



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Strychnos nitida G.Don is one of Thai indigenous plant belonging to the *Strychnos* with no previous reports on chemical constituents. The present investigation on the stem of the species has suggested the presence of four indole alkaloids: retuline, 11-methoxyretuline, normacusine B and 3-hydroxy-19(Z)-normacusine B. The last alkaloid has been identified as a new natural product. In addition compounds of the lignan groups which are *rac*-lyoniresinol and its glucosides, (+) and (-) lyoniresinol glucopyranosides, together with the iridoid, loganin and β -sitosterol have also been obtained from the plant material. The identification of the isolated compounds was based on spectroscopic data and confirmed by comparison with the published values in the literature.

The isolated compounds have also been preliminary determined on biological activities. Some of them exhibited positive results with antiviral and cardioactivity tests. However more detailed investigations on such activities as well as others are still required in order to define the bioactivity of the compounds.

This dissertation has offered some knowledge in expanding phytochemical and pharmacological notification of the *Strychnos*. Further chemical work on minor constituents of the species as well as the detailed pharmacological studies as mentioned above are recommended. The results obtained might be provided more beneficial information for classification at infra- or ultra-generic levels as well as for defining certain pharmacological activity of the plant.

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย