

## QUALITY ANALYSIS OF ALKALOIDS OF SOME PLANTS GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

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**Abstract:** The qualitative analysis of the alkaloid content of 51 samples of plant species belonging to 23 botanical families, collected in the Republic of Guinea was carried out. Among them, 5 families contain an abundance of alkaloids: they are Annonaceae, Lauraceae, Menispermaceae, Rhamnaceae and Rutaceae.

**Key words:** Analyse qualitative, Alkaloids, Botanical families, Phytochemical interest, Republic of Guinea, University of Kindia.

Gvineya Respublikasida yig'ilgan 23 ta botanik oilasiga mansub o'simlik turlarining 51 namunasi tarkibida alkaloid mavjudligiga sifat tahlili o'tkazildi. Ular orasida Annonaceae, Lauraceae, Menispermaceae, Rhamnaceae va Rutaceae kabi 5 ta botanik oilaga mansub o'simliklar tarkibida ko'p miqdorda alkaloid mavjudligi aniqlandi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Sifat tahlili, alkaloidlar, o'simlikliklar oilalari, fitokimyoviy qiziqish, Gvineya Respublikasi, Kindia Universiteti.

Проведен качественный анализ содержания алкалоидов в 51 видов растений относящихся 23 ботаническим семействам, собранных в Гвинейской Республике. Среди них 5 семейств содержат большое количество алкалоидов: это Аннонацевые, Лауровые, Мениспермацевые, Рhamnaceae и Rutaceae.

**Ключевые слова:** качественный анализ, алкалоиды, ботанические семейства, фитохимический интерес, Гвинейская Республика, Киндийский университет.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The object of our work is the qualitative research of the alkaloid content of plants in the form of trees, shrubs and climbing plants of Guinea [1-4]. The plant

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samples studied (leaves, bark, stems, etc.) were collected at the Botanical Garden of Conakry and at the edge of the forest near the University of Kindia.

Alkaloid, a natural substance isolated from plants, of a basic nature, endowed with physiological activity and whose molecule generally contains one or more nitrogenous heterocycles.

Nearly 15000 alkaloids have been identified [7]. Many known alkaloids are used in medicine. For example, atropine from belladonna causes dilation of the pupil; poppy morphine suppresses pain, quinine is a remedy for malaria. Finally, it should be noted that nicotine is a powerful insecticide [2-4].

### 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We have qualitatively analyzed the alkaloid content of nearly 51 plant species belonging to 23 botanical families very widespread in the Kindia region [1]. Among them, 5 families contain an abundance of alkaloids: they are *Annonaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Menispermaceae*, *Rhamnaceae* and *Rutaceae* (Table 1).

The alkaloid composition was determined in the conventional way [5-6].

2-3 g of study plant (pulverized and dried leaves) were placed in a flask (50 ml capacity) and 10-15 ml of 5% sulfuric acid solution ( $H_2SO_4$ ) was poured into it. The contents were left for 4-5 hours at room temperature. After filtration, a few drops of silicon-wolframic acid solution ( $H_2SiWO_6$ ) were added to the filtrate. The formation of an abundant precipitate indicates the presence of a considerable quantity of alkaloids in the plant studied.

### 3. RESULTS

Table 1 : Qualitative determination of alkaloids in proposed plants

No Order	Family, genus and species	Plant organ	Content of alkaloids *
<i>1. Annonaceae family</i>			
1.	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	Leaf Bark	+++ +++

2.	<i>Annona senegalensis</i> Pers.	Leaf Bark	+++ +++
3.	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook. F & Thoms.	Leaf Bark	+++ +++
4.	<i>Xylopia aethiopica</i> A. Rich.	Leaf Bark	+++ +++
5.	<i>Uvaria chamae</i> P. Beauv.	Leaf	+++
6.	<i>Cleistopholis patens</i> Benth.	Leaf	+++
<b>2. Anacardiaceae family</b>			
7.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Leaf	+
8.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Leaf	+
9.	<i>Spondias monbina</i> L.	Leaf	+
<b>3. Family of Apocynaceae</b>			
10.	<i>Thevetia neriifolia</i> Juss	Leaf	++
11.	<i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> H. Br.	Leaf	++
12.	<i>Landolphia incerta</i> (K. Shum.) Pichon.	Leaf	+++
13.	<i>Landolphia dulcis</i> (Sabine.) Pichon.	Leaf	++
14.	<i>Landolphia senegalensis</i> Korsch.	Leaf	++
15.	<i>Voacanga africana</i> Stapf.	Leaf	+++
16.	<i>Rauvolfia vomitoria</i> Afz.	Leaf	+++
<b>4. Bromeliad family</b>			
17.	<i>Ananas comosus</i> L.	Leaf	+
<b>5. Caesalpiniaceae family</b>			
18.	<i>Dialium guineense</i> Willd.	Leaf	-
19.	<i>Guibourtia copallifera</i> J. J. Benn.	Leaf	-
<b>6. Clusiaceae family</b>			
20.	<i>Carcinia mangostana</i> L.	Leaf	+
<b>7. Family of Combretaceae</b>			
21.	<i>Combretum micranthum</i> Shumach & Thonn.	Leaf	-
22.	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> A. Chev.	Leaf	-

<b>8. Euphorbiaceae family</b>			
23.	Hevea brasiliensis (Kunth) Mill. Arg.	Leaf	++
<b>9. Caricaceae family</b>			
24.	Carica papaya L.	Leaf	+++
<b>10. Lauraceae family</b>			
25.	Persea americana Mill.	Leaf	++
26.	Beibchmiea diamarvi L.	Leaf	+++
27.	Cinnamonum zeylanicum Ness.	Leaf	++
<b>11. Meliaceae family</b>			
28.	Entandrophragma angolense (Welw.) DC.	Leaf	-
29.	Carapa procera DC.	Leaf	-
<b>12. Menispermaceae family</b>			
30.	Dioscoreophyllum cumminsii (Stapf.) Diels.	Leaf	+++
30.	Dioscoreophyllum cumminsii (Stapf.) Diels.	Leaf	+++
31.	Cocculuis pendulus Diels.	Leaf	+++
32.	Triclisia patens Oliv.	Leaf	+++
<b>13. Mimosaceae family</b>			
33.	Acacia mangium Willd.	Leaf	++
<b>14. Moraceae family</b>			
34.	Ficus ingens Miq.	Leaf	++
35.	Ficus congensis Thunb.	Leaf	++
<b>15. Moringaceae family</b>			
36.	Moringa oleifera Lam.	Leaf	-
<b>16. Family Oxalidaceae</b>			
37.	Averrhoa carambola L.	Leaf	-
38.	Averrhoa bilimbi Willd.	Leaf	-
<b>17. Rhamnaceae family</b>			

39.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Leaf	+++
40.	<i>Gouania longipetala</i> Hemsl.	Leaf	++
41.	<i>Ventilago africana</i> Exell.	Leaf	++
<b>18. Rhizophoraceae family</b>			
42.	<i>Anisophyllea laurina</i> R. Br. Ex Sabine	Leaf	-
<b>19. Rutaceae family</b>			
43.	<i>Zanthoxylum gillettii</i> (De Wild.) Waterman	Leaf	Skinianine, anonaine
44.	<i>Zanthoxylum lepreurii</i> Guill.	Leaf	+++
45.	<i>Zanthoxylum viride</i> (A.Chev.) Waterman	Leaf	++
46.	<i>Fagara zanthoxyloides</i> Lam.	Leaf Bark	+++ +++
<b>20. Sterculiaceae family</b>			
47.	<i>Cola cordifolia</i> (Cav.) R. Br.	Leaf	-
48.	<i>Cola reticulata</i> A. Chev.	Leaf	-
<b>21. Sapotaceae family</b>			
49.	<i>Achras sapota</i> L.	Leaf	-
<b>22. Solanaceae family</b>			
50.	<i>Solanum stramonium</i> L.	Leaf	-
<b>23. Verbenaceae family</b>			
51.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> L.	Leaf	-

\* Content of alkaloids: +++ - in abundant quantity; ++ - in small quantity;  
+ - in insignificant quantity; (-) - absence of alkaloids



A B C  
Photos of the few plants analyzed: A) *Annona muricata* L ; B) *Xylopia aethiopica* A. Rich; C) *Carica papaya* L.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In total, 51 species of plants belonging to 23 botanical families were qualitatively examined for the first time by us. Among them, 5 families contain an abundance of alkaloids. These are *Annonaceae*, *Menispermaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Rutaceae* and *Rhamnaceae*.

It should be noted that in the future the study of the alkaloid content of the following species: *Annona muricata* L [8 ], *Annona senegalensis* Pers [ 9 ], *Cananga odorata* (Lam.) Hook. F., *Xylopia aethiopica* A. Rich., *Persaea americana* Mil., *Dioscoreophyllum cumminsii* (Stapt.) Diels., *Cocculuis pendulus* Diels. *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam., *Fagara zanthoxyloides* Lam., *Solanum stramonium* L. would be of phytochemical interest, because these plant resources contain a considerable quantity of alkaloids belonging to several chemical structural types.

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