CONTENTS

| Acknowledgements List of schemes and figures List of tables Abstract Abstrak Abbreviations | | | | page ii v vi vii viii ix | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| СНА | PTER | 1 | • | , | |
| 1.0 | | ODUCTION | N . | 1 | |
| 1.1 | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Tribe Unoneae | | | 6 | |
| 1.3 | | s Desmos | | 2 3 6 7 7 | |
| | | Botanical Features | | | |
| | 1.3.2 | Medicinal F | Properties and Biological Activities | 7 | |
| СНА | PTER 2 | 2 | | 9 | |
| 2.0 | GEN | ERAL CHE | MICAL ASPECT | 10 | |
| 2.1 | Alkal | | | 10 | |
| | 2.1.1 | The Isoquin | noline Alkaloids | 13 | |
| | | 2.1.1.1 | Aporphines | 13 | |
| | | 2.1.1.2 | Proaporphines | 20 | |
| | | 2.1.1.3 | Oxoaporphines | 26 | |
| | | 2.1.1.4 | Tetrahydroprotoberberines | 28 | |
| 2.2 | | Flavonoids | | | |
| | 2.2.1 Flavones | | | | |
| 2.3 | The Biosynthesis Relationship Between The Aporphine Alkaloids 2.3.1 The Biosynthesis Relationship Between Proaporphines and Aporphines | | | 39 | |
| | | | | 39 . | |
| | 2.3.2 | 2.3.2 The Biosynthesis Relationship Between Aporphines and Oxoaporphines | | | |
| | 2.3.3 | The Biosynt and Tetrahy | thesis Relationship Between Benzylisoquinolines droprotoberberines | 41 | |

| CHAPTER 3 | | 42 |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------|
| 3.0 | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION | . 43 |
| 3.1 | Compounds Isolated From The Leaves | 43 |
| 3.2 | Compounds Isolated From The Bark | 59 |
| | | |
| CHAPTER 4 | | 61 |
| CON | NCLUSION | 62 |
| | • | |
| CHA | APTER 5 | 66 |
| EXP | PERIMENTAL | 67 |
| | | |
| REF | TERENCES | 80 |
| APP | ENDICES | 00 |

page

LIST OF SCHEMES AND FIGURES

| chen | nes | |
|------|--|----|
| | Mass fragmentations of aporphine alkaloids | 16 |
| 2. | The formation of [M-15] ⁺ and [M-31] ⁺ | 17 |
| | The formation of $[M-29]^+$, $[M-43]^+$, $[M-44]^+$, $[M-58]^+$, $[M-60]^+$, $[M-74]^+$ | 18 |
| | The formation of [M-29] ⁺ of proaporphines | 22 |
| | The formation of $[M-29]^+$ or $[M-43]^+$ by the retro-Diels-Alder fragmentation | 23 |
| i. | The retro-Diels-Alder fragmentation of N-acetyl proaporphines | 24 |
| 7. | Mass fragmentations of tetrahydroprotoberberines | 30 |
| 3. | Mass fragmentations of flavone | 38 |
| 9. | The biosynthesis relationship between proaporphines and aporphines | 39 |
| 10. | The synthesis from pronuciferine 37 (proaporphine) to nuciferine 38 (aporphine) | 40 |
| 11. | The biosynthesis relationship proposed between benzylisoquinolines and tetrahydroprotoberberines $ \\$ | 41 |
| 12. | Mass fragmentations of pronuciferine 37 | 45 |
| 13. | Mass fragmentations pattern of nornuciferine 40 | 49 |
| 1.4 | The proposed biogenetic relationship of the alkaloids isolated | 65 |

The proposed biogenetic relationship of the alkaloids isolated

14.

| Figures | | | | |
|---------|---|------|--|--|
| | | page | | |
| 1. | The UV spectra of aporphines | 19 | | |
| 2. | The UV spectra of aporphines (with and without substituent at C-11) | 19 | | |
| 3. | COSY spectrum of pronuciferine 37 | 46 | | |
| 4. | Electron donating effect of C-5 hydroxyl | 58 | | |
| 5. | Electron withdrawing effect of carbonyl group on H-3 | 58 | | |
| 6. | Structures of compound isolated from Desmos dumosus | 64 | | |
| 7. | Desmos dumosus | 70 | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | | page |
|----|--|------|
| 1. | The classification of Annonaceae | 4 |
| 2. | The genera of Annonaceae | 5 |
| 3. | The relationship in the tribe of Unoneae | 6 |
| 4. | Compounds isolated from Desmos dumosus | 63 |
| 5. | The relationship between spot color and flavonoids structure | 69 |
| 6. | The yield of chemical constituents of the leaves | 73 |
| 7. | The yield of chemical constituents of the bark | 74 |

LIST OF TABLES