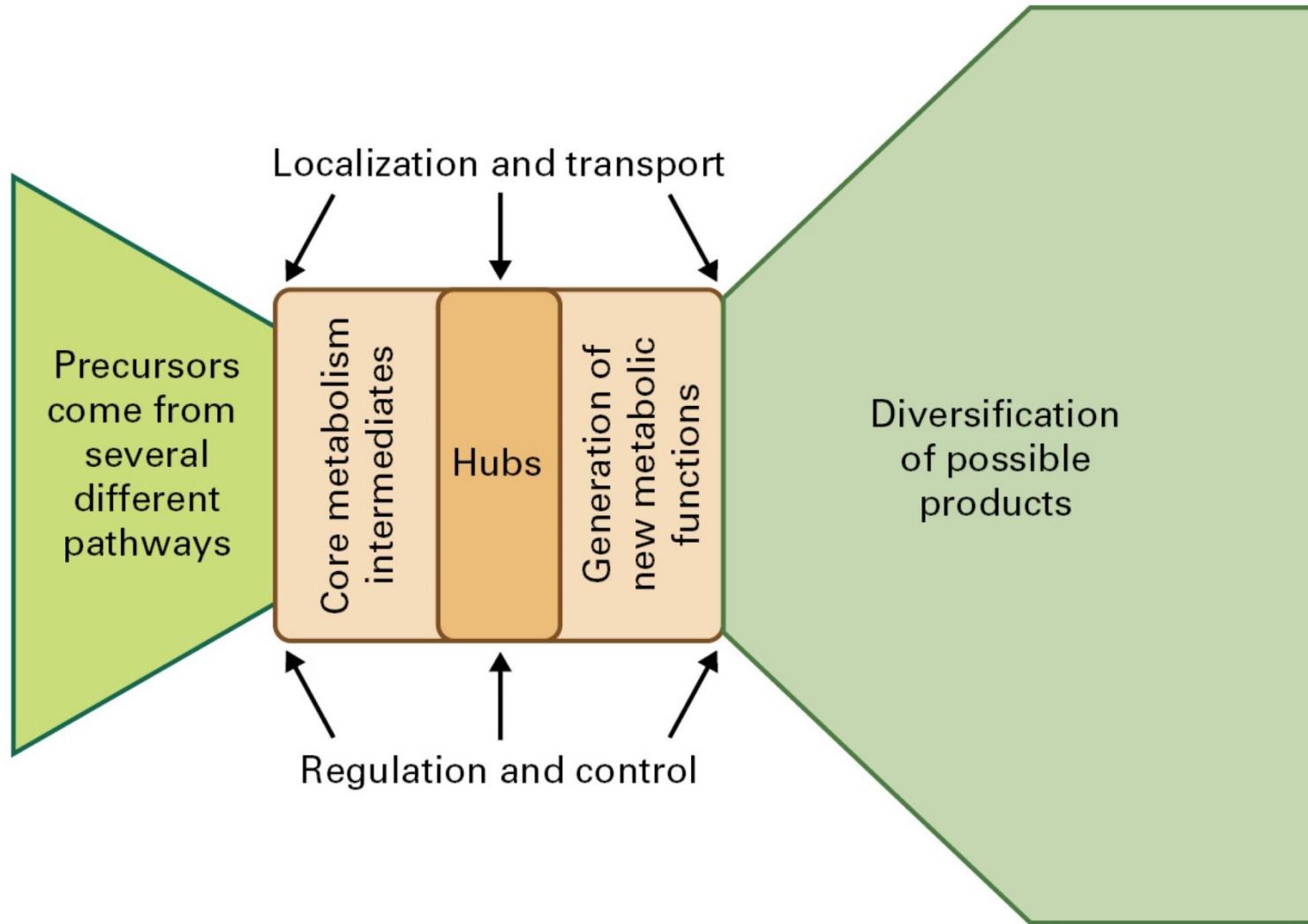




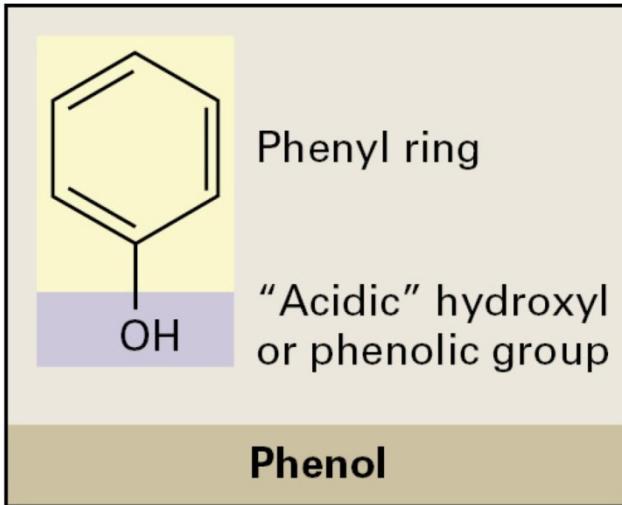
Secondary metabolites



Diversity of plant natural products



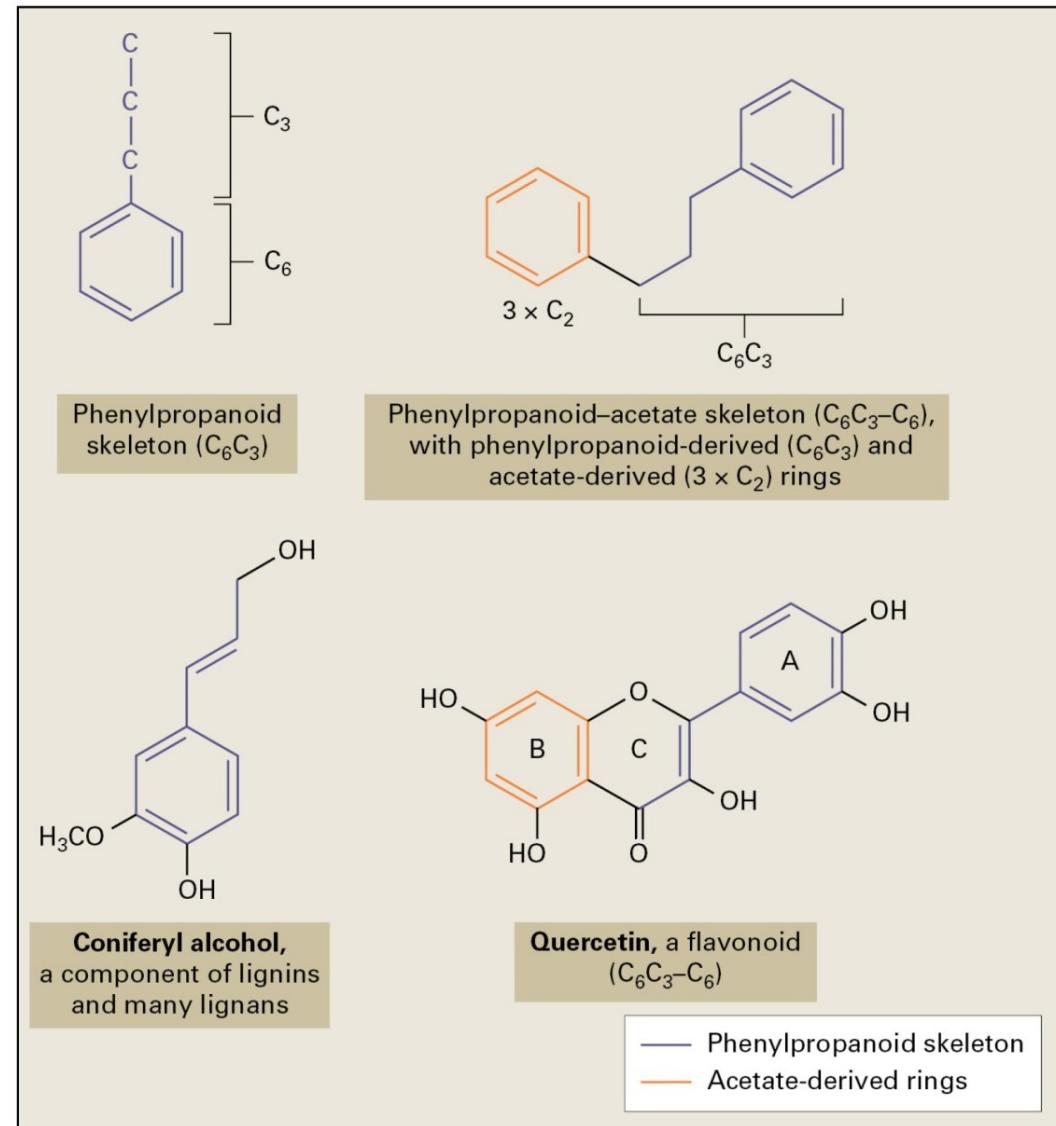
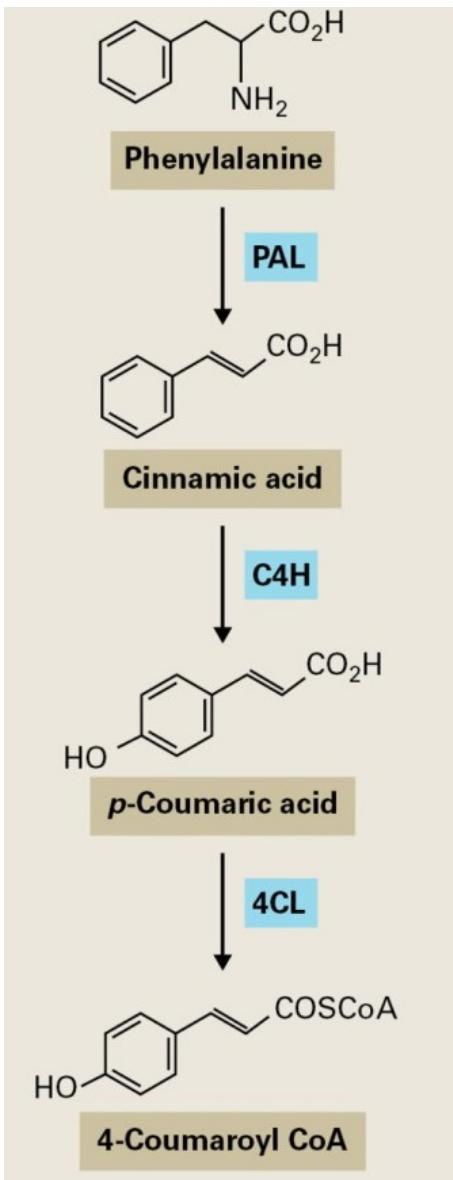
Phenolic compounds



Major subclasses of phenolic compounds:

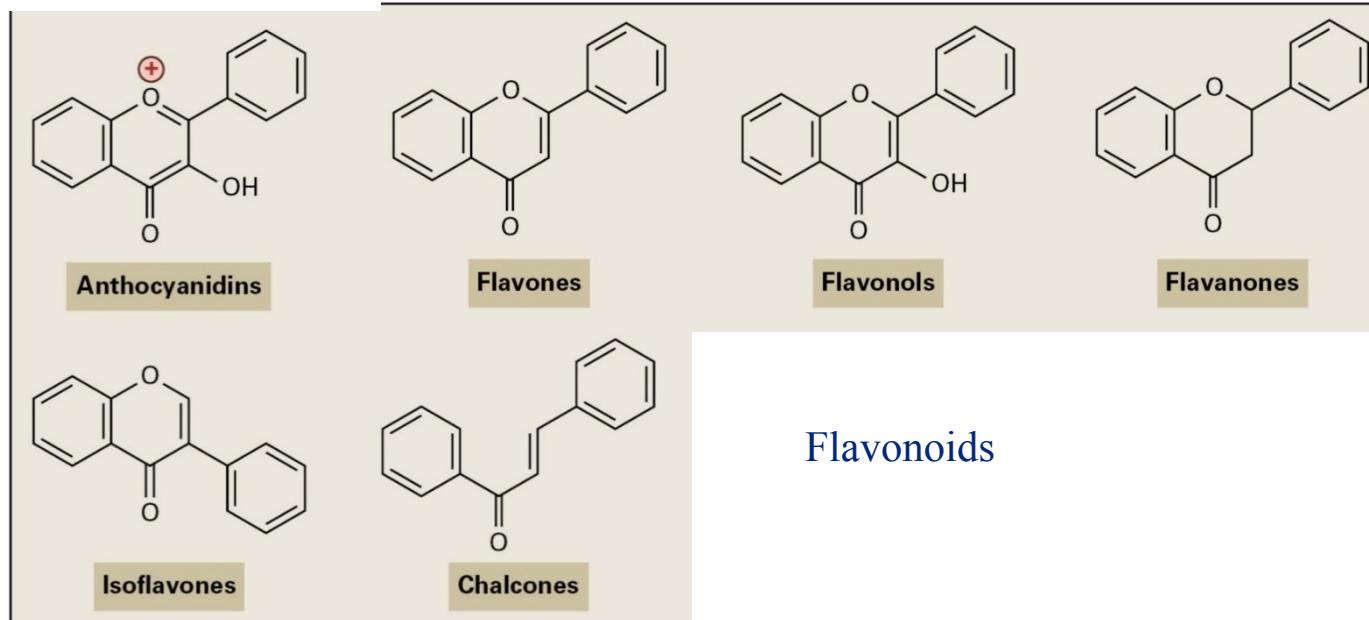
- flavonoids
 - flavones
 - flavonols
 - flavanones
 - anthocyanidins
 - isoflavones
 - chalcones
- stilbenes
- coumarins and furanocoumarins
- lignins and lignans
- naphta- and anthraquinones
- diarylheptanoids

Phenolic compounds



Phenolic compounds

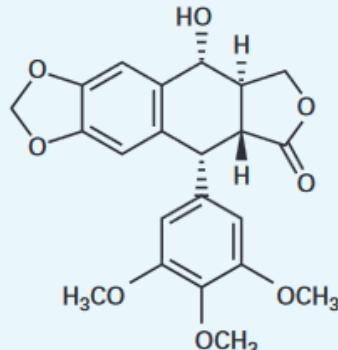
Challenge	Phenolic compounds	Pathway
UV irradiation	Flavonoids (anthocyanins, proanthocyanidins, condensed tannins, isoflavonoids, flavones, flavonols, etc.)	Phenylpropanoid-acetate
Desiccation	Suberins	Phenylpropanoid-fatty acid
Gravity	Lignins	Phenylpropanoid
Herbivores/pathogens	Stilbenes, coumarins, furanocoumarins	Phenylpropanoid-acetate
	Diarylheptanoids, gingerols, phenylphalenones, lignans, volatile aromatics	Phenylpropanoid-acetate
	Hydrolyzable tannins	Shikimate



Phenolic compounds

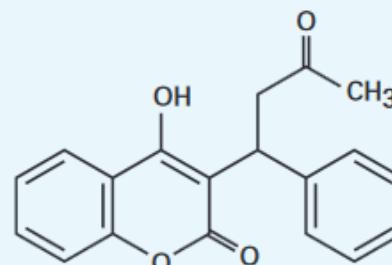
Lignans

Podophyllotoxin



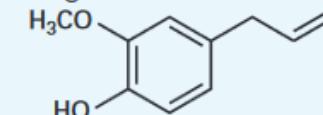
Coumarins

Warfarin

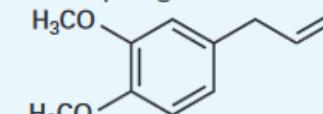


Phenylpropenes

Eugenol

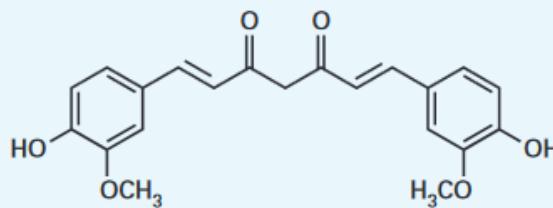


Methyleugenol

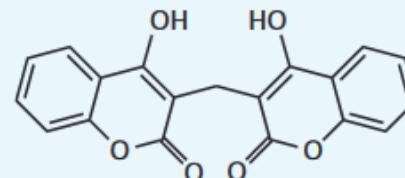


Diarylheptanoids

Curcumin

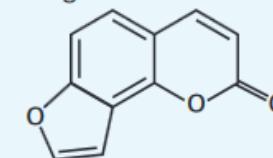


Dicoumarol

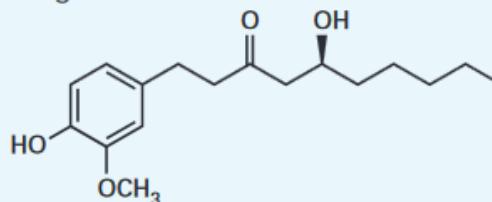


Furanocoumarins

Angelicin

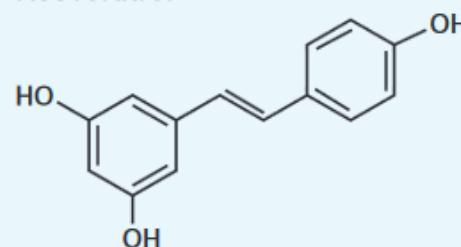


Gingerol

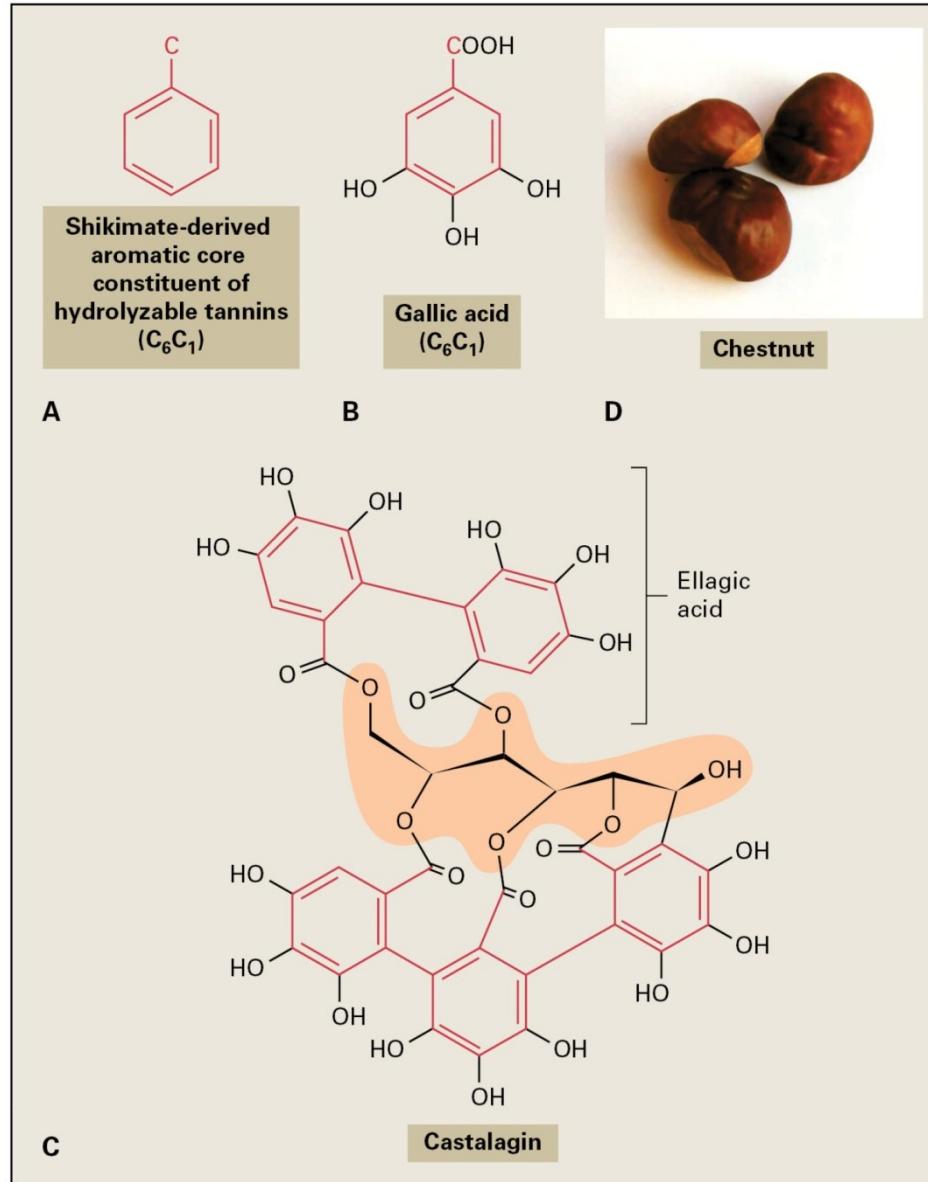


Stilbenes

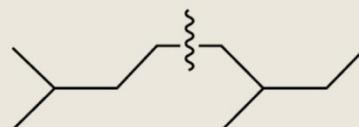
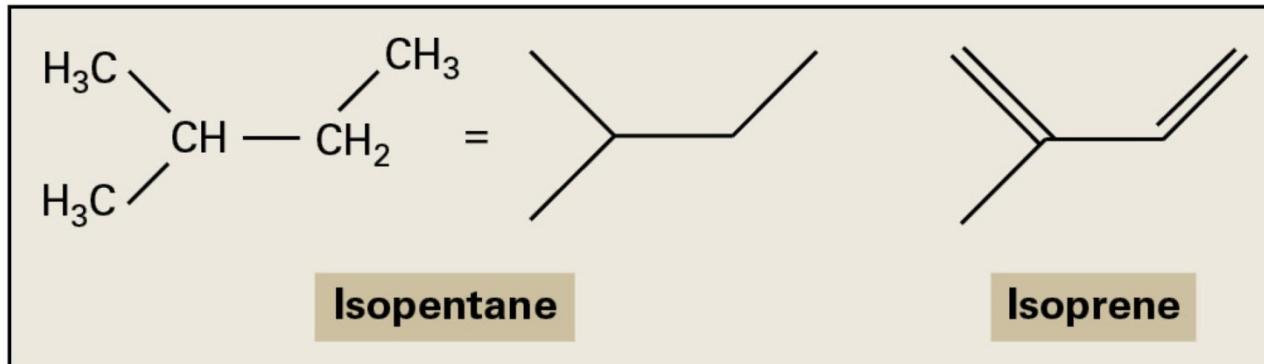
Resveratrol



Phenolic compounds

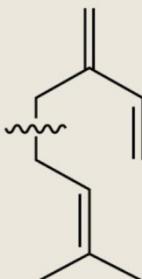


Terpenoids



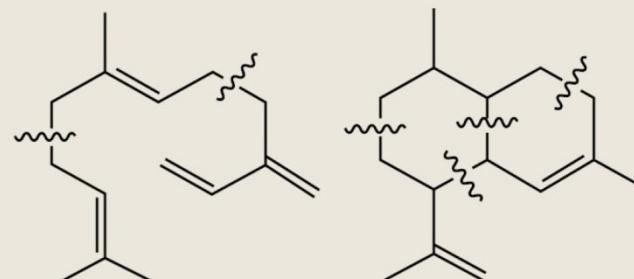
Head-to-tail

Monoterpene (C₁₀)



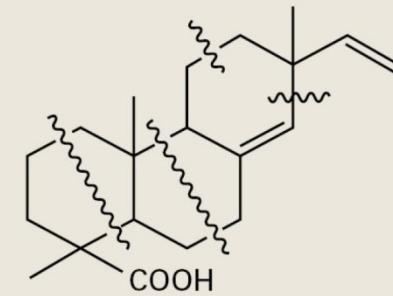
Myrcene

Sesquiterpenes (C₁₅)



(E)- β -Farnesene

Diterpene (C₂₀)

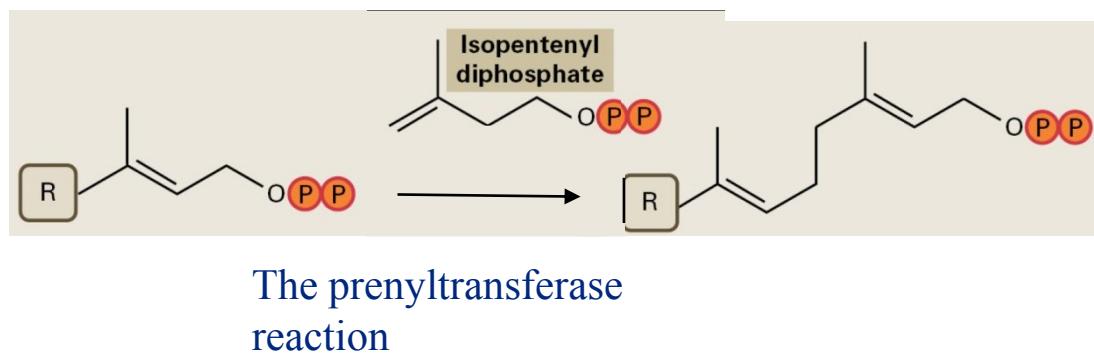
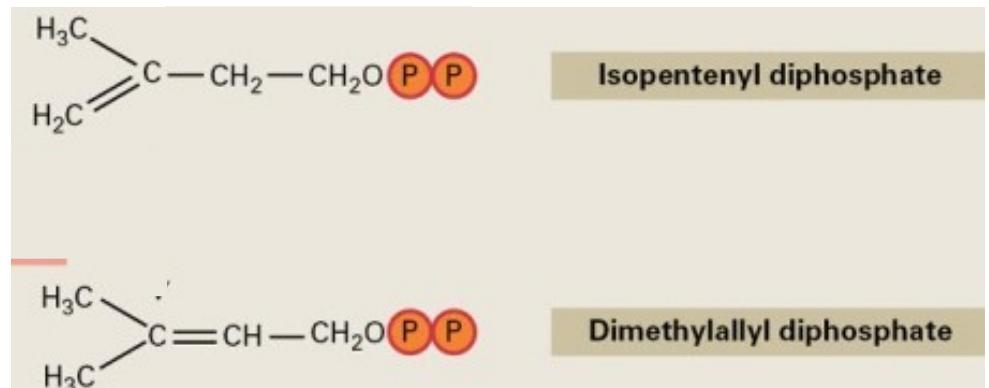


Pimamic acid

Terpenoids

Terpenoid biosynthesis:

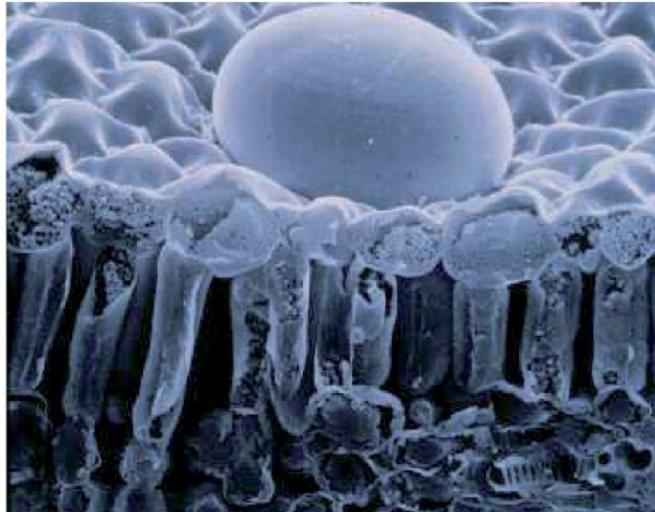
- Biosynthesis of the basic five-carbon unit
- Repetitive additions of C₅ units
- Formation of parent carbon skeletons
- Modification of terpenoid skeletons



Terpenoids



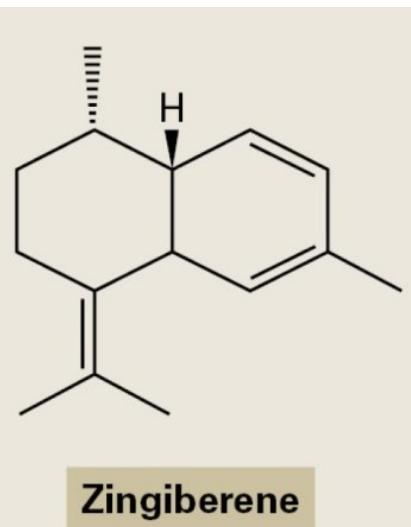
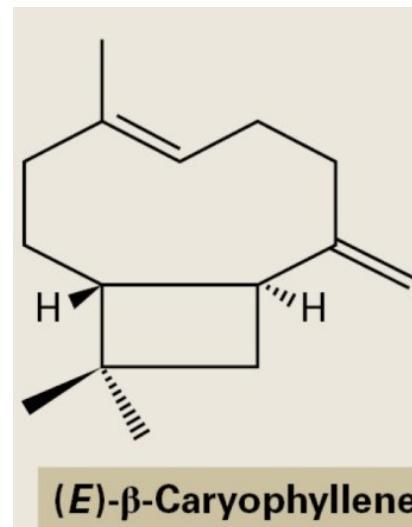
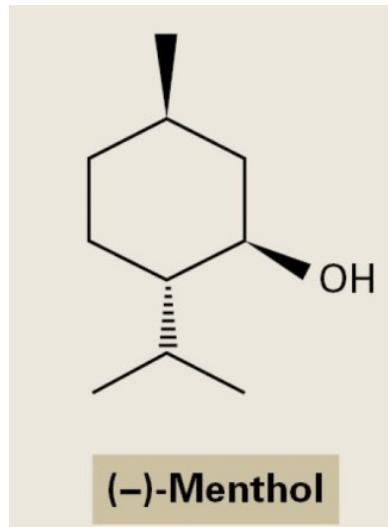
Resin



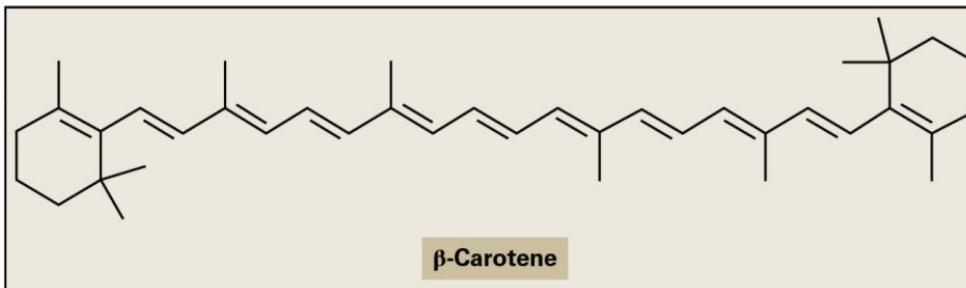
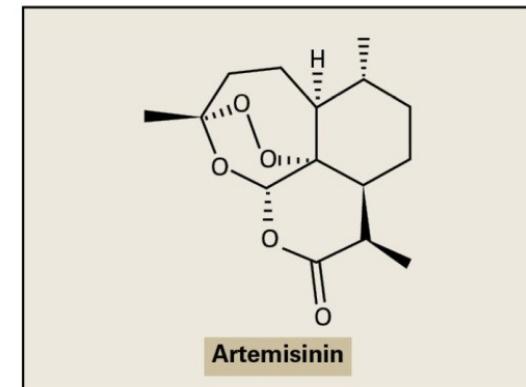
Oil stored in a glandular hair



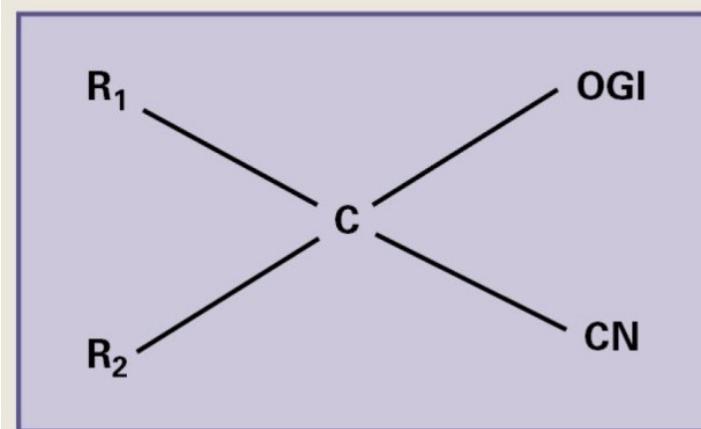
Plant latex



Terpenoids

**A**

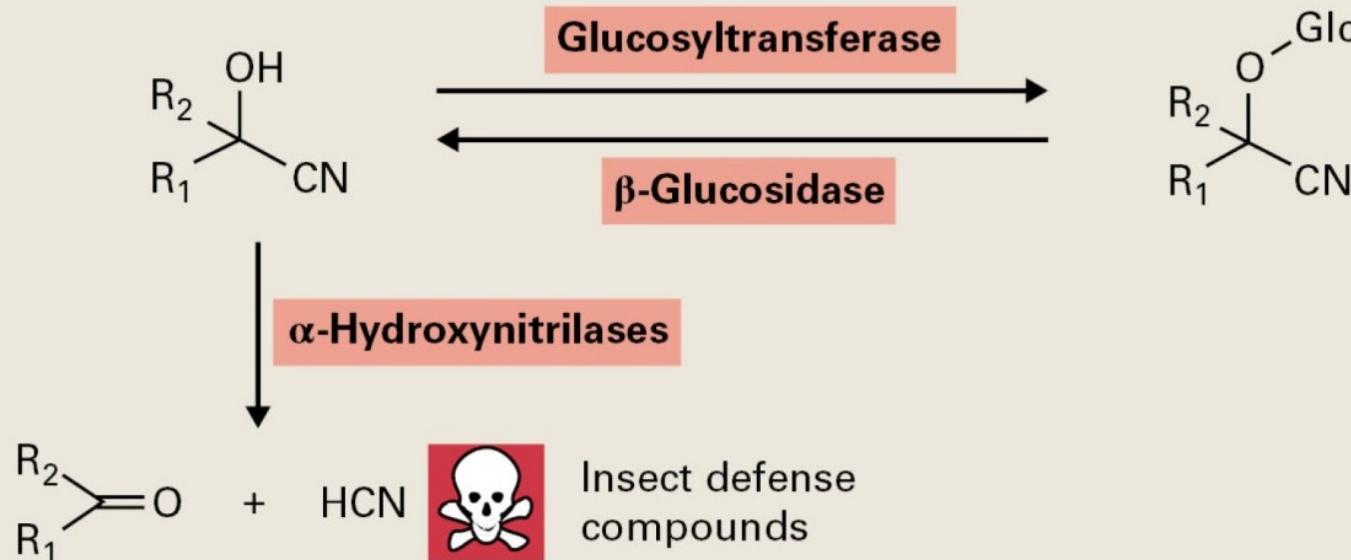
Cyanogenic glycosides



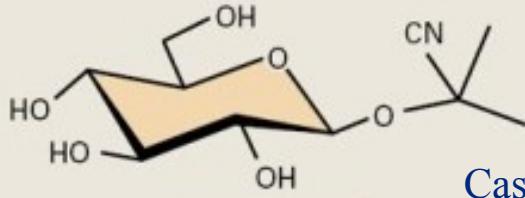
OGlc = glucose residue attached by *O*- β -D-glucosyl linkage
 CN = nitrile group
 R₁ = aliphatic or aromatic group
 R₂ = usually H

α -Hydroxynitrile

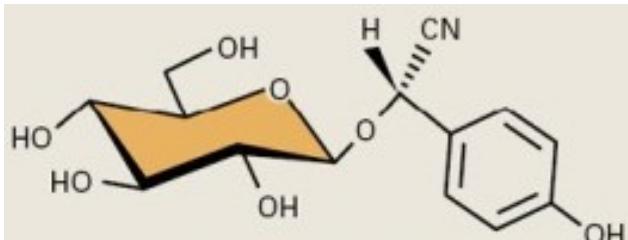
Cyanogenic glucoside



Cyanogenic glycosides

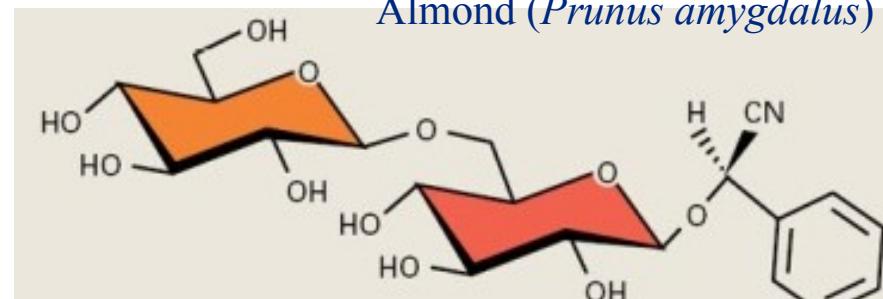


Cassava (*Manihot esculentum*)

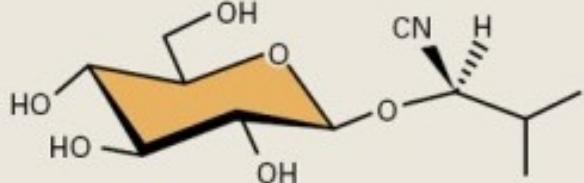


(S)-Dhurrin

Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)



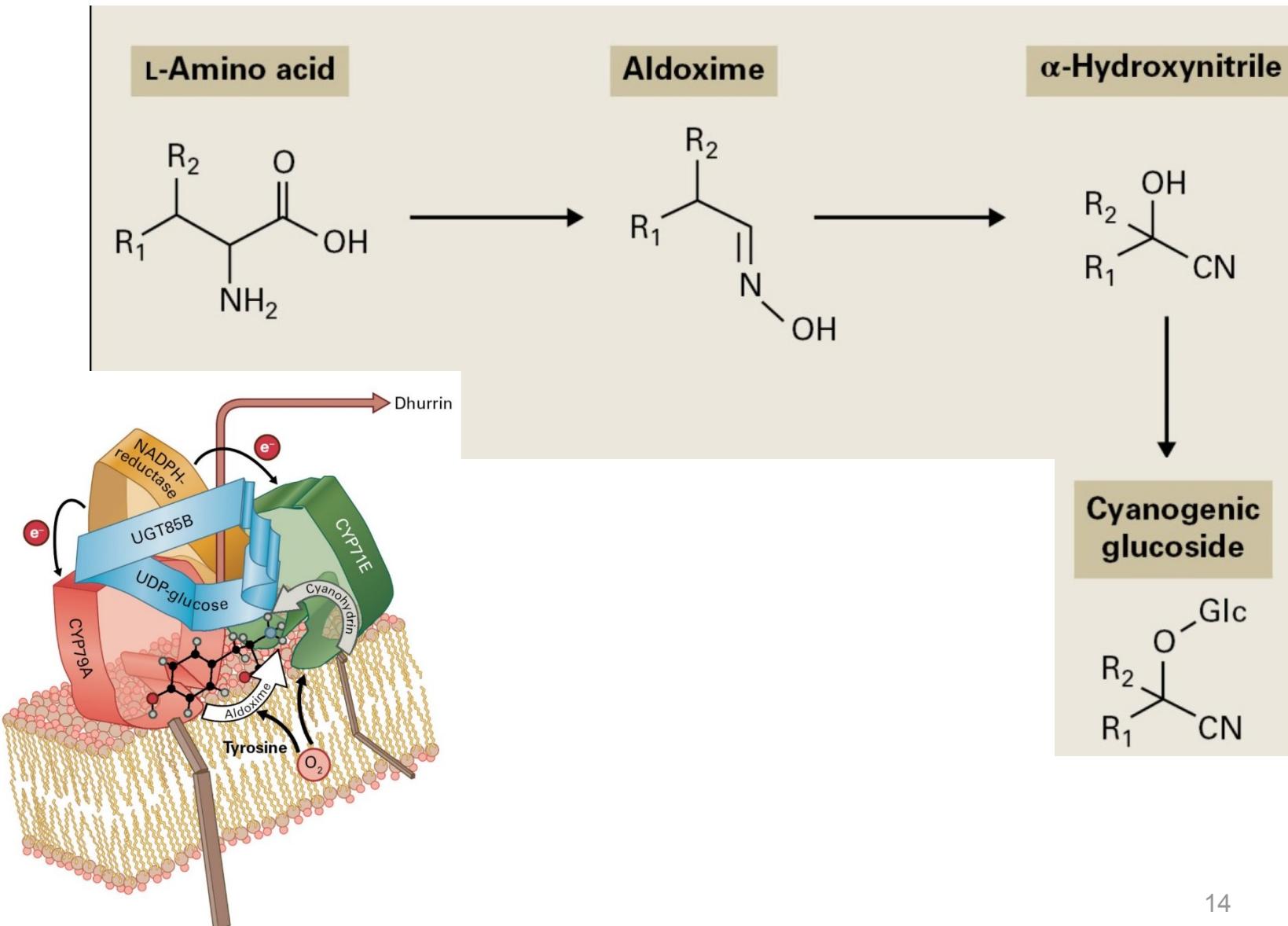
(R)-Amygdalin



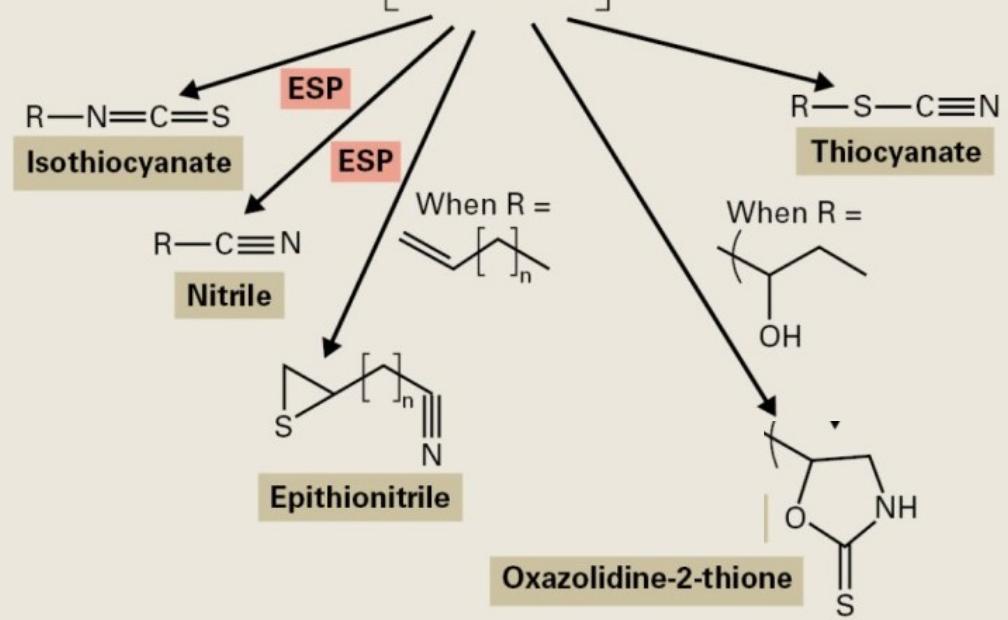
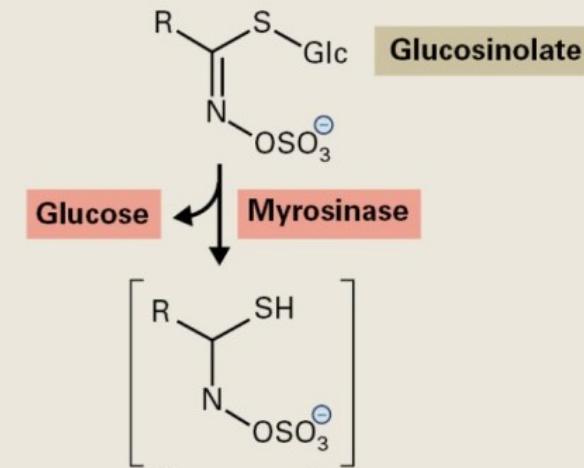
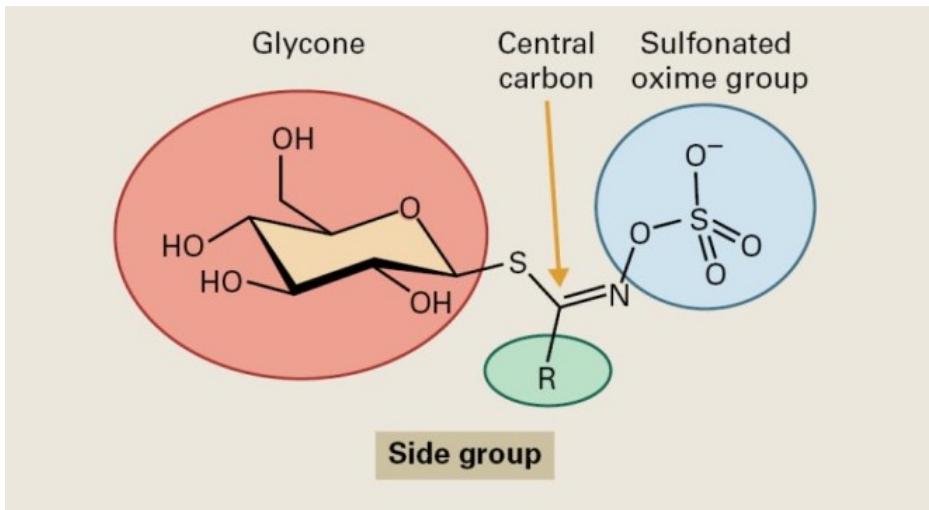
(R)-Epiheterodendrin

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)

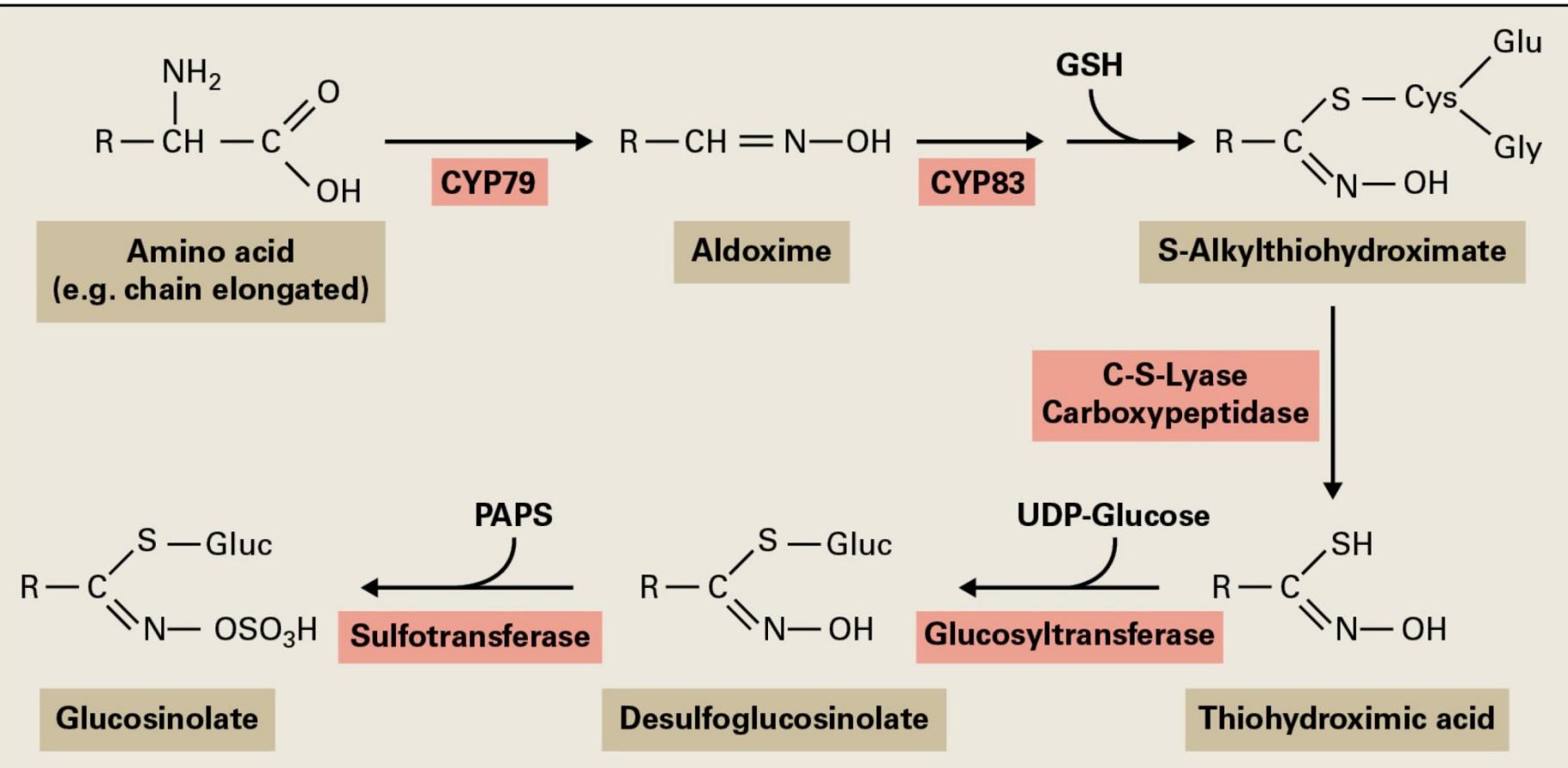
Cyanogenic glycosides



Glucosinolates



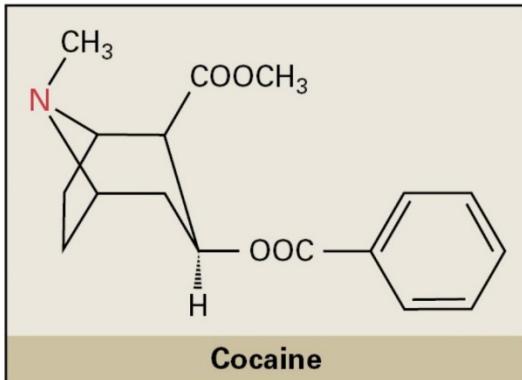
Glucosinolates



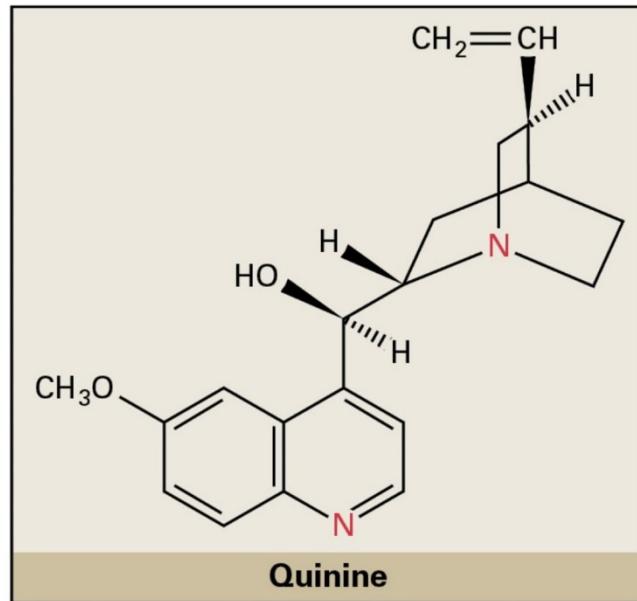
Alkaloids



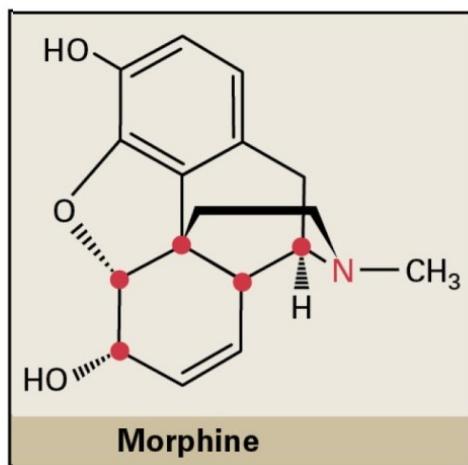
Erythroxylum coca



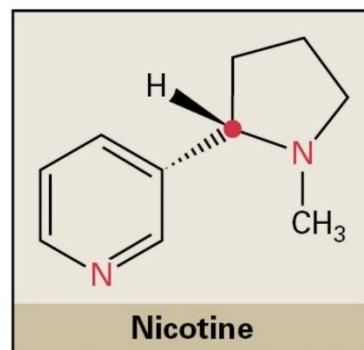
Cinchona officinalis



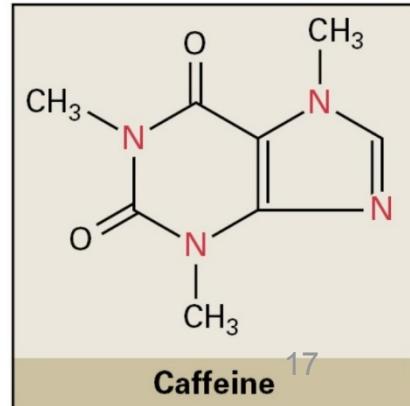
Papaver somniferum



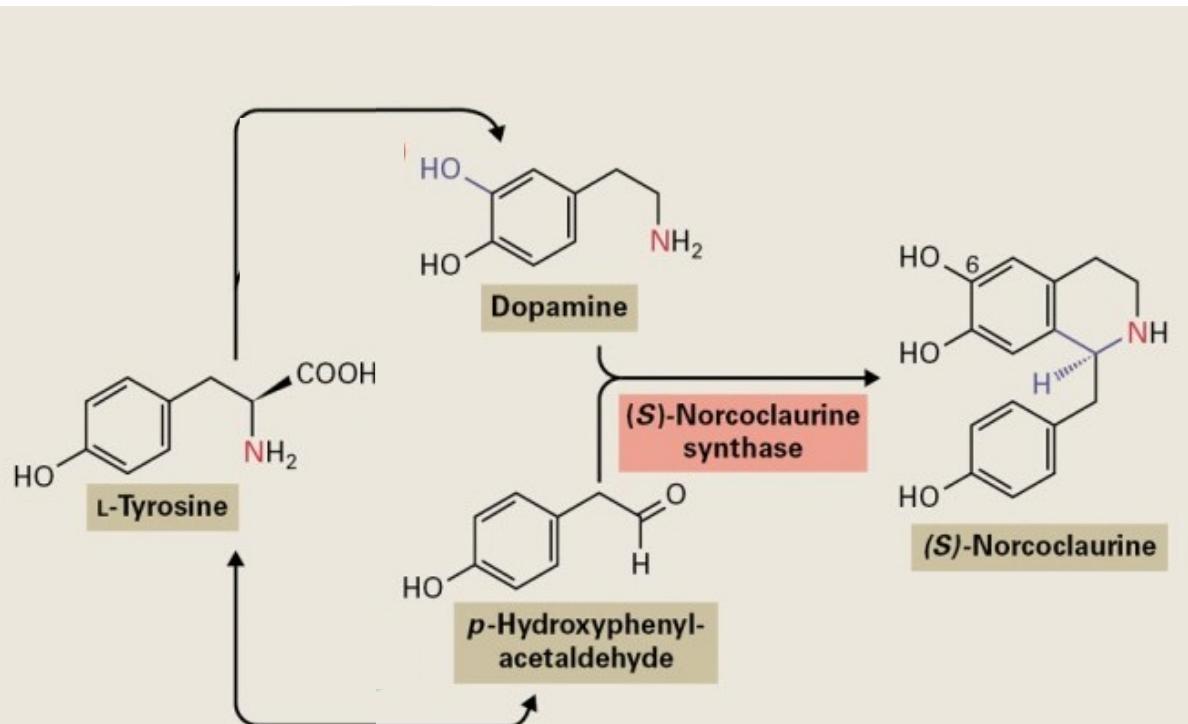
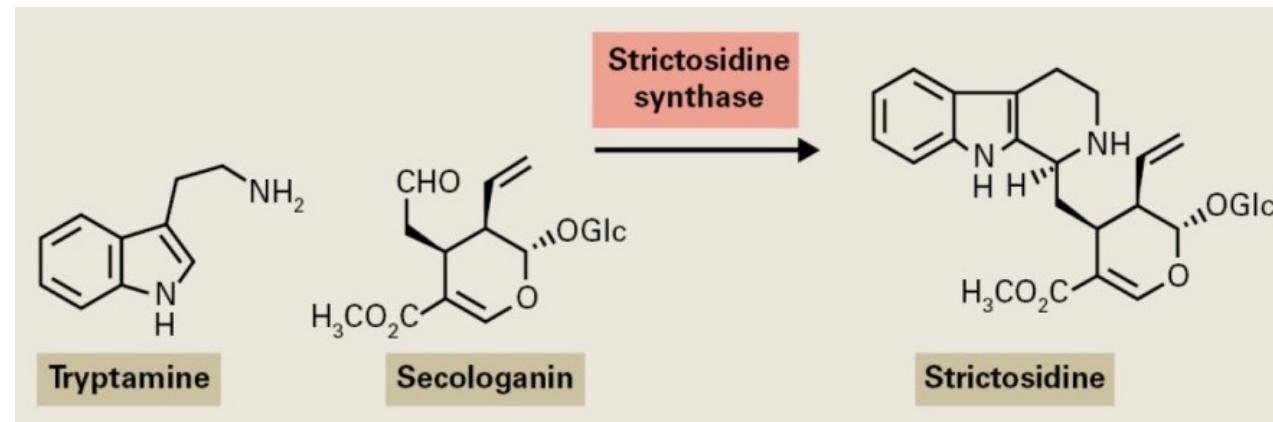
Nicotiana tabacum



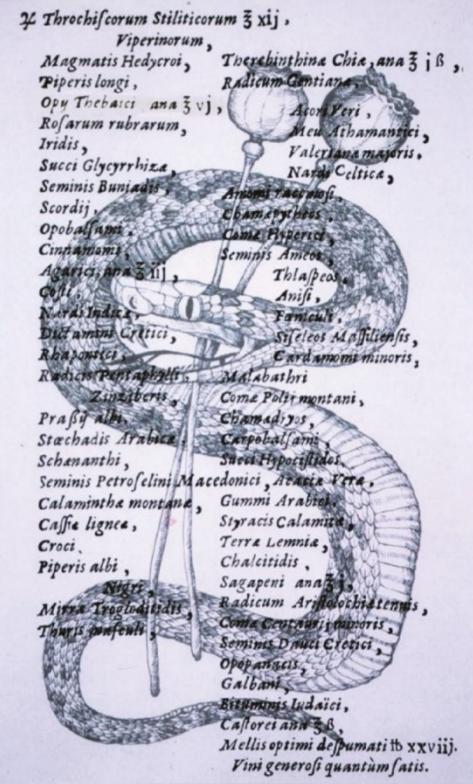
Coffea arabica



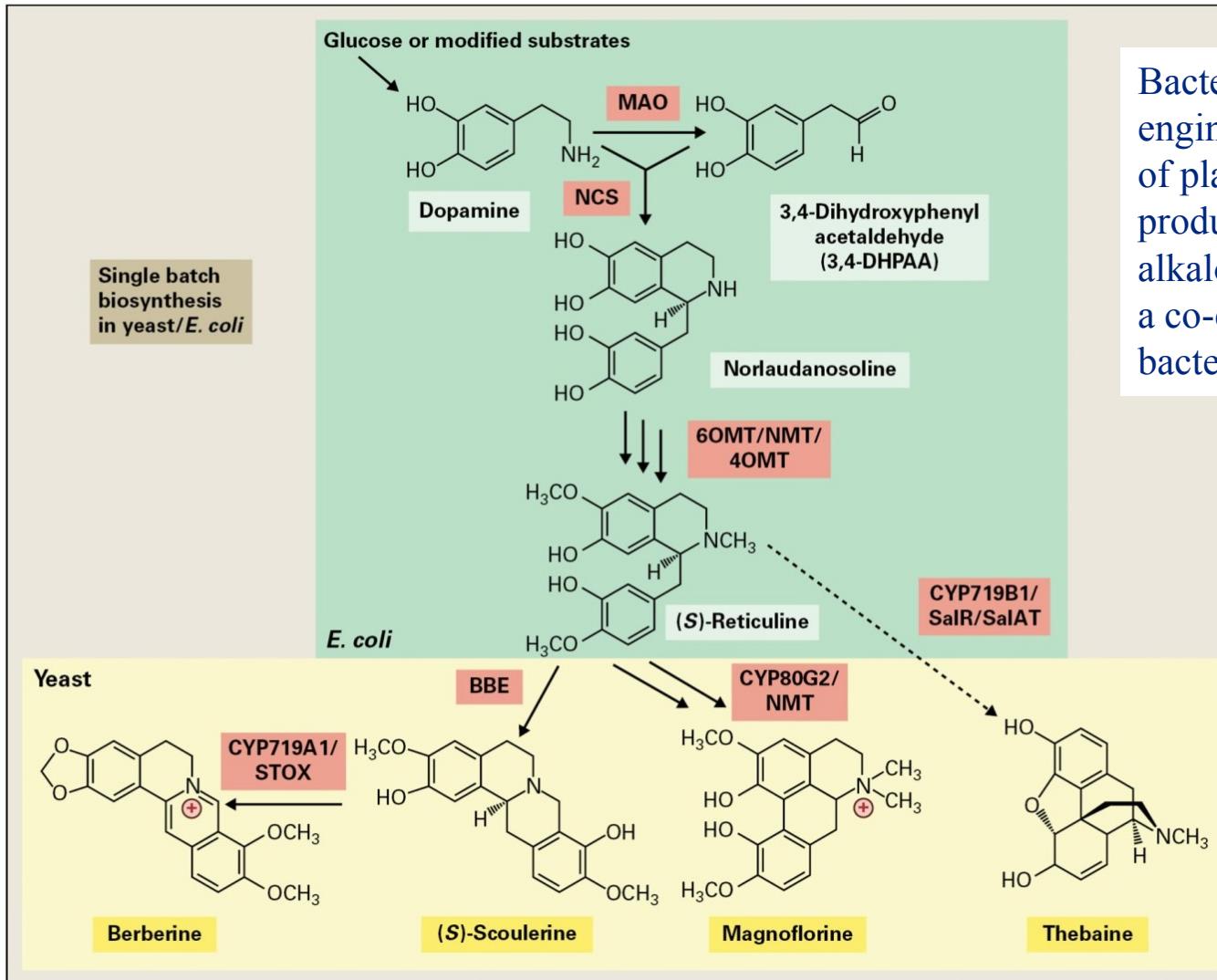
Alkaloids



Alkaloids



Alkaloids



Bacteria and yeast have been engineered with a combination of plant and animal genes to produce isoquinoline alkaloids. Single batch means a co-culture of yeast and bacterium.