



- **Name :** Salix alba L extract
- **Other name:** Salix alba L
- **Source:** Salix alba L bark
- **Latin name:** Salix alba L
- **Ingredient:** Salicin
- **Specfication :** 10%-98%、4:1
10:1
- **Test methods:** HOLC/TLC
- **CAS No.:** 138-52-3

What is?

Salix alba (white willow) is a species of willow native to Europe and western and central Asia. The name derives from the white tone to the undersides of the leaves. It is a medium-sized to large deciduous tree growing up to 10 - 30 m tall, with a trunk up to 1 m diameter and an irregular, often-leaning crown. The bark is grey-brown, and deeply fissured in older trees. The shoots in the typical species are grey-brown to green-brown. The leaves are paler than most other willows, due to a covering of very fine, silky white hairs, in particular on the underside; they are 5 - 10 cm long and 0.5 - 1.5 cm wide. The flowers are produced in catkins in early spring, and pollinated by insects. It is dioecious, with male and female catkins on separate trees; the male catkins are 4 - 5 cm long, the female catkins 3 - 4 cm long at pollination, lengthening as the fruit matures. When mature in midsummer, the female catkins comprise numerous small (4 mm) capsules, each containing numerous minute seeds embedded in white down, which aids wind dispersal.

Function

Hippocrates, Galen, Pliny the Elder and others knew willow bark could ease aches and pains and reduce fevers.[6] It has long been used in Europe and China for the treatment of these conditions. This remedy is also mentioned in texts from ancient Egypt, Sumer, and Assyria. The first "clinical trial" was reported by Reverend Edward Stone, a vicar from Chipping Norton in Oxfordshire, England, in 1763 with a successful treatment of malarial fever with the willow bark. The bark is often macerated in ethanol to produce a tincture. The active extract of the bark, called salicin, after the Latin name Salix, was isolated to its crystalline form in 1828 by Henri Leroux, a French pharmacist, and Raffaele Piria, an Italian chemist, who then succeeded in separating out the acid in its pure state. Salicylic acid, like aspirin, is a chemical derivative of salicin.

Application:

1. Applied in cosmetics, it can inhibit whelk and relieve swelling and pain.
2. Applied in pharmaceutical field, it is mainly used to curing fever, colds and infections.
3. Applied in feed additive, it is mainly used as feed additive for diminishing inflammation and

promoting digestion.

