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### 不同提取方法GC-MS分析结合保留指数定性木香挥发性成分

GC-MS Analysis Combined with Kovats Retention Index for Volatile Compounds in Aucklandiae Radix Obtained by Different Acquisition Methods

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中文关键词: [木香](#) [挥发性成分](#) [水蒸气蒸馏](#) [顶空进样](#) [气相色谱-质谱联用](#)

英文关键词: [Radix Aucklandiae](#) [volatile compounds](#) [steam distillation](#) [head-space injection](#) [GC-MS](#)

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中文摘要:

**目的** 分析比较不同采集方法制备的木香挥发性成分。**方法** 分别采用水蒸气蒸馏法和顶空加热提取挥发性成分的方法, 对其进行气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS)结合保留指数双重定性。**结果** 可鉴定出顶空进样的木香中42个挥发性化学成分; 可鉴定出水蒸气蒸馏法提取的32个挥发性化学成分; 两种采样方法进行的GC-MS分析, 有14种相同化合物, 但相对含量有一定差异。**结论** 两种采样方法, 分别提供了木香中不同沸点的挥发性成分的化学信息; 运用这两种方法可以建立更全面的木香挥发性成分GC-MS表征体系。

英文摘要:

**OBJECTIVE** To compare the difference of volatile compounds in Radix Aucklandiae treated with different sample acquisition methods. **METHODS** Using steam distillation and head-space injection respectively, volatile components in Radix Aucklandiae were analyzed by GC-MS combined with Kovats retention index. **RESULTS** By GC-MS, 42 volatile compounds in Radix Aucklandiae treated with head-space injection were identified, whereas 32 volatile compounds in volatile oil which obtained by steam distillation were identified. Among the detected compounds in the samples treated with different methods, there were 14 mutual compounds with different relative contents. **CONCLUSION** The above two sample acquisition methods are focusing on volatile compounds with different boiling points; analyzing the herb treated with the above two methods respectively is feasible to establish GC-MS representation system for Radix Aucklandiae.

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