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## 不同加工方法对当归多糖的影响

投稿时间: 2010-08-28 责任编辑: 马超 [点此下载全文](#)

引用本文: 吕洁丽,陈红丽,段金敏,严辉,唐于平,宋秉生.不同加工方法对当归多糖的影响[J].中国中药杂志,2011,36(7):846.

DOI: 10.4268/cjmm20110705

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基金项目:国家“十五”科技支撑计划项目(2006BAI09B05-1,2007BA137B02)

**中文摘要:**目的:开展不同加工方法对当归多糖含量影响的研究,以期建立当归药材合理的加工工艺提供依据。方法:以甘肃岷县同一采收期的当归为研究对象,应用不同加工方法制备样品,采用苯酚-硫酸法及硫酸-咔唑法显色,紫外分光光度法测定不同加工方法当归样品的中性、酸性多糖含量。MTT法开展2种外观性状及含量差异较大的不同加工方法制备的当归多糖对小鼠脾淋巴细胞增殖影响的研究。结果:紫外分光光度法测得微波中火干燥法所得当归多糖含量最高(26.0%),真空0.09 MPa,50℃干燥法所得当归多糖含量最低(2.25%);微波干燥法制备的当归多糖(P<0.01)在高浓度组既能直接促进小鼠脾淋巴细胞增殖,又能增加刀豆球蛋白A诱导的T淋巴细胞增殖,而远红外干燥法制备的当归多糖在任何浓度及条件下均无明显活性。结论:不同加工方法对当归多糖含量及小鼠脾淋巴细胞增殖均会造成显著影响。

**中文关键词:**当归 加工方法 多糖含量 MTT法 免疫调节

### Influence of different processing methods on *Angelica sinensis* polysaccharides from same origin

**Abstract:**Objective: To study the influences of different processing methods on the content of *Angelica sinensis* polysaccharides (APS) from the same origin. Method: The contents of neutral polysaccharides and acidic polysaccharides in various samples of *A. sinensis* were determined by phenol-sulfuric acid and carbazole-sulfuric acid method, respectively. The proliferation ability of lymphocyte was detected by MTT method after the cells were cultured with different concentrations of APS from two samples processed by different methods. Result: The different processing methods had different effects on the contents of polysaccharide. The maximum content of APS (26.03%) was found in the sample processed by microwave drying medium-fired, but the minimum content of APS (2.25%) was found in the sample processed by vacuum drying at 50℃. Furthermore, the APS (high concentration group, P<0.01) processed by microwave drying medium-fired could both accelerate proliferation of spleen lymphocytes directly and increase proliferation of T cells of mice induced by Con A. However, the APS processed by far-infrared drying did not show conspicuous immune enhancement activity. Conclusion: Different processing methods have different effects on the contents of APS and the proliferation ability of lymphocytes.

**keywords:** *Angelica sinensis* processing method the content of polysaccharides MTT method immunoregulation

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