

Drug/plant source Family/pharmacopoeia	Total alkaloids Major alkaloids (for formulae see 1.5 Formulae)
Fig. 7 Secale cornutum Ergot Claviceps purpurea (FRIES) TULASNE Clavicipitaceae (Ascomycetes) ÖAB, MD	0.2%–1% total alkaloids Ergot alkaloids, lysergic acid alkaloids; amide alkaloids (ergometrine), peptide alkaloids (ergotamine), ergotoxin group (ergocristine)
Fig. 8 Gelsemii radix Yellow jasmine, wild woodbine Gelsemium sempervirens (L.) AIT. Loganiaceae MD	0.25%–0.7% total alkaloids Gelsemine, sempervirine, (isogelsemine, gelsemicine)
Fig. 9 Harmalae semen Syrian (wild) rue Peganum harmala L. Zygophyllaceae	2.5%–4% total alkaloids Carbolinderivatives: harmaline (>60%), harmine, harmalol, harmidine Quinazoline alkaloids: (–)-vasicine (= (–) peganine), vasicinone
Fig. 10A Justiciae-adhatodae-folium Malabarnut leaves Justicia adhatoda L. (syn. Adhatoda vasica NEES.) Acanthaceae MD	0.5%–2% quinazoline alkaloids Vasicine (45–95%), vasicinone Vasicinone, oxyvasicinone (oxidation products, artefacts)
Fig. 10B Uncariae radix Uncaria (“una de gato”) Uncaria tomentosa WILLD. Rubiaceae	>0.9% tetracyclic and pentacyclic oxindoles Rhynchophylline, isorhynchophylline, mitraphylline, isomitraphylline, pteropodine, isopteropodine, uncarine A, F
Fig. 11–16 Quinoline and isoquinoline alkaloids alkaloids of the morphinane type (phenanthrene type)	
Fig. 11 Ipecacuanhae radix Ipecacuanha root Cephaelis ipecacuanha (BORT.) RICH. (Rio and Matto- Grosso)	1.8%–6% total alkaloids Emetine and cephaeline (>95%), o-methylpsychotrine and psychotrine (corresponding dehydro compounds) 1:1 → 3:1 ratio of emetine to cephaeline
Cephaelis acuminata KARSTEN (Cartagena, Panama drugs) Rubiaceae DAB 10, Ph. Eur. I, ÖAB, Helv. VII, BP 88, USP XXII, MD, DAC 86	1.7%–3.5% total alkaloids cephaeline (>50%), emetine; o-methylpsychotrine, psychotrine (0.05%)