

Drug/plant source Family/pharmacopoeia	Total alkaloids Major alkaloids (for formulae see 1.5)	
<b>Mahoniae radices cortex</b> Mahonia bark, grape root Mahonia aquifolium (PURSH) NUTT (syn. Berberis aquif.) Berberidaceae	1.8%–2.2% total alkaloids Jatrorrhizine, berberine, palmatine, columbamine (protoberberines); magnoflorine, corytuberine (aporphines); oxyacanthine, berbamine, (bisbenzyl-isoquinolines)	Fig. 22
<b>Boldo folium</b> Boldo leaves Peumus boldus J.I.MOLINA Monimiaceae DAC 86, Helv. VII, MD	0.2%–0.5% total alkaloids Aporphine alkaloid boldine ▶ 2%–3% essential oils: p-cymol, cineole, ascaridole (40%–50%) ▶ 1% flavonoids	Fig. 23
<b>Nicotianae folium</b> Tobacco leaves Nicotiana tabacum L., N. rustica L. and other varieties Solanaceae	0.06%–10% total alkaloids L-Nicotine, nornicotine, anabasine, nicotyrine	Fig. 24
<b>Aconiti tuber</b> Aconite root Aconitum napellus L. Ranunculaceae MD	0.3%–1.5% total alkaloids: 15 ester alkaloids Aconitine, mesaconitine, hypaconitine (benzoylaconine and aconine: hydrolytic cleavage products)	Fig. 25
<b>Lobeliae herba</b> Lobelia, Indian tobacco Lobelia inflata L. Campanulaceae (Lobeliaceae) ÖAB, BP 88, MD	0.2%–0.6% total alkaloids Lobeline (piperidine ring system) Isolobinine (dehydro, piperidine ring) DL-lobelidine, lobelanine	Fig. 26
<b>Sabadillae semen</b> Caustic barley, Cevadilla seed Schoenocaulon officinale A. GRAY  Liliaceae MD	3%–6% steroid alkaloids (C-nor-C-homo-cholestanes)  “veratrine” = mixture of cevadine, veratridine, devadilline, sabadine, cevine)	Fig. 26
<b>Ephedrae herba</b> Desert tea (Ma-huang) Ephedra sinica STAPF Ephedra shennungiana TANG E. distachya L. or other species Gnetaceae (Ephedraceae) DAB 10, MD, Japan, China	2.5%–3% total alkaloids L-Ephedrine (0.75%–1%), norephedrine (+)-Pseudoephedrine and norpseudoephedrine	Fig. 26B