

THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY IDENTIFICATION METHOD FOR RHIZOMA DIOSCOREAE HYPOGLAUCAE FORMULA GRANULES

ABSTRACT

Disclosed is a thin-layer chromatography identification method for Rhizoma dioscoreae hypoglaucae formula granules. The method comprises: taking a sample to be subjected to detection, and dissolving same in a solvent to obtain a test solution, wherein the sample to be subjected to detection involves Smilax glaucochina formula granules or Smilax ferox formula granules; taking resveratrol as a control, and adding a solvent to dissolve same to obtain a control solution; taking a Smilax ferox control medicinal material, and dissolving same in a solvent to obtain a control medicinal material solution; and subjecting the test solution, the control solution and the control medicinal material solution to thin-layer chromatography detection, wherein a thin-layer plate is a silica gel G thin-layer plate, and a developing solvent is toluene-ethyl acetate-formic acid. The sample is placed under an ultraviolet lamp for inspection, and if in the chromatogram of the test sample there are blue fluorescent spots at the position of an Rf value of $0.829 \pm 10\%$, the sample is Smilax ferox, and if there are no blue fluorescent spots at the position of the Rf value of $0.829 \pm 10\%$, the sample is Smilax glaucochina.

(No suitable figure to accompany the Abstract)