

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

*Erythrophleum teysmannii* Craib var. *puberulum* Craib and the other species growing in Thailand, *E. succirubrum* Gagnep. and *E. teysmannii* Craib have been known for a long time that all parts of the trees are extremely poisonous. In this present investigation, norerythrophlamide was isolated from the bark of *E. teysmannii* Craib var. *puberulum* Craib. This alkaloid is present together with at least ten alkaloids when examined on thin layer chromatography. The alkaloid content was about 0.0020 % of dried bark. This original report on the isolation of norerythrophlamide from Thai *Erythrophleum* species will review the toxicity of the plant as cardiac poisoning.

The isolation and identification of the remaining alkaloids are firstly recommended. The study of other toxic parts of this species, especially leaves and seeds are worth investigated more thoroughly as well as the other species. Further work is recommended to try to improve the method of isolation that might prevent the rearrangement of the monomethylethanolamine esters.

Furthermore, the studies of antidotes for the treatment of alkaloid toxicity are also recommended. Besides cardiac poisoning, the *Erythrophleum* alkaloids have cytotoxic property against KB cell culture. For this property, it is one of the most interesting points recommended to continue research work concerning tumor inhibitors from these alkaloids.