

PHYTOCHEMICAL S LECTURE 2

Dr. G. V. Ramana

Depart of Phytopharmaceuticals

School of Agricultural and Bioengineering

CUTM

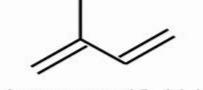
Parlakhemundi

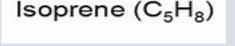


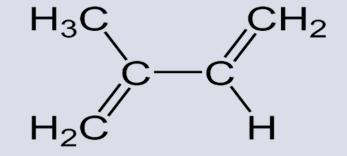
UNIVERSITY

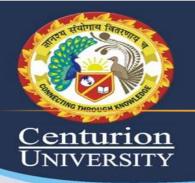
TERPENES/TERPENOIDS/ISOPRENOIDS

- Terpenes are a large and diverse class of organic compounds
- produced by a variety of plants, (particularly conifers, and by some insects).
- × Terpenes are hydrocarbons
- Rationalized as derivatives of Isoprene (2methyl-1,3-butadiene),





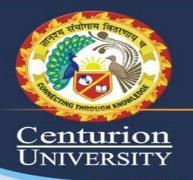




They often have a strong odour (ex: signature odour of Eucalyptus) and may protect the plants that produce them by deterring herbivores and by attracting predators and parasites.

GNIFICANCE

- Although sometimes used interchangeably with terpenes", terpenoids (or isoprenoids) are modified terpenes
- × Terpenoids contain additional functional groups
- × usually contains oxygen

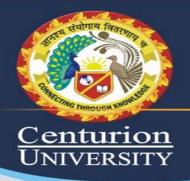


TERPENOIDS CLASSIFICATION

- Terpenoids are modified terpenes, wherein <u>methyl groups</u> have been moved or removed, or <u>oxygen</u> atoms added.
- <u>Hemiterpenoids</u>, 1 isoprene unit (5 carbons)

Ex: prenol and isovaleric acid

- Monoterpenoids, 2 isoprene units (10C, i.e., derived from monoterpenes)
- <u>Sesquiterpenoids</u>, 3 isoprene units (15C, i.e., derived from <u>sesquiterpenes</u>)
- <u>Diterpenoids</u>, 4 isoprene units (20C, i.e., derived from <u>diterpenes</u>). <u>ginkgolides</u>.
- <u>Sesterterpenoids</u>, 5 isoprene units (25C, i.e., derived from <u>sesterterpenes</u>).
- <u>Triterpenoids</u>, 6 isoprene units (30C, i.e., derived from <u>triterpenes</u>). Example: <u>sterols</u>.
- <u>Tetraterpenoids</u>, 8 isoprene units (40C, i.e., derived from <u>tetraterpenes</u>). Example: <u>carotenoids</u>)



TERPENES CLASSIFICATION

- **× Hemiterpenes** consist of *a single isoprene* unit. Ex:Isoprene
- × Formula:C5H8
- × Isoprene itself is considered the only hemiterpene
- × Monoterpenes: 2 isoprene units
- × molecular formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.
- Examples: of monoterpenes and monoterpenoids
 include geraniol, terpineol (present in lilacs), limonene (present in citrus fruits), myrcene (present in hops), linalool (present in lavender) orpinene (present in pine trees). Iridoids derive from monoterpenes.



- × Sesquiterpens: three isoprene units
- × molecular formula: $C_{15}H_{24}$.
- Examples of sesquiterpenes and sesquiterpenoids include <u>humulene</u>, <u>farnesenes</u>, <u>farnesol</u>. (The sesqui- prefix means one and a half.)
- <u>Diterpenes</u> Diterpenes: four isoprene units molecular formula: C₂₀H₃₂
- The linear triterpene squalene, the major constituent of shark liver oil,

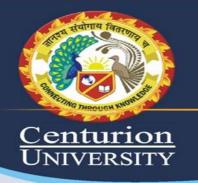


- **× Sesquarterpenes:** seven isoprene units
- × molecular formula $C_{35}H_{56}$. Sesquarterpenes are typically microbial in their origin.
- Examples of sesquarterpenoids are ferrugicadiol and tetraprenylcurcumene.
- **×** Tetraterpenes: *eight isoprene* unitsmolecular formula : $C_{40}H_{64}$.
- Biologically important tetraterpenoids include the acyclic <u>lycopene</u>,



× Polyterpenes: consist of long chains of many isoprene units.

- ★ Ex: Natural <u>rubber</u> consists of polyisoprene in which the double bonds are <u>cis</u>.
- Some plants produce a polyisoprene with trans double bonds, known as <u>gutta-percha</u>.



BENEFITS, USES, PROPERTIES

× food, <u>cosmetics</u>, pharmaceutical and <u>biotechnology</u>industries.

- The genomes of 17 plant species contain genes that encode terpenoid synthase enzymes
- Terpenes are useful active ingredients as part of natural agricultural pesticides



REFERENCES & FURTHER READINGS

Kokate, C. K., A. P. Purohit, and S. B. Gokhale. "Book of Pharmacognosy." *Nirali*

prakashan 36th edition (2005).

× Evans, William Charles. Trease and Evans Pharmacognosy, International Edition E-

Book. Elsevier Health Sciences, 2009.

