



Saponins: Part-2

Course Code: 0521511

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Learning Outcomes

At the end of the lecture students will be able to

- ❖ **Outline botanical name, family name, chemical constituents, medicinal uses, side effects of**
 - ❖ **Dioscorea species**
 - ❖ **Ginseng Saponins**
 - ❖ **Siberian ginseng**

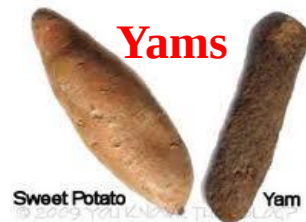


Dioscorea species (> 600 species) **Family: Dioscoreaceae**



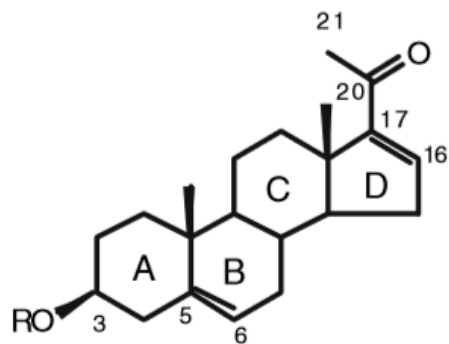
- **Important species:** *D. alata*, *D. panthaica*, *D. parviflora*, *D. villosa*, *D. collettii*, ver. *Hypoglauca*, *D. spongiosa*, *D. pseudojaponica*
- Dioscorea sp. are creeping and climbing vines, typically herbacious
- May reach up to **5 m in height**, given support from trees and shrubs
- **Part of the plant used:** **Roots or Tubers**, also known as **Yam**
- **Tubers** of this species **reach maturity in 3-5 years**.
- **Yam** contributes to the **basis of food** for the millions of population of Asia, Africa and Tropical America.
- ***D. alata*** is one of the **dioecious** and **major cultivated species** with wide geographical distribution

Dioscorea species

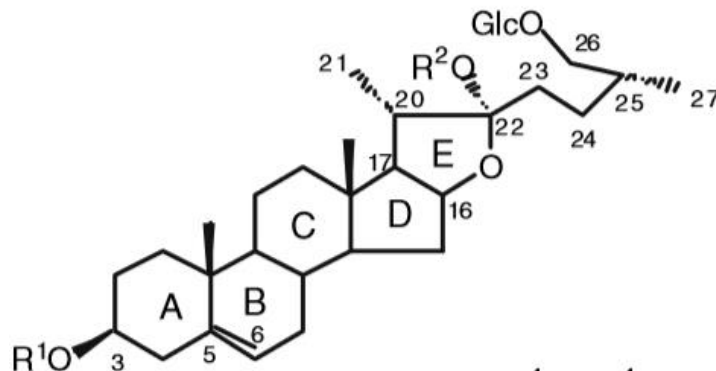


Chemical Constituents:

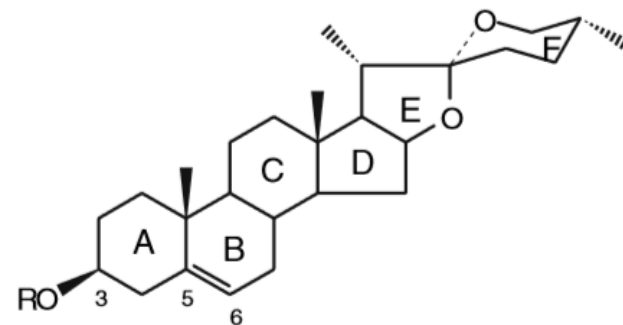
- More than **50 steroid saponins** discovered from 13 D. species
- On average **yams yield >2%** of saponins and **sapogenins**
- The structures of the aglycones belonged to three skeleton types:
 - **Pregnane**, a **tetracyclic ABCD-ring system**
 - **Furostane**, a **pentacyclic ABCDE-ring system** with a sixth open F ring
 - **Spirostane**, a **hexacyclic ABCDEF-ring system** (eg. **disogenin**)
 - All spirostane saponins are derivatives of **disogenin**.



Spongipregnoside A
(R=Rha-Glc)



Protodioscin
(R¹=Rha-Glc-Rha, R²=H)



Disogenin (R=H)
Dioscin (R = Rha-Glc-Rha)

Dioscorea species

Medicinal Uses:

- **Disogenin** is used as the **starting material in the synthesis of many steroids** (cortisone, pregnenolone, progesterone) which are on the market as **anti-inflammatory, androgenic, estrogenic, and contraceptive** drugs.
- This class of **compounds/saponins** are reported to possess cytotoxic, antitumor, antifungal, immunoregulatory, hypoglycemic, and cardiovascular properties.
- **Traditional Chinese Medicine** shows many therapeutic uses of D. species
 - **Anticancer agents** (*D. colletii* var. *hypoglauca*),
 - **Cardioprotective, cerebrovascular, gastroprotective agents** (*D. panthaica*)
 - **Anti-rheumatism agents** (*D. nipponica*, *D. futschauensis*)

Ginseng Saponins

- Ginseng is a **perennial herb** species of genus **Panax**
- Family: **Araliaceae**
- The name “**ginseng**” originates from the Chinese words “**Jen Sheng**” means “**man herb**” because of **human-like shape of the root or rhizome** of plant
- The word **Panax** means “**cure all**”
 - Traditional belief that ginseng has properties that heal all body diseases.

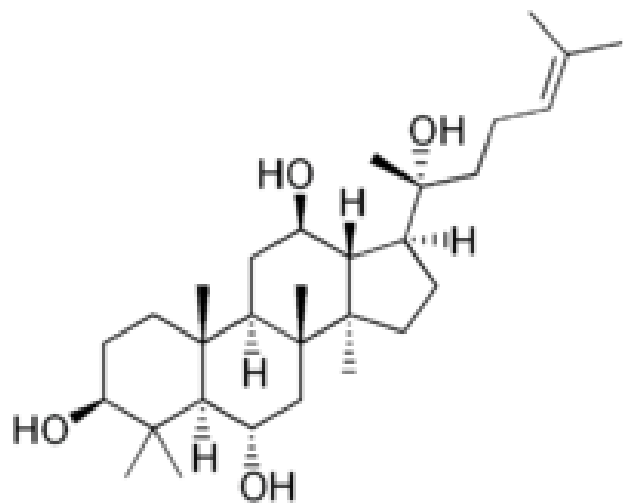


Ginseng Saponins

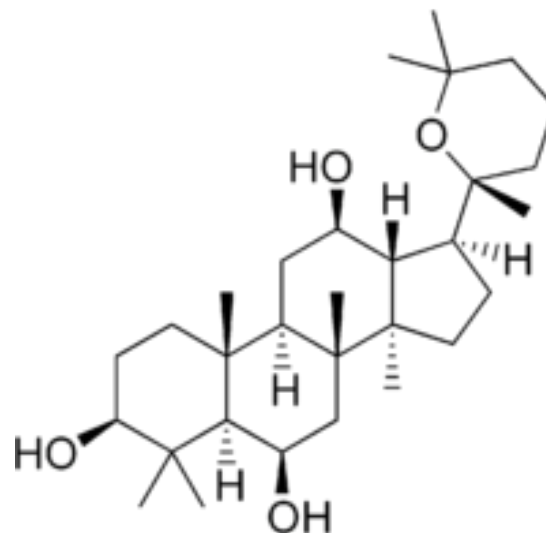
- To date, **12 species** have been classified under the genus *Panax*
- Three species are mainly used as herbal medicines worldwide:
 - *Panax ginseng* M. (Korean ginseng)
 - *Panax notoginseng* (Chinese ginseng)
 - *Panax quinquefolius* (American ginseng)
- Other plants that have some properties in common with *Panax ginseng* have been allegedly called “**ginseng**”
- “**Ginseng**” has become a blanket term that covers all the species
- Medicinally used part: **ROOT**
 - Roots are **collected** at the **age of 3-6 years**.

Ginseng Saponins

- **Chemical Constituents:**
- Ginseng contains up to **3% of saponins** (ginsenosides / panaxosides)
- More than **200** ginsenosides have been reported
- **Ginsenosides** can be broadly divided into two groups based on the carbon skeletons of their aglycones:
 - **Dammarane Type Saponins:** protopanaxadiols, protopanaxatriols
 - **Accounts for significant portion of saponins in Ginseng species**
 - **Oleanane Type Saponins:** Ginsenoside Ro
 - Rare except Ginsenoside Ro

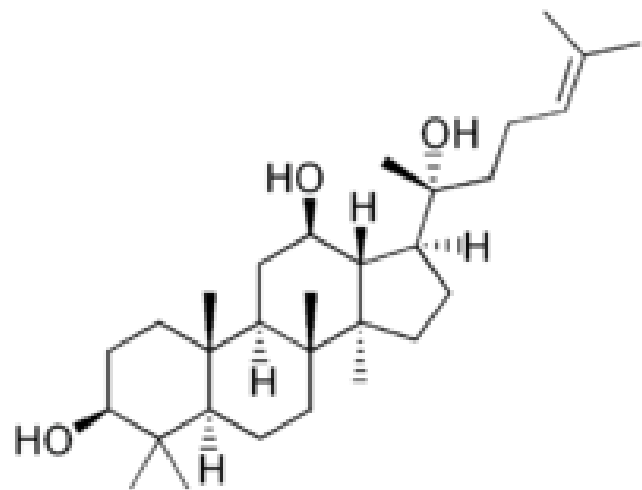


Protopanaxatriol

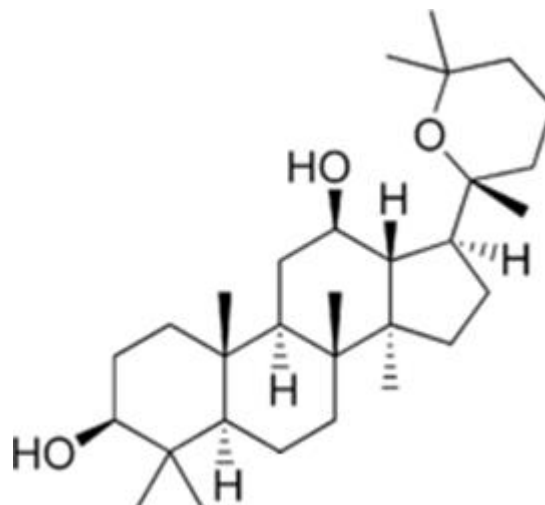


Panaxatriol

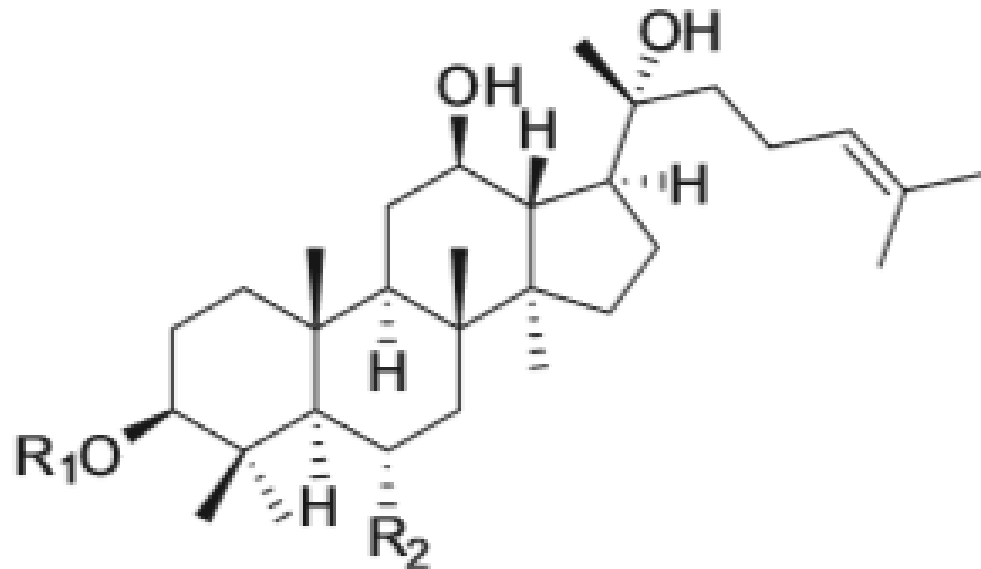
Panaxatriol is formed by the dehydration of protopanaxatriol.



Protopanaxadiol



Panaxadiol

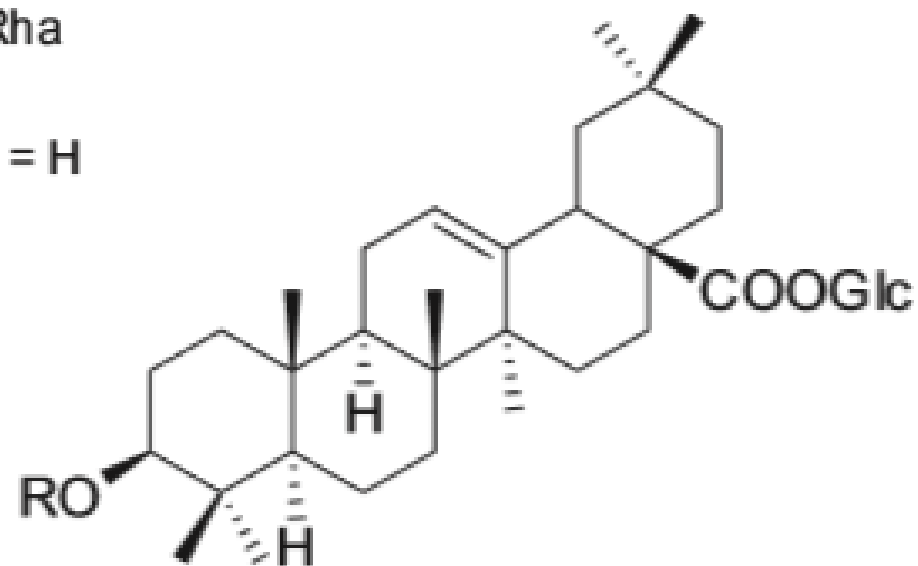


20(*R*)-ginsenoside Rh1: $R_1 = \text{H}$, $R_2 = \text{O-Glc}$

20(*R*)-ginsenoside Rg2: $R_1 = \text{H}$, $R_2 = \text{O-Glc}^2\text{-Rha}$

20(*R*)-ginsenoside Rg3: $R_1 = \text{Glc}^2\text{-Glc}$, $R_2 = \text{H}$

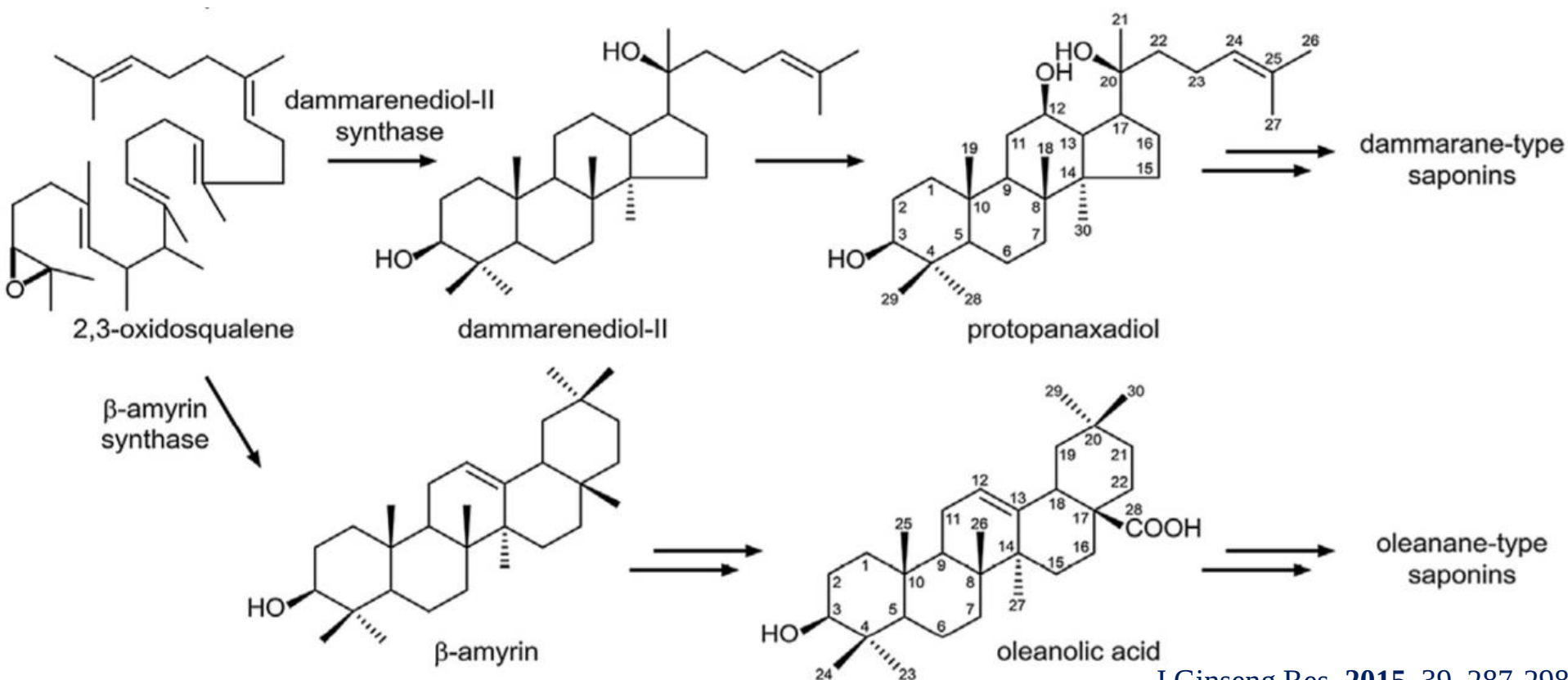
20(*R*)-ginsenoside Rs3: $R_1 = \text{Glc}^2\text{-Glc}^6\text{-Ac}$, $R_2 = \text{H}$



Ginsenoside Ro: $R = \text{GlcUA}^2\text{-Glc}$

Biosynthesis of Ginseng Saponins (Ref. *J Ginseng Res*, 2015, 39, 287-298)

- Most ginseng saponins are biosynthesized from **2,3-oxidosqualene**
- Dammarenediol-II synthase** converts **2,3-oxidosqualene** to **dammarenediol-II**
 - Dammarenediol-II** is the precursor of dammarane type saponins
- β -amyrin synthase** converts **2,3-oxidosqualene** to **β -amyrin**
 - β -amyrin** is the precursor of oleanane type saponins



Medicinal Uses of Ginseng Saponins

- **Fresh ginseng** tends to be **degraded** at room temperature
- It is processed into **white ginseng** through **air drying of the root**
- It is processed into **RED ginseng** through **root steaming** following air drying
- **Red ginseng** is **more beneficial** than **fresh** and **white ginseng**:
 - As functional food or nutritional supplements
 - **Higher pharmacological and medicinal functions**
 - **In reducing side effects**

Medicinal Uses of Ginseng Saponins

Uses

- It has an adaptogenic (antistress, anti-fatigue) effect.
- It improves both physical and mental performance including learning, memory and physical capabilities.
- It improves the immune function.
- It improves liver functions and metabolism.
- It stabilizes blood glucose and blood pressure.
- Ginsenosides believed to act on **CNS**, and also found to have **antioxidant** and **antiinflammatory** properties as well as **cortisol-modulating effects**.

Ginseng abuse syndrome:

- a. Hypertension
- b. Skin eruption
- c. Edema
- d. Diarrhea
- e. Mastalgia in females (mastalgia: breast pain)



Fermented Ginseng
GINST15:
Product Review



Siberian ginseng

Eleutherococcus senticosus

- ❖ The **rhizomes** are used for their medicinal effect and it contains constituents termed *Eleutheroside glycosides* (A-G, M).
- ❖ Panax-type ginsenosides of Asian ginseng are not found in Siberian ginseng
- ❖ Also, it has **coumarins**, and a group of compounds which are called **heteroglycans** (eleutherans A-G), which have **hypoglycemic effect**.
- ❖ The plant has been used in China for many centuries for the treatment of **rheumatoid arthrities**.



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BOOKS

