

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Recent phytochemical investigation of the root of *Morinda talmyi* Pierre showed the presence of anthraquinone glycoside, lucidin ω -O- β -D-glucoside (3.18%) which was found to be the major naturally occurring anthraquinone. Three anthraquinone aglycones were also found, lucidin ω -ethyl ether (0.16%), hystazarin monomethyl ether (0.002%) and 1,6/1,7-dihydroxy-2-acetyloxy anthraquinone (0.05%). It has never been reported that 1,6/1,7-dihydroxy-2-acetyloxy anthraquinone to be present in *M. talmyi* Pierre before this investigation

Lucidin and its ω -ethyl ether derivative were reported to be the mutagen and carcinogen (Brown and Dietrich, 1979). Lucidin ω -ethyl ether was first isolated from *Rubia iberica* Linn. so it was named ibericin (Stikhin *et al.*, 1967).

The pharmacological activity of anthraquinones as well as its chemotaxonomic significance of these anthraquinone compound in *M. talmyi* Pierre roots should be study.

Ethanol, the popular solvent used in many extraction procedures, was proved to be an important artefact forming agent in this investigation.