

Drug/plant source Family/pharmacopoeia	Total alkaloids Major alkaloids (for formulae see 1.5)	
Chinae cortex Cinchonae cortex Red Cinchona bark <i>Cinchona pubescens</i> VAHL (syn. <i>C. succirubra</i> PAVON) DAB 10, ÖAB, Helv. VII, MD DAC 86 (tinct.)	4%–12% total alkaloids; approximately 20 alkaloids; diastereomeres Quinine/quinidine and cinchonine/ cinchonidine quinine (0.8%–4%), quinidine (0.02%–0.4%), cinchonine (1.5%–3%), cinchonidine (1.5%–5%)	Fig. 12
<i>Cinchona calisaya</i> WEDDEL Yellow Cinchona bark Rubiaceae USP XI	Yellow Cinchona bark contains up to 90% quinine	
Opium Opium <i>Papaver somniferum</i> L. subsp. <i>somniferum</i> and varieties Papaveraceae DAB 10, ÖAB, Helv. VII, BP'88, MD, Japan (pulv.), USP XXII (tinct.)	20%–29% total alkaloids raw opium: 30 alkaloids Phenanthrene type: morphine (3%– 23%), codeine (0.3%–3%), thebaine (0.1%–3%) Benzyloquinoline type: papaverine (0.1%–2%), noscapine (narcotine; 2%– 12%), narceine (0.1%–2%)	Fig. 13,14
Corydalis rhizoma Hollowroot-birthwort <i>Corydalis cava</i> (L.) SCHWEIGG et KOERTE Papaveraceae, Fumariaceae China, Japan	3–5% total alkaloids Berberine type; corydaline, coptisine tetrahydropalmatine, canadine Aporphine type: bulbocapnine (0.2%–0.3%) (+) corytuberine, corydine Protopine	Fig. 15
Fumariae herba Fumitory herb <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L. Papaveraceae (Fumariaceae)	0.5%–1% total alkaloids Protoberberine type (0.2%–0.4%) protopine ► 0.5% flavonoids and phenol carboxylic acids, fumaric acid	Fig. 16
Miscellaneous classes of alkaloids		Fig. 17–26
Sarothamni (Cytisi) herba Scotch broom tops <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) LINK (syn. <i>Sarothamnus scoparia</i> (L.)) Fabaceae MD, DAC 86	0.3%–1.5% quinolizidine alkaloids >20 alkaloids. (–)-Sparteine (85%–90%), 17-oxo- α -isosparteine, lupanine, 4- and 13-hydroxylupanine ► 0.2%–0.6% flavonoids: spiraeoside, isoquercitrine, scoparoside, ► coumarins; caffeic acid derivatives	Fig. 17