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不同产地细辛有效成分与毒性成分的比较研究

Comparative Research on Effective Components and Toxic Components of Asari Radix Et Rhizoma form Different Areas

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作者 单位

E-mail

臧埔 吉林农业大学中药材学院,长春 130118

zangpu@163.com

<u>郜玉钢*</u> 吉林农业大学中药材学院,长春 130118

gaoyugang_2006@163.com

杨鹤 吉林农业大学中药材学院,长春 130118

赵岩 吉林农业大学中药材学院,长春 130118

<u>吉林农业大学中药材学院,长春 130118</u>

王潇晗 吉林农业大学中药材学院,长春 130118

<u>张连学</u>* 吉林农业大学中药材学院,长春 130118 zlxbooksea@163.com

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中文摘要:

目的 比较不同产地细辛有效成分与毒性成分的含量。方法 以6个产地(凤城、通化、安图、本溪、敦化及哈尔滨)细辛为实验材料,采用比色法测定马兜铃总酸、L-酪氨酸含量,采用HPLC测定马兜铃酸A和细辛脂素含量,采用GC-MS测定挥发油种类和含量。结果 细辛中马兜铃总酸、马兜铃酸A、细辛脂素、L-酪氨酸含量最高的产地分别是本溪、凤城、哈尔滨及凤城,而这4种成分含量最低的产地分别是哈尔滨、安图、安图及通化。各产地细辛挥发油中共含有73种化合物,其中黄樟脑、甲基丁香酚、肉豆蔻醚及榄香素含量较高。各产地细辛中黄樟脑的含量从高到低依次为通化、凤城、本溪、安图、敦化及哈尔滨;甲基丁香酚的含量从高到低为依次为凤城、通化、本溪、安图、敦化及哈尔滨;肉豆蔻醚含量从高到低依次为敦化、安图、凤城、通化、本溪与哈尔滨;榄香素含量从高到低为:凤城、通化、安图、本溪、敦化和哈尔滨。结论 各产地细辛中马兜铃总酸、马兜铃酸A、细辛脂素、L-酪氨酸含量差异显著(P<0.05)。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To study the difference of effective components and toxic components of Asari Radix et Rhizoma form different areas. METHODS Asari Radix et Rhizoma from six areas (Fengcheng, Tonghua, Antu, Benxi, Dunhua and Harbin) were used as experimental materials. The contents of total aristolochic acid and L-tyrosine were detected by colorimetry method. HPLC was used to determine the contents of aristolochic acid A and asarinin. The types and contents of volatile oil were analyzed by GC-MS method. RESULTS The areas with highest content of total aristolochic acid, aristolochic acid A, L-tyrosine and asarinin were Benxi, Fengcheng, Harbin and Fengcheng, respectively. The areas with lowest contents of the 4 components were Harbin, Antu, Antu and Tonghua. Essential oils of asarum in different areas contained 73 kinds of compounds, and the content of safrole, methyleugenol, myristicin and elemi were higher. The content of safrole in Asari Radix et Rhizoma in the sequence of decending were Tonghua, Fengcheng, Benxi, Antu, Dunhua and Harbin; the content of methyleugenol in the sequence decending were Fengcheng, Tonghua, Benxi, Antu, Dunhua and Harbin; the content of myristicin in the sequence of decending was Dunhua, Antu, Fengcheng, Tonghua, Benxi and Harbin; the content of elemicin from high to low were as follows: Fengcheng, Tonghua, Antu, Benxi, Dunhua and Harbin. CONCLUSION The results reveal that the contents of total aristolochic acid, L-tyrosine, aristolochic acid A and asarinin were significantly different in different areas (P<0.05).

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