

# Suppl I, JP XVII (2017)

# Suppl I, JP XVII (2017)

# Suppl I, JP XVII (2017)

## Mukoi-Daikenchuto Extract

無コウイ大建中湯エキス

### **Change the Identification as follows:**

**Identification** (1) Shake 2.0 g of Mukoi-Daikenchuto Extract with 10 mL of water, add 10 mL of diethyl ether, shake, centrifuge, and use the supernatant liquid as the sample solution. Separately, shake 2.0 g of pulverized Japanese Zanthoxylum peel with 10 mL of water, add 5 mL of diethyl ether, shake, centrifuge, and use the supernatant liquid as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under Thin-layer Chromatography <2.03>. Spot 10  $\mu$ L each of the sample solution and standard solution on a plate of silica gel with fluorescent indicator for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of ethyl acetate, hexane, methanol and acetic acid (100) (20:20:1:1) to a distance of about 7 cm, and air-dry the plate. Examine under ultraviolet light (main wavelength: 254 nm): one of the several spots obtained from the sample solution has the same color tone and  $R_f$  value with the dark purple spot ( $R_f$  value: about 0.3) from the standard solution (Japanese Zanthoxylum Peel).

(2) Shake 2.0 g of Mukoi-Daikenchuto Extract with 10 mL of water, add 10 mL of 1-butanol, shake, centrifuge, and use the supernatant liquid as the sample solution. Separately, dissolve 1 mg of Ginsenoside Rb<sub>1</sub> RS or ginsenoside Rb<sub>1</sub> for thin-layer chromatography in 1 mL of methanol, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under Thin-layer Chromatography <2.03>. Spot 10  $\mu$ L of the sample solution and 2  $\mu$ L of the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of ethyl acetate, 1-propanol, water and acetic acid (100) (7:5:4:1) to a distance of about 7 cm, and air-dry the plate. Spray evenly vanillin-sulfuric acid-ethanol TS for spraying on the plate, heat the plate at 105°C for 5 minutes, and allow to cool: one of the several spots obtained from the sample solution has the same color tone and  $R_f$  value with the blue-purple spot from the standard solution (Ginseng).

(3) Shake 2.0 g of Mukoi-Daikenchuto Extract with 10 mL of water, add 10 mL of diethyl ether, shake, centrifuge,

and use the supernatant liquid as the sample solution. Separately, dissolve 1 mg of [6]-shogaol for thin-layer chromatography in 1 mL of methanol, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under Thin-layer Chromatography <2.03>. Spot 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of the sample solution and 2  $\mu\text{L}$  of the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of ethyl acetate and hexane (1:1) to a distance of about 7 cm, and air-dry the plate. Spray evenly 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde TS for spraying on the plate, heat the plate at 105°C for 5 minutes, allow to cool, and spray water: one of the several spots obtained from the sample solution has the same color tone and *R<sub>f</sub>* value with the blue-green to grayish green spot from the standard solution (Processed ginger).

*Suppl I,  
JP XVII  
(2017)*

*Suppl I,  
JP XVII  
(2017)*

*Suppl I,  
JP XVII  
(2017)*

*Suppl I,  
JP XVII  
(2017)*

*Suppl I,  
JP XVII  
(2017)*