What is claimed is:

1. A method for manufacturing a composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(1) providing a *Monascus* fermented product;

(2) treating the *Monascus* fermented product with acetone for three times, wherein the ratio of the *Monascus* fermented product to the acetone is 1:10 ~ 1:50;

(3) elevating the concentration of the product obtained from the step (2) by a process of decompress concentration in a specific temperature range, wherein the specific temperature range is 40℃ ~60℃;

(4.1) adding the product obtained from the step (3) to one silica gel column;

(4.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially, wherein the plurality of washing solutions are Hexane, Hexane : Ethanol = 9:1, Hexane : Ethanol = 8:2, Hexane :Ethanol = 7:3, Hexane : Ethanol = 1:1, and Ethanol sequentially;

(4.3) collecting 12~15 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(4.4) analyzing the 12~15 fractions collected in the step (4.3) by one high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in combination with one photodiode-array (PDA), and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin;

(4.5) mixing the fractions collected in the step (4.4) to form a pigment fraction;

(5.1) adding the pigment fraction obtained from the step (4.5) to one Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.2) adding a washing solution to the Sephadex LH-20 column, wherein the washing solution is Methanol : Acetonitrile = 9:1;

(5.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.4) analyzing the 3~5 fractions collected in the step (5.3) by one HPLC-PDA, so as to further collecting a plurality of fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin;

(5.5) mixing the plurality of fractions collected in the step (5.4) to form a yellow pigment fraction;

(6.1) adding the yellow pigment fraction obtained from the step (5.5) to one silica gel column;

(6.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially, wherein the plurality of washing solutions are Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 95:5, Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 9:1, and Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 4:1 sequentially;

(6.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(6.4) analyzing the 3~5 fractions collected in the step (6.3) by one HPLC-PDA, so as to further collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(6.5) mixing the fractions collected in the step (6.4) to form a specific fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(7) separating the monascin from the specific fraction obtained from the step (6.4) by one preparative high performance liquid chromatography (pre-HPLC).

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the said composition is the monascin extracted from the *Monascus* fermented product, and a specific dosage of the composition used for lowering blood lipid and elevating high desity lipoprotein is at least 2.4 mg/day for each person.

3. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 1, wherein the step (7) further comprises the steps of:

(7.1) washing and separating the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from step (6) by a C18 column in combination with a HPLC and a washing solution;

(7.2) collecting 2 fractions flowing out from the C18 column; and

(7.3) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin.

4. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 3, wherein the washing solution in step (7.1) is Methanol : water = 85:15.

5. A method for manufacturing a composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(1) providing a *Monascus* fermented product;

(2) treating the *Monascus* fermented product with acetone for three times, wherein the ratio of the *Monascus* fermented product to the acetone is 1:10 ~ 1:50;

(3) elevating the concentration of the product obtained from the step (2) by a process of decompress concentration in a specific temperature range, wherein the specific temperature range is 40℃ ~60℃;

(4.1) adding the product obtained from the step (3) to one silica gel column;

(4.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially, wherein the plurality of washing solutions are Hexane, Hexane : Ethanol = 9:1, Hexane : Ethanol = 8:2, Hexane :Ethanol = 7:3, Hexane : Ethanol = 1:1, and Ethanol sequentially;

(4.3) collecting 12~15 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(4.4) analyzing the 12~15 fractions collected in the step (4.3) by one high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in combination with one photodiode-array (PDA), and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin;

(4.5) mixing the fractions collected in the step (4.4) to form a pigment fraction;

(5.1) adding the pigment fraction obtained from the step (4.5) to one Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.2) adding a washing solution to the Sephadex LH-20 column, wherein the washing solution is Methanol : Acetonitrile = 9:1;

(5.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.4) analyzing the 3~5 fractions collected in the step (5.3) by one HPLC-PDA, so as to further collecting a plurality of fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin;

(5.5) mixing the plurality of fractions collected in the step (5.4) to form a yellow pigment fraction;

(6.1) adding the yellow pigment fraction obtained from the step (5.5) to one silica gel column;

(6.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially, wherein the plurality of washing solutions are Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 95:5, Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 9:1, and Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 4:1 sequentially;

(6.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(6.4) analyzing the 3~5 fractions collected in the step (6.3) by one HPLC-PDA, so as to further collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(6.5) mixing the fractions collected in the step (6.4) to form a specific fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(7) separating the ankaflavin from the specific fraction obtained from the step (6.4) by one preparative high performance liquid chromatography (pre-HPLC).

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the said composition is the ankaflavin extracted from the *Monascus* fermented product, and a specific dosage of the composition used for lowering blood lipid and elevating high density lipoprotein is at least 0.6 mg/day for each person.

7. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 5, wherein the step (7) further comprises the steps of:

(7.1) washing and separating the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from step (6) by a C18 column in combination with a HPLC and a washing solution;

(7.2) collecting 2 fractions flowing out from the C18 column; and

(7.3) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing ankaflavin.

8. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 7, wherein the washing solution in step (7.1) is Methanol : water = 85:15.

9. A method for manufacturing a composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(1) providing a *Monascus* fermented product;

(2) treating the *Monascus* fermented product with acetone for three times, wherein the ratio of the *Monascus* fermented product to the acetone is 1:10 ~ 1:50;

(3) elevating the concentration of the product obtained from the step (2) by a process of decompress concentration in a specific temperature range, wherein the specific temperature range is 40℃ ~60℃;

(4.1) adding the product obtained from the step (3) to one silica gel column;

(4.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially, wherein the plurality of washing solutions are Hexane, Hexane : Ethanol = 9:1, Hexane : Ethanol = 8:2, Hexane :Ethanol = 7:3, Hexane : Ethanol = 1:1, and Ethanol sequentially;

(4.3) collecting 12~15 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(4.4) analyzing the 12~15 fractions collected in the step (4.3) by one high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in combination with one photodiode-array (PDA), and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin;

(4.5) mixing the fractions collected in the step (4.4) to form a pigment fraction;

(5.1) adding the pigment fraction obtained from the step (4.5) to one Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.2) adding a washing solution to the Sephadex LH-20 column, wherein the washing solution is Methanol : Acetonitrile = 9:1;

(5.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.4) analyzing the 3~5 fractions collected in the step (5.3) by one HPLC-PDA, so as to further collecting a plurality of fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin;

(5.5) mixing the plurality of fractions collected in the step (5.4) to form a yellow pigment fraction;

(6.1) adding the yellow pigment fraction obtained from the step (5.5) to one silica gel column;

(6.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially, wherein the plurality of washing solutions are Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 95:5, Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 9:1, and Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 4:1 sequentially;

(6.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(6.4) analyzing the 3~5 fractions collected in the step (6.3) by one HPLC-PDA, so as to further collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(6.5) mixing the fractions collected in the step (6.4) to form a specific fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin;

(7) separating the monascin and the ankaflavin from the specific fraction obtained from the step (6.4) by one preparative high performance liquid chromatography (pre-HPLC); and(8) mixing the monascin and the ankaflavin according to a specific ratio, wherein the optimum value of the specific ratio is 3.56:1.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the said composition is a mixture of the ankaflavin extracted from the *Monascus* fermented product by the specific ratio of 3.56:1 (v/v).

11. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 9, wherein the step (7) further comprises the steps of:

(7.1) washing and separating the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from step (6) by a C_{18} column in combination with a HPLC and a washing solution;

(7.2) collecting 2 fractions flowing out from the C_{18} column; and

(7.3) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin respectively.

12 . The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 11, wherein the washing solution in step (7.1) is Methanol : water = 85:15.

What is claimed is:

1. A composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the composition comprises monascin, which is a *Monascus* yellow pigment and extracted from a *Monascus* fermented product.
2. The composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 1, wherein an amount of the monascin taken by an adult is more than 2.4 mg per day.
3. A method for manufacturing a composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the method comprises the steps of:
   (1) providing a *Monascus* fermented product;
   (2) treating the *Monascus* fermented product with acetone for three times;
   (3) elevating the concentration of the product obtained from the previous step by a process of decompress concentration in a specific temperature range;
   (4) separating a pigment fraction from the product obtained from the previous step by a silica gel column chromatography;
   (5) separating a yellow pigment fraction from the pigment fraction by a Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography;
   (6) separating a fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin from the yellow pigment fraction by the silica gel column chromatography; and
   (7) separating monascin from the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from the previous step by a preparative high performance liquid chromatography (pre-HPLC).
4. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 3, wherein the ratio of

the *Monascus* fermented product to the acetone in step (2) is 1:10 ~ 1:50.

5. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 3, wherein the specific temperature range in step (3) is 40℃ ~ 60℃.
6. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 3, wherein the step (4) further comprises the steps of:

   (4.1) adding the product obtained from step (3) to a silica gel column;

   (4.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially;

   (4.3) collecting 12~15 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

   (4.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in combination with a photodiode-array (PDA), and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

   (4.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the pigment fraction.
7. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 6, wherein the plurality of washing solutions in step (4.2) are Hexane, Hexane : Ethanol = 9:1, Hexane : Ethanol = 8:2, Hexane :Ethanol = 7:3, Hexane : Ethanol = 1:1, and Ethanol sequentially.
8. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 3, wherein the step (5) further comprises the steps of:

   (5.1) adding the pigment fraction obtained from step (4) to a Sephadex LH-20

column;

(5.2) adding a washing solution to the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(5.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the yellow pigment fraction.

9. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 8, wherein the washing solution in step (5.2) is Methanol : Acetonitrile = 9:1.

10. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 3, wherein the step (6) further comprises the steps of:

(6.1) adding the yellow pigment fraction obtained from step (5) to a silica gel column;

(6.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially;

(6.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(6.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(6.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin.

11. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 10, wherein the plurality of washing solutions in step (6.2) are Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 95:5, Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 9:1, and Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 4:1

sequentially.

12. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 3, wherein the step (7) further comprises the steps of:

(7.1) washing and separating the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from step (6) by a C_{18} column in combination with a HPLC and a washing solution;

(7.2) collecting 2 fractions flowing out from the C_{18} column; and

(7.3) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin.

13. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 12, wherein the washing solution in step (7.1) is Methanol : water = 85:15.

14. A composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the composition comprises ankaflavin, which is a *Monascus* yellow pigment and extracted from a *Monascus* fermented product.

15. The composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 14, wherein an amount of the ankaflavin taken by an adult is more than 0.6 mg per day.

16. A method for manufacturing a composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(1) providing a *Monascus* fermented product;

(2) treating the *Monascus* fermented product with acetone for three times;

(3) elevating the concentration of the product obtained from the previous step by a process of decompress concentration in a specific temperature

range;

(4) separating a pigment fraction from the product obtained from the previous step by a silica gel column chromatography;

(5) separating a yellow pigment fraction from the pigment fraction by a Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography;

(6) separating a fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin from the yellow pigment fraction by the silica gel column chromatography; and

(7) separating ankaflavin from the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from the previous step by a pre-HPLC.

17. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 16, wherein the ratio of the *Monascus* fermented product to the acetone in step (2) is 1:10 ~ 1:50.

18. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 16, wherein the specific temperature range in step (3) is 40℃ ~ 60℃.

19. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 16, wherein the step (4) further comprises the steps of:

(4.1) adding the product obtained from step (3) to a silica gel column;

(4.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially;

(4.3) collecting 12~15 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(4.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(4.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the pigment fraction.

20. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 19, wherein the plurality of washing solutions in step (4.2) are Hexane, Hexane : Ethanol = 9:1, Hexane : Ethanol = 8:2, Hexane :Ethanol = 7:3, Hexane : Ethanol = 1:1, and Ethanol sequentially.

21. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 16, wherein the step (5) further comprises the steps of:

(5.1) adding the pigment fraction obtained from step (4) to a Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.2) adding a washing solution to the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(5.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the yellow pigment fraction.

22. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 21, wherein the washing solution in step (5.2) is Methanol : Acetonitrile = 9:1.

23. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 16, wherein the step (6) further comprises the steps of:

(6.1) adding the yellow pigment fraction obtained from step (5) to a silica gel column;

(6.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially;

(6.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(6.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(6.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin.

24. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 23, wherein the plurality of washing solutions in step (6.2) are Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 95:5, Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 9:1, and Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 4:1 sequentially.

25. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 16, wherein the step (7) further comprises the steps of:

(7.1) washing and separating the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from step (6) by a C_{18} column in combination with a HPLC and a washing solution;

(7.2) collecting 2 fractions flowing out from the C_{18} column; and

(7.3) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing ankaflavin.

26. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 25, wherein the washing solution in step (7.1) is Methanol : water = 85:15.

27. A composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the composition comprises monascin and ankaflavin, which are both *Monascus* yellow pigments and extracted from a *Monascus* fermented product.

28. The composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 27, wherein the content ratio of the monascin to the ankaflavin is in a range from 1:1 to 10:1.

29. The composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 27, wherein the optimum content ratio of the monascin to the ankaflavin is 3.56:1.

30. The composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 27, wherein an amount of the monascin taken by an adult is more than 2.4 mg per day, and wherein an amount of the ankaflavin taken by the adult is more than 0.6 mg per day.

31. A method for manufacturing a composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(1) providing a *Monascus* fermented product;

(2) treating the *Monascus* fermented product with acetone for three times;

(3) elevating the concentration of the product obtained from the previous step by a process of decompress concentration in a specific temperature range;

(4) separating a pigment fraction from the product obtained from the previous step by a silica gel column chromatography;

(5) separating a yellow pigment fraction from the pigment fraction by a Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography;

(6) separating a fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin from the yellow pigment fraction by the silica gel column chromatography;

(7) separating monascin and ankaflavin respectively from the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from the previous step by

a pre-HPLC; and

(8) mixing the monascin and the ankaflavin according to a specific ratio.

32. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 31, wherein the ratio of the *Monascus* fermented product to the acetone in step (2) is 1:10 ~ 1:50.

33. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 31, wherein the specific temperature range in step (3) is 40℃ ~ 60℃.

34. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 31, wherein the step (4) further comprises the steps of:

(4.1) adding the product obtained from step (3) to a silica gel column;

(4.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially;

(4.3) collecting 12~15 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(4.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(4.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the pigment fraction.

35. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 34, wherein the plurality of washing solutions in step (4.2) are Hexane, Hexane : Ethanol = 9:1, Hexane : Ethanol = 8:2, Hexane :Ethanol = 7:3, Hexane : Ethanol = 1:1, and Ethanol sequentially.

36. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 31, wherein the step (5)

further comprises the steps of:

(5.1) adding the pigment fraction obtained from step (4) to a Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.2) adding a washing solution to the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the Sephadex LH-20 column;

(5.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(5.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the yellow pigment fraction.

37. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 36, wherein the washing solution in step (5.2) is Methanol : Acetonitrile = 9:1.

38. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 31, wherein the step (6) further comprises the steps of:

(6.1) adding the yellow pigment fraction obtained from step (5) to a silica gel column;

(6.2) adding a plurality of washing solutions to the silica gel column sequentially;

(6.3) collecting 3~5 fractions flowing out from the silica gel column;

(6.4) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin; and

(6.5) mixing the fractions collected in the previous step to form the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin.

39. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 38, wherein the

plurality of washing solutions in step (6.2) are Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 95:5, Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 9:1, and Dichloromethane : Ethanol = 4:1 sequentially.

40. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 31, wherein the step (7) further comprises the steps of:

(7.1) washing and separating the fraction containing monascin and ankaflavin obtained from step (6) by a C_{18} column in combination with a HPLC and a washing solution;

(7.2) collecting 2 fractions flowing out from the C_{18} column; and

(7.3) analyzing the fractions collected in the previous step by a HPLC-PDA, and collecting fractions containing monascin and ankaflavin respectively.

41. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 40, wherein the washing solution in step (7.1) is Methanol : water = 85:15.

42. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 31, wherein the specific ratio in step (8) is in a range from 1:1 to 10:1.

43. The method for manufacturing the composition for lowering blood lipid and elevating high-density lipoprotein according to claim 31, wherein the optimum value of the specific ratio in step (8) is 3.56:1.