夏枯草的本草考证

第二军医大学药学院生药室(上海 200433) 王海波* 张芝玉 苏中武 李承祜

摘要 本草考证认为: 古代药用夏枯草来源于夏枯草属的夏枯草和山菠菜, 药用部位 古代 用 茎叶, 现代 用 果穗, 采集季节古代在花期,现代在果穗半枯时期,经用现代方法证明; 花期、果期都可作为采收季节,药用部位以全草为宜。

关键词 夏枯草 山菠菜 硬毛夏枯草 本草考证

1 本草考证

夏枯草始载《神农本草经》列下品,谓"……味苦辛寒、治寒热瘰疬、鼠瘘头痛、破症、 散瘿结气、脚肿湿痹、轻身、一名乃东、一名夕句,生川谷"[1]。李时珍在《本草纲目》 中对植物形态有了较详细的描述: "原野间甚多,苗高一、二尺许,有细齿,背白多纹,茎 端作穗,长一、二寸,穗中开淡紫红色花,一穗有细子四粒"。并引《唐本注》云:"此草 生平泽,叶似旋覆,首春即生,四月穗出,其花紫白,似丹参花,五月便枯,处处有之"。 引《图经本草》曰: "夏枯草, 生蜀郡川谷, 今河东淮浙州郡亦有之, 冬至后 生, 叶似旋 覆,三月、四月开花作穗,紫白色似丹参花,结子亦作穗,至五月枯,四月采"[2]。结合 《本草纲目》、《证类本草》[3]、《植物名实图考》[4]的夏枯草附图,可确证本草 记 载的 夏枯草为今之夏枯草属植物。古代夏枯草的品种和现时全国各地大多数地区药用情况吻合。 古代也有一些混乱品种存在或误载。如寇宗奭《本草衍义》云: "夏枯草,今又谓之郁臭, 自秋便生,经冬不瘁,春开白花,中夏结子,遂枯"〔5〕。《本草述钩元》对之进行了纠正, 曰: "寇氏误为茺蔚,不知茺蔚有臭味,且夏枯草先枯而有子,茺蔚后枯而 无 子, 明 是两 枯草用,曰, "产丹阳者佳,叶梗同夏枯草,惟叶有白毛,今杭州西湖凤凰山甚多,专清肝 火"[9]"。与今俗称 "白毛夏枯草"的金疮小草或紫背金盘一致,朝鲜用土夏枯草Thesiunchinese Turcz,作夏枯草用[10]。

夏枯草的药用部位、采收季节记载也颇不一致。杨时泰《本草述钩元》曰: "用叶茎。其味苦辛,苦胜于辛,但茎之苦不及叶,似宜多用叶,四月采收,五月枯" [6]。《本草品汇精要》记载"四月采收,五月枯" [11]。《本草求真》曰: "茎叶同用" [12]。陈存仁 的《药物大辞典》记载"取茎叶用,亦有用花者"。《江苏南部种子植物手册》记载"茎叶供药用" [13]。在《中国北部之药草》中石户谷勉经调查后记载: "北平所得者系摘取花序而成,东三省所得者则为全株" [14]。近代的《中药志》、《药典》[15~17]等则主要都以果 穗为主,部分为全草,7月半枯时采。具体从何时开始改变尚无法考证,但据周太炎等著《南京民间药草》记载: "农民通常采取它的花序晒干炒枯后,在夏季代茶用" [18]。我们 初步推测,可能是由于民间使用花序,果序为主,以至后来就延用此部位作为药用。

2 原植物

夏枯草我国原记载一种: 夏枯草Prunella vulgaris L.,《中国植物志》现记载3种: 夏枯草P.vulgaris L., 山菠菜P.asistica Nakai, 硬毛夏枯草P. hispida Benth.[19], Hara H.把山菠菜作为夏枯草的亚种P. vulgaris L.subsp.asiatica Hara., 现3种 夏枯草下

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又分出许多变种、变型。

3 夏枯草药用部位、采收季节的现代分析

从本草考证和原植物的考察结果发现夏枯草原来记载为1个种,现分成3个种,是否都能药用,采收季节、药用部位能否进一步确证,我们通过GC对夏枯草的主要有效成分齐墩果酸、

表1 3种夏枯草不同部位齐墩果酸、熊 果酸的含量

样 品	部位	齐墩果酸 (‰)	熊果酸 (‰)	总三萜 (%)
夏枯草	果穗	2.33	7.80	10 13
	茎	1.26	4.36	5.62
	# 	1.75	6.79	8.54
山	果穗	1.48	5.92	7.40
	茎	1.33	3.04	4.37
	叶	0.92	4.18	5.10
硬毛夏枯草	果穗	2.15	5 74	7.89
	茎	1.61	5.51	4.12
	叶	2.79	7.45	10.25

熊果酸的含量进行了分析,并以总三萜的量作为评价以上诸方面指标的依据,结果见表1、2。

表2 夏枯草不同采收季节齐墩果酸、熊 果酸的含量

采 集时 间	部位	齐 城 果酸 (‰)	熊果酸(‰)	总三萜 (‰)
6月(花期)	花穗	2.54	5 11	7.65
	茎	1.18	3.05	4,23
	叶	3648	9.06	12.84
7月(果序期)	果穗	2.33	7.80	10.13
	茎	1.26	4.36	5.62
	叶	1.75	6.79	8.54

4 总结

从我们的考证及气相分析(GC),可得出下面的结论:古代药用夏枯草来源于夏枯草属的夏枯草、山菠菜2种植物,药用部位、采集季节古代与现今存在差异,认为此变化的原因可能与民间使用花序、果穗为主,以至后来就延用此部位作药用。经GC分析,从它们的有效成分总三萜的量来评价,夏枯草3个种似都可作为药用,夏枯草如硬毛夏枯草2个品种品质较佳,药用部位地上部位似都可为药用,采收季节花期叶中含量为高,果穗期穗中含量为高,从总体上看,花期、果序期都可为药用。

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vidual diarrhea degree and possesses comparability. The result indicates that diarrhea index in mice presented normal distribution. The index between animal model groups had no difference as well as no difference was found in model mice of same group for six consecutive days, with good reproducibility. It is recommended that the model can be used for the screening of antidiarrhea drugs.

(Original article on page 195)

Studies on the Effect of Manyinflorescenced Sweetvetch
(Hedysarum polybotrys) on Changes of "Qi"-Blood
and Acid-Base in RDS Rats

Bai Juan, Qiu Tong, Li Ping, et al

Effect of radix of *Hedysarum polybotrys* on changes of "Qi" (vital energy), blood and acid-base of rats RDS model produced by intravenous injection of oleic acid was measured and observed. The results demonstrated that *H. polybotrys* could markedly increase PaO₂ and O₂Sat, reduce PaCO₂, and redress acid-base equilibrium disturbances, which provided a scientific proof of the effect of *H. polybotrys* in the treatment of RDS.

(Original article on page 197)

Survey and Protection of Medicinal Resources of Desertliving

Cistanche (Cistanche deserticola)

Tu Pengfei, He Yanping and Lou Zhicen

The main producing areas of Cistanche spp. in Neimongol, Ningxia, Gansu and Xingjiang were surveyed. Plant specimens and samples of 4 species and a new variety, named C. salsa var. albiflora P. F. Tu et Z. C. Lou, were collected and identified. Their distribution and abundance of resources are reported, and measures of exploiting and protecting comdined with sand-control are suggested.

(Original article on page 205)

Physiological and Biochemical Changes During Embryo After-Ripening of American Ginseng (Panax quinquefolius) and Effect of Hormones on Such Changes

Li Xianen, Chen Ying and Zhang Jun

In natural condition, two years were needed for Panax quinquefolius seeds to break dormancy. In the first year, the embryo developed slowly, and the activities of amylase and peroxidase were low. In the second year the embryo developed rapidly, and the activities of both enzymes also increased gradually. But with the treatment of hormones enzymatic activities accelarated remarkably and speeded up the decomposition of stored nutrients in endosperm, so that starch and non-reducing sugar decreased while reducing sugar increased rapidly, resulting in earlier germination.

(Original article on page 209)

Herbalogical Study on Common Selfheal (Prunella vulgaris)

Wang Haibo, Zhang Ziyu, Su Zhongwu, et al

Herbalogical study shows that Xiakucao used in ancient times came from Prunella vulgaris and P. asiatica. The Portion used for medical purpose in ancient times was its stem and leaf, collected during the period of blooming. The portion used today was the spike, collected approach withering. Modern analytical determination showed that the aerial parts of three Prunella species can also be used as medicine when collected in june and july.

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