Abstract

Two bisbenzylisoquinoline and one hasubanane alkaloids: (−)-pseudocurine (1), (−)-pseudoisocurine (2) and (−)-10-oxoaknadinine (3), were isolated from leaf extract of *Stephania abyssinica*, a plant used in traditional medicine in South Nyanza region of Kenya. They were characterized using 1D (1H, 13C and DEPT) and 2D (COSY, NOESY, HMQC and HMBC) NMR techniques. (−)-Pseudocurine (1) and (−)-pseudoisocurine (2) exhibited strong to moderate anti-plasmodial activity while (−)-10-oxoaknadinine (3) showed moderate to mild activity.

Graphical abstract

From the leaves of *Stephania abyssinica*, three alkaloids were isolated: (−)-pseudocurine (1), (−)-pseudoisocurine (2) and (−)-10-oxoaknadinine (3). (−)-Pseudocurine and (−)-pseudoisocurine showed strong anti-plasmodial activity against both chloroquine-susceptible D6 and resistant strains of *Plasmodium falciparum* (IC₅₀ 0.29 ± 0.00 and 0.31 ± 0.01 µg/ml, respectively) while (−)-pseudoisocurine exhibited moderate and mild activity (0.75 ± 0.11 and 1.65 ± 0.03 µg/ml).