

Crude Drugs and Related Drugs

*Suppl II,
JP XVII
(2019)*

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Bofutsushosan Extract

防風通聖散エキス

Change the Identification (1) as follows:

Identification (1) To 2.0 g of the dry extract (or 6.0 g of the viscous extract) add 10 mL of water, shake, then add 10 mL of diethyl ether, shake, and centrifuge. Separate the diethyl ether layer, add 10 mL of sodium hydroxide TS, shake, centrifuge, separate the diethyl ether layer, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, use (Z)-ligustilide TS for thin-layer chromatography as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under Thin-layer Chromatography <2.03>. Spot 20 μ L of the sample solution and 10 μ L of the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of butyl acetate and hexane (2:1) to a distance of about 7 cm, and air-dry the plate. Examine

under ultraviolet light (main wavelength: 365 nm): one of the several spots obtained from the sample solution has the same color tone and *R_f* value with the blue-white fluorescent spot from the standard solution (Japanese Angelica Root; Cnidium Rhizome).

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