

卵圆形,具新月形的瓣膜。神经环宽阔,位于食道中部,即围绕于中食道球与肠之间。无明显的食道肠间瓣。食道长而狭窄,位于虫体的腹侧,有1个明显的背腺核和2个模糊不清的亚腹腺核。背食道腺和亚腹食道腺的区别在于组织结构上的不同。排泄孔靠近食道腺的末端,即位于虫体前端约15%位置,半月体一般位于排泄孔前2~3个体环处。但有些标本半月体明显易见,位于排泄孔后方9~12个体环处。精巢1个,从单一的帽状细胞开始沿虫体背方走向。其长度约为总体长的50~60%。精巢前部充满大的紧密结合的柱状细胞,逐步分成具有明显细胞核的小型的圆形细胞,即精细胞。精巢后部突然变得削尖与具有狭窄的腔和腺质管壁的输精管相连(图3,C)。精巢总长度的各部直径基本一致,但输精管变得极为狭窄。泄殖腔有一小的角质唇隆起(图3,D)。两个粗大的弯曲的交接刺末端各具一尖端。引带小,位于交接刺的背方,长度约2 μ m,其背腹方位处稍宽,为一无任何饰物的简单的棒状体。在任何标本中均无观察到侧尾腺孔和抱片。

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高效液相色谱法测定马铃薯制品中维生素C

高效液相色谱法分析马铃薯制品中维生素C具有快速、准确的特点。分析系统采用反相离子对色谱, μ -Bondark C18柱(3.9 mm $\times$ 4.6 cm), 十烷基甲酸铵(5.0×10^{-3} M), pH=4.5, 水/甲醇(40/60) 做到流动相, 紫外检测器, 254nm, 流速1ml/min, 柱温为25 $^{\circ}$ C。

样品制备: 20g样品在2000ml 6% 偏磷酸水溶液中匀浆, 过滤、离心; 清液上机分析。方法的回收率接近100% 最小检测限 2×10^{-5} g 采用本方法分析了生马铃薯、马铃薯片、马铃薯粉和强化了维生素C的马铃薯粉中的维生素C。

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