

# 女贞子炮制前后多酚和多糖的含量变化\*

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**摘要:**目的 通过对女贞子炮制前后多酚和多糖含量变化的测定及分析比较,对其炮制工艺的规范化提供一定的依据。方法 利用紫外可见分光光度法对女贞子炮制前后醇提液的多酚含量以及水提液的多糖含量进行初步测定,并进行方法学考察。结果 未经过炮制的女贞子其多酚含量为 $13.2797\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ,隔纱布蒸制的样品含量为 $18.2710\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ,隔塑料纸蒸制的是 $19.6013\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ;多糖的最终测定结果为:未炮制的生品含量为 $7.238\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ,隔纱布的含量是 $8.7041\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ,隔塑料纸的含量最高为 $9.516\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。结论 女贞子生品经过炮制后,多酚和多糖两种成分的含量均有提高,且隔着塑料纸的炮制品含量稍高于隔着纱布的炮制品。

**关键词:**女贞子;炮制;多酚;多糖

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## Changes of Polyphenols and Polysaccharides in Fructusligustrum Lucidum before and after Processing

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**Abstract: Objective** To provide a basis for the standardization of the processing technology of ligustrum lucidum by measuring and comparing the content changes of polyphenols and polysaccharides before and after processing. **Methods** The content of polyphenols and polysaccharides in the ethanol extract and water extract of ligustrum lucidum before and after processing were determined by ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometry, and the methodological investigation was carried out. **Results** The polyphenol content of the unprocessed ligustrum lucidum was  $13.2797\text{ mg/g}$ , the sample steamed with gauze was  $18.2710\text{ mg/g}$ , the sample steamed with plastic paper was  $19.6013\text{ mg/g}$ , and the final determination result of polysaccharide was that the unprocessed raw product content was  $7.238\text{ mg/g}$ , the gauze content was  $8.7041\text{ mg/g}$ , and the highest content of plastic paper was  $9.516\text{ mg/g}$ . **Conclusion** After processing, the contents of polyphenols and polysaccharides in ligustrum lucidum raw products were increased, and the contents of processed products separated by plastic paper were slightly higher than those separated by gauze.

**Keywords:** Fructusligustrum; processing; polyphenols; polysaccharides

女贞子最早记录于《神农本草经》中,并将其列为上品,又称为女贞实,冬青子,蜡树,是木犀科里面的常绿乔木女贞的干燥成熟果实<sup>[1-2]</sup>。本品气微,味微酸涩,其为补阴药,以补肝肾效果为好,

且可以明目<sup>[3-4]</sup>。女贞子的炮制方法在宋代的《疮疡经验全书》中有记载,是“饭上蒸”。古代对其炮制方法主要有去皮,去梗叶,研末,蒸制,盐制等。现代炮制工艺以酒蒸和酒炖法更为常见,一

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