The genus *Codonopsis* (Campanulaceae): a review of phytochemistry, bioactivity and quality control

Jing-Yu He · Na Ma · Shu Zhu · Katsuko Komatsu · Zhi-Yuan Li · Wei-Ming Fu

Received: 7 May 2014 / Accepted: 18 July 2014 / Published online: 7 August 2014

© The Japanese Society of Pharmacognosy and Springer Japan 2014

**Abstract**  *Codonopsis*, in the family Campanulaceae, is a genus containing 42 species of dicotyledonous herbaceous perennial plants, predominantly found in Central, East and South Asia. Several *Codonopsis* species are widely used in traditional medicine and are considered to have multiple medicinal properties. Among the *Codonopsis* species, *Codonopsis pilosula* (Franch.) Nannf. and *C. lanceolata* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Trautv. are more popular than others according to the findings, especially phytochemical and bioactive studies. Phytochemical research shows that *Codonopsis* species contain mainly polyacetylenes, phenylpropanoids, alkaloids, triterpenoids and polysaccharides, which contribute to multiple bioactivities. However, the mechanisms of their bioactivities need to be further elucidated. The less popular *Codonopsis* species remain to be studied and exploited. In addition, although a series of methods for the quality evaluation of *Codonopsis* species have been developed, a feasible and reliable approach to the efficacious and safe use of various *Codonopsis* species is still needed, considering botanical origin, chemical constituents and bioactive effects. This review aims to provide up-to-date and comprehensive information on the phytochemistry, bioactivity and quality control of medicinal plants in the genus *Codonopsis* and to highlight current gaps in knowledge, which is useful for the wider development of the *Codonopsis* genus.

**Keywords**  *Codonopsis* · Phytochemistry · Bioactivity · Quality control

**Introduction**

*Codonopsis*, which is a dicotyledonous genus of herbaceous perennial plants in the family Campanulaceae, has 42 species predominantly distributed in Central, East and South Asia; 40 *Codonopsis* species can be found in China [1]. However, *Codonopsis pilosula* (Franch.) Nannf., *C. pilosula* Nannf. var. *modesta* (Nannf.) L. D. Shen, *C. tangshen* Oliv. and *C. lanceolata* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Trautv. are the only species widely used, of which the fresh or dried roots are collectively regarded as famous herbal medicines and have been used in folk medicine for hundreds of years. *Codonopsis Radix* is prescribed as the dried roots of *C. pilosula*, *C. pilosula* var. *modesta* and *C. tangshen* in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2010 edition) [2]. It is called “Dangshen” in Chinese and “Tojin” in Japanese, and has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for replenishing *qi* (vital energy) deficiency, strengthening the immune system, improving poor gastrointestinal function, gastric ulcer and appetite, decreasing blood pressure, etc., and is sometimes used as a substitute for Ginseng (*Panax ginseng* C. A. Mey.) [3, 4]. The roots of other *Codonopsis* species, including *C. tubulosa*, *C. subglobosa*, *C. clematidea* and *C. lanceolata*, are reported to be used as substitutes for *Codonopsis Radix* in some regions [3]. *C. lanceolata*, commonly called bonnet bellflower, is a herb with high value in traditional Chinese medicine and its root is also becoming popular as a...
special vegetable in some Asian countries [5]. *C. lanceolata* has been used for the treatment of bronchitis, asthma, cough, tuberculosis, dyspepsia and psychoneurosis [6–8]. Phytochemical researches have revealed that the roots of *Codonopsis* species contained alkaloids, phenylpropanoids, triterpenoids, polyacetylenes, flavones, organic acid, polysaccharides, etc. [9–54]. Among them, polyacetylenes, triterpenoids, flavones, organic acid, polyacetylenes, etc. have been isolated and characterized from the different parts of these *Codonopsis* species plants. The names of these constituents, the plant and the parts from which they are derived are summarized in Table 1. The structures of the compounds are shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

### Alkaloids

The pyrrolidine alkaloids codonosinone (1), codonopsinine (2), codonosinol (3) and radicamine A (4) were isolated from the aerial parts of *C. clematidea* [9, 10]. Two pyrrolidine alkaloids, codonopropylidiums A (5) and B (6), were isolated from the roots of *C. tangshen* [13], and were also found in the roots of *C. pilosula* and *C. pilosula* var. *modesta* [12, 14]. In addition, the pyrrolidine alkaloids codonopsinosins A (7), B (8), C (9) and the glycoside, codonopiloside A (10) were obtained from the roots of *C. pilosula* [11]. Codotubulosine B (11) was found in the roots of *C. tubulosa* [15].

Other alkaloids, n-9-formyl harman (12), norharman (13), 1-carbomethyl carboline (14), 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-β-carboline-3-carboxylic acid (15) and tryptophan (16), were isolated from the roots of *C. lanceolata* [16, 17, 19]. Tryptophan (16), perlolyrine (17) and nicotinic acid (18) were obtained from the roots of *C. pilosula* [18, 20, 21]. The common compounds uracil (19) and adenosine (20) were found in the roots of *C. pilosula* and the roots of *C. pilosula* and *C. tangshen*, respectively [13, 18, 22].

### Phenylpropanoids

The phenylpropanoids tangshenosides I (21), II (22), III (23) and IV (24) were first isolated from *C. tangshen* [23, 25]. Tangshenoside V (25), tangshenoside VI (26) and codonosides A (27) and B (28), considered to be the characteristic components, were isolated from *C. tangshen* [13, 26]. Tangshenoside VI (26) was also isolated from the aerial parts of *C. nervosa* [27]. Recently, tangshenoside VIII (29) has been obtained from the roots of *C. lanceolata* [24]. In addition, 12 phenylpropanoids, cordifoliketones A (30) and B (31), sinapinaldehyde (32), coniferaldehyde (33), coniferoside (34), isocoumeric (35), nervolans B (36) and C (37), dillapiole (38), 1-allyl-2,6-dimethoxy-3,4-methylenedioxybenzene (39), 4-allyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-
1-yl) phenol (40) and sachalside (41), were isolated from the roots of *C. cordifolioidea* [28, 29]. Syringin (42) has been commonly found in 5 *Codonopsis* species [21, 23, 30–32].

**Triterpenes**

Three new triterpenyl esters, codonopilates A (43), B (44) and C (45), together with seven known triterpenoids, 24-methylene-cycloartenyl linolate (46), 24-methylene-cycloarten-3-ol (47), friedelin (48), 1-friedelen-3-one (49), stigmast-7-en-3-one (50), taraxerol (51) and stigmast-7-en-3-ol (52), were isolated from the CHCl₃-soluble fraction of the methanol extract of *C. pilosula* [14]. Additionally, α-spinasterol (53) was obtained from *C. pilosula*, *C. tangshen*, *C. lanceolata* and *C. thalictrifolia* [32–35], and taraxerol acetate (54) was obtained from *C. pilosula*, *C. tangshen* and *C. clematidea* [10, 34, 35]. The oleanan-type bisdesmoside with sugars at C-3 and C-28, codonolaside (55), codonolasides I (56), II (57) and III (58), and their prosapogenins, ecalbasaponin XIII (59) and echinocyclic acid 3-O-β-D-glucuronopyranoside (60), were isolated from the roots of *C. lanceolata* [36]. The triterpene saponins, lancemasides A (61), B (62), C (63), D (64), E (65), F (66) and G (67), have also been isolated from the roots of *C. lanceolata* cultivated in Korea [19]. Codonolaside IV (68), codonolaside V (69), foetidissimoside A (70), aster saponin Hb (71), oleanolic acid (72), echinocyclic acid (73) and stigmasterol (74) were found in the roots of *C. lanceolata* [19, 30, 34, 37–39]. Foetidissimoside A (70) and rubiprasin B (75) were isolated from the aerial parts of *C. clematidea* [10]. For the aerial parts of *C. thalictrifolia*, isolation of α-spinasterol (53) and β-amyрин acetate (76) was reported [32]. Zeorin (77) and lupeol (78) were isolated from the whole plants of *C. nervosa* [40].

**Polyacetylenes**

Isolation and identification of lobetyolin (79), lobetyolinin (80) and lobetyol (81) from the roots and aerial parts of plants belonging to the genus *Codonopsis* have also been reported [10, 12, 18, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 41, 42]. Three new polyacetylene glucosides, cordifoliodyynes A (82), B (83) and C (84), were isolated from a 95% ethanol extract of the roots of *C. cordifolioidea* [29]. Recently, cordifoliodyynes B (83) has also been found in *C. pilosula*, *C. pilosula* var. *modesta* and *C. tangshen*, which are the botanical sources of Codonopsis Radix [12].

**Flavones**

Chrysoeriol (85), tricin (86), wogonin (87) and luteolin (88) were isolated from the roots of *C. xundianensis* Wang ZT and Xu GI, which grows in Yunnan Province, China [43]. Luteolin (88), kaempferol (89), luteolin-5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (90), luteolin-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside (91), apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (92) and luteolin-7-O-
Table 1 Compounds in *Codonopsis* species

| No. | Compound names         | Species          | Part of the plant | References |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1   | Alkaloids              |                  |                   |            |
| 1   | Codonopsine            | *C. clematidea*  | Aerial parts      | [9]        |
| 2   | Codonopsinine          | *C. clematidea*  | Aerial parts      | [9]        |
| 3   | Codonopsinol           | *C. clematidea*  | Aerial parts      | [10]       |
| 4   | Radicamine A           | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [11]       |
|     |                        | *C. clematidea*  | Aerial parts      | [10]       |
| 5   | Codonopyrrolidium A    | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                        | *C. pilosula* var. *modesta* | Roots | [12] |
|     |                        | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [13]       |
| 6   | Codonopyrrolidium B    | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [14]       |
|     |                        | *C. pilosula* var. *modesta* | Roots | [12] |
|     |                        | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [13]       |
| 7   | Codonopsinol A         | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [11]       |
| 8   | Codonopsinol B         | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [11]       |
| 9   | Codonopsinol C         | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [11]       |
| 10  | Codonopiloside A       | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [11]       |
| 11  | Codotubulosine B       | *C. tubulosa*    | Roots             | [15]       |
| 12  | n-9-Formyl harman      | *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [16]       |
| 13  | Norharman              | *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [16]       |
| 14  | 1-Carbomethyl carboline| *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [16]       |
| 15  | 1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-β-carboline-3-carboxylic acid | *C. lanceolata* | Roots | [17] |
| 16  | Tryptophan             | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [18]       |
|     |                        | *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [19]       |
| 17  | Perlolyrine            | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [20]       |
| 18  | Nicotinic acid         | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [21]       |
| 19  | Uracil                 | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [18]       |
| 20  | Adenosine              | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [22]       |
|     |                        | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [13]       |
| 21  | Phenylpropanoids       |                  |                   |            |
| 21  | Tangshenoside I        | *C. pilosula*    | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                        | *C. pilosula* var. *modesta* | Roots | [12] |
|     |                        | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [23]       |
| 22  | Tangshenoside II       | *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [23]       |
| 23  | Tangshenoside III      | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [24]       |
| 24  | Tangshenoside IV       | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [24]       |
| 25  | Tangshenoside V        | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [25]       |
| 26  | Tangshenoside VI       | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [25]       |
|     |                        | *C. nervosa*     | Aerial parts      | [27]       |
| 27  | Cordifoliketone A      | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [13]       |
| 28  | Cordifoliketone B      | *C. tangshen*    | Roots             | [13]       |
| 29  | Tangshenoside VIII     | *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [24]       |
| 30  | Cordifoliketone A      | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots | [28] |
| No. | Compound names                                                        | Species       | Part of the plant | References |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| 31  | Cordifoliketone B                                                   | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [28]       |
| 32  | Coniferaldehyde                                                    | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [29]       |
| 33  | Sinapinaldehyde                                                    | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [29]       |
| 34  | Coniferoside                                                       | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [29]       |
| 35  | Isoconiferin                                                       | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [29]       |
| 36  | Nervolan B                                                         | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [28]       |
| 37  | Nervolan C                                                         | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [28]       |
| 38  | Dillapiole                                                         | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [28]       |
| 39  | 1-Allyl-2,6-dimethoxy-3,4-methylene dioxybenzene                   | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [28]       |
| 40  | 4-Allyl-2-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl) phenol                           | *C. cordifolioidea* | Roots             | [28]       |
| 41  | Sachaliside                                                        | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [21]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. tangshen*   | Roots             | [23]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [30]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. nervosa*    | Aerial parts      | [31]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. thalictrifolia* | Aerial parts | [32]       |
|     | **Triterpenes**                                                    |               |                  |            |
| 43  | Codonopilate A                                                     | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
| 44  | Codonopilate B                                                     | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
| 45  | Codonopilate C                                                     | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
| 46  | 24-Methylenecycloarten-3-ol                                        | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
| 47  | 24-Methylenecycloarten-3-ol                                        | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
| 48  | Friedelin                                                          | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. tangshen*   | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [33]       |
| 49  | 1-Friedelen-3-one                                                  | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
| 50  | Stigmast-7-en-3-one                                                | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
| 51  | Taraxerol                                                          | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. tangshen*   | Roots             | [34]       |
| 52  | Stigmast-7-en-3-ol                                                 | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [14]       |
| 53  | α-Spinasterol                                                      | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [35]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. tangshen*   | Roots             | [34]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. lanceolata*  | Roots             | [33]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. thalictrifolia* | Aerial parts | [32]       |
| 54  | Taraxeryl acetate                                                  | *C. pilosula*   | Roots             | [35]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. tangshen*   | Roots             | [34]       |
|     |                                                                    | *C. clematidea*  | Aerial parts      | [10]       |
| 55  | Codonolaside                                                       | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [36]       |
| 56  | Codonolaside I                                                     | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [36]       |
| 57  | Codonolaside II                                                    | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [36]       |
| 58  | Codonolaside III                                                   | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [36]       |
| 59  | Echibasaponin XIII                                                | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [36]       |
| 60  | Echinocystic acid-3-O-(6′-O-methyl)-β-D-glucuronopyranoside         | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [36]       |
| 61  | Lancemaside A                                                      | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [19]       |
| 62  | Lancemaside B                                                      | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [19]       |
| 63  | Lancemaside C                                                      | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [19]       |
| 64  | Lancemaside D                                                      | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [19]       |
| 65  | Lancemaside E                                                      | *C. lanceolata* | Roots             | [19]       |
| No. | Compound names           | Species             | Part of the plant | References |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 66  | Lancemaside F           | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [19]       |
| 67  | Lancemaside G           | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [19]       |
| 68  | Codonolaside IV         | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [37]       |
| 69  | Codonolaside V          | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [38]       |
| 70  | Foetidissimoside A      | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [19]       |
|     |                         | *C. clematidea*     | Aerial parts      | [10]       |
| 71  | Aster saponin Hb        | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [39]       |
| 72  | Oleanolic acid          | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [30]       |
| 73  | Echinocystic acid       | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [30]       |
| 74  | Stigmasterol            | *C. tangshen*       | Roots             | [34]       |
|     |                         | *C. lanceolata*     | Roots             | [33]       |
| 75  | Rubiprasin B            | *C. clematidea*     | Aerial parts      | [10]       |
| 76  | β-Amyrin acetate        | *C. thalictrifolia* | Aerial parts      | [32]       |
| 77  | Zeorin                  | *C. nervosa*        | Whole plants      | [40]       |
| 78  | Lupeol                  | *C. nervosa*        | Whole plants      | [40]       |

**Polyacetylenes**

| 79  | Lobetyolin              | *Codonopsis pilosula* | Roots             | [18]       |
|     |                         | *C. pilosula var. modesta* | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                         | *C. tangshen*         | Roots             | [25]       |
|     |                         | *C. lanceolata*       | Roots             | [41]       |
|     |                         | *C. clematidea*       | Aerial parts      | [10]       |
|     |                         | *C. cordifolioidea*   | Roots             | [29]       |
|     |                         | *C. nervosa*          | Whole plants      | [27]       |
|     |                         | *C. thalictrifolia*   | Aerial parts      | [32]       |
| 80  | Lobetyolinin            | *C. pilosula*        | Roots             | [18]       |
|     |                         | *C. pilosula var. modesta* | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                         | *C. tangshen*         | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                         | *C. clematidea*       | Aerial parts      | [10]       |
| 81  | Lobetyol                | *C. pilosula*        | Roots             | [42]       |
|     |                         | *C. pilosula var. modesta* | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                         | *C. tangshen*         | Roots             | [34]       |
|     |                         | *C. cordifolioidea*   | Roots             | [29]       |
| 82  | Cordifolioidyne A       | *C. cordifolioidea*   | Roots             | [29]       |
| 83  | Cordifolioidyne B       | *C. pilosula*        | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                         | *C. pilosula var. modesta* | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                         | *C. tangshen*         | Roots             | [12]       |
|     |                         | *C. cordifolioidea*   | Roots             | [29]       |
| 84  | Cordifolioidyne C       | *C. cordifolioidea*   | Roots             | [29]       |

**Flavones**

| 85  | Chrysoeriol             | *C. xundianensis*    | Roots             | [43]       |
| 86  | Tricin                  | *C. xundianensis*    | Roots             | [43]       |
| 87  | Wogonin                 | *C. xundianensis*    | Roots             | [43]       |
Table 1 continued

| No. | Compound names                          | Species       | Part of the plant | References |
|-----|----------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| 88  | Luteolin                               | *C. nervosa*  | Whole plants      | [40]       |
|     |                                        | *C. thalictrifolia* | Aerial parts   | [32]       |
|     |                                        | *C. clematidea* | Aerial parts     | [10]       |
|     |                                        | *C. xundianensis* | Roots          | [43]       |
| 89  | Kaempferol                              | *C. nervosa*  | Whole plants      | [40]       |
| 90  | Luteolin-5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside       | *C. nervosa*  | Aerial parts      | [27]       |
| 91  | Luteolin-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside         | *C. nervosa*  | Aerial parts      | [27]       |
|     |                                        | *C. thalictrifolia* | Aerial parts | [32]       |
| 92  | Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside       | *C. nervosa*  | Whole plants      | [31]       |
|     |                                        | *C. clematidea* | Aerial parts     | [10]       |
| 93  | Luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl(1 → 6)-[6'"-O-caffeoyl]-β-D-glucopyranoside | *C. nervosa*  | Whole plants      | [40]       |
| 94  | Hesperidin                              | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [35]       |
|     |                                        | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [35]       |
|     |                                        | *C. nervosa*  | Aerial parts      | [31]       |
| 95  | Succinic acid                           | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [44]       |
|     |                                        | *C. nervosa*  | Aerial parts      | [31]       |
| 96  | 3-O-cafeoylquinic acid                 | *C. nervosa*  | Aerial parts      | [31]       |
|     |                                        | *C. clematidea* | Aerial parts | [32]       |
| 97  | 5-O-cafeoylquinic acid                 | *C. nervosa*  | Aerial parts      | [31]       |
| 98  | 4-(β-D-Glucopyranosyl)-benzoic acid    | *C. nervosa*  | Aerial parts      | [31]       |
| 99  | Caffeic acid                           | *C. thalictrifolia* | Aerial parts | [32]       |
| 100 | Linoleic acid                          | *C. thalictrifolia* | Aerial parts | [32]       |
| 101 | 9,10,13-Trihydroxy-(E)-octadec-11-enoic acid | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [35]       |
| 102 | Shikimic acid                          | *C. lanceolata* | Roots           | [33]       |
| 103 | Vanillic acid                          | *C. tangshen* | Roots             | [34]       |
|     |                                        | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [34]       |
|     |                                        | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [14]       |
|     |                                        | *C. tangshen* | Roots             | [34]       |
| 104 | Atractylenolide III                    | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [21]       |
| 105 | 5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furaldehyde          | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [14]       |
|     |                                        | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [44]       |
| 106 | Angelicin                              | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [44]       |
| 107 | Psoralen                               | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [17]       |
| 108 | Emodin                                 | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [18]       |
| 109 | Geniposide                             | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [17]       |
| 110 | Hexyl-β-D-glucopyranoside              | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [18]       |
| 111 | Butyl-β-D-fructouranoside              | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [18]       |
| 112 | β-Sitosterol                           | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [35]       |
|     |                                        | *C. nervosa*  | Whole plants      | [40]       |
| 113 | β-Daucosterol                          | *C. pilosula* | Roots             | [35]       |
| 114 | Hexyl-β-gentiobioside                  | *C. tangshen* | Roots             | [25]       |
| 115 | Hexyl-β-sophoroside                    | *C. tangshen* | Roots             | [25]       |
| 116 | (E)-2-hexenyl-β-sophoroside            | *C. tangshen* | Roots             | [25]       |
| 117 | (E)-2-hexenyl-α-L-arabinopyranosyl(1 → 6)-β-D-glucopyranoside | *C. clematidea* | Aerial parts | [10]       |
| 118 | Cordifoliiflavane A                    | *C. cordinioidae* | Roots        | [45]       |
| 119 | Cordifoliiflavane B                    | *C. cordinioidae* | Roots        | [45]       |
| 120 | Lanceolune A                           | *C. lanceolata* | Roots           | [46]       |
| 121 | Lanceolune B                           | *C. lanceolata* | Roots           | [46]       |
| 122 | Lanceolune C                           | *C. lanceolata* | Roots           | [46]       |
β-D-glucopyranosyl(1 → 6)-[(6''-O-cafeoyl)-β-D-glucopyranoside (93) were obtained from C. nervosa [27, 31, 40], and luteolin (88), luteolin-5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (90) and luteolin-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside (91) were also found in the aerial parts of C. thalictrifolia [32]. In addition, luteolin (88) and luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl(1 → 6)-[(6''-O-cafeoyl)-β-D-glucopyranoside (93) were isolated from the aerial parts of C. clematidea [10]. Hesperidin (94) was only isolated from the roots of C. pilosula [35].

**Organic acids**

To date, succinic acid (95), 3-O-cafeoylquinic acid (96), 5-O-cafeoylquinic acid (97) and 4-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-benzoic acid (98) have been found in C. nervosa [31]. Caffeic acid (99), linoleic acid (100) and 3-O-cafeoylquinic acid (96) were isolated from C. thalictrifolia [32]. Succinic acid (95) and 9,10,13-trihydroxy-(E)-octadec-11-enolic acid (101) were isolated from C. pilosula [35, 44]. Shikimic acid (102) and vanillic acid (103) were only obtained from the roots of C. lanceolata and C. tangshen, respectively [33, 34].

**Other compounds**

Atractylenolide III (104), 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furaldehyde (105), angelicin (106), psoralen (107), emodin (108), geniposide (109), hexyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (110), butyl-β-D-fructouraninoside (111), β-sitosterol (112) and β-daucosterol (113) were isolated from the roots of C. pilosula [14, 17, 18, 21, 35, 44]. Hexyl-β-gentiobioside (114), hexyl-β-sophoroside (115), (E)-2-hexenyl-β-sophoroside (116), (E)-2-hexenyl-α-L-arabinopyranosyl(1 → 6)-β-D-glucopyranoside (117) and 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furaldehyde (105) were isolated from the roots of C. tangshen [25, 34]. Cordifoliolifavanes A (118) and B (119) were isolated from the roots of C. cordifolioida [45]. Three new benzofuranylpropanoids, lanceolunes A (120), B (121) and C (122), as well as a new cerebroside, codonocerebroside A (123), have been isolated from the roots of C. lanceolata [41, 46]. (E)-2-Hexenyl-α-L-arabinopyranosyl(1 → 6)-β-D-glucopyranoside (117), 3-oxo-α-ionol-β-D-glucopyranoside (124) and 1,6-hexanediol,3,4-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl) (125) were isolated from the aerial parts of C. clematidea [10]. In addition, sweroside (126) and β-sitosterol (112) were isolated from the whole plants of C. nervosa [40]. Nutritive constituents including amino acids and trace elements in C. pilosula have been reported [47].

**Essential oils**

As one of the important compositions, essential oils of several Codonopsis species have been reported. In the essential components from C. pilosula, 50 of 66 separated components were identified by GC–MS, mainly containing 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid dibutyl-ester (12.45 %), heptadecanoic acid (8.10 %) and 2,4,5-trisopropyl styrene (7.62 %) [48]. Using the GC–MS method, 54 peaks were separated and 37 of them were identified in the essential components extracted from C. clematidea, in which the most abundant component was methyl hexadecanoate (30.40 %) [49]. The essential oils from the whole plants of C. thalictrifolia, as a traditional Tibetan medicine, were analyzed by GC–MS, and 45 of 60 separated components were identified by comparing their mass spectra, in which the main principles were palmitic acid (43.5 %) and linolic acid (18.3 %) [50]. In the essential oils extracted from the fresh and dried roots of C. cordifolioida, 63 compounds were identified by GC–MS analysis, indicating that linolic acid (21.9 %), retene (11.4 %), pentadecane (7.4 %), methyl 9,12,15-octadecatrienoate (6.8 %) and heneicosylcyclopentane (3.8 %) were the main components [51].

**Polysaccharides**

Large-molecule components in Codonopsis species were also studied. A water-soluble polysaccharide with a molecular mass of $1.1 \times 10^4$ Da was obtained from the roots of C. pilosula and its structure investigation revealed that this polysaccharide had a backbone consisting of (1 → 3)-linked-β-D-galactopyranosyl, (1 → 2, 3)-linked-α-D-galactopyranosyl and (1 → 3)-linked-β-D-rhamnopyranosyl residues and were branched with two glycosyl...
residues composed of \(\alpha-L\)-arabinose-(1 \to 5)-\(\alpha-L\)-arabinose, whose C-1 linked residues at the O-2 position of galactosyl along the main chain in the ratio of 1:1:2:1:1 [52]. Another polysaccharide with a molecular mass of \(7.4 \times 10^4\) Da was isolated from C. pilosula and its components were galactose, arabinose and rhamnose in the
Fig. 3 Structures of triterpenes (43–78) from *Codonopsis* species
molar ratio of 1.13:1.12:1. Its main chain was shown to be (1→3)-linked-β-GalpNAc, (1→3)-linked-α-Rhap and (1→2, 3)-β-Galp [53]. Furthermore, a pectic polysaccharide with a molecular mass of $1.45 \times 10^5$ Da was first isolated from *C. pilosula*, and its structural analysis revealed that this polysaccharide is composed of rhamnose, arabinose, galactose and galacturonic acid in the molar ratio of 0.25:0.12:0.13:2.51. Combined with chemical and spectroscopic analyses, its structure was proposed to be 1,4-linked-α-D-GalpA and 1,4-linked-α-D-GalpA6Me interspersed with rare 1,2-linked-β-L-Rhap, 1,2,6-linked-α-D-Galp and terminal α-L-Arap [54].

**Bioactivities**

Although there is information on the uses of many *Codonopsis* species in traditional medicine, only bioactivity studies on *C. pilosula* and *C. lanceolata* have been reported frequently, which proved their importance as medicinal plants. Bioactivity studies on other *Codonopsis* species such as *C. clematidea* and *C. cordifolioidea* were scarce. The studies generally referred to the bioactive effects of aqueous, methanol and ethanol extracts, as well as their further purified fractions, flavones, saponins and polysaccharides.

**Codonopsis pilosula**

Anti-tumor activity

The polysaccharide from *C. pilosula* (10 μg/mL) was able to inhibit the activities of human gastric adenocarcinoma cells and hepatoma carcinoma cells [55]. A pectic polysaccharide (50, 100, 200 and 400 μg/mL) exhibited marked cytotoxicity to human lung adenocarcinoma A 549 cells, in a dose-dependent manner [54].

Anti-diabetic activity

After mice were orally administered the polysaccharide from *C. pilosula* for a week, Fu et al. [56] found that three different doses of polysaccharide (100, 200 and 300 mg/kg/day) could effectively decrease fasting blood glucose and insulin in serum, enhance superoxide dismutase (SOD)
activity and reduce the content of malondialdehyde (MDA) in serum. It was therefore considered to possess a significant hypoglycemic effect in diabetic mice by improving insulin resistance. He et al. [57] showed that the aqueous extract of the roots of *C. pilosula* (equal to 4.5 g raw material/kg/day) might retard the progression of diabetes.
by reducing the blood glucose level and preventing the increase of aldose reductase activity in streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice after 3 days of oral administration.

Anti-aging activity

Xu et al. [58] found that after mice were orally administrated the polysaccharide from *C. pilosula* for 8 weeks, the polysaccharide (50 and 150 mg/kg/day) was able to increase the thymus index and spleen index as well as the activities of SOD in serum and liver, glutathione peroxidase and nitric oxide synthase particularly in kidney, while decreasing MDA in serum and liver and lipofuscin in brain. Its postponement of senility might be related to raising immunity, eliminating free radicals and anti-lipoperoxidation.

Effects on immunity

Zhang and Wang [64, 65] found that 6 days of oral administration of the polysaccharide from *C. pilosula* (800 mg/kg/day) had effects on immunosuppressed mice induced by cyclophosphamide, including increasing the thymus and spleen index and the phagocytic activity of peritoneal macrophages and recovering the activity of l-naphthyl-acetate esterase in peripheral lymphocytes. In an immunological study in vitro, a water-soluble polysaccharide (50, 100 and 200 μg/mL) could stimulate concanavalin A- or lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced lymphocyte proliferation in a dose-dependent manner [52]. In addition, the methanol extract of *C. pilosula* (1 mg/mL) inhibited inducible nitric oxide synthase and protein oxidation in LPS-stimulated murine RAW 264.7 macrophage cells [66].

Effects on nervous system

The extract of *C. pilosula* (500 μg/mL) potently inhibited erythrocyte hemolysis [62]. In addition, after ischemia–reperfusion injury rats received 8 mg/100 g body weight of a solution of saponins via intraperitoneal injection, the results showed that the increase in SOD levels was accompanied by decreases in MDA, serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen levels; *bcl-2* mRNA and protein levels were raised in transplanted kidneys from treated animals, while *bax* mRNA and protein levels were reduced. The apoptosis index was significantly decreased in transplanted kidneys from treated animals relative to untreated controls. These results clearly demonstrated protective effects on ischemia–reperfusion injury after kidney transplantation, which might be explained by decreasing lipid peroxidation and inhibition of apoptosis [63].

Effects on blood system

Aqueous extracts of *C. pilosula* (500 μg/mL) caused a significant enhancement of nerve growth factor-induced neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells as well as an increase in the phosphorylation of mitogen-activated protein kinase [67]. Moreover, Pan et al. [68] orally administered alkaloids from *C. pilosula* (1 mg/kg/day) to mice for 4 days after they suffered from amnesia by scopolamine, and found that the alkaloids were effective against the decrease in acetylcholine. Other chemicals, saponins from Codonopsis Radix, were reported to have protective effects on the damage to astrocytes induced by hypoxia/hypoglycaemia and reoxygenation, and were able to inhibit the necrosis of astrocytes at three different concentrations (5.2, 52 and 520 μg/mL) [69]. Additionally, the polysaccharide from *C. pilosula* (1.1 mmol/mL) also had marked protective effect on neural stem cell injury induced by sodium thiosulphate [70].

Other bioactivities

The extract of *C. pilosula* (20, 40 and 60 μg/mL) significantly attenuated angiotensin II (AngII)-induced insulin-like growth factor II receptor (IGFIIR) promoter activity. *C. pilosula* also reversed Ca\(^{2+}\) influx, mitochondrial outer membrane permeability and apoptosis increased by AngII and Leu\(^{27}\)-IGFII which was applied to enhance the AngII effect. Molecular markers in the IGFIIR apoptotic pathway and IGFIIR-Gaq association were down-regulated by AngII plus Leu\(^{27}\)-IGFII, while p-BadSer136 and Bcl-2 were increased. The results suggested that *C. pilosula* could suppress the AngII plus Leu\(^{27}\)-IGFII-induced IGFIIR/IGFIIR pathway in myocardial cells [71].

*Codonopsis lanceolata*

Antioxidant activity

The water-soluble fraction and the n-butanol-soluble fraction of ethanol extract of *C. lanceolata* showed...
significantly anti-oxidative effects at concentrations of 7.3 and 9.3 mg/mL, respectively. The anti-oxidative effects resulted from the free radical scavenging function, while the former had a much stronger effect [72].

Hepatoprotective activity

After the alcohol-induced hepatic injury mice were orally administered the ethanol extract of *C. lanceolata* (1 and 2 g/kg/day) for 8 weeks, a protective effect was seen [73]. Zhang et al. suggested that the mechanism might be related to anti-oxidative ability, reduced liver lipid peroxidation, and elimination of free radical and its products [73]. On the other hand, the methanol extract of *C. lanceolata* (182 mg/kg/day) appeared to be associated with adenosine- and adiponectin-mediated regulation of hepatic steatosis and Toll-like receptor-mediated modulation of hepatic proinflammatory responses in mice with alcoholic fatty livers after 8 weeks of oral administration [74]. Kim et al. [75] indicated that a week of oral administration of the saponins from *C. lanceolata* (50 mg/kg/day) could decrease the up-regulated levels of glutamate-oxalacetate transaminase and glutamate-pyruvate transaminase in serum of mice induced by water-immersed stress conditions, and the hepatic protective effect was marked due to radical scavenging actions.

Anti-inflammatory activity

Triterpenoids contributed to the anti-inflammatory activity of the ethanol extract of *C. lanceolata* [76]. Lee et al. [77] have shown that methanol extracts of *C. lanceolata* (100 mg/mL) clearly blocked the production of TNF-α and nitric oxide, the expression of IL-3 and IL-6 as well as the phagocytic uptake in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells, and suggested that the therapeutic activity of *C. lanceolata* on inflammation-mediated symptoms might be mediated by the modulation of macrophage functions. Lancemaside A (15 and 30 μM), a triterpenoid isolated from *C. lanceolata*, significantly suppressed the inflammatory functions of LPS-treated RAW264.7 cells by suppressing the production of nitric oxide, the expression of the nitric oxide producing enzyme inducible nitric oxide synthase, the up-regulation of the costimulatory molecule CD80, and the morphological changes induced by LPS exposure. In addition, lancemaside A diminished the phagocytic activity of RAW264.7 cells and boosted the neutralizing capacity of these cells when treated with the radical generator sodium nitroprusside. Interestingly, lancemaside A strongly blocked the adhesion activity of RAW264.7 cells to plastic culture plates, inhibited the cell–cell adhesion of U937 cells that was triggered by treatment with an anti-β1-integrin antibody, and immobilized cell-fibronectin. These findings suggested that the anti-inflammatory mechanism of lancemaside A involves the suppression of the cellular responses of macrophages and monocytes by blocking redox activation and the IKK/NF-κB pathway [78].

Anti-tumor activity

The n-butanol soluble fraction of aqueous extract from *C. lanceolata* (50, 100, 150 and 200 μg/mL) significantly inhibited human colon cancer HT-29 cell growth in a dose- and time-dependent manner by inducing G0/G1 phase arrest and apoptosis [79]. Moreover, the saponins from *C. lanceolata* (100, 150 and 200 μg/mL) could significantly inhibit the growth of HepG2 cells through up-regulating caspases-8 and caspases-9 and subsequently activating caspase-3 [80]. Lee et al. [81] indicated that β-D-xylopyranosyl(1→3)-β-D-glucuronopyranosyl echinocystic acid (40 μM) was a potent inducer of apoptosis and facilitated its activity via Bid cleavage and translocation to mitochondria, Bax reduction in cytosol, release of cytochrome c and Smac/DIABLO into the cytosol, and subsequently caspase activation.

Effects on blood system

Byeon et al. [82] found that the n-butanol fraction of *C. lanceolata* (200 μg/mL) not only up-regulated mRNA expression of granulocyte–macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) but also increased the proliferation of splenocytes, and suggested that *C. lanceolata* had an effect on recovering the blood loss via activating relevant signaling cascades, such as NF-κB and AP-1. Choi et al. [83] showed that oral administration of the aqueous extract of *C. lanceolata* (100, 300 and 900 mg/kg/day) for 6 weeks could significantly decrease the weight of adipose pads and the levels of triglycerides, total cholesterol and low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol in rats with high-calorie/high-fat-diet-induced obesity. Additionally, 3T3-L1 cells treated with the aqueous extract (0.5 and 0.7 μg/mL) could also inhibit lipid accumulation and expression of C/EBPα and PPARγ. When rats with Qi-deficiency and blood stasis syndrome were orally administered the ethanol extract of *C. lanceolata* (5 and 10 g/kg/day) for 14 days, Xu et al. [84] found that the ethanol extract could decrease whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity, aggregation indexes of red blood cells and packed red blood cells, and speed up red blood cell electrodeposition time significantly, and concluded that it had effects on invigorating energy, activating blood flow and resolving blood stasis on rats. In addition, after lipid metabolic disorder rats were orally administered the ethanol extract of *C. lanceolata* (equal to 1.5, 3.0 and 6.0 g raw materials/kg/day) for 8 weeks, the results showed that the ethanol extract could decrease the
ratio of liver weight to body weight, the level of triglyceride and the activity of inducible nitric oxide synthase, and increase nitrogen monoxide, endothelial nitric oxide synthase activity, and the activities of lipases, including total lipase activity in the liver, lipoprotein lipase and hepatic lipase [85]. Han et al. [85] concluded that its mechanism in regulating blood lipids might be by accelerating lipid metabolism and inhibiting the produce of lipid peroxidation.

Effects on nervous system

After 4 days of oral administration of an ethyl-acetate-soluble fraction of 95% ethanol extract of C. lanceolata (50 mg/kg/day) to gerbils, ischemic neuronal loss was potentially reduced by maintaining Cu,Zn-superoxide dismutase and brain-derived neurotrophic factor immunoreactivity in the ischemic hippocampal CA1 region [86].

Other bioactivities

Oleanolic acid isolated from C. lanceolata (20, 40 and 80 μg/mL) might protect DNA from damage induced by UV radiation and promote DNA damage repair [87].

**Codonopsis clematidea**

Chen et al. [88] showed that 15 days of oral administration of polysaccharides from C. clematidea (15 and 30 g/kg/day) increased the activities of SOD and reduced the content of MDA in mice brain. Moreover, Han [89] found that 7 days of oral administration of the polysaccharides from C. clematidea (100 mg/kg/day) had a significant effect against cancer cachexia in mice and inferred that the possible mechanism might be inhibition of the tumor growth and decrease in the serum content of TNF-α and IL-6. In addition, after the mice were orally administered flavonoids from C. clematidea (0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg/day) for 25 days, Wang et al. [90] found that SOD activities were increased in blood and liver, the content of MDA was decreased in blood and liver, swimming time was prolonged, and the content of liver glycogen and muscle glycogen was increased, and therefore inferred that the flavonoids were related to the antioxidant and anti-fatigue effects of C. clematidea.

**Codonopsis cordifolioidea**

Qiu et al. [51] showed that the essential oils from fresh roots of C. cordifolioidea were effective against Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella typhimurium with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 25 μg/mL, and the essential oils from dried roots of C. cordifolioidea were effective against Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella typhimurium, and Shigella flexneri with a MIC of 50 μg/mL. Gao et al. [45] showed that 4-hydroxyisoflavanes and cordifoliflavanes A and B isolated from C. cordifolioidea with minimal cytotoxicity against C8166 cells (CC50 > 200 μg/mL) had weak anti-HIV-1 activities with EC50 values of 5.26 and 2.25 μg/mL, respectively, and anti-tobacco mosaic virus activities with inhibition rates of 11.5 and 18.6 %, respectively.

**Quality control**

Due to the different chemical components, bioactivities and clinical effects of different Codonopsis species, the first step in assuring the quality of traditional medicines is correct identification [91].

To authenticate Codonopsis Radix, morphological and histological studies have been carried out on the roots of seven Codonopsis species [92, 93]. However, their roots could not be identified accurately due to similar morphology. The histological characteristics such as the shape of parenchyma cells of the phloem and xylem, and the percentage value of the diameter of the xylem to that of the root may vary in different growing stages of plants and drying conditions of the roots. On the other hand, Codonopsis Radix consisting of at least two species was commonly found in commodities [94]. Therefore, it is difficult to elucidate the botanical sources of Codonopsis Radix based on morphological inspection and histological characteristics.

DNA-based markers have now become a popular tool for the identification of plants because the genetic composition is unique for each individual and is less affected by growth period, physiological condition, environmental factors, harvest time, storage and processing conditions [95]. In addition, molecular approaches are widely used not only in plant taxonomy but also in identification of crude drugs [94, 96, 97]. Fu et al. [98] reported that the sequence difference allows effective and reliable differentiation of Codonopsis from two related adulterants Campanumoea javania and Platycodon grandiflorus by polymerase chain reaction–restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR–RFLP). Recently, He et al. [94] have reported that the sequence of the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) of nuclear ribosomal DNA (nrDNA) as a molecular marker could effectively and accurately identify a number of C. pilosula, C. pilosula var. modesta, C. tangshen and C. lanceolata specimens and be applied to authentication of Codonopsis Radix.

The diverse chemical components make it possible to discriminate Codonopsis species and further evaluate the
| Analytes          | Species                  | Extraction methods                                      | Columns                                | Mobile phases                                                                 | Analytical time (min) | Detection          | References |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|
| Adenosine         | *C. pilosula*            | Ultrasonic extraction with 15 % (v/v) methanol aqueous solution | C18 (Discovery, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile–water (5:95); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 15                    | UV 260 nm        | [101]      |
| Atractylenolide III | *C. pilosula*           | Ultrasonic extraction with methanol                   | ODS (Hypersil, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Methanol–water (67:33); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 20                    | UV 220 nm, ELSD | [102]      |
| Atractylenolide III | *C. pilosula, C. pilosula var. modesta and C. tangshen* | Ultrasonic extraction with ethanol                     | C18 (Diamonsil, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile–water (70:30); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 8                     | UV 220 nm        | [103]      |
| Codonopyrrolidium B | *C. pilosula*         | Ultrasonic extraction with 75 % (v/v) methanol aqueous solution | C18 (Kromasil, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile–0.1 % diethylamine (10:90); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 15                    | UV 267 nm        | [104]      |
| Ginsenoside       | *C. lanceolata*          | Refluxing extraction with methanol                     | C18 (Diamonsil, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile–0.1 % formic acid (33:67); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 25                    | UV 207 nm        | [105]      |
| Lobetyolin        | *C. tangshen*            | Soxhlet extraction with methanol                        | C18 (Supelco Discovery, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile–0.5 % acetic acid (20:80); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 30                    | UV 268 nm        | [106]      |
| Lobetyolin        | *C. nervosa*             | Refluxing extraction with chloroform and then with methanol | CLC-ODS (Shim-pack, 4.6 mm × 150 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile–water (17:83); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 30                    | UV 267 nm        | [27]        |
| Lobetyolin        | *C. tubulosa*            | Ultrasonic extraction with methanol                     | ODS (Hypersil, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile–water (20:80); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 25                    | UV 270 nm        | [107]      |
| Analytes                        | Species                                                                 | Extraction methods                      | Columns                        | Mobile phases                                                                 | Analytical time (min) | Detection       | References |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Lobetyolin                     | *C. pilosula, C. pilosula var. modesta and C. tangshen*                  | Ultrasonic extraction with ethanol      | C18 (Diamonsil, 4.6 mm × 200 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile-0.1 % acetic acid (26:74); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min                | 10                   | UV 267.3 nm   | [103]      |
| Lobetyolin                     | *C. pilosula, C. pilosula var. modesta and C. tangshen*                  | Ultrasonic extraction with ethanol      | C18 (Hypersil, 4.6 mm × 200 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile-0.1 % acetic acid (28:72); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min                | 8                    | UV 267.3 nm   | [108]      |
| Lobetyolin                     | *C. pilosula, C. pilosula var. modesta, C. tangshen, C. tubulosa, C. subglobosa, C. clematidea, C. canescens and C. lanceolata* | Refluxing extraction with methanol      | XBD-C18 (Agilent ZORBAX, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile-water (17:83) with gradient elution; flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 40                   | UV 267 nm     | [109]      |
| Lobetyolin, lobetyol and tangshenoside I | *C. pilosula*                                                        | Ultrasonic extraction with 70 % (v/v) ethanol aqueous solution | C18 (Kromasil, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile and 1.0 % aqueous solution of 0.1 M phosphoric acid–water–1.0 % aqueous solution of 0.1 M phosphoric acid (10:90) with gradient elution; flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 60                   | UV 267 nm     | [110]      |
| Lancemasides A, B, C, E, G, foetidissimoside A, and aster saponin Hb | *C. lanceolata*                                                        | Shaken extraction with 50 % (v/v) methanol aqueous solution | Pro-C18 RS (YMC-Pack, 3.0 mm × 100 mm, 3 μm) | Acetonitrile-0.1 % formic acid (33:67); flow rate: 0.2 mL/min                | 5                    | MS            | [39]       |
| Codonopyrrolidiums A and B, tangshenoside I, cordifoliodyne B, lobetyolinin, lobetyolin and lobetyl | *C. pilosula, C. pilosula var. modesta and C. tangshen*                  | Ultrasonic extraction with methanol      | Pro-C18 (YMC-Pack, 4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm) | Acetonitrile-0.1 % phosphoric acid (2:98) with gradient elution; flow rate: 1.0 mL/min | 65                   | UV 215 nm     | [111]      |

*UV ultraviolet, ELSD evaporating light scattering detector, MS mass spectrometry*
quality of *Codonopsis* species. Polysaccharides, polyacetylenes, alkaloids and saponins have been proven to contribute to the biological activities of *Codonopsis*. Therefore, quantitative analysis for the quality control of *Codonopsis* has mostly focused on these chemotypes of compounds. To date, a series of analytical methods have been employed and reported to quantify the contents of bioactive components in various *Codonopsis* species. Lu et al. [99] compared the contents of fructose and stigmaster-7-en-3-ol to discriminate 5 *Codonopsis* species from each other by thin-layer chromatography (TLC)–ultraviolet spectrum (UV). Tangshenoside I, which was considered as a valuable marker for identification of *Codonopsis* Radix [23], was detected by TLC–UV [100]. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is an accurate, sensitive and selective technique which has been widely used in quality control of herbal drugs. Currently, HPLC coupled with UV, evaporating light scattering detector (ELSD) and electrospray ionization (ESI)–mass spectrometry (MS) have become the usual analytical techniques for separation and quantification of markers from complicated Chinese medicinal material extracts. HPLC methods for quantitation of specific chemicals in *Codonopsis* are summarized in Table 2 [27, 39, 101–111]. It is found that lobetyolin was mostly used as a marker compound for quantitative analysis of *Codonopsis* Radix. However, Qiao et al. [109] have reported that lobetyolin was widely found not only in the three *Codonopsis* taxa used as *Codonopsis* Radix, but also in other species of the same genus and even in species of other genera from the family Campanulaceae, indicating that it was not characteristic for *Codonopsis* species. Therefore, HPLC methods on the basis of multiple components having potential bioactivities, including polyacetylenes, phenylpropanoids, alkaloids and saponins, were used to compare and assess the quality of *Codonopsis* species [39, 110, 111]. In addition, chemical fingerprint analysis, which shows not only the bioactive and characteristic components present but also their relative ratios, is also recognized as a reliable means for the identification and qualification of herbal medicines. GC and HPLC–UV fingerprint methods were devised for comparing different *Codonopsis* species and producing areas of *Codonopsis* Radix and for evaluating the quality of *Codonopsis* Radix [109, 112–114]. Moreover, the alkaloids codotubulosines A and B, adenosine and 5-(hydroxymethyl)furfural were analyzed by $^1$H nuclear magnetic resonance ($^1$H-NMR) in 7 *Codonopsis* species and *Campanumoea javanica* [15]. The combination of near-infrared (NIR) spectroscopy with chemometrics has been reported to discriminate *C. pilosula* from different geographical origins [115].

*Codonopsis* Radix is one of the herbs commonly processed by sulfur fumigation, and it is often questioned whether sulfur fumigation could affect the chemical components in the herbs. Ma et al. [116] established a rapid and versatile ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography coupled with ultra-high-resolution quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UHPLC UHD Q-TOF MS/MS) method that was able to detect 15 sulfur-containing compounds only in sulfur-fumigated samples, and therefore was successfully applied to discriminate sulfur-fumigated *Codonopsis* Radix among commercial samples.

### Conclusion

The importance of the genus *Codonopsis* has been highlighted based on their wide uses in traditional medicine. Combining phytochemical investigation of *C. pilosula*, *C. tangshen* and *C. lanceolata* and their widely known bioactive properties, and especially of the related mechanism to explain their ethnomedicinal uses and support development of pharmaceutical products, will undoubtedly be the key for advanced research in the future. Additionally, more studies are still urgently needed on the development of the less popular *Codonopsis* species. For efficacious and safe use, a series of methods for quality assessment have been developed to ensure the quality of *Codonopsis* species according to morphological, molecular and chemical characteristics. Establishing a feasible and reliable approach to quality evaluation of various *Codonopsis* species thus remains difficult, without considering botanical origin, chemical constituents and bioactive activities.

### References

1. Hong DY, Wu ZY, Raven PH (2011) Flora of China, vol 19. Science Press/Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing/St. Louis, pp 513–516
2. Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission (2010) Pharmacopoeia of the People’s Republic of China (2010 edn), vol I. China Medical Science Press, Beijing, p 264
3. Xu GJ, Xu LS (1994) Species systematization and quality evaluation of Chinese traditional drugs, vol 1. Fujian Science and Technology Press, Fuzhou, pp 5–9
4. Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine (2006) Dictionary of Chinese traditional medicine (Zhong Yao Da Ci Dian), 2nd edn. Shanghai Scientific and Technical Publishers, Shanghai, pp 2578–2579
5. Guo WL, Gong L, Ding ZF, Li YD, Li FX, Zhao SP, Liu B (2006) Genomic instability in phenotypically normal regenerants of medicinal plant *Codonopsis lanceolata* Benth. et Hook. f., as revealed by ISSR and RAPD markers. Plant Cell Rep 25:896–906
6. Wang ZT, Ma GY, Tu PF, Xu GJ, Ng TB (1995) Chemotaxonomic study of *Codonopsis* (family Campanulaceae) and its related genera. Biochem Syst Ecol 23:809–812
7. Lee KT, Choi J, Jung WT, Nam JH, Jung HJ, Park HJ (2002) Structure of a new echinocystic acid bisdesmoside isolated from
Codonopsis lanceolata roots and the cytotoxic activity of prosapogenins. J Agric Food Chem 50:4190–4193.

8. Ichikawa M, Ohta S, Komoto N, Ushijima M, Kodera Y, Hayama M, Shirotā S, Sekita S, Kuroyanagi M (2009) Simultaneous determination of seven saponins in the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. J Nat Med 63:52–57.

9. Tashkhozdhaev B, Aripova SF, Turgunov KK, Abdulilimov O (2004) Stereochemistry of the alkaloids codonopsine and codonopsinone. Chem Nat Compd 40:618–619.

10. Ishida S, Okasaka M, Ramos F, Kashiwada Y, Takaishi Y, Kodzhimatov OK, Ashurmetov O (2008) New alkaloids from the aerial parts of Codonopsis clematidea. J Nat Med 62:236–238.

11. Wakana D, Kawahara N, Goda Y (2013) Two new pyrrolidine alkaloids, codonopsinol C and codonopiside A, isolated from Codonopsis pilosula. Chem Pharm Bull 61:1315–1317.

12. He JY, Zhu S, Goda Y, Cai SQ, Komatsu K (2014) Quality evaluation of medicinally-used Codonopsis species and Codonopsis Radix based on the contents of pyrrolidine alkaloids, phenylpropanoids and polyacetylenes. J Nat Med 68:326–339.

13. Tsai TH, Lin LC (2008) Phenolic glycosides and pyrrolidine alkaloids from Codonopsis tangshen. Chem Pharm Bull 56:1546–1550.

14. Wakana D, Kawahara N, Goda Y (2011) Three new triterpenyl esters, codonopilates A–C, isolated from Codonopsis pilosula. J Nat Med 65:18–23.

15. Li CY, Xu SX, Han QB, Wu TS (2009) Quality assessment of Radix Codonopsis by quantitative nuclear magnetic resonance. J Chromatogr A 1216:2124–2129.

16. Chang YK, Ki SY, Han BH (1986) Chemical studies on the alkaloidal constituents of Codonopsis lanceolata. Yakkak Hoeji 30:1–7.

17. Yoo HH, Baek SH, Park YK, Lee SH, Kim CM, Lee KS, Park MK, Park JH (2002) Quality control of dried roots of Codonopsis pilosula. Pharmacology 33:85–87.

18. He Q, Zhu EY, Wang ZT, Chou GX, Xu LS, Hu ZB (2006) Study on chemical constituents of Codonopsis pilosula. Chin Pharm J 41:10–12.

19. Ushijima M, Komoto N, Sugizono Y, Mizuno I, Sumihiro M, Ichikawa M, Hayama M, Kawahara N, Nakane T, Shirotā S, Sekita S, Kuroyanagi M (2008) Triterpene saponides from the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata. Chem Pharm Bull 56:308–314.

20. Liu T, Liang Y, Tu G (1998) Perlylophine: a beta-carbonoalkaloid from Codonopsis pilosula. Planta Med 54:472–473.

21. Wang ZT, Xu GJ, Hattori M (1988) Constituents of the aerial parts of Codonopsis lanceolata. Shoyakugaku Zasshi 42:339.

22. Liu XH, Liu Y, Sun XW, Liu YF (2010) Quantitative determination of adenosine in Codonopsis Pilosula by HPLC. Pharm Today 20:13–15.

23. Mizutani K, Yuda M, Tanaka O, Saruwatari Y, Jia MR, Ling YK, Pu XF (1988) Tanshexinolides I and II from Chuan-Dangshen, the root of Codonopsis tangshen. Chem Pharm Bull 36:2726–2729.

24. Ren J, Lin Z, Yuan Z (2013) Tanshexinolides from Codonopsis lanceolata roots. Phytochem Lett 6:567–569.

25. Yuda M, Ohtani K, Mizutani K, Kasai R, Tanaka O, Jia MR, Ling YR, Pu XF, Saruwatari Y (1990) Neolignan glycosides from roots of Codonopsis tangshen. Phytochemistry 29:1989–1993.

26. Song D, Chou GX, Zhong GY, Wang ZT (2008) Two new phenylpropanoid derivatives from Codonopsis tangshen. Chin J Nat Med 34:553–555.

27. Xie GB, Wu C, Fan Q, Zhou XL, Ge-Sang SL (2011) Determination of lobetoylin in Codonopsis nervosa by high performance liquid chromatography. Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res 22:1321–1322.

28. Hu QF, Li XS, Huang HT, Mu MX, Tu PF, Li GP (2012) Phenylpropanoids from the roots of Codonopsis cordifolia and their biological activities. B Kor Chem Soc 33:278–280.

29. Mei RQ, Lu Q, Hu YF, Liu HY, Bao FK, Zhang Y, Cheng YX (2008) Three new polyynes (=polyacetylene) glycosides from the edible roots of Codonopsis cordifolia. Helv Chim Acta 91:90–96.

30. Liang ZM, Lin J, Yuan Z (2007) Study on the chemical constituents of Codonopsis lanceolata. Chin J Chin Mater Med 32:1363–1364.

31. Aga EB, Li HJ, Chen J, Li P (2012) Chemical constituents from the aerial parts of Codonopsis nervosa. Chin J Nat Med 10:366–369.

32. Jing J, Zhang RF, Li H, Huang S, Shan LH, Zhou XL (2013) Study on chemical constituents of Codonopsis thalictrofolia Wall. var. mollis (Chipp) L. T. Shen. Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res 24:2340–2342.

33. Wang WY, Zhao SC, Liu DX (2011) Study on the chemical constituents of Codonopsis lanceolata. Chin J Chin Mater Med 34:553–555.

34. Wang JZ, Wang FP (1996) Study on chemical constituents of Codonopsis tangshen. Nat Prod Res Dev 8:8–12.

35. Qi HY, Wang R, Liu Y, Shi YP (2011) Studies on the chemical constituents of Codonopsis pilosula. Chin J Nat Med 34:546–548.

36. Xu LP, Wang H, Yuan Z (2008) Triterpenoid saponins with anti-inflammatory activity from Codonopsis lanceolata. Planta Med 74:1412–1415.

37. Yuan Z, Liang ZM (2006) A new triterpenoid saponin from Codonopsis lanceolata. Chin Lett 17:1460–1462.

38. Zhang L, Ma Y, Yuan Z (2009) A new triterpenoid saponin from the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata. Asian J Tradit Med 4:210–213.

39. Ichikawa M, Ohta S, Komoto N, Ushijima M, Kodera Y, Hayama M, Shirotā S, Sekita S, Kuroyanagi M (2009) Simultaneous determination of seven saponins in the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. J Nat Med 63:52–57.

40. Peng C (2010) Study on the chemical constituents of Codonopsis nervosa. Chin Tradit Patent Med 32:1248–1249.

41. Zhao B, Ren J, Yuan Z (2013) Isolation of a new cerebroside from Codonopsis lanceolata. Biochem Syst Ecol 46:26–28.

42. Trinh TT, Tran VS, Wessjohann L (2003) Chemical constituents of the roots of Codonopsis pilosula. J Chem 41:119–123.

43. He Q, Zhu EY, Wang ZT, Xu LS, Hu ZB (2004) Flavonoids isolated from Codonopsis xundianensis. J Chin Pharm Sci 13:212–213.

44. Zhu EY, He Q, Wang ZT, Xu LS, Xu GJ (2001) Chemical study on the root of Codonopsis pilosula. J Chin Pharm Univ 32:94–95.

45. Gao X, Mu H, Li X, Yang G, Li G, Hu Q (2012) Two new 4-hydroxyisoflavones from the root of Codonopsis cordifoliiidea and their anti-virus activities. J Chin Chem Soc 59:540–543.

46. Hu QF, Li XS, Huang HT, Mu MX, Tu PF, Li GP (2012) New benzofuranxylopropanoids from the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata. Helv Chim Acta 95:349–352.

47. Jiang FF, Yan YH, Zhao ZJ, Jiang WQ (1992) Analysis of the nutritive constituents in the aerial parts of Codonopsis pilosula. Nat Prod Res Dev 2:31–35.

48. Li C, Zhang H, Peng L, Xiang JH, Dong WY, Yang MZ, Liang XY, Kong FH, Zhang ZJ (1993) Study of volatile chemical components in Codonopsis pilosula. J Yunnan Univ 15:86–90.

49. Chen M, Li XJ, Jiang L, Yu JX, Liu FM (2000) Study on the essential oils Codonopsis clematidea. Chin Tradit Herb Drugs 31:254–255.

50. Liu X, Bai Y, Da-wa ZM, Bai BR, Gu YC (2008) Analysis of the essential oil composition from traditional Tibetan medicine.
of Codonopsis thalictroides Wall. by GC-MS. J Instrum Anal 27:86–87
51. Qiu B, Lv Q, Bao FK, Zhang CJ, Cheng YX (2010) GC–MS analysis and antimicrobial activity of essential oils from the fresh and dried roots of Codonopsis cordifoliaoides. Nat Prod Res Dev 22:445–449
52. Sun YX, Liu JC (2008) Structural characterization of a water-soluble polysaccharide from the roots of Codonopsis pilosula and its immunity activity. Int J Biol Macromol 43:279–282
53. Zhang YJ, Zhang LX, Yang JF, Liang ZY (2010) Structure analysis of water-soluble polysaccharide CPPS3 isolated from Codonopsis pilosula. Fitoerapia 81:157–161
54. Yang C, Gou Y, Chen J, An J, Chen W, Hu F (2013) Structural characterization and antitumor activity of a pectic polysaccharide from Codonopsis pilosula. Carbohydr Polym 98:886–895
55. Yang FR, Li ZM, Gao JP (2011) Separation and structural characterization and anti-tumor effect in vitro of polysaccharides from Radix Codonopsis. Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res 22:2876–2878
56. Fu PP, Hong T, Yang Z (2008) Effect of polysaccharides from Radix Codonopsis on insulin resistance in diabetic mice. Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res 19:2414–2416
57. He K, Li XG, Chen X, Ye XL, Huang J, Jin YN, Li PP, Deng YF, Jin Q, Shi Q, Shu HJ (2011) Evaluation of antioxidant potential of selected traditional Chinese medicines in STZ-induced diabetic mice. J Ethnopharmacol 137:1135–1142
58. Xu AX, Zhang ZM, Ge B, Pu JF (2006) Study effect and its mechanism on resisting senility of Codonopsis pilosula. Lishizhen Med Mater Med Res 19:280–281
59. Tsai KH, Lee NH, Chen GY, Hu WS, Tsai CY, Chang MH, Jong GP, Kuo CH, Trang BS, Tsai FJ, Tsai CH, Huang CY (2013) Dung-shen (Codonopsis pilosula) attenuated the cardiac-impaired insulin-like growth factor II receptor pathway on myocardial cells. Food Chem 138:1856–1867
60. Li XS, Kuto S, Kanazawa I (2007) Biochemical effects of Codonopsis lanceolata extract. W China J Pharm Sci 22:306–307
61. Zhang L, Han CJ, Li LJ, Tao L, Piao JM (2007) Protective effect of Codonopsis lanceolata extract on alcoholic hepatic injury. Zhongguo Zuzhi Gongcheng Yanjiu yu Linchuang Kangfu 11:5742–5744
62. Cha A, Choi Y, Jin Y, Sung MK, Koo YC, Lee KW, Park T (2012) Antilipogenic and anti-inflammatory activities of Codonopsis lanceolata in mice hepatic tissues after chronic ethanol feeding. J Biomed Biotechnol 2012:141395
63. Kim MH, Lee J, Yoo DS, Lee YG, Byeon SE, Hong EK, Cho JY (2009) Protective effect of stress-induced liver damage by saponin fraction from Codonopsis lanceolata. Arch Pharm Res 32:1441–1446
64. Xu LP, Wang H, Yuan Z (2008) Triterpenoid saponins with anti-inflammatory activity from Codonopsis lanceolata. Planta Med 74:1412–1415
65. Lee YG, Kim JY, Lee JY, Byeon SE, Hong EK, Lee J, Rhee MH, Park HJ, Cho JY (2007) Regulatory effects of Codonopsis lanceolata on macrophage-mediated immune responses. J Ethnopharmacol 112:180–188
66. Kim E, Yang WS, Kim JH, Park JG, Kim HG, Ko J, Hong YD, Rho HS, Shin SS, Sung GH, Cho JY (2014) Lancemaside A from Codonopsis lanceolata modulates the inflammatory responses mediated by monocytes and macrophages. Mediat Inflamm 2014:405188
67. Wang W, Xu ML., Hu JH, Rasmussen SK, Wang MH (2011) Codonopsis lanceolata extract induces GO/G1 arrest and apoptosis in human colon tumor HT-29 cells—involution of ROS generation and polyamine depletion. Food Chem Toxicol 49:149–154
68. Yu X, Li L, Han CJ, Zhang QG (2011) Effects of Codonopsis lanceolata total saponin on apoptosis in HepG-2 cells. J Jilin Univ (Med Edit) 37:1090–1093
69. Lee KW, Jung HJ, Park HJ, Kim DG, Lee JY, Lee KT (2005) β-D-Xylopyranosyl(1-3)-β-D-glucuronopyranosyl echinocystic acid isolated from the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata induces caspase-dependent apoptosis in human acute promyelocytic leukemia HL-60 cells. Biol Pharm Bull 28:854–859
70. Byeon SE, Lee YG, Cho JY (2009) Regulatory effects of Codonopsis lanceolata on gene expression of GM-CSF in macrophage-like cells. J Ethnopharmacol 123:185–189
71. Choi HK, Won EK, Jang YP, Choung SY (2013) Antioesity effect of Codonopsis lanceolata in high-calorie/high-fat-diet-induced obese rats. Evid-based Complement Altern Med 2013:210–297
72. Xu Q, Chen XJ, Liu BM, Yang P, Bai XQ, Deng LD, Chen XF (2008) Studies on invigorating energy, activating blood flow, resolving blood stasis and anti-aging actions of alcoholic extracts of Codonopsis lanceolata. Guangxi Med J 30:1834–1837
85. Han CJ, Wang DM, Yu X, Li LJ, Piao YQ (2005) Preventive effect of Codonopsis lanceolata on lipid metabolic disorder in rats and its mechanism. J Jilin Univ (Med Edi) 31:564–566
86. Yoo KY, Lee CH, Li H, Park JH, Choi JH, Hwang IK, Kang IJ, Won MH (2011) Ethyl acetate extracts of raw and steamed Codonopsis lanceolata protects against ischemic damage potentially by maintaining SOD1 and BDNF levels. Int J Neurosci 121:503–509
87. Zhao JH, Han CJ, Yu X, Piao HS (2012) Protective effects of oleic acid isolated from the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata for DNA damage induced by ultraviolet ray. J Med Sci Yanbian Univ 35:22–24
88. Chen M, Xiong YJ, Li XL, Shen SK, Chen JD (2000) Effect of clematis asiabell (Codonopsis clematidea) and pilose asiabell (Codonopsis pilosula) on SOD and MDA of mouse brain. Chin Tradit Herb Drugs 31:280–281
89. Han L (2010) Experimental study of polysaccharides of Sinkiang lanceolata on mice with cancer cachexin. J N Pharm 7:17–18
90. Wang JH, Yuan H, Li XH (2012) Antioxidant and antifatigue characteristics of the root of Sect. Codonopsis. Shoyakugaku Zasshi 46:156–164
91. Namba T, Komatsu K, Iwai M, Xu GJ (1992) Pharmacognostical studies on the Codonopsis plants (1). On the anatomical characteristics of the root of Sect. Codonopsis. Shoyakugaku Zasshi 46:156–164
92. Namba T, Komatsu K, Iwai M (1992) Pharmacognostical studies on the Codonopsis plants (2). On the botanical origin of the Chinese crude drug “Dangshen” and its related crude drugs derived from Sect. Codonopsis plants. Shoyakugaku Zasshi 46:165–173
93. He JY, Zhu S, Komatsu K, Goya D, Cai SQ (2014) Genetic polymorphism of medicinally-used Codonopsis species in an internal transcribed spacer sequence of nuclear ribosomal DNA and its application to authenticate Codonopsis Radix. J Nat Med 68:112–124
94. Balasubramani SP, Goraya GS, Venkatasubramanian P (2011) Development of ITS sequence-based markers to distinguish Berberis aristata DC. from B. lycium Royle and B. asiatica Roxb. 3. Biotechnology 1:11–19
95. Sukrong S, Zhu S, Raungrungsi N, Phadungcharoen T, Palanuvej C, Komatsu K (2007) Molecular analysis of the genus Mitragyna existing in Thailand based on rDNA ITS sequences and its application to identify a narcotic species: Mitragyna speciosa. Biol Pharm Bull 30:1284–1288
96. Balasubramani SP, Murugan R, Ravikumar K, Venkatasubramanian P (2010) Development of ITS sequence based molecular marker to distinguish Tribulus terrestris L. (Zygophyllaceae) from its adulterants. Fitoterapia 81:503–508
97. Fu RZ, Wang J, Zhang YB, Wang ZT, But PP, Li N, Shaw PC (1999) Differentiation of medicinal Codonopsis species from adulterants by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism. Planta Med 65:648–650
98. Lu YR, Yang XY, Sha DZ (1989) Assay of stigmast-7-en-3-ol and fructose in five Codonopsis species. Chin J Chin Mater Med 14:36–38
99. He JY, Zhu S, Komatsu K, Goya D, Cai SQ (2014) HPLC/UV analysis of polyacetylenes, phenylpropanoid and pyrrolidine alkaloids in medicinally used Codonopsis species. Phytochem Anal 25:213–219
100. Han GR, Wang CP, Su XG, He XF, Wang YD, Mizutani K, Tanaka O (1990) Determination of tangshenoside I in Codonopsis pilosula Nanf. by TLC-UV spectrophotometric method. Chin J Chin Mater Med 15:553–557
101. Liu XH, Liu Y, Sun XW, Liu YF (2010) Quantitative determination of adenosine in Codonopsis Pilosula by HPLC. Pharm Today 20:13–15
102. Li ZH, Hu Y, Liu Q (2005) Comparison of the contents of a tracytlenoide III in Dangshen that two detectors determined. J Gansu Coll Tradit Chin Med 22:45–47
103. Pang WR, Shuang SM, Liu YQ (2008) RP-HPLC determination of the contents and correlation of atracytlenoide and lobetylou. World J Integr Tradit West Med 3:89–91
104. Cao YK, Lin ZZ, Chen DJ, Ding Y, Zhu CC (2012) Determination of codotubulose A in Radix Codonopsis by HPLC. Tradit Chin Drug Res Clin Pharmacol 23:678–680
105. Chen HC, Yuan Z (2010) Study on quality standard of Codonopsis lanceolata. China Pharm 21:2172–2174
106. Song D, Cheng XM, Li LY, Zhong GY, Wang ZT (2008) Determination of lobetylou in root of Codonopsis tangshan from various cultivation areas by high performance liquid chromatography. Chin J Chin Mater Med 33:2133–2135
107. Sun QW, He SZ, Huang M (2007) Determination of lobetylou in Radix Codonopsis Tubulosae of Guizhou. Lishizhen Mater Med Res 18:1931–1932
108. Zhao XH, Liu YQ, Wang RS, Guo JL, Zhao P (2007) RP-HPLC analysis of lobetylou in different parts of Codonopsis pilosula. Chin Tradit Patent Med 29:1046–1047
109. Qiao CF, He ZD, Han QB, Xu HX, Jiang RW, Li SL, Zhang YB, But PPH, Shaw PC (2007) The use of lobetylou and HPLC-UV fingerprints for quality assessment of Radix Codonopsis. J Food Drug Anal 15:258–264
110. Kim EY, Kim JA, Jeon HJ, Kim S, Kim YH, Whang WK (2014) Chemical fingerprinting of Codonopsis pilosula and simultaneous analysis of its major components by HPLC-UV. Arch Pharm Res. doi: 10.1007/s12272-014-0335-3
111. He JY, Zhu S, Komatsu K (2014) HPLC/UV analysis of polyacetylenes, phenylpropanoid and pyrrolidine alkaloids in medicinally used Codonopsis species. Phytochem Anal 25:213–219
112. Feng SL, Hu FD, Liu X, Zhao JX (2005) Chromatography fingerprint of Baitiao Radix Codonopsis in Gansu Province by HPLC. Chin Tradit Patent Med 27:745–748
113. Song D, Cheng XM, Li LY, Zhong GY, Wang ZT (2008) Study on HPLC fingerprint of Codonopsis tangshen Oliv. Chin Pharm J 43:1136–1139
114. Chen FF, Qi HY, Shi YP (2013) Fingerprint analysis of Codonopsis pilosula and quantitative analysis of its major components by HPLC-UV. Chin Tradit Patent Med 27:745–748
115. Chen FF, Qi HY, Shi YP (2013) Fingerprint analysis of Codonopsis Radix by HPLC coupled with chemometrics analysis. Chin Herb Med 5:307–312
116. Li BX, Wei YH, Duan HG, Xi LL, Wu XN (2012) Discrimination of the geographical origin of Codonopsis pilosula using near infrared diffuse reflection spectroscopy coupled with random forests and k-nearest neighbor methods. Vib Spectrosc 62:17–22
117. Ma XQ, Leung AK, Chan CL, Su T, Li WD, Li SM, Fong DW, Yu ZL (2014) UHPLC UHD Q-TOF MS/MS analysis of the impact of sulfur fumigation on the chemical profile of Codonopsis Radix (Dangshen). Analyst 139:505–516