

基于指纹图谱结合化学模式识别法 评价不同产地蒲桃叶药材质量

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摘要:建立蒲桃叶 HPLC 指纹图谱并指认其中 2 种成分,结合主成分和聚类分析对不同产地蒲桃叶综合品质进行分析,为其质量评价提供理论和数据基础。采用 Sonoma C₁₈(2) (4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) 色谱柱,0.1% 甲酸水-甲醇为流动相,梯度洗脱,检测波长 290 nm,流速 1.0 mL/min,进样量 10 μL,柱温 30 °C,采用《中药色谱指纹图谱相似度评价系统(2012 版)》进行相似度评价,确定共有峰。采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行聚类分析、主成分分析,建立不同产地蒲桃叶的综合评价表。10 批蒲桃叶 HPLC 指纹图谱标定 12 个共有峰,指认了 2 种化学成分,1 号峰为没食子酸,4 号峰为对羟基苯甲酸。10 批蒲桃叶可聚为三类,茂名产蒲桃叶聚为一类,肇庆蒲桃叶聚为一类,其余地区产蒲桃叶聚为一类。主成分、因子分析表明肇庆蒲桃叶质量总体优于其他产地,1、2、4、5、6、12 共有峰可作为蒲桃叶质量评价主要成分。10 批样品相似度为 0.591 ~ 0.994,表明不同批次蒲桃叶样品存在差异。所建 HPLC 指纹图谱和含量测定方法简便、稳定性好,结合化学模式可为蒲桃叶药材质量控制与评价提供参考。

关键词:蒲桃叶;HPLC 指纹图谱;相似度;聚类分析;主成分分析

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Quality evaluation of *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston leaves from different origins based on fingerprint combined with chemical pattern recognition

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Abstract: This study aims to study comprehensively the quality of *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston leaves from different populations based on the methods of HPLC fingerprint and chemical pattern recognition, and provide reference for its quality evaluation. The Sonoma C₁₈(2) column (4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) was used for the analysis, with a 0.1% formic acid water-methanol solution serving as the mobile phase, detection wavelength of 290 nm, flow rate of 1.0 mL/min, injection volume of 10 μL, and a column temperature of 30 °C. The similarity evaluation was performed using the *Similarity Evaluation System for Chromatographic Fingerprint of Traditional Chinese Medicine* (2012 Edition) to determine the common peak. SPSS 22.0 statistical software was used for cluster analysis and principal component analysis to establish a comprehensive evaluation table of *S. jambos* leaves from different origins. The HPLC fingerprint of *S. jambos* leaves was established for the first time, the similarity was 0.591-0.994, and 12 common peaks were calibrated. Through comparison with the reference substance, two components were identified: gallic acid and p-hydroxybenzoic acid. The ten batches of *S. jambos* leaves were divided into three

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groups during chemical pattern recognition analysis, the first group was primarily from Maoming, the second group was primarily from Zhaoqing, and third group was primarily from the others origins. Principal component analysis and factor analysis showed that the quality of *S. jambos* leaves from Zhaoqing was generally better than that in other origins. The common peaks of 1,2,4,5,6 and 12 could be used as the main components for the quality evaluation of *S. jambos* leaves. The method of combining HPLC fingerprint and chemical pattern recognition can not only provide a reference for the comprehensive evaluation of the quality control of *S. jambos* leaves, but also provide a certain scientific basis for the quality evaluation of its germplasm resources.

Key words: *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston leaves; HPLC fingerprint; similarity; cluster analysis; principal component analysis

蒲桃叶为桃金娘科 Myrtaceae 蒲桃属 *Syzygium* 蒲桃 *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston 的叶, 主要产自广东、广西等^[1]。蒲桃叶为广东地区常用药材, 收载于《广东省中药材标准(第一册)》, 味苦、性寒, 归心经, 有清热解毒, 活血化瘀等功效, 用于治疗口舌生疮、疮疡、痘疮等疾病^[2]。蒲桃叶的化学成分结构类型有三萜类^[3]、间苯三酚类^[4]、黄酮类^[5]、酚类^[6]及挥发油类等^[7], 具有抗氧化^[4-6]、降血糖^[8]、镇痛^[9]和抗菌^[10]等药理作用。目前关于蒲桃叶的研究主要集中在化学成分及药理作用方面, 关于蒲桃叶质量标准的研究未见报道。HPLC 特征指纹图谱有特征性强、整体性高特点, 与中药多成分综合作用特点相契合, 是现代广泛应用的中药材质量控制方法, 指纹图谱的多维信息采用化学模式识别分析可

合理、准确反映药材的质量^[11]。本研究采用高效液相色谱法建立不同产地的蒲桃叶的指纹图谱, 进行相似度评价, 确立共有峰数, 并与对照品进行比对, 指认特征峰成分, 同时结合聚类分析、主成分、因子分析对蒲桃叶品质进行综合评价, 为全面控制蒲桃叶质量和谱效学研究提供科学依据。

1 材料

1.1 药材

不同产地蒲桃叶样品经嘉应学院医学院张声源副教授鉴定为桃金娘科蒲桃属蒲桃 *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston 的叶, 蒲桃叶药材见图 1, 采集地点及时问信息见表 1, 样品标本留存于嘉应学院医学院天然药物标本馆(编号:2020001~2020010)。新鲜蒲桃叶经蒸馏水洗净, 晒干, 粉碎, 过 60 目筛, 备用^[12]。

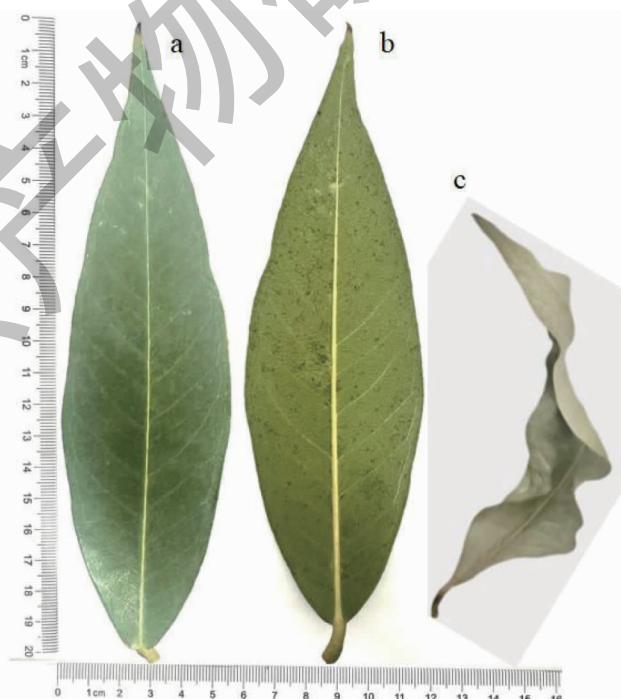


图 1 蒲桃叶药材图

Fig. 1 Figure of *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston leaves

注:a 为鲜品蒲桃叶正面;b 为鲜品蒲桃叶背面;c 为干品蒲桃叶。Note:a is the front of *S. jambos* fresh leaves;b is the back of *S. jambos* fresh leaves;c is the dry leaves of *S. jambos*.

表 1 样品信息

Table 1 Sample information

| 编号 No. | 采集地点 Collect location | 采集时间 Collect time | 编号 No. | 采集地点 Collect location | 采集时间 Collect time |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| S1 | 梅州 | 2020 年 2 月 | S6 | 汕头 | 2020 年 8 月 |
| S2 | 广州 | 2020 年 8 月 | S7 | 汕尾 | 2020 年 8 月 |
| S3 | 惠州 | 2020 年 8 月 | S8 | 韶关 | 2020 年 8 月 |
| S4 | 揭阳 | 2020 年 8 月 | S9 | 深圳 | 2020 年 8 月 |
| S5 | 茂名 | 2020 年 8 月 | S10 | 肇庆 | 2020 年 8 月 |

1.2 试剂

对羟基苯甲酸(批号:H2014239,含量99.0%,上海阿拉丁生化科技股份有限公司);没食子酸(批号:C10401644,含量99.0%,上海麦克林生化科技有限公司);甲醇、乙腈、甲酸为色谱纯;其余试剂均为分析纯。

1.3 仪器

Alliance 2695 型高效液相色谱仪(美国 Waters 公司);Q-Gard A2 超纯水仪(德国 Millipore 公司);BS110s 型电子分析天平(德国 Sartorius 公司)。

2 方法与结果

2.1 溶液的制备

2.1.1 供试品溶液制备

取粉末 1 g,置具塞锥形瓶中,加体积分数为 95% 的甲醇 10 mL,超声(35 °C,600 W,40 kHz)30 min,过滤,滤液挥干,加水 10 mL 混悬于分液漏斗,加入等量石油醚萃取 3 次,取下层溶液,再加入等量乙酸乙酯溶液萃取,合并乙酸乙酯萃取液,蒸干,加入甲醇 2 mL 使溶解,搅拌摇匀,经 0.22 μm 微孔滤膜过滤,备用^[13]。

2.1.2 对照品溶液制备

分别称取没食子酸、对羟基苯甲酸对照品适量,甲醇超声溶解并定容,将其配置成每 1 mL 含有没食子酸 0.4 mg、对羟基苯甲酸 0.75 mg 的混合对照品溶液,0.22 μm 微孔滤膜过滤,备用^[14]。

2.2 指纹图谱的建立

2.2.1 色谱条件

色谱柱:Sonoma C₁₈(2)(4.6 mm × 250 mm,5 μm);流动相:0.1% 甲酸水(A)-甲醇(B),梯度洗脱(0~50 min,10%→60%;50~55 min,60%→10%;55~60 min,10% B);检测波长 290 nm;流速 1.0 mL/min;进样量 10 μL,柱温 30 °C。

2.2.2 方法学考察

以 S1 供试品溶液、1 号色谱峰为参照峰(S),计算各共有峰相对保留时间、相对峰面积的相对标准偏差(relative standard deviation, RSD),考察精密度、重复性和稳定性试验^[15]。精密度试验显示 12 个共有峰相对保留时间和相对峰面积的 RSD 值分别在 0.070%~0.39% 和 0.55%~2.9% 之间,表明仪器精密度良好。重复性试验显示 12 个共有峰相对保留时间和相对峰面积的 RSD 值分别在 0.020%~0.10% 和 2.3%~2.9% 之间,表明方法重复性良好。稳定性试验显示 12 个共有峰相对保留时间和相对峰面积的 RSD 值分别在 0.070%~0.45% 和 2.0%~2.9% 之间,表明供试品溶液在 24 h 内稳定。

2.2.3 溶剂和滞后峰的考察

取甲醇为空白对照,按“2.2.1”项下色谱条件检测,结果显示空白溶剂无干扰。取 S1 供试品溶液,梯度洗脱至 120 min,65 min 后未见滞后峰。

2.2.4 共有峰建立与指认

将数据导入“中药色谱指纹图谱相似度评价系统(2012 版)”,以 S1 指纹图谱为参照图谱,时间窗宽度为 0.1 s,经多点校正、自动匹配后生成 12 个共有峰的蒲桃叶药材指纹图谱及对照指纹图谱(见图 2)。以色谱峰 1(S)作为参照峰,分别计算其他各共有峰的相对峰面积和相对保留时间,结果见表 2、表 3。通过与对照品比对,指认出对羟基苯甲酸和没食子酸两个成分,对照品和样品 HPLC 色谱图见图 3。

2.2.5 相似度评价

将 10 批次的蒲桃叶指纹图谱分别导入“中药色谱指纹图谱相似度评价系统(2012 版)”软件,对各批次样品的指纹图谱与对照图谱进行相似度评价,结果见表 4。10 批次蒲桃叶样品相似度在 0.591~0.994 之间,说明不同产地的蒲桃叶存在差

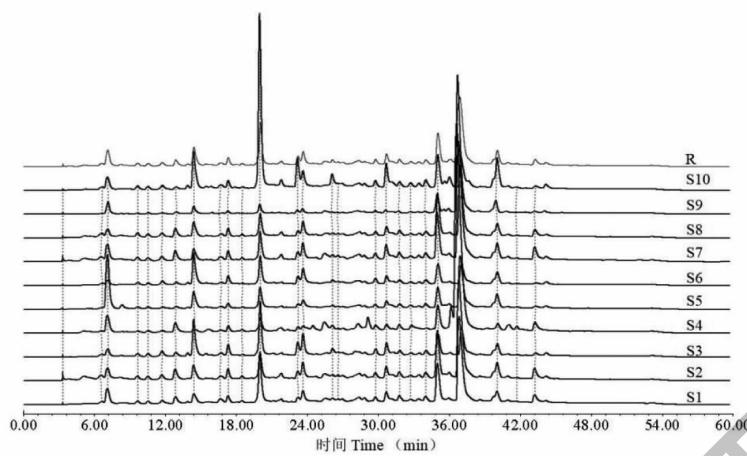


图2 10批次蒲桃叶HPLC指纹图谱叠加图和对照指纹图谱

Fig. 2 Superimposed fingerprints and control fingerprint of ten batches of *S. jambos* leaves

表2 10批次蒲桃叶HPLC指纹图谱共有峰的相对峰面积

Table 2 Common peaks relative peak area of the fingerprints of ten batches of *S. jambos* leaves

| 峰号 Peak No. | 共有峰相对峰面积 Relative peak area of common peak | | | | | | | | | | 平均值 Mean |
|----------------|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| | S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 | S5 | S6 | S7 | S8 | S9 | S10 | |
| 1(S) | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 2 | 0.041 | 0.474 | 0.843 | 0.498 | 0.582 | 0.630 | 0.592 | 1.136 | 0.169 | 0.192 | 0.516 |
| 3 | 0.312 | 0.710 | 1.153 | 4.266 | 0.184 | 5.884 | 0.703 | 2.004 | 0.656 | 2.671 | 1.854 |
| 4 | 0.063 | 0.382 | 0.616 | 1.047 | 0.260 | 1.417 | 0.432 | 0.864 | 0.185 | 0.473 | 0.574 |
| 5 | 0.386 | 2.912 | 2.027 | 6.247 | 0.787 | 5.300 | 1.606 | 3.020 | 0.728 | 10.562 | 3.358 |
| 6 | 0.010 | 0.253 | 0.461 | 1.457 | 0.196 | 1.238 | 0.377 | 0.600 | 0.225 | 1.743 | 0.656 |
| 7 | 0.003 | 0.622 | 1.233 | 2.789 | 0.421 | 3.242 | 0.918 | 1.880 | 0.319 | 1.261 | 1.269 |
| 8 | 0.070 | 0.774 | 0.829 | 1.409 | 0.404 | 1.483 | 0.557 | 1.084 | 0.251 | 1.487 | 0.835 |
| 9 | 0.361 | 2.595 | 3.764 | 0.125 | 1.641 | 4.207 | 2.639 | 5.386 | 1.626 | 2.455 | 2.480 |
| 10 | 1.244 | 7.669 | 11.158 | 4.559 | 19.703 | 4.903 | 9.682 | 10.727 | 14.653 | 2.818 | 8.712 |
| 11 | 0.317 | 0.867 | 1.180 | 1.537 | 0.527 | 2.854 | 0.841 | 1.852 | 1.136 | 2.337 | 1.345 |
| 12 | 0.043 | 0.578 | 0.934 | 0.421 | 0.514 | 0.371 | 0.786 | 0.993 | 0.176 | 0.199 | 0.501 |

表3 10批次蒲桃叶HPLC指纹图谱共有峰的相对保留时间

Table 3 Common peaks relative retention time of the fingerprints of ten batches of *S. jambos* leaves

| 峰号 Peak No. | 共有峰相对峰面积 Relative peak area of common peak | | | | | | | | | | 平均值 Mean |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 | S5 | S6 | S7 | S8 | S9 | S10 | |
| 1(S) | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 2 | 1.812 | 1.811 | 1.806 | 1.804 | 1.809 | 1.811 | 1.808 | 1.804 | 1.804 | 1.814 | 1.808 |
| 3 | 2.024 | 2.030 | 2.025 | 2.018 | 2.035 | 2.021 | 2.028 | 2.022 | 2.014 | 2.027 | 2.024 |
| 4 | 2.432 | 2.438 | 2.436 | 2.427 | 2.442 | 2.430 | 2.438 | 2.431 | 2.414 | 2.439 | 2.433 |
| 5 | 2.813 | 2.819 | 2.817 | 2.806 | 2.823 | 2.809 | 2.819 | 2.811 | 2.794 | 2.815 | 2.813 |
| 6 | 3.123 | 3.271 | 3.265 | 3.251 | 3.272 | 3.258 | 3.267 | 3.260 | 3.238 | 3.265 | 3.247 |
| 7 | 3.186 | 3.332 | 3.327 | 3.313 | 3.334 | 3.318 | 3.328 | 3.319 | 3.298 | 3.330 | 3.309 |
| 8 | 4.315 | 4.326 | 4.320 | 4.303 | 4.327 | 4.308 | 4.321 | 4.311 | 4.282 | 4.323 | 4.314 |
| 9 | 4.927 | 4.935 | 4.928 | 4.995 | 4.938 | 4.920 | 4.929 | 4.919 | 4.895 | 4.937 | 4.932 |

续表3(Continued Tab. 3)

| 峰号 Peak No. | 共有峰相对峰面积 Relative peak area of common peak | | | | | | | | | | 平均值 Mean |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 | S5 | S6 | S7 | S8 | S9 | S10 | |
| 10 | 5.193 | 5.194 | 5.186 | 5.191 | 5.164 | 5.198 | 5.183 | 5.184 | 5.133 | 5.212 | 5.184 |
| 11 | 5.631 | 5.646 | 5.641 | 5.616 | 5.654 | 5.622 | 5.643 | 5.627 | 5.585 | 5.645 | 5.631 |
| 12 | 6.084 | 6.094 | 6.086 | 6.069 | 6.097 | 6.077 | 6.089 | 6.073 | 6.039 | 6.099 | 6.081 |

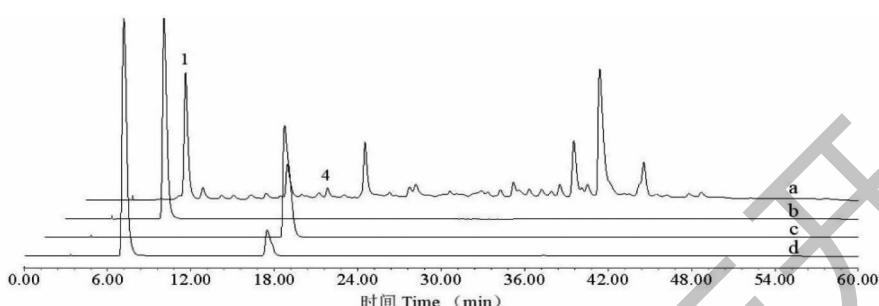


图3 蒲桃叶及对照品的 HPLC 色谱图

Fig. 3 HPLC chromatograms of *S. jambos* leaves and reference substances

注:a 为蒲桃叶;b 为没食子酸;c 为对羟基苯甲酸;d 为混合对照品;峰 1 为没食子酸;峰 4 为对羟基苯甲酸。Note:a is *S. jambos* leaves;b is gallic acid;c is *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid;mixed reference substances;Peak 1 is gallic acid;Peak 4 is *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid.

异,特别对于肇庆、汕头和揭阳产地的蒲桃叶与其他地区蒲桃叶的化学成分含量上有明显差异,表明不同环境对蒲桃叶的质量影响较大。

表4 10 批次蒲桃叶样品的相似度

Table 4 Similarities of ten batches of *S. jambos* leaves

| 样品 Sample | 相似度 Similarity | 样品 Sample | 相似度 Similarity |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| S1 | 0.869 | S6 | 0.767 |
| S2 | 0.994 | S7 | 0.985 |
| S3 | 0.988 | S8 | 0.975 |
| S4 | 0.779 | S9 | 0.948 |
| S5 | 0.934 | S10 | 0.591 |

2.2.6 聚类分析

在 SPSS 22.0 系统中,采用系统聚类法,运用组间联接法和平方欧氏距离法对 10 个不同产地的蒲桃叶的 12 个共有峰进行 R 型聚类,10 种不同产地蒲桃叶进行 Q 型聚类。Q 型聚类显示,10 批不同地区蒲桃叶在欧氏距离为 5 时可以聚为三类,其中 I 类在欧氏距离为 2.5 处又可聚为两类,S2、S3、S7、S9 为 I a 类,S1、S4、S6、S8、为 I b 类,S10 为 II 类,S5 为 III 类(见图 4)。

R 型聚类显示,在欧氏距离为 15 时,可将蒲桃叶的 12 个共有峰划分为 3 大类:峰 2、9、10、12 为第 I 类,峰 1 为第 II 类,峰 3、4、5、6、7、8、11 为第 III 类(见图 5)。

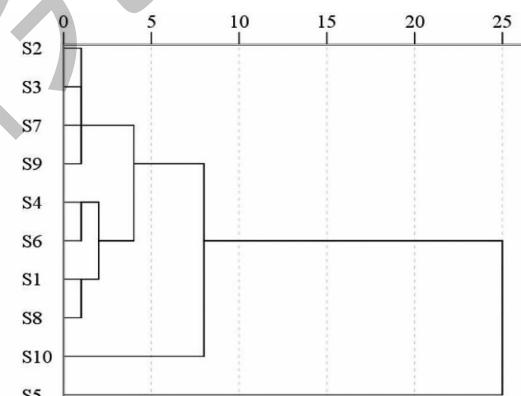


图4 10 批次蒲桃叶样品的 Q 型聚类分析树状图

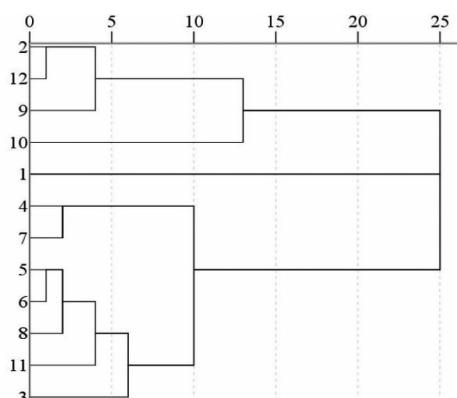
Fig. 4 Q-type cluster analysis for ten batches of *S. jambos* leaves

图5 10 批次蒲桃叶样品 12 个共有峰的 R 型聚类

Fig. 5 R-type cluster analysis of quality indexes for 12 common peaks of ten batches of *S. jambos* leaves

2.2.7 主成分分析

以10个不同产地蒲桃叶12个共有峰的峰面积为变量,建立数据集并导入到SPSS 22.0统计软件进行主成分因子分析^[16],根据因子分析结果可得总方差解释表(见表5)和碎石图(见图6)。结合表5和图6可知,蒲桃叶主成分分析中1、2、3主成分的特征贡献率>1,累计方差贡献率87.84%。根据蒲

桃叶共有峰载荷图见图(见图7)和旋转后的成分矩阵(见表6),主成分1的信息来自峰3、5、6、11,主成分2的信息来自峰2、9、10、12,主成分3的信息来自峰1、4、7、8,其中峰1为没食子酸,峰4为对羟基苯甲酸。结合R型聚类的分析结果和主成分荷载分析结果,最终选定峰1、2、4、5、6、12为综合评价蒲桃叶品质优劣的关键性指标。

表5 主成分结果

Table 5 Principal component results

| 成分 Component | 初始特征值 Initial eigenvalue | | | 提取载荷平方和 Extract the sum of squared load | | | 旋转载荷平方和 Square sum of rotational load | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | 总计 Total | 方差 Variance | 累积 百分比 Cumulative percentage | 总计 Total | 方差 Variance | 累积 百分比 Cumulative percentage | 总计 Total | 方差 Variance | 累积 百分比 Cumulative percentage |
| 1 | 5.725 | 47.708 | 47.708 | 5.725 | 47.708 | 47.708 | 4.543 | 37.859 | 37.859 |
| 2 | 3.549 | 29.574 | 77.282 | 3.549 | 29.574 | 77.282 | 3.428 | 28.571 | 66.43 |
| 3 | 1.267 | 10.558 | 87.84 | 1.267 | 10.558 | 87.84 | 2.569 | 21.411 | 87.84 |
| 4 | 0.803 | 6.694 | 94.534 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | 0.474 | 3.95 | 98.484 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | 0.122 | 1.017 | 99.501 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | 0.038 | 0.32 | 99.821 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | 0.014 | 0.113 | 99.934 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | 0.008 | 0.066 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | 4.77E ⁻¹⁷ | 3.97E ⁻¹⁶ | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | -4.11E ⁻¹⁷ | -3.42E ⁻¹⁶ | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | -2.28E ⁻¹⁶ | -1.90E ⁻¹⁵ | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

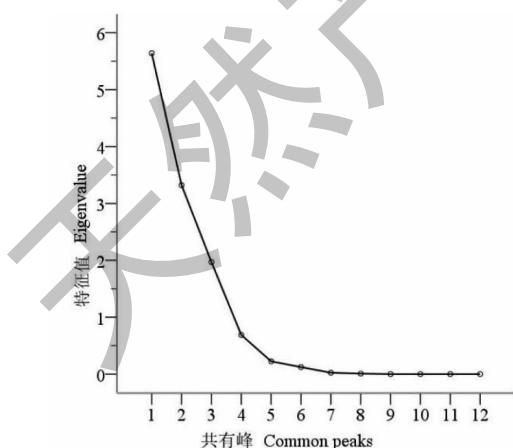


图6 蒲桃叶指纹图谱主成分分析碎石图

Fig. 6 Principal component analysis scree plot of *S. jambos* leaves

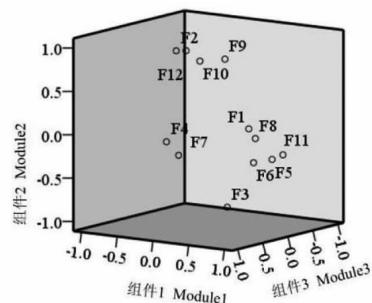


图7 蒲桃叶共有峰载荷图

Fig. 7 Common peak loads diagram of *S. jambos* leaves

结合表7,以 P_1 、 P_2 、 P_3 代表3个主成分作为10个产地蒲桃叶成分所表达的信息,建立蒲桃叶品质评价模型,得出如下成分的线性关系表达式分别为:
 $P_1 = 0.191F_1 - 0.010F_2 + 0.037F_3 - 0.041F_4 + 0.288F_5$

表 6 旋转后成分荷载矩阵

Table 6 Component loading matrix after rotation

| 共有峰 Common peak | 主成分 1 Principal component 1 | 主成分 2 Principal component 2 | 主成分 3 Principal component 3 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 0.078 | -0.107 | -0.704 |
| 2 | -0.207 | 0.957 | 0.158 |
| 3 | 0.662 | -0.495 | 0.539 |
| 4 | 0.365 | 0.366 | 0.807 |
| 5 | 0.954 | -0.093 | 0.098 |
| 6 | 0.940 | -0.135 | 0.198 |
| 7 | 0.539 | 0.035 | 0.816 |
| 8 | 0.879 | 0.175 | 0.362 |
| 9 | 0.196 | 0.855 | 0.237 |
| 10 | -0.401 | 0.593 | -0.441 |
| 11 | 0.922 | -0.169 | -0.017 |
| 12 | -0.133 | 0.976 | 0.099 |

表 7 因子得分系数矩阵表

Table 7 Rotated factor loading matrix

| 共有峰 Common peak | 公因子 Common factor | | | 共有峰 Common peak | 公因子 Common factor | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 0.191 | 0.056 | -0.415 | 7 | -0.019 | -0.029 | 0.335 |
| 2 | -0.010 | 0.274 | 0.031 | 8 | 0.224 | 0.106 | -0.030 |
| 3 | 0.037 | -0.157 | 0.205 | 9 | 0.096 | 0.273 | -0.013 |
| 4 | -0.041 | 0.063 | 0.334 | 10 | 0.037 | 0.205 | -0.226 |
| 5 | 0.288 | 0.058 | -0.171 | 11 | 0.298 | 0.043 | -0.220 |
| 6 | 0.253 | 0.030 | -0.104 | 12 | 0.032 | 0.295 | -0.024 |

$+0.253F_6 - 0.019F_7 + 0.224F_8 + 0.096F_9 + 0.037F_{10}$
 $+ 0.298F_{11} + 0.032F_{12}, P_2 = 0.056F_1 + 0.274F_2 -$
 $0.157F_3 + 0.063F_4 + 0.058F_5 + 0.03F_6 - 0.029F_7 +$
 $0.106F_8 + 0.273F_9 + 0.205F_{10} + 0.043F_{11} +$
 $0.295F_{12}, P_3 = -0.415F_1 + 0.031F_2 + 0.205F_3 +$
 $0.334F_4 - 0.171F_5 - 0.104F_6 + 0.335F_7 - 0.03F_8 -$
 $0.013F_9 - 0.226F_{10} - 0.22F_{11} - 0.024F_{12}$

结合 1、2、3 主成分方差贡献率, 蒲桃叶综合质量评价表达式: $P_{\text{综合评价}} = 0.47708P_1 + 0.29574P_2 + 0.10558P_3$, 根据以上公式得到不同产地桑叶综合评价得分及排名。综合得分越高, 表明该品种质量越好, S10 > S7 > S3 > S2 > S8 > S4 > S5 > S1 > S6 > S9, 肇庆地区的蒲桃叶质量优于其他地区。详见表 8。

表 8 蒲桃叶主成分得分及综合得分排名

Table 8 The principal component scores and comprehensive score ranking of *S. jambos* leaves

| 样品 Sample | 主成分 1 Principal component 1 | 主成分 2 Principal component 2 | 主成分 3 Principal component 3 | 综合得分 Comprehensive score | 排名 Ranking |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| S1 | 0.03 | -0.93 | -1.59 | -0.43 | 8 |
| S2 | -0.19 | 0.55 | -0.19 | 0.05 | 4 |
| S3 | -0.08 | 1.14 | 0.53 | 0.36 | 3 |

续表 8 (Continued Tab. 8)

| 样品 Sample | 主成分 1 Principal component 1 | 主成分 2 Principal component 2 | 主成分 3 Principal component 3 | 综合得分 Comprehensive score | 排名 Ranking |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| S4 | -0.06 | -0.92 | 1.54 | -0.14 | 6 |
| S5 | -0.72 | 0.86 | -0.88 | -0.19 | 7 |
| S6 | -0.50 | -1.26 | 1.19 | -0.49 | 9 |
| S7 | 0.15 | 1.47 | 0.21 | 0.53 | 2 |
| S8 | -0.41 | 0.40 | 0.53 | -0.02 | 5 |
| S9 | -0.90 | -0.99 | -1.09 | -0.84 | 10 |
| S10 | 2.68 | -0.31 | -0.26 | 1.16 | 1 |

3 讨论与结论

试验比较了蒲桃叶醇提取物、水萃取物、石油醚萃取物、乙酸乙酯萃取物等不同极性部位成分的差异和色谱图的峰形。结果发现,乙酸乙酯层的样品成分含量较丰富且色谱峰峰形好、响应强、杂质干扰少,故选择蒲桃叶乙酸乙酯萃取制备供试品溶液。试验对不同色谱柱[Sonoma C₁₈(2)(4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)柱、Agilent ZOPBAX SB-C₁₈(4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)柱、Hypersil ODS-2(4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)柱]、检测波长(210 ~ 800 nm)、流动相(0.1% 甲酸水-甲醇、0.1% 三乙胺-甲醇)、柱温(25、30、35 °C)色谱条件进行了考察,结果显示采用Sonoma C₁₈(2)(4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)色谱柱、0.1% 甲酸水-甲醇流动相、290 nm 检测波长、1.0 mL/min 流速、10 μL 进样量、30 °C 柱温条件下基线平稳、色谱峰的峰形和分离程度较好。在此基础上建立了10批次不同产地蒲桃叶HPLC指纹图谱,10批蒲桃叶样品的相似度为0.591 ~ 0.994,其中揭阳、汕头、肇庆三个地区的样品相似度较低(均低于0.86),表明不同地区蒲桃叶之间存在差异。由Q型聚类结果可知,10批蒲桃叶样品可以分为三类,茂名产蒲桃叶聚为一类,肇庆蒲桃叶聚为一类,其余地区产蒲桃叶聚为一类,相似度分析结果与该结果基本一致。而由R型聚类和主成分分析,可得出显著影响蒲桃叶质量的6种成分,分别是峰1、2、4、5、6、12,由此建立的指纹图谱特征性强、实用性高,其中峰1和峰4指认为没食子酸和对羟基苯甲酸,可作为今后蒲桃叶鉴别的差异标志物。没食子酸作为对照品已被《内蒙古蒙药饮片炮制规范》用于海南蒲桃的质量控制^[17]。本研究指认了没食子酸和对羟基苯甲酸,丰富了蒲桃属药材质量控制对照品的选择。

本研究建立的蒲桃叶HPLC指纹图谱,方法简单可行,重复性和稳定性好,结合聚类分析与主成分分析综合评价了蒲桃叶质量,为蒲桃叶药材质量的评价及控制提供了参考。

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