

羊脂油来源、产地和部位对淫羊藿炮制品总黄酮含量影响

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中文摘要:目的:考察羊脂油来源、产地和部位对炙淫羊藿中总黄酮含量的影响。方法:收集两个来源(山羊和绵羊)、不同产地(宁夏等11个地区)、不同部位(肚子油和尾巴油)的羊脂油20批,以2005年版《中国药典》方法分别制备炙淫羊藿样品20批。采用紫外-可见分光光度法依次测定这些炮制品中总黄酮含量,以淫羊藿苷为对照品,检测波长为270 nm。结果:淫羊藿苷在0.63~20.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>与吸光度呈良好的线性关系, $r=0.9996$ ,平均回收率100.08%,RSD 1.50%( $n=6$ )。其中羊油产地为内蒙古的炮制品中总黄酮的降低率最大,而羊油产地为黑龙江的炮制品中总黄酮降低率最小。同一产地不同来源及不同部位所得到的炮制品总黄酮降低率接近。宁夏与内蒙古、江西、黑龙江样品含量之间具有极显著性差异( $P<0.01$ ),宁夏与天津、广西样品含量之间有显著性差异( $P<0.05$ ),而宁夏与上海、河北、山东、河南、福建样品含量之间无显著性差异。结论:辅料的产地对炙淫羊藿中总黄酮含量有一定影响,而同一产地不同来源和部位则无显著影响。

中文关键词:羊脂油 来源 产地 部位 淫羊藿总黄酮

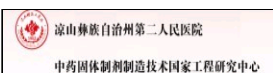
## Comparison of the Total Flavonoids Content in Epimedii Folium Processed by Monlton Suet from Different Growing Areas and Different Positions of Sheep or Goat

**Abstract:**Objective: To compare the total flavonoids content in Epimedii folium processed by monlton suet from different growing areas and different positions of sheep or goat. Method: Twenty batches of monlton suet were collected. The processed pieces of Epimedii follum were processed by monlton suet from two species(sheep and goat), different growing region(Ningxia Province and other provinces), different positions of animals(in the abdomen or in the tail). The total flavonoids content in the processed pieces was determined by UV. Icariin was used as an external standard. The detection wavelength was set at 270 nm. Result: The linear range was 0.63-20.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> for icariin, the average recovery was 100.08% and RSD was 1.50%( $n=6$ ). The largest reduction rate was from the growing region of Neimenggu Province, and the smallest one was from Hei long jiang of sheep's oil. The reduction rates of different species and positions were similar in the same region. The *t* test was applied to the measurement data with SPSS software. The results showed that the difference was very significant between the content of sample in Ningxia Province and in Neimenggy Province, Jiangxi Province, Heilongjiang Province ( $P<0.01$ ). The results showed that the difference was significant between the content of sample in Ningxia Province and in Tianjin, Guangxi Province ( $P<0.05$ ). The results showed that there was no significant difference between Ningxia Province and Shanghai, Hebei Province, Shandong Province, Henan Province, Fujian Province. Conclusion: The results showed that the content of total flovoids in processed pieces was effected by sheep's from different growth regions to a certain extent, species and positions no significant influence.

**keywords:**monlton suet spieces the growth region positions of animals total flavonoids of Epimedii follum


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