃	[M+H] ⁺	127.038 7	-2.1	109.027 7, 81.034 6	5-Hydroxymethylfurfural ^[21]	-
8 ¹⁾	6.03	C ₇ H ₆ O ₅	[M+H] ⁺	171.028 5	-1.8	153.018 9, 125.022 7, 109.028 1, 107.012 8	Gallic acid ^[21]	B\JL
9 ²⁾	6.28	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ N ₅ O ₅	[M+H] ⁺	284.099 5	2.0	152.055 8, 135.028 8, 110.033 6	Guanosine ^[22]	-
10 ²⁾	8.80	C ₁₁ H ₁₅ NO ₂	[M+H] ⁺	194.117 4	-0.8	177.089 6, 145.063 8, 117.069 1	Heliamine	F\Q
11 ²⁾	10.12	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ O ₇	[M-H] ⁻	255.052 0	3.8	179.035 8, 165.056 6, 72.993 6	Piscidic acid ^[23]	L\JL

续表 1(continued)

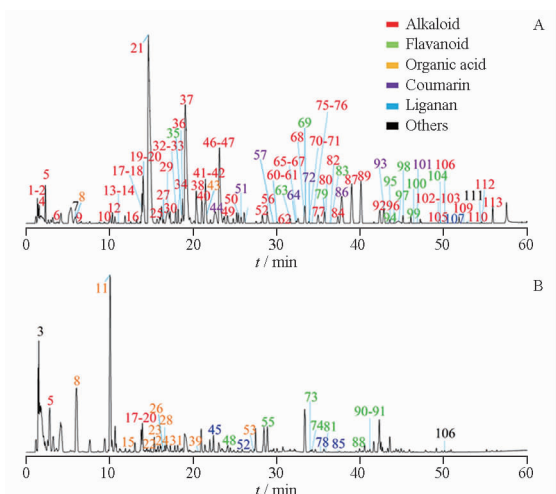
No.	t_R /min	Formula	Molecular ion	MS (m/z)	δ / $\times 10^{-6}$	MS/MS (m/z)	Identification	Source
12 ²⁾	10.31	C ₂₂ H ₂₇ NO ₈	[M + H] ⁺	434.181 2	0.6	272.127 3, 255.100 5, 237.089 2, 107.049 1	Higenamine glucoside ^[20]	Q
13 ³⁾	11.03	C ₂₂ H ₂₅ NO ₈	[M + H] ⁺	432.165 2	-0.2	270.110 9, 235.072 5, 107.049 0	Dehydrohigenamine glucoside	Q
14 ²⁾	11.05	C ₂₆ H ₃₅ NO ₁₀	[M + H] ⁺	522.233 5	0.2	285.112 2, 271.097 1, 254.094 0, 243.101 8	Cephatonine glucoside ^[20]	Q
15 ¹⁾	12.40	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₉	[M - H] ⁻	353.088 1	0.8	191.056 3, 179.035 1, 173.045 4, 135.045 5	Chlorogenic acid ^[21]	FAL\Q\W
16 ²⁾	12.55	C ₂₅ H ₃₄ NO ₈ ⁺	[M] ⁺	476.227 2	-1.5	314.174 9, 269.117 8, 107.049 2, 58.066 1	Magnocurarine-4'-O-glucopyranoside/Isomer ^[20]	F\Q
17 ²⁾	13.79	C ₁₆ H ₁₇ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	272.128 2	0.3	255.100 7, 161.058 6, 143.048 3, 107.049 1	Higenamine ^[20]	FAL\Q
18 ²⁾	13.88	C ₂₃ H ₂₉ NO ₈	[M + H] ⁺	448.195 5	-2.4	314.142 9, 286.141 6, 269.115 0, 107.048 6	Coclaurine glucoside ^[20]	Q
19 ²⁾	14.04	C ₂₄ H ₃₁ NO ₉	[M + H] ⁺	478.206 9	-0.5	316.152 9, 285.111 2, 192.101 6, 177.077 5	3'-Hydroxy-N-methyl coclaurine glucoside ^[20]	Q
20 ³⁾	14.34	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	270.112 5	0.1	252.100 6, 235.067 3, 207.078 9, 107.048 4	Dehydrohigenamine	Q
21 ¹⁾	14.66	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	330.169 5	-1.5	239.070 4, 223.074 0, 207.045 1, 181.063 9	Sinomenine ^[20]	Q
22 ²⁾	14.84	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₈	[M - H] ⁻	337.092 6	-0.9	191.054 0, 163.039 8, 119.050 2	3-O-Coumaroylquinic acid ^[24]	FAL
23 ²⁾	15.38	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ O ₁₂	[M - H] ⁻	417.104 4	1.3	285.061 4, 241.071 2, 152.011 8, 108.021 6	5-O-(β -Apiosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O- β -xylopyranosyl) gentisic acid ^[25]	JL\W
24 ¹⁾	15.80	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₉	[M - H] ⁻	353.087 7	-0.3	191.056 7	Neochlorogenic acid ^[21]	FAL\Q\W
25 ²⁾	16.00	C ₁₈ H ₂₁ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	316.154 6	0.8	285.113 8, 192.101 5, 175.075 4, 123.043 7	3'-Hydroxy-N-methylcoclaurine ^[20]	F\Q
26 ¹⁾	16.40	C ₈ H ₈ O ₄	[M - H] ⁻	167.035 4	2.5	152.011 3, 108.021 7	Vanillic acid ^[26]	F\D\B\A\Q\W
27 ²⁾	16.47	C ₂₅ H ₃₄ NO ₈ ⁺	[M] ⁺	476.227 4	-1.0	314.173 8, 269.116 6, 107.049 4, 58.066 0	Magnocurarine-4'-O-glucopyranoside/Isomer ^[20]	Q
28 ¹⁾	16.63	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₉	[M - H] ⁻	353.087 8	0.0	191.056 0, 179.034 6, 173.045 0, 135.045 1	Cryptochlorogenic acid ^[24]	FAL\Q\W
29 ²⁾	16.95	C ₂₆ H ₃₁ NO ₁₀	[M + H] ⁺	518.201 6	-0.9	356.147 7, 338.137 2, 206.080 3, 188.070 1	2',4',10'-Trimethoxy-5,8-dihydro-6H-isoquinolino [3,2-a]isoquinoline-3,11-diolglucoside ^[27]	FAL
30 ²⁾	17.24	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	342.170 1	0.3	192.101 6, 177.077 9, 151.074 8	Cyclanoline ^[28]	FAL
31 ¹⁾	17.82	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₅	[M - H] ⁻	197.045 5	3.3	182.022 4, 166.998 4	Syringic acid ^[26]	F\D\B\A\Q\JL\X\W
32 ¹⁾	17.84	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	342.170 2	0.6	192.101 5, 177.077 5, 149.083 4, 120.076 4	Phellodendrine ^[29]	FAL
33 ²⁾	17.93	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	286.144 2	1.5	255.100 7, 237.090 2, 143.048 7, 107.049 3	Coclaurine ^[20]	F\Q\M
34 ²⁾	18.20	C ₁₈ H ₁₉ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	298.143 8	0.1	269.116 2, 238.097 8, 192.101 7, 161.083 0	Stepharine ^[20]	F\Q
35 ¹⁾	18.69	C ₂₁ H ₂₀ O ₉	[M + H] ⁺	417.118 4	0.9	399.102 9, 363.082 2, 297.075 1	Puerarin ^[30]	Q
36 ²⁾	18.74	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	344.185 4	-0.7	299.127 3, 175.074 7, 137.059 1, 58.066 2	Tembetarine ^[20]	FAL
37 ¹⁾	19.04	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	342.169 7	-0.8	297.110 1, 282.086 8, 265.083 9	Magnoflorine ^[20]	FAL\Q
38 ²⁾	20.36	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	330.170 7	2.2	239.071 7, 209.058 5, 181.063 9	Isosinomenine ^[28]	Q
39 ²⁾	20.62	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ O ₉	[M - H] ⁻	367.103 3	-0.4	191.056 4, 134.037 2	3-O-Feruloylquinic acid ^[24]	FAL
40 ²⁾	21.04	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	342.170 2	0.6	297.111 0, 265.084 7, 237.089 9, 58.066 0	Laurifoline ^[20]	FAL\Q
41 ²⁾	21.42	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ NO ₃ ⁺	[M] ⁺	314.175 3	0.7	269.116 7, 143.048 9, 107.049 3, 58.066 1	Magnocurarine/Isomer ^[20]	FAL\Q
42 ²⁾	21.51	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	358.201 2	-0.2	313.141 7, 189.090 1, 137.059 1, 58.066 1	N-Methylpalaudinium ^[31]	FAL\Q
43 ¹⁾	21.60	C ₉ H ₈ O ₃	[M + H] ⁺	165.054 6	-0.1	147.052 4, 119.048 2, 91.056 9	4-Hydroxycinnamic acid	FAL\Q\W
44 ¹⁾	22.41	C ₉ H ₆ O ₃	[M + H] ⁺	163.039 3	2.0	119.048 1, 107.048 3	Umbelliferone ^[32]	FAL\W
45 ²⁾	22.43	C ₃₄ H ₄₆ O ₁₈	[M - H] ⁻	741.262 0	1.2	579.209 6, 417.155 2	Syringaresinol-di-O- β -D-glucopyranoside ^[17]	L\Q
46 ²⁾	23.13	C ₂₁ H ₂₆ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	356.186 2	1.6	311.125 8, 296.102 5	N-Methyl isocorydine/N-Methyl corydine ^[20]	FAL\Q
47 ²⁾	23.25	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	260.128 7	2.2	242.116 8, 188.070 0, 176.069 9, 134.059 9	Psi-Ribalinine/Ribalinine ^[33]	FAL
48 ²⁾	24.07	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ O ₁₅	[M - H] ⁻	593.151 9	1.2	446.086 1, 301.035 5, 299.020 3, 271.024 0	Quercetin-3,7-O- α -L-dirhamnopyranoside ^[34]	JL
49 ³⁾	24.11	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ NO ₃ ⁺	[M] ⁺	328.191 2	1.5	251.105 6, 223.109 8, 143.048 5, 58.066 1	4'-Methoxymagnocurarine	FAL\Q
50 ²⁾	25.41	C ₁₉ H ₁₇ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	324.124 0	3.0	309.099 1, 294.075 2, 281.105 7	Stepharine ^[20]	Q
51 ¹⁾	25.87	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₉	[M + H] ⁺	409.149 1	-0.5	247.095 5, 229.083 6	Nodakenin ^[35]	F
52 ²⁾	26.19	C ₃₃ H ₄₄ O ₁₇	[M - H] ⁻	711.250 9	0.5	387.138 8	Medioresinol-di-O- β -D-glucopyranoside ^[17]	Q
53 ¹⁾	27.21	C ₂₅ H ₂₄ O ₁₂	[M - H] ⁻	515.118 2	-2.5	353.087 2, 191.056 9, 179.036 0, 135.045 7	3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid ^[24]	F\B\Q\J\X
54 ²⁾	28.30	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	260.128 6	1.8	242.116 9, 188.070 2, 176.069 7, 134.059 3	Psi-Ribalinine/Ribalinine ^[33]	FAL
55 ¹⁾	28.89	C ₂₈ H ₃₄ O ₁₅	[M - H] ⁻	609.182 9	0.7	301.073 2, 286.049 0, 257.082 1, 151.003 8	Hesperidin ^[14]	FAL
56 ²⁾	28.95	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ NO ₅	[M + H] ⁺	370.165 1	0.5	352.153 3, 290.093 6, 189.078 0, 188.070 1	Allocryptopine ^[33]	FAL
57 ²⁾	29.38	C ₁₁ H ₁₀ O ₄	[M + H] ⁺	207.064 9	-1.4	179.067 4, 151.074 2, 107.048 6, 91.056 3	5,7-Dimethoxycoumarin ^[14]	FAL\Q
58 ²⁾	29.60	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	338.138 8	0.3	323.114 9, 322.106 5, 308.090 9, 294.111 7	Columbamine isomer ^[20]	FAL\Q
59 ¹⁾	29.84	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	336.123 4	1.1	320.091 5, 308.125 0, 292.095 8	Epiberberine ^[36]	Q
60 ¹⁾	30.03	C ₁₉ H ₁₆ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	322.107 6	0.7	307.083 1, 279.089 5	Berberubine ^[36]	FAL
61 ¹⁾	30.17	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	338.138 5	-0.5	323.114 0, 322.105 9, 308.092 5, 294.111 3	Columbamine ^[20]	FAL\Q
62 ²⁾	30.75	C ₁₇ H ₉ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	276.065 8	1.0	248.069 3, 218.058 9, 190.063 5	Liriodenine ^[33]	FAL
63 ¹⁾	31.64	C ₂₂ H ₂₂ O ₉	[M + H] ⁺	431.133 8	0.3	269.079 4	Ononin ^[30]	JX
64 ²⁾	32.37	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ O ₄	[M + H] ⁺	247.096 8	1.3	229.084 5, 175.038 6, 147.043 8	Marnesin ^[32]	F\W
65 ²⁾	32.44	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	334.107 5	0.3	319.082 3, 304.060 2, 291.087 1, 276.064 5	Nomitidine ^[37]	FAL

续表 1 (continued)

No.	t_R /min	Formula	Molecular ion	MS (m/z)	δ / $\times 10^{-6}$	MS/MS (m/z)	Identification	Source
66 ²⁾	32.57	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	246.076 2	0.5	231.051 5, 216.028 4, 188.033 2, 160.038 9	Haplopine ^[14]	FVL
67 ²⁾	32.62	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	334.107 5	0.6	319.082 2, 304.059 1, 291.088 0, 276.064 4	Norchelerythrine ^[14]	FVL
68 ²⁾	33.39	C ₁₈ H ₁₉ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	314.139 2	1.6	177.054 4, 145.028 1, 117.033 1	Feruloyltyramine ^[20]	Q
69 ¹⁾	33.46	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₄	[M + H] ⁺	255.065 5	1.2	199.076 7, 137.024 4	Daidzein ^[30]	JX
70 ²⁾	33.74	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	332.092 3	1.7	317.069 4, 304.099 3, 302.081 3, 274.087 2	Sanguinarine ^[38]	FVL
71 ¹⁾	33.76	C ₂₁ H ₂₂ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	352.155 0	1.9	336.121 3, 322.105 2, 308.127 1, 294.113 0	Palmitine ^[36]	Q
72 ²⁾	33.85	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ O ₆	[M + H] ⁺	309.133 8	1.7	235.059 6, 219.064 9, 205.049 3, 177.053 8	Mexoticin/Toddalolactone ^[14]	F
73 ¹⁾	34.07	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₄	[M - H] ⁻	255.066 9	2.4	135.008 6	Liquiritigenin ^[39]	JX
74 ²⁾	34.27	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₆	[M - H] ⁻	287.056 2	0.3	151.003 7, 135.044 6, 107.013 4	Eriodictyol	JX
75 ²⁾	34.28	C ₁₉ H ₂₁ NO ₅	[M + H] ⁺	344.148 8	-1.3	177.054 2, 149.059 7, 145.028 1, 117.032 8	<i>N-trans</i> -Feruloyl-3- <i>O</i> -methyldopamine ^[40]	Q
76 ¹⁾	34.31	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	336.123 8	2.3	321.096 8, 320.092 2, 306.075 2, 292.095 9, 278.079 3	Berberine ^[36]	FVL\Q
77 ²⁾	34.96	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ NO ₂	[M + H] ⁺	190.086 6	1.8	175.065 3, 158.062 6, 147.069 1, 118.066 0	4-Methoxy-1-methyl-2-quinolone ^[14]	FVL
78 ²⁾	35.30	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ O ₈	[M - H] ⁻	417.154 6	-2.1	402.133 1, 387.111 6, 359.112 5, 181.050 9	Syringaresinol ^[17]	FVL\Q
79 ¹⁾	35.68	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₅	[M + H] ⁺	285.076 0	0.9	253.051 2, 225.054 9, 137.023 2	Calycosin ^[30]	JX
80 ¹⁾	35.73	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	348.123 3	0.8	332.089 8, 318.074 7, 304.095 3	Nitidine ^[11]	FVL
81 ¹⁾	35.89	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₇	[M - H] ⁻	301.035 3	-0.3	273.033 3, 255.026 1, 178.998 2, 151.002 7	Quercetin ^[10]	JL\JX
82 ²⁾	36.50	C ₁₂ H ₉ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	216.064 9	-2.9	201.042 8, 183.031 1, 173.045 6, 155.034 1	Robustine ^[14]	F
83 ²⁾	36.76	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ O ₆	[M + H] ⁺	315.086 9	1.9	300.065 0, 167.032 6	Odoratin ^[41]	JX
84 ¹⁾	37.28	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ NO ₄ ⁺	[M] ⁺	348.123 2	0.5	332.089 3, 318.073 8, 304.095 0	Chelerythrine ^[14]	FVL
85 ²⁾	37.37	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ O ₈	[M - H] ⁻	417.155 0	-1.2	387.115 0, 166.025 2	Syringaresinol ^[17]	Q
86 ¹⁾	37.76	C ₁₁ H ₆ O ₃	[M + H] ⁺	187.039 1	0.7	159.043 2, 143.048 7, 131.049 1, 115.054 1	Psoralen ^[16]	Q
87 ¹⁾	39.00	C ₁₄ H ₁₃ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	260.091 9	0.6	245.066 9, 227.056 4, 216.064 2, 199.061 8	Skimmianine ^[14]	FVL
88 ²⁾	39.55	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₅	[M - H] ⁻	271.061 8	2.2	135.045 3, 135.008 7, 117.033 5, 107.049 1	3',4',7-Trihydroxyflavanone ^[41]	JX
89 ²⁾	40.06	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ NO ₃	[M + H] ⁺	230.081 5	1.4	215.056 8, 200.033 4, 186.054 0, 172.038 8	γ -Fagarine ^[14]	FVL\W
90 ¹⁾	41.15	C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O ₆	[M - H] ⁻	301.072 0	0.8	286.047 0, 151.003 1	Hesperetin ^[39]	FVL
91 ²⁾	41.17	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	[M - H] ⁻	299.056 1	0.0	284.033 2, 227.033 5, 133.029 5, 107.014 3	Diosmetin ^[42]	F
92 ¹⁾	42.35	C ₁₂ H ₉ NO ₂	[M + H] ⁺	200.070 9	1.5	185.046 8, 129.057 0, 102.046 0	Dictamine ^[14]	FVL
93 ¹⁾	42.83	C ₁₂ H ₈ O ₄	[M + H] ⁺	217.049 8	1.2	202.025 2, 174.030 2, 146.035 5, 118.040 7	Bergapten ^[14]	W
94 ¹⁾	43.30	C ₁₅ H ₁₂ O ₄	[M + H] ⁺	257.080 8	-0.1	239.069 3, 147.043 4, 137.023 2, 119.048 8	Isoliquiritigenin ^[39]	JX
95 ¹⁾	43.57	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₄	[M + H] ⁺	269.081 1	1.0	254.056 4, 237.053 9, 226.061 4, 213.091 3, 197.059 3, 181.062 8, 137.022 0, 118.041 6, 107.047 9	Fommonetin ^[30]	JX
96 ²⁾	44.02	C ₂₁ H ₁₉ NO ₆	[M + H] ⁺	382.128 4	-0.3	364.116 3, 349.094 6, 339.105 4, 292.070 4	Isoarnottianamide ^[33]	FVL
97 ²⁾	44.62	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ O ₇	[M + H] ⁺	373.128 2	0.1	357.098 0, 343.081 5, 153.017 7	Pentamethoxyflavone ^[43]	JL
98 ²⁾	45.11	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ O ₇	[M + H] ⁺	373.128 4	0.6	357.095 3, 343.080 6	Pentamethoxyflavone ^[43]	JL
99 ²⁾	46.03	C ₂₁ H ₂₂ O ₈	[M + H] ⁺	403.139 6	2.1	373.089 8, 359.112 3	5,6,7,3',4',5'-Hexamethoxyflavone ^[44]	JL
100 ²⁾	46.37	C ₁₉ H ₁₆ O ₇	[M + H] ⁺	357.097 0	0.3	342.072 3, 327.047 2, 313.068 6, 153.017 9	5,7,5'-Trimethoxy-3',4'-methylenedioxyflavone ^[45]	JL
101 ²⁾	46.92	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₄	[M + H] ⁺	259.096 7	0.8	243.067 2, 229.054 5, 201.051 6	Luvangetin ^[14]	FVL
102 ²⁾	47.20	C ₂₁ H ₁₉ NO ₆	[M + H] ⁺	382.128 8	0.7	364.126 1, 354.137 6, 339.112 6, 292.071 9	Amottianamide ^[33]	FVL
103 ²⁾	47.30	C ₂₀ H ₁₇ NO ₅	[M + H] ⁺	352.118 2	0.7	337.092 9, 322.069 5, 308.088 3, 294.073 6	Oxyberberine ^[46]	Q
104 ²⁾	47.30	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ O ₈	[M + H] ⁺	387.107 7	0.7	371.074 9, 357.058 4, 343.081 1	5,6,7,5'-Tetramethoxy-3',4'-methylenedioxyflavone ^[44]	JL
105 ²⁾	48.61	C ₁₅ H ₁₅ NO ₂	[M + H] ⁺	242.117 7	0.6	200.070 6, 188.070 9, 172.076 7, 144.080 5	<i>N</i> -Methylflindersine ^[14]	FVL
106 ²⁾	49.38	C ₂₁ H ₁₇ NO ₅	[M + H] ⁺	364.118 3	1.0	349.093 4, 334.069 6, 320.089 6, 306.075 6	Oxychelerythrine ^[14]	FVL
107 ¹⁾	51.06	C ₂₀ H ₁₈ O ₆	[M + H] ⁺	355.118 0	1.1	337.106 5, 319.098 2, 289.078 7, 135.044 0	Sesamin	D
108 ²⁾	51.18	C ₇ H ₁₀ O ₅	[M - H] ⁻	269.045 7	0.6	241.050 5, 225.055 6	Emodin ^[21]	F
109 ²⁾	52.42	C ₂₃ H ₂₁ NO ₆	[M + H] ⁺	408.144 6	1.1	348.121 2, 333.098 2, 332.089 0, 318.074 4	6-Propoxychelerythrine ^[38]	FVL
110 ²⁾	52.80	C ₂₂ H ₂₁ NO ₅	[M + H] ⁺	380.149 7	1.2	362.137 5, 347.114 5, 334.106 0, 319.085 5	6-Hydroxyl-10-methoxysanguinarine ^[38]	FVL
111 ²⁾	54.51	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₄	[M + H] ⁺	275.127 9	0.4	245.080 9, 217.050 0, 205.048 9	7-Methyl ether heteropeucenin	FVL\BVL\QJL\JX\W
112 ²⁾	54.54	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	334.107 5	0.3	319.082 1, 304.060 5	Norchelerythrine ^[14]	FVL
113 ²⁾	55.86	C ₂₁ H ₁₉ NO ₄	[M + H] ⁺	350.138 7	0.0	335.113 7, 334.105 9, 318.098 4, 304.094 5	Dihydrochelerythrine ^[14]	FVL

注: ¹⁾ 对照品比对鉴定; ²⁾ 数据库比对鉴定; ³⁾ 根据裂解规律推测的新化合物; F - 飞龙掌血; D - 大钻; B - 八角枫; L - 两面针; Q - 青风藤; JL - 九龙藤; JX - 鸡血藤; W - 五指毛桃。

Note: ¹⁾ Identified with reference substance; ²⁾ Identified with database comparison; ³⁾ Newly inferred compounds with fragmentation pattern; F - Toddalae Asiaticae Radix; D - Kadsurae Coccineae Radix; B - Radix Alangii; L - Radix Zanthoxyli; Q - Caulis Sinomenii; JL - Caulis Bauhiniae; JX - Spatholobi Caulis; W - Fici Hirtae Radix.



峰编号颜色不同代表不同结构类型:红色 - 生物碱类;绿色 - 黄酮类;橘黄色 - 有机酸类;紫色 - 香豆素类;蓝色 - 木脂素类;黑色 - 其他类。

Colors of peak number represent the different structural types: red - alkaloid; green - flavanoid; orange - coumarin; blue - lignan; black - others.

图 1 龙钻通痹颗粒提取物在正离子(A)和负离子(B)模式下的基峰离子流色谱图

Fig. 1 Base peak chromatograms of Longzuan Tongbi Granule extract in positive ionization mode (A) and negative ionization mode (B)

2.2 代表性化合物结构解析过程

2.2.1 生物碱类 本研究共分析和鉴定出 64 个生物碱类化合物,由于 N 原子中心被取代情况不同,在正离子检测模式下可检测两种类型的分子离子峰,如小檗碱类为 $[M]^+$ 型,呋喃喹啉类为 $[M+H]^+$ 型。以化合物 76 ($t_R = 34.31$ min) 为例,阐述小檗碱类化合物的质谱裂解途径。正离子模式下,其分子离子峰为 m/z 336.123 8 $[M]^+$,推测其分子式为 $C_{20}H_{18}NO_4^+$ 。MS/MS 谱(图 2A)中可见 m/z 321.096 8 $[M-CH_3]^+$ 、 m/z 320.092 2 $[M-CH_3-H]^+$ 、 m/z 306.075 2 $[M-2CH_3]^+$ 、 m/z 292.095 9 $[M-CH_3-H-CO]^+$ 、 m/z 278.079 3 $[M-2CH_3-CO]^+$,经对照品比对鉴定为小檗碱,推测其可能的质谱裂解途径见图 2B。以化合物 92 ($t_R = 42.35$ min) 为例,阐述呋喃喹啉类化合物的质谱裂解途径。正离子模式下,其分子离子峰为 m/z 200.070 9 $[M+H]^+$,推测其分子组成为 $C_{12}H_9NO_2$ 。其 MS/MS 谱(图 3A)中可见分子离子丢失 $CH_3 \cdot$ 产生的子离子 m/z 185.046 8 $[M+H-CH_3]^+$ (基峰)、中性丢失 HCN 的现象 (m/z 129.057 0 \rightarrow m/z 102.046 0),推测其为呋喃喹啉类化合物,与相关文献[14]报道一致,经对照品比对鉴定为白鲜碱,推测其可能的质谱裂解途径见图 3B。

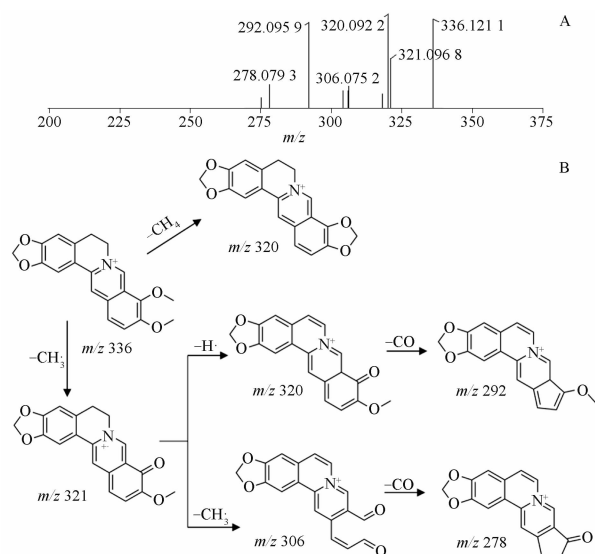


图 2 小檗碱正离子模式 MS/MS 谱(A)以及可能的质谱裂解途径(B)

Fig. 2 MS/MS spectrum of berberine under the positive ionization mode (A) and the proposed mass fragmentation patterns (B)

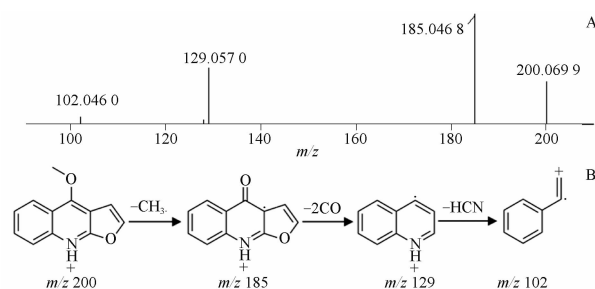


图 3 白鲜碱正离子模式 MS/MS 谱(A)以及可能的质谱裂解途径(B)

Fig. 3 MS/MS spectrum of dictamnine under the positive ionization mode (A) and the proposed mass fragmentation patterns (B)

2.2.2 黄酮类 本研究共分析和鉴定出 20 个黄酮类化合物,主要为异黄酮类化合物。研究表明,正离子检测模式下可获得更多的异黄酮类化合物的裂解信息,其母核主要表现为 C 环裂解和 B 环脱落,可产生 $^{1,3}A^+$ 、 $^{1,3}B^+$ 、 B^+ 等。以化合物 95 ($t_R = 43.57$ min) 为例,阐述异黄酮类化合物的质谱裂解途径。正离子模式下,其分子离子峰为 m/z 269.081 1 $[M+H]^+$,推测其分子式为 $C_{16}H_{12}O_4$ 。其 MS/MS 谱(图 4A)中可见 m/z 254.056 4 $[M+H-CH_3]^+$ 、 $^{1,3}A^+$ (m/z 137.022 0)、 $^{1,3}B^+ - CH_3$ (m/z 118.041 6)、 B^+ (m/z 107.047 9) 离子,推测其为异黄酮类化合物,经对照品比对鉴定为芒柄花黄素,推测其可能的质谱裂解途径见图 4B。

2.2.3 有机酸类 本研究共分析和鉴定 12 个有

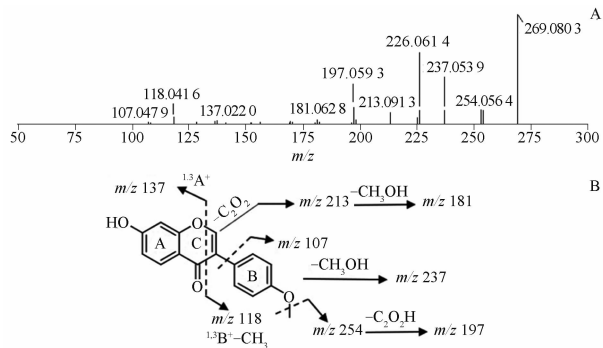


图4 芒柄花黄素正离子模式 MS/MS 谱(A)以及可能的质谱裂解途径(B)

Fig. 4 MS/MS spectrum of formononetin under the positive ionization mode (A) and the proposed mass fragmentation patterns (B)

机酸类化合物,主要为咖啡酰奎宁酸类化合物。该类化合物在负离子模式下有明显的裂解特征,母核的 α 裂解和 β 裂解分别产生 m/z 179 [$M - H - C_7H_{10}O_5$] $^-$ 和 m/z 191 [$M - H - C_9H_6O_3$] $^-$,而后分别发生 CO_2 、 H_2O 中性丢失,可产生子离子 m/z 135、 m/z 173。文献报道,绿原酸和新绿原酸通过 α 裂解可产生基峰 m/z 191;隐绿原酸 MS/MS 谱中可见高丰度的 m/z 173;子离子 m/z 179 的相对丰度排序为绿原酸 > 新绿原酸^[15]。化合物 15 ($t_R = 12.40$ min)、24 ($t_R = 15.80$ min)、28 ($t_R = 16.63$ min) 的高分辨质量数接近,推测得到的分子式均为 $C_{16}H_{18}O_9$,它们的 MS/MS 谱见图 5,可见化合物 15、24 的基峰均为 m/z 191,且化合物 15 子离子 m/z 179 的相对丰度更大,推测化合物 15 为绿原酸、化合物 24 为新绿原酸。化合物 28 可产生与化合物 15 相似的子离子,其 MS/MS 谱中可见丰度较高的 m/z 173 [$M - H - C_9H_6O_3 - H_2O$] $^-$,推测其为隐绿原酸,经对照品比对化合物 15、24、28 分别鉴定为绿原酸、新绿原酸、隐绿原酸。

2.2.4 其他类 除上述成分外,本研究还分析鉴定了少量香豆素类、木脂素类等化合物,均通过与文献或标准品比对鉴定,以下举例说明这些化合物的鉴定过程。正离子模式下,化合物 86 ($t_R = 37.76$ min) 的分子离子峰为 m/z 187.0391 [$M + H$] $^+$,推测其分子式为 $C_{11}H_6O_3$ 。其高分辨 MS/MS 谱中可见 m/z 159.0432 [$M + H - CO$] $^+$ 、 m/z 143.0487 [$M + H - CO_2$] $^+$ 、 m/z 131.0491 [$M + H - 2CO$] $^+$ 、 m/z 115.0541 [$M + H - CO_2 - CO$] $^+$,结合相关文献推测其为补骨脂素^[16],并经对照品比对鉴定。负离子模式下,

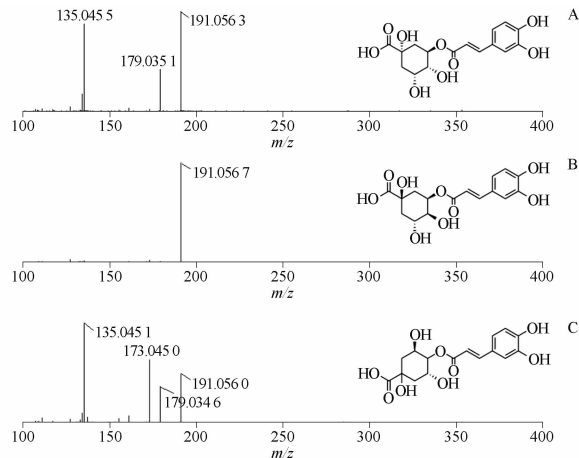
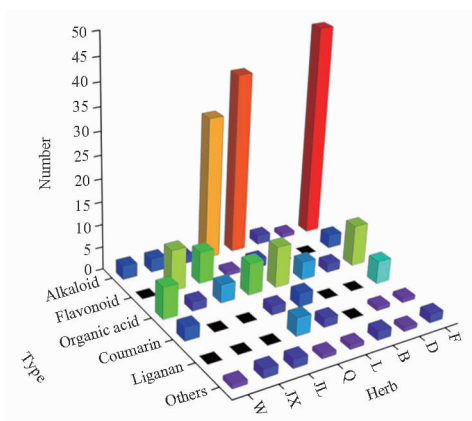


图5 绿原酸(A)、新绿原酸(B)和隐绿原酸(C)负离子模式 MS/MS 谱

Fig. 5 MS/MS spectrum of chlorogenic acid (A), neochlorogenic acid (B) and cryptochlorogenic acid (C) under the negative ionization mode

化合物 78 ($t_R = 35.30$ min) 的分子离子峰为 m/z 417.1546 [$M - H$] $^-$,预测其分子式为 $C_{22}H_{26}O_8$ 。其高分辨 MS/MS 谱中可见分子离子丢失 $CH_3 \cdot$ 和 CO 产生的子离子 m/z 402.1331 [$M - H - CH_3$] $^-$ 、 m/z 387.1116 [$M - H - 2CH_3$] $^-$ 、 m/z 359.1125 [$M - H - 2CH_3 - CO$] $^-$,并发现基峰 m/z 181.0509 [$M - H - C_{13}H_{16}O_4$] $^-$ 也出现连续丢失 $CH_3 \cdot$ 和 CO 的现象,结合相关文献推测其为丁香树脂酚^[17],并经对照品比对鉴定。

2.2.5 化学成分归属 植物的次生代谢产物往往反应其基源特征,且多有独特、显著的生理活性。因此,根据来源及化合物类型对分析鉴定到的 109 个次生代谢产物进行归属分析(图 6),结果直观表明龙钻通痹颗粒所含化学成分复杂,覆盖了生物碱、黄酮、有机酸、香豆素及木脂素等多类功能次生代谢产物。结合方剂配伍比例分析发现主药飞龙掌血在处方中的质量占比为 5/61,但有 66 个成分检出(含 41 个特有成分),主要为生物碱类、有机酸类、香豆素类、黄酮类成分,对龙钻通痹颗粒的化学物质组成的贡献度最大。帮药两面针(质量占比为 5/61)、青风藤(质量占比为 10/61)对方剂化学物质组成的贡献度次之,分别有 57 个、46(含 19 个特有成分)个成分检出。相比之下,本次实验仅识别出 5 个与另一主药大钻(质量占比为 10/61)相关联的成分,推测与此颗粒剂的水提醇沉制备工艺及各类成分离子化的竞争抑制有关,将在后续研究工作中进一步探讨。



F - 飞龙掌血; D - 大钻; B - 八角枫; L - 两面针; Q - 青风藤; JL - 九龙藤; JX - 鸡血藤; W - 五指毛桃。

F - *Toddalia Asiaticae Radix*; D - *Kadsurae Coccineae Radix*; B - *Radix Alangii*; L - *Radix Zanthoxyli*; Q - *Caulis Sinomenii*; JL - *Caulis Bauhiniae*; JX - *Spatholobi Caulis*; W - *Fici Hiratae Radix*.

图6 龙钻通痹颗粒中各类次生代谢产物在单味药中的分布

Fig. 6 The attribution of various kinds of secondary metabolites in single herb in Longzuan Tongbi Granule

3 讨论

本研究基于 LC-Q/TOF-MS 共分析和鉴定了 113 个化合物,包括生物碱类 64 个、黄酮类 20 个、有机酸类 12 个、香豆素类 8 个、木脂素类 5 个、其他类 4 个,进一步掌握了龙钻通痹颗粒的物质基础,对 109 个次生代谢产物的归属分析结果表明,方剂代表性化合物为生物碱类成分。此外,综合各单味药的药材质量占比、化合物检出数目结果可见飞龙掌血对方剂的化学物质组成的贡献度最大,为龙钻通痹颗粒中,飞龙掌血药材作为其“主药”提供了重要佐证。综上,本研究结果丰富了龙钻通痹颗粒的物质基础研究并为其配伍合理性提供了依据,可为后续的药效物质基础发现和作用机制研究提供有力支撑。

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