Plant Products :-

☐ Fibres:-

The fibres are elongated thick walled cells with pointed cells.



The cell wall consists of cellulose & are obtained from both natural & artifical sources.



The natural fibres are obtained from plants, minerals, or form animals.



The natural fibres are long chain carbohydrate or protein molecules while the artifical fibres are prepared from long chain polymer molecule.

Fibres obtained from various source:-

<u>Fibre</u>	<u>Example</u>
Plant fibres	Jute , Flax , Banana, Cotton
Animal fibres	Silk, Wool
Synthetics fibres	Nylon , Terylene
Mineral fibres	Glass

Pharmaceutical Aids:-

Classification:-

- 1. Binders:-e.g. Acacia , Tragacanth
- 2. Disintegrating agents :- e.g. Starch
- 3. Colouring agents :- e.g. turmeric , carmine
- 4. Preservatives
- 5. Sweeteners, etc.

Primary Metabolite:-

- ✓ They are directly synthesized on plants which are widely distributed in nature .
- ✓ They are involved in growth is developnment.

Example:-

- Carbohydrate.
- Protiens & Enzymes.
- Lipids.

Carbohydrate

- Carobhydrate are the organic compounds made up of C, H & O, found in living organizes.
- They are produced by photosynthesis in plants.
- It is a sources of energy, carrying out normal functions such as growth, movement & metabolism.

Tests for carbohydrate:-

- Molish test
- Fehlings test
- Benedict test
- Iodine test

Classification of carbohydrate:-

- Sugars :- (a) Monosaccharides

 (b) Oligosaccharides : (i) Disaccharides
 (ii) Trisaccharides
 (iii) Tetrasaccharides
- Non-sugars:- Polysaccharides

Protien & Enzyme:-

- <u>Protein</u>:- These are the complex organic compound which have a long chain of amino acid & consists of C , H, O, N, S, P, & many essential compounds.
- Classification Of Protein :-

(a)Simple proteins e.g. – Albumin -Globulin

(b)Conjugated proteins
e.g. Nucleoproteins
Glycoproteins
Mucoproteins

- Identification test for protein:-
- Ninhydrin test
- Biuret test
- Xanthoproteic test
- Millon's test
- Sodium nitropruside test

Role of protein in plants:-

- In growth & development.
- Catalysing reaction.
- Forms cellular structure of plant cells.

> Enzymes:-

- These are the marcomolecular which is made up of protein that can accelerate chemical reaction.
- To carry out the biological processes of a cell, enzymes are required.

Classification of enzymes:-

1) On the basis of site of activity on cell:-

(a) Intracellular enzymes- In this, the enzymes function within the cell.

e.g. enzymes involved in TCA cycle.

(b) Extracellular enzymes:- In this, enzymes function outside the cell.

e.g. Digestive enzymes like- pepsin, amylase, etc.

(2) On the basis of function:-

e.g. Transferase

Oxidoreductase

Hydrolase

Lyase

ligase

Isomerase

Application of enzymes:-

- **1.** <u>Alpha-amylase:-</u> Used in food industry to convert starch into glucose.
- 2. <u>Streptokinase:-</u> Removes blood clot.
- 3. Asparaginase:- Used in cancer therapy.
- **4. Renin:-** Used in cheese preparation.

> Protolytic enzymes:-

- These are the enzymes that breakdown the protein molecules into amino acids.
- They are found in plants, animals, & in micro-organisms (bacteria, algae, viruses, etc.)



- The lipids are the organic compound which are mades up of heterogenous compound likefats,oil, waxes, etc.
- These are soluble in oils, fats, alcohols.
- Function:- It provides energy to cell

acting as a structure component of a cell membrane & protects it from external environment.

Classification of lipids:-

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(a) Simple lipid :-
e.g. Fats , Wax.
(b) Compound lipid:-
e.g. Phospholipid
Glycolipid
Lipoprotein
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Evaluation of lipid:-

1. Salkowski test:Sample dissolved in chloroform
add equal volume of conc. H2SO4
Cherry red colour produced

Name: - unde sahil, kallur santosh, wavhal omkar,

Class:- second year b pharm

Subject :- Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry -1

Year academic :- 2022-2023

Guide name: - Miss. Rutuja kokane