



Comparative Tissue Distribution Study of Multiple Bioactive Components of Xiao-Yao Powder in Young and Old Rats

Jinlian Gu¹, Mingyue Xu¹, Fan Zeng¹, Yue Na¹, Xinyu Zhong¹, Lu Zhang¹, Fang Geng^{1,*}, Ning Zhang²

¹Key Laboratory of Photochemistry Biomaterials and Energy Storage Materials of Heilongjiang Province, College of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Harbin Normal University, Harbin, China

²College of Pharmacy, Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Harbin, China

Email address:

f.geng@hrbnu.edu.cn (Fang Geng)

*Corresponding author

To cite this article:

Jinlian Gu, Mingyue Xu, Fan Zeng, Yue Na, Xinyu Zhong, Lu Zhang, Fang Geng, Ning Zhang. Comparative Tissue Distribution Study of Multiple Bioactive Components of Xiao-Yao Powder in Young and Old Rats. *Science Journal of Analytical Chemistry*. Vol. 10, No. 3, 2022, pp. 49-67. doi: 10.11648/j.sjac.20221003.13

Received: August 14, 2022; **Accepted:** August 26, 2022; **Published:** September 19, 2022

Abstract: Xiao-Yao Powder (XYP) has been used for the treatment of liver function disorder, depression and comprehensive syndromes of perimenopausal women for over 2000 years. The present work aims to reveal the tissue distribution characteristics of XYP in young and old female rats contrastively to evaluate rationality and compatibility of herbal medicine, in terms of efficacy and toxicity. An ultra-performance liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry method was used to detect the 14 representative components (albiflorin, paeoniflorin, ferulic acid, senkyunolide I, quercetin, isoliquiritigenin, atractylenolide III, ligustilide, atractylenolide II, liquiritin, liquiritigenin, saikosaponin c, glycyrrhizic acid, and saikosaponin a) in both 2-month-old and 18-month-old female rats. After oral administration of XYP extract (4 g/kg), rats' tissues (heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, brain, stomach, uterus, ovary and small intestine) were taken at time points immediately. The detection was performed on a triple-quadrupole tandem mass spectrometer equipped in positive and negative ionization modes by multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) and an electrospray ionization source. All validation parameters met the acceptance criteria according to regulatory guidelines. The tissue distribution study of XYP confirmed that 14 analytes from the two age groups were mainly distributed in ovary, uterus and liver, which is consistent with the characteristics of XYP in treating liver depression and perimenopausal syndrome. Compared with the young rats, the tissue concentrations of most analytes in old rats group decreased, with the exception of senkyunolide I and Atractylenolide III showing higher levels in brain. The identified target tissues of XYP may help in understanding its pharmacological action *in vivo*.

Keywords: Xiao-Yao Powder (XYP), UPLC-MS/MS, Tissue Distribution

1. Introduction

XYP is a traditional Chinese medicine prescription consisted of *Radix Bupleuri*, *Radix Angelicae Sinensis*, *Radix Paeoniae Alba*, *Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephala*, *Poria*, *Radix Glycyrrhizae*, *Herba Menthae* and *Rhizoma Zingiberis Recens* [1], in a ratio of 5:5:5:5:4:1:1. XYP has been widely used as a treatment for liver damage, and postmenopausal symptoms since Song Dynasty of China [2-5]. In the past decades, XYP exerts a variety of biological effects on senior women with perimenopausal symptoms including anti-liver damage,

anti-functional uterine bleeding, anti-menopausal syndrome [6], anti-anovulatory infertility [7], and anti-neuro degenerative diseases. With increasing knowledge of the pharmacological effects and molecular biological mechanisms of XYP, it is essential to achieve further insight on its pharmacokinetic profiles and tissue distribution characteristics, since pharmacokinetic studies are fundamental to evaluate the efficacy and/or toxicity of compounds based on their bodily absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.

In the previous experiment, we studied the pharmacokinetics of 14 main ingredients in rat plasma after

oral administration of XYP (albiflorin, paeoniflorin, ferulic acid, senkyunolide I, quercetin, isoliquiritigenin, atractylenolide III, ligustilide, atractylenolide II, liquiritin, liquiritigenin, saikosaponin c, glycyrrhizic acid, and saikosaponin a), which are responsible for the pharmacological efficacy of original herbs and XYP. Quercetin, saikosaponin a and saikosaponin c are the effective bioactive components of *Radix Bupleuri* for liver disease and menstrual disorders [8-10]. Ligustilide is an effective ingredient in *Radix Angelicae Sinensis*, which can reduce brain damage and improve cognitive function [11]. Another active ingredient in *Radix Angelicae Sinensis* is ferulic acid, which has a protective effect against CCl₄-induced liver injury in mice [12]. Senkyunolide I is also an active ingredient in *Radix Angelicae Sinensis*, which can protect the rat brain against focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury [13]. Liquiritin, liquiritigenin, isoliquiritigenin, and glycyrrhizic acid have the effect of protecting the liver, and these are the effective ingredients of *Radix Glycyrrhizae* [14-17]. Paeoniflorin and albiflorin are the most abundant bioactive component of *Radix Paeoniae Alba* [18, 19]. Atractylenolide II and atractylenolide III are the effective bioactive component of *Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephala* [20, 21].

However, the XYP tissue biodistribution research on either normal or aged animals has not been well studied, and literature data are reported for only a few low polar extract of XYP [22]. As we all know, neither a single herb nor a single component plays a role in XYP completely, but the outcome of a group of herbs combining multiple action does. Thus, the tissue distribution of these 14 constituents would represent the distribution characteristics of XYP in the rat after oral administration [23, 24]. Since the significant treatment effects on senior women, the comparative tissue distribution study of XYP is critical to explore the pharmacological action *in vivo*.

In the present study, a simultaneous and rapid assay of the 14 representative compounds of XYP in multi tissues of both young and old rats after oral administration was established based on ultra-performance liquid chromatography coupled with electrospray ionization triple-quadrupole tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-ESI-MS). It was expected that the obtained results would be helpful for further study of the reliable basis for systematic research of XYP.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Chemicals and Reagents

Albiflorin, paeoniflorin, ferulic acid, senkyunolide I, quercetin, isoliquiritigenin, atractylenolide III, ligustilide, atractylenolide II, liquiritin, liquiritigenin, saikosaponin c, glycyrrhizic acid, saikosaponin a and naringenin as an internal standard (IS) ($\geq 98\%$ purity) were purchased from Chengdu Herbpurify Co., Ltd.

Acetonitrile (HPLC grade) was purchased from Fisher (Fisher, USA). Ultrapure water was prepared from a Milli-Q water purification system (Millipore, Bedford, USA). All other chemicals were analytical grade.

2.2. Animals

2-month-old and 18-month-old female Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats (220 ± 20 g) were purchased from the Animal Center of Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine (Harbin, China), and were bred in an environmentally controlled room ($22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, relative humidity $50 \pm 5\%$, natural light-dark cycle) with free access to standard diet and water. All animals fasted 12 hours before the experiment was carried out. All animal experiments were reviewed and followed the guidelines of the Laboratory Animal Management Committee of Heilongjiang University of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

2.3. Chromatographic Conditions

For the tissue distribution study, the UPLC-MS/MS system was Waters® Micromass® Quattro Premier™ XE triple-quadrupole tandem mass spectrometer (Waters Corp., Milford, MA, USA), composed of ACQUITY UPLCTM BEH C18 column ($1.7 \mu\text{m}, 50 \text{ mm} \times 2.1 \text{ mm}$; Waters Corp., Milford, MA, USA) and ESI source. Mass Lynx™ NT 4.1 software (Waters, USA) was equipped for data acquisition and analysis. The injection volume was $5 \mu\text{L}$, and the column temperature was maintained at 35°C . The mobile phase (flow rate 0.3 ml/min) was composed of water containing 0.1% formic acid (A) and acetonitrile (B). The gradient elution program was referred to the previous analysis [25].

The mass spectrometric data was obtained in positive or negative ion modes with MRM under an optimized condition. The mass spectrometers and precursor/product ion pairs setting of 14 analytes were set in according with our previous work [25]. Under these optimal conditions, 14 active ingredients and IS were separated and detected efficiently in 14.5 min.

2.4. Preparation of XYP Extraction

The crude plant materials were purchased from Tongren Tang (Harbin, China) and identified by Professor Zhang Ning of Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine by the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2020). The identification results were preserved in Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine. As the same as the procedure reported in the previous publication [25], The contents of albiflorin, paeoniflorin, ferulic acid, senkyunolide I, quercetin, isoliquiritigenin, atractylenolide III, ligustilide, atractylenolide II, liquiritin, liquiritigenin, saikosaponin c, glycyrrhizic acid, saikosaponin a in XYP extract were $0.62, 1.7, 5.46, 1.45, 0.70, 0.13, 1.42, 0.14, 1.01, 1.42, 1.23, 0.10, 1.12, 0.09 \text{ mg/g}$, respectively.

2.5. Preparation of Standards and Quality Control (QC) Samples

The stock solutions of the 14 analytes and naringenin were prepared in methanol at a final concentration of 1.0 mg/mL . A series of mixed stock solutions were diluted with methanol as QC samples. All the solutions were stored at 4°C .

The calibration standards samples in the concentration

range of 0.02–30 µg/mL in tissue were prepared by adding 50 µL of mixed standard solutions to 150 µL of blank various tissue homogenates (heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, brain, stomach, uterus, ovary and small intestine). The mixture was then treated following the sample extraction procedure described above. The QC samples, which were used in the validation, were prepared in the same way as the standard calibration samples. QC samples (high, medium, low) were prepared by the same method. Moreover, the concentration of IS was 20 ng/mL in all the above-prepared solutions.

2.6. Tissue Sample Preparation

In the distribution study of 14 components in tissues, the oral administration XYP dose was 4 g/kg, the same as the dose in the previous study of the pharmacokinetics. The tissue samples (heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, brain, stomach, ovary, uterus and small intestine) were taken immediately at 0.25, 0.5, 1h and 4h after dosing. All the biological samples were rinsed three times with physiological saline to wash out the blood or content. The tissues were blotted on filter paper, weighed rapidly, and then stored at -20°C until analysis. The tissue samples of heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, brain, stomach, uterus, ovary, and small intestine were ground and homogenized with a 5-fold volume of distilled water. After

centrifugation for 10 min at 14,000 g, 20 µL IS solution (200 ng/mL) was added to 300 µL sample. Then the samples were vortex-mixed with 1 mL methanol for 2 min and centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 10 min. The supernatants were collected and evaporated to dryness by nitrogen. The residue was re-dissolved in 100 µL of with methanol vortex-mixing for 1 min. After centrifugation for 10 min at 14,000 g, the supernatants were determined by UPLC-MS/MS analysis.

2.7. Method Validation

The method validation was conducted according to the currently accepted Chinese State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA) bioanalytical method validation guidance. The precision, extraction recovery, matrix effect, selectivity, and linearity tests were determined. All the assays were based on the ten blank tissues (heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, brain, stomach, ovary, uterus and small intestine).

2.7.1. Sensitivity

The specificity of the method was evaluated by comparing the chromatograms of plasma samples at 0.5h after an oral dose, blank rat plasma and plasma samples spiked with the IS. These samples are used to assess whether 14 analytes have endogenous interference. As shown in Figure 1.

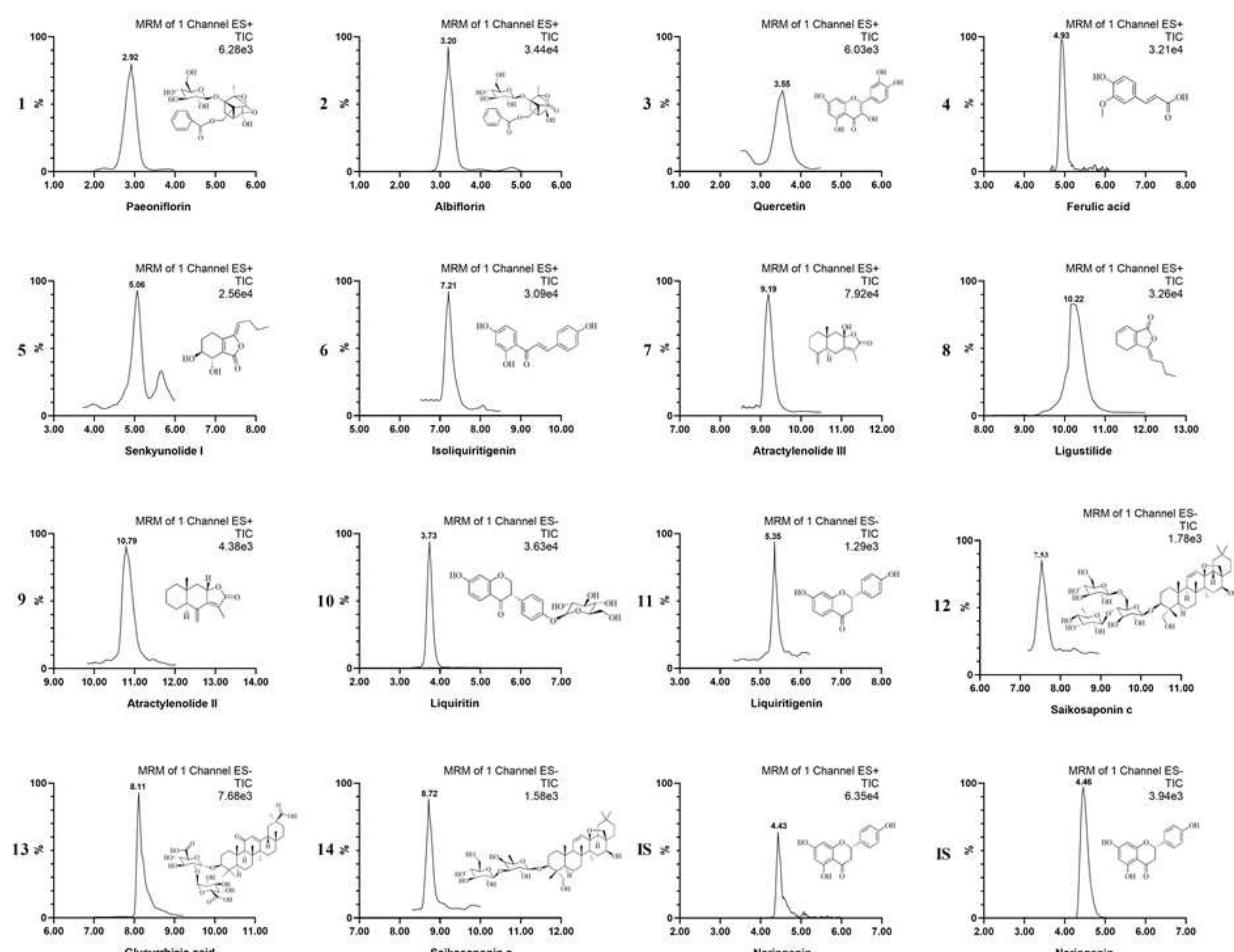


Figure 1. Representative MRM chromatograms of compounds 1-14 and naringenin (IS) in positive ion mode or negative ion mode.

2.7.2. Linearity and Calibration Curve

Calibration curves were calculated by plotting the peak area ratios (y) of the analytes to IS against the concentration (x) of analyte and evaluated by weighted least-squares linear regression using a weighting factor of $W=1/x^2$. The lower limit of quantification (LLOQ) for each analyte is defined by the signal-to-noise ratio S/N=10.

2.7.3. Precision

The intra-day precision was established by analyzing six reduplicate QC samples ($n=6$) under three concentrations (high concentration, medium concentration, low concentration) on the same day. The same procedure was conducted once a day for three consecutive days to assess inter-day precision along with the standard calibration curve by three analytical batches (high concentration, medium concentration, low concentration). The result is expressed as the relative standard deviation (RSD) (%) value of the sample, and the precision is required to be within 15%.

2.7.4. Recovery, Matrix Effects and Stability

Extraction recovery and matrix effect were evaluated by comparing the peak areas of analytes between three types of samples: (a) tissue samples spiked with known amount of analytes before sample preparation; (b) tissue samples spiked with known amount of analytes after sample preparation; (c) standard solution of analytes at three concentrations (high concentration, medium concentration, low concentration). Each tissue was tested in parallel six times, and the peak area was recorded and analyzed separately. Extraction recovery = peak area of group a / peak area of group c, matrix effect = peak area of group b / peak area of group c.

The stability of analytes was executed to evaluate the experimental conditions that the biological samples might be exposed during storage and handling. The freeze/thaw stability was evaluated by using three types of QC samples, stored at 4°C for 0 h, 12 h after 0.5 h of oral administration, stored at -20°C for 0 d, 30 d after 0.5 h of oral administration, frozen at -20°C and thawed at room temperature and the cycle was repeated three times.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Method Validation

The MRM chromatograms of the 14 analytes Naringenin (IS) were shown in Figure 1. Due to the high selectivity of MRM mode, there was no interference from endogenous substances.

The linearity regression equation, correlation coefficients, and linear ranges of the various tissues were calculated and summarized in Table 1. Precisions, extraction recoveries, matrix effects and stabilities were shown in Table 2. All the 14 analytes displayed good linearity in tissues (0.02 μ g/ml-30 μ g/ml, $r^2 > 0.99$). The LLOQ value were suitable for quantitative detection of analytes in tissue distribution. Intra-day and inter-day precision tests were assessed by measuring three different QC samples ($n=6$) in ten blank tissue (Table 2). The results were represented by the RSD (%) value: heart 1.08-13.85%, liver 1.30-12.97%, spleen 0.62-14.01%, lungs 0.83-13.11%, kidney 0.13-13.83%, brain 0.94-14.86%, stomach 0.20-13.87%, uterus 0.20-13.21%, ovary 0.64-14.89%, small intestine 0.60-14.09%, respectively. Both intra-day and inter-day precision data were within the acceptable standard range of $\pm 15\%$, indicating that the precision is acceptable.

The extraction recoveries ranged from 82.80 to 113.83% for 14 analytes, respectively, which showed that the range of extraction recoveries was precise. All the analytes of the matrix effect were in the range of 83.68 to 105.78%, respectively, which indicated that there was no significant matrix effect for 14 analytes in the various tissue sample for this UPLC-MS/MS determination.

The stability range results of the 14 analytes were expressed by relative error (RE) (%). The stability of each tissue was calculated and listed in Table 2. The results demonstrated that 14 analytes were stable in various tissues homogenate after three freeze-thaw cycles (the RE range of 14 analytes is -20.10 – 15.33%), in auto-sampler (12 h) at 4°C (the RE range of 14 analytes is -12.60 – 13.99%), and in a long term freezer set at -20°C for 30 days (the RE range of 14 analytes is -14.46 – 14.37%). It is rather remarkable that no significant degradation of the 14 analytes was observed during the lab procedure and storage.

Table 1. Linearity regression equation, correlation coefficients, and linear ranges of analytes in various tissues.

Biological samples	Analytes	Regression equation	Correlation coefficient	Linear range (μ g/mL)	LOQ (ng/mL)	LOD (ng/mL)
Heart	Albiflorin	$y = 2064.8x - 74.18$	$R^2 = 0.9979$	0.02-6	18.14	6.35
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 1631.7x - 73.67$	$R^2 = 0.9986$	0.02-6	14.17	4.47
	Ferulic acid	$y = 4414.2x - 42.62$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-6	14.87	3.76
	Senkyunolide I	$y = 4251.2x - 66.47$	$R^2 = 0.9953$	0.02-6	13.57	4.33
	Quercetin	$y = 2102.6x + 25.856$	$R^2 = 0.9977$	0.2-35	152.27	53.98
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4985.2x + 16.688$	$R^2 = 0.9990$	0.02-8	15.84	4.98
	Atractylenolide III	$y = 8429.8x + 730.23$	$R^2 = 0.9965$	0.02-6	17.28	6.57
	Ligustilide	$y = 4162.2x + 62.998$	$R^2 = 0.9966$	0.2-30	17.49	5.98
	Atractylenolide II	$y = 11095x - 203.81$	$R^2 = 0.9978$	0.02-8	16.30	5.16
	Liquiritin	$y = 538.9x + 100.36$	$R^2 = 0.9960$	0.02-8	12.38	4.49
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 760.32x + 73.717$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-6	19.04	6.36
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1384.6x + 233.01$	$R^2 = 0.9985$	0.02-3	16.95	4.44
	Glycyrrhetic acid	$y = 4465.6x - 79.56$	$R^2 = 0.9969$	0.02-3	16.83	5.78
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 12195x + 74.354$	$R^2 = 0.9966$	0.02-8	14.48	3.02

Biological samples	Analytes	Regression equation	Correlation coefficient	Linear range ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	LOQ (ng/mL)	LOD (ng/mL)
Liver	Albiflorin	$y = 1983.4x - 16.762$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-6	17.47	5.09
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 1580.8x - 29.343$	$R^2 = 0.9976$	0.02-6	17.09	4.26
	Ferulic acid	$y = 4386.5x - 71.23$	$R^2 = 0.9984$	0.02-6	16.72	3.46
	Senkyunolide I	$y = 4242.3x - 80.94$	$R^2 = 0.9980$	0.02-6	12.90	4.33
	Quercetin	$y = 1986.7x + 351.64$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.2-35	183.67	56.87
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4970.1x - 96.69$	$R^2 = 0.9995$	0.02-8	16.56	4.56
	Atractylenolide III	$y = 8716.8x - 171.86$	$R^2 = 0.9998$	0.02-6	12.94	3.88
	Ligustilide	$y = 4090.5x + 186.21$	$R^2 = 0.9971$	0.2-30	174.47	6.57
	Atractylenolide II	$y = 11045x + 186.56$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-8	14.95	4.45
	Liquiritin	$y = 518.3x + 113.51$	$R^2 = 0.9979$	0.02-8	13.07	3.88
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 741.53x + 114.02$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.02-6	12.18	4.05
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1542.8x - 28.048$	$R^2 = 0.9980$	0.02-3	15.29	5.45
	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4573.3x - 90.84$	$R^2 = 0.9987$	0.02-3	9.94	3.09
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 11953x + 1334.2$	$R^2 = 0.9979$	0.02-8	16.75	5.66
	Albiflorin	$y = 1987.2x + 7.1068$	$R^2 = 0.9983$	0.02-6	17.77	5.46
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 1589.4x - 25.597$	$R^2 = 0.9975$	0.02-6	8.58	2.18
	Ferulic acid	$y = 4178.6x - 17.21$	$R^2 = 0.9994$	0.02-6	6.90	2.37
Spleen	Senkyunolide I	$y = 4335.9x - 96.85$	$R^2 = 0.9980$	0.02-6	14.64	3.64
	Quercetin	$y = 2017.7x + 420.41$	$R^2 = 0.9976$	0.2-35	17.38	5.61
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4812.6x - 67.37$	$R^2 = 0.9984$	0.02-8	15.38	5.43
	Atractylenolide III	$y = 8811.7x - 145.03$	$R^2 = 0.9997$	0.02-6	8.99	3.19
	Ligustilide	$y = 4105.5x + 429.26$	$R^2 = 0.9972$	0.2-30	8.56	2.25
	Atractylenolide II	$y = 10672x - 79.695$	$R^2 = 0.9970$	0.02-8	12.77	4.44
	Liquiritin	$y = 524.04x + 211.62$	$R^2 = 0.9920$	0.02-8	13.27	4.37
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 802.09x + 12.889$	$R^2 = 0.9976$	0.02-6	19.57	6.10
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1516.4x - 21.34$	$R^2 = 0.9900$	0.02-3	16.28	5.41
	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4621.1x - 81.97$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.02-3	16.44	6.35
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 12410x - 222.88$	$R^2 = 0.9993$	0.02-8	14.32	3.00
	Albiflorin	$y = 2114.1x - 28.202$	$R^2 = 0.9986$	0.02-6	17.09	4.17
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 1541.7x - 17.28$	$R^2 = 0.9970$	0.02-6	17.70	6.36
	Ferulic acid	$y = 4388.3x - 84.38$	$R^2 = 0.9981$	0.02-6	16.47	5.45
	Senkyunolide I	$y = 4288.5x - 49.61$	$R^2 = 0.9978$	0.02-6	13.31	4.55
	Quercetin	$y = 1963.9x + 370.97$	$R^2 = 0.9985$	0.2-35	152.15	56.17
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4844.6x - 73.104$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-8	15.46	5.56
Lung	Atractylenolide III	$y = 8811.9x - 176.07$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-6	17.37	6.52
	Ligustilide	$y = 4195.4x - 53.855$	$R^2 = 0.9980$	0.2-30	17.47	6.47
	Atractylenolide II	$y = 11015x - 216$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-8	16.36	5.77
	Liquiritin	$y = 557.22x + 33.406$	$R^2 = 0.9975$	0.02-8	14.04	4.21
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 827.37x + 2.767$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.02-6	17.92	5.99
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1604x - 19.63$	$R^2 = 0.9987$	0.02-3	15.29	5.46
	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4679.4x - 68.92$	$R^2 = 0.9974$	0.02-3	8.00	1.36
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 12474x - 161.99$	$R^2 = 0.9975$	0.02-8	8.17	2.84
	Albiflorin	$y = 2207x - 16.02$	$R^2 = 0.9976$	0.02-6	12.66	4.64
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 1672.6x - 29.25$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-6	13.37	5.29
	Ferulic acid	$y = 4573.8x - 48.61$	$R^2 = 0.9984$	0.02-6	19.09	6.95
	Senkyunolide I	$y = 4201x - 71.83$	$R^2 = 0.9980$	0.02-6	16.37	5.04
	Quercetin	$y = 2021.8x + 311.97$	$R^2 = 0.9972$	0.2-35	16.55	6.73
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4972x - 17.219$	$R^2 = 0.9984$	0.02-8	14.47	4.66
	Atractylenolide III	$y = 9026.9x - 180.3$	$R^2 = 0.9981$	0.02-6	17.16	5.25
	Ligustilide	$y = 4412.6x - 570.49$	$R^2 = 0.9985$	0.2-30	160.04	53.58
Kidney	Atractylenolide II	$y = 11122x - 123.5$	$R^2 = 0.9984$	0.02-8	6.37	2.04
	Liquiritin	$y = 696.09x - 10.9$	$R^2 = 0.9980$	0.02-8	7.47	3.75
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 827.37x + 2.767$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.02-6	9.07	3.95
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1637.8x - 113.37$	$R^2 = 0.9977$	0.02-3	16.99	5.63
	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4739.9x - 54.19$	$R^2 = 0.9981$	0.02-3	14.26	5.56
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 12724x - 189.2$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-8	17.37	6.34
	Albiflorin	$y = 2291.2x + 492.96$	$R^2 = 0.9983$	0.02-6	17.03	5.33
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 1731.7x - 22.73$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-6	16.33	6.47
	Ferulic acid	$y = 4543.7x - 53$	$R^2 = 0.9990$	0.02-6	9.07	2.65
Brain	Senkyunolide I	$y = 4153.9x - 159.18$	$R^2 = 0.9987$	0.02-6	7.67	3.96
	Quercetin	$y = 2275x - 153.32$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.2-35	175.42	44.78
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 5170.2x - 106.78$	$R^2 = 0.9985$	0.02-8	5.38	1.98
	Atractylenolide III	$y = 9194.2x - 137.84$	$R^2 = 0.9986$	0.02-6	6.49	2.22

Biological samples	Analytes	Regression equation	Correlation coefficient	Linear range ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	LOQ (ng/mL)	LOD (ng/mL)
Uterus	Ligustilide	$y = 4314.3x + 183.9$	$R^2 = 0.9996$	0.2-30	9.66	3.04
	Attractylenolide II	$y = 11430x - 176.9$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-8	9.72	4.05
	Liquiritin	$y = 629.96x + 127.8$	$R^2 = 0.9986$	0.02-8	18.31	6.27
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 797.74x + 162.63$	$R^2 = 0.9981$	0.02-6	18.36	7.09
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1487.2x + 233.72$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.02-3	15.09	4.93
	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4754.6x + 233.72$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-3	12.77	4.32
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 13368x - 246.6$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-8	9.56	4.01
	Albiflorin	$y = 2568.3x + 443.85$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-6	19.56	7.28
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 2282.6x - 34.13$	$R^2 = 0.9980$	0.02-6	18.42	6.74
	Ferulic acid	$y = 4050.8x - 95.817$	$R^2 = 0.9987$	0.02-6	14.11	3.63
	Senkyunolide I	$y = 4109.2x + 152.21$	$R^2 = 0.9972$	0.02-6	14.06	4.47
	Quercetin	$y = 2429.7x - 411.1$	$R^2 = 0.9966$	0.2-35	153.99	53.22
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4874x - 71.247$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.02-8	12.78	5.95
	Attractylenolide III	$y = 9086.9x - 148.2$	$R^2 = 0.9979$	0.02-6	15.33	5.37
	Ligustilide	$y = 4277.4x - 139.44$	$R^2 = 0.9984$	0.2-30	139.22	48.44
	Attractylenolide II	$y = 11430x - 176.9$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-8	17.56	5.85
	Liquiritin	$y = 629.96x + 127.8$	$R^2 = 0.9986$	0.02-8	16.09	6.32
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 797.74x + 162.63$	$R^2 = 0.9981$	0.02-6	12.47	5.17
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1487.2x + 233.72$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.02-3	19.00	6.88
	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4754.6x + 233.72$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-3	16.32	5.56
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 13368x - 246.6$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-8	14.22	4.55
Ovary	Albiflorin	$y = 2502x + 279.55$	$R^2 = 0.9977$	0.02-6	17.47	6.23
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 2163x + 73.039$	$R^2 = 0.9976$	0.02-6	16.88	5.47
	Ferulic acid	$y = 3978.3x - 66.53$	$R^2 = 0.9973$	0.02-6	6.70	3.03
	Senkyunolide I	$y = 3916.2x + 377.9$	$R^2 = 0.9981$	0.02-6	7.65	3.22
	Quercetin	$y = 2125.2x - 244.97$	$R^2 = 0.9970$	0.2-35	191.00	71.02
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4364.4x + 492.26$	$R^2 = 0.9967$	0.02-8	16.00	5.67
	Attractylenolide III	$y = 8526.2x - 169.38$	$R^2 = 0.9976$	0.02-6	13.32	3.09
	Ligustilide	$y = 3931.9x + 149.73$	$R^2 = 0.9977$	0.2-30	121.09	56.75
	Attractylenolide II	$y = 10294x - 243.75$	$R^2 = 0.9983$	0.02-8	7.73	2.46
	Liquiritin	$y = 877.46x - 13.12$	$R^2 = 0.9977$	0.02-8	9.22	3.55
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 1015.8x - 17.15$	$R^2 = 0.9975$	0.02-6	16.19	5.78
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1716.9x + 122.94$	$R^2 = 0.9962$	0.02-3	14.01	5.94
	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4874.6x + 459.15$	$R^2 = 0.9981$	0.02-3	17.84	6.12
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 12298x - 197.8$	$R^2 = 0.9962$	0.02-8	17.57	4.45
	Albiflorin	$y = 2131.7x - 22.72$	$R^2 = 0.9978$	0.02-6	16.37	4.22
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 1496.6x + 278.51$	$R^2 = 0.9974$	0.02-6	9.09	3.65
	Ferulic acid	$y = 4133x - 147.3$	$R^2 = 0.9984$	0.02-6	17.96	5.36
	Senkyunolide I	$y = 4304.1x - 79.05$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.02-6	15.57	6.42
Stomach	Quercetin	$y = 2029.3x + 334.33$	$R^2 = 0.9977$	0.2-35	182.68	67.06
	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4956.8x - 62.86$	$R^2 = 0.9987$	0.02-8	8.96	2.31
	Attractylenolide III	$y = 9006.2x - 158.1$	$R^2 = 0.9987$	0.02-6	12.46	3.36
	Ligustilide	$y = 4105.5x + 273.75$	$R^2 = 0.9982$	0.2-30	16.75	49.38
	Attractylenolide II	$y = 11150x - 222.2$	$R^2 = 0.9984$	0.02-8	19.05	6.24
	Liquiritin	$y = 539.4x + 139.68$	$R^2 = 0.9974$	0.02-8	16.76	7.06
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 806.86x - 3.3403$	$R^2 = 0.9973$	0.02-6	16.64	5.57
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1462x + 116.83$	$R^2 = 0.9970$	0.02-3	14.84	5.67
	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4543.2x - 53.04$	$R^2 = 0.9989$	0.02-3	18.26	5.13
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 11363x + 1030.8$	$R^2 = 0.9971$	0.02-8	14.17	4.22
	Albiflorin	$y = 1817.7x + 316.77$	$R^2 = 0.9973$	0.02-6	14.35	3.47
	Paeoniflorin	$y = 1473.2x + 214.44$	$R^2 = 0.9962$	0.02-6	15.22	6.37
	Ferulic acid	$y = 3910.1x - 46.84$	$R^2 = 0.9962$	0.02-6	12.02	4.23
	Senkyunolide I	$y = 3921.9x - 33.73$	$R^2 = 0.9958$	0.02-6	15.78	5.77
	Quercetin	$y = 1949.3x + 66.203$	$R^2 = 0.9975$	0.2-35	130.56	46.09
Small intestine	Isoliquiritigenin	$y = 4821.3x - 93.62$	$R^2 = 0.9978$	0.02-8	17.00	7.88
	Attractylenolide III	$y = 8909.6x - 186.4$	$R^2 = 0.9965$	0.02-6	16.15	5.57
	Ligustilide	$y = 3913.2x + 294.92$	$R^2 = 0.9975$	0.2-30	120.35	42.06
	Attractylenolide II	$y = 10301x - 157.8$	$R^2 = 0.9974$	0.02-8	17.56	6.86
	Liquiritin	$y = 704.03x - 8.326$	$R^2 = 0.9977$	0.02-8	8.11	2.46
	Liquiritigenin	$y = 919.96x + 45.86$	$R^2 = 0.9963$	0.02-6	6.57	1.35
	Saikosaponin c	$y = 1564.3x + 98.06$	$R^2 = 0.9988$	0.02-3	14.66	4.37
Liver	Glycyrrhizic acid	$y = 4301.2x - 57.11$	$R^2 = 0.9963$	0.02-3	17.44	7.04
	Saikosaponin a	$y = 10971x + 2594.2$	$R^2 = 0.9969$	0.02-8	9.08	3.33

Table 2. Precisions, extraction recoveries, matrix effects and stabilities of analytes in various tissues.

Biological samples	Analytes	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Intra-day precision RSD (%)	Inter-day precision RSD (%)	Extraction recovery (%)	Extraction recovery RSD (%)	Matrix effect (%)	Stability			
								Auto-sampler RE (%)	Long-term (-20°C, 30 d) RE (%)	Freeze-thaw (-20°C -room temperature) RE (%)	
heart	Albiflorin	0.056	5.345	4.863	96.11	7.43	86.94	-6.056	-7.722	-6.333	
		0.603	13.163	9.650	95.99	7.38	91.66	-1.500	-7.111	-2.722	
		5.398	3.279	7.079	94.14	6.61	92.00	-7.333	-5.944	-10.333	
		0.054	13.128	13.184	89.74	5.02	85.91	1.000	3.000	10.667	
	Paeoniflorin	0.482	2.881	2.555	100.50	5.10	90.36	-2.967	-1.500	-3.200	
		4.637	3.267	1.636	95.06	5.91	89.54	-8.133	-8.700	-7.200	
		0.054	13.128	13.854	93.72	4.90	85.23	0.333	-5.667	10.667	
		0.484	2.803	1.904	96.97	3.00	86.47	-3.567	-2.600	-2.433	
	Ferulic acid	4.793	3.832	2.034	98.47	6.12	91.64	-4.897	-3.597	-2.163	
		0.056	12.222	11.743	90.77	5.87	84.10	-1.000	-1.333	9.667	
		0.468	5.169	9.650	103.25	3.04	90.25	-9.467	2.933	-6.440	
		4.495	7.918	2.203	101.42	8.44	92.42	-8.833	-4.133	-12.200	
	Senkyunolide I	0.227	12.311	8.467	92.67	9.09	86.90	-1.533	-8.667	-11.800	
		2.340	6.509	7.342	86.75	2.67	87.75	-5.633	-11.420	-6.433	
		24.068	5.397	8.042	86.75	3.56	86.95	-1.953	1.101	-2.739	
		0.060	11.233	7.157	95.07	6.49	87.57	-4.056	1.900	1.472	
	Quercetin	0.577	10.324	10.140	100.51	5.31	97.77	-7.667	-10.111	-5.611	
		5.693	7.647	7.821	89.35	5.19	91.01	-5.811	-3.478	-7.144	
		0.057	4.904	10.546	89.59	7.19	90.09	-1.333	-5.667	11.667	
		0.507	9.469	7.984	87.21	4.50	89.87	1.367	1.700	2.633	
liver	Atractylenolide III	4.828	3.220	2.069	92.19	2.37	90.77	-5.140	-5.273	-4.173	
		0.228	13.404	12.067	88.68	7.49	88.68	-6.067	1.567	-8.733	
		Ligustilide	2.339	4.783	7.061	85.53	3.58	89.13	-7.849	-11.382	-6.287
		23.887	7.642	6.120	85.48	3.99	85.14	-2.625	-0.566	-4.230	
	Atractylenolide II	0.059	11.243	4.575	96.65	8.74	100.09	-6.667	-6.667	-3.611	
		0.592	3.569	3.286	94.79	5.01	88.79	-0.861	-2.167	-3.333	
		5.653	6.836	4.679	100.74	3.93	91.74	-3.172	-2.965	-6.908	
		0.057	5.610	6.416	105.98	10.88	95.29	-2.500	-4.444	-6.389	
	Liquiritin	0.548	10.123	10.726	100.45	4.28	91.29	-3.611	-3.583	-7.083	
		5.708	3.786	4.999	95.43	11.23	92.69	-5.841	-6.524	-5.404	
		0.054	13.128	11.243	87.33	4.42	87.65	11.333	3.333	10.333	
		0.547	10.326	8.903	96.16	8.19	94.49	-3.600	-1.067	7.267	
	Liquiritigenin	4.653	4.082	5.846	91.16	3.43	89.66	-0.717	-4.283	-7.230	
		0.019	4.720	7.056	97.27	8.86	91.07	-7.333	-2.750	-3.750	
		Saikosaponin c	0.189	7.022	9.504	92.68	9.54	88.85	-2.417	-1.583	-2.583
		2.307	6.352	4.618	87.48	3.42	92.48	-6.750	-6.167	13.333	
	Glycyrrhizic acid	0.019	7.416	12.370	86.83	7.02	88.50	-2.333	-7.917	-7.083	
		0.194	5.106	3.629	87.33	2.99	87.30	10.417	1.583	-2.250	
		2.021	8.411	4.400	90.18	8.00	83.68	-4.667	-4.333	-0.200	
		0.058	3.846	1.081	89.52	7.30	92.02	-5.750	-5.033	-3.417	
	Saikosaponin a	0.583	3.445	2.734	88.10	4.68	91.31	-3.639	-4.378	-2.917	
		5.984	3.999	2.622	90.20	3.31	86.13	0.239	-3.206	-0.304	
		0.056	9.573	8.667	90.43	5.75	101.50	-6.111	-4.722	-7.500	
		Albiflorin	0.598	7.920	5.521	93.62	3.08	100.50	-1.111	-4.278	-10.083
liver	Paeoniflorin	5.657	1.781	4.561	98.20	8.21	97.39	-7.064	-6.717	-11.897	
		0.052	8.968	10.952	90.06	1.83	95.74	1.333	6.800	0.233	
		0.491	3.814	3.925	87.74	3.13	99.07	-2.733	1.467	-7.086	
		4.560	1.494	2.021	91.92	9.50	99.03	-8.140	-9.583	-9.577	
	Ferulic acid	0.050	7.813	5.567	85.88	1.54	99.23	0.333	-12.667	0.667	
		0.481	3.053	2.225	92.21	2.24	99.23	-2.400	-6.133	-7.053	
		4.777	3.830	2.430	97.77	9.06	102.89	-4.913	-3.700	-7.800	
		0.052	9.650	4.649	85.29	0.71	95.05	0.000	-2.733	-3.000	
	Senkyunolide I	0.454	4.023	7.378	93.44	5.43	95.05	-11.667	14.367	-8.571	
		4.697	10.313	3.947	94.78	4.73	101.14	-7.000	-0.420	-9.118	
		0.227	12.391	6.646	88.92	1.57	89.16	-6.200	-6.913	-10.000	
		2.373	4.369	9.547	91.24	6.90	87.83	-4.140	-7.540	-11.092	
	Quercetin	24.995	4.817	3.892	95.31	12.29	88.23	-1.960	-3.375	-8.544	
		0.059	3.409	5.467	95.57	9.89	88.40	-8.500	-11.989	-20.103	
		0.577	8.103	7.897	101.13	3.79	95.06	-6.944	-8.889	-16.725	
		5.540	5.715	3.003	92.43	5.26	92.36	-5.656	-3.167	-4.378	

Biological samples	Analytes	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Intra-day precision RSD (%)	Inter-day precision RSD (%)	Extraction recovery (%)	Extraction recovery RSD (%)	Matrix effect (%)	Stability		
								Auto-sampler RE (%)	Long-term (-20°C, 30 d) RE (%)	Freeze-thaw (-20°C -room temperature) RE (%)
III	Atractylenolide III	0.053	12.971	12.107	92.93	5.32	95.38	1.000	-2.200	11.000
		0.506	9.659	7.142	90.26	3.17	95.38	4.833	2.000	3.246
		4.825	3.551	2.369	86.47	3.58	91.76	-3.614	-5.870	-7.107
		0.228	10.146	11.689	94.15	11.51	92.45	1.787	-3.420	-13.630
	Ligustilide	2.313	5.634	5.492	94.48	12.21	93.07	-6.173	-11.167	-11.311
		24.490	1.438	1.682	88.03	2.03	87.96	-1.339	-4.906	-6.742
		0.055	6.527	6.277	95.48	6.15	97.86	-7.083	-12.500	-14.306
	Atractylenolide II	0.586	3.472	1.814	96.24	5.40	98.87	-2.386	-4.111	-5.961
		5.642	6.907	4.662	93.07	10.22	102.87	-5.022	-8.716	-8.804
		0.057	5.367	5.975	95.52	7.78	98.11	-3.611	-10.278	-8.611
Saikogenin c	Liquiritin	0.579	4.717	3.901	94.16	13.49	91.11	-3.083	-8.175	-10.672
		5.769	2.678	4.210	104.52	11.73	99.14	-5.576	-6.251	-8.229
		0.055	9.304	10.383	93.95	6.49	89.43	9.167	-12.000	1.000
	Liquiritigenin	0.493	5.455	8.378	91.11	0.55	96.09	1.067	-8.733	2.553
		4.780	9.251	6.151	87.81	1.06	92.15	-1.210	-10.379	-8.053
		0.019	6.686	6.549	92.50	3.68	89.10	-8.583	-4.333	-10.917
	Saikogenin c	0.192	8.682	6.473	100.17	10.04	87.21	0.000	-4.750	-9.397
		1.875	5.190	4.343	93.71	12.85	87.62	-3.000	-5.433	5.088
		0.019	5.432	10.379	86.50	1.16	92.98	-3.583	-9.500	-10.750
	Glycyrrhizic acid	0.209	9.918	7.521	87.51	3.41	93.50	8.083	-0.667	-8.000
spleen		1.875	4.316	2.390	86.68	8.76	88.52	-4.383	-7.158	-3.158
		0.058	2.868	1.304	93.68	1.66	88.63	-7.444	-6.564	-5.418
	Saikogenin a	0.583	3.377	2.845	97.97	8.24	88.55	-5.333	-7.445	-4.389
		5.980	3.145	4.114	90.85	9.98	90.21	-0.728	-4.617	-2.634
		0.052	5.516	10.862	90.48	3.08	100.23	-4.458	-3.472	-6.944
	Albiflorin	0.560	11.710	4.045	97.06	7.26	91.31	0.094	-4.039	0.722
		5.537	1.058	3.588	102.50	3.44	93.31	-4.800	-6.008	-9.544
		0.051	5.698	7.358	89.24	3.13	98.40	7.517	1.467	5.333
	Paeoniflorin	0.480	0.985	1.956	90.39	7.44	98.66	-0.225	-5.487	-3.600
		4.587	1.314	1.630	90.67	5.24	97.83	-5.273	-9.753	-7.973
I	Ferulic acid	0.051	5.698	9.914	97.84	2.24	98.00	6.800	-8.900	5.333
		0.477	2.240	1.962	95.39	4.95	98.59	1.635	-7.223	-4.267
		4.663	2.831	2.911	99.62	5.08	101.26	-1.060	-5.490	-5.600
		0.051	5.698	9.081	97.13	5.43	101.67	4.800	-4.567	8.333
	Senkyunolide I	0.469	4.268	4.045	91.89	6.54	104.59	-9.517	10.823	-5.540
		4.650	4.317	2.127	92.78	5.76	100.55	-10.518	-2.907	-11.160
		0.245	2.857	2.677	92.95	6.90	90.10	0.920	-8.900	-8.600
	Quercetin	2.420	4.693	4.519	94.64	12.80	88.27	-5.083	-11.567	-5.573
		22.990	2.476	9.392	93.08	1.58	91.52	1.471	-2.111	-6.225
		0.057	7.878	5.715	96.29	3.79	99.69	-3.208	-2.925	-1.333
II	Isoliquiritigenin	0.555	12.704	5.322	94.91	7.50	98.17	-2.879	-5.783	-5.806
		5.929	6.057	11.189	94.74	9.20	101.79	-3.360	-5.597	-2.278
	Atractylenolide III	0.051	5.698	9.914	88.45	3.17	90.47	4.650	-1.233	13.333
		0.513	6.718	9.775	84.92	1.93	88.53	5.278	1.113	1.467
		4.910	3.902	2.803	93.75	5.32	93.76	-2.865	-4.763	-4.077
	Ligustilide	2.279	5.848	10.041	85.85	1.83	88.32	-8.193	-14.240	-7.185
		23.695	2.154	11.995	88.60	1.22	87.73	-0.323	-2.512	-5.436
		0.061	14.007	4.467	98.68	5.40	93.10	-4.250	-9.889	-3.028
	Atractylenolide II	0.603	4.224	0.945	89.76	6.54	91.42	1.374	-1.717	-0.639
		5.592	10.459	6.409	98.03	9.68	96.64	-1.619	-6.420	-5.831
c	Liquiritin	0.057	7.018	5.298	95.53	13.49	100.00	-1.042	-10.750	-4.167
		0.536	2.616	13.208	111.16	5.35	101.14	0.087	-2.975	-6.594
		5.718	5.807	6.277	109.52	0.69	95.68	-2.905	-4.201	-4.603
		0.051	5.698	7.358	88.01	0.55	95.62	13.992	-5.967	4.333
	Liquiritigenin	0.477	7.368	9.126	90.00	4.85	93.16	-1.167	1.500	7.067
		4.789	3.478	6.133	93.49	9.31	101.21	0.790	-6.083	-6.553
		0.019	2.935	10.390	96.81	10.04	96.05	-4.342	-5.383	-6.583
	Saikogenin c	0.183	2.478	12.689	97.43	13.38	98.52	4.100	-3.075	-6.578
		2.220	2.813	4.519	100.75	0.57	93.62	-3.217	-5.300	14.872
		0.018	5.441	13.752	88.52	3.41	92.00	-0.050	-12.133	-8.417
Glycyrrhizic acid		0.194	7.533	5.311	82.80	2.37	88.20	9.308	-6.008	-3.800
		1.897	9.980	2.813	94.54	10.86	91.48	-2.993	-5.775	0.383

Biological samples	Analytes	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Intra-day precision RSD (%)	Inter-day precision RSD (%)	Extraction recovery (%)	Extraction recovery RSD (%)	Matrix effect (%)	Stability		
								Auto-sampler RE (%)	Long-term (-20°C, 30 d) RE (%)	Freeze-thaw (-20°C -room temperature) RE (%)
lung	Saikosaponin a	0.056	2.581	0.619	96.48	8.24	91.84	-2.514	-7.271	-5.014
		0.577	1.637	2.696	89.32	11.39	88.75	-1.907	-9.386	-3.028
		5.989	3.477	2.937	90.38	6.83	93.34	1.607	-2.689	-1.897
	Albiflorin	0.059	7.388	8.040	102.51	2.45	93.64	-5.389	1.509	-8.333
		0.580	10.488	9.938	105.30	2.51	90.64	-1.022	-1.359	-3.444
		5.260	2.515	6.847	95.31	11.61	88.64	-6.786	-0.998	-8.850
	Paeoniflorin	0.057	7.865	4.548	92.72	3.71	99.06	9.933	11.294	2.000
		0.492	2.964	2.588	93.86	12.01	98.16	-1.093	2.558	-4.967
		4.687	4.588	1.928	100.33	7.26	96.39	-6.083	-5.018	-7.240
	Ferulic acid	0.056	11.710	11.060	95.73	4.73	98.69	4.320	-2.102	2.000
		0.492	2.588	1.708	96.67	1.18	101.60	-1.324	-0.833	-3.333
		4.923	2.588	0.829	95.59	2.98	97.92	-2.956	0.789	-4.833
	Senkyunolide I	0.055	10.276	10.660	90.42	4.11	104.59	1.880	-0.335	5.000
		0.448	3.420	12.486	99.00	7.43	100.55	-1.440	14.332	-7.373
		4.740	2.854	2.698	104.59	1.53	104.92	-10.763	3.250	-11.660
	Quercetin	0.216	5.458	4.617	95.64	11.98	88.75	0.467	-1.159	-7.067
		2.260	7.121	9.215	91.28	5.41	89.39	-5.813	-6.383	-7.707
		24.947	1.213	3.738	85.80	3.32	85.47	0.612	2.560	-5.578
	Isoliquiritigenin	0.063	12.665	7.079	92.02	8.01	101.17	-3.917	6.590	-3.861
		0.599	8.258	13.110	96.92	13.84	100.47	-3.556	1.081	-8.000
		5.458	7.737	4.215	100.18	6.58	90.51	-4.189	-0.639	-4.558
kidney	Atractylenolide III	0.057	7.957	10.422	88.25	4.01	90.86	3.600	12.081	11.667
		0.517	7.975	5.702	92.64	7.67	94.42	4.333	10.196	-0.167
		4.747	1.287	1.672	85.86	3.67	92.86	-3.617	4.788	-4.210
	Ligustilide	0.236	12.915	3.668	85.51	1.74	86.61	-0.227	-3.040	-6.453
		2.400	2.087	4.527	88.09	2.31	88.37	-8.980	-7.456	-7.632
		23.080	9.531	4.701	86.30	4.04	86.13	-1.107	7.175	-2.776
	Atractylenolide II	0.057	8.772	5.298	93.77	12.08	95.69	-5.222	-1.056	-4.417
		0.580	1.302	2.214	98.35	8.99	100.58	0.639	7.642	-1.056
		5.715	2.478	3.678	91.38	1.99	101.41	-2.279	2.962	-6.117
	Liquiritin	0.057	5.391	8.621	113.83	1.80	100.79	-1.611	-4.461	-5.278
		0.550	13.008	7.391	105.87	8.42	90.51	-0.850	7.185	-9.094
		5.697	1.375	4.334	99.98	3.80	89.77	-3.669	6.078	-4.493
	Liquiritigenin	0.055	11.026	1.063	88.43	6.66	100.83	13.067	-1.203	1.000
		0.513	1.125	5.650	93.96	10.33	100.54	-2.200	11.792	6.733
		4.517	1.844	2.324	92.49	4.85	92.49	-0.063	3.972	-6.687
	Saikosaponin c	0.019	6.406	3.577	95.43	11.40	95.18	-5.150	4.028	-7.167
		0.196	8.703	1.117	98.84	3.49	85.62	2.733	6.498	-5.828
		2.127	2.222	4.469	95.18	1.77	84.73	-4.167	4.775	12.205
liver	Glycyrrhizic acid	0.019	9.483	6.903	89.49	9.48	85.47	-0.900	-3.205	-9.000
		0.187	1.722	1.986	94.81	10.29	91.43	8.717	-1.133	-3.383
		2.078	10.022	8.327	88.18	3.30	93.85	-3.792	3.171	2.267
	Saikosaponin a	0.059	2.596	1.586	85.51	4.93	87.35	-3.350	1.395	-5.597
		0.588	4.924	2.078	90.51	6.53	96.08	-2.678	-2.276	-4.472
		5.978	5.282	2.724	87.43	6.77	91.786	0.908	5.952	-0.335
	Albiflorin	0.056	4.725	2.846	98.45	3.44	99.16	-6.111	-5.556	-6.111
		0.596	8.383	3.978	96.18	13.27	94.16	-1.111	-5.444	-2.056
		5.613	0.914	0.710	91.31	4.78	93.64	-7.064	-5.311	-9.406
	Paeoniflorin	0.049	6.516	9.932	93.34	5.24	97.19	1.333	2.667	8.000
		0.482	0.936	3.267	101.07	2.39	94.52	-2.733	-1.833	-4.033
		4.550	0.440	1.641	98.66	5.68	96.06	-8.140	-8.413	-8.673
	Ferulic acid	0.049	6.278	7.525	97.26	5.08	95.57	0.333	-8.667	8.000
		0.471	0.804	2.784	95.64	4.01	94.80	-2.400	-4.200	-3.567
		4.653	2.918	2.911	98.59	2.37	99.92	-4.913	-4.333	-4.900
stomach	Senkyunolide I	0.050	7.623	6.000	91.18	5.76	101.44	0.000	-3.000	11.000
		0.459	4.361	2.508	100.08	1.75	105.78	-10.000	7.333	-7.467
		4.950	1.325	0.751	104.59	1.53	101.59	-8.333	0.040	-10.760
	Quercetin	0.238	0.131	5.461	92.00	1.58	93.74	-2.200	-9.067	-8.133
		2.417	5.019	4.949	89.02	2.91	91.12	-5.867	-11.240	-6.840
		24.060	2.057	4.595	88.27	1.71	87.60	-2.017	0.643	-5.425
	Isoliquiritigenin	0.058	3.859	4.145	93.21	9.20	101.61	-5.444	1.067	-5.778
		0.559	11.090	4.465	98.16	7.97	93.96	-7.361	-8.889	-8.333
		5.403	8.085	4.281	98.17	3.10	89.18	-5.611	-3.167	-3.894

Biological samples	Analytes	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Intra-day precision RSD (%)	Inter-day precision RSD (%)	Extraction recovery (%)	Extraction recovery RSD (%)	Matrix effect (%)	Stability		
								Auto-sampler RE (%)	Long-term (-20°C, 30 d) RE (%)	Freeze-thaw (-20°C -room temperature) RE (%)
III	Atractylenolide III	0.049	6.516	6.611	93.80	5.32	94.12	-0.667	-5.333	13.667
		0.507	7.897	9.651	90.53	3.09	95.79	0.433	0.300	4.233
		4.917	4.190	3.597	88.53	1.93	92.19	-4.737	-4.237	-3.810
		0.230	4.348	5.698	86.83	1.22	90.47	-4.427	0.367	-5.787
	Ligustilide	2.370	3.867	4.240	87.92	5.71	91.17	-8.773	-12.267	-7.839
		24.612	2.082	1.755	88.32	1.98	86.16	-2.823	-0.666	-3.036
		0.055	8.449	2.087	95.40	9.68	95.58	-5.833	-7.500	-1.639
	Atractylenolide II	0.596	4.611	0.945	90.48	2.14	99.52	0.056	-0.750	-0.806
		5.583	10.619	6.221	91.42	2.06	100.41	-3.183	-3.255	-6.608
		0.058	6.216	4.389	106.21	0.69	97.62	-3.056	-5.833	-3.611
Saikogenin C	Liquiritin	0.579	4.886	3.491	96.69	4.05	93.45	-3.778	-3.750	-11.067
		5.781	3.974	5.075	101.14	4.84	90.77	-5.576	-5.346	-4.913
		0.053	7.578	6.668	90.40	9.31	99.13	8.500	0.333	7.000
	Liquiritigenin	0.496	4.495	8.137	92.53	6.82	90.79	-2.200	0.000	10.067
		4.637	13.831	5.626	93.16	5.82	89.83	-0.810	-5.860	-7.087
		0.018	1.462	8.199	100.36	0.57	98.29	-8.167	-3.500	-5.167
	Saikogenin c	0.182	3.496	3.144	95.66	2.44	91.60	-1.417	-3.000	-8.578
		1.823	1.142	5.784	98.52	7.17	87.58	-6.667	-6.000	13.288
		0.019	6.954	11.002	94.31	10.86	91.20	-2.333	-9.500	-6.167
	Glycyrrhizic acid	0.225	6.662	6.050	91.77	4.32	96.60	10.500	0.583	-4.300
brain		1.840	4.981	2.142	88.20	3.27	97.18	-5.342	-4.867	-1.200
		0.056	1.546	1.625	88.88	6.83	89.88	-5.472	-5.061	-4.764
	Saikogenin a	0.578	1.493	2.859	90.34	9.35	93.70	-3.778	-5.450	-3.139
		6.100	1.148	5.036	88.75	5.32	89.20	0.261	-2.500	-0.424
		0.056	11.274	8.304	96.36	13.27	88.73	-6.944	-4.167	-3.889
	Albiflorin	0.570	14.035	5.884	91.31	4.78	93.64	-4.222	-3.556	1.444
		5.447	2.325	6.907	93.73	0.17	101.50	-7.203	-4.533	-9.644
		0.051	5.698	8.921	100.66	2.39	99.96	4.333	0.333	8.667
	Paeoniflorin	0.480	0.939	1.484	98.66	5.68	96.06	-2.567	-3.533	-3.467
		4.670	4.299	1.597	102.62	1.99	95.74	-7.740	-8.880	-6.680
Saikogenin A	Ferulic acid	0.476	1.905	1.888	98.59	2.37	99.92	-1.133	-4.900	-3.567
		4.777	1.781	2.834	96.73	2.13	99.23	-3.080	-4.667	-3.767
		0.051	5.698	14.394	98.63	1.75	104.09	2.333	-2.333	9.667
	Senkyunolide I	0.472	3.487	5.884	104.59	1.53	101.59	-10.333	9.900	-2.640
		4.350	9.375	2.126	99.76	1.75	95.05	-12.600	-0.760	-6.593
		0.217	1.742	9.459	89.74	2.91	87.74	-5.333	-9.000	-7.600
	Quercetin	2.417	4.937	4.505	88.27	1.71	87.60	-5.800	-11.160	-7.453
		23.337	4.979	6.544	90.35	1.31	89.16	-1.623	0.783	-2.643
		0.063	11.825	5.563	102.15	7.97	93.80	-5.444	-0.461	-1.028
	Isoliquiritigenin	0.559	13.707	6.694	98.17	3.10	89.18	-8.583	-7.222	-2.833
Saikogenin C		5.676	2.265	8.016	101.45	2.66	88.40	-5.028	-3.278	-4.908
	Atractylenolide III	0.051	5.698	11.759	87.57	3.09	96.72	1.667	-3.000	13.000
		0.483	11.971	1.894	88.53	1.93	92.19	1.167	3.233	0.433
		4.877	4.722	2.803	95.06	2.38	95.38	-4.937	-3.737	-4.303
		0.217	11.615	3.519	91.19	5.71	88.67	-2.427	-2.000	-9.267
	Ligustilide	2.282	6.116	10.037	88.32	1.98	86.16	-10.107	-13.867	-5.560
		24.000	4.421	2.250	87.98	2.18	92.45	-2.881	-0.712	-5.681
		0.055	10.434	4.725	94.34	2.14	103.84	-4.444	-7.222	-1.667
	Atractylenolide II	0.590	3.891	2.896	91.42	2.06	100.41	-0.972	-0.250	-0.639
		5.552	9.863	4.873	99.90	6.85	97.86	-4.292	-4.278	-4.237
Liquiritin		0.055	3.808	5.172	95.52	4.05	92.39	-4.722	-6.944	-5.556
		0.616	10.634	9.279	101.14	4.84	90.77	-2.472	-2.389	-6.417
		5.723	5.825	4.904	96.55	7.28	98.11	-5.816	-4.118	-4.924
		0.051	5.698	12.735	92.63	6.82	89.85	8.500	-1.000	5.667
	Liquiritigenin	0.503	4.136	9.090	93.16	5.82	89.83	-2.533	3.333	9.333
		4.665	1.090	5.911	98.18	8.03	89.43	-0.043	-3.027	-7.907
		0.019	3.801	10.158	93.70	2.44	85.53	-7.000	-3.417	-5.417
	Saikogenin c	0.193	9.981	12.110	98.52	7.17	87.58	2.167	-2.000	-4.300
		2.417	4.937	5.146	92.23	16.58	89.10	-5.333	-5.083	11.167
		0.017	2.601	14.864	94.10	4.32	89.35	-2.000	-11.083	-7.083
Glycyrrhizic acid		0.195	7.179	4.628	88.20	3.27	97.18	8.000	-1.333	-3.133
		1.954	6.277	2.781	83.94	1.89	92.98	-4.842	-3.950	0.625

Biological samples	Analytes	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Intra-day precision RSD (%)	Inter-day precision RSD (%)	Extraction recovery (%)	Extraction recovery RSD (%)	Matrix effect (%)	Stability		
								Auto-sampler RE (%)	Long-term (-20°C, 30 d) RE (%)	Freeze-thaw (-20°C -room temperature) RE (%)
stomach	Saikosaponin a	0.057	1.123	1.119	93.66	9.35	91.34	-4.500	-5.489	-4.167
		0.577	1.671	2.749	88.75	5.32	89.20	-3.972	-6.311	-3.878
		6.004	3.073	2.597	87.51	2.78	88.63	-0.739	-1.028	-0.301
		0.053	8.562	3.704	93.64	5.40	96.98	-4.444	-6.389	-8.611
	Albiflorin	0.582	4.649	3.773	94.67	5.83	90.27	-2.944	-4.833	2.389
		5.677	1.940	6.311	88.64	1.23	88.03	-6.839	-4.989	-9.758
		0.049	6.516	9.914	99.06	6.13	95.73	3.667	-2.000	11.000
	Paeoniflorin	0.482	0.951	0.776	102.31	1.28	92.80	-3.133	-3.967	-3.200
		4.527	0.556	2.058	96.39	5.13	86.40	-7.447	-9.807	-6.807
		0.049	6.278	8.290	98.69	2.34	101.02	0.333	-8.333	10.667
	Ferulic acid	0.477	2.128	2.583	99.02	2.85	97.61	-3.900	-4.533	-0.567
		4.750	1.474	3.169	97.92	3.83	85.39	-3.800	-5.533	-2.747
		0.050	6.928	5.000	104.59	1.53	97.25	-0.333	-2.667	14.000
	Senkyunolide I	0.469	2.352	4.333	100.41	1.75	90.06	-5.400	5.733	-8.307
		4.850	2.632	1.928	104.92	11.10	85.21	-8.927	-2.493	-12.533
		0.216	2.084	4.997	88.75	0.93	89.42	-5.067	-9.133	-8.333
	Quercetin	2.416	5.092	5.132	85.96	3.22	88.32	-5.387	-11.813	-8.067
		24.407	4.485	5.795	85.47	1.95	86.41	-2.017	-0.751	-2.077
		0.060	3.673	4.823	101.17	4.65	88.85	-4.889	-2.711	0.861
	Isoliquiritigenin	0.556	10.568	4.863	97.56	5.46	88.68	-7.667	-10.806	-1.417
		5.460	8.596	4.415	90.51	6.30	85.92	-4.917	-2.444	-5.528
		0.049	6.516	1.386	90.86	2.17	91.19	1.333	-1.667	13.000
uterus	Atractylenolide III	0.480	12.450	1.812	92.80	0.96	89.52	0.700	3.200	3.167
		4.890	4.887	3.393	92.86	3.13	93.25	-4.303	-4.743	-3.904
		0.217	11.615	4.675	86.61	1.56	85.49	-5.267	-1.853	-5.093
	Ligustilide	2.367	4.060	5.252	86.94	3.56	85.70	-10.067	-14.460	-5.759
		24.609	2.089	1.496	86.13	3.77	85.85	-2.784	-0.808	-4.278
		0.055	8.449	1.818	95.69	6.98	99.41	-6.111	-7.194	-4.722
	Atractylenolide II	0.585	4.289	2.017	100.97	1.52	94.58	-0.472	-0.278	-2.306
		5.536	9.923	4.873	101.41	5.48	105.05	-4.571	-4.019	-6.597
		0.055	2.761	5.094	100.79	5.45	96.77	-5.556	-4.722	-5.833
	Liquiritin	0.583	4.422	3.846	93.97	3.68	105.57	-2.472	-4.233	-8.278
		5.783	3.969	4.778	89.77	7.67	95.76	-4.903	-4.763	-4.009
		0.051	5.698	3.762	100.83	8.80	90.83	5.000	-1.333	10.833
	Liquiritigenin	0.499	3.194	3.512	100.50	9.44	88.79	-2.867	4.400	10.667
		4.650	13.869	1.727	92.49	4.85	87.23	-1.527	-2.540	-6.310
		0.018	1.470	7.643	95.18	11.73	88.18	-6.917	-4.333	-5.083
	Saikosaponin c	0.184	2.999	4.722	84.23	0.37	90.36	-0.250	-3.944	-1.133
		1.820	1.454	6.143	84.73	2.23	91.03	-5.250	-4.545	11.667
		0.019	6.783	12.006	85.47	1.54	91.52	-3.583	-10.500	-5.917
uterus	Glycyrrhizic acid	0.215	10.657	5.834	86.82	2.06	95.32	6.917	-1.333	-4.217
		1.833	4.919	1.698	93.85	6.47	94.84	-4.700	-3.000	1.417
		0.057	0.203	1.480	87.35	2.91	88.20	-4.806	-5.808	-3.806
	Saikosaponin a	0.577	1.513	2.916	95.72	2.22	94.11	-4.906	-5.489	-3.444
		5.963	3.698	3.382	91.86	3.52	95.47	-0.056	-1.728	-1.429
		0.057	2.696	5.706	88.03	4.59	91.98	-6.667	-3.889	-6.944
	Albiflorin	0.591	9.609	5.996	88.17	5.36	93.64	-2.222	-4.444	0.556
		5.573	0.452	2.526	91.02	9.58	97.01	-7.119	-4.756	-10.028
		0.051	10.870	10.195	86.40	3.79	93.39	4.667	3.667	8.333
	Paeoniflorin	0.485	0.546	5.259	86.06	3.31	89.06	-2.700	-2.500	-3.533
		4.597	1.811	1.673	91.96	0.01	96.19	-7.607	-8.813	-7.267
		0.050	11.641	5.057	85.39	3.49	85.59	4.000	-7.333	8.333
	Ferulic acid	0.481	4.619	2.418	84.06	1.97	86.02	-1.100	-4.833	-3.200
		4.747	5.960	2.312	88.01	1.18	92.86	-3.613	-3.933	-4.133
		0.050	7.623	3.139	85.21	3.19	87.58	2.000	-3.333	11.667
	Senkyunolide I	0.450	5.879	9.839	84.40	2.21	91.48	-11.667	10.733	-6.307
		4.920	2.344	2.840	89.16	7.74	91.64	-12.433	-0.793	-10.100
		0.245	12.745	6.226	86.41	3.84	86.47	-1.400	-7.400	-9.133
	Quercetin	2.360	5.508	2.266	88.62	1.26	90.42	-7.333	-10.627	-6.400
		24.530	3.037	3.766	93.31	1.52	89.55	-1.030	-0.377	-3.727
		0.057	0.202	5.021	85.92	2.41	99.47	-5.500	0.950	0.361
	Isoliquiritigenin	0.555	10.932	9.723	89.69	7.48	97.40	-5.250	-5.944	-3.889
		5.673	2.367	2.410	97.46	3.23	90.86	-5.722	-3.889	-5.111

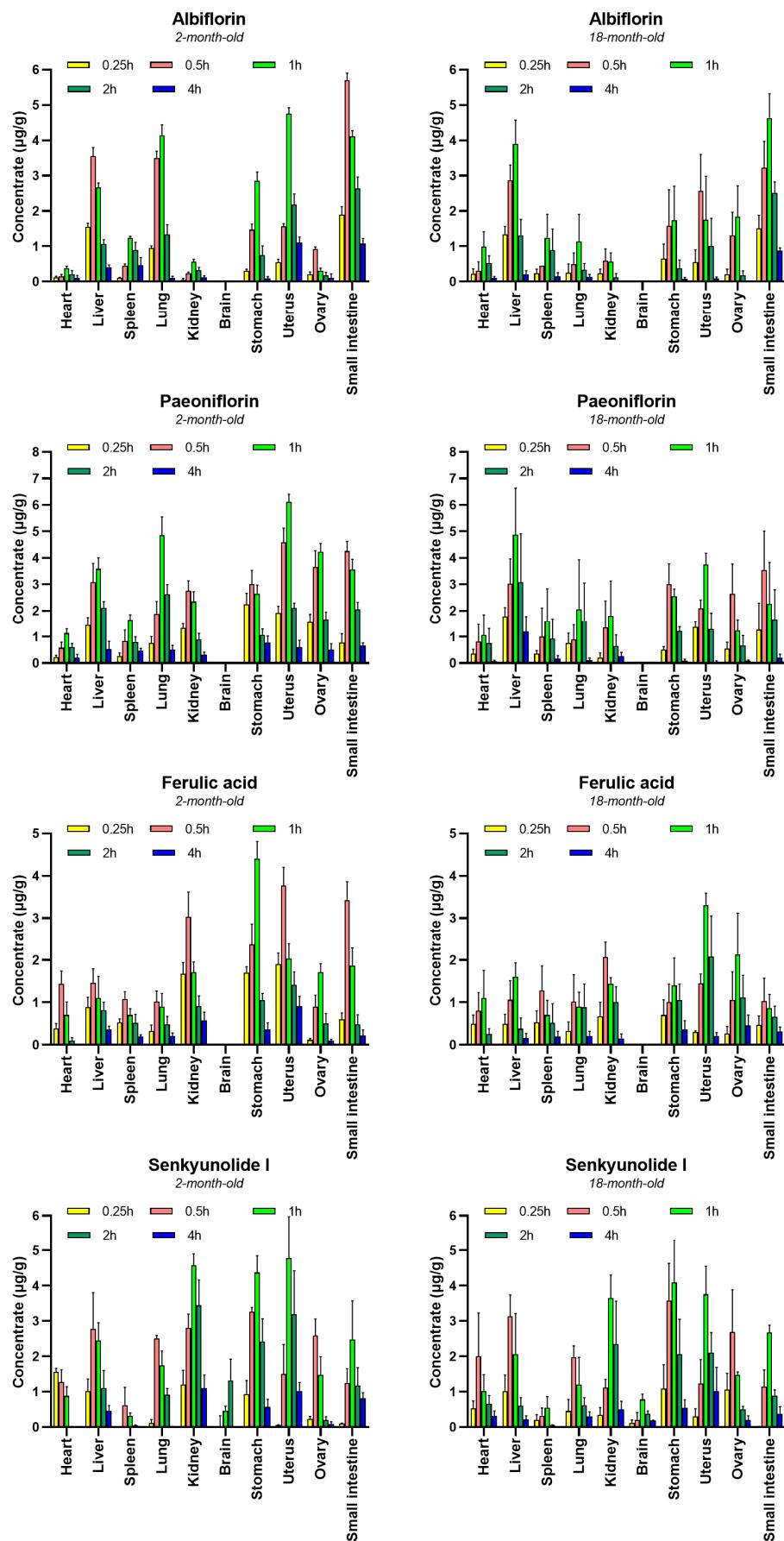
Biological samples	Analytes	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Intra-day precision RSD (%)	Inter-day precision RSD (%)	Extraction recovery (%)	Extraction recovery RSD (%)	Matrix effect (%)	Stability		
								Auto-sampler RE (%)	Long-term (-20°C, 30 d) RE (%)	Freeze-thaw (-20°C -room temperature) RE (%)
III	Atractylenolide III	0.050	8.718	12.646	93.25	13.17	91.53	2.000	-1.333	13.667
		0.503	6.685	10.067	94.92	10.81	89.86	2.633	0.300	1.400
		4.767	1.474	2.343	95.85	4.35	91.81	-5.204	-3.503	-3.433
		0.237	8.796	13.212	85.85	1.83	90.09	-1.760	-4.000	-8.667
	Ligustilide	2.243	6.069	5.605	92.18	9.19	90.02	-10.507	-13.133	-6.425
		24.330	0.451	1.912	87.22	2.08	89.79	-2.736	-0.139	-4.450
		0.056	7.174	1.025	105.05	11.70	88.05	-6.667	-7.222	-1.667
	Atractylenolide II	0.599	3.721	1.522	102.10	9.82	89.36	-1.056	-0.444	-1.389
		5.811	3.510	4.595	94.81	13.24	91.15	-3.942	-2.823	-5.778
		0.058	5.511	6.197	95.76	0.52	92.98	-3.333	-7.778	-5.278
ovary	Liquiritin	0.579	4.789	4.657	97.15	5.62	90.12	-2.417	-2.528	-8.667
		5.665	1.743	4.978	96.29	15.49	85.44	-5.269	-3.884	-4.871
		0.054	8.501	11.136	87.23	0.08	92.49	11.167	-3.333	8.333
	Liquiritigenin	0.479	5.169	10.128	89.76	5.07	97.49	-3.767	1.000	9.333
		4.977	4.824	8.833	92.33	7.50	92.62	-1.643	-4.727	-6.947
		0.019	5.100	1.651	91.03	3.00	88.52	-6.667	-3.000	-4.917
	Saikosaponin c	0.196	11.397	3.144	90.10	3.21	88.52	1.250	-2.333	-5.300
		1.867	4.461	4.354	93.04	3.49	85.55	-5.667	-4.667	15.333
		0.020	1.564	7.433	94.84	9.54	87.18	-2.500	-8.917	-7.417
	Glycyrrhizic acid	0.221	10.187	10.759	85.16	6.89	85.07	6.833	-3.000	-3.133
		1.900	1.823	2.972	85.95	6.69	84.55	-5.342	-4.617	1.050
		0.057	3.089	1.611	95.47	11.51	95.19	-4.889	-5.033	-3.861
	Saikosaponin a	0.577	1.572	4.103	88.18	3.50	93.34	-4.278	-6.719	-2.917
		6.017	3.554	5.494	90.41	2.29	86.53	-0.794	-2.639	-0.274
		0.057	7.957	6.934	91.90	7.77	87.05	-3.611	-8.056	-6.667
	Albiflorin	0.647	9.449	5.540	97.31	8.68	86.08	0.167	-6.722	-2.333
		5.420	4.954	0.800	93.64	8.74	91.98	-6.700	-5.675	-10.064
		0.050	4.949	4.521	92.75	1.01	87.21	0.667	3.333	11.000
	Paeoniflorin	0.491	3.166	5.203	95.73	4.73	88.40	-3.300	-1.267	-2.967
		4.550	2.014	1.298	95.26	5.05	93.39	-7.847	-8.707	-7.207
		0.053	13.072	6.516	90.49	5.37	86.59	-2.667	-5.667	10.667
	Ferulic acid	0.479	2.194	1.880	97.69	10.05	85.59	-5.167	-1.433	-1.267
		4.677	3.423	2.670	97.59	10.80	85.59	-5.633	-3.613	-2.180
		0.054	13.354	6.345	90.59	4.58	96.20	-2.667	-0.333	10.667
	Senkyunolide I	0.462	3.481	3.614	93.92	1.27	89.29	-5.067	2.400	-6.973
		4.717	7.515	5.541	102.92	14.49	87.58	-4.660	-3.633	-11.700
		0.229	2.912	3.101	86.14	4.05	89.02	-1.933	-9.333	-12.467
	Quercetin	2.403	4.583	3.584	86.08	3.98	87.42	-5.453	-11.653	-6.667
		24.423	2.485	2.647	88.00	1.65	86.47	-2.410	1.037	-2.803
		0.059	7.397	7.046	93.91	6.11	93.75	-4.889	0.511	0.083
	Isoliquiritigenin	0.577	13.058	5.507	92.08	4.24	98.75	-6.444	-9.806	-5.306
		5.970	5.228	8.453	91.85	2.33	99.47	-5.500	-3.278	-6.944
	Atractylenolide III	0.053	7.578	6.345	90.96	2.12	91.02	-1.000	-5.000	12.333
		0.516	9.240	8.584	91.19	1.86	92.05	-0.033	0.767	1.700
		4.807	0.636	2.396	88.85	2.21	91.53	-4.103	-4.871	-3.771
		0.223	11.268	9.910	88.20	7.21	85.22	-7.267	3.207	-7.093
	Ligustilide	2.398	1.783	7.149	86.18	3.82	86.97	-8.733	-12.307	-7.212
		23.310	6.282	1.572	88.16	2.58	90.09	-2.726	-0.764	-4.428
		0.061	1.883	9.123	89.84	5.39	96.39	-7.500	-5.833	-2.778
	Atractylenolide II	0.607	2.771	2.262	94.08	9.13	91.47	0.556	-1.250	-2.417
		5.845	2.541	6.510	96.41	9.71	88.05	-3.462	-2.976	-6.919
		0.059	3.508	6.216	87.91	7.83	92.67	-3.889	-5.000	-6.944
	Liquiritin	0.534	7.224	3.649	86.43	5.31	93.33	-3.778	-3.750	-7.250
		5.656	1.860	4.725	90.77	7.80	92.98	-4.663	-6.259	-5.139
		0.053	14.073	10.311	92.17	1.55	89.51	5.000	3.833	10.833
	Liquiritigenin	0.526	12.742	7.324	90.83	2.05	91.17	-2.533	0.333	8.667
		4.897	7.598	3.933	87.49	6.48	92.49	-2.293	-4.377	-7.323
		0.019	7.156	8.594	87.75	6.87	89.08	-8.083	-3.583	-4.583
	Saikosaponin c	0.185	2.004	9.889	86.28	4.34	91.98	-3.833	-0.583	-1.583
		2.147	13.391	12.113	94.25	11.66	88.52	-6.583	-6.083	13.417
		0.020	2.786	11.300	88.39	6.60	84.24	-3.917	-7.917	-7.083
	Glycyrrhizic acid	0.205	14.890	4.249	91.70	7.75	88.01	9.417	1.667	-2.167
		1.965	6.563	5.733	88.52	7.17	87.18	-5.200	-5.008	-0.875

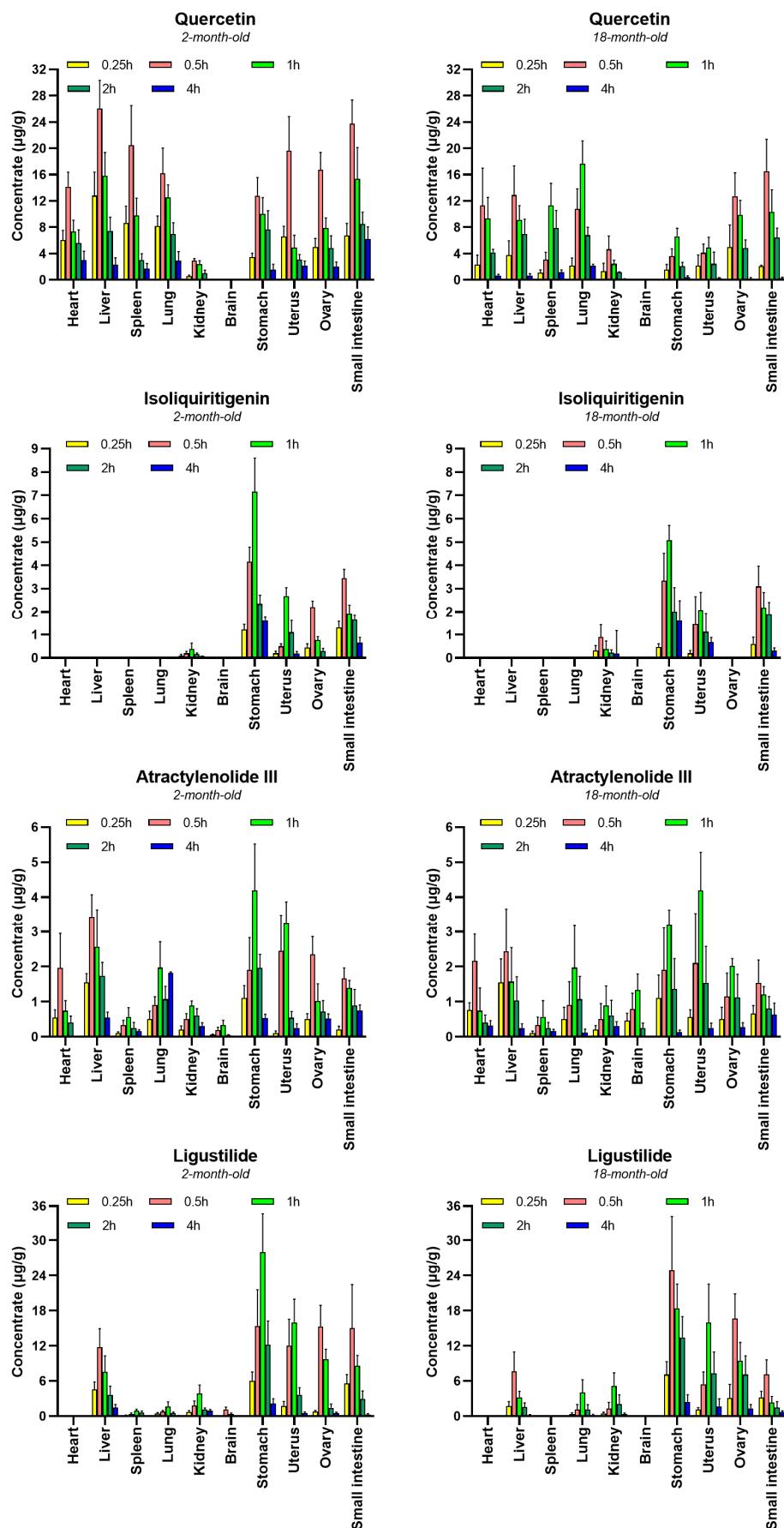
Biological samples	Analytes	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Intra-day precision RSD (%)	Inter-day precision RSD (%)	Extraction recovery (%)	Extraction recovery RSD (%)	Matrix effect (%)	Stability		
								Auto-sampler RE (%)	Long-term (-20°C, 30 d) RE (%)	Freeze-thaw (-20°C -room temperature) RE (%)
small intestine	Saikosaponin a	0.057	5.820	1.120	94.41	9.85	87.36	-5.778	-4.756	-3.139
		0.594	4.086	1.849	87.78	1.93	87.53	-4.711	-4.517	-3.056
		5.899	3.686	3.208	84.86	3.52	95.19	0.944	-3.183	-0.282
		0.052	8.940	9.282	91.38	3.08	96.69	-4.167	-6.111	-6.389
	Albiflorin	0.598	9.201	13.282	93.27	9.00	91.31	-0.944	-5.722	0.167
		5.470	2.011	9.144	98.36	2.66	98.76	-6.756	-5.211	-10.008
		0.052	8.940	10.631	88.17	3.13	100.50	4.000	1.333	9.333
	Paeoniflorin	0.477	1.904	1.759	91.79	9.49	98.66	-3.267	-2.933	-2.900
		4.623	1.801	2.256	95.90	5.08	98.91	-7.313	-9.740	-6.973
		0.052	8.940	10.631	94.95	2.24	92.18	1.000	-7.000	9.000
	Ferulic acid	0.488	4.000	2.560	99.25	7.99	98.59	-3.867	-4.467	-0.800
		4.760	5.916	2.984	97.61	7.08	100.10	-4.333	-4.800	-3.047
		0.052	8.940	10.631	96.75	5.43	102.28	-0.667	-3.667	12.333
		0.457	6.690	13.282	96.05	2.87	104.59	-6.733	6.567	-7.573
liver	Senkyunolide I	4.533	4.660	1.792	98.95	5.32	101.53	-8.760	-2.527	-10.267
		0.243	14.092	9.126	91.02	6.90	87.28	-1.133	-7.533	-7.867
		2.293	8.940	2.523	87.78	1.62	88.27	-6.920	-11.280	-7.867
	Quercetin	24.013	7.070	9.097	91.56	1.52	89.45	-1.423	-1.911	-2.250
		0.055	2.592	5.712	96.05	3.79	102.97	-4.944	-1.300	-1.583
		0.547	12.817	13.511	92.64	4.91	98.17	-4.333	-9.528	-3.750
	Isoliquiritigenin	5.713	11.838	4.473	94.64	5.85	98.46	-5.611	-3.056	-5.019
		0.052	8.940	9.758	90.16	3.17	86.31	1.667	0.000	13.333
		0.503	4.663	10.130	87.69	4.22	88.53	2.167	0.267	0.900
	Atractylenolide III	4.787	0.638	1.861	91.31	2.38	91.24	-4.570	-4.510	-4.937
		0.247	10.202	12.421	97.42	12.21	88.42	-4.600	-3.853	-6.427
		2.330	4.709	4.713	86.56	3.75	88.32	-10.467	-13.727	-5.600
kidney	Ligustilide	24.525	3.859	8.115	88.79	4.96	88.56	-2.638	-0.235	-5.778
		0.063	9.619	2.664	97.69	5.40	89.79	-8.333	-7.194	0.000
		0.603	4.321	4.276	97.38	4.54	91.42	-0.556	-0.472	-1.139
	Atractylenolide II	5.814	3.530	4.779	96.04	1.54	97.24	-4.221	-2.563	-3.958
		0.058	4.562	7.018	95.87	13.49	94.31	-4.167	-5.556	-4.722
		0.051	12.956	9.206	93.33	11.55	101.14	-2.417	-4.372	-6.417
	Liquiritin	5.602	3.796	6.473	97.69	16.40	100.94	-4.356	-4.529	-5.837
		0.052	8.940	3.297	90.37	0.55	93.34	7.667	-3.667	9.167
		0.477	7.368	13.004	89.75	3.02	93.16	-4.100	2.067	9.667
	Liquiritigenin	4.702	5.656	8.194	91.67	0.96	101.00	-3.127	-4.240	-6.423
		0.019	3.723	4.684	99.54	10.04	93.94	-6.583	-3.917	-5.500
		0.184	3.547	10.368	94.41	11.94	98.52	-1.167	-4.278	-1.883
heart	Saikosaponin c	2.260	9.459	4.245	90.70	1.66	98.15	-5.583	-4.128	11.083
		0.019	5.010	12.523	85.39	3.41	94.23	-4.083	-8.333	-5.500
		0.193	7.898	4.882	90.88	9.16	88.20	5.750	-3.000	-2.050
	Glycyrrhizic acid	2.012	7.622	5.699	94.59	10.22	90.96	-5.200	-3.667	0.483
		0.057	3.971	0.596	93.33	8.24	91.57	-5.194	-5.353	-3.861
	Saikosaponin a	0.577	1.707	3.958	91.99	9.02	88.75	-5.211	-5.897	-2.944
		6.096	4.865	3.318	91.56	3.61	90.58	-0.111	-3.339	-0.985

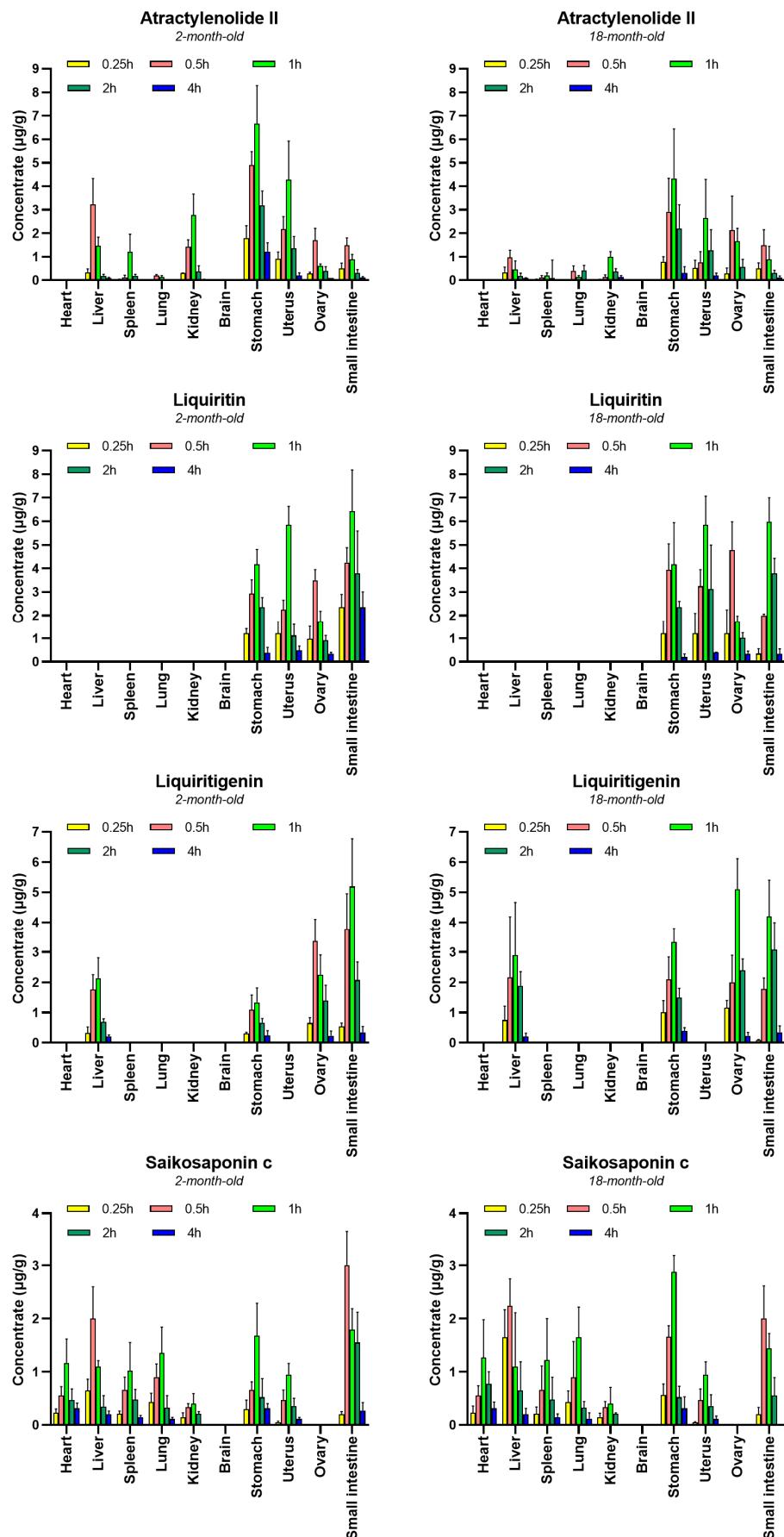
3.2. Tissue Distribution Study

The analytes were widely distributed in various tissues investigated after oral administration of 4 g/kg of XYP. The concentrations of the 14 analytes in 2-month-old and

18-month-old SD rats' tissues were shown in Figure 2, comparatively. The tissue distribution profile of compounds in certain target organs could be used as an evidence to explain why herbs can achieve certain effects.







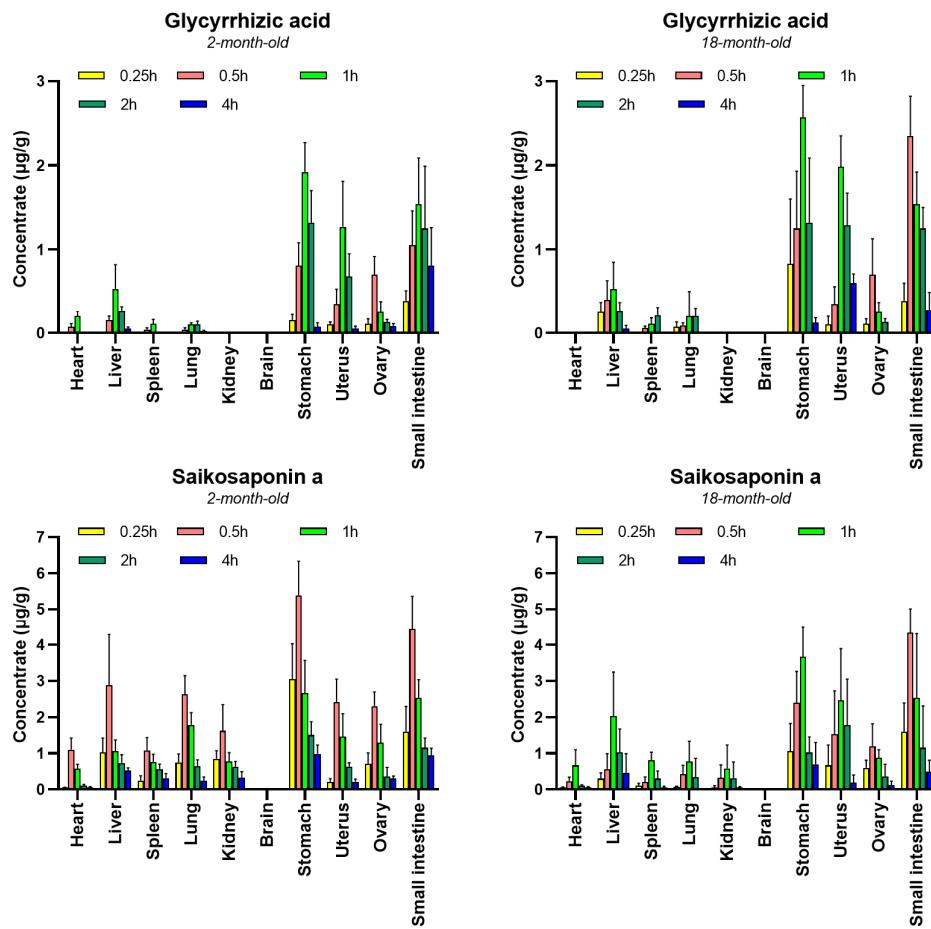


Figure 2. Concentrations of 14 analytes in rat tissues at 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 h after oral administration of XYP in 2-month-old rats (left) and 18-month-old rats (right).

Albiflorin and paeoniflorin (monoterpene glycosides) are the effective ingredients of *Radix Paeoniae Alba* which was commonly used in China to regulate the liver and treat irregular menstruation. After oral administration of XYP, albiflorin and paeoniflorin showed similar wide distribution into rats' tissues except brain. Albiflorin and paeoniflorin were detected in the small intestine, liver, lung, uterus, and the stomach in both 2-month-old and 18-month-old rats. XYP is often used clinically to treat depression, hepatitis and irregular menstruation, indicating that albiflorin and paeoniflorin could be the main components of XYP's pharmacological effects.

The peak concentration of ferulic acid was observed at 1 h. The highest tissue concentration of ferulic acid was detected in the stomach, followed by the uterus, the small intestine, the ovaries and the kidney in 2-month-old rats and 18-month-old rats. The biodistribution of ferulic acid showed similar results in the two groups. The only difference was that the concentrations of ferulic acid in old rats' stomach and small intestine were slightly lower than those in young rats'. Ferulic acid showed highest concentration (C_{max} 632.47±244.04 ng/ml) in serum after oral administration [25], but lower concentration in tissues than other ingredients. Ferulic acid, as the effective ingredients of *Radix Angelicae Sinensis*, could reduce the liver injury induced by CCl_4 , which was the same as the

pharmacological effects of *Radix Angelicae Sinensis* and XYP in protecting the liver, indicating that ferulic acid is one of the main components of XYP.

Liquiritin, liquiritigenin and isoliquiritigenin originated from *Radix Glycyrrhizae* consistently distributed in uterus, ovary and small intestine. Compared with 2-month-old rats, higher concentrations of liquiritin and liquiritigenin in the ovary and higher liquiritigenin in liver were detected in 18-month-old rats. As Isoliquiritigenin and liquiritigenin are isomers, structural similarity led to their similar distribution profile *in vivo*. Another ingredient from *Radix Glycyrrhizae* is Glycyrrhetic acid which was detected in uterus and ovary except digestive organs.

Quercetin was the most abundant component in all of the tissues. The concentration of quercetin in these tissues maintained a high level in various periods. The peak concentration of quercetin was observed at 0.5 h in 2-month-old and 18-month-old rats. The highest tissue concentration of quercetin was detected in the liver, followed by the small intestine, the spleen, the uterus and the ovaries in 2-month-old rats. There are many pharmacological studies of quercetin on protecting liver, heart and lung [26-29]. The fact that quercetin distributed in the liver supported that quercetin could prevent hepatic fibrosis [26]. We also detected quercetin in heart and lung which indicated that quercetin

was the active constituents of XYP on central hemodynamics, myocardial ischemia and redox-balance in pulmonary fibrosis [28, 29].

As lactones, senkyunolide I, atractylenolide III and ligustilide were all detected in brain in both 2-month-old and 18-month-old rats. This results indicated that the lactones with smaller molecular size could cross the blood-brain barrier. Senkyunolide I, atractylenolide III and ligustilide were presumed as the effective ingredients of XYP on brain diseased, such as Alzheimer's disease and glioma.

Atractylenolide III and atractylenolide II are representative constituents of *Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephala* with similar chemical structure. However, atractylenolide II showed lower concentrations in various tissues and wasn't detected in brain. This might be caused by the lower concentration of atractylenolide II (1.01 mg/g) than atractylenolide III (1.42 mg/g) in XYP.

Radix Bupleuri is a principal herb in this formula for liver disorder treatment, and saikosaponin a and saikosaponin c from this herb were proved to be the effective ingredients [9, 10]. Saikosaponin a and saikosaponin c were widely distributed into the rats but brain. The peak concentration of saikosaponin a and saikosaponin c appeared at 0.5 h in 2-month-old rats, while 1 h in 18-month-old rats. This phenomenon proved that poor absorption rate of saikosaponins existed in old rats.

This is the first study to examine the tissue distribution profile of multiple bioactive components after oral administration of XYP. After the comparative biodistribution study of XYP in young and old rats, the concentration levels of the 14 target compounds in multi tissues in 18-month-old rats were commonly lower than those in 2-month-old rats. This conclusion can be explained by the worse absorption of old rats. The tissue biodistribution regulation the 14 analytes in young and old rats almost stayed identically. The results of the tissue distribution study showed that the 14 interest analytes of XYP were distributed mainly into the gastrointestinal tract, uterus, ovary and liver, which provided the material basis for its pharmacological actions in clinical application.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

The present study established an UPLC-MS/MS method for 14 analytes in the rats tissues, and was successfully applied for XYP after oral administration. The results showed that 14 representative components of XYP were mainly concentrated in gastrointestinal tract, uterus, ovary and liver, which was consistent with the pharmacological activities of XYP. This study could promote understanding the distribution of XYP in vivo and provide a basis for finding target organs, new targeting mechanisms and new pathways of action, and also provide the material basis for the dose regimen clinically. Future tissue distribution study can also focus on the treatment of the disease and conduct in-depth research.

Acknowledgements

The study was financially supported by the Natural Scientific Foundation of Heilongjiang Province (YQ2019H001), National Natural Science Foundation of China (82174007) and Graduate Student Innovating Scientific Research Project of Harbin Normal University of China (HSDSSCX2021-36).

References

- [1] Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission. *Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China, Part 1. The Medicine Science and Technology Press of China, Beijing*; 2020. 1464-1462.
- [2] Geng, F., Zhang, N., Fang, H., Li, J. M., & Liu, H. Y. (2014). Metabonomic study on protective effect of xiaoyao powder for acute hepatic injury in rats. *Zhong Yao Cai*, 37, 275-279.
- [3] Li, X. J., Ma, Q. Y., Jiang, Y. M., Bai, X. H., Yan, Z. Y., & Liu, Q. et al. (2017). Xiaoyaosan exerts anxiolytic-like effects by down-regulating the TNF- α /JAK2-STAT3 pathway in the rat hippocampus. *Scientific Reports*, 7 (1), 1-13. doi: 10.1038/s41598-017-00496-y.
- [4] Man, C., Li, C., Gong, D., Xu, J., & Fan, Y. (2014). Meta-analysis of Chinese herbal Xiaoyao formula as an adjuvant treatment in relieving depression in Chinese patients. *Complementary Therapies in Medicine*, 22 (2), 362-370. doi: 10.1016/j.ctim.2014.02.001.
- [5] Wang, J. J., Li, X. F., He, S. G., Hu, L. J., & Guo, J. W. (2018). Regulation of the kynureine metabolism pathway by Xiaoyao San and the underlying effect in the hippocampus of the depressed rat. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 214, 13-21. doi: 10.1016/j.jep.2017.11.037.
- [6] Shi, Y. P. (2004). The application of modified xiao yao san in the treatment of gynaecological diseases. *The Journal of Chinese Medicine*, 74, 25-30.
- [7] Liu, H., Zeng, L., Yang, K., & Zhang, G. (2016). A network pharmacology approach to explore the pharmacological mechanism of xiaoyao powder on anovulatory infertility. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2016, 1-13. doi: 10.1155/2016/2960372.
- [8] Kimata, H., Sumida, N., Matsufuji, N., Morita, T., Ito, K., & Yata, N., et al. (1985). Interaction of Saponin of *Bupleuri Radix* with Ginseng Saponin: Solubilization of Saikosaponin-a with Chikusetsusaponin V. *Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, 33, 2849-2853. doi: 10.1248/cpb.33.2849.
- [9] Du, Z. A., Sun, M. N., & Hu, Z. S. (2018). Saikosaponin a ameliorates LPS-induced acute lung injury in mice. *Inflammation*, 41 (1), 193-198. doi: 10.1007/s10753-017-0677-3.
- [10] Lee T. Ho., Park S., You M. H., Lim J. H., Min S. H., & Kim B. Mo. (2016). A potential therapeutic effect of saikosaponin C as a novel dual-target anti-Alzheimer agent. *Journal of Neurochemistry*, 136 (6), 1232-1245. doi: 10.1111/jnc.13515.
- [11] Feng Z. B., Lu Y. P., Wu X. M., Zhao P., Li J. J., & Peng B. et al. (2012). Ligustilide alleviates brain damage and improves cognitive function in rats of chronic cerebral hypoperfusion. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 144 (2), 313-321. doi: 10.1016/j.jep.2012.09.014.

- [12] Kim H. Y., Park J., Lee K. H., Lee D. U., Kwak J. H., & Kim Y. S. et al. (2012). Ferulic acid protects against carbon tetrachloride-induced liver injury in mice. *Toxicology*, 282 (3), 104-111. doi: 10.1016/j.tox.2011.01.017.
- [13] Hu Y., Duan M., Liang S., Wang Y., & Feng Y. (2015). Senkyunolide I protects rat brain against focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury by up-regulating p-Erk1/2, Nrf2/HO-1 and inhibiting caspase 3. *Brain Research*, 1605, 39-48. doi: 10.1016/j.brainres.2015.02.015.
- [14] Sagara K., Ito Y., Oshima T., Kawaura M., & Misaki T. (2008). Application of Ion-Pair High-Performance Liquid Chromatography to the Analysis of Glycyrrhizin in Glycyrrhizae Radix. *Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, 33, 5364-5368. doi: 10.1248/cpb.33.5364.
- [15] Zhao Z. L., Park S. M., Guan L. X., Wu Y. Y., Lee J. R., & Kim S. C. et al. (2015). Isoliquiritigenin attenuates oxidative hepatic damage induced by carbon tetrachloride with or without buthionine sulfoximine. *Chemico-Biological Interactions*, 225, 13-20. doi: 10.1016/j.cbi.2014.10.030.
- [16] Zhao Z. Y., Wang W. X., Guo H. Z., & Zhou D. F. (2008). Antidepressant-like effect of liquiritin from Glycyrrhiza uralensis in chronic variable stress induced depression model rats. *Behavioural Brain Research*, 194 (1), 108-113. doi: 10.1016/j.bbr.2008.06.030.
- [17] Xue S., Duan X., Wang C., Liu Z., & Qiang M. (2017). Protective effects of glycyrrhizic acid against non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in mice. *European Journal of Pharmacology*, 806, 75-82. doi: 10.1016/j.ejphar.2017.04.021.
- [18] Qiu F. M., Zhong X. M., Mao Q. Q., & Huang Z. (2013). Antidepressant-like effects of paeoniflorin on the behavioural, biochemical, and neurochemical patterns of rats exposed to chronic unpredictable stress. *Neuroscience Letters*, 5, 1113-1116. doi: 10.1016/j.neulet.2013.02.029.
- [19] Qiu Z. K., He J. L., Liu X., Zeng J., & Nie H. (2016). Antidepressant-like effects of albiflorin extracted from Radix paeoniae Alba. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 179, 9-15. doi: 10.1016/j.jep.2015.12.029.
- [20] Fu X. Q., Chou G. X., Hiu Y. K., Anfernee K. W. T., Zhao L. H., & Yuen T. K., et al. (2014). Inhibition of STAT 3 signalling contributes to the antimelanoma action of atractylenolide II. *Experimental Dermatology*, 23 (11), 855-857. doi: 10.1111/exd.12527.
- [21] Liu C., Zhao H., Ji Z. H., & Yu X. Y. (2014). Neuroprotection of atractylenolide III from Atractylodis macrocephalae against glutamate-induced neuronal apoptosis via inhibiting caspase signaling pathway. *Neurochemical Research*, 39, 1753-1758. doi: 10.1007/s11064-014-1370-7.
- [22] Gao X. X., Wang P., Wu L., Liu J. L., & Qin X. M. (2019). Pharmacokinetics-pharmacodynamics and tissue distribution analysis of Low Polar extract of Xiaoyao Powder combined with rat model of chronic unpredictable mild stress. *Journal of Liquid Chromatography & Related Technologies*, 42 (7-8), 173-183. doi: 10.1080/10826076.2018.1544146.
- [23] Abdur R. R., Sultan Z., Mohammad I., Faisal H., Rabea P., & Washim K. et al. (2020). Sayeed A. HPTLC and UPLC-MS/MS Methods for Quality Control Analysis of Itrifal Formulations of Unani System of Medicine. *Journal of AOAC International*, 103 (3), 649-658. doi: 10.5740/jaoacint.19-0231.
- [24] Liu P. P., Zhou H. N., Zheng Q. X., Lu P., & Chen Q. S. (2019). An automatic UPLC-HRMS data analysis platform for plant metabolomics. *Plant Biotechnology Journal*, 17 (11), 2038. doi: 10.1111/pbi.13180.
- [25] Xu M. Y., Xu Z., Xu Q., Zhang H., Liu M. Y., & Geng F. et al. (2018). UPLC-MS/MS method for the determination of 14 compounds in rat plasma and its application in a pharmacokinetic study of orally administered xiaoyao powder. *Molecules*, 23 (10), 2514. doi: 10.3390/molecules23102514.
- [26] Wu L., Zhang Q., Mo W., Feng J., Li S., & Li J. et al. (2017). Quercetin prevents hepatic fibrosis by inhibiting hepatic stellate cell activation and reducing autophagy via the TGF- β 1/Smads and PI3K/Akt pathways. *Scientific Reports*, 7 (1), 1-13. doi: 10.1038/s41598-017-09673-5.
- [27] Tang Y. H., Li Y. Y., Yu H. Y., Gao C., Liu L., & Xing M. Y. et al. (2014). Quercetin attenuates chronic ethanol hepatotoxicity: implication of “free” iron uptake and release. *Food and Chemical Toxicology*, 67, 131-138. doi: 10.1016/j.fct.2014.02.022.
- [28] Chekalina N. I., Shut S. V., Trybrat T. A., Burmak Y. H., & Kazakov Y. M. (2017). Effect of quercetin on parameters of central hemodynamics and myocardial ischemia in patients with stable coronary heart disease. *Wiadomosci Lekarskie*, 70 (4), 707.
- [29] Veith C., Drent M., Bast A., Schooten F. J. V., & Boots A. W. (2017). The disturbed redox-balance in pulmonary fibrosis is modulated by the plant flavonoid quercetin. *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*, 336, 40-48. doi: 10.1016/j.taap.2017.10.001.