

蒸汽爆破技术在麻黄碱提取中的应用

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【摘要】 目的: 优选麻黄汽爆预处理后麻黄碱的提取工艺。方法: 采用汽爆技术对麻黄草进行预处理, 通过提取试验确定汽爆参数, 然后采用正交实验法, 确定汽爆麻黄中麻黄碱的提取工艺。通过电镜观察汽爆前后麻黄草组织结构变化情况, 对汽爆原理及提取过程进行初步分析。结果: 麻黄汽爆预处理后, 麻黄碱最佳提取工艺为: 100 ℃, 90 min, 浸提3次。结论: 该提取工艺可提高麻黄碱的提取收率。

【关键词】 蒸汽爆破; 提取; 麻黄; 麻黄碱

【中图分类号】 R284.2 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1000—5048(2005)05—0414—03

麻黄(*Ephedra sinica*)是传统中草药, 具有平喘、镇咳、祛痰、发汗、利尿等作用, 其中主要活性成分是麻黄碱^[1]。麻黄碱主要分布在皮层纤维内侧, 其提取必须克服表皮、纤维层, 特别是细胞壁的传质阻力, 而细胞壁结构致密, 是有效成分提取的主要障碍, 致使现行工业的浸取方法对麻黄碱的提取率并不高^[2]。80年代兴起的蒸汽爆破处理技术(简称汽爆技术)是使用一定压力的水蒸汽、空气等介质对植物进行爆破^[3], 此技术已在制浆工业广泛应用, 对草本植物细胞有一定破坏性。为了提高麻黄碱的提取收率, 本实验对麻黄草进行汽爆预处理, 然后浸提, 并对提取工艺进行优选。

1 材料

麻黄原草(内蒙古兴利贸易有限公司); 甲基红指示剂; 氢氧化钠、硫酸、盐酸等均为分析纯。

扫描电子显微镜(ESM, JSM-6700F, 日本); 电热恒温水浴锅(天津泰斯特仪器有限公司)。

2 方法与结果

2.1 汽爆预处理

对麻黄草分别进行下面3种汽爆工艺处理: 1号样: 通空气至压力为8 kg/cm², 然后迅速通13 kg/cm²蒸汽, 爆破处理3 min; 2号样: 通12 kg/cm²蒸汽, 爆破处理3 min; 3号样: 通空气至压力为8 kg/cm², 然后迅速通15 kg/cm²蒸汽, 爆破处理

3 min。

3种汽爆样品中, 1号和3号外观相似, 与未处理的麻黄草比较, 颜色较深, 表面显得粗糙, 有部分蓬松化。2号颜色更深, 略现黑色, 部分蓬松化且黏附在一起。

2.2 麻黄碱(麻黄总碱)提取收率测定方法

将麻黄草提取液移至分液漏斗中, 按照文献[4]进行麻黄碱含量的测定。每1 mL硫酸滴定液(0.01 mol/L)相当于3.305 mg麻黄碱(C₁₀H₁₅NO)。麻黄碱提取收率为提取液中的麻黄碱相对于麻黄草的质量百分比。

2.3 麻黄草的浸提试验

2.3.1 麻黄草总碱含量测定 取麻黄细粉(过80目筛)5 g, 按照文献[4]置索氏提取器中提取麻黄碱, 然后进行麻黄碱提取收率的测定。

此方法利用乙醚索氏回流提取, 提取率可作为麻黄中总碱的含量。实验结果为: 麻黄碱含量为1.04%。

2.3.2 不同汽爆方式处理后麻黄草的浸提试验

分别称取未经处理的麻黄草及上述汽爆预处理的麻黄草样品各5 g, 加蒸馏水50 mL进行浸提处理。浸取时间为70 min, 浸取温度为90 ℃, 浸取次数为1次, 然后进行麻黄碱提取收率测定。

汽爆预处理麻黄草, 其麻黄碱的提取收率均明显高于麻黄草直接浸提的收率(见图1)。而3号样麻黄碱的提取收率达到0.345%, 比直接提取提

高了 0.243%, 说明 3 号样的汽爆处理方法更有利于提高麻黄碱的提取收率。

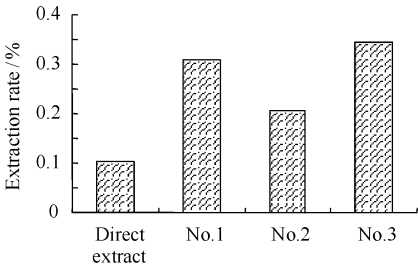


Fig. 1 Extraction rate of ephedrine with different pretreatments

2.3.3 汽爆麻黄草的浸提正交试验 采用正交实验的方法考察浸提时间、温度和浸提次数对麻黄碱提取收率的影响。根据预试验结果, 以汽爆麻黄草 3 号样为实验材料。称取 5 g, 然后进行麻黄碱收率测定。实验选取 $L_9(3^4)$ 正交实验表, 每个因素取 3 个水平(见表 1)。

Tab. 1 Levels and factors of the orthogonal design

Levels	<i>t</i> (min)	Temperature (°C)	Times
1	30	100	1
2	60	90	2
3	90	80	3

按正交表设计方案测定麻黄碱的提取收率, 并分析测定结果, 见表 2。

Tab. 2 Results of the orthogonal experiment

No.	A	B	C	D	Extraction rate(%)
1	1	1	1	1	0.366
2	1	2	2	2	0.513
3	1	3	3	3	0.547
4	2	1	2	3	0.610
5	2	2	3	1	0.558
6	2	3	1	2	0.339
7	3	1	3	2	0.939
8	3	2	1	3	0.456
9	3	3	2	1	0.639
K_1	1.426	1.893	1.161	1.563	
K_2	1.507	1.527	1.762	1.769	
K_3	2.012	1.525	2.022	1.613	
$K_1/3$	0.475	0.631	0.387	0.521	
$K_2/3$	0.502	0.509	0.587	0.590	
$K_3/3$	0.671	0.508	0.674	0.538	
R	0.196	0.123	0.487	0.069	

由表 2 可知, 在影响麻黄碱提取收率各因素中, 浸取次数起主要的影响作用, 其次是时间和温度。麻黄碱的理论最佳提取工艺为 $A_3B_1C_3$ 。在浸

取温度为 100 °C, 浸取时间为 90 min, 浸取次数为 3 次时, 汽爆麻黄中麻黄碱的提取收率可达到 0.939%。

2.4 汽爆前后麻黄组织结构的研究

为了进一步了解汽爆对麻黄碱提取收率的影响, 通过电镜观察汽爆前后麻黄草组织结构变化情况(见图 2)。

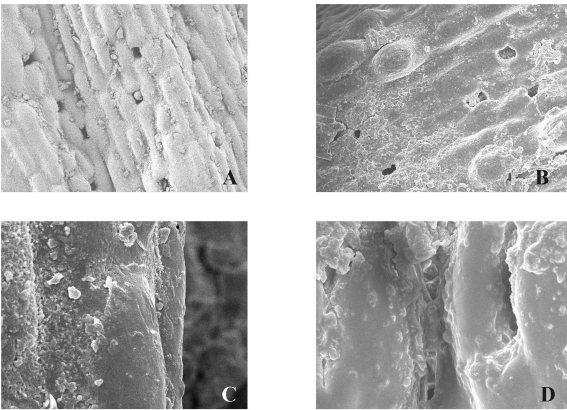


Fig. 2 Photographs of electric scanning microscopy (ESM)

A: *Ephedra sinica* (× 400); B: Steam exploded *Ephedra sinica* (× 400); C: *Ephedra sinica* (× 2 000); D: Steam exploded *Ephedra sinica* (× 2 000)

由图 2 中 A 与 B, 不难发现未汽爆的麻黄草表面的孔稀, 且是细胞间空隙。而经过汽爆处理的麻黄草表面的孔增多, 有部分细胞明显破裂。对比图 2 中 C 与 D 可以发现经过汽爆的麻黄草表面纤维和纤维束卷曲折叠, 变得柔软, 有的纤维断裂, 细胞壁被破坏。

2.5 汽爆及后续提取原理初步分析

具有细胞结构的植物原料在一定压力、温度的介质下汽相蒸煮, 半纤维素和木质素产生一些酸性物质, 使半纤维素降解成可溶性糖, 复合胞间层的木质素软化和部分降解, 从而削弱了纤维间的黏结。然后突然减压, 介质和物料共同作用完成物理的能量释放过程, 释放出的强大力量冲破植物细胞壁。同时, 物料内的汽相介质喷出瞬间迅速暴沸, 形成闪蒸, 以冲击波的形式作用于物料, 产生的剪切力使物料在软化条件下变形运动, 使细胞破裂, 形成多孔性(见图 2 中 B, D)。在后续提取过程中, 由于汽爆后的麻黄草组织结构遭到破坏, 作为提取的主要障碍细胞壁破裂, 传质阻力大大减少, 使得麻黄碱与溶剂充分迅速接触, 溶解, 扩散, 加快其传质速率, 在较短的时间内便达到较高提取收率。

3 讨 论

1) 汽爆技术适用于植物的根、茎、皮、叶等多纤维植物, 目前主要应用于木材制浆方面, 对草类植物, 汽爆处理的研究也有较大的进展, 但在中草药有效成分的提取方面尚未见报道。本试验证明麻黄草经过汽爆处理比未经汽爆处理提取收率明显提高。

2) 由于麻黄碱的挥发性, 本试验采用空气蒸汽耦合汽爆, 先通入空气后迅速通入蒸汽, 以达到设定的汽爆压力而保持较低的汽爆温度, 减少麻黄碱的损失。

3) 汽爆技术投资少, 操作简单。随着研究的

深入, 此技术在中草药有效成分提取的工业生产中有广阔的发展前景。

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Application of Steam Explosion in Ephedrine Extraction

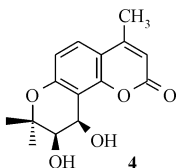
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【ABSTRACT】 AIM: To optimize ephedrine extraction procedure from steam exploded *Ephedra sinica*. METHODS: *Ephedra sinica* was preliminarily treated by the steam explosion, and the steam explosion parameters were determined by extraction tests. Orthogonal design was used to optimize the extraction conditions. In addition, by use of the electric microscope the configuration of *Ephedra sinica* and steam exploded *Ephedra sinica* was analyzed to characterize ephedrine steam explosion and the extraction process. RESULTS: The optimal extraction of steam exploded *Ephedra sinica* was achieved in the experiment conditions of 100 °C, 90 min, and 3 times extraction. CONCLUSION: The reported extraction procedure could increased the extraction efficiency of ephedrine.

【KEY WORDS】 Steam explosion; Extraction; *Ephedra sinica*; Ephedrine

更正启事: 刊登在本刊 2005 年第 3 期第 206 页路线 1 中化合物 4 的结构式应为:



特此更正。

(本刊编辑部)

Preparation of Stable Solid Lipid Nanoparticles (SLNs) Suspension with Combined Surfactants

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【ABSTRACT】 AIM: Surfactants and their blend play important roles in the preparation of solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs). In this study, four types of surfactant were employed to investigate the influence of the surfactants on properties of SLNs in the absence of model drugs thereby avoiding the interaction between the surfactant and the drug. **METHODS:** The physicochemical properties of the colloidal systems such as mean particle size, distribution range and Zeta potential were investigated by laser diffractometry and the DSC analysis was performed as well. **RESULTS:** It was found that ionic surfactants such as sodium deoxycholate, increased the Zeta potential of nanoparticles leading to improve the physical stability of the system. But it showed obviously relative low emulsification efficiency in the preparation. Non-ionic emulsifier, especially Pluronic F-68, offered additional steric stabilization effect avoiding aggregation of the fine particles in the colloidal system. **CONCLUSION:** The formulation in the study for the first time combined four types of additives including ionic surfactant (sodium deoxycholate), non-ionic emulsifier (Pluronic F-68 and Tween-80), and lecithin to obtain favorably stable nanosuspension, which could stabilize for more than six months without creaming

【KEY WORDS】 Solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs); Surfactant mixture; Zeta potential

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1 Introduction

SLNs combined advantages of polymeric nanoparticles (solid matrix for controlled release) and o/w fat emulsions for parenteral administration (physiological compounds, production on large industrial scale), while avoiding the disadvantages of these two systems (e. g. solvent residues in polymeric nanoparticles in case organic solvents were used in the production process, burst release of drugs from emulsions). Therefore, the potentials of lipid carriers in the colloidal systems attracted more and more attention in recent years, and SLN has been regarded as an alternative carrier system to traditional colloidal carriers, such as emulsions, liposomes and polymeric microparticles and nanoparticles^[1].

One approach increasing the beneficial action of

drugs and meanwhile decreasing systemic adverse effects was to deliver the necessary amount of drug to the affected sites, where they were most needed, for the appropriate period of time. It was called drug delivery system (DDS). SLNs were the suitable candidates for this delivery system^[2].

The composition of the aqueous SLNs colloidal dispersion with regard to the surfactants proved itself very important with respect to the influence on particle size from the production process, the physical long-term stability during storage, drug release profiles and the distribution after delivery *in vivo* and even viability and cytokine secretion of macrophages^[3,4]. Four types of surfactant were used to prepare considerably stable SLN suspension, and the influence of the surfactant on the physical stability characteristics of colloidal dispersion

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