



2021

ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical

Confidence in Phytomedicine

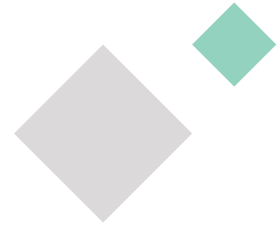
HERBAL EXTRACTS | ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

**ConPhyMed**
Pharmaceutical


济人药业
JIREN PHARMACEUTICAL


普仁中药饮片
Puren Chinese Herbal Medicine

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**The gift
of nature
made for
human
health**





About Us

ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical is a German-Chinese joint venture located at the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf. As the name already indicates, ConPhyMed stands for “Confidence in Phytomedicine”.

The company’s core business is the trade with plant extracts and active substances as well as the development and registration of herbal medicinal products. ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical is a trader of active pharmaceutical ingredients for the production of medicine according to § 67 of the Medicines Law.



Joint Venture

In 2018 ConPhyMed and Jiren Pharmaceutical set up a successful joint venture. More than 30 years of experience in manufacturing herbal extracts and active ingredients make Jiren a strong and competent partner. Over 1500 employees are working at their best every day in order to supply customers worldwide reliably and quickly with high quality herbal products. Based on the long experience of the joint venture partners in the field of production, research, product development and regulatory affairs, a jointly managed adaption of the production in China was achieved to meet the European GACP and GMP regulations. Therefore, ConPhyMed and Jiren Pharmaceutical are now able to offer high quality herbal extracts as APIs in Europe. Already today we comply with the upcoming EU supply chain law.

Research

Medical and technical innovations are the driving force for our enterprise development. Anhui Jiren Pharmaceutical and ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical have formed a first-class research and development department which is focused on basic research, clinical research and product development. We are working together with high ranked Universities and Institutions in Europe and China. Our top partners are the TCM Center at the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, the University of Southampton, the China Academy of Chinese Medical Science, the Macau Science and Technology University, the Shanghai TCM University, the Anhui Medical University and the Anhui University of TCM.



Basic Research

Our basic research aims to strengthen our knowledge about the herbal medicine, to identify potential active substances, to discover the mechanism of action behind the effect of herbal medicine and to identify potential toxicological risks. In order to produce high quality and effective herbal medicine it's important to know the main active substances which are responsible for the clinical effect. Only if we know the active substances in a medicinal plant we can develop a specific quality control and production method which ensures that we always have a stable concentration of the active principles in our product. Thus, we can ensure that our product is always safe and effective from batch to batch.



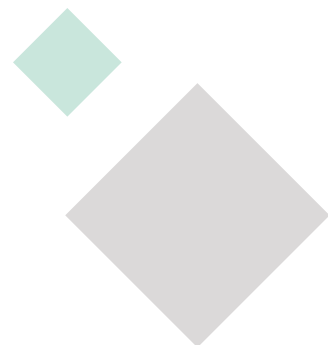
Product Development

We believe that herbal medicine is a treasure of mankind and that high quality basic and clinical research will help to develop novel treatment for disease where no effective treatment option exists so far. Our product development department is constantly integrating the results of the basic and clinical research to improve our production and quality control methods in order to make our existing products even more safe and effective.

In 2020 we finished the construction of a new quality control and product development facility which has been equipped with only the best machines in order to be able to guarantee that our quality control is always in line with the current state of science and technology, and to be able to constantly set new quality standards. Following the principle - The best is just good enough!

Clinical Research

In the past decades we developed over 30 patented herbal medicines and we believe that the success of a product is based on its high efficacy and safety. Therefore, we are working with top ranked universities to conduct clinical trials for our products in order to provide evidence-based knowledge about the effect and safety to medical doctors and patients. For example, our best-selling medicine Shufeng Jiedu, is a patented herbal medicine for the treatment of viral infections of the upper respiratory system which was approved by the Chinese Ministry of Health. Based on the good basic and clinical research and on the high efficacy of this medicine the Chinese Ministry of Health selected this product in 2009 as first choice patented medicine in their diagnose and treatment regime for Influenza A (H1N1). Up to now over 350 scientific studies were published and clinical phase II-IV trials were conducted on the effect of Shufeng Jiedu, which strengthens the trust of medical doctors in our product and helped us to enlarge our sales.



Production

Products

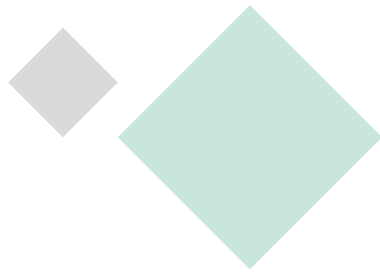
ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical offers a variety of natural products. We carefully select the plant-based raw material to fulfill exactly the needs of our customers. In general, we offer products from the following categories:

- 1 ▶ Processed herbal material
- 2 ▶ Herbal extracts for the production of food, cosmetics and dietary supplements
- 3 ▶ Herbal extracts for the production of medicine
- 4 ▶ Purified substances for the production of food, cosmetics and dietary supplements
- 5 ▶ Active substances for the production of medicine

Cultivation of the Herbal Material

The right selection of high-quality medicinal plants is one of the most decisive factors for the quality of our products. The cultivation of the medicinal plants is already strictly monitored and follows the rules of the Good Agriculture and Collection Practice (GACP). We only work with certified farmers which are audited regularly to ensure that the medical plants are kept as free as possible from environmental pollution during the process of growing to guarantee the highest quality and efficacy of our product. In addition, our research and development team is constantly improving growing conditions and methodologies to determine the best time to harvest each individual plant. Our aim is to develop a sustainable and pollution free cultivation.





Production of Processed Herbal Material

The unprocessed raw herbal material is carefully inspected during our incoming good quality control. Only if the herbal material fulfills all requirements for the specific product category it will be released for the production. The raw material will be cleaned from foreign matter, washed with purified water, cut into the required size, carefully dried and packaged according to the need of our customer or stored for extraction. The whole production process runs automatically and is constantly monitored according to European GMP requirements. Products that cannot be processed completely automatically like flowers or certain fruits are processed manually by specialized workers.





Extraction

The extraction of the processed herbal material is done in a high-tech extraction workshop with an annual extraction capacity over 10,000 tons. The workshop integrates multi-functional extraction, essential oil extraction, high-speed centrifugation, low-temperature concentration, spray-drying and premium packaging in a highly controlled and certified clean area. Each step of the production is monitored and recorded. The production follows the zero-fault approach, which ensures that only products that fulfill to 100% the specifications are accepted for sale.

Compactates

For the production of pure herbal extracts we try to use as few excipients as possible. In the most cases, only, small amounts of dextrin or maltodextrin are necessary. If required by the customers we can adjust the concentration of the extracts by adding different types of excipients. We also provide the option to make compactates (a special type of granules) out of the extract by using the roller compaction method. This method is very gentle on the extract and produces compactates with excellent flowability and pourability. Already today we follow the upcoming ISO 23419 standard "General requirement of manufacturing procedure and its quality assurance for granules" for the production of compactates.

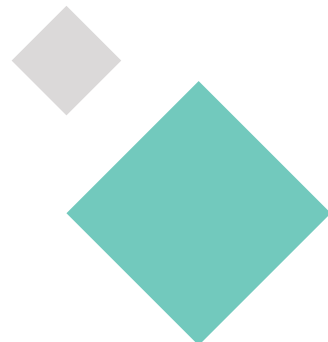


Packaging

We offer fully customizable primary and secondary packaging to meet exactly the need of our customers. Our smallest packaging size starts at 1g and goes up to 100kg/bag. We only use packaging material which is free of contaminants, highly durable and completely air and light tight, therefore the primary packaging can be used for long time storage and there is no need for repacking. Our high-quality secondary packaging ensures that our products are always well protected and arrive at our customers without damages.

Logistic

The logistic department of ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical is highly flexible and offers different logistic solutions starting from EXW, over FOB, CIF to DDP. We work closely with our customers to provide them with the greatest possible security to set up a reliable supply chain.



Quality Control

We pay the utmost attention to the quality and the safety of our products.



Research and Development Center of Jiren Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. In Anhui, China

Incoming Goods Inspection

The harvested medicinal plants will arrive securely packaged at our production site where we check all documents accompanying the delivery and take samples for the incoming good quality control. During this first initial quality control step we are checking if the herbal material is fulfilling all requirements of the **Chinese and European Pharmacopoeia**. Only if the delivered material passes the identity check and fulfills the limits for contaminants (heavy metals, aflatoxins, pesticides and microbial contamination), which are set up by the European pharmacopoeia, the medicinal plants are released for the production. To ensure that each production batch has the same quality, efficacy and safety we only accept plants with the highest quality grade.

Certificate of Analysis

During the entire production process each step is carefully monitored in accordance to the Chinese and European GMP requirements and samples of the intermediated products are routinely taken for in process quality control analysis. After the production process is finished, samples are taken for the final product quality control. One part of the samples is analyzed in the quality control department of the production site and the second part is sent to a specialized German quality control lab. Only if both labs certify that the specific product fulfills all specifications (for active substances: Chinese and European Pharmacopoeia as well as the ISO 19609 standards) the product is released from quarantine storage for sale. Each product will be delivered with a **Certificate of Analysis**.

The quality of all plants used for the production is **monitored** from the seeding over the cultivation, harvesting, processing until the final product.

All plants used for the production are of **pharmaceutical quality**.

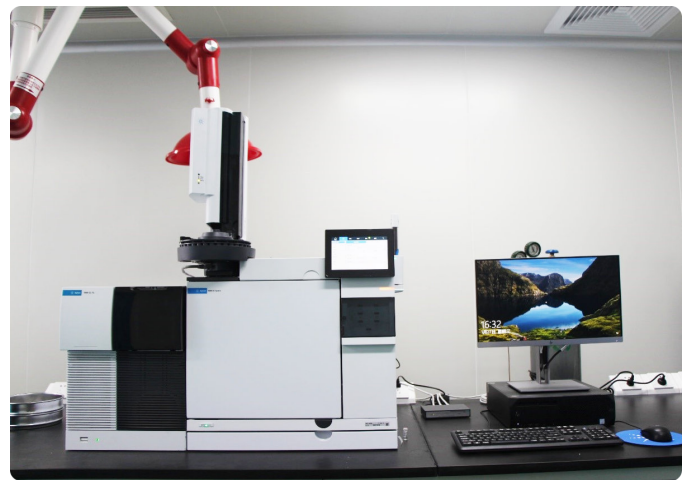
The drug extract ratio will be **precisely measured** and can be adjusted to our customers' need.

Each ingredient is tested for heavy metals, pesticides, aflatoxins, microorganisms and other contaminants by ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical in a **certified German laboratory**.

Each component is manufactured according to **strict specifications** of the German and Chinese pharmacopoeia, controlled and documented on site.

All products will be provided with a **German Certificate of Analysis** which can be adjusted specifically to the needs of our customers.

Production is carried out in accordance to **European GMP conditions**.



Network

A key to the success of ConPhyMed is its large network and close partnerships with top level institutions and companies from a variety of disciplines.



The network enables ConPhyMed to cover a wide range of business areas, from research and development over product-related quality control to the registration of herbal medicinal products in the EU.

HanseMerkur Center for TCM

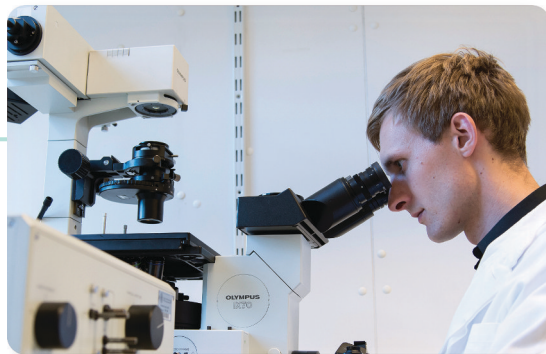


In the fields of independent research ConPhyMed closely cooperates with its alliance partner, the HanseMerkur Center for Traditional Chinese Medicine at the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (HMC). The HMC is a renowned institute for research, teaching and TCM treatment. Its stake holders are, among others, the HanseMerkur insurance company and the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf.



Education

In cooperation with the Shanghai TCM University the HMC offers a TCM Master degree program for western medical doctors as well as a variety of lectures and training courses for interested professionals. All programs launched are conducted by renowned TCM specialists.



Research

The HMC focuses on conducting basic and clinical research on the effects of Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicine and Acupuncture. The aim of the efforts is to provide evidence-based proof of the effectiveness of Traditional Chinese Medicine and to explain the mechanisms of action.



Treatment

Patients benefit from the high-class therapies offered by the medical center. In addition to western medicine, Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicine therapy, acupuncture and tuina are the main treatment methods used. With regard to the herbal medicinal treatment of the patients the HMC relies on the high quality of ConPhyMed's active ingredients.

HollyCon Italy

HollyCon Italy Group is the medical division of the multinational industrial group HollySys International. It is an international company specialized in innovative technologies and quality solutions for the pharmaceutical, parapharmaceutical and biomedical sectors.

HollyCon Italy and ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical are closely cooperating in terms of the production of herbal medicine within pharmacies, as HollyCons product portfolio includes solutions for small-dose automatic mixing and packaging for granular material in the pharmaceutical industry. ConPhyMed takes advantage of this technology and thus can provide its customers with precisely measured mixtures of active pharmaceutical ingredients, filled in packaging units of either capsules or sachets.

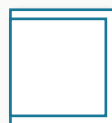
The mixing and packaging machines of HollyCon enables, pharmacies and pharmaceutical companies worldwide to bring their products into the desired dosage form, while guaranteeing absolute product safety. The service of HollyCon doesn't end with providing the machine to its customers, it includes the support for the reorganization or expansion of whole production systems, too.



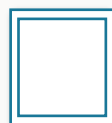
Pillow Back-seal



Back-seal Stick Pack



3-Side Seal



4-Side Seal

MD 6211

Single-lane Automatic Granule Packaging Machine

Best choice for the Pharmaceutical Industry



Application:

Suitable for small-dose automatic packaging for loose, non-sticky, and small granular material in the pharmaceutical, food, tea, chemical and other industries.

Product Feature

- ◆ Imported Siemens PLC, pre-embedded program, LCD touch panel, easily operated and user-friendly.

- ◆ Traction system driven by servo motor for bag-making ensures stable hauling speed with balanced tension, strong adaptability to various packing films.

- ◆ Real time on-line monitoring of material shortage, film shortage and heating block status; and real-time display of alarms and causes on the LCD screen.

- ◆ Horizontal swing arm dosing system avoids damage and splash of the materials during the dosing process.

- ◆ Sachet length can be set on the LCD screen, speed for horizontal sealing is automatically tracked and adjusted simultaneously, no manual intervention is required.

- ◆ Clutch of dosing system is equipped with self-locking device to avoid clutch fall off during operating.

- ◆ Sealing lines are made by special technique to ensure clear sealing pattern lines with good air tightness.

- ◆ Measured filling is controlled by servo motor to ensure precise filling.

- ◆ Data transmission function, realizing remote monitoring and data analysis management.

- ◆ Meets GMP requirements and adopts U304 stainless steel.

- ◆ Compact structure, small space occupation, saving GMP space.

Technical Parameters

| Item | Parameters | Descriptions |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Sachet Size | Width: 30-60mm, Length: 50-110mm | |
| Filling Method | Volumetric Cup Filler | |
| Loading | 0.5g-10.0g | Depending on the density of granule, cup filler is adjustable |
| Packaging Precision | ±2% ~ ±7% | According to the (Traditional Chinese Medicine Pharmacopeia 2015 Edition)-Granules [filling variation] requirement |
| Sealing Mode | 3-side-seal/4-side-seal/back-seal | Sealing word coding on the steel |
| Sachet Sealing Temperature | 150°C-200°C | Adjustable to packaging film |
| Operating Environment | Temperature: 15°C-40°C Humidity: 20-80%RH (without condensation) | |
| Packaging Speed | 60-110 Sachet/min | Adjustable according to the fluidity and density of granules |
| Power Requirement | AC220V±10%, 50HZ | Single atandard,no air source needed |
| Dimension (mm) | 940(L) x 800(W) x 2000(H) | |
| Cutting Type | Rotary Cutter/Easy Tear Cutter | Double cutter to realize dotted line cutting |
| Optional Configuration | Vacuum feeding/empty sachet testing/ coding machine/round corner/dust cleaner/conveyor etc. | |

Product List

Our production is following the zero-default approach, that means that we only release products for sale if they meet to 100% the specifications of our customer.

ConPhyMed Pharmaceutical and Jiren Pharmaceutical jointly offer a wide range of products. Each product is available in different quality categories. The products can be purchased as raw materials, full herbal extracts or purified compounds.

● Raw ● Extract ● Compactate

All herbal extracts or further processed products can be purchased as active ingredients.

We offer 4 product categories:

1 ▶ Raw Herbal Material

Products of this category are the dried, washed and cut parts of plants such as roots, leaves, flowers or fruits. All plants delivered to our production facility are subjected to a detailed incoming goods inspection according to the specifications of the Chinese Pharmacopoeia and processed in compliance with GMP specifications. We are able to offer these goods in kilogram to ton scale.

2 ▶ Herbal Extracts

Herbal extracts are produced according to EU GMP requirements. We are able to offer different types of extracts like watery, ethanol or fractionated extracts. All extracts will be carefully dried by belt drying or spray drying method. The finished product quality control can be conducted according to food law or the European pharmacopoeia. Additionally, to our certificate of analysis we offer a certificate of analysis issued by an independent GMP certified German quality control lab.

3 ▶ Compactates

If granulation of the herbal extract is required by our customers we offer dry granulation by a roller compactor. We are calling this type of products **compactates**. They are produced accordingly to the upcoming ISO 23419 standard "General requirement of manufacturing procedure and its quality assurance for granules". We offer compactates in herbal extract quality as well as in active pharmaceutical ingredient quality.

4 ▶ Purified Substances

We offer purified herbal substances like CBD with a purity between 20% until 99,8%. All products of this product category can be certified as active pharmaceutical ingredients. Due to the large number of single substances available, they are not listed in our product catalog. For more detailed information on availability, specifications, costs and delivery times, please contact our sales department.

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|---|---|-------|
| 600 | Abutili Semen | Chingma Abutilon Seed | ● ● |
| 453 | Acanthopanax Cortex | Slenderstyle Acanthopanax Bark | ● ● ● |
| 085 | Acanthopanax Senticost Radix Et Rhizoma Seu Caulis | Manyprickle Acanthopanax | ● ● ● |
| 437 | Achyranthes Aspera | Prickly Chaff Flower | ● ● ● |
| 330 | Achyranthis Bidentatae Radix | Twotoothed Achyranthes Root | ● ● ● |
| 049 | Aconiti Kusnezoffii Radix Cocta | Prepared Kusnezoff Monkshood Root | ● ● ● |
| 564 | Aconiti Lateralis Radix Praeparata | Prepared Common Monkshood Daughter Root | ● ● ● |
| 054 | Aconiti Radix Cocta | Prepared Common Monkshood Mother Root | ● ● ● |
| 383 | Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma | Grassleaf Sweetflag Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 601 | Acorus Gramineus Aiton | Acorus Gramineus Aiton | ● ● |
| 439 | Actinidia Arguta | Actinidia Arguta | ● ● ● |
| 602 | Actinidia Chinensis Radix | Actinidia Chinese Root | ● ● |
| 328 | Adenophorae Radix | Fourleaf Ladybell Root | ● ● ● |
| 474 | Agrimoniae Herba | Hairyvein Agrimonia Herb | ● ● ● |
| 061 | Ailanthi Cortex | Tree-of-heaven Bark | ● ● ● |
| 603 | Akebiae Caulis | Akebia Stem | ● ● |
| 494 | Akebiae Fructus | Akebia Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 196 | Albiziae Cortex | Silktree Albizia Bark | ● ● ● |
| 184 | Albiziae Flos | Albizia Flower | ● ● ● |
| 525 | Alismatis Rhizoma | Oriental Waterplantain Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 468 | Allii Macrostemonis Bulbus | Longstamen Onion Bulb | ● ● ● |
| 232 | Allii Tuberosi Semen | Tuber Onion Seed | ● ● ● |
| 050 | Alpiniae Katsumadai Semen | Katsumada Galangal Seed | ● ● ● |
| 154 | Alpiniae Officinarum Rhizoma | Lesser Galangal Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 497 | Alpiniae Oxyphyllae Fructus | Sharpleaf Glangal Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 376 | Amomi Fructus | Villous Amomum Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 095 | Amomi Rotundus Fructus | Round Cardamom Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 418 | Amorphophalli Rhizoma | Amorphophalli Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 006 | Ampelopsis Radix | Japanese Ampelopsis Root | ● ● ● |
| 070 | Andrographis Herba | Common Andrographis Herb | ● ● ● |
| 527 | Anemarrhenae Rhizoma | Common Anemarrhena Rhizome | ● ● ● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 007 | Angelicae Dahuricae Radix | Dahurian Angelica Root | ●●● |
| 105 | Angelicae Pubescentis Radix | Doubleteeth Pubescent Angelica Root | ●●● |
| 098 | Angelicae Sinensis | Chinese Angelica | ●●● |
| 107 | Angelicae Sinensis Radix | Chinese Angelica Root | ●●● |
| 604 | Anisi Stellati Fructus | Chinese Star Anise | ●● |
| 605 | Apocyni Veneti Folium | Dogbane Leaf | ●● |
| 566 | Aquilariae Lignum Resinatum | Aquilaria Wood | ●●● |
| 329 | Arctii Fructus | Great Burdock Achene | ●●● |
| 003 | Ardisiae Japonicae Herba | Japanese Ardisia Herb | ●●● |
| 100 | Arecae Pericarpium | Areca Peel | ●●● |
| 015 | Arecae Semen | Areca Seed | ●●● |
| 092 | Arisaema Cum Bile | Bile Arisaema | ●●● |
| 430 | Arisaematis Rhizoma | Jackintheulpit Tuber | ●●● |
| 307 | Aristolochiae Fructus | Dutohmanspipe Fruit | ●●● |
| 256 | Armeniaca Semen Amarum | Bitter Apricot Seed | ●●● |
| 521 | Arnebiae Radix | Arnebia Root | ●●● |
| 362 | Artemisiae Annuae Herba | Sweet Wormwood Herb | ●●● |
| 001 | Artemisiae Argyi Folium | Argy Wormwood Leaf | ●●● |
| 509 | Artemisiae Scopariae Herba | Virgate Wormwood Herb | ●●● |
| 126 | Asini Corii Colla | Donkey-hide Glue | ●●● |
| 432 | Asparagi Radix | Cochinchinese Asparagus Root | ●●● |
| 539 | Asteris Radix et Rhizoma | Tatarian Aster Root and Rhizome | ●●● |
| 414 | Astragali Complanati Semen | Flatstem Milkvetch Seed | ●●● |
| 207 | Astragali Radix | Milkvetch Root | ●●● |
| 029 | Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma | Largehead Atractylodes Rhizome | ●●● |
| 068 | Atractylodis Rhizoma | Atractylodes Rhizome | ●●● |
| 309 | Aucklandiae Radix | Common Aucklandia Root | ●●● |
| 518 | Aurantii Fructus | Orange Fruit | ●●● |
| 520 | Aurantii Immaturi Fructus | Immature Orange Fruit | ●●● |
| 533 | Bambusae Caulis in Taenias | Bamboo Shavings | ●●● |
| 426 | Bambusae Concretio Silicea | Tabasheer | ●●● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 403 | Belamcandae Rhizoma | Blackberrylily Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 124 | Benincasae Exocarpium | Chinese Waxgourd Peel | ● ● ● |
| 125 | Benincasae Semen | Winter Melon Seed | ● ● ● |
| 358 | Bistortae Rhizoma | Bistort Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 024 | Bletillae Rhizoma | Common Bletilla Tuber | ● ● ● |
| 545 | Boehmeriae Radix | Boehmeriae Root | ● ● ● |
| 606 | Broussonetiae Fructus | Papermulberry Fruit | ● ● |
| 313 | Buddlejae Flos | Pale Butterflybush Flower | ● ● ● |
| 065 | Bupleuri Radix | Chinese Thorowax Root | ● ● ● |
| 272 | Campsis Flos | Trumpetcreeper Flower | ● ● ● |
| 347 | Canarii Fructus | Chinese White Olive | ● ● ● |
| 607 | Canavaliae Semen | Jack Bean | ● ● |
| 212 | Cannabis Fructus | Hemp Seed | ● ● ● |
| 182 | Carthami Flos | Safflower | ● ● ● |
| 094 | Caryophylli Flos | Clove | ● ● ● |
| 248 | Cassiae Semen | Cassia Seed | ● ● ● |
| 235 | Celosiae Cristatae Flos | Cockcomb Flower | ● ● ● |
| 356 | Celosiae Semen | Feather Cockscomb Seed | ● ● ● |
| 252 | Centellae Herba | Asiatic Pennywort Herb | ● ● ● |
| 312 | Chaenomelis Fructus | Common Floweringqince Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 195 | Chebulae Fructus | Medicine Terminalia Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 385 | Cimicifugae Rhizoma | Large trifolious Bugbane Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 366 | Cinnamomi Cortex | Cassia Bark | ● ● ● |
| 151 | Cinnamomi Ramulus | Cassia Twig | ● ● ● |
| 478 | Cirsii Herba | Field Thistle Herb | ● ● ● |
| 479 | Cirsii Herba Carbonisata | Carbonized Field Thistle Herb | ● ● ● |
| 119 | Cirsii Japonici Herba | Japanese Thistle Herb | ● ● ● |
| 101 | Cirsii Japonici Herba Carbonisatus | Carbonized Japanese Thistle Herb | ● ● ● |
| 373 | Cistanches Herba | Desertliving Cistanche | ● ● ● |
| 465 | Citri Fructus | Citron Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 226 | Citri Grandis Exocarpium | Pummelo Peel | ● ● ● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 613 | Fritillariae Ussuriensis Bulbus | Ussuri Fritillary Bulb | ● ● |
| 447 | Galla Chinensis | Chinese Gall | ● ● ● |
| 273 | Ganoderma | Glossy Ganoderma | ● ● ● |
| 529 | Gardeniae Fructus | Cape Jasmine Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 428 | Gastrodiae Rhizoma | Tall Gastrodia Tuber | ● ● ● |
| 614 | Gentiana manshurica Radix et Rhizoma | Gentiana manshurica Root and Rhizome | ● ● |
| 615 | Gentiana rigescens Radix et Rhizoma | Gentiana rigescens Root and Rhizome | ● ● |
| 359 | Gentianae Macrophyllae Radix | Largeleaf Gentian Root | ● ● ● |
| 274 | Gentianae Radix et Rhizoma | Chinese Gentian | ● ● ● |
| 023 | Ginkgo Semen | Ginkgo Seed | ● ● ● |
| 370 | Ginseng Folium | Ginseng Leaf | ● ● |
| 369 | Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma | Ginseng | ● ● ● |
| 181 | Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma Rubra | Red Ginseng | ● ● ● |
| 516 | Gleditsiae Spina | Chinese Honeylocust Spine | ● ● ● |
| 016 | Glehniae Radix | Coastal Glehnia Root | ● ● ● |
| 147 | Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma | Liquorice Root | ● ● ● |
| 387 | Granati Pericarpium | Pomegranate Rind | ● ● ● |
| 241 | Gynostemmatis Pentaphylli Herba | Gynostemmatis Pentaphylli Herba | ● ● ● |
| 040 | Hedyotis diffusa | Snaketongue Grass Herb | ● ● ● |
| 351 | Homalomenae Rhizoma | Obscured Homalomena Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 322 | Hordei Fructus Germinatus | Germinated Barley | ● ● ● |
| 512 | Houttuyniae Herba | Heartleaf Houttuynia Herb | ● ● ● |
| 122 | Hyperici Japonici Herba | St. John's Wort | ● ● ● |
| 617 | Ilex pubescens Radix | Ilex pubescens Root | ● ● |
| 041 | Imperatae Rhizoma | Lalang Grass Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 470 | Inulae Flos | Inula Flower | ● ● ● |
| 618 | Inulae Herba | Inula Herb | ● ● |
| 120 | Isatidis Folium | Dyers Woad Leaf | ● ● ● |
| 045 | Isatidis Radix | Isatis Root | ● ● ● |
| 102 | Jujubae Fructus | Chinese Date | ● ● ● |
| 093 | Junci Medulla | Common Rush | ● ● ● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 384 | Kaki Calyx | Persimmon Calyx | ●●● |
| 108 | Kochiae Fructus | Belvedere Fruit | ●●● |
| 038 | Lablab Semen Album | White Hyacinth Bean | ●●● |
| 260 | Laminariae Thallus Eckloniae Thallus | Kelp | ●●● |
| 299 | Lasiosphaera Calvatia | Puff-ball | ●●● |
| 056 | Leonuri Fructus | Motherwort Fruit | ●●● |
| 507 | Leonuri Herba | Motherwort Herb | ●●● |
| 158 | Ligustici Rhizoma et Radix | Chinese Lovage | ●●● |
| 620 | Ligusticum jeholense Nakai et Kitag. | Ligusticum jeholense Nakai et Kitag. | ●● |
| 331 | Ligustri Lucidi Fructus | Glossy Privet Fruit | ●●● |
| 034 | Lilii Bulbus | Lily Bulb | ●●● |
| 452 | Linderae Radix | Combined Spicebush Root | ●●● |
| 289 | Liquidambaris Fructus | Beautiful Sweetgum Fruit | ●●● |
| 280 | Litchi Semen | Lychee Seed | ●●● |
| 046 | Lobeliae Chinensis Herba | Chinese Lobelia Herb | ●●● |
| 286 | Longan Arillus | Longan Aril | ●●● |
| 374 | Lonicerae Japonicae Caulis | Honeysuckle Stem | ●●● |
| 242 | Lonicerae Japonicae Flos | Japanese Honeysuckle Flower | ●●● |
| 106 | Lophatheri Herba | Lophatherum Herb | ●●● |
| 198 | Lotus Petiole | Lotus Petiolus | ●●● |
| 396 | Luffae Fructus Retinervus | Luffa Vegetable Sponge | ●●● |
| 109 | Lycii Cortex | Chinese Wolfberry Root-bark | ●●● |
| 171 | Lycii Fructus | Barbary Wolfberry Fruit | ●●● |
| 524 | Lycopi Herba | Hirsute Shiny Bugleweed Herb | ●●● |
| 404 | Lycopodii Herba | Common Clubmoss Herb | ●●● |
| 194 | Lygodii Spora | Japanese Climbing Fern Spore | ●●● |
| 253 | Lysimachiae Herba | Christina Loosestrife | ●●● |
| 072 | Maclurae Radix | Maclurae Root | ●●● |
| 469 | Magnoliae Flos | Biond Magnolia Flower | ●●● |
| 188 | Magnoliae Officinalis Cortex | Officinal Magnolia Bark | ●●● |
| 191 | Magnoliae Officinalis Flos | Officinal Magnolia Flower | ●●● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 099 | Malvae Fructus | Cluster Mallow Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 401 | Massa Medicata Fermentata | Massa Medicata Fermentata | ● ● ● |
| 238 | Massa Medicata Fermentata Fujianensis | Massa Medicata Fermentata Fujianensis | ● ● ● |
| 621 | Menispermi Rhizoma | Asiatic Moonseed Rhizome | ● ● |
| 008 | Menthae Haplocalycis Herba | Peppermint | ● ● ● |
| 262 | Momordica charantia | Bitter Melon Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 622 | Momordicae Semen | Cochinchina Momordica Seed | ● ● |
| 391 | Mori Cortex | White Mulberry Root-bark | ● ● ● |
| 413 | Mori Folium | Mulberry Leaf | ● ● ● |
| 411 | Mori Fructus | Mulberry Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 416 | Mori Ramulus | Mulberry Twig | ● ● ● |
| 020 | Morindae Officinalis Radix | Morinda Root | ● ● ● |
| 477 | Moslae Herba | Chinese Mosla | ● ● ● |
| 319 | Moutan Cortex | Tree Peony Bark | ● ● ● |
| 302 | Mume Flos | Plum Flower | ● ● ● |
| 450 | Mume Fructus | Smoked Plum | ● ● ● |
| 371 | Myristicae Semen | Nutmeg | ● ● ● |
| 297 | Myrrha | Myrrh | ● ● ● |
| 152 | Nardostachyos Radix et Rhizoma | Nardostachys Root | ● ● ● |
| 199 | Nelumbinis Folium | Lotus Leaf | ● ● ● |
| 267 | Nelumbinis Plumula | Lotus Plumule | ● ● ● |
| 334 | Nelumbinis Rhizomatis Nodus | Lotus Rhizome Node | ● ● ● |
| 283 | Nelumbinis Semen | Lotus Seed | ● ● ● |
| 266 | Nelumbinis Stamen | Lotus Stamen | ● ● ● |
| 573 | Notoginseng Radix et Rhizoma | Sanchi | ● ● ● |
| 350 | Notopterygii Rhizoma et Radix | Incised Notopterygium Rhizome or Root | ● ● ● |
| 367 | Olibanum | Olibanum | ● ● ● |
| 315 | Ophiopogonis Radix | Dwarf Lilyturf Tuber | ● ● ● |
| 301 | Oroxylis Semen | Indian Trumpetflower Seed | ● ● ● |
| 333 | Oryzae Glutinosae Radix | Glutinous rice root | ● ● ● |
| 619 | Oval Kumquat Folium | Oval Kumquat Leaf | ● ● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| 250 | Paederiae Herba | Paederiae Herb | ●●● |
| 027 | Paeoniae Radix Alba | White Peony Root | ●●● |
| 078 | Paeoniae Radix Rubra | Red Peony Root | ●●● |
| 579 | Panacis Quinquefolii Radix | American Ginseng | ●●● |
| 071 | Paridis Rhizoma | Paris Root | ●●● |
| 044 | Patrinia Herba | Patrinia Herb | ●●● |
| 534 | Perillae Caulis | Perilla Stem | ●●● |
| 535 | Perillae Folium | Perilla Leaf | ●●● |
| 536 | Perillae Fructus | Perilla Fruit | ●●● |
| 463 | Periplocae Cortex | Chinese Silkvine Root-bark | ●●● |
| 431 | Persicae Semen | Peach Seed | ●●● |
| 352 | Peucedani Radix | Hogfennel Root | ●●● |
| 345 | Pharbitidis Semen | Pharbitis Seed | ●●● |
| 186 | Phellodendri Chinensis Cortex | Chinese Cork-tree | ●●● |
| 458 | Phragmites communis Rhizoma | Phragmites communis Rhizome | ●●● |
| 291 | Phragmitis Rhizoma | Reed Rhizome | ●●● |
| 441 | Phryma leptostachya | Phryma leptostachya | ●●● |
| 623 | Phyllanthus urinaria | Chamber bitter | ●● |
| 180 | Picrorhizae Rhizoma | Figwortflower Picrorhiza Rhizome | ●●● |
| 013 | Pinelliae Rhizoma | Pinellia Tuber | ●●● |
| 624 | Pini Lignum Nodi | Tabularformed Pine Node | ●● |
| 193 | Piperis Kadsurae Caulis | Kadsura Pepper Stem | ●●● |
| 005 | Piperis Longi Fructus | Long Pepper | ●●● |
| 076 | Plantaginis Herba | Plantain Herb | ●●● |
| 077 | Plantaginis Semen | Plantain Seed | ●●● |
| 075 | Platycladi Cacumen | Chinese Arborvitae Twig and Leaf | ●●● |
| 036 | Platycladi Semen | Chinese Arborvitae Kernel | ●●● |
| 246 | Platycodonis Radix | Platycodon Root | ●●● |
| 168 | Pogostemonis Herba | Cablin Patchouli Herb | ●●● |
| 491 | Polygalae Radix | Thinleaf Milkwort Root | ●●● |
| 500 | Polygonati Odorati Rhizoma | Fragrant Solomonseal Rhizome | ●●● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| 218 | Polygonati Rhizoma | Solomonseal Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 014 | Polygoni Avicularis Herba | Common Knotgrass Herb | ● ● ● |
| 216 | Polygoni Cuspidati Radix et Rhizoma | Giant Knotweed Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 532 | Polyporus | Chuling | ● ● ● |
| 134 | Poria | Indian Bread | ● ● ● |
| 135 | Poria cum Radix Pini | Poria cum Radix Pini | ● ● ● |
| 625 | Poria Rubra | Poria Rubra | ● ● |
| 142 | Poriae Cutis | Pared Skin of Indian Bread | ● ● ● |
| 324 | Portulacae Herba | Purslane Herb | ● ● ● |
| 473 | Prunellae Spica | Common Selfheal Fruit-Spike | ● ● ● |
| 503 | Pruni Semen | Chinese Dwarf Cherry Seed | ● ● ● |
| 442 | Pseudostellariae Radix | Heterophylly Falsestarwort Root | ● ● ● |
| 017 | Psoraleae Fructus | Malaytea Scurfpea Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 141 | Pteris Multifida Poir | Pteris Multifida Poir | ● ● ● |
| 153 | Puerariae Flos | Puerariae Flower | ● ● ● |
| 174 | Puerariae Lobatae Radix | Kudzuvine Root | ● ● ● |
| 626 | Puerariae Thomsonii Radix | Thomson Kudzuvine Root | ● ● |
| 031 | Pulsatillae Radix | Chinese Pulsatilla Root | ● ● ● |
| 288 | Pyrolae Herba | Pyrola Herb | ● ● ● |
| 410 | Pyrosiae Folium | Shearer's Pyrrosia Leaf | ● ● ● |
| 393 | Quisqualis Fructus | Rangooncreeper Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 316 | Ranunculi Ternati Radix | Catclaw Buttercup Root | ● ● ● |
| 277 | Raphani Semen | Radish Seed | ● ● ● |
| 110 | Rehmanniae Radix | Rehmannia Root | ● ● ● |
| 111 | Rehmanniae Radix Carbonisata | Carbonized Rehmannia Root | ● ● ● |
| 276 | Rhapontici radix | Uniflower Swisscentaury Root | ● ● ● |
| 091 | Rhei Radix et Rhizoma | Rhubarb | ● ● ● |
| 183 | Rhodiolae Crenulatae Radix et Rhizoma | Bigflower Rhodiola Root | ● ● ● |
| 493 | Rosae Chinensis Flos | Chinese Rose Flower | ● ● ● |
| 627 | Rosae Laevigatae Exocarpium | Rosae Laevigatae Exocarpium | ● ● |
| 243 | Rosae Laevigatae Fructus | Cherokee Rose Fruit | ● ● ● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| 308 | Rosae Rugosae Flos | Rose Flower | ••• |
| 138 | Rubi Fructus | Palmleaf Raspberry Fruit | ••• |
| 354 | Rubiae Radix et Rhizoma | Indian Madder Root | ••• |
| 420 | Salvia Chinensis | Chinese Salvia | ••• |
| 103 | Salviae Miltiorrh. Radix et Rhiz. | Danshen Root | ••• |
| 113 | Sanguisorbae Radix | Garden Burnet Root | ••• |
| 576 | Santali Albi Lignum | Sandalwood | ••• |
| 137 | Saposhnikoviae Radix | Divaricate Saposhnikovia Root | ••• |
| 397 | Sappan Lignum | Sappan Wood | ••• |
| 628 | Sarcandrae Herba | Glabrous Sarcandra Herb | •• |
| 203 | Sargassum | Seaweed | ••• |
| 121 | Sargentodoxae Caulis | Sargentgloryvine Stem | ••• |
| 445 | Schisandrae Chinensis Fructus | Chinese Magnoliavine Fruit | ••• |
| 244 | Schizonepetae Herba | Fineleaf Schizonepeta Herb | ••• |
| 482 | Scrophulariae Radix | Figwort Root | ••• |
| 048 | Scutellariae Barbatae Herba | Barbated Skullcup Herb | ••• |
| 209 | Scutellariae Radix | Baical Skullcap Root | ••• |
| 088 | Sedi Herba | Stringy Stonecrop Herb | ••• |
| 422 | Selaginellae Doederlainii Herba | Doederlein's Spikemoss Herb | ••• |
| 629 | Selaginellae Herba | Spikemoss | •• |
| 440 | Semiaquilegiae Radix | Muskroot-like Semiaquilegiae Radix | ••• |
| 365 | Senecionis Scandentis Herba | Climbing Groundsel Herb | ••• |
| 130 | Sennae Folium | Senna Leaf | ••• |
| 292 | Serissa Japonica | Japanese Serissa | ••• |
| 200 | Sesami Semen Nigrum | Black Sesame | ••• |
| 175 | Setariae Fructus Germinatus | Millet Sprout | ••• |
| 472 | Siegesbeckiae Herba | Siegesbeckia Herb | ••• |
| 233 | Sinapis Semen | Mustard Seed | ••• |
| 361 | Sinomenii Caulis | Orientvine Stem | ••• |
| 275 | Siphonostegiae Herba | Chinensis Siphonostegia Herb | ••• |
| 270 | Siraitiae Fructus | Grosvenor Momordica Fruit | ••• |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|-----|
| 022 | Smilacis Chinae Rhizoma | Chinaroot Greenbrier Rhizome | ●●● |
| 104 | Sojae Semen Praeparatum | Fermented Soybean | ●●● |
| 043 | Solanum lyratum | Solanum lyratum | ●●● |
| 296 | Solanum nigrum | Black Nightshade | ●●● |
| 254 | Sophorae Flavescentis Radix | Lightyellow Sophora Root | ●●● |
| 206 | Sophorae Flos | Pagodatree Flower | ●●● |
| 192 | Sophorae Fructus | Japanese Pagodatree Pod | ●●● |
| 612 | Sophorae Immaturus Flos | Sophora Bud | ●● |
| 380 | Sophorae Tonkinensis Radix et Rhizoma | Vietnamese Sophora Root | ●●● |
| 389 | Sparganii Rhizoma | Common Burreed Tuber | ●●● |
| 251 | Spatholobi Caulis | Suberect Spatholobus Stem | ●●● |
| 616 | Speranskiae Tuberculatae Herba | Tuberculate Speranskia Herb | ●●● |
| 132 | Spirodelae Herba | Common Ducksmeat Herb | ●●● |
| 630 | Stachyuri Medulla Helwingiae Medulla | Stachyurus or Japanese Helwingia Pith | ●● |
| 490 | Stellariae Radix | Starwort Root | ●●● |
| 009 | Stemonae Radix | Stemona Root | ●●● |
| 139 | Stephaniae Tetrandrae Radix | Fourstamen Stephania Root | ●●● |
| 336 | Sterculiae Lychnophorae Semen | Boat-fruited Sterculia Seed | ●●● |
| 225 | Tangerine Pith | Tangerine Pith | ●●● |
| 342 | Taraxaci Herba | Dandelion | ●●● |
| 417 | Taxilli Herba | Chinese Taxillus Herb | ●●● |
| 427 | Tetrapanacis Medulla | Ricepaperplant Pith | ●●● |
| 261 | Tinospora sinensis | Chinese Tinospora | ●●● |
| 631 | Tinosporae Radix | Tinospora Root | ●● |
| 083 | Toosendan Fructus | Szechwan Chinaberry Fruit | ●●● |
| 290 | Trachelospermi Caulis et Folium | Chinese Starjasmine Stem | ●●● |
| 522 | Trachycarpi Petiolus Carbonisata | Carbonized Fortune Windmillpalm Petiole | ●●● |
| 236 | Tribuli Fructus | Puncturevine Caltrop Fruit | ●●● |
| 164 | Trichosanthis Fructus | Snakegourd Fruit | ●●● |
| 165 | Trichosanthis Pericarpium | Snakegourd Peel | ●●● |
| 433 | Trichosanthis Radix | Snakegourd Root | ●●● |

| Nr. | Latin name | English name | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 166 | Trichosanthis Semen | Snakegourd Seed | ● ● ● |
| 204 | Trigonellae Semen | Common Fenugreek Seed | ● ● ● |
| 144 | Tritici Fructus Levis | Tritici Levis Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 217 | Triticum Aestivum Semen | Bread Wheat Seed | ● ● ● |
| 632 | Trollius Chinensis Flos | Chinese Globeflower | ● ● |
| 064 | Tsaoko Fructus | Caoguo | ● ● ● |
| 633 | Tsaoko Semen | Tsaoko Seed | ● ● |
| 337 | Typhae Pollen | Cattail Pollen | ● ● ● |
| 004 | Typhonii Rhizoma | Giant Typhonium Rhizome | ● ● ● |
| 161 | Uncariae Ramulus cum Uncis | Gambir Plant | ● ● ● |
| 448 | Vaccariae Semen | Cowherb Seed | ● ● ● |
| 314 | Verbenae Herba | European Verbena Herb | ● ● ● |
| 081 | Vignae Semen | Rice Bean | ● ● ● |
| 546 | Violae Herba | Tokyo Violet Herb | ● ● ● |
| 321 | Viticis Fructus | Shrub Chastetree Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 062 | Xanthii Fructus | Siberian Cocklebur Fruit | ● ● ● |
| 179 | Zanthoxyli Pericarpium | Pricklyash Peel | ● ● ● |
| 284 | Zanthoxyli Radix | Shinyleaf Pricklyash Root | ● ● ● |
| 145 | Zingiberis Rhizoma | Zingiber (Dried Ginger) | ● ● ● |
| 377 | Zingiberis Rhizoma Recens | Fresh Ginger | ● ● ● |
| 398 | Ziziphi Spinosae Semen | Spine Date Seed | ● ● ● |



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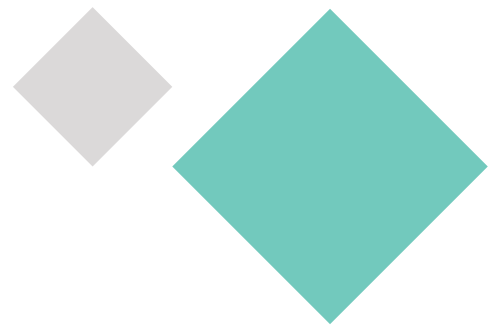


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