



## I. Glossary

**Saponins:** *Saponins* are glucosides with foaming characteristics. *Saponins* consist of a polycyclic aglycones attached to one or more sugar side chains.

**Monoterpene esters:** *Monoterpenes* consist of two isoprene units and have the molecular formula  $C_{10}H_{16}$ .

**Anthracyclines:** *Anthracyclines* are a class of drugs used in cancer chemotherapy extracted from. (1) *Streptomyces bacterium*. (2) *Streptomyces peucetius* var. *caesius*. These compounds are used to treat many cancers, including leukemias, lymphomas, breast, stomach, uterine, ovarian, bladder cancer, and lung cancers.

**Phytoalexins:** *Phytoalexins* are antimicrobial and often antioxidative substances synthesized de novo by plants that accumulate rapidly at areas of pathogen infection. They are broad spectrum inhibitors and are chemically diverse with different types characteristic of particular plant species.

**Diterpenes:** They have 20 carbon atoms composed of two terpene units with the molecular formula  $C_{20}H_{32}$ ; they may also be thought of as consisting of four isoprene units and are derived from geranylgeraniol pyrophosphate. They are of fungal or plant origin and are found in resins, gummy exudates, and in the resinous high-boiling fractions remaining after distillation of essential oils

**Aglycones:** an organic compound (such as a phenol or alcohol) combined with the sugar portion of a glycoside

**Glycoside:** any of a wide variety of naturally occurring substances in which a carbohydrate portion, consisting of one or more sugars or a uronic acid (i.e., a sugar acid), is combined with a hydroxy compound.

**$\beta$ -glucuronidase** are members of the glycosidase family of enzymes that catalyse breakdown of complex carbohydrates.



Symbiosis: a relationship between two types of animal or plant in which each provides for the other the conditions necessary for its continued existence. Friendly association.

Actinomycetes: These are the organisms with characteristics common to both bacteria and fungi but yet possessing distinctive features to delimit them into a distinct category. They are unicellular like bacteria, but produce a mycelium which is non-septate (coenocytic) and more slender, like true bacteria they do not have distinct cell-wall and their cell wall is without chitin and cellulose (commonly found in the cell wall of fungi).

