Plant Secondary Metabolites: Comprehensive Source of Plant Medicines

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Abstract

Therapeutic plants, are known to deliver a wide scope of plant optional metabolites (PSMs) connected as bug sprays, medications, colors and poisons in farming, prescription, industry and bio-fighting in addition to bio-fear based oppression, separately. Be that as it may, generation of PSMs is more often than not in little amounts, so we have to discover novel approaches to increment both amount and nature of them. Luckily, biotechnology recommends a few choices through which optional digestion in plants can be designed in inventive approaches to: 1) over-produce the helpful metabolites, 2) down-produce the dangerous metabolites, 3) produce the new metabolites. Auxiliary metabolites are comprehensively characterized as normal items incorporated by a living being that are not basic to help development and life. The plant kingdom fabricates more than 200,000 particular concoction mixes, the greater part of which emerge from specific digestion. While these mixes assume imperative jobs in interspecies challenge and protection, many plant characteristic items have been abused for use as meds, scents, flavors, supplements, repellants, and colorants. In spite of this immense synthetic decent variety, numerous auxiliary metabolites are available at low focuses in plant, dispensing with yield-based assembling as a method for achieving these essential items. The basic and stereo chemical intricacy of particular metabolites frustrates most endeavors to get to these mixes utilizing substance combination. Albeit local plants can be designed to aggregate target pathway metabolites. This Update gives a concise outline of designing plant auxiliary digestion in microbial frameworks. We briefly outline biosynthetic pathways mediating formation of the major classes of natural products with an emphasis on high-value terpenoids, alkaloids, phenylpropanoids, and polyketides. We also highlight common themes, strategies, and challenges underlying efforts to reconstruct and engineer these pathways in microbial hosts. We focus chiefly on de novo biosynthetic approaches in which plant specialized metabolites are synthesized directly from sugar feed stocks rather than supplemented precursors or intermediates.

Keywords: Plant, terpenoids, therapeutic, plant medicine

INTRODUCTION

Secondary metabolites are natural particles that are not engaged with the ordinary development and improvement of a life form. While essential metabolites have a key job in get by of the species, playing a functioning capacity in the photosynthesis and breath, nonappearance of optional metabolites does not result in prompt passing, but instead in long haul hindrance of the creature's survivability, frequently assuming a vital job in plant resistance. These mixes are a very various gathering of regular items integrated by plants, growths, microorganisms, green growth, and creatures. A large portion of auxiliary metabolites, for example, terpenes, phenolic mixes and alkaloids are characterized dependent on their biosynthetic birthplace. Diverse classes of

these mixes are regularly related to a restricted arrangement of animal categories inside a phylogenetic gathering and comprise the bioactive compound in a few therapeutic, sweet-smelling, colorant, and zest plants as well as useful nourishments. Auxiliary metabolites are as often as possible delivered at most elevated amounts amid a progress from dynamic development to stationary stage. The maker creature can develop without their blend, recommending that auxiliary digestion isn't fundamental, at any rate for momentary survival. A second view recommends that the qualities engaged with optional digestion give a "hereditary playing field" that enables change and normal determination to fix new gainful attributes by means of advancement. A third view portrays optional digestion as a basic piece of cell digestion and science; it depends on essential digestion to supply the required proteins, vitality, substrates and cell hardware and adds to the long-haul survival of the maker. A straightforward arrangement of auxiliary metabolites incorporates tree principle gatherings: terpenes, (for example, plant volatiles, cardiovascular glycosides, carotenoids and sterols), phenolics, (for example, phenolic acids, coumarins, lignans, stilbenes, flavonoids, tannins and lignin) and nitrogen containing mixes, (for example, alkaloids and glucosinolates). Various customary division procedures with different dissolvable frameworks and shower reagents have been portrayed as being able to isolate and recognize optional metabolites.

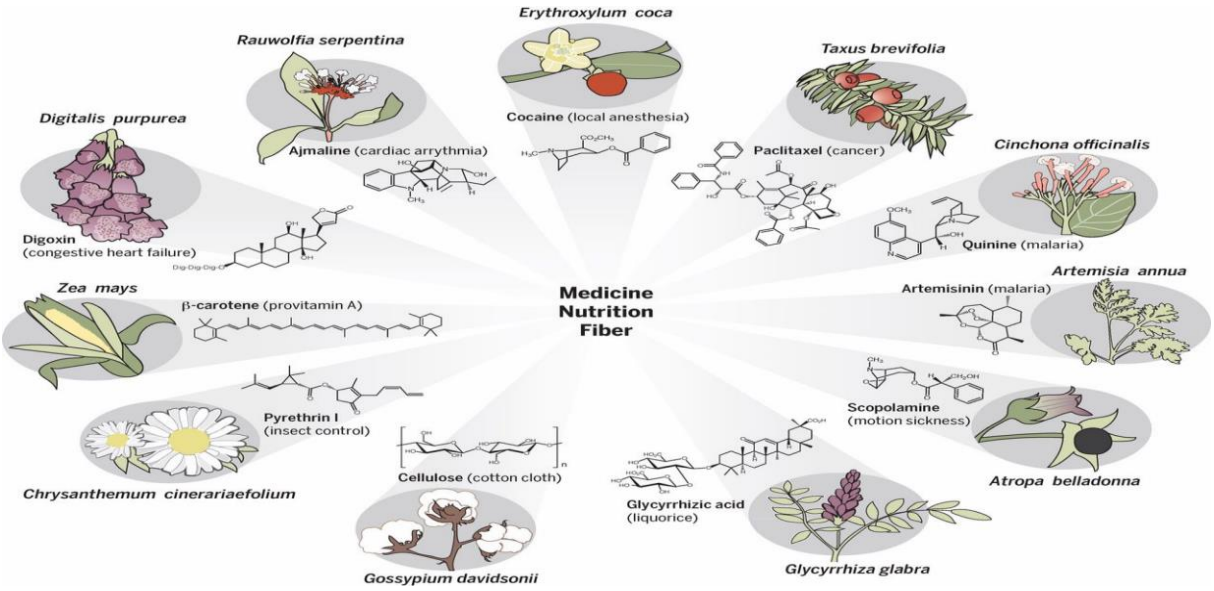


Figure 1: Selected plants and their uses [1]. *Since the beginning, plants have filled in as wellsprings of a plenty of synthetic compounds that furnish mankind with prescription, fiber, and sustenance. The compound decent variety of plants is colossal. Plants advanced the biosynthesis of a cornucopia of novel synthetic substances to endure and convey in a complex biological condition. Albeit some plant synthetic concoctions are sharp or harsh tasting (glucosinolates and pyrrolizidine alkaloids) to dissuade herbivory, others, for example, anthocyanins and carotenoids are splendidly hued blossom colors that pull in pollinators. Synthetics that are cytotoxic or generally physiologically dynamic in warm blooded creatures are utilized, for instance, as torment executioners, chemotherapeutics, and different medications. These plant synthetic compounds are made through species-explicit, particular biochemical pathways that adjust metabolites of essential digestion. A plenty of new synthetic substances and metabolic pathways are likely covered up in plant genomes anticipating disclosure. In spite of the fact that structures for 200,000 characteristic items are known, just*

15% of the evaluated 350,000 plant species have been explored for their concoction constituents.

TERPENOIDS

Terpenoids (isoprenoids) envelop in excess of 40 000 structures and structure the biggest class of all known plant metabolites. Some terpenoids have very much portrayed physiological capacities that are basic to most plant species. Moreover, a considerable lot of the fundamentally assorted plant terpenoids may work in systematically increasingly discrete, particular associations with different organisms.

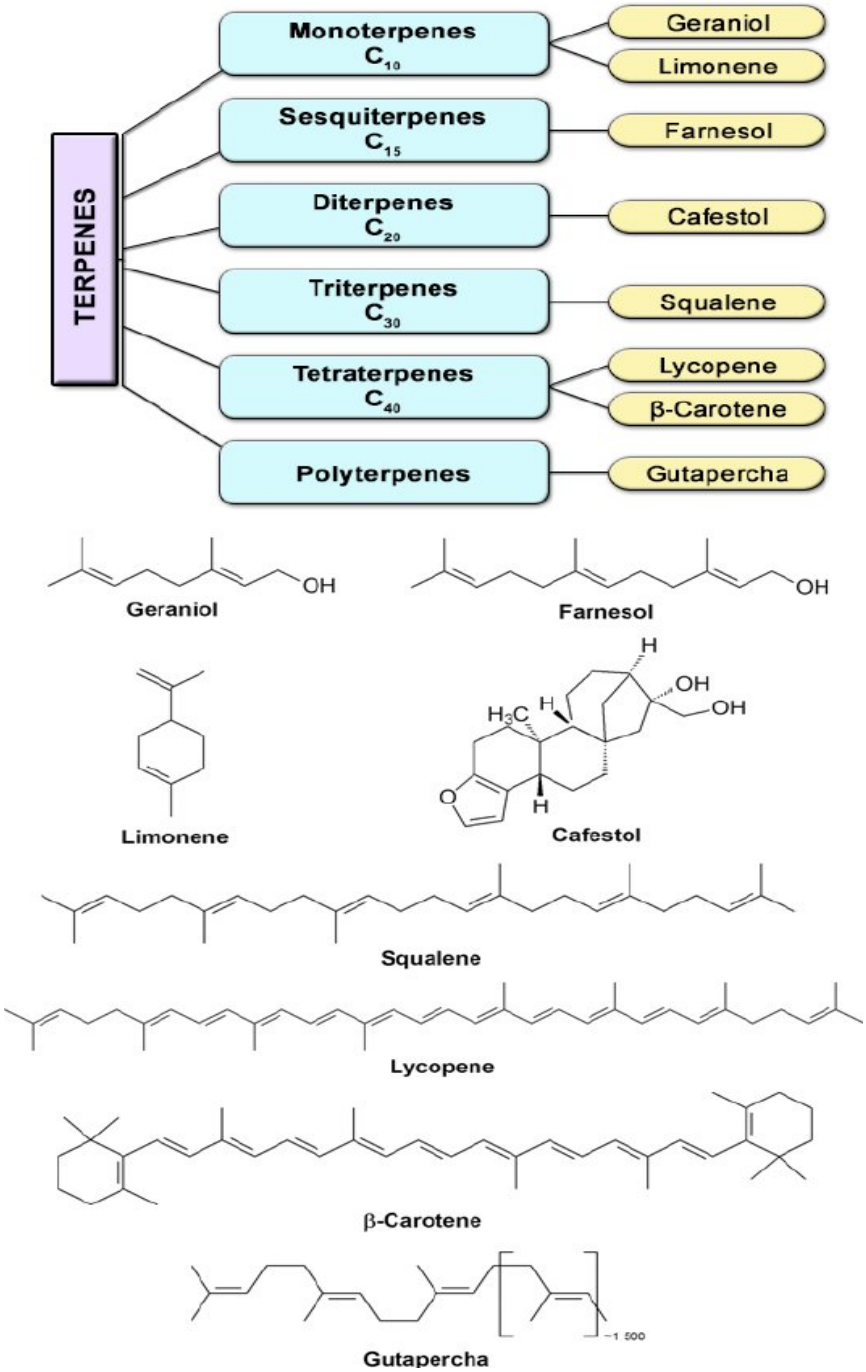


Figure 2: Important carotenoids discovered so far

Verifiably, particular terpenoids, together with alkaloids and a significant number of the phenolics, have been alluded to as optional metabolites. All the more as of late,

these mixes have turned out to be broadly perceived, adroitly and additionally experimentally, for their fundamental biological capacities in plant science.

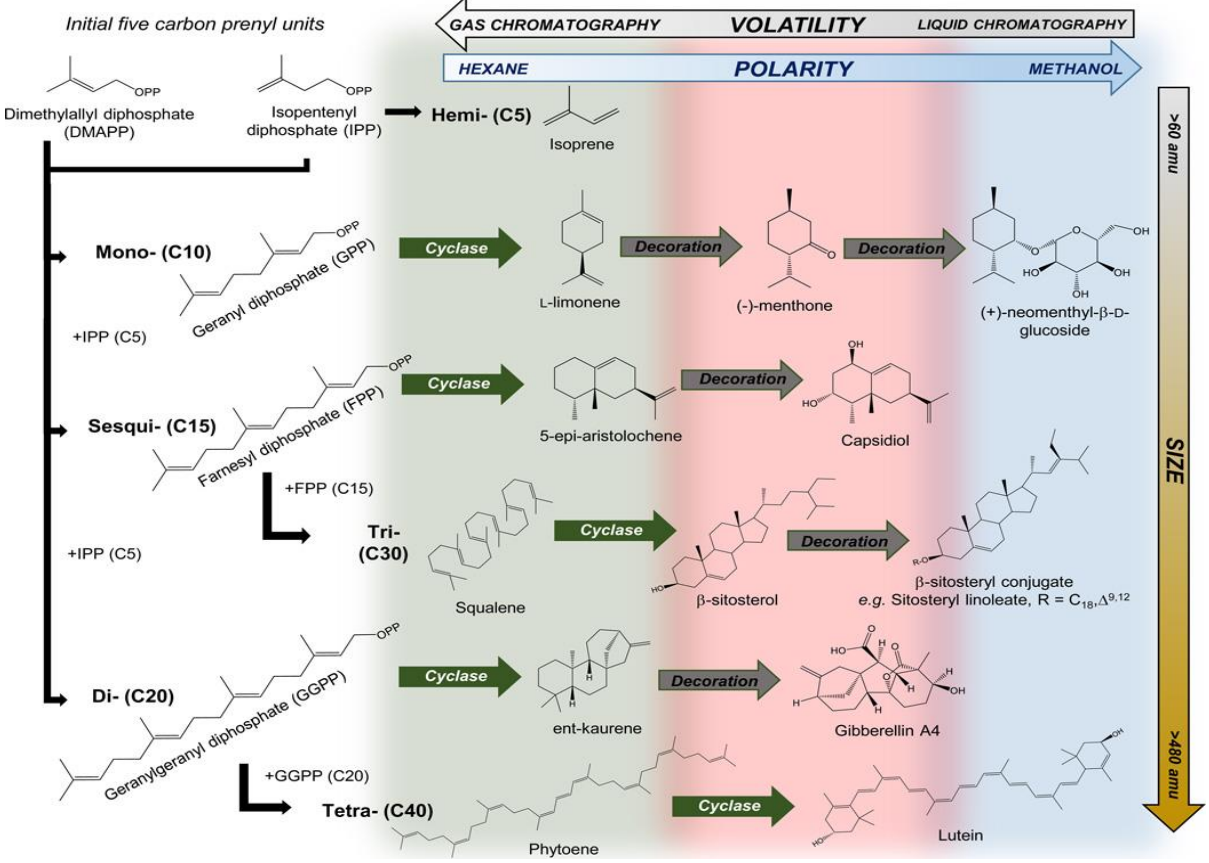


Figure 3: A schematic depiction of terpene metabolism emphasizing the biosynthesis of the different classes of compounds and their physical properties (volatility and polarity) [4]. *DMAPP and IPP are the fundamental structure squares used to produce the allylic diphosphate forerunners explicit to every terpene class: GPP for monoterpenes; FPP for sesquiterpenes and triterpenes; and GGPP for diterpenes and tetraterpenes. Ionization of the phosphorylated antecedents yields straight hydrocarbon shapes, while the coupled ionization/cyclization responses catalyzed by synthases/cyclases yield an extraordinarily rich exhibit of cyclized hydrocarbons. These straight and cyclized hydrocarbon platforms are commonly nonpolar or mono-hydroxylated, and their instability is connected with their sub-atomic mass. The smaller the compound, the more volatile they will be. But all these terpene scaffolds are also subject to additional layers of modification including hydroxylations, glycosylations, acylations, and aroylations, which alter the physical size and nature of the terpene molecule, and can increase their polarity. This figure is also color coded in reference to the protocols discussed here which might be the most efficient for extraction, quantitation and structural identification of the individual terpene molecules. Protocol 1 is designed for largely nonpolar compounds and is highlighted in green; Protocol 2 is for those molecules having a more polar nature (red); and those terpenes having the greatest polarity are probably best extracted, quantified and qualified by Protocol 3.*

Inferable from their differing natural exercises and their assorted physical and substance properties, terpenoid plant synthetic compounds have been misused by people as conventional biomaterials as unpredictable blends or as pretty much unadulterated mixes since antiquated occasions. Plant terpenoids are broadly utilized as modernly significant synthetic concoctions, including numerous

pharmaceuticals, flavors, scents, pesticides and disinfectants, and as substantial volume feed stocks for compound businesses [2, 3].

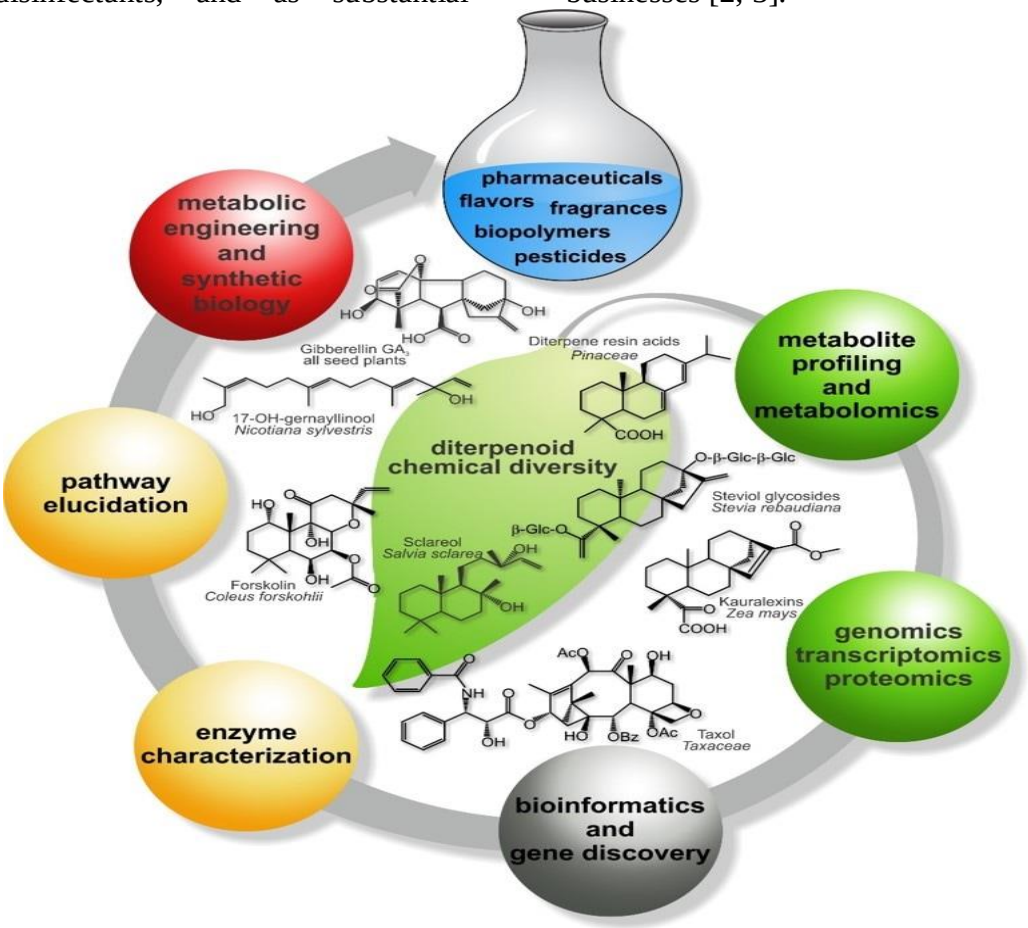


Figure 4: Functional genomics enable efficient discovery of terpenoid metabolic pathways [12]. *In order to investigate and ultimately harness the vast chemical repertoire of plant terpenoid metabolism, a core strength of our lab is the efficient identification of terpenoid-metabolic genes, enzymes and pathways by combining genomics-enabled gene discovery using in-house protein databases, rapid enzyme biochemical characterization through microbial and plant co-expression assays, and de novo identification of novel metabolites using mass spectrometry and NMR approaches. Using these tools, we have identified more than 50 functionally distinct TPS and P450 enzymes in over a dozen plant species with relevance for food, bioenergy and medicine. We integrate these biochemical insights with in plant terpenoid profiling via GC- and LC-MS analyses, genetic gene function studies using CRISPR/Cas9-enabled pathway alteration, as well as plant-environment interaction studies using in vitro and in vivo plant-pathogen and plant-microbiome analyses to investigate the bioactivity of teprenoid metabolites and evaluate their potential for agricultural and other biotechnology applications.*

Monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes (Plant volatiles)

As things the contrast among sesquiterpene and monoterpene is that sesquiterpene is (science) any terpene shaped from three isoprene units, and having fifteen carbon iotas; incorporates a few plant shades, for example, the flavones while monoterpene is (natural science) any terpene framed from two isoprene units, and having ten carbon particles; either hydrocarbons, for example, pinene, or mixes with practical gatherings, for example, camphor [5]. Monoterpenes evaporate easily and have a low boiling point. Monoterpenes are

mostly colorless and odorless, prone to oxidation. Oxidants from monoterpenes could be irritant. Monoterpenes are antiseptic, antiviral and bactericidal [6].

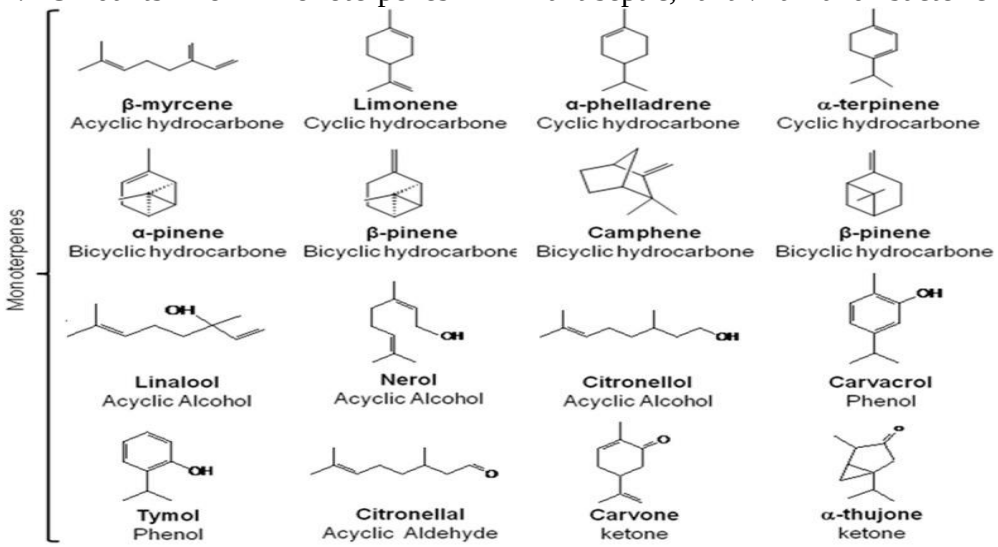


Figure 5: *Examples of some mono-terpenes compounds found in essential oils of plants [7].*

Plant-derived essential oils containing monoterpenoids have been used as antifungal drugs since ancient times, depending both on application method and dose manner. Studies on the antimicrobial activity of essential oils from aromatic species used in Brazil shows that the oils present one or more active fraction, being monoterpenes the major constituents. The monoterpenes citral, citronellal, L-carvone, isopullegol and α-pinene were diluted in ethanol to final concentrations from 0.2 to 1%. All monoterpenes were found to inhibit the growth of the three studies fungi in a dose-dependent manner [8].

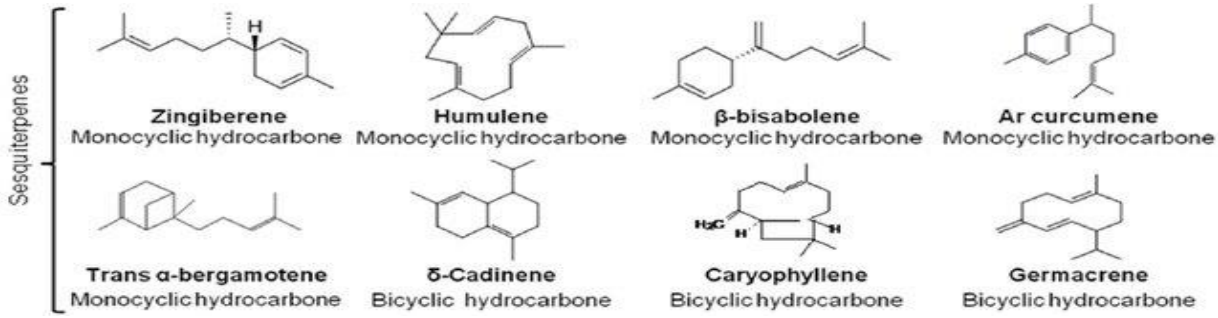


Figure 6: *Examples of some sesquiterpenes compounds found in essential oils of plants [7].*

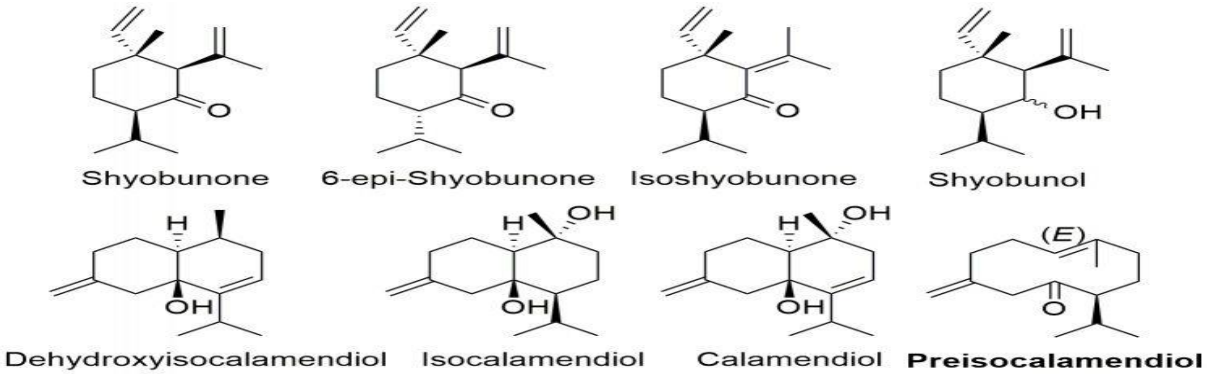


Figure 7: *Structures of the uncommon oxygenated sesquiterpenes observed in Bolivian Schinus molle essential oils [8].*

Sesquiterpenes are less volatile than terpenes, have a greater potential for stereochemical diversity and have stronger odors. They are anti-inflammatory and have bactericidal properties. Sesquiterpenes oxidize over time into sesquiterpenols. In patchouli oil, this oxidation is thought to improve the odor. Sesquiterpenes can be monocyclic, bicyclic or tricyclic and are an extremely assorted gathering. At the point when sesquiterpenes happen in basic oils it is generally in mix with monoterpenes. Sesquiterpenes have a higher dissolving point than monoterpenes. Sesquiterpenes are analgesic, antifungal, disinfectant and antibacterial [9-11]. Sesquiterpenes are less unstable than terpenes, have a more prominent potential for stereochemical decent variety and have more grounded scents. They are mitigating and have bactericidal properties. Sesquiterpenes oxidize after some time into sesquiterpenols. In patchouli oil, this oxidation is thought to improve the smell [10]. Like monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes might be non-cyclic or contain rings, including numerous interesting blends. Biochemical alterations, for example, oxidation or adjustment produce the related sesquiterpenoids. Sesquiterpenes are found normally in plants and bugs, as semiochemicals, for example guarded specialists or pheromones [23]. Sesquiterpenes are dry lipophilic mixes. Biosynthesis in plants is from three isoprene units, and happens through farnesyl pyrophosphate (FPP), in the endoplasmic reticulum. Sesquiterpenes comprise of a 15-carbon spine, and while different in their structure, the dominant part, and the most practical structures are cyclic, and subsequently the focal point of this survey will settle upon these mixes.The large number of sesquiterpene synthases coupled with the fact that a single synthase may produce numerous products and further modifications after sesquiterpene synthesis, such as oxidation and glycosylation take place result in a vast number of varied structures, many similar synthases may produce the same products, in different ratios which affect the metabolite profile of a plant and can be used to classify closely related species or subspecies [24].

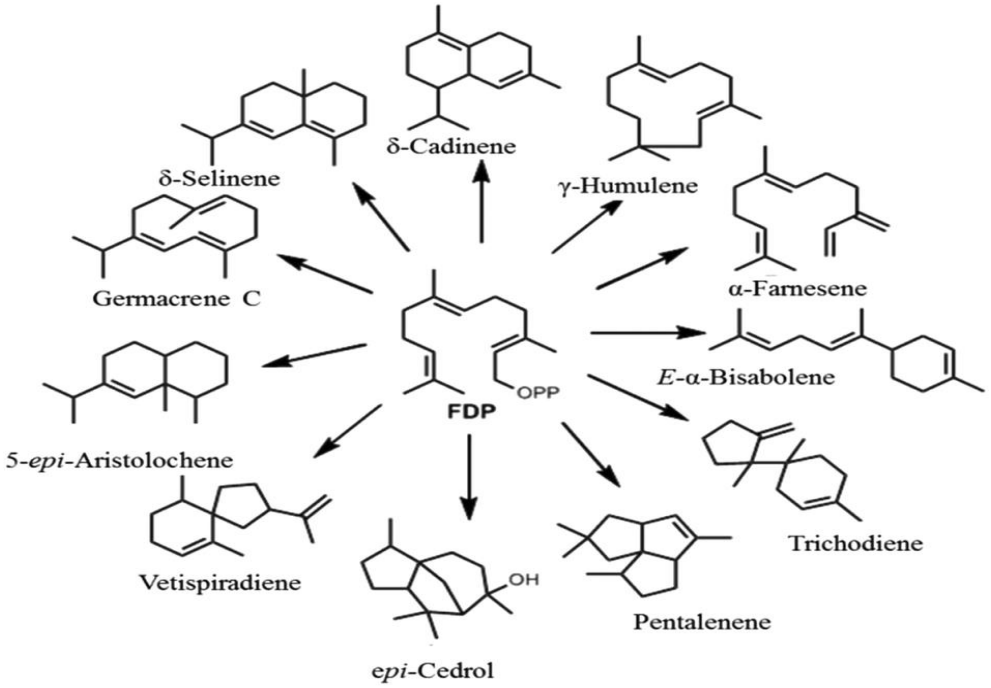


Figure 8: *Representative figure of multiproduct terpene synthases converting a single substrate (FDP) into a bouquet of cyclic and acyclic products [13].*

Biological Activities: Studies in recent decades have demonstrated that terpenes exert anti-inflammatory effects by inhibiting various proinflammatory pathways in ear edema, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, skin inflammation, and osteoarthritis. Terpenes have been shown to exert anti-tumorigenic effects against such processes in a number of in vivo and in vitro systems, thus suggesting their potential uses as chemotherapeutic agents for treating tumors. Numerous studies have shown that essential oils derived from various plants have neuroprotective effects against neurodegenerative conditions in vivo and in vitro. Therefore, as a main component of plant essential oils, terpenes may be beneficial to human neuronal health. However, only few studies have focused on the beneficial effects of terpene components of plant essential oils on neuronal health [14,15]. Antimicrobial and antioxidant properties of essential oils are of great interest in food, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries since their possible use as natural additives emerged from the tendency to replace synthetic preservatives with natural ones [16]. However, due to the large number of components and synergistic or antagonistic interactions among them, it is possible that essential oils have cellular targets other than cell membranes [17]. Studies into the health benefits of sesquiterpene lactones tend to focus on their anti-tumor potential as some of the SLs have been found to show enough potential to enter clinical trials. Less papers take a gander at different applications in sickness treatment, and at imminent medical advantages. Regardless of this, work demonstrates that there is much potential for sesquiterpene lactones in the treatment of cardiovascular sicknesses and their utilization as antimalarials and are in charge of a scope of different impacts, for example, counteractive action of neurodegeneration, antimigraine movement, pain relieving and narcotic exercises and treatment of afflictions, for example, looseness of the bowels, influenza, and consumes. The cardiovascular impacts are the aftereffect of their capacity to loosen up smooth muscle tissue by repressing iNOS up-guideline, and thusly expanding dimensions of NO. The reason for this impact is broadly accepted to be because of hindrance of NF-κB. What's more, some sesquiterpene lactones shield the gastric covering from ulcer advancement, another thought is that parthenolide, the standard segment in feverfew and its inferred drugs, has been a standout amongst the most regularly utilized sesquiterpenoids, to the avoidance of different mixes [24].

Toxicity Issues: Most of these terpenes easily enter the human body by oral absorption, penetration through the skin, or inhalation leading to measurable blood concentrations. A few investigations demonstrated that some monoterpenes (e.g., pulegone, menthofuran, camphor, and limonene) and sesquiterpenes (e.g., zederone, germacrone) displayed liver poisonous quality, which is for the most part dependent on responsive metabolites arrangement, expanded grouping of receptive oxygen species and weakened cell reinforcement safeguard. There is a high likelihood that numerous different terpenes, without adequately known digestion and impacts in human liver, could likewise apply hepatotoxicity. Particularly terpenes, that are imperative segments of fundamental oils with demonstrated hepatotoxicity, ought to merit more consideration. Escalated inquire about in terpenes digestion and poisonous quality speak to the best way to decrease the danger of liver damage initiated by fundamental oils and different terpenes-containing items [18]. Sesquiterpene lactones (STLs)- containing plants have for quite some time been known to prompt a contact dermatitis in uncovered homestead laborers, and furthermore to cause a few dangerous disorders in ranch creatures. All the more as of late, concerns are been raised with respect to the genotoxic capability of these mixes and the embryotoxicity of artemisinins. A growing number of STLs are being reported to be mutagenic in different in vitro and in vivo assays [25].

Diterpenes and Sesterterpenes

Diterpenes are the most important plant metabolites that are derived from geranyl geranyl pyrophosphate (GGPP) and are classified into several categories, namely phytanes, labdanes, halimane, clerodanes, pimaranes, abietanes, cassanes, rosanes, vouacapanes, podocarpanes, trachlobanes, kauranes, aphidicolanes, stemodanes, stemaranes, bayeranes, atisanes, gibberellanes, taxanes, cembranes, daphnanes, tiglianes, and ingenanes classes.

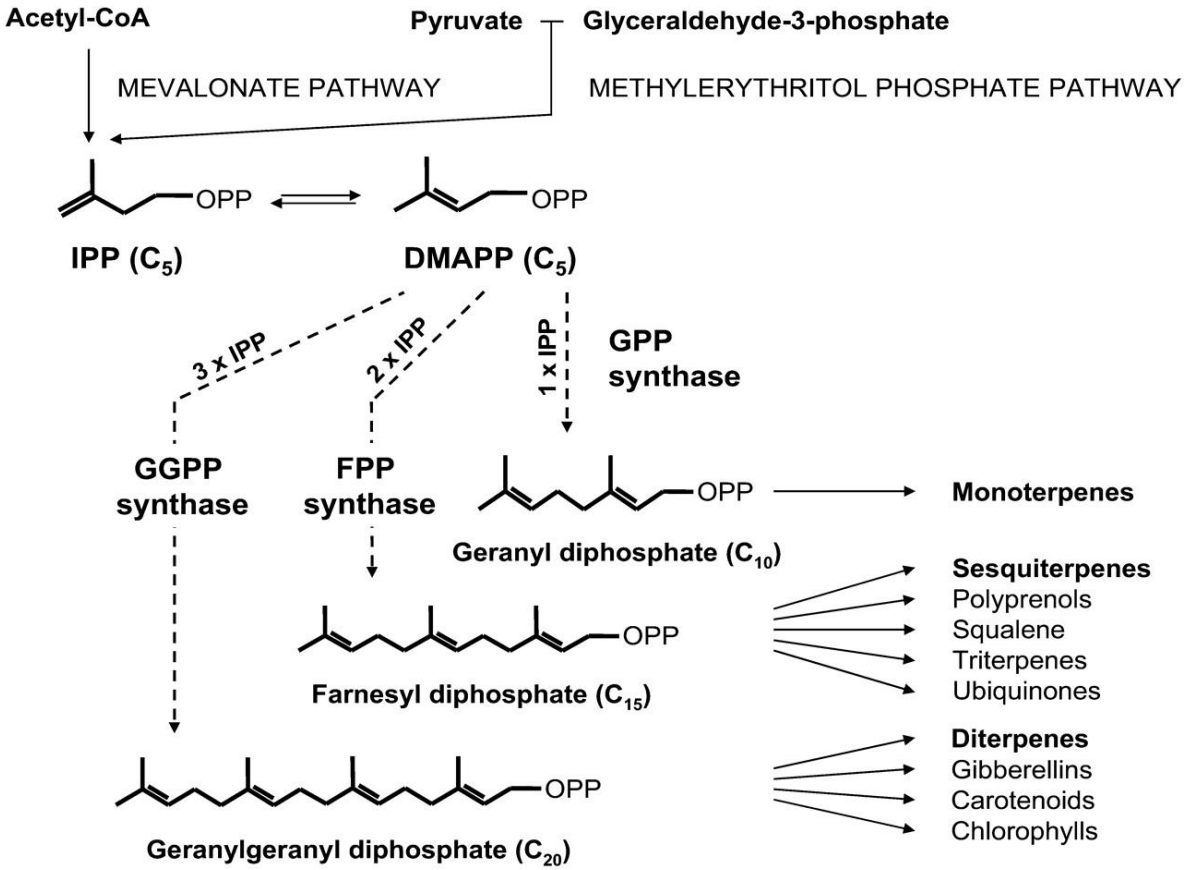


Figure 9: Outline of terpenoid biosynthesis leading to the major conifer oleoresin components, monoterpenes and diterpenes, as well as to other classes of terpenes or compounds with terpene components [19]. *In the main period of terpenoid biosynthesis, IPP and DMAPP are framed by means of the plastidial methylerythritol phosphate pathway and the cytosolic mevalonate pathway. The following stage comprises of the responses catalyzed by short-chain IDSs, GPP synthase, FPP synthase, and GGPP synthase. GPP synthase consolidates one atom of DMAPP and one particle of IPP. FPP synthase gathers one atom of DMAPP with two particles of IPP in progression. GGPP synthase condenses one molecule of DMAPP with three molecules of IPP in succession. During these repeated condensations, the intermediate prenyl diphosphates are normally bound and not released by the enzymes. The PaIDS1 protein is believed to act like a GGPP synthase, but it releases a significant portion of the GPP formed as an intermediate. The remainder of the GPP is converted directly to GGPP without release of FPP. OPP indicates a diphosphate group.*

Diterpenes are gotten from a typical isoprene antecedent, geranylgeranyl diphosphate, by means of the arrangement and substance alteration of carbon skeletons. Auxiliary and utilitarian decent variety is accomplished by the different elements of diterpene cyclases and compound adjustment proteins.

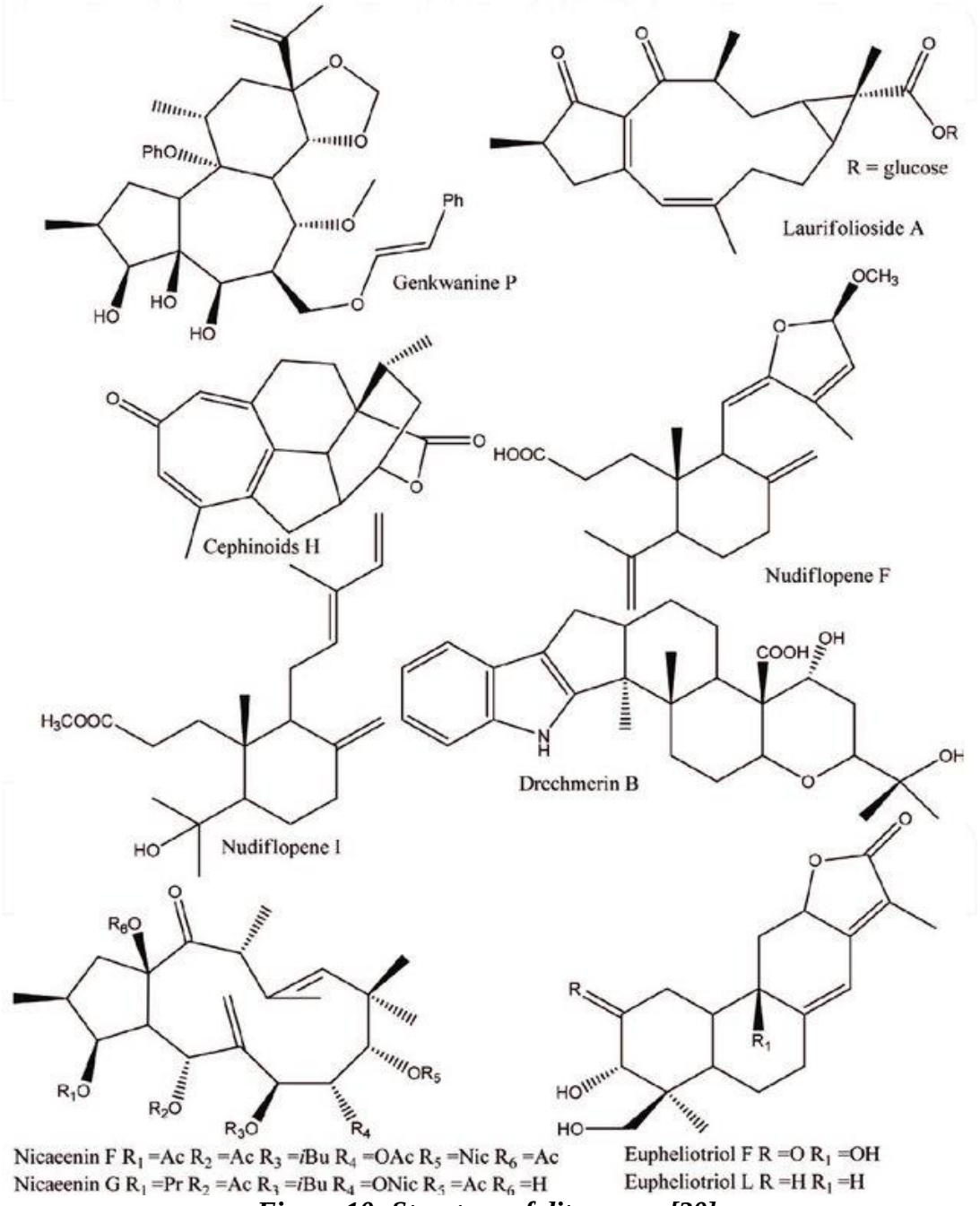


Figure 10: Structure of diterpenes [20].

To date, the cDNAs for an assortment of diterpene cyclases in charge of the arrangement of carbon skeletons or cyclic diphosphate intermediates, for example, copalyl diphosphate, have been cloned from higher plants, bryophytes, parasites, and microorganisms [21]. Diterpenes have pulled in developing consideration on account of their fascinating organic and pharmacological exercises. Albeit a huge number of diterpene mixes have been portrayed in nature from earthly and marine organisms, just few of them turned out to be clinically powerful. Overall, the anticancer drug taxol, used in therapy against ovarian, breast, and lung cancer, with its synthetic water-soluble analogue taxotere, is an example of unusual structure discovered from nature and used as medicine.

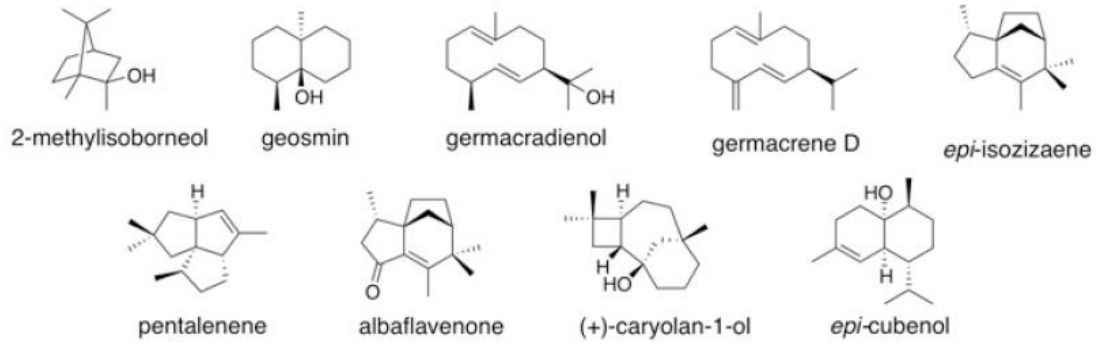


Figure 11: *Structure of Major known Terepenes produced by bacteria*

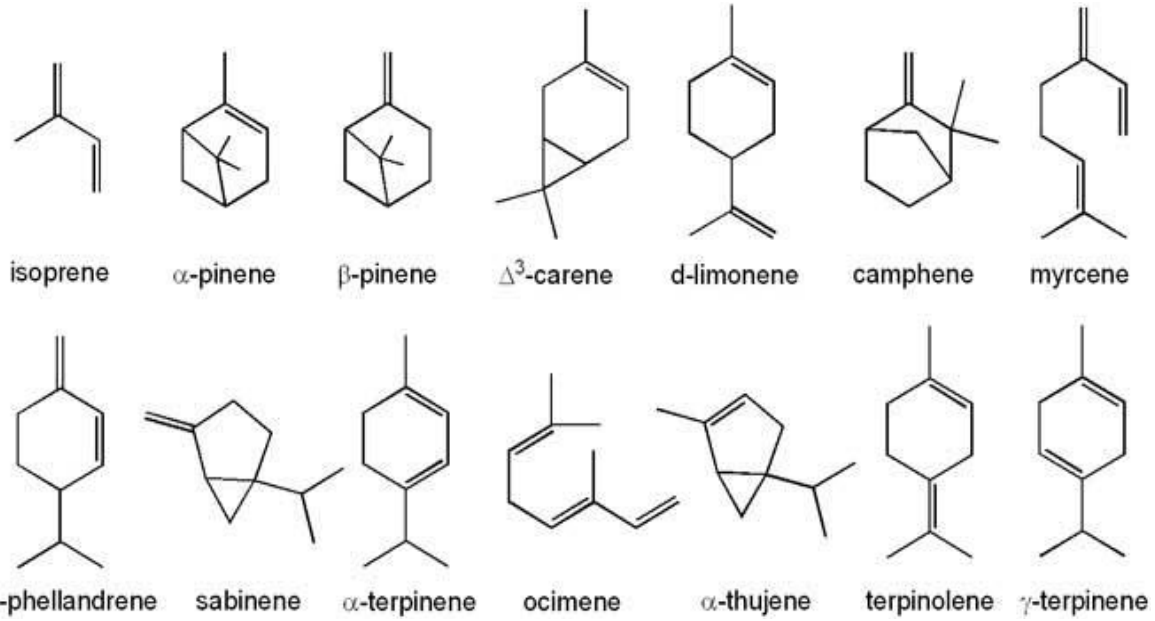


Figure 12: *Examples of different terpenes – this diagram shows their chemical structure*

Promising diterpenes are the ginkgolides appearing and specific opposing movement toward platelet-enacting factor expanding in states of stun, consumes, ulceration, and irritation skin infections. Likewise utilized in treatment is the diterpene resiniferatoxin, a ultrapotent vanilloid, secluded from the Euphorbia resinifera latex, in clinical preliminaries for bladder hyperiflexia and diabetic neuropathy. The diterpenes utilized in treatment will be portrayed together with other promising bioactive diterpenes with specific thoughtfulness regarding those disengaged from plants [22]. Sesterterpenes are terpene atoms containing a C25 skeleton, which are uncommon among terpene mixes. A considerable lot of them are accounted for from marine parasites, particularly those from mangroves, which incorporate neomangicols A– C and mangicols A– G from the Bahamas mangrove growth Fusarium sp. In filamentous parasites, qualities coding for the chemicals that catalyze optional metabolites (SM) amalgamation, together with those coding for explicit administrative capacities and obstruction proteins, are normally adjoiningly adjusted in the genome. C25 sesterterpene synthases were found just as of late. Ophiobolin F synthase (AcOS) was found unintentionally amid genome digging for diterpene synthase from Aspergillus clavatus [26].

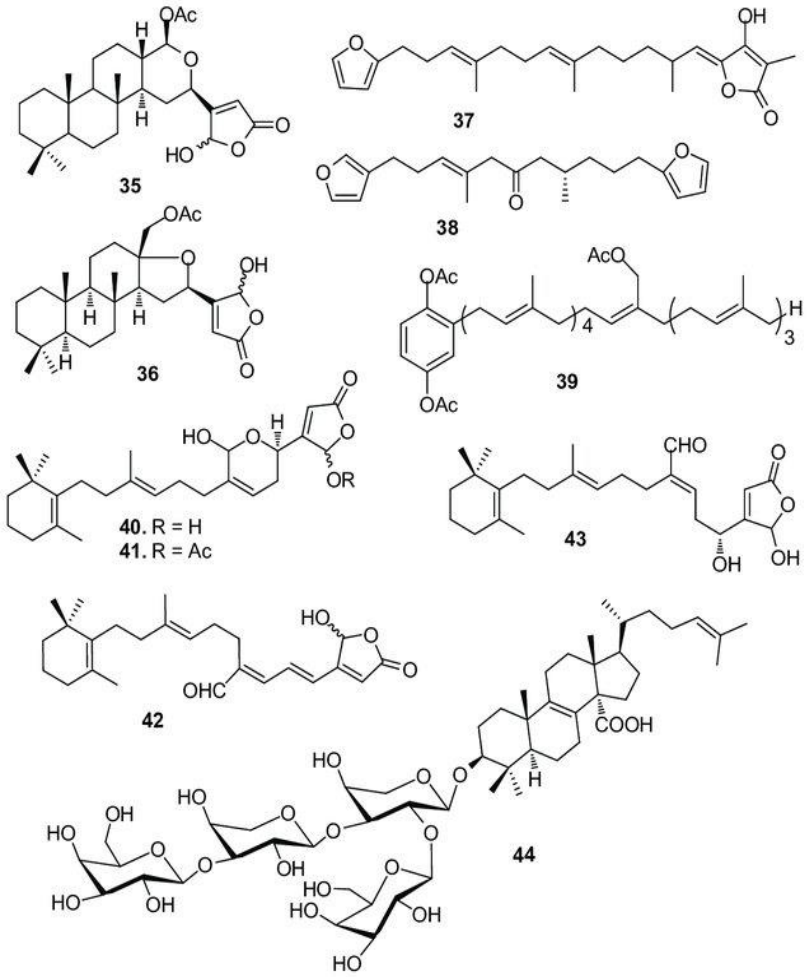


Figure 13: Structures of sesterterpenes and triterpenes from sponges [27]. *Sesterterpenes cavernosolide (35), lintenolide A (36) and 7E, 12E, 20Z-variabilin (37) isolated from the sponge Semitaspongia bactriana, showed strong toxicity against the diatom Nitzschia closterium and against Bugula neritina larvae with EC50 values from 1.22 to 7.41 μM. Two analogues of 37, dihydrofurospongin II (38) and hydroquinone-A acetate (39) obtained from multiple mediterranean sponge extracts showed significant AF activity against B. amphitrite larvae at nontoxic concentrations with EC50 values of about 2.5 and 1.0 μg/mL, respectively. Nortriterpenoids manoalide (40), seco-manoalide (41), manoalide 25-acetate (42) and (4E,6E)-dehydromanoalide (43) from a sponge Smenospongia sp., strongly inhibited the B. amphitrite larval settlement at nontoxic concentrations with EC50 values of 0.24–2.7 μg/mL. Compound 40 could also inhibit bacterial quorum sensing (QS) at low concentrations. Formoside (44), a triterpene glycoside from the sponge Erylus formosus, could strongly deter the biofouling of invertebrates and algae*

Biological Activities: So far, nearly 1,000 sesterterpenoids have been isolated from terrestrial fungi, lichens, higher plants, insects, and various marine organisms, particularly sponges. Based on the carbocycle numbers contained in their molecular structures, sesterterpenoids can be broadly classified into 6 subgroups: linear, monocarbocyclic, bicarbocyclic, tricarbocyclic, tetracarbocyclic, and miscellaneous sesterterpenoids. All of these six subclasses of sesterterpenoids have been reported to exhibit significant cytotoxicities against tumor cells [31]. Ophiobolins have attracted widespread attention due to their phytotoxic, antimicrobial, nematocidal and cytotoxic bioactivities [32, 33].

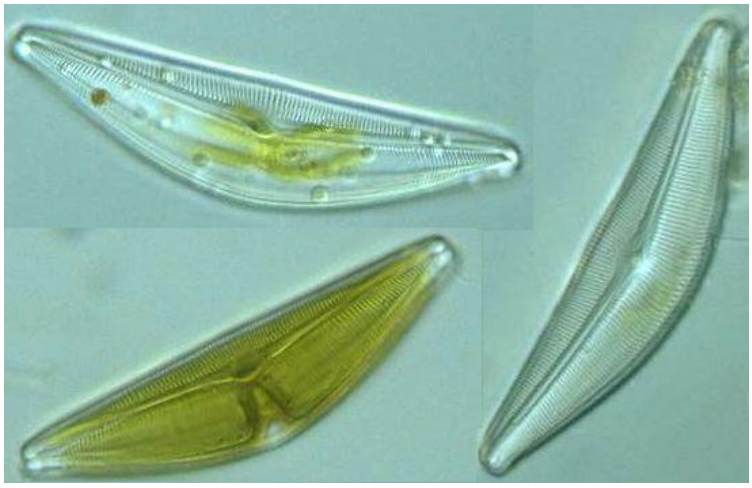


Figure 14: Nitzschia closterium [30]

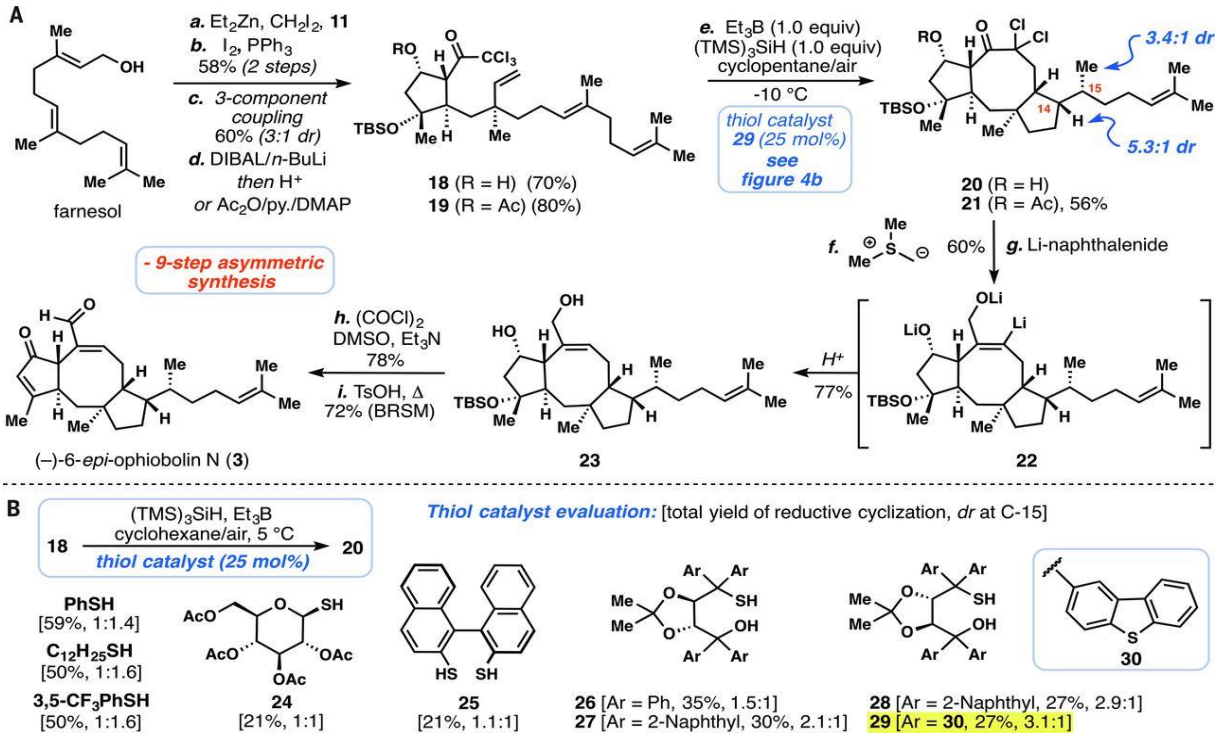


Figure 15: Total synthesis of an ophiobolin sesterterpene [28]. *(A) Nine-step asymmetric synthesis of (–)-6-epi-ophiobolin N (3) (yields reported for synthetic steps e to h are for the diastereomeric mixture). (B) Evaluation of thiol catalysts for the transformation of 18→20 (yields and selectivity determined by 1H nuclear magnetic resonance analysis; dr at C-14 was ~4:1). Reagents and conditions: (Steps a to d) See Fig. 3 for analogous conditions. (Step e) 19 (1.0 equiv), TMS3SiH (1.0 equiv), 29 (25 mol %), Et3B (1.0 M solution in THF, 1.25 equiv) added over 12 hours, air, cyclopentane (0.009 M), –10°C, 12 hours, 56% combined yield of reductively cyclized material [the reported dr values at C-14 (5.3:1) and C-15 (3.4:1) were determined after synthetic step h (see supplementary materials)]. (Step f) Me3SI (24.0 equiv), n-BuLi (6.0 equiv), THF, 0°C, 15 min; then add 21 (1.0 equiv), 10 min, 60%. (Step g) Lithium naphthalenide (1.0 M solution in THF, 40 equiv), THF, –78°C, 20 min, 77%. (Step h) (COCl)2 (10.0 equiv), DMSO (15.0 equiv), Et3N (20.0 equiv), CH2Cl2, –78°→0°C, 3 hours, 78%. (Step i) p-TsOH (3.0 equiv), t-BuOH/CH2Cl2, 40°C, 24 hours, 59% plus 19% recovered starting material. p-TsOH, para-toluenesulfonic acid; py, pyridine; DMAP, 4-dimethylaminopyridine; BRSM, based on recovered starting material.*

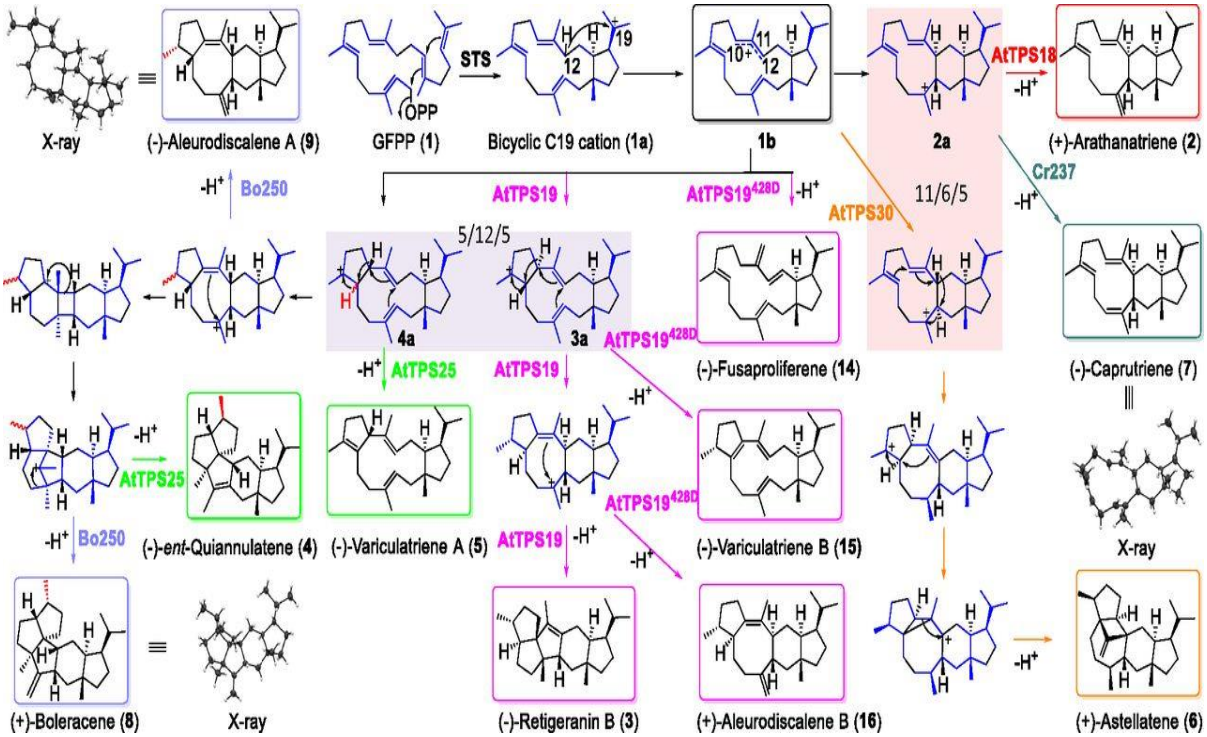


Figure 16: Proposed cyclization paths toward the formation of fungal-type sesterterpenes 2–9 and 14–16 by plant STSs [28]. *The universal sesterterpene precursor GFPP is cyclized to form the unified bicyclic C12 cation 1b (black box) following protonation in the active sites of plant STSs and mutated AtTPS19 (AtTPS19428D). Cation 1b diverges to 5/12/5 and 11/6/5 tricyclic carbocations en route to the formation of (+)-arathanatriene (2), (−)-retigeranin B (3), (−)-ent-quiannulatene (4), (−)-variculatriene A (5), (+)-astellatene (6), (−)-caprutriene (7), (+)-boleracene (8), (−)-aleurodiscalene A (9), (−)-fusaproliferene (14), (−)-variculatriene B (15), and (+)-aleurodiscalene B (16). Compounds isolated and characterized are highlighted in colored boxes. Different colors indicate different cyclization paths. Crystal structures 7–9 are presented with displacement ellipsoids shown at 50% probability.*

Triterpenes

Triterpenes are a class of chemical compounds composed of three terpene units with the molecular formula $C_{30}H_{48}$; they may also be thought of as consisting of six isoprene units. Triterpenes are normally happening alkenes of vegetable, creature and furthermore contagious source, classified among a broad and basically differing gathering of characteristic substances, alluded to as triterpenoids. Their structure incorporates 30 components of carbon and they are established by isoprene units. Taking into consideration the structure, triterpenes may be divided into linear ones—mainly derivatives of squalene, tetracyclic and pentacyclic, containing respectively four and five cycles, as well as two- and tricyclic ones. Representatives of those show anti-cancer properties as well as anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative, anti-viral, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal ones. A good example could be the betulinic acid and its derivatives which have been investigated for their strong cytotoxic properties. Other important representatives are the compounds originating from squalene, dammarane, lanostane, oleane (e.g., oleanolic acid), lupane (e.g., lupeol), ursane (e.g., ursolic acid) or triterpenoid sapogenins, for example cycloartane, friedelane, filicane and cucurbitane triterpenoids. Table 1 gives examples of neoplastic cell lines sensitive to cytotoxic properties of triterpenes [34].

Table 1: *Examples of neoplastic cell lines sensitive to cytotoxic properties of triterpenes [34].*

Triterpene	**Type of Neoplasm**	**Cytotoxicity Evaluation Method**
Squalene derivatives	leukemia, melanoma, sarcoma, lung cancer, kidney cancer, cancer of the peripheral nervous system, colon cancer, breast cancer, ovarian carcinoma, cervical carcinoma, prostate cancer	MTT test, evaluation of apoptosis
Dammarane derivatives	glioma, lung cancer, ovarian carcinoma, colorectal carcinoma, colon cancer	MTT test, evaluation of apoptosis
Lanostane and its derivatives	leukemia, melanoma, glioma, gastric carcinoma, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, hepatic cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian carcinoma	MTT test, SRB evaluation of apoptosis
Lupeol	colorectal cancer, gastric cancer	MTT test, LDH evaluation of apoptosis
Oleanolic acid and its derivatives	thyroid carcinoma, ovarian carcinoma, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, glioma, leukemia, gastric adenocarcinoma	MTT test, evaluation of apoptosis
Betulinic acid and its derivatives	lung cancer, prostatic carcinoma, breast cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian carcinoma, cervical carcinoma, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, colon cancer, glioma, melanoma, thyroid tumor, colon adenocarcinoma, leukemia	MTT test, SRB evaluation of apoptosis
Ursolic acid and its derivatives	ovarian carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, prostate cancer, cervical carcinoma, hepatic cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, leukemia, neuroma, colon adenocarcinoma	MTT test, SRB evaluation of apoptosis
Vegetal extracts	leukemia, melanoma, glioma, laryngeal cancer, breast cancer, hepatic cancer, gastric cancer, lung cancer, ovarian carcinoma, prostate cancer, colon cancer, epithelial carcinoma	MTT, evaluation of apoptosis
Fungal extracts	melanoma, lymphoma, glioma, breast cancer, ovarian carcinoma, prostate cancer, breast cancer, hepatic cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer, epidermal nasopharyngeal carcinoma	MTT

*MTT =3-(4, 5-Dimethylthiazol-2-Yl)-2,5-Diphenyltetrazolium Bromide, SRB = Sulforhodamine B, LDH =Lactate dehydrogenase,

Biological Activities: In surgical wounds, the triterpenes induced a reduction in time to closure, and this effect was reported in virtually all wound types. Triterpenes also modulate the production of ROS in the wound microenvironment, accelerating the process of tissue repair [36]. Indeed, this class of compounds presents several biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-viral, anti-diabetic, anti-tumor, hepato-protective and cardio-protective activities [34], [37], [39]. There are many in vitro investigations indicating the ability of various plant-derived triterpenes to inhibit α-glucosidase and α-amylase activity [38]. In the Western world, the individual average human consumption of triterpenes is estimated to be approximately 250 mg per day, and in the Mediterranean countries, the average intake could reach 400 mg per day [39].

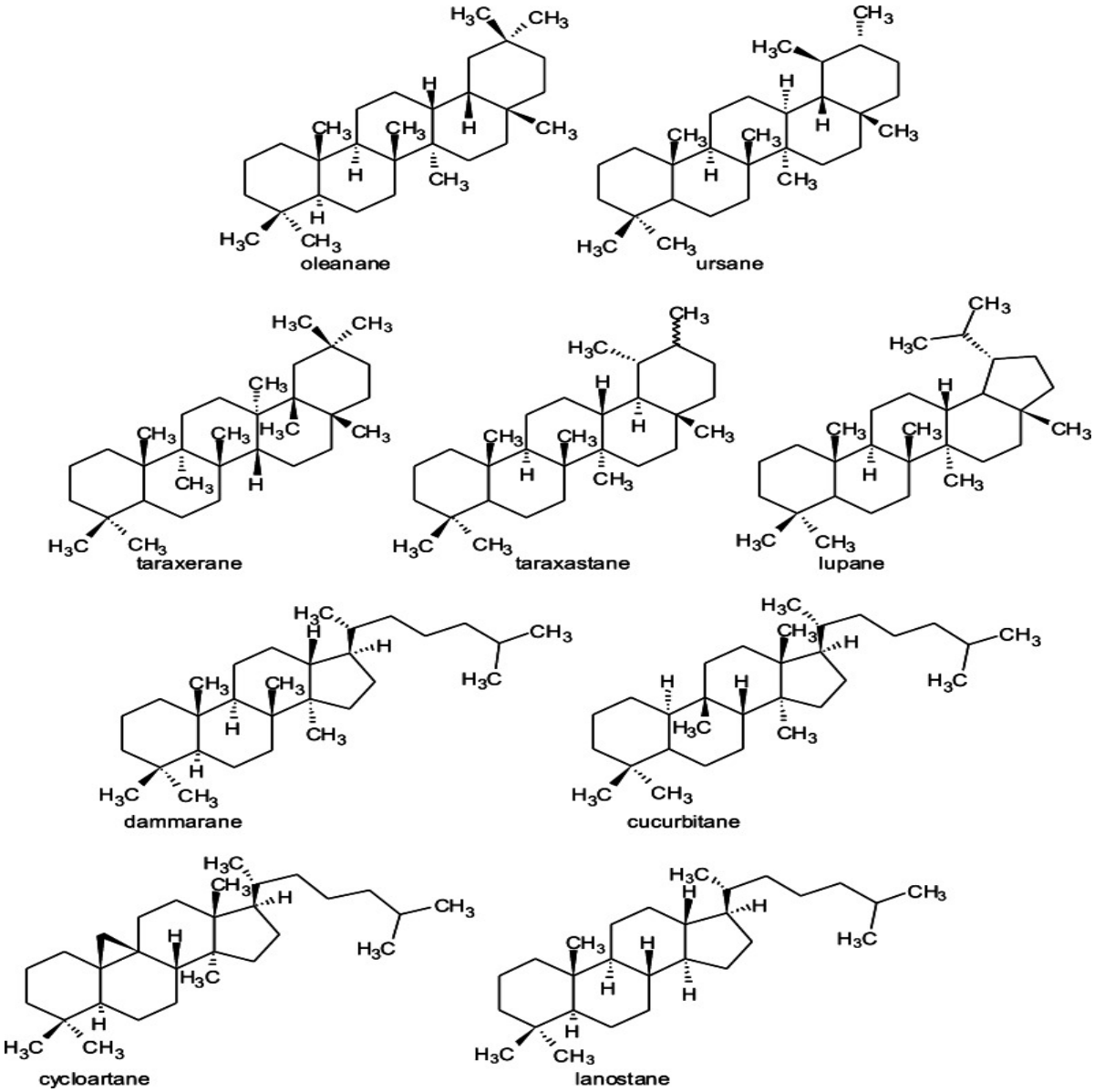


Figure 17: Chemical structures of the main subclasses of triterpenes [38].

Tetraterpenes (Carotenoids)

Carotenoids are C40-mixes comprising of eight isopentenyl-pyrophosphate units. In excess of 750 basically characterized carotenoids are found in nature. They are orchestrated by oxygenic phototrophs (land plants, green growth, and cyanobacteria), anoxygenic phototrophs (purple microscopic organisms, green sulfur microbes, green filamentous microorganisms, and heliobacteria), a few eubacteria, some archaea, and a few parasites. The yellow, orange, or red fat-dissolvable plant and creature colors, known as carotenoids, are classed as tetraterpenes, in spite of the fact that they have as a rule the atomic equation C40H56, as opposed to C40H64. The way that their structures can be developed from isoprene units legitimizes their classification as terpenes. The carotenoids are secluded from their characteristic sources by dissolvable extraction and are refined by chromatography. Lycopene, the red color of the ready tomato, embodies the class of non-cyclic tetraterpenes. The most imperative and rich tetraterpene is β-carotene, the foremost yellow shade of the carrot; β-carotene is of nourishing significance since creatures can sever the atom at the purpose of symmetry with the generation of nutrient A [40,41].

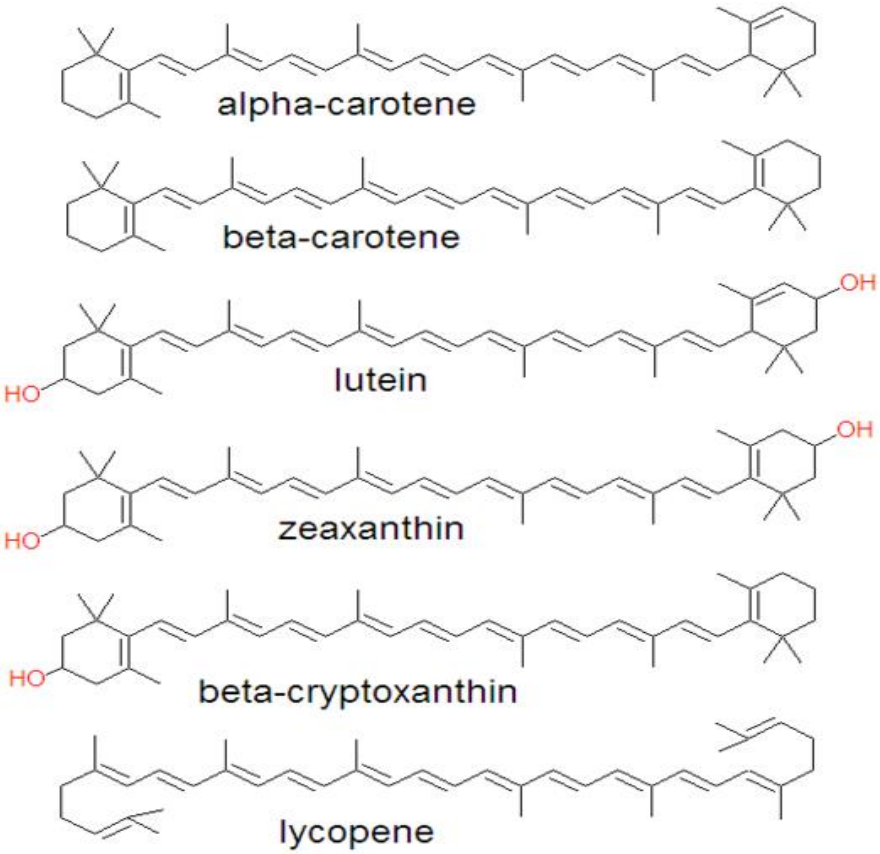


Figure 18: Carotenoids Structure.

The four major carotenoids in terms of their abundance in foods are lutein, zeaxanthin, β-carotene, and lycopene (see Figure 19). Lutein and zeaxanthin belong to the xanthophylls group, while lycopene and β-carotene are hydrocarbon carotenoids. Lycopene has two identical linear 2, 6-dimethyl-1, 5-heptadiene end-groups, in contrast to β-carotene where the same atoms are arranged into 2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexene moieties. The two xanthophylls show instead hydroxylated cyclohexene end-groups: two 4-hydroxy-2, 6, 6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexene for zeaxanthin, while for lutein one end-group is as before and the other is a 4-hydroxy-2, 6, 6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexene [43].

Table 2: *Representative food-derived carotenoids [42]*

Carotenoid	**Food source**
α-Carotene	Banana, butternut, carrot, pumpkin
β-Carotene	Apricots, banana, broccoli, cantaloupe, carrot, dairy products, honeydew, kale, mango, nectarine, peach, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, tomato
Crocetin	Gardenia fruit, saffron stigma
Crocin	Gardenia fruit, saffron stigma
β-Cryptoxanthin	Apple, broccoli, celery, chili, crustaceans, grape, green beans, papaya, pea, peach, peppers, salmonid fish, squashes, tangerine
Lutein	Apple, basil, broccoli, celery, crustaceans, cucumber, dairy products, grapes, green pepper, kale, kiwi, maize, parsley, pea, pumpkin, salmonid fish, spinach, squash
Lycopene	Grapefruit, guava, tomato, watermelon
Zeaxanthin	Basil, crustaceans, cucumber, dairy products, honeydew, kale, maize, mango, orange, parsley, salmonid fish, spinach
Marine	
Astaxanthin	Crustaceans, algae, salmonid fish
Fucoxanthin	Brown seaweeds

Biological Activities: Due to their characteristic structure, carotenoids have bioactive properties, such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and autophagy-modulatory activities. Given the protective function of carotenoids, their levels in the human body have been significantly associated with the treatment and prevention of various diseases, including neurodegenerative diseases [44]. Carotenoids protect membranes formed with unsaturated lipids against singlet oxygen through combined activity of different mechanisms: modification of structural properties of the lipid bilayers, physical quenching of singlet oxygen and chemical reactions leading to the pigment oxidation [45]. Carotenoids have a range of functions in human health. They primarily exert antioxidant effects, but individual carotenoids may also act through other mechanisms; for example, β-carotene has a pro-vitamin A function, while lutein/zeaxanthin constitute macular pigment in the eye. The benefit of lutein in reducing progression of age-related macular eye disease and cataracts is strengthening; an intake recommendation would help to generate awareness in the general population to have an adequate intake of lutein rich foods. There is evidence that carotenoids, in addition to beneficial effects on eye health, also produce improvements in cognitive function and cardiovascular health, and may help to prevent some types of cancer [46]. Carotenoids can be associated to fatty acids, sugars, proteins, or other compounds that can change their physical and chemical properties and influence their biological roles. Furthermore, oxidative cleavage of carotenoids produces smaller molecules such as apocarotenoids, some of which are important pigments and volatile (aroma) compounds. Enzymatic breakage of carotenoids can also produce biologically active molecules in both plants (hormones, retrograde signals) and animals (retinoids). Both carotenoids and their enzymatic cleavage products are associated with other processes positively impacting human health. Carotenoids are widely used in the industry as food ingredients, feed additives, and supplements [47].

Toxicity: It is well known that an excess of retinoids induces teratogenic effects and affects xenobiotic metabolism. Although β-carotene is not teratogenic, high doses of β-carotene and vitamin E can be prooxidant and toxic and increase cancer risk. In particular, despite that high intake of β-carotene reduces the risk of many cancers, the effect on breast cancer risk depends on estrogen receptor and progesterone receptor statuses. In general, the relationships between carotenoids and cancer risk depend on type of carotenoids and site of cancer, but the supplementation never confirms the suggestions from intake data. Moreover, the increased risk of lung cancer after β-carotene supplementation had been reported in smokers and people drinking ≥11 g ethanol/d [48].

PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS

Phenolics are sweet-smelling benzene ring mixes with at least one hydroxyl bunches created by plants primarily for security against stress. Phenolics assume essential jobs in plant improvement, especially in lignin and color biosynthesis. They additionally give auxiliary uprightness and platform backing to plants. Imperatively, phenolic phytoalexins, discharged by injured or generally annoyed plants, repulse or murder numerous microorganisms, and a few pathogens can balance or invalidate these resistances or even subvert them further bolstering their own good fortune [49]. Phenolic mixes are optional metabolites, which are created in the shikimic corrosive of plants and pentose phosphate through phenylpropanoid utilization. They contain benzene rings, with at least one hydroxyl substituents, and run from straightforward phenolic particles to profoundly polymerized mixes. In the blend of phenolic intensifies, the principal system is the responsibility of glucose to the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) and changing glucose-6-phosphate irreversibly to ribulose-5-phosphate. The principal submitted method in the change to ribulose-5-phosphate is put into impact by glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PDH). From one perspective, the change to ribulose-5-phosphate produces decreasing reciprocals of nicotinamide

adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) for cell anabolic responses. Then again, PPP additionally creates erythrose-4-phosphate alongside phosphoenolpyruvate from glycolysis, which is then utilized through the phenylpropanoid pathway to create phenolic mixes in the wake of being directed to the shikimic corrosive pathway to deliver phenylalanine. Phenolics are the most articulated optional metabolites found in plants, and their appropriation is appeared all through the whole metabolic procedure. These phenolic substances, or polyphenols, contain various assortments of mixes: basic flavonoids, phenolic acids, complex flavonoids and shaded anthocyanins. These phenolic mixes are normally identified with protection reactions in the plant. However, phenolic metabolites play an important part in other processes, for instance incorporating attractive substances to accelerate pollination, coloring for camouflage and defense against herbivores, as well as antibacterial and antifungal activities [50].

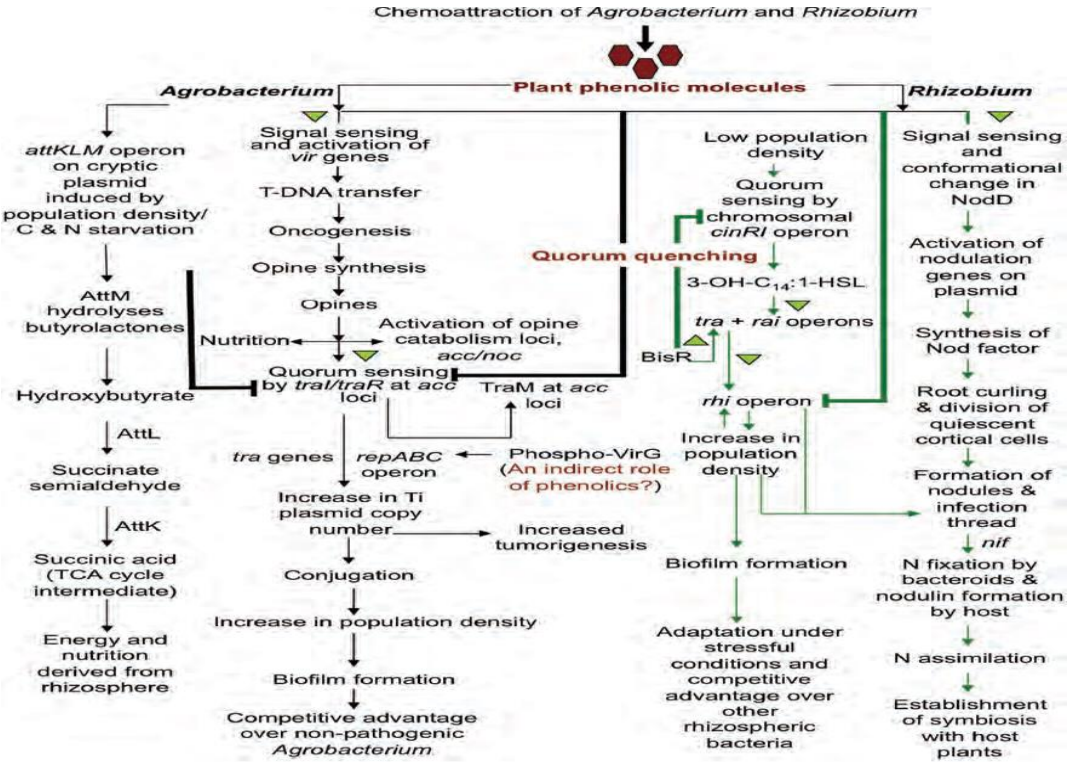


Figure 19: The use of phenolics by Agrobacterium and Rhizobium for survival and infection of the host plant [49]. *Dark bolts show how Agrobacterium utilizes phenolics to start a mind boggling procedure of pathogenesis, coming full circle with opine union. Notwithstanding their dietary benefit, opines help Agrobacterium's opposition with nonpathogenic microorganisms, for example, A. radiobacter, by expanding its populace thickness and biofilm arrangement through majority detecting. Agrobacterium likewise utilizes the attKLM operon to control its populace thickness amid times of dietary starvation and to incorporate elective wellsprings of supplements and vitality by debasing g-butyrolactones created by other rhizospheric microscopic organisms. Green bolts demonstrate the utilization of phenolics by Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. viciae for the enlistment of gesture qualities pursued by the procedure of advantageous interaction. Under pressure conditions, phenolics likewise direct the expansion in populace thickness, biofilm arrangement and successful nodulation by quelling the majority detecting rhi operon. An expansion in populace thickness because of majority detecting gives an aggressive edge to rhizobia over other rhizospheric microscopic organisms. Bold lines indicate the quorum-quenching mechanisms, whereas triangles represent the steps of activation. TCA, tricarboxylic acid.*

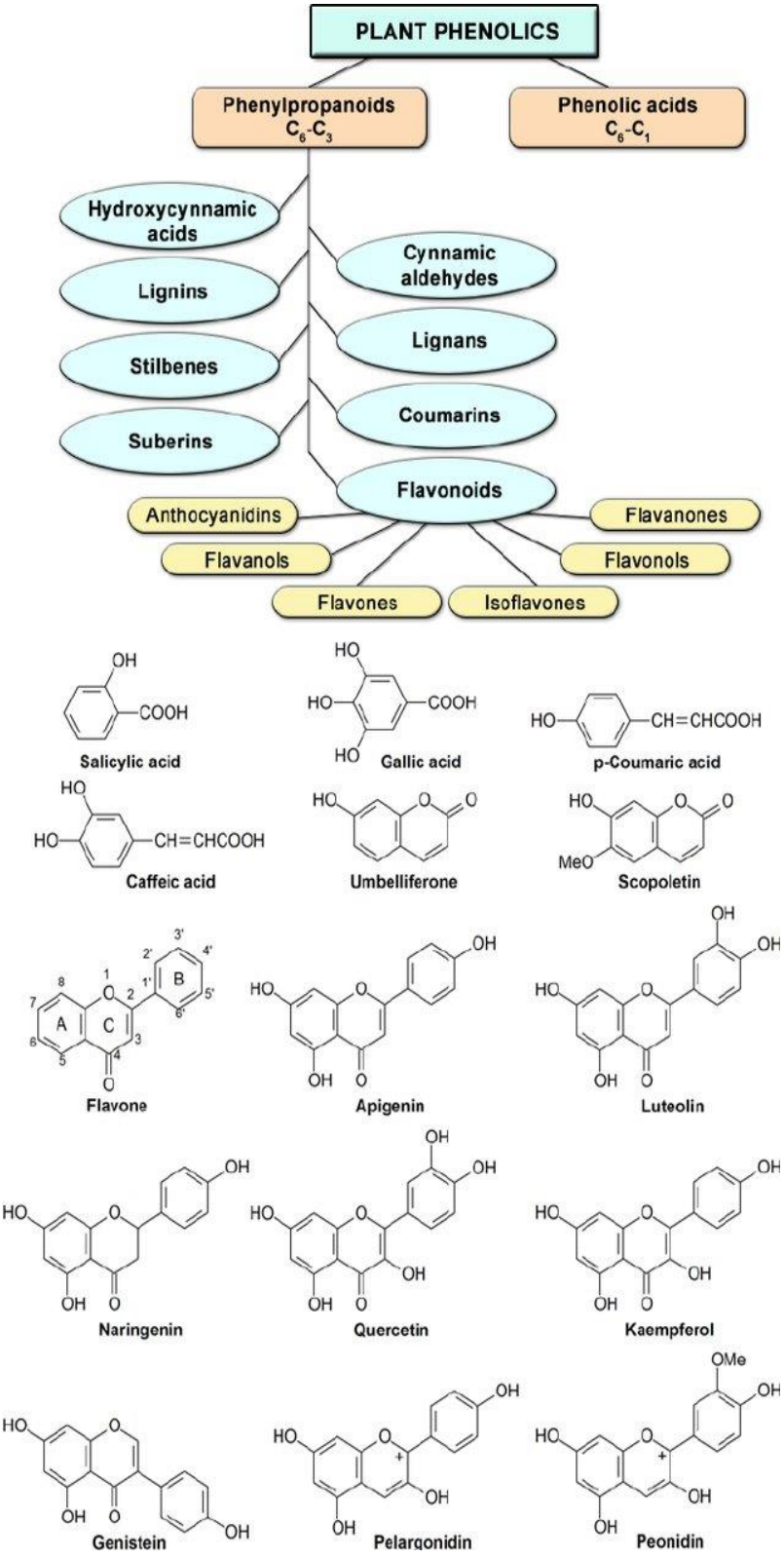


Figure 20: Main phenolic compounds.

Although polyphenols are chemically characterized as compounds with phenolic structural features, this group of natural products is highly diverse and contains several sub-groups of phenolic compounds. Fruits, vegetables, whole grains and other types of foods and beverages such as tea, chocolate and wine are rich sources of polyphenols.

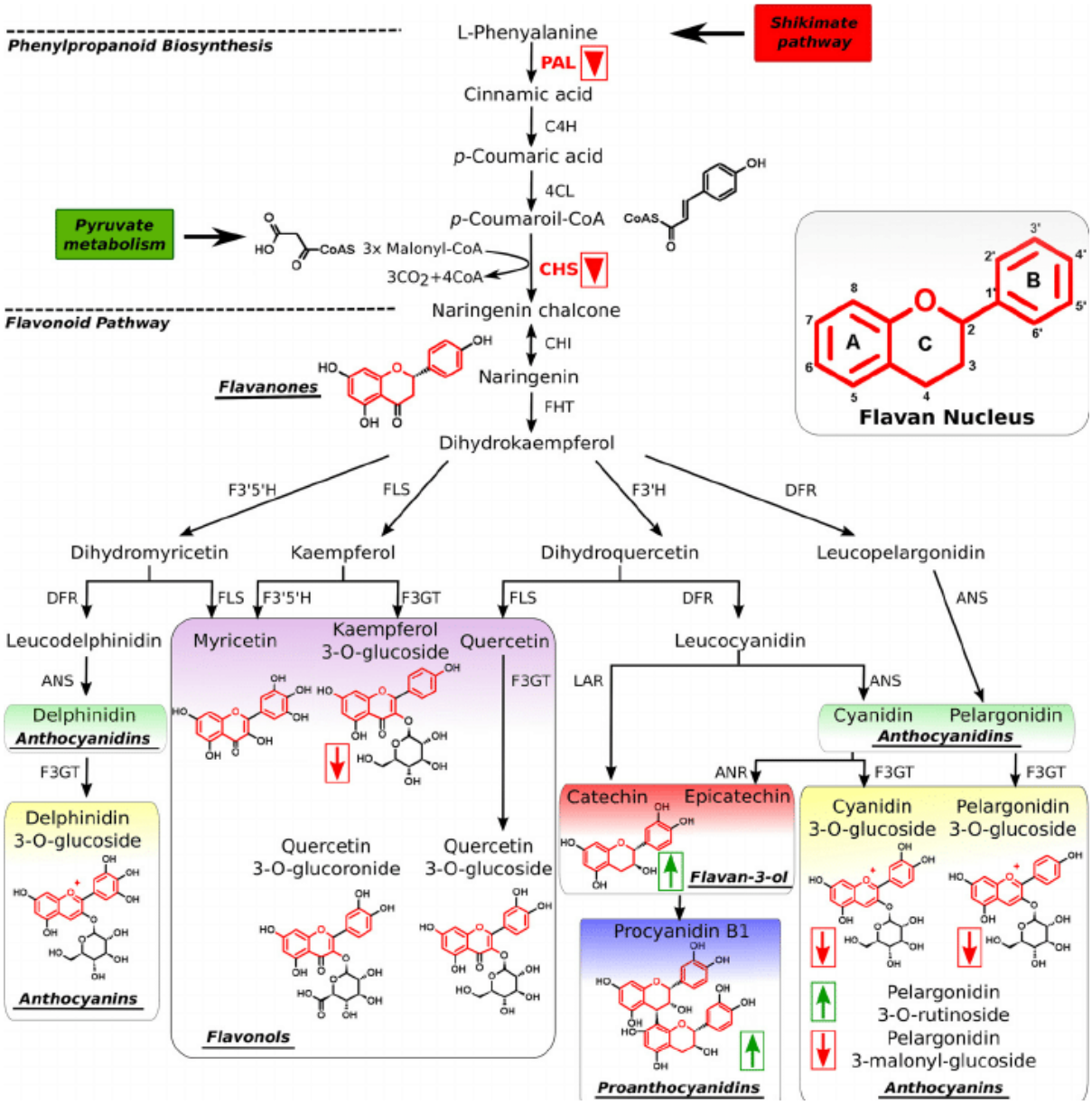


Figure 21: The phenolic compound biosynthesis pathway [52]. *A schematic representation of the phenylpropanoid and flavonoid biosynthesis pathway is shown. Major families of flavonoid compounds are highlighted. Flavonoids are characterized by the presence of the flavan nucleus with A, B, and C rings as indicated (inset). Final products of the flavonoid pathway such as pelargonidin 3- O -glucoside, are often glycosylated at the position 3 of the C ring of the flavan nucleus. Suppression of Fra a protein expression affects the expression of phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL) and chalcone synthase (CHS) genes (red inverted triangles) and alters phenolic compound accumulation with an increase in the levels of catechin and a decreased accumulation of anthocyanins (as indicated by arrows).*

The diversity and wide distribution of polyphenols in plants have led to different ways of categorizing these naturally occurring compounds. Polyphenols have been classified by their source of origin, biological function, and chemical structure. Also, the majority of polyphenols in plants exist as glycosides with different sugar units and acylated sugars at different positions of the polyphenol skeletons [51].

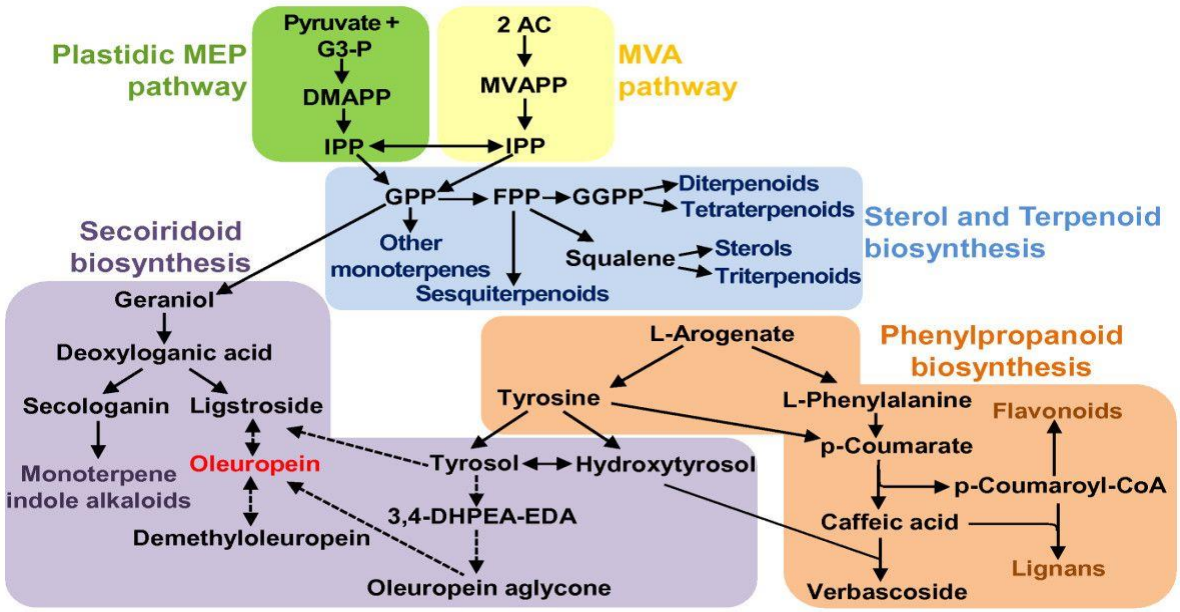


Figure 22: Schematic representation showing the putative biosynthetic pathways of main secondary compounds of olive fruits [61]. *G3P: glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate; DMAPP: Dimethylallyl diphosphate; IPP: Isopentenyl diphosphate; AC: Acetyl-CoA; MVAPP: Mevalonate diphosphate; GPP: Geranyl diphosphate; FPP: Farnesyl diphosphate; and GGPP: Geranyl geranyl pyrophosphate. Dotted arrows indicate uncertain biosynthetic steps.*

Phenolic Acids

Phenolic acids are plenteous biomass feedstock that can be gotten from the preparing of lignin or different results from agro-modern waste. In spite of the fact that phenolic acids, for example, p-hydroxybenzoic corrosive, p-coumaric corrosive, caffeic corrosive, vanillic corrosive, cinnamic corrosive, gallic corrosive, syringic corrosive, and ferulic corrosive can be utilized legitimately in different applications, their esteem can be altogether expanded when they are additionally changed to high esteem included mixes. Thus, biotransformation of phenolic acids provides an economically viable and sustainable means for producing useful materials for society [53]. P-hydroxybenzoic acid used as a raw material for the production of liquid crystal polymers and paraben [54]. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE) acts as a specific inhibitor of NF-κB in breast cancer cells [55]. Vanillic acid is a well-known antioxidant and reduce oxidative stress as well Circular Dichroism and FT-IR studies clearly showed efficiency to inhibit collagen fibril formation [56].

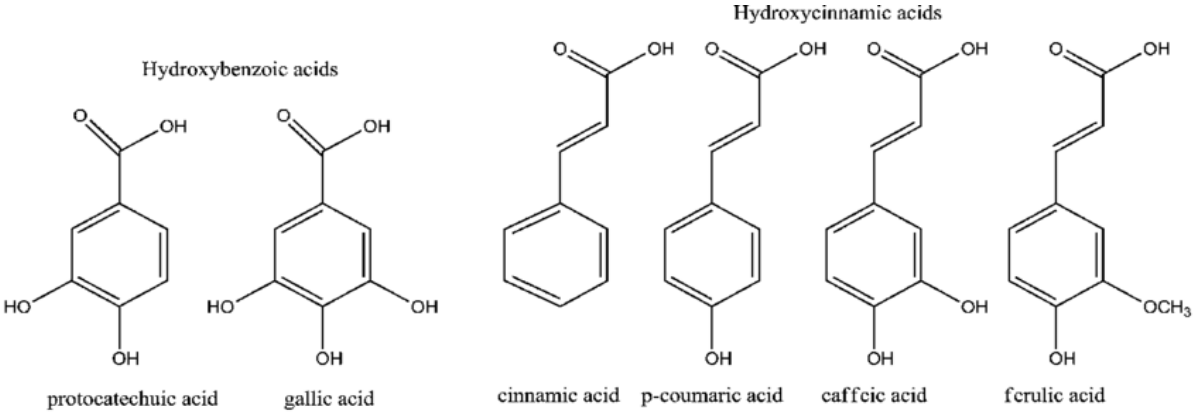


Figure 23: Chemical structure of selected phenolic acids

Flavonoids

Flavonoids have the C6– C3– C6 general basic spine in which the two C6 units (Ring An and Ring B) are of phenolic nature. Because of the hydroxylation example and varieties in the chromane (Ring C), flavonoids can be additionally separated into various sub-gatherings, for example, anthocyanins, flavan-3-ols, flavones, flavanones and flavonols. A few elements impacted flavonoid levels, for example, collect time, shade netting, planting time, improvement, and utilizing the light transmittance paper sacks. Test handling can impact the amount and nature of bioactive mixes. For instance, the flavonoid substance of crisp mulberry leaves was most noteworthy and the substance in leaves that were broiler dried at 100– 105°C was least [59]. Because of the revealed cancer prevention agent, antibacterial and antiviral impacts, nearness in typical day by day diet and negligible symptoms of flavonoids, they are viewed as valuable assets for medication plan. Flavonoids are as of now recognized not as medication, however as vital components of every day diet that guide working of the resistant framework. The significant pharmacological properties of flavonoids incorporate cancer prevention agent, mitigating, antiproliferative, photoprotective, depigmentation, hostile to maturing which are extremely encouraging in the treatment of a few skin issue [57]. Given the putative connection among irritation and insulin obstruction, the utilization of flavonoids or flavonoid-rich nourishments has been proposed to decrease the danger of diabetes by focusing on incendiary signs [58].

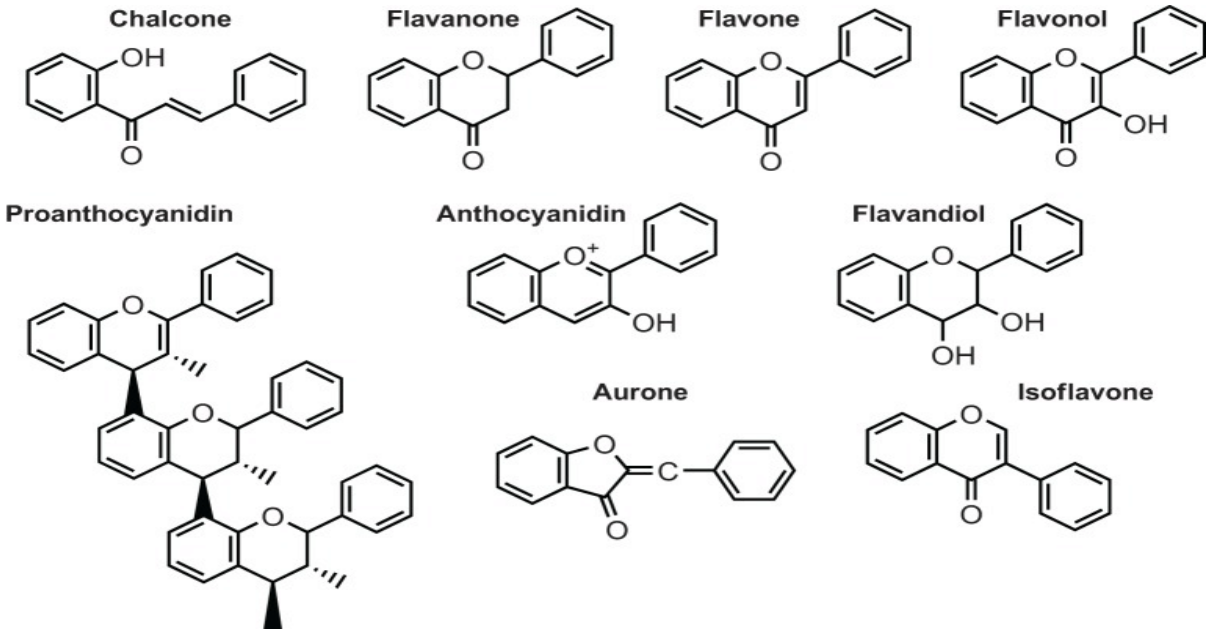
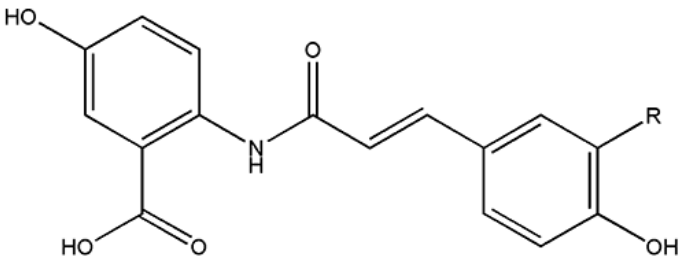


Figure 24: Structure of the main classes of flavonoids.

Polyphenolic Amides

Some polyphenols may have N-containing useful substituents. Two such gatherings of polyphenolic amides are of importance for being the real segments of basic nourishments: capsaicinoids in stew peppers and avenanthramides in oats. Capsaicinoids, for example, capsaicin are in charge of the hotness of the stew peppers yet have additionally been found to have solid cancer prevention agent and mitigating properties, and they balance the oxidative protection framework in cells. Cancer prevention agent exercises including hindrance of LDL oxidation by avenanthramides have likewise been accounted for.



Avenanthramide

Avenanthramide-a R = H
Avenanthramide-b R = OCH_3
Avenanthramide-c R = OH

Figure 25: Structure of avenanthramides. *These avenanthramides are now considered to form the active ingredients in oats responsible for their beneficial effects when applied to the skin. They have potent antioxidant properties potentially preventing the oxidation of cholesterol transporting low-density lipoproteins, at least in the lab. Their anti-inflammatory effects may be able to help reduce inflammation in the cells lining our arteries (Another interesting biological effect of avenanthramides is on nitric oxide (NO)-dependent vasodilation, a process that relaxes blood vessels leading to better circulation and reduced blood pressure*

ALKALOIDS

Alkaloids are characterized as fundamental mixes incorporated by living organisms containing at least one heterocyclic nitrogen particles, got from amino acids (with certain special cases) and pharmacologically dynamic. The class name is legitimately identified with the way that about all alkaloids are essential (soluble) mixes. Alkaloids comprise an extremely substantial gathering of auxiliary metabolites, with in excess of 12,000 substances segregated. A colossal assortment of auxiliary recipes, originating from various biosynthetic pathways and exhibiting different pharmacological exercises are normal for the gathering. Alkaloid-containing plants are a characteristic piece of the ordinary Western eating routine. The present paper abridges the event of alkaloids in the natural way of life, their method of activity and conceivable unfriendly impacts including a wellbeing evaluation. Pyrrolizidine alkaloids are a purpose behind concern on account of their bioactivation to responsive alkylating intermediates. A few quinolizidine alkaloids, β-carboline alkaloids, ergot alkaloids and steroid alkaloids are dynamic without bioactivation and for the most part go about as neurotoxins [63].

Alkaloid biosynthesis

The union of the alkaloids is begun from the acetic acid derivation, shikimate, mevalonate and deoxyxylulose pathways. The principle model for alkaloid antecedent assurance is the skeleton core of the alkaloid. The accompanying most imperative alkaloid cores exist: piperidine, indolizidine, quinolizidine, pyridon, pyrrolidine, imidazole, manzamine, quinazoline, quinoline, acridine, pyridine, sesquiterpene, phenyl, phenylpropyl, indole, α-β-carboline, pyrroloindole, iboga, corynanthe and aspidosperma. Their amalgamation happens in various pathways, which comprise of a progression of responses and mixes just as compounds. The succession of all responses prompting any alkaloid amalgamation is partitioned into antecedent, intermedia, compulsory intermedia, second required intermedia, alkaloid and its post-cursors [65]. For some normal synthetic substances it is conceivable to incorporate options from

oil, coal, or both. The monetary restrictions of synthetic blend and the contamination that goes with this kind of substance union, notwithstanding, have prompted the advancement of cell culture and atomic designing of plants for the generation of imperative and ware synthetic concoctions. Plant cell and organ culture offer promising options for the generation of synthetics since totipotency empowers plant cells and organs to deliver valuable auxiliary metabolites in vitro. Cell culture is additionally worthwhile in that valuable metabolites are acquired under a controlled domain, free of climatic changes and soil conditions. Furthermore, the items are free of organism and bug tainting. Maturation innovation additionally can be utilized to deliver wanted metabolites and can be upgraded to keep up high and stable yields of known quality by cell and atomic rearing strategies to additionally improve efficiency and quality [66].

Classification

Non-Heterocyclic Alkaloids or Atypical Alkaloids: These are also sometimes called proto-alkaloids or biological amines. These are less commonly found in nature. These molecules have a nitrogen atom which is not a part of any ring system. Examples of these include ephedrine, colchicine, erythromycin and taxol etc [64].

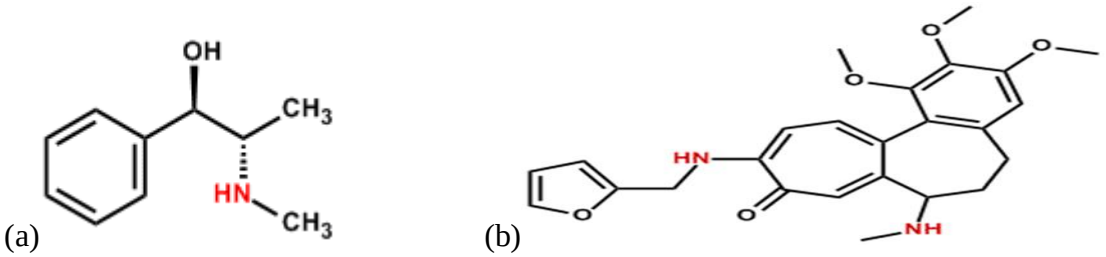


Figure 26: Atypical alkaloids (a) Ephedrine (b) Colchicine

Heterocyclic Alkaloids or Typical Alkaloids: A large number of specific alkaloids possessing heterocyclic nucleus, preferably true alkaloids. Heterocyclic alkaloids are further subdivided into 14 groups based on the ring structure containing the nitrogen.

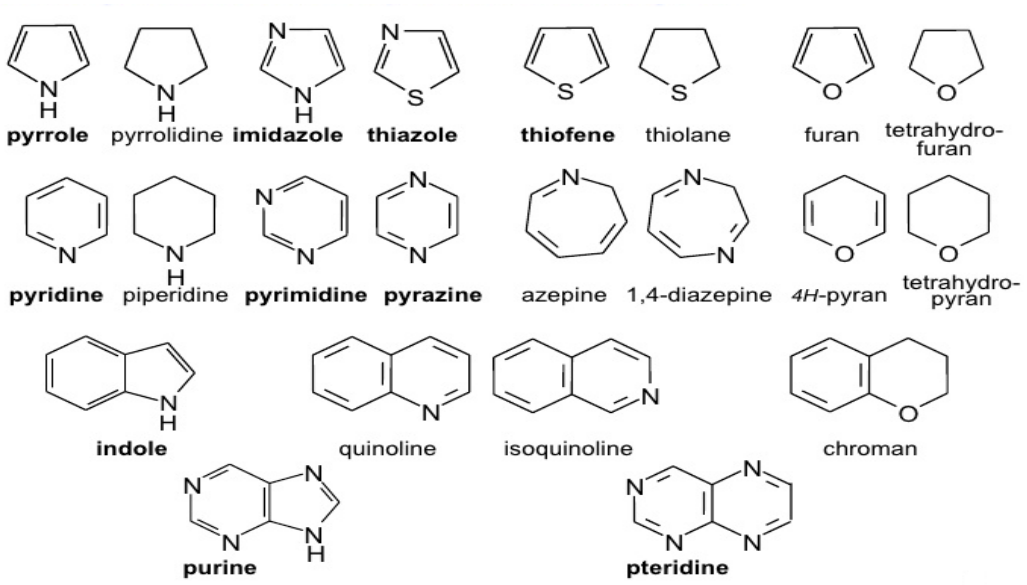


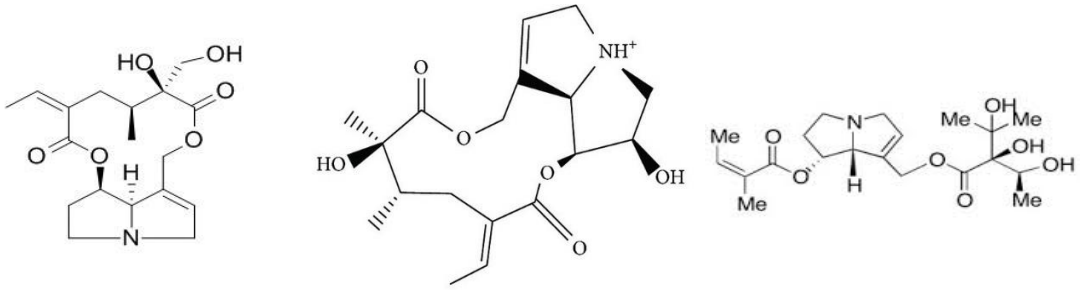
Figure 27: Important Chemical Classes of Heterocyclic alkaloids

Pyrrole: Stachydrine is reported for several pharmacological activities such as anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, cardioprotective and cerebral ischemia. It was reported that stachydrine has a strong effect on inflammatory pathway [67]. Stachydrine suppresses viability & migration of astrocytoma cells via CXCR4/ERK & CXCR4/Akt pathway activity [68]. Stachydrine protects eNOS uncoupling and ameliorates endothelial dysfunction induced by homocysteine [69]. Stachydrine ameliorates pressure overload-induced diastolic heart failure by suppressing myocardial fibrosis [70]. Hygrine is a pyrrolidine alkaloid, found for the most part in coca leaves (0.2%). It was first segregated via Carl Liebermann in 1889 (alongside a related compound cuscohygrine) as an alkaloid going with cocaine in coca. Hygrine is extracted as a thick yellow oil, having a pungent taste and odor [71]. Hygrine could be considered as markers of coca chewing from cocaine abuse in workplace drug testing [72].

(a) Stachydrine hydrochloride ***(b) Hygrine***

Figure 28: Pyrrole compounds of pharmacological interests

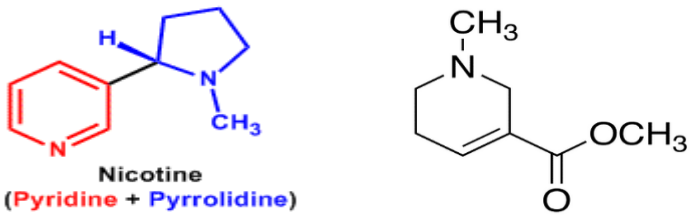
Pyrrolizidine: Pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PA) are widely distributed in plants throughout the world, frequently in species relevant for human consumption. Aside from the poisonous quality that these atoms can cause in people and animals, PA are additionally known for their wide scope of pharmacological properties, which can be misused in medication revelation programs. In the particular instance of PA, the counter microbial movement of usaramine, monocrotaline and azido-retronecine against certain microscopic organisms has been illustrated. Usaramine was broke down concerning its capacity to hinder biofilm development in Staphylococcus epidermidis and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Crotalaburnine was just effective against intense edema actuated via carrageenin and hyaluronidase, with a portion of 10 mg/kg. In the cotton-pellet granuloma test it was demonstrated that crotalaburnine was multiple times more strong than hydrocortisone. In an examination utilizing diverse human malignant growth cell lines (cervical, bosom, prostate and cervical squamous) indicine N-oxide from Heliotropium indicum L. restrained the expansion of the past alluded malignant growth cell lines, with IC50 values running from 46 to 100 µM. Australine and alexine, disengaged from Castanospermum australe A. Cunn. and C. Fraser ex Hook and Alexa Leiopetela Sandwith, are instances of these polyhydroxylated PA that in focuses somewhere in the range of 0.1 and 10 mM restrained, in particular degrees, the movement of glycosidases, particularly the nitrogen-linked glycosylation process of HIV. 7-Oangeloyllycopsamine-N-oxide, echimidine-N-oxide, echimidine, and 7-O-angeloylretronecine isolated from Echium confusum Coincy showed the inhibition of AChE, with IC50 values ranging from 0.275 to 0.769 mM [73].



(a) Usaramine *(b) Crotalaburnine* *(c) Echimidine*

Figure 29: Pyrrolizidines of pharmacological interests

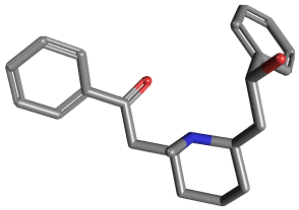
Pyridine Alkaloids: Nicotine is a pyridine alkaloid belonging to Solanaceae family and majorly found in *Nicotiana tobaccum*. It exhibits extensive pharmacological properties in central nervous system (CNS) as well as the peripheral nervous systems (PNS) mediated by the stimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs). Nicotine explains its potential adequacy in advancing the neuroprotection in AD by altogether up controlling the α4 and α7 nAChRs level. Arecoline is a pyridine alkaloid having a place with the family Arecaceae and mostly found in the product of the palm tree Areca catechu L. Arecoline have its adequacy against schizophrenia by straightforwardly focusing on the OLs and furthermore keeps the demyelination of white issue. It improves the social and intellectual action just as ensures the myelin harm in cortex by encouraging oligodendrocyte antecedent cells (OPC) separation through dephosphorylating the enacted protein kinase AMPKα [74].



(a) Nicotine ***(b) Aerecoline***

Figure 30: Pyridine Alkaloids of pharmacological interests

Piperidine Alkaloids: Lobeline is a piperidine alkaloid isolated from *Lobelia inflata* and exhibits neuroprotective effects. It is a lipophilic alkaloidal component of Indian tobacco. Lobeline protects dopaminergic neurons against 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) which decreases nigral DA [74]. The consumption of *Prosopis juliflora* as main or sole source of food causes an illness in animals known locally as "cara torta" disease in Brazil due to neurotoxic piperidine compound in P. juliflora leaves and pods [75]. Piperidine alkaloids from *Senna spectabilis* constitute a rare class of natural products with several biological activities [76]. In folk medicine, this plant is indicated for the treatment of constipation, insomnia, anxiety, epilepsy, malaria, dysentery and headache [77]. S. spectabilis is an important source of piperidine alkaloids with leishmanicidal activity [78, 79]. Piperidine is an important pharmacophore, a privileged scaffold and an excellent heterocyclic system in the field of drug discovery which provides numerous opportunities in studying/exploring this moiety as an anticancer agent by acting on various receptors of utmost importance [80].



(a) Lobeline **(b)** *Senna spectabilis*

Figure 31: A Piperidine alkaloid and an important source

Tropane (piperidine/N-methyl-pyrrolidine): Tropanes are an important class of alkaloid natural products that are found in plants all over the world. These mixes can show critical natural action and are among the most seasoned known drugs. In the mid nineteenth century, tropanes were detached, portrayed, and incorporated by prominent synthetic analysts. Their noteworthy natural exercises have roused enormous research endeavors toward their union and the explanation of their pharmacological action both in the scholarly community and in industry [81]. TAs are a class of alkaloids portrayed by the nearness of a bicyclic nitrogen connect over a seven-carbon ring. The biosynthesis of hyoscyamine and scopolamine is started by decarboxylation of the nonproteinogenic amino corrosive, ornithine [82]. A closer checking of tropane alkaloids in sustenances is currently suggested by the European Commission, following a progression of alarms identified with the sullying of buckwheat with weeds of the variety Datura [83]. Homeopathic products prepared from *Atropa belladonna* extracts may present specific problems due to the effects derived from its components [84]. *Scopolia lurida*, also known as Himalayan Scopolia, a native herbal plant species in Tibet, is one of the most effective producers of tropane alkaloids. Some Solanaceae species including *Hyoscyamus niger*, Datura species, *Atropa belladonna* and *S. lurida* are widely used as anticholinergic agents, especially the pharmaceutical tropane alkaloids, such as hyoscyamine and scopolamine that are produced exclusively by the medicinal plant family [85].

(a) Scopolia lurida *(b) Hyoscyamus niger* *(c) Atropa belladonna*

Figure 32: Plants containing Tropane Alkaloids

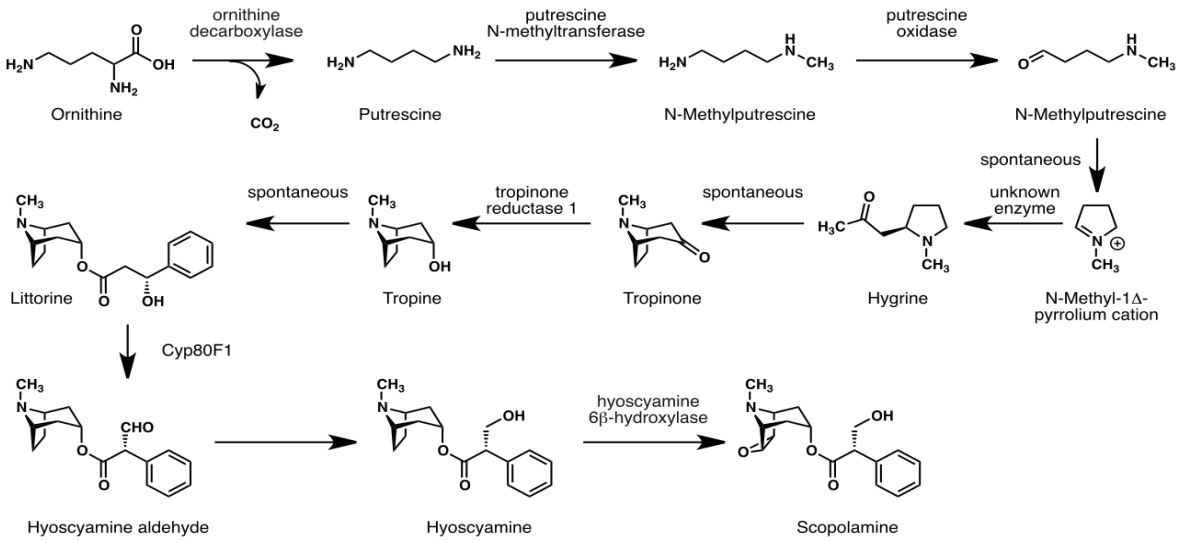
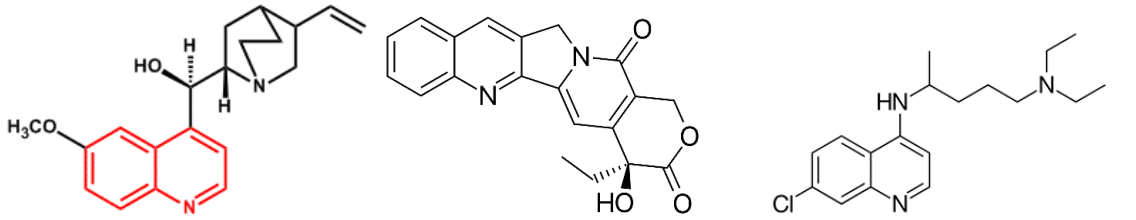


Figure 33: Biosynthesis of scopolamine [86].

Quinoline Alkaloids: Quinoline alkaloids are biogenetically derived from anthranilic acid and occur mainly in Rutaceous plants. Quinoline and quinazoline alkaloids, two critical classes of N-based heterocyclic mixes, have pulled in colossal consideration from analysts worldwide since the nineteenth century. In the course of recent years, numerous mixes from these two classes were confined from common sources, and a large portion of them and their altered analogs have huge bioactivities. Quinine and camptothecin are two of the most celebrated and essential quinoline alkaloids, and their disclosures opened new regions in antimalarial and anticancer medication advancement, separately [87]. A decrease in seizures of over half after quinidine treatment was seen in one patient with epilepsy of earliest stages with moving central seizures (EIMFS), while two patients with EIMFS and one with central epilepsy did not accomplish obvious seizure decrease [88]. Arrhythmic storm with recurrent polymorphic VT in patients with coronary disease responds to quinidine therapy when other antiarrhythmic drugs (including intravenous amiodarone) fail. There were no recurrent arrhythmias during quinidine therapy [89]. Chloroquine phosphate is the preferred agent if the infection is considered uncomplicated and is caused by chloroquine sensitive P.falciparum. Primaquine phosphate is utilized as an add-on agent to either chloroquine phosphate or hydroxychloroquine when infections are caused by P. vivax or P. ovale with chloroquine sensitivity [90].

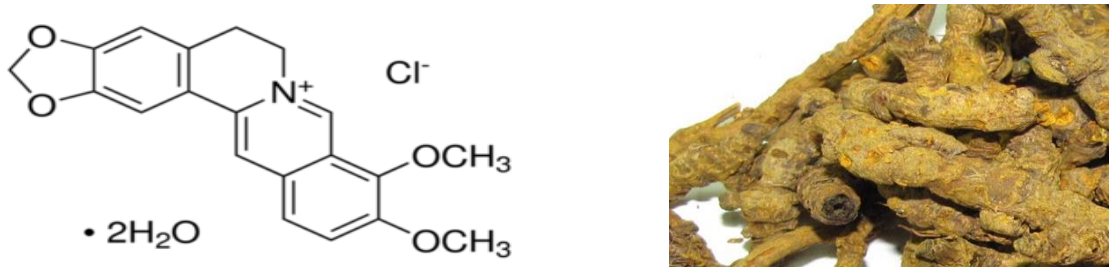


(a) Quinine *(b) Camptothecin* *(c) Chloroquine*

Figure 34: Quinoline compounds of pharmacological interests

Isoquinoline Alkaloids: Isoquinoline alkaloids are a large family of natural products which have a broad variety of biological activities. Among the members

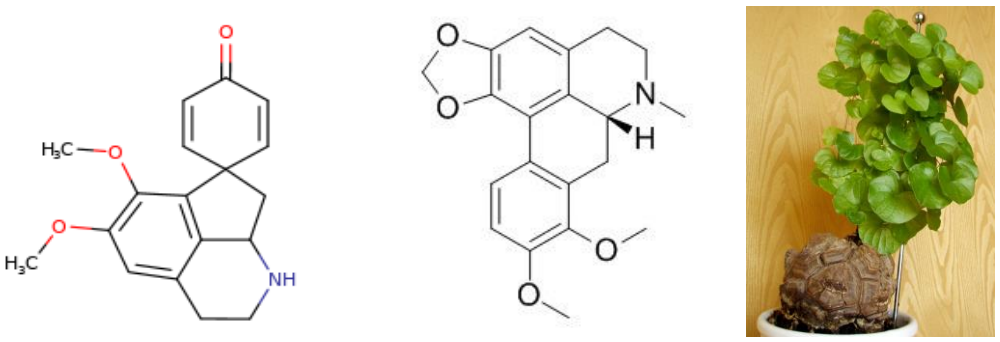
of this class of compounds, tetrahydroisoquinolines, and the tetrahydroquinoline motif itself, are present in a large group of natural compounds having diverse biological properties. Mitigating, antimicrobial, antileukemic, and antitumor properties are among the vital organic exercises that a considerable lot of these mixes display. Throughout the years, diverse systems have been accounted for the development of the tetrahydroisoquinoline unit [91]. The isoquinoline alkaloid berberine represses human cytomegalovirus replication by meddling with the viral Immediate Early-2 (IE2) protein transactivating movement [92]. Isoquinoline alkaloids and indole alkaloids seem to have an immediate enemy of atherosclerotic impact in ApoE−/− mice [93]. Berberine is a primary part of Rhizoma Coptidis (utilized broadly in the field of conventional Chinese medication for a long time). Present day prescription has affirmed that berberine has pharmacological exercises, for example, mitigating, pain relieving, antimicrobial, hypolipidemic, and pulse bringing down impacts. Importantly, the active ingredient of berberine has clear inhibitory effects on various cancers, including colorectal cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, liver cancer, and cervical cancer [94]. In China, *Rhizoma Coptidis* is a common component in traditional medicines used to treat CVD associated problems including obesity, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, hyperglycemia and disorders of lipid metabolism [95].



(a) Berberine ***(b) Huang Lian** / Rhizoma Coptidis*

Figure 35: Barberine and Barberine rich Rhizome

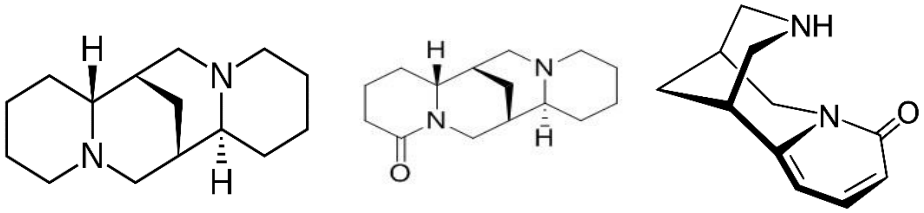
Aporphine (reduced isoquinoline/naphthalene): Aporphine alkaloids are natural and synthetic alkaloids that possess a tetracyclic framework. Artificially they consolidate a tetrahydroisoquinoline substructure and have a place with the isoquinoline class of alkaloids. In excess of 500 individuals from this class of alkaloids have been detached. Aporphine alkaloids are broadly dispersed in Annonaceae, Lauraceae, Monimiaceae, Menispermaceae, Hernandiaceae and other plant families [96]. Aporphine Alkaloids from Leaves of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn intensely upgraded the glucose utilization in adipocytes as rosiglitazone did. These finding might be advantage for the famous utilization of lotus leaves in glucose parity and weight reduction in China [97]. Stepharine, an aporphine alkaloid of Stephania glabra plants, shows hostile to maturing, against hypertensive, and hostile to viral impacts [98]. Aporphine alkaloids, described by a heterocyclic fragrant essential skeleton, are known from various organisms and display different natural exercises: hostile to tumor, against viral, hostile to microbial, mitigating and so forth [99]. Crebanine (CN), tetrahydropalmatine (THP), O-methylbulbocapnine (OMBC) and N-methyl tetrahydropalmatine (NMTHP) are isoquinoline gotten common alkaloids detached from tubers of *Stephania venosa*. Alkaloids obtained from S. venosa could be used as chemo-sensitizers in ovarian cancer to sensitize and minimize the dose related toxicity of platinum-based chemotherapeutic drugs [100].



(a) *Stepharine* *(b) Crebanine* *(c) Stephania venosa*

Figure 36: Important Aporphines and an important source

Quinolizidine Alkaloids: Quinolizidine alkaloids are nontoxic to the legumes that produce them. Then again, the quinolizidine alkaloids can be poisonous and, at times, harmful to different organisms. The biotoxicity of alkaloids has for quite a while been viewed as associated with their harsh taste. The quinolizidine alkaloids are absolutely unpleasant in taste to people. In any case, not all alkaloids are [101]. 17-Oxo-Sparteine and Lupanine, got from Cytisus scoparius, apply a neuroprotection against dissolvable oligomers of amyloid-β danger by nicotinic acetylcholine receptors, seems, by all accounts, to be a fascinating focus for the advancement of new pharmacological devices and procedures against AD [102]. The potential anticonvulsant effect of sparteine may be mediated through the inhibition of acetylcholine release and the subsequent release of GABA in the brain due to the activation of the M2 and M4 subtypes of mAChRs. These effects combined with the systemic effects of decreasing blood pressure and heart rate in addition to the anti-inflammatory and hypoglycemic properties of sparteine, suggest that sparteine promises to be an important anticonvulsant. [103]. Cytisine, a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor partial agonist (like varenicline) found in some plants, is a low-cost, effective smoking cessation medication [104].

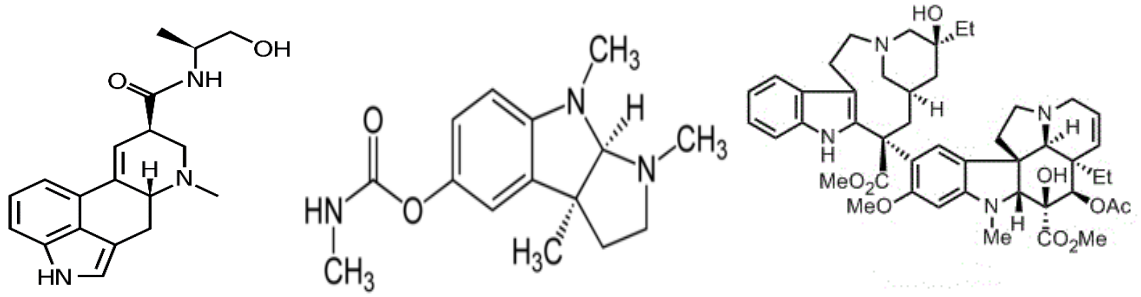


(a) Lupanine ***(b) Sparteine*** ***(c) Sparteine***

Figure 37: Important Quinolizidine Alkaloids

Indole or Benzopyrole Alkaloids: Indole-containing compounds demonstrate an array of biological activities relevant to numerous human diseases. The organic exercises of differing indole-based specialists are driven by sub-atomic cooperations between indole operator and basic helpful target. The concoction stock of restoratively valuable or promising indole mixes ranges the whole basic range, from basic manufactured indoles to very unpredictable indole alkaloids. In a similar to design, the science behind the indole heterocycle is interesting and gives rich chances to broad manufactured science empowering the development and advancement of novel indole mixes to investigate compound space [105]. A survey conducted by the Southmead Hospital Maternity Research Team

revealed that 71.4% of UK obstetric units still routinely use oxytocin/ergometrine [106]. Vinblastine is highly active in vitro and demonstrates equivalent antitumoral activity compared to vincristine. Substitution of vincristine with vinblastine in future studies should be considered for all patients with medulloblastoma, particularly those with hereditary neuropathy, severe vincristine toxicity, and adults [107]. Administration of centrally acting physostigmine in cecal ligation and puncture- (CLP-)-induced sepsis in rats has protective effects on polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMNs) functions and improves survival times, which may be of interest in clinical practice [108].



(a) Ergometrine *(b) Physostigmine* *(c) Vinblastine*

Figure 38: Important Indole Compounds

Purine (pyrimidine/imidazole): DNA and RNA, the two purines and pyrimidines are required by the cell in roughly square with amounts. Both purine and pyrimidine are self-restraining and actuating. Inalienable blunders of purine and pyrimidine digestion are a differing gathering of scatters with conceivable genuine or hazardous indications. They might be related with neurological side effects, renal stone infection or immunodeficiency. However, the clinical presentation can be nonspecific and mild so that a number of cases may be missed [109]. Caffeine is a naturally occurring, central nervous system (CNS) stimulant of the methylxanthine class and is the most widely taken psychoactive stimulant in the world. The FDA has approved caffeine for the use in the treatment of apnea of prematurity and prevention and treatment of bronchopulmonary dysplasia of premature infants. Caffeine has been linked with decreased all-cause mortality and is also being investigated for its efficacy in the treatment of depression and neurocognitive declines, such as that seen in Alzheimer and Parkinson diseases [110]. Early caffeine therapy is associated with better neurodevelopmental outcomes compared with late caffeine therapy in preterm infants born at <29 weeks' gestation [111]. Both animal and human studies suggested a potential neuroprotective action of long-term assumption of theobromine through a reduction of Aβ amyloid pathology, which is commonly observed in Alzheimer's disease patients' brains [112]. Theobromine and caffeine, in the proportions found in cocoa, are responsible for the liking of the food/beverage. These compounds influence in a positive way our moods and our state of alertness. Theobromine, which is found in higher amounts than caffeine, seems to be behind several effects attributed to cocoa intake. The main mechanisms of action are inhibition of phosphodiesterases and blockade of adenosine receptors [113].

Alkaloids from Marine Sources

Phenylethylamine (PEA) alkaloids: These are aromatic amines made up of a benzene ring to which an ethylamine side chain is attached. The PEA alkaloid group includes important alkaloids. It is a

precursor of many natural and synthetic compounds. Several substituted PEAs are pharmacologically active compounds found in plants and animals. This group includes simple phenylamine (tyramine, hordenine) and catecholamine (dopamine). Some brown marine algae containing PEA are: *Desmerestia aculeata*, *Desmerestia viridis*; Red: *Ceramium rubrum*, *Cystoclonium purpureum*, *Delesseria sanguine*, *Dumontia incrassata*, *Polysiphonia urceolata*, *Polyides rotundus*. PEA in the human brain acts as a neuromodulator and a neurotransmitter. PEA has been shown to relieve depression in 60% of depressed patients. It has been proposed that a PEA deficit may be the cause of a common form of depressive illness. Substituted PEAs are pharmacologically active compounds as hormones, stimulants, hallucinogens, entactogenes, anorectics, bronchodilators and antidepressants [114].

Figure 39: *Desmerestia viridis* ***[115].***

Figure 40: *Delesseria sanguinea* ***[116].***

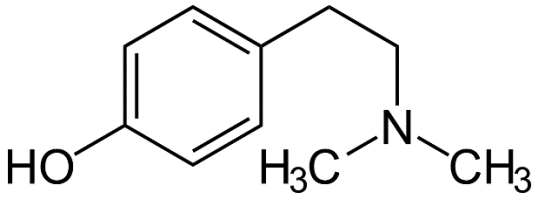
A. Tyramine (TYR, 4-hydroxyphenylethylamine): A monoamine derivative of the amino acid tyrosine. Tyrosine occurs widely in plants, fungi and animal but is rare in algae. It was detected in the brown alga Laminaria saccharina, and red algae *Chondrus crispus* and *Polysiphonia urceolata* and in the microalgae *Scenedesmus acutus*. Tyrosine is a pharmacologically important compound. It stimulates the CNS, causes vasoconstriction, increases heart rate and blood pressure and is also responsible for migraines [114].

Figure 41: Laminaria saccharina [117].

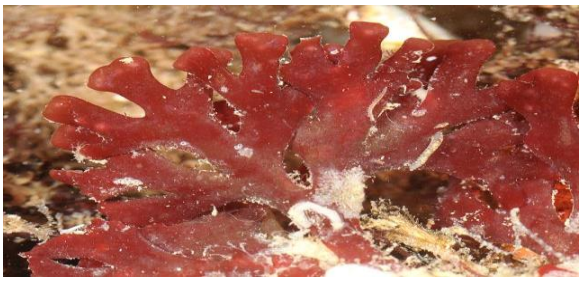
Figure 42: Chondrus crispus [118].

Hordenine (Anhaline): It was first obtained from red algae *Phyllophora nervosa*. Hordenine is a powerful phenylethylamine alkaloid with antibacterial and anti-toxin properties created in nature by a few assortments of plants in the family Cactacea. The significant wellspring of hordenine in people is lager blended from grain. Hordenine in urine interferes with tests for morphine, heroin and other opioid drugs. Hordenine is a biomarker for the consumption of beer [119]. Hordenine as an active compound from germinated barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.). Hordenine inhibited melanogenesis by suppressing cAMP production, which is involved in the expression of melanogenesis-related proteins and suggest that hordenine may be an effective inhibitor of hyperpigmentation [120]. Hordenine treatment inhibited the production of quorum sensing (QS) -related extracellular virulence factors of P. aeruginosa PAO1. Additionally, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction analysis demonstrated that the expressions of QS-related genes, lasI, lasR, rhlI, and rhlR, were significantly suppressed. Our results indicated that hordenine can serve as a competitive inhibitor for signaling molecules and act as a novel QS-based agent to defend against foodborne pathogens [121]. The phenethylamine

alkaloid hordenine, present in germinated barley, was identified recently as a functionally selective dopamine D2 receptor agonist contributing potentially to the rewarding effects of drinking beer. Hordenine precursor N-methyltyramine binds with a similar affinity to the dopamine D2 receptor as hordenine (Ki 31.3 μM) showing also selectivity towards the G protein-mediated pathway over the β-arrestin pathway [122]. Hordenine and insulin function synergistically to play an antioxidant role against oxidative injury in diabetic nephropathy. In conclusion, to the best of our knowledge, we, for the first time, found the anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-fibrotic role of Hordenine in combination with insulin. Hordenine functions synergistically with insulin and prevents diabetic nephropathy [123].



(a) Hordenine

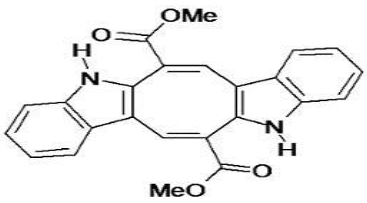


(b) *Phyllophora nervosa*

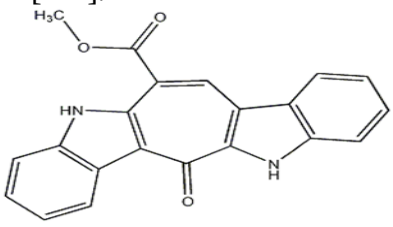
Figure 43: Hordenine and an important source

Marine Indole Alkaloids

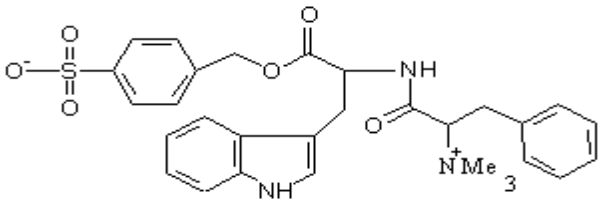
Marine indole alkaloids comprise a large and steadily growing group of secondary metabolites. Their diverse biological activities make many compounds of this class attractive starting points for pharmaceutical development. Several marine-derived indoles were found to possess cytotoxic, antineoplastic, antibacterial and antimicrobial activities, in addition to the action on human enzymes and receptors. Most of the indole group alkaloids are concentrated in red algae. This alkaloid group containing a benzylpyrrole (derived from tryptophan) includes caulerpin, caulersin, fragilamide, martensine, martefragine, denticine and almazolone. The simple indole alkaloids are mostly derived from tryptophan or its direct precursor indole, which itself is formed from chorismate through anthranilate and indole-3-glycerol-phosphate in microorganisms and plants. As the ultimate step of the tryptophan biosynthesis is reversible, free indole can also be formed in this catabolic process [124].



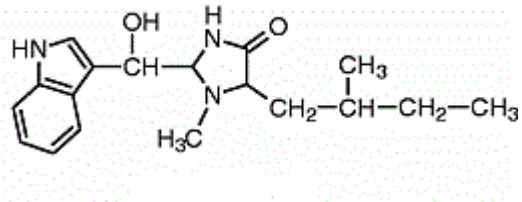
(a) Caulerpin



(b) caulersin



c) Fragilamide



(d) Martensine

Figure 44: Structure of pharmacologically important marine indole alkaloids

Caulerpin: bis-indole alkaloid caulerpin isolated from marine green algae *Caulerpa* and a red algae *Chondria armata* at various places around the world, and tested against several therapeutic areas such as anti-diabetic, antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, anti-larvicidal, anti-herpes, anti-tubercular, anti-microbial and immunostimulating activity as well as means of other chemical agents [125]. Dietary administration of caulerpin decreased aggressiveness *in D. sargus*, suggesting an anxiolytic-like effect of caulerpin possibly mediated by endogenous anxiolytic agents [126]. The Caulerpa Pigment Caulerpin suppressed hypoxic induction of secreted VEGF protein and the ability of hypoxic T47D cell-conditioned media to promote tumor angiogenesis in vitro [130].

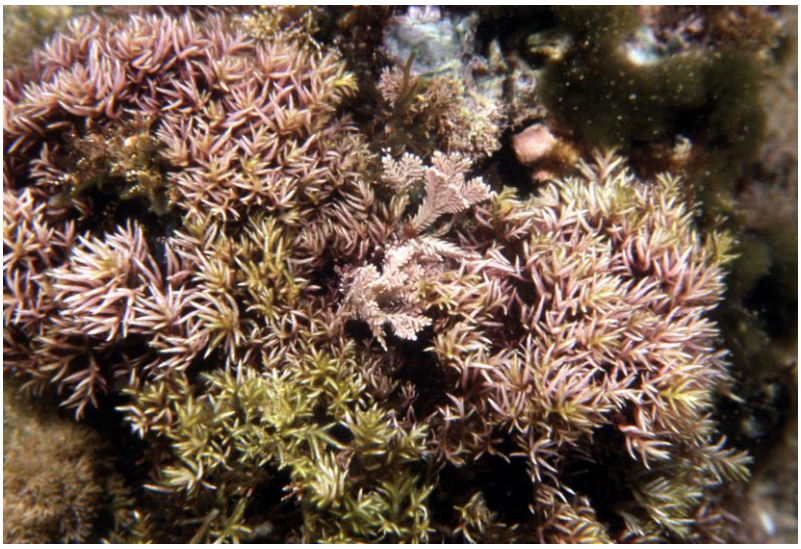


Figure 45: South African Seaweeds - Chondria armata, typical pink turf [128].

Figure 46: Caulerpa racemose [129].

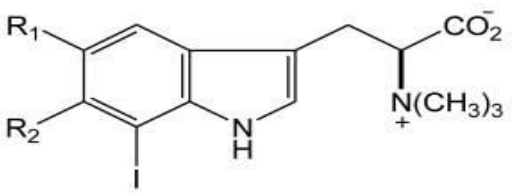
Caulersin: bisindole alkaloid with a 7 members central ring and two ≪anti parallel≫ indole cores, isolated from *Caulerpa serrulata*. the Caulerpa bisindole alkaloids may be considered as a new class of PTP1B inhibitors [127].

Figure 47: Caulerpa serrulata [131]

Martensine: Martensines were extracted from the red algae *Martensia fragilis*. Martensine A shows an antibiotic activity against *Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus,* and *Mycobacterium smegmatis* [132].

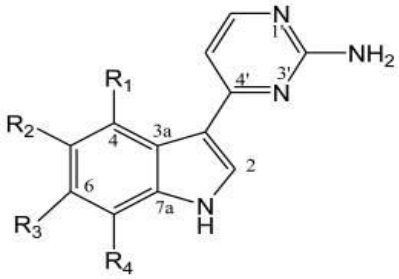
Figure 48: Martensia fragilis [133].

Halogenated Indole Alkaloids: The majority of halogenated metabolites contain bromine and they are especially abundant in the marine environment, whereas chlorinated compounds are preferably synthesized by terrestrial organisms. In contrast to brominated and chlorinated metabolites, iodinated and fluorinated compounds are quite rare.



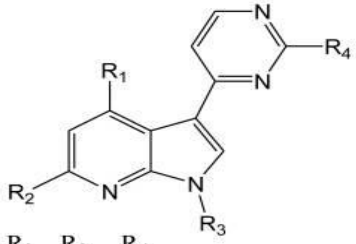
	R_1	R_2
(1) Plakohypaphorine A	H	H
(2) Plakohypaphorine B	H	I
(3) Plakohypaphorine C	I	H

(a) Structures of plakohypaphorines A, B, and C (1–3).



	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4
(4) Meridianin A	OH	H	H	H
(5) Meridianin B	OH	H	Br	H
(6) Meridianin C	H	Br	H	H
(7) Meridianin D	H	H	Br	H
(8) Meridianin E	OH	H	H	Br
(9) Meridianin F	H	Br	Br	H
(10) Meridianin G	H	H	H	H

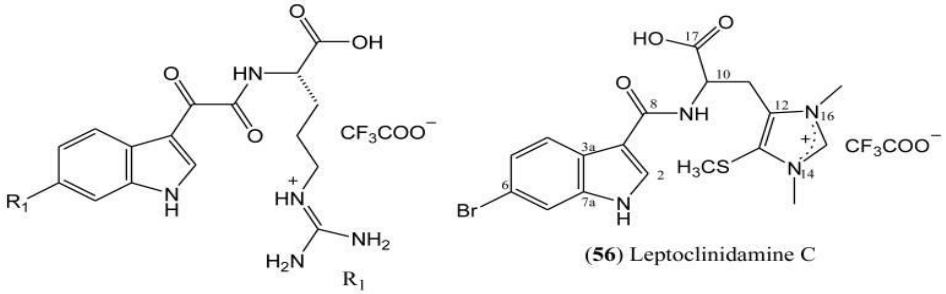
(b) Structures of meridianins 4–10



	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4
(16) Meriolin 1	H	H	H	NH_2
(17) Meriolin 2	OH	H	H	NH_2
(18) Meriolin 3	OMe	H	H	NH_2
(19) Meriolin 4	OEt	H	H	NH_2
(20) Meriolin 5	OPr	H	H	NH_2
(21) Meriolin 6	OiPr	H	H	NH_2
(22) Meriolin 7	$O(CH_2)_2OMe$	H	H	NH_2

	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4
(23) Meriolin 8	OH	H	Me	NH_2
(24) Meriolin 9	OMe	H	Me	NH_2
(25) Meriolin 10	Cl	H	H	NH_2
(26) Meriolin 11	H	Br	H	NH_2
(27) Meriolin 12	OMe	H	H	SMe
(28) Meriolin 13	OH	H	H	H
(29) Meriolin 14	OMe	H	H	H

(c) Structures of meriolins 16–29



(56) Leptoclinidamine C

	R_1
(54) Leptoclinidamine A	H
(55) Leptoclinidamine B	OH

(d) Structures of leptoclinidamines 54–56.

Figure 49: Halogenated Indole Alkaloids from Marine Invertebrates [134].

Iodoalkaloids compose a rare group of natural compounds that has been isolated from marine organisms. Antibacterial activities of halogenated alkaloids were examined on terrestrial and some marine bacteria. Meridianins are marine alkaloids which were first isolated from the Ascidian *Aplidium meridianum*. Meridianins have been described as potent inhibitors of various protein kinases and they display antitumor activity. Variolins are rare pyrido-pyrrolo-pyrimidine skeleton has made the variolins an interesting class of alkaloids from both structural and biogenetic viewpoints. This type of compounds exhibits a potent cytotoxic activity against P388 murine leukemia cell line, also being effective

against Herpes simplex type I. Variolin B is the most active of this family of natural products. Aplycianins are cytotoxic to the human tumor cell lines MDA-MB-231 (breast adenocarcinoma), A549 (lung carcinoma), and HT-29 (colorectal carcinoma). They also exhibit antimitotic activity. Aplysinopsins exhibit cytoxicity towards tumour cells, as well as some antimalarial and antimicrobial activities. However, properties related to neurotransmission modulation seem to be the most significant pharmacological feature of these compounds. Aplysinopsins have the potential to influence monoaminooxidase (MAO) and nitric oxide synthase (NOS) activities. They have also been found to modulate serotonin receptors [134].

Figure 50: Genus Aplidium [135].

Other Marine Alkaloids: A majority of these compounds are found in marine organisms and several recent reviews are available of marine natural products in general, in algae, in sponges, in invertebrates, in gorgonians, in bryophytes, in fungi, in cyanobacteria, in marine bacteria, and those cyano-containing marine triterpenoids [136]. Marine wipes are viewed as a gold mine due to their assorted variety of auxiliary fundamental natural mixes, which are absent in earthly organisms. Numerous overall infections could be treated by medications separated from the wipes. They have a strange synthetic structure because of a lot of sterols and an absence of terpenes and common brominated mixes related with tyrosine. Members of the genus Suberea display diverse bioactivities, including antibacterial, antiviral, enzyme inhibition, and cytotoxic activity. Prenylated toluquinone, hydroquinones, and naphthoquinones are examples of marine-derived natural products with reported antioxidant activities [137]. Antifungal activity was recorded for nakijinamines C and E against *Aspergillus niger* [138]. Eudistomidins were obtained from the Okinawan tunicate Eudistoma glaucus and Eudistomidins G (766) and B (765) showed cytotoxic activity towards murine leukemia cells, whereas eudistomidin J (769) was active against murine leukemia cells P388 (IC50, 0.043 μg/mL) and L1210 (IC50 0.047 μg/mL) and human epidermoid carcinoma cells KB (IC50 0.063 μg/mL) [124].

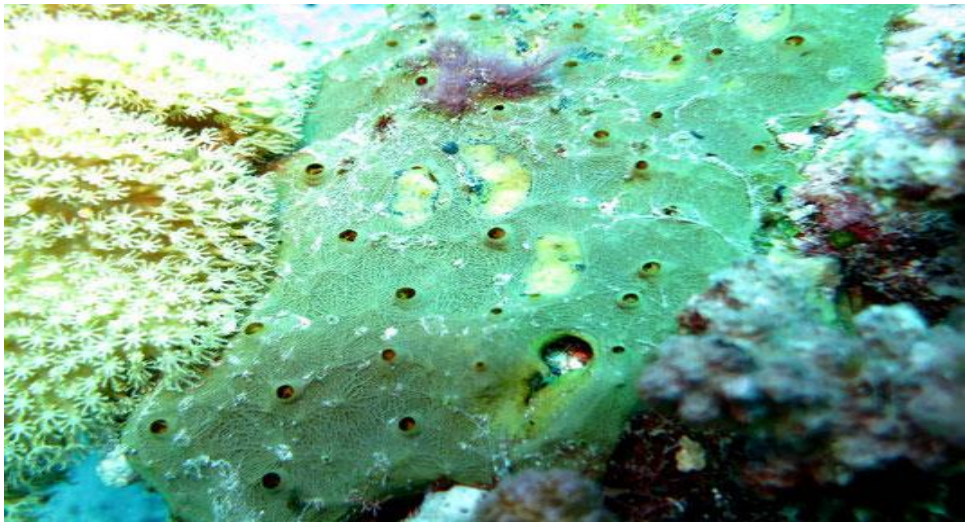


Figure 51: Suberea molis—Marine Sponges [137].

Figure 52: Asteropus niger. Location: Bahamas, San Salvador [139].

Figure 53: *Glaucus Spp [140]. "The Blue Fleet" – the siphonophores such as Physalia, Velella, Porpita and the other associated animals including the "Violet snails" of the genusJanthina. All these animals float on the surface of the ocean being carried by the currents and the winds.*

CONCLUSION

Secondary metabolites are a critical component to plant survival; however, they also play a powerful role in supporting human health. In contrast to the primary metabolites (carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals) the secondary metabolites do not have nutrient characteristics for human beings but have scientific proven medicinal effects. The search for new plant derived chemicals in replacement of synthetic drug should thus be a priority in current and future efforts towards sustainable conservation and rational utilization of biodiversity. Humans can benefit from consuming secondary metabolites and therefore, a diet rich in plants provides marvelous benefits to health. Importantly, many of the secondary metabolites produced by plants are used by pharmaceutical industries (since these bioactive compounds trigger a pharmacological or toxicological effect in humans and animals), in cosmetics, nutrition, for the manufacture of drugs, dyes, fragrances, flavors, dietary supplements. Hence, both the scientific and industrial interest around plant secondary metabolites is enormous. This review emphasized huge variety of molecules of plant secondary metabolism by describing examples of terpenoids, phenolic compounds and alkaloids that, although specific, can give an overview of the many possible fields of application of these molecules. Plant cell and tissue culture techniques are being used widely for in vitro manipulation and re-vegetation of a large number of species for commercial purposes, including many medicinal plants. In plant cell biotechnology, metabolic designing is a developing branch that assumes a crucial job in activating explicit pathways for the creation of auxiliary metabolites (metabolomics). For the creation of explicit auxiliary metabolite, actuation of a particular way is essential. Event, accessibility, and auxiliary decent variety of these dynamic principals fluctuate as indicated by natural conditions. Yield of these helpful mixes from various plant sources has been a noteworthy worry over most recent couple of decades.

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