Third Year 17/6/2014

Time allowed: 2 hrs

Tanta University
Faculty of Pharmacy
Dept. of Pharmacognosy

# **Applied Pharmacognosy**

## Part (I): Spectroscopy and Biosynthesis

70 points

A-Spectroscopy and elemental analysis:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \hbox{1-Nicotine has a molecular formula $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, deduce the percentage composition of each element. Calculate also the unsaturation.} \\ 6 \ points \end{array}$ 

Molecular weight = 162

% of Carbon = 10x12x100/162 = 74 %

% of Hydrogen =14x1x100/162 = 8.7 %

% of Nitrogen =2x14x100/162 = 17.3 %

# 2-Ultra violet spectroscopy:

a- Is UV spectroscopy a good way to distinguish the reactant from the product of the following photochemical reaction.
 4 points

Calculation of UV λ<sub>max</sub>

UV  $\lambda_{max}$  of reactant = 215 + 12 = 227 nm

UV  $\lambda_{max}$  of product = 202 + 2x12 = 226 nm

Thus UV spectroscopy is not a good way to distinguish the reactant from the product of this photochemical reaction.

b-Ergocalciferol has a UV  $\lambda_{max}$  at 265 nm explain based on Woodward's rules 4 points

# Calculated UV λ<sub>max</sub>

Parent heteroannular diene 214 nm

**Extended conjugation** 

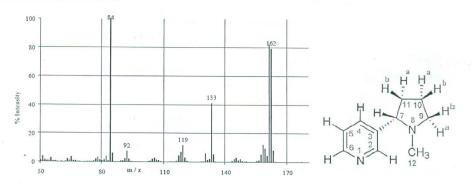
+30 nm

Four ring residues

+ 4x5 =264 nm,

which is consistent with the actual UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ 

## 3-Mass spectroscopy



The EI MS of nicotine showed two major peaks as a result of fragmentation of Its molecular ion (M+ = 162): even electron ions at m/z = 161 and the base peak at m/z = 84 explain.

The fragment ions are formed by cleavage  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  to heteroatom to form resonance stabilized carbonium ion:

b-

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ &$$

# 4-NMR spectroscopy:

Nicotine

# Considering alkaloid nicotine, it showed the following NMR spectral data:

i-1H-NMR spectrum (CDC	$\underline{\mathbf{l}}_3$ $\underline{\mathbf{b}}_{\mathbf{H}}$ ppm:	9 points
a-8.54 (1H, s).	b-8.49 (1H, d, $j = 4.8$ Hz)	
c-7.69 (1H, d, $j = 7.9$ Hz).	d-7.26 (1H, dd, j = 4.8 Hz, 7.9 Hz)	
e-3.08 (1H, t, j = $7.0$ Hz)	f-3.00 (2H, t, j = 7.4 Hz)	
g-2.70 (3H, s)	h-2.00 (2H, m)	
i-1.80 (2H, m)		

heavily mark the position of each signal in answer sheet 1.

ii- <sup>13</sup> C NMR spectrui	m (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) δ <sub>C</sub> ppm (multiplicity indi	icated in parenthesis):
a-149.6 (d)	b-148.7 (d)	10 points
c-138.8 (s)	d-134.8 (d)	
e-123.6 (d)	f-68.9 (d)	

g-57.0 (t) h-40.4 (q) i-35.3 (t) j-22.6 (t).

Heavily mark the position of each signal using answer sheet 2.

iii-What are the factors that affected your assignment of both proton and carbon-13 NMR signals? 2 points

 $\underline{In\ proton\ NMR}:\ chemical\ shift,\ multiplicity,\ integration\ and\ coupling\ constants.}$   $\underline{In\ carbon-13\ NMR}:\ chemical\ shift\ and\ multiplicity$ 

## **B-Biosynthesis:**

12 points

Draw mechanisms for biosynthesis of alkaloid anabasine from nicotinic acid and l-lysine

2-

C-General: 15 points

## Match the number of the following statements with a correct answer in answer sheet 3

#### by writing the number of the sentence in front of the correct answer:

1-A cleavage of a molecular ion, which produces an odd electron ion and a neutral molecule.

2-Reagent gases used for CIMS.

 $3-\gamma = 2 \pi \mu/hI$ 

4-A UV shift reagent used to detect C-4'- hydroxyl group in flavonoids.

- 5-Abundant ions observed in mass spectra of natural products, when anion (-ve mode) ESI-MS is used.
- 6-A peak encountered in mass spectra of aromatic compounds with alkyl substitution.
- 7-A factor, which contributes to increased abundance of fragment or molecular ion
- 8-Fragmentation of carbonyl compounds with alkyl substitution longer than 2 carbons.

9-Larmor equation

10-Chemically and magnetically different methylene protons.

- 11-A factor, which causes shielding of acetylene protons and deshielding of aromatic protons.
- 12-Enzyme and reaction name, which catalyses conversion of chrosmic acid to prephenic acid.
- 13-Mechanism of aromatic hydroxylation & experiment used to prove itf.
- 14-The reason for use of dueterated NMR solvents.
- 15-The reason (s) for increased sensitivity of modern NMR machines.
- 16-the reason for downfield location of carboxylic acid protons.
- 17-An cofactor, which mediates decarboxylation and transamination reactions.

18-Compounds, which show long range coupling.

- 19-Assessment of incorporation of radioactive precursors into natural products.
- 20-An NMR experiment, used to determine carbon multiplicity.
- 21-A biosynthetic reaction, which links carbonyl, amino group and electron rich carbon and pivotal for alkaloid biosynthesis
- 22-One way for detection of NH or OH protons.
- 23-Natural products with mixed biosynthetic origin (shikimate and acetate).
- 24-Precursor for plant steroids
- 25-Amino acid precursors of pyrrolidine and piperidine alkaloids, respectively
- 26-Intermediate cation in the biosynthesis of hygrine, cuschygrin, atropine and nicotine.
- 27-precursor (s) of nicotinic acid in most plants.
- 28-A factor, which affects <sup>3</sup>J coupling constant.
- 29-A change, which happens in the formation of sesquiterpenes.
- 30-Detection of metabolites with contiguously labeled <sup>13</sup>C atoms.

Answer sheet (1): <sup>1</sup>H NMR assignment

Position	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
2	X				25.				
4			X						
5				X					
6		X							
7					X		1		
9				1		X			
10									X
11								X	
12							X		

Position	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
2	X									
3			X							
4				X						
5					X					
6		X								
7						X				
9							X			
10										X
11									X	
12								X		

Statement Number

29

17

28

14

2 40	Answer Sho	eet (3)
Answer	Statement Number	Answer
Benzylic or tropolonium cation	6	Methyl & hydride shifts
Liquid scintillation counting.	19	Pyridoxal phosphate
Sodium methoxide (NaOMe)	4	Dihedral angle
Satellites in <sup>13</sup> C NMR spectra	30	As a signal to stabilize magnetic field
Diastereomeric protons	10	
Use of FT and High field NMR	15	
Mannich like reaction	21	
Aspartic acid + Glyceraldhde -3-P	27	
N-methylpyrrolinium salt	26	
Stability of production	7	
(M-H), (M+ anion)	5	
Distortionlesss Enhancement by poilarization transfere (DEPT)	20	- 12 EN EN EN
Unsaturated & rigid bicyclic systems	18	
Addition of D2O	22	
Methane, ammonia & Isobutane	2	
□=KH <sub>0</sub>	9	
Ornithine & lysine	25	
Formation of arene oxide, NIH shift	13	7
Cycloartenol	24	
Stilbenes and phenanthrenes	23	
Gyromagnetic ratio	3	
Magnetic anisotropy	11	
Claisen rearrangement (mutase)	12	
Electronegativity & Resonance	16	
Retro Diels Alder	1	
McLaferty rearrangement	8	

- 17- Regarding to Gradient elution
  - a- Shortening of the time of analysis
  - b- Is used for separation of compounds of different polarity
  - c- Can be used with refractive index detector
  - d- All of the above

e-Both (a) and (b)

- 18- The shape of the beak depends on mass transfer which is
  - a- Increased by decreasing the thickness of the liquid film
  - b- Cause radial and axial transport of the solute
  - c- Cause radial transport of solute in opposite direction in both phases
  - d- Considered as minor transport
  - e-Both (a) and (b)
- 19- For separation of mixture composed of 50% NaOH, 25% Ca  $(OH)_2$  and 25% Al  $(OH)_3$  we can use cationic exchange resin and
  - a- Al (OH)3 is separated first
  - b- NaOH is separated first

c- Ca(OH)2 separated later

d- Both (b) and (c)

e- Both (a) and (c)

20- Penetration of the substances through the gel depend on all of the

following except

a- Molecular weights

b- Pores size of the gel

- c- Aromatic or heterocyclic compounds
- d- Branched or straight chain
- e- Arrangement of the atoms in the space

#### Answer sheet

No.	a	b	c	d	e	No.	a	b	c	d	e	No.	a	b	c	d	e
1						8		10				15					
2						9						16					
3						10						17					
4						11						18					
5						12						19					
6						13						20					
7						14											

# B- Complete the following sentences and write your answers in the answer sheet;

- - $\beta$  ray in electron capture detector emit  $\rightarrow$  ..(1)... electrons which react with the carrier gas to give ..(2)... electrons.
- -The dissolved gas in mobile phase in HPLC is removed by... (3)... and...(4)...
- -..(5)... is a detector which make continuous scanning of the absorbance spectrum of the eluant
- The highly sensitive detector used in HPLC is ... (6) ...
- -The separation of compounds by ion exchange depends on ... (7)... and ...(8)...of compound of low affinity,
- -The amount of charged function groups in the resin is called ... (9) ....
- -Polymerization of vinyl pyridine with acrylic acid gives .... (10) ... resin
- -Quaternary ammonium resin is ....(11) ..... resin.
- Carbohydrates are changed to volatile compounds by ... (12) ... and to ionic compounds by .... (13) ....

- Pyrolysis GC is used for the identification of  $\dots$  (14)  $\dots$
- The hydroxyl propylation of sephadex G-25 give  $\dots$  (15)  $\dots$  where the water regain value of it is equal to  $\dots$  (16)  $\dots$  ml/gm
- ... (17) ... detector is used for determination of organic compounds only
  - Centrifugal desalting is used for desalting of ... (18)...
  - In gel filtration Kd equation is ... (19) ...
  - $\dots$  (20)  $\dots$  is suitable for separation of very high molecular weight compounds

## Answer sheet:

	Answer sheet:								
No.	Correct word (s)	No.	Correct word (s)						
1	Highly energetic	11	Strong anionic						
2	Thermal	12	Sitylation.						
3	ultra Sonication	13	Provate Complex.						
4	Filteration under Vaccum	14	Non vol. polymers						
5	Photodiode array	15	21-20						
6	Fluorimetric	16	zml/gm						
7	Size of charge	17	FID						
8	Canic. of sals.	18	Viscous solm.						
9	resin capacity	19	Md= Ve-10						
10	Amphoteric resin	20	Sepharose gel						

#### PART (III): Quality Control and Complementary and Alternative Medicine

#### (40 Marks, 32 min.)

#### Complete the following sentences and put your answer in the Answer Table below:

- Going on a special nutrition program instead of receiving chemotherapy for cancer is an example of ....(1)...
- When live microorganisms administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit to the host, this is called....(2).....
- .....(3) ...... uses a variety of techniques designed to enhance the mind's capacity to affect bodily function and symptoms.
- Illness is the result of negative states of mind and mental disharmony. This is the basic concept of......(4)...
- Beneficial effects of soy on menopausal symptoms and in the prevention of osteoporosis, atherosclerosis, and breast and prostate cancers is an example of......(5).
- $-\dots$  (6)... is a health care discipline and profession that emphasizes diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mechanical disorders of the musculoskeletal system.
- ...(7).... is based on the belief that an energy, or 'life force', flows through the body in channels called meridians.
- -....(8).... is the best deep tissue massage available being free from side effects.
- Sickness, stress, impurities alter the natural frequency of the body causing some areas of the body to be unable to receive the necessary energy. This is the basic concept of.....(9).....
- ..... (10).... is a natural healing art based on the principle that there are reflexes in the feet, hands and ears and their referral areas, which correspond to every part, gland and organ of the body.
- Acupuncture may stimulate the release of .... (11)... from nerves and muscle tissue.
- Chiropractic is absolutely contraindicated in case of.....(12).....
- ... (13) .....can conveniently be employed for determining the percent of foreign matter in whole or cut plant materials.

(14) is employed for drying of some volatile oil containing drugs e.g chamon flowers.	nile
- A high acid-insoluble ash in drugs such as senna and licorice indicates (15)	
(16)is used to detect excessive amounts of woody matter in powdered drugs	
-Determination of tannin content is based on polyphenols adsorbed by hide powder and color reaction with (17)	l giving a
- The bitterness value is determined organoleptically by comparison with $\dots$ (18) acts as a standard.	which
- The presence of(19) in plant material can be hazardous to health if absorbed every small amounts.	ven in
(20) is an example for standards applicable to volatile and fixed oils.	
(21) is a test that uses antibodies and color change to identify a substance.	
- Measurements of some cell types such as stomata, vessels, stone cells, fibers, pollen g cell contents is called(22)	rains or
- Stomatal number varies considerably with the age of the leaf, while(23) is h constant for a given species.	ighly
- A magnified image of the object under the microscope may be traced on paper and de quantitatively by the use of(24)	termined
- Determination of the percentage of a drug present in a mixture could be achieved by using(25)	
- Summarize the principle equations for Karl Fischer procedures(2.5	Marks):
	(m)

# Answer Table

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	Alternative/nutraceuticals	14	Distillation method / Clavanger
2	Probiotic	15	Contamination with earthy material (sand and silica).
3	Mind-Body Medicine / prayer	16	Crude fibre determinations
4	Flowers Remedies.	17	Sodium phosphomolybdotungstate reagent.
5	Functional foods Nutraceuticals / Biologically based	18	Quinine hydrochloride solution
6	Chiropractic	19	Aflatoxins
7	Acupuncture	20	Refractive index, Optical rotation, Quantitative chemical tests
8	Cupping Therapy	21	ELISA
9	Crystal Therapy _ Energy Media	22	Microscopical linear measurements.
10	Reflexology	23	Stomatal index
11	endogenous opioids / Sero tonin	24	Camera lucida
12	Bone Weakening / Neurological	25	Lycopodium spore methods
	Disorders / Pregnancy		Quantitative microscopy
13	Macroscopic examination	1 7	

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"♣○L比庁└◎○%¿à└≤♠''♣○L比庁└◎●○½¿à└庁♠''♣○L比庁└◎●○½¿à└庁♠''♣○L比庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○L比庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''♣○Lヒ庁└◎●○½;à!└?♠''

### **Answer Table**

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1		14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	3
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	:
13			

Good Luck