

# The November 2020 Newsletter of The GP-TCM Research Association



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**Acknowledgements:** The editors would like to thank Dr **Chi Zhang** (Beijing), Prof **Clara Lau** (Hong Kong), Prof **Dean Guo** (Shanghai), Prof **Hubiao Chen** (Hong Kong), Prof **Jiqing Liu** (Shenzhen), Prof **Pierre Duez** (Mons), Prof **Rudolf Bauer** (Graz), Prof **Xuanbin Wang** (Hubei), Prof **Zhongzhen Zhao** (Hong Kong), and the **WJTCM Editorial Office** (Beijing) for their great contributions.

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# The November 2020 Newsletter of The GP-TCM Research Association



## Message from the President and the Secretary-General of GP-TCM RA



Dear All GP-TCM RA members,

Apart from the **Annual General Meeting** on **16 December**, please kindly note that the GP-TCM RA virtual conference 2020 titled “**Chinese medicines: From anti-viral effects to future global development**” will be organized by Hong Kong Baptist University, to be held on **18 December 2020 (Friday) at 11 am – 2 pm UK time, 7 pm – 10 pm China/HK time.**

Please kindly mark your diary. More details including the program will be sent out soon.

Thank you!

Best regards,

**Aiping Lu** (President of GP-TCM RA)

**Clara Bik-San Lau** (Secretary-General of GP-TCM RA)

## Feature Stories

### 1. Professor Aiping Lu receives national award for contribution to standardising Chinese medicine



A team comprising Professor Aiping Lu, Dean of the School of Chinese Medicine and Dr Kennedy Y.H. Wong Endowed Professor in Chinese Medicine, and other leading experts in traditional Chinese medicine was presented in October with first prize in the **2020 National Award for Outstanding Contribution to Innovation in Standardisation** by the

State Administration for Market Regulation. They were recognised for having established six international and three national standards pertaining to the coding system and rules for Chinese medicines, Chinese medicinal formulae and Chinese medicines in supply chain management. As head and spokesperson of the China Delegation to the International



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Organisation for Standardisation Technical Committee on Traditional Chinese Medicine (ISO/TC249) since 2009, Professor Lu has remained at the forefront of global dialogues and regional efforts to push for the internationalisation of traditional Chinese medicine through the formulation of standards. Details: <https://bunews.hkbu.edu.hk/news/people/professor-lyu-aiping-receives-national-award-for-contribution-to-standardising-chinese-medicine>

### 2. **Chinese Medicine Branch of Hubei Pharmacological Society was established in Shiyan, China** (Texts and photographs are contributed by Hongliang Li and Jun Li respectively.)

Chinese Medicine Branch of Hubei Pharmacological Society (CMHBPS) was established in Shiyan, Hubei Province, China on October 24, 2020. Prof Xuanbin Wang was elected as president. Prof Hua Li, Prof Qing Min, Prof Hongtao Liu, and Prof Dong Liu were elected as vice presidents. Dr Hongliang Li was appointed as general secretary, and Dr Mengzhu Zheng and Dr Xiaojun Li as associate secretaries. Prof Hongxi Xu (president of Chinese Medicine Experimental Pharmacology Branch of China Association of Chinese Medicine and dean of School of Pharmacy, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine), Prof Jianguo Chen (vice president of Huazhong University of Science and Technology), Prof Ping Wang (vice president of Hubei University of Traditional Chinese Medicine) and Prof Fang Wang (president of Hubei Pharmacological Society and vice dean of Basic Medical School, Huazhong University of Science and Technology) congratulated the establishment of CMHBPS in the opening ceremony. They hoped that CMHBPS promote the development of Chinese medicine of Hubei.

Eighty-one experts across the country attended the meeting. Five plenary speeches and 20 talks in the two parallel sessions were held during the 2-day academic exchange.



The opening ceremony

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Prof Fang Wang, the president of Hubei Pharmacological Society allocated the appointment certificates to the president-elect and vice presidents-elect of CMHBPS (left) and Prof Xuanbin Wang, the president-elect of CMHBPS gave an address (right).



Prof Fang Wang (left) and Prof Hongxi Xu, the president of Chinese Medicine Experimental Pharmacology Branch of China Association of Chinese Medicine (right) were speaking at the meeting.



Plenary speeches by Prof Hongxi Xu – Active components and effects of Chinese medicines (left), Prof Jianguo Chen – How to train the medical students constructively based on “four dimension conceptions of health” (middle), and parallel session presentation by Prof Fang Wang – Studies on anti-depressives based on the translational pharmacology (right).

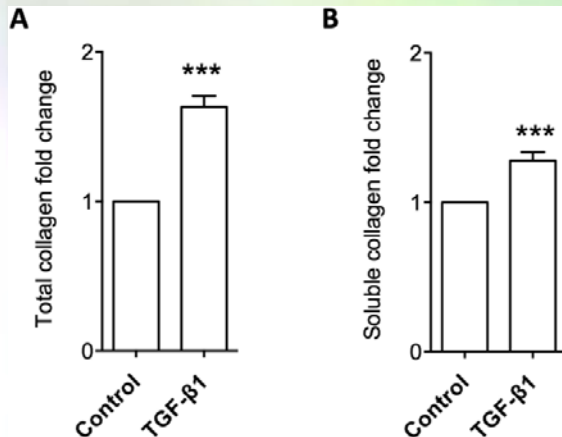


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## Highlights on Academic Achievements of GP-TCM RA Members

**Proteomic landscape of TGF- $\beta$ 1-induced fibrogenesis in renal fibroblasts.** *Scientific Reports*. 2020.



Transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1 (TGF- $\beta$ 1) plays a premier role in fibrosis. To understand the molecular events underpinning TGF- $\beta$ 1-induced fibrogenesis, we examined the proteomic profiling of a TGF- $\beta$ 1-induced in vitro model of fibrosis in NRK-49F normal rat kidney fibroblasts. Mass spectrometric analysis indicated that 628 cell-lysate proteins enriched in 44 cellular component clusters, 24 biological processes and 27 molecular functions were regulated by TGF- $\beta$ 1. Cell-lysate proteins regulated by TGF- $\beta$ 1 were characterised by increased ribosomal

proteins and dysregulated proteins involved in multiple metabolic pathways, including reduced Aldh3a1 and induced Enpp1 and Impdh2, which were validated by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA). In conditioned media, 62 proteins enriched in 20 cellular component clusters, 40 biological processes and 7 molecular functions were regulated by TGF- $\beta$ 1. Secretomic analysis and ELISA uncovered dysregulated collagen degradation regulators (induced PAI-1 and reduced Mmp3), collagen crosslinker (induced Plod2), signalling molecules (induced Ccn1, Ccn2 and Tsku, and reduced Ccn3) and chemokines (induced Ccl2 and Ccl7) in the TGF- $\beta$ 1 group. We conclude that TGF- $\beta$ 1-induced fibrogenesis in renal fibroblasts is an intracellular metabolic disorder and is inherently coupled with inflammation mediated by chemokines. Proteomic profiling established in this project may guide development of novel anti-fibrotic therapies in a network pharmacology approach. Details: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-75989-4>

(Corresponding author **Qihe Xu is the consulting editor of GP-TCM RA Newsletter.**)

## Selected Information on COVID-19

- Rudolf Bauer: China anti-COVID-19 success is closely related with the role TCM played** (Editorial of *Chinese Herbal Medicines* by Dean Guo and Changxiao Liu, October 2020)

Dr Rudolf Bauer has profound affection for traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Thirty years ago, the first TCM hospital was established in Bad Kötzing, Germany, in which he was invited as an



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expert member of the scientific advisory committee in charge of herbal quality control. As of that time, Dr Bauer gradually had passions for TCM and also acknowledged its great potential. Amid the current ongoing coronavirus outbreak, it is of great significance and necessity to set up a mechanism for collaborative TCM project to combat the virus. The epidemic diseases have plagued humanity for centuries, while TCM played pivotal role in fighting against a number of severe infectious diseases (for example, during the SARs epidemic in 2003, integrative medicine of TCM with modern medicine was reckoned as the effective treatment to have cured masses of infected patients thanks to the traditional medicine system). This can also be partially witnessed by the curative effect of using artemisinin to treat malaria in various countries. However, it is still required to provide more solid scientific evidence prior to the global recognition of TCM.

For the future research, **Prof Bauer delivered the following two suggestions:**

Firstly, searching for agents which have direct effect on the regulation of the body's immune system, to realize anti-virus activity through inhibition of polymerase, protease or furin protease, and finally to achieve the prohibition of the destructive cytokine storm. Secondly, it is required to have alternative approaches including antibodies, and vaccines against the virus. In the early stage for the purpose of prevention, safe and reasonably priced drugs are the premium choice. Dr Bauer saw the potential of TCM therapy and sincerely anticipates to establish a Sino-Austrian collaborative project towards this direction. Dr Bauer indicated that global joint efforts are of significance to battling diseases like coronavirus and anticipated that different nations set the common goal at promoting human health and improve global health management. Mutual support and multilateral cooperation are paramount to contain and mitigate the outbreak. To be specific, "we should work together closely in international cooperative projects, share our expertise and knowledge to reach the goal of improving the health of entire humanity", he added. In Dr Bauer's viewpoint, TCM emphasizes on the holism, clinically practiced for thousands of years and mainly adopts herbal medicines to treat diseases, which differs in several aspects from western medicine. "As a pharmacognosist, this is what I am interested in most", Bauer said. Chinese herbal medicine contains hundreds or even thousands of components in one herb, which embodies the concept of multi-components working on multiple targets, while western medicine mostly represents a single compound for single target approach. We should realize that it is the comprehensive effect generated by the integrated network of all effective components from Chinese herbs on our body. Therefore, TCM reflects a systemic action, also interpreted as systems biology. Since traditional Chinese medicine has acknowledged the complexity of human body and dealt with complicated changes by using complex multiple target approach, it is more probable to be close to reality. However, just due to its complexity, it is more difficult and challenging to perform the scientific research for TCM. Herbal medicine also exists in Europe, which is different from TCM mainly in the theoretical background. Herbal mixtures are also practiced in Europe but devoid of the concept of "Yin and Yang", whilst TCM is deeply rooted in the theory basis of oriental philosophy. Of course, the Chinese herbal medicines



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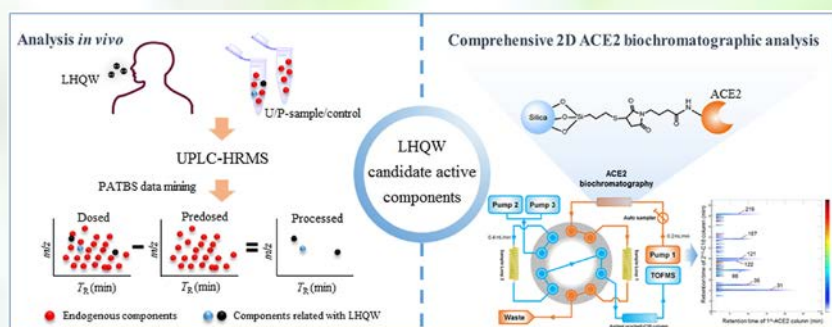
differ from European ones in the used plant species and related regulations. TCM is heavily weighted and backed by the Chinese government, while European herbal medicine receives few governmental support. Dr Rudolf Bauer deeply understands that TCM is based on the accumulation of thousands of years of clinical experiences, which constitutes the most impressive part in the world traditional medicine systems. Oceans of TCM classic books that recorded a slew of precious clinical experiences which have laid solid foundation for modern research and which is also of high value for the development of modern drugs. We have just known little about TCM, the situation of which is analogous to the initial stage of actions of newly discovered synthetic drug molecules, however with the difference that TCM relies on hundreds of years of clinical experience. Humanity proceeds only through persistently exploiting the uncharted territories. In Bauer's opinion, TCM is also advantageous in battling infectious diseases as evidenced by the ongoing effective treatment of COVID-19 by TCM therapy. He considered that prevention and early treatment are the most valuable characteristics of TCM, which emphasizes the preventive treatment of diseases, encourages early interference so as to avoid its proceeding into severe cases and hence lower the medical expenses. Towards this end, the regulation of the body's immune system might be a key factor, and research on the immunomodulation of Chinese herbal medicines should be strengthened. Similarly, it is also of high value to focus on studies of TCM on the chronic diseases and those closely related with life-style, which are referred to as "non-contagious diseases". The traditionally recorded arrays of clinically used TCM drugs and therapies rendered some aspects of evidence that are required by modern medical systems regardless of deficiency for systematic clinical research. Modern therapeutic drugs require standardized products with clarified active components and confirmed mechanism of action. This type of study should abide by the holistic character of TCM and its individualized and dialectical therapy. This is to say, we should adhere to the herbal complexity and focus on the investigation of mixtures (compound formulas), rather than just the pure compounds from TCM. Modern "omics" cutting edge technologies, such as genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, etc. facilitate novel approaches and enable to implement these studies in a holistic and system-based manner. Prof Rudolf Bauer indicated that we should deepen the research on TCM, particular on its quality control, mechanisms and modes of action. Amid TCM serving the entire humanity, safety, reliability and efficacy should be addressed. Therefore, quality supervision and management of Chinese herbal drugs become an extremely important task. European Pharmacopoeia Commission has set up a TCM working Party in 2008 to deal with the elaboration of quality monographs of herbal drugs. He added, "to promote this task force, I travelled several times between Europe and China to communicate and discuss with Chinese drug regulating authorities". Through recent years of persistent endeavor, there have been 73 TCM herbal monographs adopted by European Pharmacopoeia, over a third of total 184 herbal monographs in the European Pharmacopoeia. In the last decade, he devoted himself to coordinate the Sino-Austrian Joint Research Project. **As the founding president and current board member of**

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“**Good Practice in Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Association**”, he persists in promoting the high-level TCM research in Europe and has trained dozens of postgraduates and PhD candidates of TCM specialty in Germany and Austria. Every year, he leads to organize a summer school of Austrian pharmaceutical students to come to China to familiarize themselves with TCM. Dr Bauer’s research achievements have been recorded in a range of scientific journals and books and he firmly believes that TCM could contribute greatly to build a healthy world. However, it is still a heavy task for TCM to be accepted by the world and to be integrated with modern medicine. Therefore, the broad recognition of TCM can only be reached on the basis of solid scientific evidence and it is the urgent need to implement TCM research through extensive international cooperation. Details: [doi: 10.1016/j.chmed.2020.09.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chmed.2020.09.001)

### 2. Identifying potential anti-COVID-19 pharmacological components of traditional Chinese medicine Lianhuaqingwen capsule based on human exposure and ACE2 biochromatography screening systematic. *Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B*. 2020.



*Lianhuaqingwen* (LHQW) capsule, an herb medicine product, has been clinically proved to be effective in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pneumonia treatment. However,

human exposure to LHQW components and their pharmacological effects remain largely unknown. Hence, this study aimed to determine human exposure to LHQW components and their anti-COVID-19 pharmacological activities. Analysis of LHQW component profiles in human plasma and urine after repeated therapeutic dosing was conducted using a combination of HRMS and an untargeted data-mining approach, leading to detection of 132 LHQW prototype and metabolite components, which were absorbed *via* the gastrointestinal tract and formed *via* biotransformation in human, respectively. Together with data from screening by comprehensive 2D angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) biochromatography, 8 components in LHQW that were exposed to human and had potential ACE2 targeting ability were identified for further pharmacodynamic evaluation. Results show that **rhein, forsythoside A, forsythoside I, neochlorogenic acid and its isomers exhibited high inhibitory effect on ACE2**. For the first time, this study provides chemical and biochemical evidence for exploring molecular mechanisms of therapeutic effects of LHQW capsule for the treatment of COVID-19 patients based on the components exposed to human. It also demonstrates the utility of the human exposure-based approach to identify pharmaceutically active components in Chinese herb medicines. Details: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsb.2020.10.002>



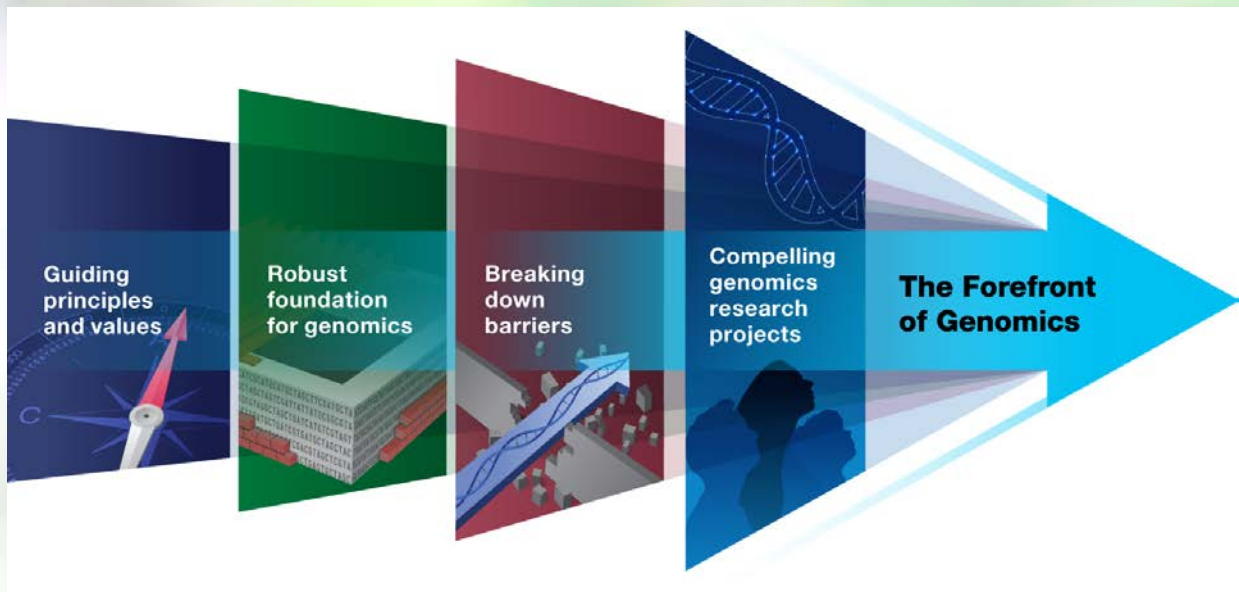
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## Recommended Reading

### 1. Strategic vision for improving human health at The Forefront of Genomics. *Nature*. 2020.

In particular, the authors compiled ten bold predictions for human genomics that might come true by 2030.

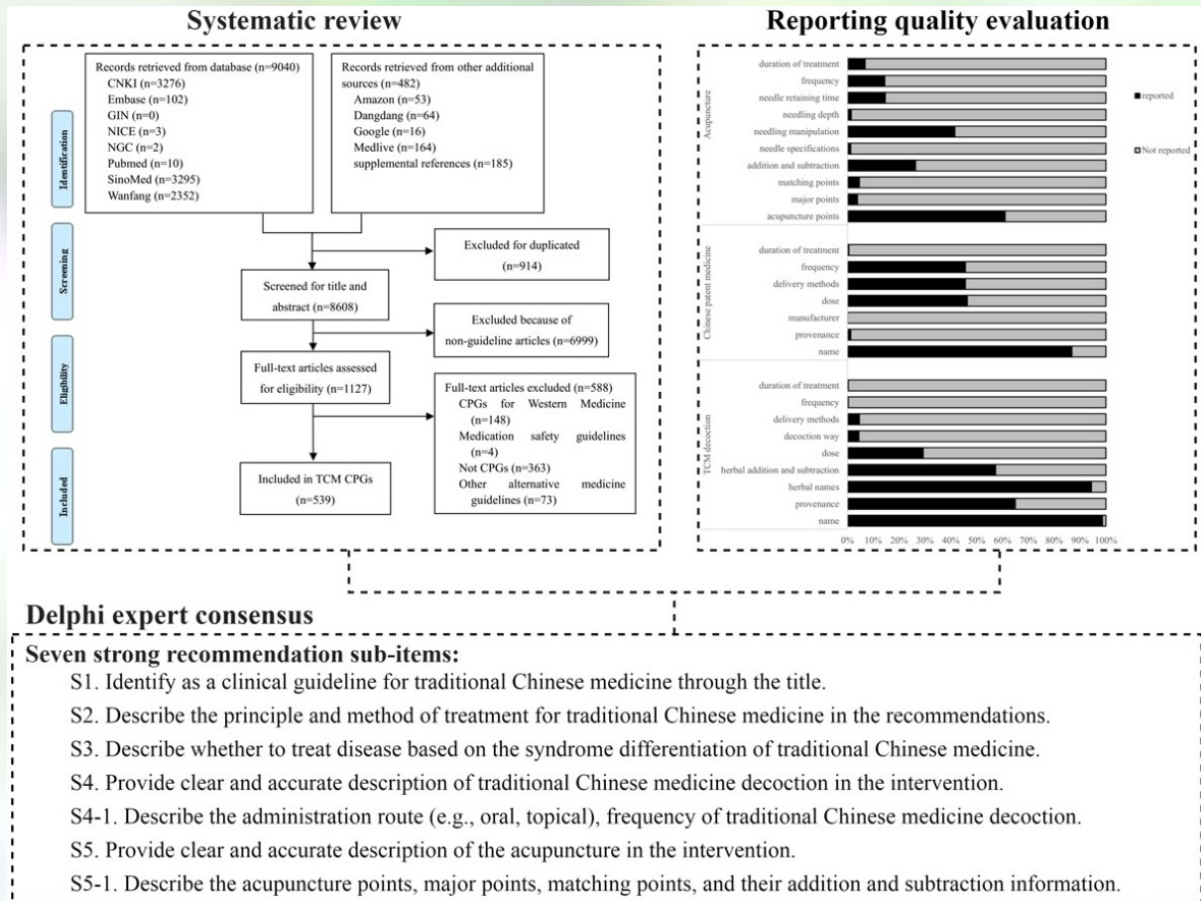


Generating and analysing a complete human genome sequence will be routine for any research laboratory, becoming as straightforward as carrying out a DNA purification. The biological function(s) of every human gene will be known; for non-coding elements in the human genome, such knowledge will be the rule rather than the exception. The general features of the epigenetic landscape and transcriptional output will be routinely incorporated into predictive models of the effect of genotype on phenotype. Research in human genomics will have moved beyond population descriptors based on historic social constructs such as race. Studies that involve analyses of genome sequences and associated phenotypic information for millions of human participants will be regularly featured at school science fairs. The regular use of genomic information will have transitioned from boutique to mainstream in all clinical settings, making genomic testing as routine as complete blood counts. The clinical relevance of all encountered genomic variants will be readily predictable, rendering the diagnostic designation 'variant of uncertain significance (VUS)' obsolete. An individual's complete genome sequence along with informative annotations will, if desired, be securely and readily accessible on their smartphone. Individuals from ancestrally diverse backgrounds will benefit equitably from advances in human genomics. Breakthrough discoveries will lead to curative therapies involving genomic modifications for dozens of genetic diseases. Details: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2817-4>

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## 2. The RIGHT extension statement for traditional Chinese medicine: Development, recommendations, and explanation. *Pharmacological Research*. 2020.



Nowadays, the number of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) guidelines is constantly increasing, but its reporting quality remains unsatisfactory. One of the main reasons is that there is a lack of suitable reporting standard to guide it. In response to this long-standing problem, the Reporting Items for practice Guidelines in HealThcare (RIGHT) Working Group has invited a group of TCM clinical experts, methodologists and epidemiology, and developed the RIGHT Extension Statement for TCM (RIGHT-TCM) through a multi-staged development process, including systematic review, reporting quality evaluation and online Delphi expert consensus. The RIGHT-TCM extends two sections of the RIGHT Statement, includes basic information and recommendations section. Seven strong recommendation sub-items were added to RIGHT Statement and formed the final RIGHT-TCM. The group hopes that the RIGHT-TCM may assist TCM guideline developers in reporting guidelines, support journal editors and peer reviewers when considering TCM guideline reports, and help health care practitioners understand and implement a TCM guideline. This article will introduce its background, development, recommendations and explanation. Details: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.phrs.2020.105178>



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## Invitation from the Official Journal of GP-TCM RA

### 1. WJTCM Call for papers: Pharmacology and Toxicology of Herbal Medicine.

Special Issue on  
Pharmacology and Toxicology of Herbal Medicine

CALL FOR PAPERS

Guest Editor  
Prof. Hongxi Xu

Guest Editor  
Prof. Xuanbin Wang

Guest Editor  
Prof. Pulok Kumar Mukhrjee

The special issue on *Pharmacology and Toxicology of Herbal Medicine* focuses on the biological effects and mechanisms of herbal medicine. It has a broad scope, covering basic research to clinical studies regarding pharmacology and toxicology.

We cordially invite researchers and experts to contribute original research articles as well as reviews on pharmacology and toxicology of herbal medicine.

Potential topics include but are not limited to:

- Bioactive principles from herbal medicine,
- Biological, pharmacological activities and mechanisms of herbal medicine,
- Genomics, proteomics, metabolomics, pharmacoinformatics studies on herbal medicine,
- Toxicology of herbal medicine.

Authors can follow the author instructions and submit their manuscripts via the Manuscript System at:  
<https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/wjtcn>

#### Guest Editors

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#### Deadline for submission

January 30, 2021

#### Intended publication date

April 30, 2021

## The November 2020 Newsletter of The GP-TCM Research Association



### 2. WJTCM Call for papers: Systems Biology and Metabolomics of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Special Issue on  
**Systems Biology and Metabolomics of Traditional Chinese Medicine**

**CALL FOR PAPERS**

Guest Editor  
Prof. Xi-jun Wang

Guest Editor  
Prof. Hai-tao Lu

Guest Editor  
Prof. Toshiaki Makino

Traditional Chinese Medicines (TCMs) are evidenced to confer therapeutic actions by largely interacting with dysregulated multi-layers molecules that underlie diseases, which can be defined as the holistic characteristics of TCMs to treat different diseases.

The fact is that systems biology, and metabolomics have the robust-capacity to better understand the holistic characteristics by globally deciphering the complex interactions between TCMs and diseases associated with dysregulated molecules. Currently, they are widely used to address many key questions in TCMs involving chemical characterization, therapeutic efficacy, toxicology and metabolic features, etc.

We invite the scholars in the niches to contribute research articles, reviews, and perspectives to this special issue.

Potential topics include but are not limited to:

- metabolomics of TCMs
- multiple omics of TCMs
- network pharmacology of TCMs
- systems biology of TCMs

Authors can submit their manuscripts via the Manuscript System at <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/wjtc>

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May. 30, 2021

#### Intended publication date

October 30, 2021



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## 3. WJTCM Call for papers: **Diabetes and Vascular Disease with TCM**

### World Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine (WJTCM)

The official journal of WFCMS and GP-TCM



Special Issue on  
**Diabetes and Vascular Disease with TCM**

# CALL FOR PAPERS



Guest Editor  
Prof. Qiao-Bing Huang



Guest Editor  
Prof. Zi-Lin Sun



Guest Editor  
Prof. Jing Li

The diabetic incidence is increasing worldwide, with vascular disease as one of the common complications of diabetes, which is also one of the major causes of death of diabetic patients. The most common vascular diseases include cardio-cerebral vascular disease, renal, retinal, and skin microvascular lesions. The earliest Chinese medical classics “Huangdi’s Classic on Medicine” has regarded Diabetes as “Xiaohe Lesion”. Vascular complications could be classified into Jingmai (Meridians)-related syndromes in TCM, offering theoretic basis for its clinical treatment based on differentiation of signs.

We invite researchers home and abroad to contribute original research articles as well as reviews on the topic of Diabetes and Vascular Disease with TCM.

Potential topics include but are not limited to:

- The new idea of TCM category of diabetic vascular complications
- TCM treatment strategy of different diabetic vascular complications
- The effect of promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis (Huo-xue-hua-yu) in the treatment of diabetic vascular complications
- Advanced development regarding diabetic vascular complications

Authors can submit their manuscripts via the Manuscript System at <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/wjtcms>.

#### Guest Editors

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**Manuscript Due**  
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**Intended publication date**  
March 25, 2022

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## 4. WJTCM Call for papers: Biosynthesis-Driven Quality Design of Materia Medica

**World Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine (WJTCM)**  
The official journal of WFCMS and GP-TCM

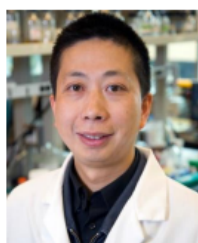


Special Issue on  
**Biosynthesis-Driven Quality Design of Materia Medica**

CALL FOR PAPERS



Guest Editor  
Prof. Wan-Sheng Chen



Guest Editor  
Prof. Ji-Xun Zhan



Guest Editor  
Prof. Shu-Juan Zhao

Biosynthesis and metabolic engineering together with molecular breeding provides an attractive approach to enhance the yield of effective components in medicinal plants and thus to improve or design the quality of Chinese Materia Medica, which is a great motivation for the sustainable development of the entire supply chain of traditional Chinese medicines.

We invite researchers home and abroad to contribute original research articles as well as reviews on the topic of biosynthesis-driven quality design of Chinese Materia Medica and other herbs.

Potential topics include but not limited to:

- Elucidation and mapping of biosynthetic pathways of the effective components.
- Metabolic engineering or regulation for the improvement of herbal quality.
- Progress in understanding the biosynthesis of effective components.
- Application of molecular breeding technology to medicinal plants.

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Authors can submit their manuscripts via the Manuscript System at <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/wjtcem>.

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**Manuscript Due Date**  
March 30, 2021

**Intended Publication Date**  
June 25, 2021



# The November 2020 Newsletter of The GP-TCM Research Association



## 5. WJTCM Call for papers: Qi Deficiency and Blood Stasis

### World Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine (WJTCM)

The official journal of WFCMS and GP-TCM



Special Issue on  
**Qi Deficiency and Blood Stasis**

# CALL FOR PAPERS



Guest Editor  
Prof. Jing-Yan Han



Guest Editor  
Prof. Jian-Xun Liu



Guest Editor  
Prof. Jing-Yuan Mao



Guest Editor  
Prof. Ming-Jun Zhu

Qi deficiency and blood stasis is a common feature in coronary heart disease, cardiac hypertrophy, myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury and heart failure, for which there is a lack of effective prevention and treatment methods in modern medicine. Some traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has shown beneficial effect on heart diseases in clinic, and increasing clinical and basic studies have been carried out devoting to the mechanism behind these medicines, particularly focusing on their potential of tonifying Qi and promoting blood circulation, as well as the scientific essence of the Qi deficiency and Blood Stasis. In order to exchange the latest research results in this field, we have organized special issues of Qi deficiency and blood stasis, tonifying Qi and promoting blood circulation. Experts from this field are welcome to contribute original research articles or reviews.

Potential topics include but not limit to:

- Reviews on Qi deficiency and blood stasis, tonifying Qi and promoting blood circulation
- Clinical studies regarding Qi deficiency and blood stasis and tonifying Qi and promoting blood circulation
- Basic studies regarding Qi deficiency and Blood Stasis and tonifying Qi and promoting blood circulation
- Pharmacological mechanisms of tonifying Qi and promoting blood circulation

Authors can submit their manuscripts via the Manuscript System at <https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/wjtcn>.

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#### Accept submission date:

July, 30, 2020-July, 25, 2021

# The November 2020 Newsletter of The GP-TCM Research Association



## Monthly Chinese Materia Medica Highlights

Wild cockscomb (*Celosia argentea*, Amaranthaceae, 青葙, left) and crested cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*, Amaranthaceae, 鸡冠花, right)



The **dried ripe seed** of *Celosia argentea* (celosiae semen) and the **dried spike** of *Celosia cristata* (celosiae cristatae flos) are common medicinals official in current Chinese Pharmacopeia. First recorded in the text of *Divine Husbandman's Classic of Materia Medica (Shen Nong Ben Cao Jin)* of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25~220), celosiae semen clears liver fire, benefits the eyes, and removes superficial visual obstruction. First appeared in the text of *Materia Medica of South Yunnan (Dian Nan Ben Cao)* of the Ming Dynasty (1368~1644), celosiae cristatae flos astringes to stop bleeding, checks vaginal discharge, and relieves dysentery.

These two plants from the same genus can be clearly identified by their morphological and molecular biological characteristics. However, *Celosia argentea* var. *cristata* is adopted as the scientific name of crested cockscomb in some botanical literature, because it is usually regarded as a tetraploid cultivar of wild cockscomb.

### 青葙

身高三尺说青葙  
花白先红淡似妆  
总有浮云遮望眼  
心中一粒伴时光

### 鸡冠花

身高半米火红花  
昂立非禽似晚霞  
莫待五更来报晓  
心随永爱去天涯

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