



东北地区11种蒲公英RP-HPLC指纹图谱研究

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中文摘要:目的:运用RP-HPLC建立中药蒲公英指纹图谱,为提高蒲公英的质量控制手段提供依据。方法:采用Kromasil 100-5 C₁₈色谱柱(4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm),以甲醇-水(含0.5%冰乙酸)系统梯度洗脱,检测波长为323 nm,流速为1.0 mL·min⁻¹,柱温35 ℃,进样量10 μL,测定东北地区11种蒲公英指纹图谱。结果:用梯度洗脱得到的色谱图中,多数峰都可以达到较好分离,11种蒲公英指纹图谱可检测出25个相对位置稳定的共有峰,通过与标准品的保留时间及紫外光谱比较,10号峰(1),12号峰(2),16号峰(3),25号峰(4)分别鉴定为绿原酸、咖啡酸、对香豆酸和木犀草素。该分析方法具有很好的精密性、重复性和稳定性,符合指纹图谱相关要求。结论:方法准确可靠,可用于蒲公英药材的质量控制。

中文关键词: 蒲公英 指纹图谱

Study on HPLC fingerprint of 11 *Taraxacum* species in northeast of China

Abstract: Objective: To study the RP-HPLC fingerprints of 11 plants in the genus *Taraxacum* for their quality control. Method: The fingerprints were determined using an Agilent 1100 series instrument system. Chromatographic analyses were performed on a Kromasil 100-5 C₁₈ (4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm) analytical column, eluted with methanol and water containing 0.5% acetic acid as the mobile phases in gradient elution at the flow rate of 1.0 mL·min⁻¹. The detection wavelength was 323 nm. The temperature of column was 35 ℃. Eleven species of *Taraxacum* in northeast of China were detected respectively. Result: Twenty-five common peaks existed in 11 RP-HPLC fingerprints. By comparing the retention time and the on-line UV spectra, peaks No.10, No.12, No.16 and No.25 were identified as chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, p-coumaroy acid and luteolin respectively. Conclusion: The analytical method with good precision and reproducibility can be useful in the quality control of *Taraxacum* plants.

keywords: *Taraxacum* HPLC fingerprint
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