

Phytochemical Analysis of Microctis Folium, Puerariae Lobatae

Radix and Puerariae Thomsonii Radix

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PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MICROCTIS FOLIUM, PUERARIAE
LOBATAE RADIX AND PUERARIAE THOMSONII RADIX

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

Master of Science

Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences

University of Macau

2013

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碩士學位論文

布渣葉、葛根和粉葛的化學成份分析

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日期： 2013.07



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, I would like to give my greatest thanks to my tutor, Dr. Qing-Wen Zhang. His patient guidance and tolerant attitude set me an extraordinary example of how to discipline myself during my master study.

Next, I'd like to thank teachers in ICMS, such as Prof. Yi-Tao Wang, Prof. Shao-Ping Li, Prof. Simon Lee, Prof. Ying-Zhen, Dr. Ru Yan, Dr. Jing Zhao, Dr. Maggie Hoi, Dr. Xiu-Ping Chen, Dr. Jian-Bo Wan, and Dr. Peng Li, also helped me a lot in last three years, and here I would also like to express my gratitude to them.

I'd also like to thank the technicians, Leon, Kio, Joanna, and especially Dorian, for their support and help. The extraordinary instruments, equipment, as well as the good management in the lab provide me a good environment to fully focus on the study.

Moreover, thanks to all the students in ICMS, especially students in phytochemistry group with Yue-Lin Song Ph.D. and Dr. Xiao-Jun Huang. Looking back last three years, selfless help from people around me is the most touching part of all. Thank you for your help and accompany.

I'd also like to give my heartfelt gratitude to my parents and my friends, especially Mr. Jian-Xing Lv and Mr. Yun-Fei Yuan. Thank you for your selfless support. The research was supported by grants from Macao Science and Technology Development Fund (013/2008/A1), University of Macau (MYRG191(Y1-L3)-ICMS11-ZQW), the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (Nos. 2012ZX09103201-056, 2013BAI11B05 and 2013DFM30080), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 81172946 and 81172947), the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (No. 21612203), and the Educational Commission of Guangdong Province (No. Hjh1003).

University of Macau

Abstract

As three flavonoid-rich Chinese medicines, *Microctis Folium* (MF), *Puerariae Lobatae Radix* (PL) and *Puerariae Thomsonii Radix* (PT), all of which showed antidiabetic effects in some degree, are frequently consumed as edible herbs in people's daily life. With the increasing claim for people's health, standardization is a fundamental practice for the quality control of botanical preparations consumed as health products and dietary supplements.

For MF, all studies are around three main flavonoid glycosides, namely vitexin (1), isovitexin (2) and isorhamnetin 3-*O*- β -D-rutinoside (3). At first, the separation process using column chromatography and high performance centrifugal partition chromatography (HPCPC) were carried out, providing quick and efficient ways to obtain related main compounds from MF. Then, α -glucosidase inhibitory effects of these three flavonoid glycosides and MF extract were illustrated, suggesting that MF might be a promising antidiabetic drug candidate. Simultaneous quantification of MF using three major flavonoid glycosides as markers by HPLC-UV was developed, pointing out a valid condition for qualitative and quantitative analysis of MF by HPLC.

For PL and PT, a new approach for discrimination of PL and PT to ensure the proper use was developed. In this part, metabolic differentiations of PL and PT using $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopy and multivariate statistical analysis were showed. Comparison of NMR metabolite fingerprints of PR was conducted by applying Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Partial Least Square Discrimination Analysis (PLS-DA) modes successfully. Quick determinations of puerarin and total isoflavones in PR were also achieved by $q^1\text{H NMR}$, revealing that the content of puerarin and total isoflavones in PL are much higher than that of PT.

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摘要

布渣葉、葛根和粉葛是三種富含黃酮類化合物的藥食兩用藥材，除了臨床藥用外，它們還分別被廣泛使用於泡制涼茶和煲湯。研究表明這些藥材有不同程度上的降血糖效用。隨著人們對健康需求的加強，建立藥食兩用藥材的標準化方法對藥材質量控制起著至關重要的作用。

在本文中針對布渣葉的研究主要集中在三個主要黃酮類成份上，即牡荊苷、異牡荊苷、異鼠李素-3-*O*- β -D-芸香糖苷。首先，分別採用經典柱色譜及高效離心分配色譜（HPCPC）對三個化合物的分離方法進行闡述，提供了從布渣葉中分離這三種主要化合物的快速有效的不同方法。接著，為了進一步驗證布渣葉的降糖效果，對三個所得到的黃酮類成分及布渣葉提取物進行體外 α -糖苷酶抑制效果測試，發現這三個化合物和布渣葉提取物都有一定的降糖功效。最後，建立了有效的高效液相色譜法（HPLC-UV）對三個黃酮類成分同時進行檢測。

在葛根和粉葛研究部份，本文在前人研究的基礎上進行了化學成份比對分析，採用核磁共振指紋图谱法（NMR）結合數據統計軟件，選取主成份分析（Principal Component Analysis, PCA）和偏最小二乘法判別分析(Partial Least Square Discrimination Analysis, PLS-DA)，對葛根和粉葛代謝組分的差異進行了比較分析。結果顯示該方法可以很好地區分葛根和粉葛甲醇提取物。同時，本文對葛根和粉葛中的葛根素和總黃酮用 NMR 進行了定量分析，結果顯示葛根中葛根素和總黃酮的含量遠高於粉葛。

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	I
ABSTRACT.....	I
摘 要.....	II
TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
LIST OF FIGURES	I
LIST OF TABLES	III
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	IV
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND OF MICROCTIS FOLIUM.....	1
1.1.1 Phytoconstituents.....	2
1.1.2 Main pharmacological activities.....	5
1.1.3 Chemical analytical methods.....	7
1.2 BACKGROUND OF PUERARIAE RADIX.....	8
1.2.1 Phytochemical discrepancies.....	12
1.2.2 Pharmacological discrepancies.....	14
1.2.3 Chemical analytical methods for comparative studies	15
1.3 AIMS OF THE STUDY	16
REFERENCES.....	18
CHAPTER 2 STUDY OF MICROCTIS FOLIUM.....	27
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	27
2.2 EXPERIMENTAL	29
2.2.1 Separation of three main flavonoid glycosides.....	29
2.2.2 Isolation of three flavonoids using high performance centrifugal partition chromatography (HPCPC).....	31
2.2.3 α -Glucosidase inhibitory effects.....	36
2.2.4 Simultaneous quantification of three major flavonoid glycosides in MF.....	38
2.3 CONCLUSION	44

REFERENCES.....	45
CHAPTER 3 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PUERARIAE LOBATAE RADIX AND PUERARIAE THOMSONII RADIX	50
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	50
3.2 EXPERIMENTAL	53
3.2.1 Chemicals, reagents and materials.....	53
3.2.2 Sample preparation of NMR spectroscopic analysis.....	53
3.2.3 1D and 2D NMR experiments	54
3.2.4 Multivariate statistical analysis of NMR spectra.....	55
3.2.5 Quantitative ¹ H NMR spectrometry of puerarin and total isoflavones.....	55
3.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	54
3.3.1 ¹ H NMR spectra analysis.....	54
3.3.2 Multivariate statistical analysis.....	60
3.3.3 Quantitative analysis.....	64
3.4 CONCLUSION.....	70
REFERENCES.....	71
CHAPTER 4 OVERALL CONCLUSION.....	76
PUBLICATIONS.....	84

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Chemical structures of the three flavonoid glycosides 1-3	31
Figure 2.2 The chromatogram of MF by HPCPC analysis. vitexin (1); isovitexin (2); isorhamnetin 3- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -rutinoside (3).....	35
Figure 2.3 The HPLC chromatograms of MF and the three isolated flavonoid glycosides. vitexin (1); isovitexin (2); isorhamnetin 3- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -rutinoside (3).....	35
Figure 2.4 α -Glucosidase inhibitory effect of 70% methanol extract of MF	37
Figure 2.5 α -Glucosidase inhibitory effects of acarbose and three flavonoid glycosides: vitexin (1); isovitexin (2); isorhamnetin 3- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -rutinoside (3).....	38
Figure 2.6 Typical HPLC-DAD chromatograms of the three flavonoid glycosides (A) and <i>Microctis Folium</i> (B). vitexin (1); isovitexin (2); isorhamnetin 3- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -rutinoside (3)	41
Figure 2.7 Results of optimization of sample extraction: assessment of methanol concentration (A); assessment of sample weight-to-solvent volume ratio (B); assessment of extraction temperature (C); assessment of extraction time (D).....	42
Figure 3.1 Full ¹ H NMR spectra (DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆ + 0.03% TMS) of all <i>Puerariae Radix</i> samples: 1-8, <i>Puerariae Thomsonii Radix</i> ; 9-16, <i>Puerariae Lobatae Radix</i>	55
Figure 3.2 Chemical structures of 13 major isoflavones in <i>Puerariae Radix</i>	56
Figure 3.3 Example (daidzin) of the signals enhancement (red) caused by isoflavones added to PL1 compared to the non-spiked extract sample (green) ..	57
Figure 3.4 Expansion of the selective ¹ H NMR spectrum of PL1 from δ 6.5-8.5. Identified components: puerarin (1), mirificin 4'- <i>O</i> -glucoside (2), 6''- <i>O</i> -xylosylpuerarin (3), daidzin (4), genistin (5), daidzein (6), daidzein 4',7-diglucoside (7), 3'-methoxypuerarin (8), puerarin 4'- <i>O</i> -glucoside (9), formononetin (10), 3'-methoxyl-4'- <i>O</i> -glucosylpuerarin(11), ononin (12), genistein (13)	57
Figure 3.5 Score plot of PCA based on the whole range of ¹ H NMR signals in the range of δ 0.5-9.0: (PT) <i>Puerariae Thomsonii Radix</i> and (PL) <i>Puerariae Lobatae</i>	

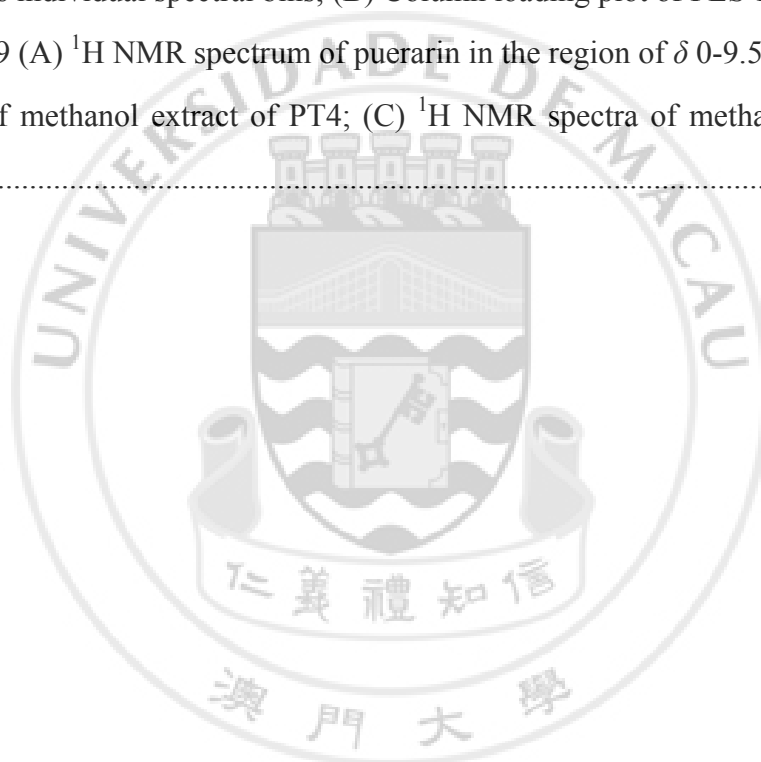
Radix. All the samples were obviously classified into two groups by PC1 and PC2. $R^2Y=97.1\%$ and $Q^2=88.2\%$ 61

Figure 3.6 Score plot of PLS-DA, a supervised approach extending a regression of PCA : (PT) Puerariae Thomsonii Radix and (PL) Puerariae Lobatae Radix. $R^2Y=97.1\%$ and $Q^2=86.7\%$ 62

Figure 3.7 Results from the permutation test corresponds to PLS-DA with 200 permutations. Intercepts: $R^2=(0.0, 0.2)$, $Q^2=(0.0, -0.257)$ 62

Figure 3.8 (A) Loading scatter plot of PLS-DA using PC1 and PC2: Each point represents individual spectral bins; (B) Column loading plot of PLS-DA..... 64

Figure 3.9 (A) ^1H NMR spectrum of puerarin in the region of δ 0-9.5; (B) ^1H NMR spectra of methanol extract of PT4; (C) ^1H NMR spectra of methanol extract of PL1..... 66



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Chemical components of the essential oils from MF	4
Table 1.2 A summary of TLC and HPLC methods for quality assessment of Microctis Folium	10
Table 1.3 The resouces of <i>Pueraria</i> in China.....	11
Table 2.1 The partition coefficient values of vitexin (K1), isovitexin (K2) and isorhamnetin 3- <i>O</i> - β -D-rutinoside (K3) in 12 kinds of solvent systems	34
Table 2.2 Calibration curves and LODs, LOQs for the three flavonoid glycosides 1-3	43
Table 2.3 Accuracy of HPLC method for the determination of the three flavonoid glycosides 1-3	43
Table 2.4 The contents of the three flavonoid glycosides 1-3 (mg/g) in samples from different collections (n = 3) (Means \pm SD).....	44
Table 3.1 Compounds identified from ¹ H NMR and 2D NMR spectra (DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆ + 0.03% TMS) of <i>Puerariae Lobatae Radix</i> and <i>Puerariae Thomsonii Radix</i>	58
Table 3.2 The contents of puerarin and total isoflavones in 16 batches of (PL) <i>Puerariae Lobatae Radix</i> and (PT) <i>Puerariae Thomsonii Radix</i>	67

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Microctis Folium	MF
Puerariae Radix	PR
Puerariae Lobatae Radix	PL
Puerariae Thomsonii Radix	PT
Thin Layer Chromatography	TLC
High Performance Liquid Chromatography	HPLC
High Performance Centrifugal Partition Chromatography	HPCPC
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	NMR
Quantitative ¹ H Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	q ¹ H NMR
Total Peaks Area	TPA
Total Flavonoids	TF
Principal Component Analysis	PCA
Partial Least Square Discrimination analysis	PLS-DA

