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藥物食品分析第六卷 第三期

# 市售柚類果實、果汁、及柚糖中柚皮苷之含量分析

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# 摘 要

本研究以省產文旦抽與白柚的外果皮、中果皮、果肉、市售柚類果汁及柚糖爲材料,利用高效液相層析法定量其柚皮苷成分,以Hypersil ODS  $(5~\mu m, 250 \times 4.6~mm)$  管柱爲固定相,水和乙腈 (81:19) 之混合液爲移動相,流速 0.8~ml/min,檢測波長爲 280~nm, 6,7-dimethoxycoumarin爲內標準品。

確效試驗顯示,此方法之精密度尚佳 (變異係數為 0.3~5.0 %),回收率良好(76.9~102.2 %)。定量結果發現文旦柚及白柚所含之柚皮苷成份,以中果皮爲最多 (分別爲 23.4 mg/g及 16.8 mg/g),外果皮次之,果肉最少。另外柚類果汁、柚糖僅含微量柚皮苷。

關鍵詞:柚皮苷,柚類,高效液相層析法。

# 前言

Naringin為一雙氫黄酮配糖體,廣泛存在於許多芸香科果實中,其化學結構式如圖1所示,近年來發現 naringin具有抗胃潰瘍作用(1),其代謝物 naringenin具有抗氧化、抗胃潰瘍、抑制乳房腫瘤細胞增生及延緩發生等藥理活性(2,3,4)。另有研究指出,naringenin對肝臟cytochrome P450 3A4酵素具有頗強之抑制作用(5)。近來又有臨床研究發現,葡萄柚汁與nifedipine、felodipine、nisoldipine、nitrendipine、nimodipine、verapamil、cyclosporine、terfenadine等藥併用時,會增加它們的生體可用率,而使血中濃度增加,其原因可能與葡萄柚汁主成分 naringin有關(6,7,8),因此含 naringin之柚類果實及食品,與其他藥物併用時,亦有與此等藥物發生交互作用之可能。

目前文獻中尚無有關台灣市售柚類果實、

果汁及柚類食品中naringin含量的報告。本研究係於柚類之盛產期,採購市售之柚類果實、果汁及柚糖為材料,建立以高效液相層析分離並定量naringin之方法,藉以瞭解柚類果實各部位、果汁及柚糖之naringin含量,期能提供消費者飲食之參考。

Figure 1. Chemical structures of naringin and naringenin.

# 材料與方法

#### 一、試劑及儀器

- (一) Naringin 標準品(97%)及 6,7-dimethoxy-coumarin (98%)均購自 Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI, U. S. A),甲醇(UItra pure)及乙腈(L.C grade)購自皓峰,去離子水係由 Milli-Q plus 製水機製得。
- (二)高效液相層析儀(HPLC)包括:主控器 Shimadzu SCL-6B (Japan),幫浦 Shimadzu LC-6AD (Japan),紫外光偵測器 Shimadzu SPD-6A (Japan),記錄器 Shimadzu C-R6A (Japan)。

#### 二、樣品之萃取及前處理

#### 一曲類果實及柚糖

於台中市三家不同商店分别購買文旦柚三 顆,白柚三顆,柚類果汁三種,柚糖產品一種購 自台南縣麻豆鎮,係由中果皮加工製造。柚類 果實之外、中果皮利用控温烘箱(温度控制在 50°C)烘乾至恆重,再精稱外果皮乾重15.0g, 中果皮乾重10.0g,果肉濕重100.0g,分别用 甲醇於室温以超音波振盪萃取三次,每次100 ml,合併萃取液,再以甲醇稀釋定容至滴當濃 度作為檢品,取適量檢品,以15000 rpm離心 15 min, 取上清液,以微孔濾器(0.45 μm, Cellulose Acetate)過濾,加入等體積之內標準品 甲醇溶液(6,7-dimethoxycoumarin, 40.0 μg/ml),混合後,取20 μl注入HPLC分析定 量。柚糖 50.0 g,以甲醇於室温萃取三次,每 次100 ml,合併萃取液減壓濃縮至乾,再取部 份殘留物 10.0 g ,以甲醇溶解,過濾,定容至 10.0 ml 作為檢品,取適量檢品,以15000 rpm 離心15 min,取上清液,以微孔濾器(0.45 μm) 過濾,加入等體積之內標準品甲醇溶液,混合 後,取20μl注入HPLC分析定量。

#### (二) 柚類果汁

取柚類果汁1.5 ml,經15000 rpm高速離心5 min後,取上清液,經微孔濾器(0.45 μm)過濾,加入等體積之內標準品甲醇溶液,混合後,取20 μl注入 HPLC分析定量。另將沉澱物用甲醇萃取二次,每次200 μl,取上清液,

以氮氣吹乾後,再以甲醇200 μ1 溶之,如同果 汁上清液處理,以HPLC定量。

### 三、高效液相層析(HPLC)分析條件

以 Hypersil ODS ( $5 \mu m$ , $250 \times 4.6 mm$ )管柱 為固定相,水:乙腈(81:19)之混合液為移動相, 保護層析管為 Lichrosper  $100 (5 \mu m)$ ,流速 0.8 ml/min,檢測波長為 280 nm,6,7-dimethoxy-coumarin ( $20.0 \mu g/ml$ )為內標準品。

#### 四、檢量線之繪製

取 naringin 適量,精確稱定,稀釋定容,使 naringin 的濃度分别為 160.0、 80.0、 40.0、 20.0及 10.0 µg/ml 為標準溶液,各標準溶液分别加入等體積之內標準品甲醇溶液,所得之 naringin 與內標準品之波峰面積比值分别和 naringin 之已知濃度進行線性迴歸,繪成檢量線,並得迴歸直線方程式。

#### 五、分析系統之評估

#### (一)精密度

將已加入內標準品之五種不同濃度之標準溶液,分别於同日內早、午、晚及連續三日之異日間各進行一次層析,並以獲得之迴歸直線方程式求得每次實驗濃度。以三次同日內及三次異日間分析值分别求其平均值(mean)、標準偏差(standard deviation,S.D.)及變異係數(coefficient of variation)。

#### (二)靈敏度

將 naringin 標準品濃度一再稀釋,直到其 波峰為雜訊三倍之濃度為最低靈敏度。

#### (三)回收率

將已知 naringin含量之柚類果實各部位、果汁及柚糖萃取液,各取三份(每份 100 μl),分别加入已知濃度之 naringin(20.0 μg/ml,100.0 μg/ml)標準溶液各 100 μl,再加入 200 μl內標準品甲醇溶液,以超音波振盪器振盪 5 min,混匀後,以 HPLC 分析,所測得之naringin增加量除以已知之標準品添加量即為回收率。

# 結果與討論

本研究利用高效液相層析法,定量抽類果實各部位及果汁、柚糖中之naringin含量。本方法所採用之高效液相層析系統僅以水與乙腈之混合液為移動相,與已往有關柑橘類中naringin之定量方法相較<sup>(9,10,11,12)</sup>,此法無需加酸,且具有內標準品,可於30 min內獲得良好分離,簡易而方便,而且更為精確,可供含naringin之柚類食品與柚類藥材之定量用。

分析中之檢量線係以naringin標準品與內 Table 1. Intraday and interday analytical precisions of naringin

conc(µg/ml)	Intraday mean ± S.D.(C.V.%)	Interday mean ± S.D.(C.V.%)		
160.0	$155.9 \pm 3.8 (2.4)$	$157.4 \pm 2.6 (1.7)$		
80.0	$84.0 \pm 3.1 (3.7)$	$80.7 \pm 1.5 (1.8)$		
40.0	$37.9 \pm 0.1 (0.3)$	$37.8 \pm 0.8 (2.0)$		
20.0	$16.9 \pm 0.2 (1.3)$	$17.2 \pm 0.8  (4.6)$		
10.0	$12.9 \pm 0.3 \ (2.0)$	$13.3 \pm 0.7 (5.0)$		

n=3.

Table 2. Recoveries (%) of naringin

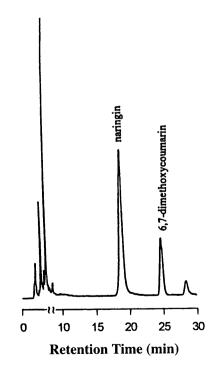
sample	Added (µg/ml)	Recovery(%) mean ± S.D.
avacam of shaddook	20.0	$86.1 \pm 8.2$
exocarp of shaddock	100.0	$82.1 \pm 5.3$
mesocarp of shaddock	20.0	$90.3 \pm 1.3$
mesocarp or snaudock	100.0	$84.8 \pm 4.1$
pulp of shaddock	20.0	$86.9 \pm 4.3$
pulp of shaddock	100.0	$90.6 \pm 8.8$
exocarp of white shaddock	20.0	$96.6 \pm 8.0$
exocarp of winte snaudock	100.0	$95.3 \pm 4.4$
mesocarp of white shaddock	20.0	$85.2 \pm 2.3$
mesocarp of winte snaudock	100.0	$83.6 \pm 5.2$
pulp of white addock	20.0	$76.9 \pm 0.9$
pulp of white addock	100.0	$100.5 \pm 0.4$
shaddock candy	20.0	$92.9 \pm 5.7$
Shaddock candy	100.0	$102.2 \pm 0.3$
shaddock juice	20.0	$83.4 \pm 3.0$
snaudock juice	100.0	$100.7 \pm 1.3$

n=3.

標準品波峰面積比值為 Y 軸, naringin 標準品 濃度為 X 軸, 作線性迴歸,並求出檢量線直線 方程式及關係係數。 Naringin 之檢量線方程式 為 Y= $3.9 \times 10^{-2}$ X +  $1.33 \times 10^{-1}$  (r=0.9993)。此結果顯示 naringin 濃度在 10.0 µg/ml 至 160.0 µg/ml 之範圍內有良好線性關係。分析系統之精密度測試,結果如 Table 1 所示。同日內之變 異係數分别為  $2.0 \times 1.3 \times 0.3 \times 3.7$  及 2.4 %, 異日間之變異係數分别為  $5.0 \times 4.6 \times 2.0 \times 1.8$  及 1.7 %。

本分析方法之準確度藉由回收率試驗評估,結果如Table 2所示,顯示naringin之回收率良好。本方法之靈敏度為0.5 µg/ml(S/N=3),此等結果顯示本研究之方法對於柚類食品中naringin之分析,精密度及靈敏度皆良好,準確度亦可接受。

Figure 2,3及4分别為柚類果實、果汁及柚糖之層析圖,各以6,7-dimethoxycoumarin為內標準品,定量結果如Table 3所示。顯示各部位中以中果皮naringin含量最多,文旦柚及白柚之中果皮其含量分别為23.4 mg/g及16.8 mg/g,外果皮含量次之,文旦柚及白柚分别為6.6 mg/g及4.8 mg/g;文旦柚及白柚之果肉濕重分别

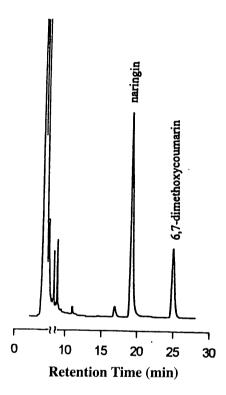


**Figure 2.** Chromatogram of MeOH extract of shaddock exocarp with internal standard (6,7-Dimethoxycoumarin).

為 0.2 mg/g 及 0.1 mg/g;柚糖只有一檢品,含量為 0.3 mg/g;柚類果汁只含少量之 naringin 為 44.2 μg/m1 ,其沉澱物則無檢出 naringin 。一般食用份量之柚類果肉、果汁及柚糖之 naringin 含量均低於葡萄柚汁(13)。

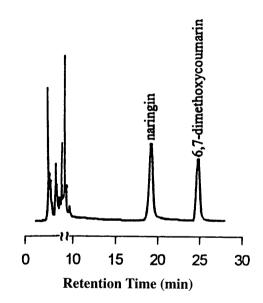
另外,本研究亦曾偵測此等柚類食品中是 否含 neohesperidin , narirutin 及 naringenin 等雙 氫黄酮類成分,結果皆未檢出其存在。

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**Figure 3.** Chromatogram of MeOH extract of shaddock juice with internal standard (6,7-Dimethoxycoumarin).

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**Figure 4.** Chromatogram of MeOH extract of shaddock candy with internal standard (6,7-Dimethoxycoumarin).

**Table 3.** The contents of naringin in fruits and juices of shaddocks

sample	shaddock			white shaddock			shaddock
	exocarp (mg/g)	mesocarp (mg/g)	pulp (mg/g)	exocarp (mg/g)	mesocarp (mg/g)	pulp (mg/g)	juice (μg/ml)
1	12.9	23.5	0.3	10.1	26.1	0.2	20.8
2	5.3	16.3	0.1	1.5	12.0	0.1	58.0
3	1.7	30.3	0.1	2.7	12.3	0.1	53.9
Mean $\pm$ S.D.	$6.6 \pm 4.7$	$23.4 \pm 5.7$	$0.2 \pm 0.1$	$4.8 \pm 3.8$	$16.8 \pm 6.6$	$0.1 \pm 0.03$	$44.2 \pm 16.6$

n=3.

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# Determination of Naringin in Marketed Fruits, Juices and Candy from Shaddock

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#### **ABSTRACT**

High performance liquid chromatography was used to determine the contents of naringin in the exocarp,mesocarp and pulp of shaddock and white shaddock sold in markets. The analysis was carried out on an Hypersil ODS column (5  $\mu$ m, 250  $\times$  4.6 mm), using water-acetonitrile (81:19) as mobile phase at a flow rate of 0.8 ml/min. The detection was set at 280 nm and 6,7-dimethoxycoumarin was used as the internal standard.

The precision of this method (C.V. 0.3~ 5.0%) and the recoveries (76.9~ 102.2%) were satisfactory for various shaddock fruits and juices. The results indicated the contents of naringin in mesocarp were the highest for both shaddock and white shaddock (23.4 mg/g and 16.8 mg/g, respectively), whereas exocarp and pulp contained a lesser amount. Only a small amount of naringin was found in shaddock juices and shaddock candy.

Key words: naringin, shaddock, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).