Abstract

Guangdong province is one of the most crucial hubs for the development of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) as it is equipped with the largest planting area and some of the most sophisticated research and production systems, taking up 10-12% of the national production of TCM related products. The purpose of this seminar is to introduce to the audience the resources, main categories, particularity, distribution and base construction of Southern-Chinese Medicine. The speaker will also discuss the latest research results related to the chemical constituents and quality control of Morinda officinalis, Citrus reticulata cv. chachiensis and Flickingeria fimbriata the speaker has achieved with his research team from Sun Yat-Sen University.

About the speaker

Prof. Depo YANG is Professor of Pharmacognosy at School of Pharmaceutical Science and PhD supervisor, at Sun Yat-Sen University (Guangzhou). Prof. YANG has received numerous awards in recognition to his research progress, including the Innovation Award of China's Industry-University-Research (2017) and 2017’s Scientific Chinese Figures. Moreover, he was also the Chief undertaker of several National Major projects on the modern study of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) in 2017.

Prof. YANG received his PhD from University of Franche-Comte in France and returned to Guangzhou in 1997. He served as the Director of Department of Pharmacy at School of Life Sciences at Sun Yat-Sen University (Guangzhou) and was the Associate Dean of the School of Pharmaceutical Science (2002-2006). He established the Guangdong Technology Research Center for Advanced Chinese Medicine (GDACM) where he also served as the Director. Prof. YANG is specialized in the study of Hypericum perfortum, Morinda officinalis, Citrus reticulata cv. chachiensis, Spaltholbus subreectus, Corydalis saxicola as well as the research of Chinese Medicine Biotechnology and interdisciplinary bio-energy research. So far, Dr.Yang’s research team has already identified over 1000 compounds from Chinese Medicine, 100 of those compounds were new, and over 30 were new skeleton compounds. He has discovered and named 6 new species of Hypericum.