

Chapter 4

Conclusion

The chemical investigation of the roots of *Tabernaemontana peduncularis* Wall. from Krabi province was performed by means of acid-base alkaloids extraction followed by chromatographic method; column chromatography and preparative TLC led to the isolation of seven indole alkaloids. Among them, one is the new iboga type of indole alkaloid, (-)-3*S*-hydroxymethyl-coronaridine (0.84% of crude alkaloid) together with (-)-pseudoindoxyl coronaridine (0.18% of crude alkaloid) and (+)-ibogamine (1.21% of of crude alkaloid), the known iboga type of indole alkaloids, which have not yet been reported from this plant. The others are (-)-coronaridine (1.41% of crude alkaloid), (+)-coronaridine hydroxyindolenine (0.44% of crude alkaloid), (-)-19*S*-heyneanine (1.81% of crude alkaloid) and (-)-eglandulosine (1.17% of crude alkaloid) which have been found in previously investigated from the stem bark of this plant (Zeches *et al.*, 1995).

Furthermore, the remainder extracts, *n*-hexane soluble and acidified CHCl₃ extracts showed the TLC pattern of the phytosterol group and the alkaloid compounds, respectively, that should be isolated and studied in the future in the hope for obtaining additional informations which may lead to the better understanding of the occurrence and distribution of the phytosterols and alkaloids in this plant and this genus.