本期目录 | 下期目录 | 过刊浏览 | 高级检索

[打印本页] [关闭]

#### 论文

国产马兜铃属的植物和生药研究:资源利用

冯毓秀:林寿全:张秀琴

中国医学科学院药物研究所、北京

摘要:

在全国调查的基础上,对我国马兜铃属18种药用植物的原植物,进行分类鉴定、薄层比较,并分析18种马兜铃属植物的根(或根茎)中马兜铃总酸的含量。

关键词: 马兜铃分类鉴定 马兜铃酸

# BOTANICAL AND PHARMACOGNOSTICAL STUDIES OF CHINESE ARISTOLOCHIA: RESOURCE UTILIZATION

FENG Yu-xiu; LIN Shou-quan and ZHANG Xiu-quin

### Abstract:

Aristolochia, an important medicinal plant genus, from which many Chinese herbal medicine have been derived. Ethnopharmacologically, they have been widely used in China as an antimicrobial, antiphlogistic, antidote, anodyne, and for the treatment of rheumatism, dysentery, gastroenteritis, snake-bite etc.Based on a countrywide survey, eighteen medicinal plant species have been studied in respect of their taxonomic identification and botanical distribution: By means of TLC and a polarographic method, the contents of total aristolochic acids in the roots or rhizomes of 18 Aristolochia medicinal species were estimated. The results showed that A. tuberosa, A. contorta, A. moupinensis, A. fordiana, A. mollis and A. hainanensis contained a higher percentage of total aristolochic acids, amounting to 0.4~1.1%, and A. tubiflora, A. kaempferi f. thibetica, A. debilis, A. tagala, A. fangchi, A. championii and A. kwangsiensis amounting to 0.25~0.36%, while the rest, A. mollissima, A. kaempferi f. heterophylla, A. austroszechuanica, A. versicolor and A. elegan, showed only very low content of aristolichic acids. The results obtained may be beneficial to the medicinal resource utilization of these plants.

Keywords: Aristolochic acids Taxonomic identification of Aristolochia

收稿日期 1981-10-13 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者:

作者简介:

参考文献:

本刊中的类似文章

文章评论(清注意:本站实行文责自负,请不要发表与学术无关的内容!评论内容不代表本站观点.)

反馈人	邮箱地址	
反		

## 扩展功能

## 本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ PDF(466KB)
- ▶ [HTML全文]
- ▶参考文献

## 服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶引用本文
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶ 文章反馈
- ▶浏览反馈信息

## 本文关键词相关文章

- ▶ 马兜铃分类鉴定
- ▶ 马兜铃酸

## 本文作者相关文章

- ▶冯毓秀
- ▶ 林寿全
- ▶ 张秀琴

## PubMed

- Article by
- Article by
- Article by

	标	验证码	1671
馬	题		

Copyright 2008 by 药学学报