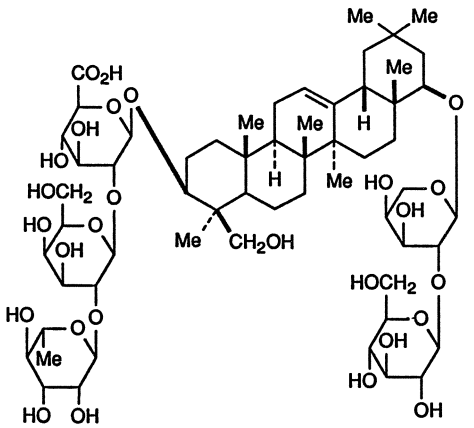
A soponin named sophoraflavoside I (*113-43*) with soyasapogenol B as aglycone was isolated together with soyasaponin I (*26-14*) from the root of *S. flavescens* [20].

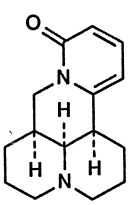


Sophoraflavoside I (*113-43*)

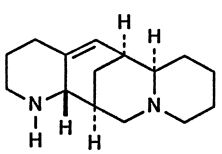
113.2.2 Chemical Constituents of Other *Sophora* Species with Medicinal Use

Several other *Sophora* species such as *S. alopecuroides* and *S. subprostrata* have also been used in Chinese medicine or folk medicine. The roots of *S. alopecuroides* and *S. subprostrata* have shown an alkaloid content of 0.96% and 0.66%, respectively, with oxymatrine as the major component [21].

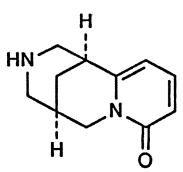
Sophra alopeculoides contains alkaloids not only in the root, but also in the whole plant and may be used as an industrial source of these alkaloids [22]. Sophoridine (5-epimatrine), sophoramine (*113-44*), sophocarpine, matrine, aloperine (*113-45*), cytisine (*113-46*), oxymatrine, and methylcytisine were isolated and identified from the aerial part of *S. alopeculoides* [23]. Sophoridine, aloperine, sorphocarpine, and matrine were all present in the stem, root, and reproductive organs, and especially in the seeds, whereas in the leaves exclusively aloperine was found. The aloperine content in leaves was maximal during the flowering stage, but the alkaloid contents in seeds were highest after frost, indicating that postfrost seeds may be a good source of sophoridine, sophocarpine, and matrine, and the leaves in the flowering stage may be a good source of aloperine [24].



Sophoramine (*113-44*)



Aloperine (*113-45*)



Cytisine (*113-46*)