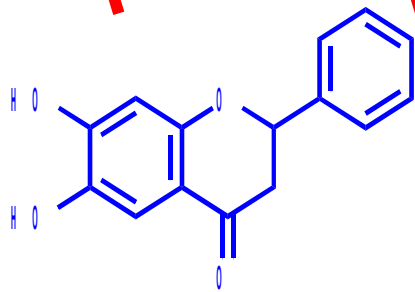


Plant alcohols

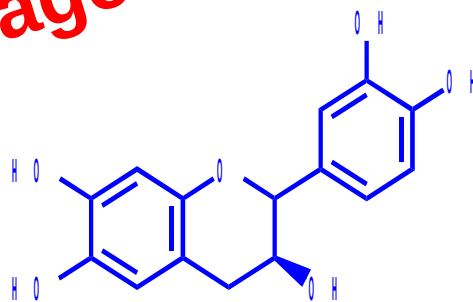
- Glycerol is a byproduct of saponification of fats and oils to make soap.
- Glycerol has many applications- food industry as a humectant, smoothener, solvent, sweetener , to preserve food and also as filler in preparation of low fat foods.
- It is also a component in glycerine soap.
- Glycerine soap is made from denatured alcohol, glycerol, sodium castorate (saponified castor bean oil), saponified cocoa butter, and saponified tallow.

Condensed tannin monomers

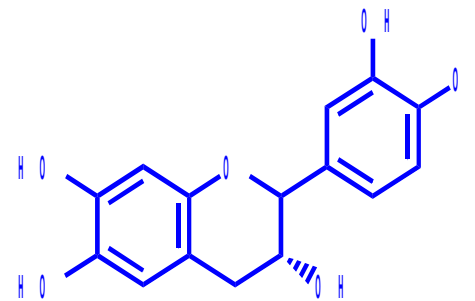
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Chrysin



Catechin



Epicatechin

Alkaloids

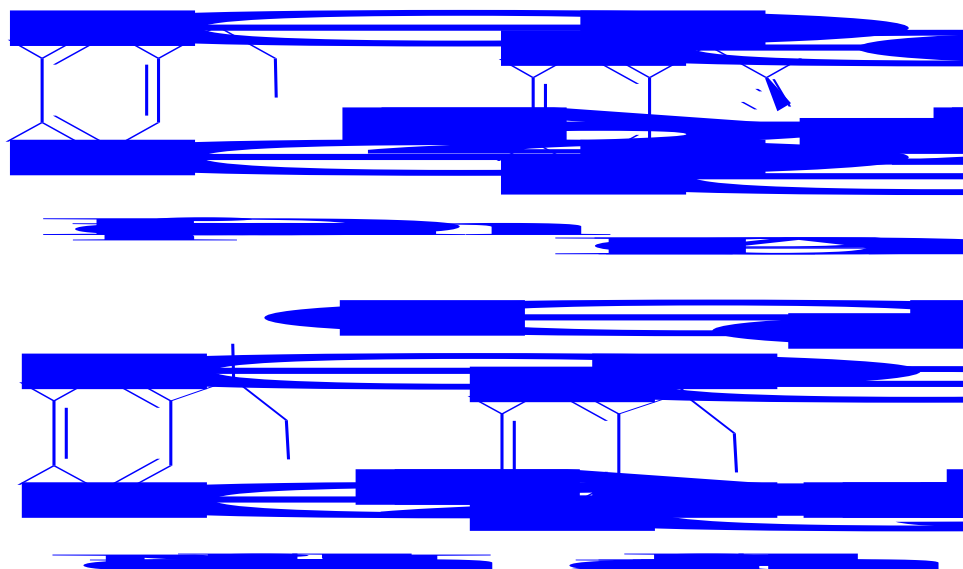
- They have great structural diversity and there is no agreed classification method- family or genus of origin (Solanacea, Erythrina, Papaver or opiate, Cinchona) structure (pyrrolidine, pyridine, piperidine, indole, quinoline, isoquinoline). But borderline cases exist , for example, quinine(pyridine and piperidine)

Grouping of alkaloids

- “True alkaloids” – they contain heterocyclic nitrogen and originate from amino acids e.g. atropine, morphine, nicotine
- “Protoalkaloids” they contain non heterocyclic nitrogen but also originate from amino acids.
- Polyamine alkaloids e.g. putrescine, spermidine and spermine.
- Peptide and cyclopeptide alkaloids.
- Pseudoalkaloids- basic nitrogen containing structures that are not from amino acids

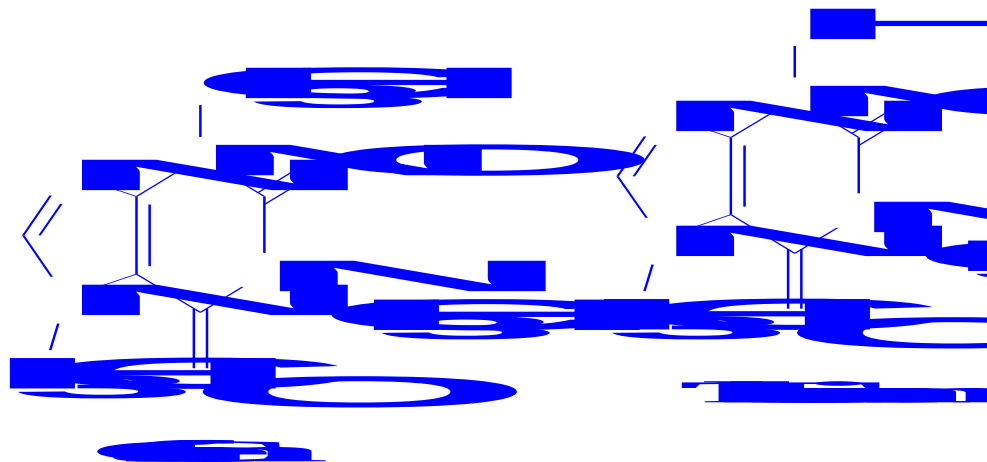
Adrenaline alkaloids

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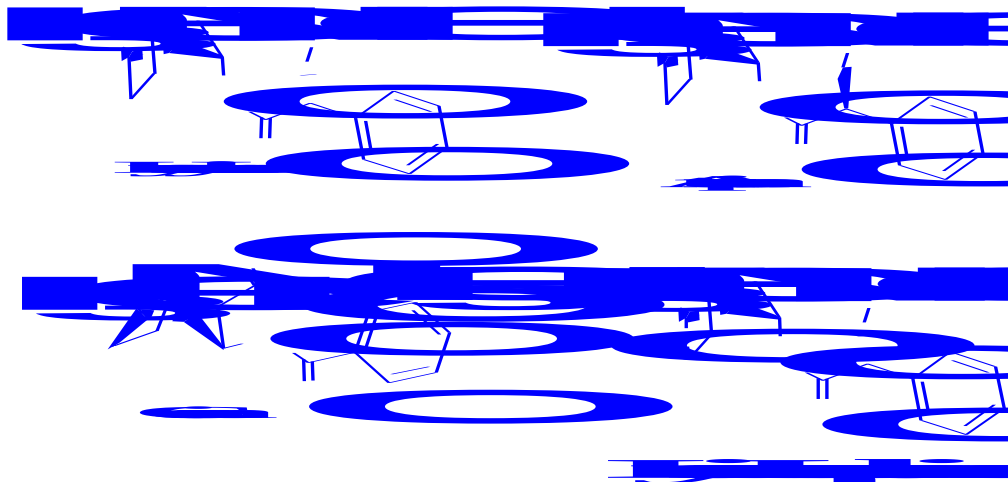
Caffeine and Theobromine- the purine alkaloids

- These are nucleic acid alkaloids which have stimulant effects.
- Caffeine is found in coffee and tea while theobromine is found in cocoa.



Tropane alkaloids

- These alkaloids are usually found in the Solanaceae spp. and exhibit tropane skeleton. They include hyoscyamine, hyoscyne or scopolamine, atropine, and cocaine



Xanthine, Caffeine, Theophylline, Theobromine

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