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论文

国产甘草质量的研究——东北地区野生甘草的质量比较

傅克治;吴瑞华;高奎滨

黑龙江省祖国医药研究所,哈尔滨

摘要:

本文根据东北地区甘草商品传統分級习慣,把研究样品分成棒草、条草、毛草三大类,按不同生态环境和不同生长期定点采样,主要在黑龙江省泰来和吉林省鎮賚两地观察了野生甘草的生态环境和地下器官分布的状态;詳細比較了各类甘草的性状和构造,計算了木部分子的組織面积和粉末中淀粉的粒数;还从主要化学成分含量測定的結果,結合中药传統鉴别經驗,初步探討了影响野生甘草質量变化的一些主要因素,給今后生产收购中保証商品質量,提供了一定的依据。

关键词:

STUDIES ON THE QUALITIES OF THE CHINESE LICORICE——COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON THE WILD LICORICE OF NORTHEAST CHINA

FU KEH-CHI WU RAI-HUA KAO KWEI-BIN

Abstract:

Most of the Chinese licorice are the dried roots and rhizomes of the wild plant *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch. The quality of the commercial samples vary very much depending on some factors, such as the environmental conditions, the seasons of reaping, the different morphological parts used, the age of the plants, etc. This investigation employed 18 licorice samples, 15 of which were collected by ourselves in different seasons in 1962 as fresh and air-dried samples, including roots and rhizomes growing in the steppes in the west districts of Jilin Province as well as on the sandhills in the west regions of Heilongjiang Province, while the three commercial samples were obtained from local drug dealers and used for comparison. In this article the macroscopical and microscopical features of the samples are compared in details and illustrated with plates. The percentage contents of water-soluble extractives, glycyrrhizic acid, total reducing sugar, starch and gummy matter, ash, acidinsoluble ash, moisture, etc., have been also determined. The results of macroscopical and microscopical examination indicated that the root collected from the sandhills is comparatively thicker, heavier, having nearly no bitter taste, and more reddish-brown in colour than that from the steppes and also possesses a higher percentage of the area of reserve parenchyma (Plate 5). The number of starch granules per milligram of the different powdered licorice samples were determined by the Wallis' lycopodium method and the results indicated that the number of stach granules present in the autumn-reaped roots and rhizomes is greater than those of spring- and summer-reaped ones (table 4.). The analyses for water-soluble extractives and glycyrrhizic acid indicated that the content of water-soluble extractives in the summer-reaped ones is the lowest of all seasonal samples, whereas the lowest contents of glycyrrhizic acid is in the autumn-reaped samples. The results of analyses of the main constituents in all of the 18 samples are as follows: water-soluble extractives, 18.70—40.54%; glycyrrhizic acid,3.63—13.06%; total reducing sugar, 3.38—13.67%; starch and gummy matter, 2.04—6.32%; moisture, 6.04—8.44%; ash, 3.35—6.68%; acid-insoluble ash, 0.28—2.11%; water-soluble ash, 0.49—1.73%. Except the slender rhizomes (their diameters below 5 mm) which possess the lowest contents, the samples assayed conform fully to the requirements of the pharmacopoeia of most countries. The author maintains that licorice should be collected and garbled separately according to their qualitics and used for different purpose.

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