

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Many isoquinoline alkaloids are physiologically active, and some are of medicinal importance. For example, emetine, used in the treatment of amoebic dysentery, the antibacterial berberine, the anti-tumour tetrandrine and the muscle relaxant tubocurarine. Others have gained scientific research in recent years about the therapeutic activities for a new drug, some of which are either isoquinoline complexes or their simple derivatives.

In this present investigation, the isolation and characterisation of ancistrotectorine (AT-1) from the leaves of *Ancistrocladus tectorius* (Lour.) Merr. was reported. This alkaloid, deliniates a new member of naphthalene-isoquinoline group. It has never been known occurring elsewhere either naturally or synthetically and has been concluded that it is the second 7-3' linked to be found in nature. Full characterisation of this novel alkaloid has been performed and discussed.

Another alkaloid (AT-2) was also isolated, but in too small quantities to be studied in order to propose a definite identification. Further large scale extraction of leaves in order to get more AT-2 is recommended.

Ancistrocladus tectorius (Lour.) Merr. has been reported to have antispasmodic activity⁽³⁶⁾ and was formulated in Thai medicines. The physiological activities of ancistrotectorine was preliminarily studied by Dr. Prasarn Thammaupakorn, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmacology, Thailand, to have spasmolytic activity to the intestinal muscle of guinea pig but indicates toxicity even in large doses.⁽⁴⁷⁾

According to its property, it is recommended to continue further research work concerning antispasmodic activity of this alkaloid. In order to complete investigation, animal experiments of ancistrotectorine in different systems should be tried.