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Rawaa Bannay Zubairi
Basrah Technical Institute, Southern Technical University, Iraq

Semaa Hassen Shalal
Lecturer at Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Collegeeof Pharmacy, Thi-Qar University, Iraq

Ali Taher Abbas
Lecturer at Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Collegeeof Pharmacy, Thi-Qar University, Iraq

Bassam A Hassan
Lecturer at Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Collegeeof Pharmacy, Thi-Qar University, Iraq

Corresponding Author:
Rawaa Bannay Zubairi
Basrah Technical Institute, Southern Technical University, Iraq

Theoretical study of pharmaceutical activity for alkaloids extracted from plants

Rawaa Bannay Zubairi, Semaa Hassen Shalal, Ali Taher Abbas and Bassam A Hassan

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Abstract
Alkaloids are a class of chemicals that occur often in nature all around the world. These are extremely complicated compounds and biomolecules. Alkaloids are chemicals of a highly broad family of secondary plant metabolites; alkaloids, including anticholinergic, anticancer, diuretic, antiviral, antihypertensive, antiulcer, and analgesic, have been related to a long variety of biological functions. Alkaloid salts are often soluble in water and diluted alcohols and are seldom soluble in organic solvents due to the basic nature of alkaloids, which permits salts to be produced with mineral acids or organic acids. This study focuses mostly on the taxonomy, context, and medicinal use of alkaloids.

Keywords: Alkaloids, pharmacological activity, muscle relaxant, antioxidant property, anticancer activity

1. Introduction
Alkaloids, which have the capacity to regulate gene expression, protein inhibition, and biochemical reactivity, are most likely the bioactive phytochemical of all. The presence of the nitrogen "N" atom in the alkaloid's skeletal structure is its most important distinguishing characteristic. "Heterocyclic structure, comprised of a nitrogen atom within the ring structure" is an accurate description of an alkaloid. The skeletal structure of caffeine, a well-known alkaloid molecule, is seen in Figure 1. An alkaloid is defined as having two or more different forms of cyclic hydrocarbon structures, such as rings with five, six, or seven carbons, together with an atom of nitrogen. Alkaloids are primarily produced through the metabolism of amino acids, although they are also produced and metabolized from other sources. True alkaloids, protoalkaloids, and pseudo alkaloids are the three types of alkaloids. True alkaloids are compounds that are formed from amino acids and have a heterocyclic ring structure with a nitrogen atom. Protoalkaloids are compounds having N atoms derived from amino acids. Pseudo alkaloids are substances having basic carbon skeletons that are not formed from amino acids [1]. Alkaloids, which contain chemical components including sulphur (S), oxygen (O), phosphate (P), and chlorine (Cl), can work as a medicine for treating cancer and malaria. The majority of alkaloids include dihydropyrimidine, the calcium channel's structural core, and they are isolated from sources like batzelladine alkaloids, which are thought to be potent HIV-gp-120-CD4 inhibitors. Alkaloids are organic nitrogenous chemicals with the suffix "INE" that are physiologically active and have a plant origin. Alkaloids are abundant in plants, but they are also found in mammals, fungi, and microbes. The angiosperms are among plants that contain a lot of alkaloids. Plants that contain alkaloids include those in the following families: Leguminosae. Papaveraceae. Ranunuclaceae. Rubiaceae. Solanaceae. Berberidaceae. Alkaloids are seldom ever found in the Labiatae and Rosaceae, but they are occasionally seen in gymnosperms. Alkaloids' names can be found in a variety of places: derived from the plant's generic name, which produces atropine. Based on the plant's precise name that produces them as cocaine. From the drug's common name, which is ergotamine. Because of their physiological function as emetine formerly known as pelletrine. Alkaloids typically only have one nitrogen atom, but some can have as many as five. The form of the nitrogen might be either primary (RNH2), secondary (R2NH), or tertiary (RNH) (R3N). Such compounds are basic and have chemical characteristics similar to those of ammonia because the nitrogen atom carries an unshared pair of electrons.

Depending on the molecule's structure, the presence and position of basic groups, and other factors, the degree of basicity varies substantially. Aqueous mineral acids transform the alkaloids into their salts similarly to how ammonia does. When an alkaloid salt is subjected to hydroxide ion treatment, nitrogen releases a hydrogen ion, resulting in the liberation of free amines. The quaternary ammonium molecule is unaffected since it has no proton to give away. The heavy metals show as precipitates, and the alkaloids, like other amines, create double salts with them. This is how they are recognized. Among these are Wagner's reagent (iodine in potassium iodine). Reagent Mayer (potassium mercuric iodide). Reagent Dragendroff (potassium bismuth iodide). Reagent Hagger (saturated solution of picric acid) [4].

2. Types of alkaloids

True alkaloids are those that are produced from amino acids and have a nitrogen atom in a heterocyclic ring. Atropine is an example. Protoalkaloids are compounds formed from amino acids that have a nitrogen atom without a heterocyclic ring. Adrenaline and ephedrine are two examples.

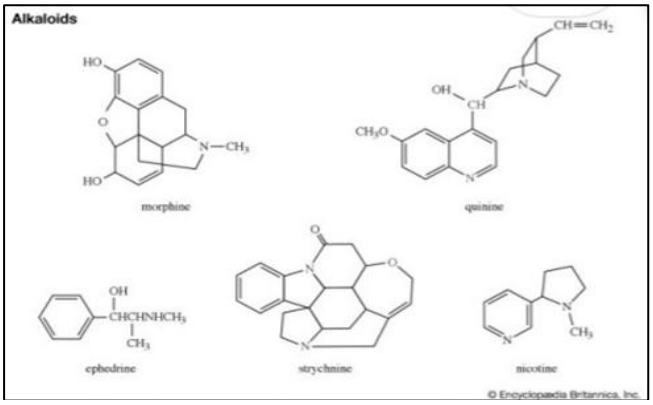
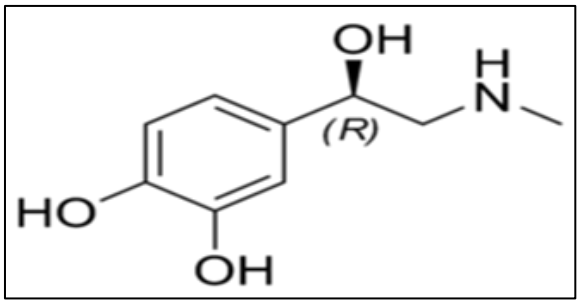


Fig 1: Structures of different class alkaloids

Pseudo alkaloids: These lack an amino acid origin but are distinguished by heterocyclic rings containing a nitrogen atom. Caffeine is an example [5].



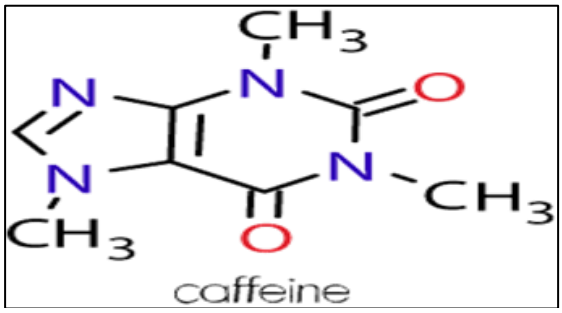


Table 1: Classification of alkaloids

Biosynthetic Classification	Chemical classification	Pharmacological classification	Taxonomic classification
Indole	Tropane	Morphine	Cannabinaceous
Piperidine	Quinoline	Quinine	Rubiaceous
Pyrrolidine	Purine	Lobeline	Solanaceous
Phenylethyl Amine	Diterpine	Aconitine	-
Imidazole	Steroidal	Ergonovine	-

Table 2: Chemical classification of alkaloids

Heterocyclic Alkaloids	Non-heterocyclic Alkaloids
Pyrrole	N-Methyltramine
Pyrrolidine	Ephedrine
Pyridine	Pachysandrine
Tropane	Mescaline
Quidine - Quinoline	Erythromycin
Isoquinoline	Colchicine
Aporphine	Jurubin
Purine	Taxol
Indole	-
Terpenoid	-

3. Classes of alkaloids

One of the most intriguing and significant areas of bioorganic chemistry is the chemistry of alkaloids. Initially, N-containing substances of plant origin with a strongly basic character were referred to as "alkaloids." This phrase is now much more often used. Alkaloids was a diverse category of chemical molecules with natural nitrogen generation by fungus, micro- then marine organisms, and plants. Alkaloids are exceedingly varied because, in contrast to other types of natural chemicals, they have almost limitless structurally frame working then include N atom in their molecule. They are categorized using a variety of signatures, including those from chemical or natural sources. The distributed of alkaloid accorded to their primary structurally, the major C-N skeleton are the mostly accurate and widely used categorization of alkaloids. Alkaloids are categorized into the following major categories, (Fig. 3) in accordance with the last signature, included pyrrolidin, pyridine, quinolone, isoquinolin, idol, quinazolin, steroidal, diterpenoidd with other alkaloida. Depending on the structural characteristics of its representation, each of these groups is split into a number of subgroups [6].

In general, the alkaloids are divided into two broad categories based on their chemical structures: bioactive amines or non-heterocyclic or atypical alkaloids. According to their ring structure, heterocyclic or typical alkaloids are split into 14 classes as follows: Payroll as well as pyrrolidine. Pyrrolidine. Both piperidine and pyridine. Tropine. Quinolone. Isoquinolin. Aporphine. Norlupinane. Indole. Indolizidine. Imidazole. Purine. Steroids. Terpenoids.

4. Distribution and localization of alkaloids

Alkaloidal have been a complexation structure, initially characterized as nitrogenn-contain, basic substances of natural origin and restricted distribution. Their nitrogen atom is part of a heterocyclic system and they have significant pharmacological activity; they occur only in the vegetable kingdom, according to some authors. These are known as salts and we can added that they are formed from an amino acid biosynthetically. Such elemental describe which might be called true alkaloidal. In addition, several

scholars differentiate protoalkaloids and pseudo alkaloids. Rarely do alkaloid-containing plants have just one alkaloid; instead, they typically produce a complex combination that might be predominated by one main component. One such component is the hyoscyamine found in the leaves of belladonna. It is not rare for one drug to include several hundred alkaloids. Even though their structures may first appear to be highly distinct, generally speaking, all of a particular plant's alkaloids share a common biogenetic origin. A particular plant's alkaloid content can vary greatly from part to part, and certain areas may have none at all [7].

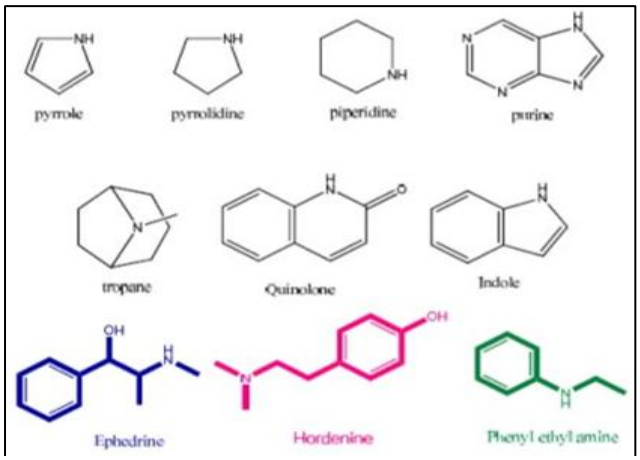


Fig 3: Examples for Heterocyclic alkaloids

5. Properties of alkaloids

The presence of nitrogen is likely the single characteristic that sets alkaloids apart from one another. This nitrogen, which is essential, is often obtained from an amino acid and added to a heterocyclic ring. According to Pelletier (1983), an alkaloid is a cyclic molecule with nitrogen that is in a negative oxidation state and has a small distribution among living things. Although some of them have just little effects, alkaloids virtually always exhibit physiological action in animals. The bulk of alkaloids are distinct crystals that interact with acids to generate salt for Free State plant, they can occur as N-oxides or as salts. In addition to the components carbon(C), hydrogen (H), and nitrogen (N), malty alkaloidal also include oxygen. Others are liquid and oxygen-free, such hemlock coniine and tobacco nicotine. Despite being very uncommon, colorful alkaloids do exist; for instance, bebeerine, which is yellowing and the sanguinarine salt solution, which are copper-red [8].

Alkaloids' fundamental properties enable the formation of salts from either organic acids (maleates, tartrates, and sulfa mates) or mineral acids (hydrochlorides, sulfates, and nitrates). Alkaloids salts often dissolve in H2O and distilled alcohols but not in organic solution, with a few exceptions. The crystallize salt can be kept well quite, and they are can-type chemicals commercial. Understanding the solubility of alkaloids and their salts is crucial for medicine. In addition to being often supplied in solution, alkaloidal compounds may also be isolated from plants and distinguished from non-alkaloidal substances thanks to the insolubility differences between them and their salts.

Over the past several decades, drug development techniques have undergone significant modification. A lot has been said about the effectiveness of choosing candida ting for drugs development using computationally design and empiricall principles. For instance, Lipinski's studies address the issues of "maximum chemical variety" and "druggability" by using logP, molecular weight (M, Wt), bond of hydrogen acceptor, and donors to forecast pharmacokinetics parameters for lead compound. Ligand efficiency, rotatable bonds, and polar surface area for absorption predictions are further criteria for lead selection. Drug discovery screening libraries are everything but varied since the laws of chemical synthesis exclude a wide variety of possible lead molecules. Despite the fact that natural products have been used as a source of medicines since at least 26000 BC and have had a significant impact on the development of modern medicine, many of the current empirical rules and filters do not take into account molecules with a variety of properties, particularly in the case of naturally productions like alkaloids, which are basic, cycles organic compounds with nitrogen (N) in the ring systems. Although a lot of alkaloids are categorized based on their molecular structures, categorization based on their botanical sources is also employed. Alkaloids offered distinct medicinal lead chemicals. They possess fundamental features, being lipid-soluble in basic and neural environments and water soluble in acidic environments. This is crucial for deprotonated membrane penetration and protonated membrane disintegration. Alkaloids are often extracted from plants and biosynthesized from amino acids to produce a range of chemical configurations. About 20% of plant species contain modest amounts of alkaloids, and research and development are still heavily focused on their synthesis (including in biotechnology), extraction, and processing. For example, genetic manipulation of alkaloid biosynthesis pathways can increase alkaloid output levels. A more diverse pharmaceutical portfolio for human use requires the discovery of new drugs from natural sources. Furthermore, compared to manufactured substances that can be identified as substrate by active transporters, naturally products were more likely to mimic endogen uses metabolite and metabolic intermediates. There is still a need to create natural product-based medicines, despite changes in discover methodologies, most netballing the appearance of medications generated from molecular biology, which has shown to be a very effective strategy [9].

6. Pharmacological activities of alkaloids

Numerous biological processes employ alkaloids, each of which has a unique action mechanism. While the majority of these processes were verified, several were just conjectured. Here, we're talking about the vital biological functions of alkaloids.

7. Muscle Relaxant

Alkaloids are well recognized for their ability to relax muscles. Due to its capacity to inhibit the acetylcholine receptor sites that aid in the relaxation of the muscles at neuromuscular intersections, D-tubocurarine is one such example of an agent with anti-paralytic effect. Other isolated Aporphine alkaloids from Mahonia aquifolium, such as corstubenne, magnoflorine, isothebaine, and isocorydine, were found to relax the contractions induced by nor-adernaline as contrasted to those induced by KCl in separated rat aorta.

8. Antioxidant Property

Because of their capacity to bind to metals, operate as free radical scavengers, or provide electrons or hydrogen,

alkaloids are known to have antioxidant properties. a quinoline alkaloids created on Oryza sativa cv.'s aleurone base. Utilizing the radical substrate 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl, it possesses potent antioxidant effects (DPPH). Higher physiological pH radical scavenging action is produced Against radical cations, 2, 2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) of indoles and their analogs. The linearilobin, linearilin, and lycotonin browniine, among other norditerpene alkaloids, were extracted from the roots of Delphinium linearilobum (Trautv), and they show antioxidant activity using DPPH and metal chelating tests.

While it also Arum palaestinum Boiss's pyrrole alkaloid exhibits antioxidant and cytotoxic effects of alkaloids like berberine, canadine, anonaine, and antioquine, similar to those of alpha tocopherol and trolox.

9. Anticancer activity

Patients with Hodgkin's disease and leukemia are routinely treated with catharanthus roseus alkaloids called vinblastine and vincristine. These alkaloids have chemo preventive effects by inhibiting or stimulating the DE polymerization of the protein microtubules that make up the mitotic spindle during cell division. By inhibiting tumor cells from proliferating and developing, it reduces the prevalence of cancer. The divalent calcium action (Ca2 +), which functions as a crucial signaling molecule during cell signal transduction, controls cellular metabolism and energy generation. Apparently, a research found Inhibitors of lipid peroxidation brought on by Fe2+/cysteine can be identified in rat liver microsomal fractions as phenolic hydroxyls or other analogous reactive classes. It has been demonstrated that the indole alkaloid martefragin A, which is produced from the red alga Martensia fragilis, inhibits NADPH-dependent lipid peroxidation in rat liver micro somes.

10. Antimicrobial and amoebicidal activity

The alkaloids produced from Chelidonium majus Linn that resemble phenanthridine. Imidazole compounds have acquired antibacterial activity as well as great medicinal promise. Additionally, it was shown that substances with imidazole moiety function as 5-Lipoxygenase and p38 MAP Kinase inhibitors. Bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids, including cycleanine and cocsoline found from Albertisia villosa, have cytotoxic potential in addition to having antibacterial, antifungal, and antiplasmodial properties. Taken from Delphinium spp; isolated Differpene alkaloids. Moderate antifungal activity was discovered in addition to antifeed effect against the insect species Spodoptera littoralis and Leptinotarsa decemlineata. Indole alkaloids have been addressed in reference to Eudistomin, a novel oxathiazepine ring made up of alkaloids discovered from Eudistoma olivaceum that are effective against RNA viruses like CoxsachieA-21 and equine rhinovirus as well as DNA viruses like HSV-1, HSV-2, and Vaccinia virus. The leaf-cutter ant Leucoagaricus gongylophorus symbiotic fungus (Atta sexdens), as well as Trypanosoma cruzi species, have been demonstrated to be sensitive to the quinoline alkaloids skimmianine, kokisaginine, and male that were isolated from Raulinoa echinata. The research by Wirasathien *et al.*

In addition to having ant tuberculosis activity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis, antimalarial activity against Plasmodium falciparum, and cytotoxic activity against epidermoid carcinoma (KB), breast cancer (BC), and small cell lung cancer (NCI-H187) cell line, aporphine alkaloids extracted from the aerial part of Pseuduvaria setosa have all been demonstrated.

11. Other Activities

Alkaloid activity against herbivores, vertebrate toxicity, cytotoxicity activity, alkaloid molecular targets, mutagenic or carcinogenic activity, antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral potential, and their roles as phytoalexins were all counted. Most alkaloids are poisonous enough to cause animal death if swallowed. Numerous alkaloids, including nicotine and anabasine, are used as insecticides. One of two essential animal information systems, the nervous system, is impacted by several alkaloids. Plants that contain protoberberine alkaloids are reportedly used in Chinese traditional medicine as analgesics, antiseptics, sedatives, and stomatics. These plants are used in Indian and Islamic traditional medicine for bleeding and eye diseases as antiseptics, sedatives, stomatics, and depressants of the uterine muscle. Numerous documented biological and therapeutic advantages of quaternary alkaloids and their tetrahydro derivatives, including palmatine, jatrorrhizine, and tetrahydropalmatine, have been discovered. The analgesic tetrahydropalmatine, which is used in China, has been linked to bradycardia, hypotension, and sedative effects. The piperine alkaloids found in black pepper play a significant role in pharmacotherapy as they have been recognized as (potential bioavailability enhancer improver) by promoting rapid absorption and also having an effect on inhibiting the enzyme metabolizing, which is responsible for nutrients or drug biotransformation, preventing their inactivation and elimination. Antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, antioxidant, and insecticidal efficacy against flies and mosquitoes are only a few of the pharmacological properties of black pepper 17. Author Bassam A. Hasan developed certain heterocyclic compounds and alkaloids that have substantial therapeutic action [10-16].

12. Conclusion

The study presented here found that the history and genesis of alkaloids, their actual distribution, their forms, and their many classes were all described using instances. Various plants produce different alkaloids. These are divided into many groups according to their various chemical states, For instance, piperidine alkaloids, indole alkaloids, tropane alkaloids, quionoline alkaloids, pyrrole alkaloids, and others. Alkaloids frequently exhibit a variety of pharmacological properties, including anticancer, carcinogenic, antimicrobial, cytotoxic, and vasospastic actions.

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