

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Many indole alkaloids are physiologically active, and some are of medicinal importance. For examples, the oxytocic ergolines, the antihypertensive and tranquilizer reserpine, vincalcoblastine used in the treatment of leukemia, the stimulant strychnine, and the cholinergic physostigmine, others have gained notoriety in recent years about the misuse of hallucinogenic drugs, some of which are either indole alkaloids or their simple derivatives.

In this work, it was reported that indole glycosidic alkaloid,  $3\alpha$ -dihydrocadambine is present in the leaves of *Anthocephalus chinensis* A. Rich. as the main alkaloid together with traces of at least 5 alkaloids when examined on thin layer chromatography.

The alkaloid contents in different parts of the plant have been determined, 0.02% in the leaves and 0.01% in the bark.

Following the morphological classification suggested by Bremekamp,<sup>(69)</sup> in chemotaxonomic consideration, alkaloids found in this investigation supports the said suggestions.

Further work is recommended on the  $3\alpha$ -dihydrocadambine in order to find its therapeutic action(s). The all year-round investigation and radioisotopic feeding experiments for the study of its biogenetic pathways are also recommended.