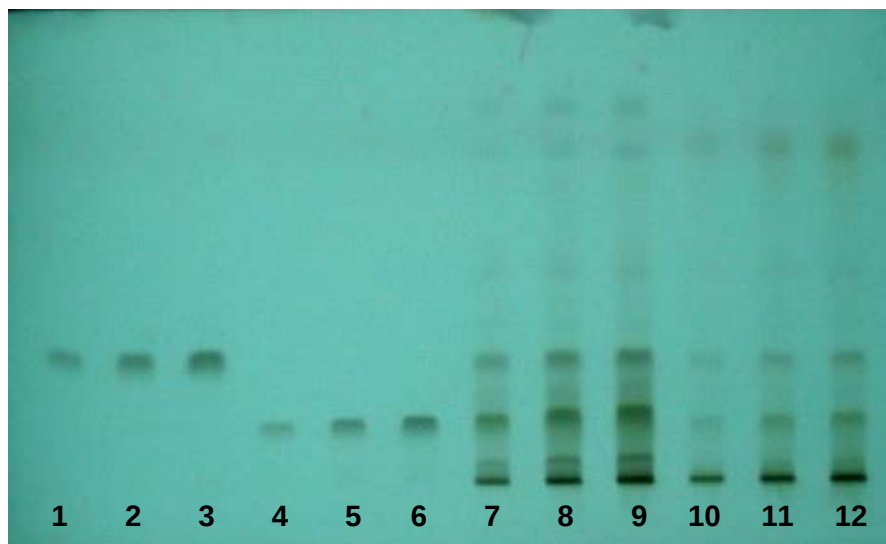


***Picrorhiza kurrooa* Root and Rhizome – Identification**

Thin-Layer Chromatography



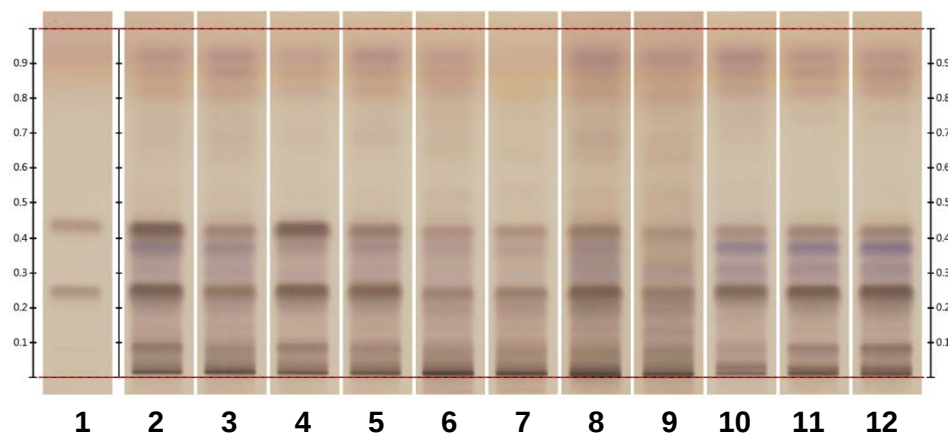
Typical HPTLC Chromatogram

These chromatograms are supplied for information only

Track assignment: 1-3) Picroside I (0.5 mg/mL); 4-6) Picroside II (0.5 mg/mL); 7-9) *Picrorhiza kurrooa* Root and Rhizome, commercial samples; 10-12) *Picrorhiza kurrooa* Root and Rhizome extracts, commercial samples

Sample solutions:	according to the monograph
Standard solutions:	in methanol
Plate:	HPTLC, Silica gel 60 F ₂₅₄ , 5 µm
Application volume:	10 µL, as 10-mm bands
Relative Humidity:	about 33%
Developing solvent system:	ethyl acetate, methanol, and water (82:10:0.8)
Developing distance:	6 cm
Derivatization reagent:	anisaldehyde-sulfuric acid reagent
Detection:	derivatize, heat at 100°C for 3 min, and examine under visible light.

Thin-Layer Chromatography (Other method)



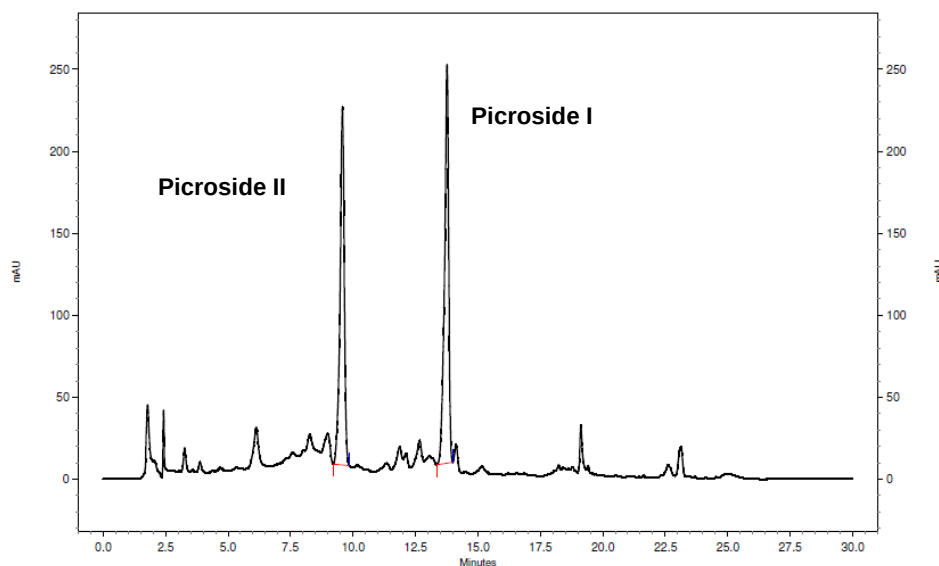
Typical HPTLC Chromatogram

These chromatograms are supplied for information only

Track assignment: 1) Picroside I and Picroside II (1.0 mg/mL); 2-8) *Picrorhiza kurroa* Root and Rhizome, commercial samples; 9) *Picrorhiza kurroa* Root and Rhizome extracts, commercial samples; 10-12) *Picrorhiza* root

Sample solutions:	according to the monograph
Standard solutions:	in methanol
Plate:	HPTLC, Silica gel 60 F ₂₅₄ , 5 µm
Application volume:	2 µL, as 8-mm bands
Relative Humidity:	about 33%
Developing solvent system:	2-butanone, 2-propanol, and formic acid (90:10:5)
Developing distance:	7 cm
Derivatization reagent:	anisaldehyde-sulfuric acid reagent
Detection:	derivatize, heat at 100°C for 3 min, and examine under visible light.

HPLC (Picroside I)



Representative chromatogram of Content of Iridoid Glycosides in *Picrorhiza kurroa* Root and Rhizome

This chromatogram is supplied for information only

Solution preparation:	according to the monograph
Mode:	HPLC
Detector:	UV, 263 nm
Column:	4.6-mm × 25-cm; 5-μm packing L1 (Similar to Luna 5-μ C-18 (2) 100Å)
Column temperature:	25°±1
Flow rate:	1.5 mL/min
Injection volume:	20 μL
Solution A:	dissolve 0.136 g of anhydrous potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate (KH ₂ PO ₄) in 900 mL of water, add 0.5 mL of orthophosphoric acid. Dilute with water to 1000 mL.
Solution B:	acetonitrile
Mobile phase:	see <i>Table 1</i>

Table 1

Time (min)	Solution A (%)	Solution B (%)
0	85	15
7	80	20
15	70	30
20	20	80
22	20	80
25	85	15
30	85	15