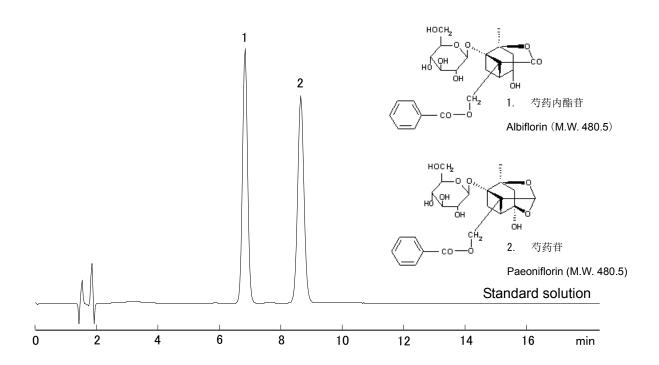
芍药是将牡丹科芍药的根干燥后得到的生药,在干燥状态下约含有 **2 %以上**的芍药苷。 芍药苷属于单萜类糖苷,具有消除**血管**扩张及**抗炎症**等多种药理作用。

日本药局方(日本国药典)采用了使用 **ODS** 色谱柱的 **HPLC 法**对芍药中的芍药苷进行定量,从**第 15 改正**本开始,系统适用性试验中用于分离度比较的化合物由对羟基苯乙酮变更为芍药**内**酯苷。



[HPLC Conditions]

Column : CAPCELL PAK C₁₈ MGII S5 ; 4.6 mm i.d. x 150 mm

Mobile phase : $H_2O / CH_3CN / H_3PO_4 = 850 / 150 / 1$

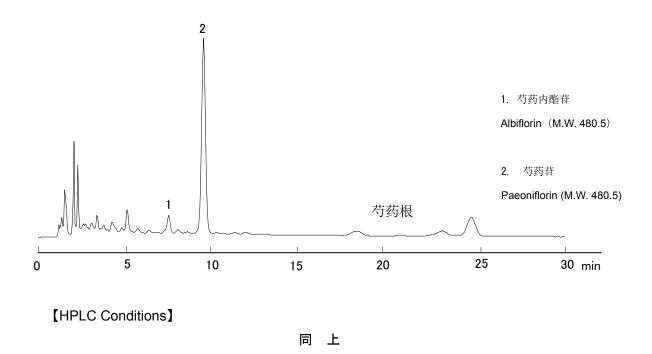
Flow rate : 1 mL / min Temperature : 20 $^{\circ}$ C Detection : UV 232 nm Inj. vol. : 10 μ L

Sample dissolved in $: 50\%CH_3CN \cdot H_2O$, each 100 μg / mL

 \times 1 μ g /mL = 1 ppm

第15改正本中,系统适用性试验对以下项目进行了规定。

- 1. 芍药内酯苷及芍药苷的出峰顺序
- 2. 两成分的分离度达 2.5 以上
- 3. 连续 6 回测定时, 芍药苷峰面积值的相对标准偏差在 1.5 %以下結果为, 1. ⇒ 符合, 2. ⇒ 5.1 符合, 3. ⇒ 0.32 % 都得到了良好的数值。



Pretreatment

: Peony root was cut into small pieces, and ground in a mortar with a pestle. 0.5 g of the ground peony root was dispersed in a mixed solvent (50 mL, water / methanol = 1 / 1). The dispersion was refluxed for 30 min. After cooling it down, the dispersion was filtered with filter paper. The residue was rinsed with the mixed solvent. The filtered liquid and the mixed solvent used for rinsing were added together and adjusted to 100 mL in a volumetric flask. A small amount of the solution was further filtered with a 0.2-µm filter, and introduced to HPLC.

[References]

1) The Japanese Pharmacopoeia, (16th Edition) 第 16, 日本药局方