

The Alkaloids Volume 74

List of psychoactive plants 5% alkaloids, mainly consisting This is a list of plant species that, when consumed by humans, are known or suspected to produce psychoactive effects: changes in nervous system function that alter perception, mood, consciousness, cognition or behavior. Many of these plants are used intentionally as psychoactive drugs, for medicinal, religious, and/or recreational purposes. africana: Up to 10% Iboga alkaloids *Pilosella officinarum*[citation needed] *Erythroxylum pungens*: DMT *Acacia acuminata*, Up to 1. Some have been used ritually as entheogens for millennia 81ebb0a25b

The most prominent member of this group is *Claviceps purpurea* ("rye ergot fungus"). This fungus grows on rye and related plants, and produces alkaloids that can cause ergotism in humans and other mammals who consume grains contaminated with its fruiting structure (called ergot sclerotium). 81ebb0a25b Riddelliine can be found as a contaminant in foods such as meat, grains, seeds, milk, herbal tea, and honey. 81ebb0a25b

Friedrich Sertürner 1803. He called the isolated alkaloid "morphium" after the Greek god of dreams, Morpheus Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Sertürner (German pronunciation: [ˈfʁiːdʁɪç ˈvɪlhɛlm ˈʔaːdam ˈzɛʁtʏʁnɐ]; 19 June 1783 – 20 February 1841) was a German pharmacist and a pioneer of alkaloid chemistry. Sertürner worked on the isolation of morphine from opium from 1804. He is best known for his discovery of morphine, which he isolated from opium in 1804, and for conducting tests, including on himself, to evaluate its physiological effects 81ebb0a25b

Mandragora (genus) Two or three further species are found eastwards into China. Between three and five species are placed in the genus. All are perennial herbaceous plants, with large tap roots and leaves in the form of a rosette. Individual flowers are bell-shaped, whitish through to violet, and followed by yellow or orange berries. Members of the genus are known as mandrakes. The one or two species found around the Mediterranean constitute the mandrake of ancient writers such as Dioscorides. Like many members of the Solanaceae, species of *Mandragora* contain highly biologically active alkaloids that make the plants poisonous. Their roots *Mandragora* is a plant genus belonging to the nightshade family (Solanaceae). berries 81ebb0a25b

The plants are listed according to the specific psychoactive chemical substances they contain; many contain multiple known psychoactive compounds. 81ebb0a25b

Corydalis yanhusuo 'extended barbarian rope'). English common names include yanhusuo, corydalis, and Asian corydalis. The Japanese common name is engosaku (延胡索) and the Korean common name is hyeonhosaek (延胡索). The tuber of this plant, frequently mislabeled as the root, is an important therapeutic agent in traditional Chinese medicine. It is native to high-altitude grasslands across China including in the provinces of Anhui, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang, but is more widely cultivated. another major constituent alkaloid. The Chinese name

for *Corydalis yanhusuo* is *yan hu suo* (Chinese: 延胡索; pinyin: yán hú suǒ; lit. It also contains the acetylcholinesterase inhibitor *Corydalis yanhusuo* is a plant species in the genus *Corydalis*. *Corydalis yanhusuo* also contains the alkaloids glaucine and palmatine 81ebb0a25b

Riddelliine is suspected to be a carcinogen. It is listed as an IARC Group 2B carcinogen and listed by the National Toxicology Program in its Report on Carcinogens which lists chemicals "known or reasonably anticipated to cause cancer in humans". 81ebb0a25b

Phalaris arundinacea London: The Chemical *Phalaris arundinacea*, or reed canary grass, is a tall, perennial bunchgrass that commonly forms extensive single-species stands along the margins of lakes and streams and in wet open areas, with a wide distribution in Europe, Asia, northern Africa and North America. (Specialist Periodical Reports). Other common names for the plant include gardener's-garters and ribbon grass in English, alpiste roseau in French, Rohrglanzgras in German, kusa-yoshi in Japanese, caniço-malhado in Portuguese, and hierba cinta and pasto cinto in Spanish. (1974). The alkaloids Volume 4, A review of the literature published between July 1972 and June 1973 81ebb0a25b

Ergot Clavicipitaceae it is also the key difference dividing the branch of classical ergot alkaloids from dihydroergot alkaloids, the latter often being preferred Ergot (UR-gət) or ergot fungi refers to a group of fungi of the genus *Claviceps* 81ebb0a25b

James M. Bobbitt postdoctoral fellow in the research group of Carl Djerassi, working on isoquinoline alkaloids. In 1956, he was hired as a lecturer at the University of Connecticut James McCue Bobbitt (January 18, 1930 – November 22, 2021) was an American chemist and academic who taught chemistry at the University of Connecticut from 1956 to 1991 and developed the Bobbitt reaction 81ebb0a25b

Opium The traditional, labor-intensive method of obtaining the latex is to scratch ("score") the immature seed pods (fruits. The latex also contains the closely related opiates codeine and thebaine, and non-analgesic alkaloids such as papaverine and noscapine. The traditional Opium (also known as poppy tears, or *Lachryma papaveris*) is the dried latex obtained from the seed capsules of the opium poppy *Papaver somniferum*. Approximately 12 percent of opium is made up of the analgesic alkaloid morphine, which is processed chemically to produce heroin and other synthetic opioids for medicinal use and for the illegal drug trade. Opium's main psychoactive alkaloids, primarily morphine, act on μ -opioid receptors, causing analgesia and addiction with long-term use leading to tolerance, dependence, and increased cancer risk. risk. The latex also contains the closely related opiates codeine and thebaine, and non-analgesic alkaloids such as papaverine and noscapine 81ebb0a25b

Atropa bella-donna alkaloids are of common occurrence not only in the Old World tribes Hyoscyameae (to which the genus *Atropa* belongs) and Mandragoreae, but also in the *Atropa bella-donna*, commonly known as deadly nightshade or belladonna, is a toxic perennial herbaceous plant in the nightshade family Solanaceae, which also includes tomatoes, potatoes and eggplant. It is native to Europe and Western Asia, including Turkey, its distribution

extending from England in the west to western Ukraine and the Iranian province of Gilan in the east. It is also naturalised or introduced in some parts of Canada, North Africa and the United States 81ebb0a25b

The foliage and berries are extremely toxic when ingested, containing tropane alkaloids. It can also be harmful to handle and/or touch these plants. These toxins include atropine, scopolamine, and hyoscyamine, which cause delirium and hallucinations, and are also used as pharmaceutical anticholinergics. Tropane alkaloids are... 81ebb0a25b Like many members of the Solanaceae, species of *Mandragora* contain highly biologically active alkaloids that make the plants poisonous. Their roots in particular have a long use in traditional medicine. Mandrakes are involved in many myths and... 81ebb0a25b

Riddelliine It was first isolated from *Senecio riddellii* and is also found in a variety of plants including *Jacobaea vulgaris*, *Senecio vulgaris*, and others plants in the genus *Senecio*. counterpart, riddelliine N-oxide. Like other pyrrolizidine alkaloids, the synthesis of riddelliine involves the conversion of ornithine and arginine into retronecine Riddelliine is a chemical compound classified as a pyrrolizidine alkaloid 81ebb0a25b

Claviceps includes about 50 known species, mostly in the tropical regions. Economically significant species include *C. purpurea* (parasitic on grasses and cereals), *C. fusiformis* (on pearl millet, buffel grass), *C. paspali* (on dallis grass), *C. africana* (on sorghum) and *C. lutea* (on paspalum). *C. purpurea* most commonly affects outcrossing species such as rye (its most common host), as well as triticale, wheat and barley. It affects... 81ebb0a25b

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