

# PEONY BARK



This product is the dried root of *Angelica sinensis* (Oliv.) Diels, a plant of the Umbelliferae family. It is dug up in late autumn, the fibrous roots and sand are removed, and after the water evaporates slightly, it is tied into small bundles, put on a shed, and slowly dried with fireworks.

## 【 CHARACTER 】

Liandanpi is cylindrical or semi-cylindrical, with vertically cut cracks, slightly curled or opened inward, 5 to 20 cm long, 0.5 to 1.2 cm in diameter, and 0.1 to 0.4 cm thick. The outer surface is grayish-brown or yellowish-brown, with many long horizontal lenticel-like protrusions and fine root marks, and the cork peeling off is pink; the inner surface is light grayish-yellow or light brown, with obvious fine vertical lines, and shiny crystals are common. It is hard and brittle, easy to break, has a flat cross-section, is light pink, and has a powdery texture. The aroma is fragrant and the taste is slightly bitter and astringent. There are scraper scratches on the outer surface of the scraped bark, and the outer surface is reddish brown or light grayish yellow, and sometimes the remaining outer skin can be seen in the form of grayish brown spots.

## 【 IDENTIFICATION 】

(1) The powder of this product is light reddish brown. There are many starch granules, single granules are round or polygonal, 3 to 16  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter, umbilicus-shaped, crack-shaped or bird-shaped; complex granules are composed of 2 to 6 sub-granules. The diameter of calcium oxalate cluster crystals is 9 to 45  $\mu\text{m}$ . Sometimes the crystal cells are connected and the cluster crystals are arranged in rows, or one cell contains several cluster crystals. Cork cells can be seen in Liandan bark, which are rectangular, slightly thicker in wall, and light red.

(2) Take 1g of this product powder, add 10ml of ethidium, seal tightly, shake for 10 minutes, filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 2ml of acetone to the residue to dissolve, and use it as the test solution. Take another paeonol reference substance, add acetone to make a solution containing 1ml of paeonol, and use it as the reference substance solution. According to the test of thin layer chromatography (General Chapter 0502), take 10R of each of the above two solutions and spot them on the same silica gel G thin layer plate. Use cyclohexane-ethyl acetate-glacial acetic acid.

(4:1:0.1) is the developing agent, unfold it, take it out, dry it, spray it with 2% vanillin sulfate ethanol solution (1-10), and heat it at 105°C until the spots become clear. In the chromatogram of the test product, spots of the same color appear at the positions corresponding to the chromatogram of the reference substance.

## 【 EXAMINE 】

Moisture content must not exceed 13.0% (General Rule 0832 Method 4).

The total ash content must not exceed 5.0% (General Chapter 2302).

## 【 EXTRACT 】

Determine according to the hot soak method under the determination of alcohol-soluble leachables (General Chapter 2201), using ethanol as the solvent, not less than 15.0%.

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**【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】**

Determine according to high performance liquid chromatography (General Chapter 0512).

Chromatographic conditions and system suitability test: Octadecylsilane bonded silica gel is used as the filler; methanol-water (45:55) is used as the mobile phase; the detection wavelength is 274nm.

The number of theoretical plates should not be less than 5,000 based on the paeonol peak. Preparation of reference substance solution: Take an appropriate amount of paeonol reference substance, weigh it accurately, add methanol to make a solution containing 20  $\mu$ g per 1ml, and you have it.

Preparation of the test solution: Take about 0.5g of the coarse powder of this product, weigh it accurately, place it in a stoppered Erlenmeyer flask, add 50ml of methanol accurately, seal the stopper, weigh it, and perform ultrasonic treatment (power 300W, frequency 50kHz) for 30 minutes, let cool, weigh again, make up for the lost weight with methanol, shake well, filter, accurately measure 1 ml of the additional filtrate, place it in a 10 ml measuring flask, add methanol to dilute to the mark, shake well, and it is ready.

The measurement method is to accurately absorb 10 $\mu$  each of the reference solution and the test solution, inject them into the liquid chromatograph, and measure.

Calculated as dry product, this product contains no less than 1.2% paeonol (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).

**DRINKING PIECES****【 PROCESSED 】**

Wash quickly, moisten, cut into thin slices and dry in the sun.

**【 CHARACTER 】**

This product is in the form of round or curled flakes. The outer surface of the peeled bark is gray-brown or yellowish-brown, and the area where the cork falls off is pink; the outer surface of the peeled bark is reddish-brown or light gray-yellow. Shiny crystals are sometimes visible on the inner surface. The cut surface is light pink in color. The aroma is fragrant and the taste is slightly bitter and astringent.

**【 IDENTIFICATION 】 【 INSPECTION 】 【 LEACHABLES 】 【 CONTENT DETERMINATION 】**

Same medicinal materials.

**【 NATURE, FLAVOR AND MERIDIAN TROPISM 】**

Bitter, pungent, slightly cold. Guixin, liver, kidney meridians.

**【 FUNCTIONS AND INDICATIONS 】**

Clears away heat and cools blood, activates blood circulation and removes blood stasis. It is used for heat entering the blood, warm toxins causing spots, vomiting blood, night heat and early coolness, no sweat and bone steaming, amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, pain due to falls, carbuncles and sores.

**【 USAGE AND DOSAGE 】**

6~12g.

**【 NOTICE 】**

Pregnant women should use with caution.

**【 STORAGE 】**

Store in a cool, dry place.