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# A Synopsis of Natural Product Impacts

**Kidane Aaron***

*Department of Pharmacy, University of Asmara, Asmara, Eritrea*

## Introduction

Traditional medicine has been based on plants for thousands of years in a lot of different cultures, and it will continue to play a big part in global health care. Although only about 10% of the world's biodiversity has been tested for biological activity, natural products have a lot of potential. The primary source of potential drug leads has been phytochemicals with distinct structural diversity for a long time, and many of these phytochemicals are now officially recognized as drug candidates. Natural components and their derivatives have been recognized as a source of therapeutic agents and disease treatments since ancient times. As a result, they are now a crucial part of numerous global traditional medicine systems. Numerous natural components, including phenolics, terpenoids, and alkaloids, have been linked to a variety of bioactivities, including antioxidant, antiseptic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, cytotoxic, and neuroprotective properties. Due to their wide range of activities, plants and their bioactive molecules are utilized as natural therapeutics and significantly contribute to the production of commercial drugs. Despite their long history of worldwide medicinal use, significant use of plants remains limited due to a lack of ethnobotanical information. Natural compounds, when combined, have synergistic effects and are non-toxic, as is common knowledge [1-3].

## Description

According to how they are utilized in metabolism, organic compounds can be divided into two main categories: metabolites, both essential and auxiliary. Auxiliary metabolites have typically been thought of as those that were excessive and were generally the results of the essential digestion, whereas essential metabolites can be defined as those atoms that are engaged with the biosynthetic pathways of fundamental components of living cells, such as amino acids in proteins, nucleotides in nucleic acids, sugars as an energy asset and in polysaccharides, or phospholipids as significant constituents of cell films. Nevertheless, decades of research into these metabolites have shown that, despite their restricted distribution (i.e., characteristic of particular taxa), they perform a variety of distinct functions; The term "specialized metabolites" has been proposed as a result. All living things make these metabolites, but bacteria, plants, and fungi are the most important ones. This is probably due to their sedentary lifestyle. Plants, fungi, and microorganisms, on the other hand, cannot behave in a way that would allow them to adapt to their environment, evade unfavorable conditions, or interact with other organisms in a variety of ways. It is common knowledge that plants and, to a lesser extent, fungi possess a vast metabolomic diversity. The estimated number of metabolites may well exceed 200,000, despite the estimated number of plant taxa and sometimes massive genomes (especially in polyploid taxa) and the capacity of some enzymes to produce multiple specialized metabolites. The number of distinct metabolites that plants produce is unknown [4].

Specialized metabolites can be divided into several groups based on their chemical nature. The three groups that make up the majority are terpenoids, alkaloids, and phenolics. There are various groups, including cyanogenic glucosides (Rosaceae), unusual fatty acids (Gymnosperms and Angiosperms), and glucosinolates organic disulfides (Amaryllidaceae). Terpenoids are the most diverse class of natural compounds, with more than 30,000 different compounds. They are categorized as follows based on the number of isoprene units (C5) they possess: Polyterpenes have seven or more isoprene units, whereas hemiterpenes only have one. Monoterpenes have two, sesquiterpenes have three, diterpenes have four, triterpenes have six, and polyterpenes have seven or more isoprene units. Terpenoids can be found in all taxa, if only in small amounts on occasion. They play a crucial role in the interactions that take place between plants and their surroundings, such as attracting pollinators, repelling herbivores, or protecting plants from infections caused by microorganisms. They are non-polar compounds that are frequently produced on the surface of plant organs in resin ducts or specialized glands. The majority of the compounds studied are components of oleoresins or EOs, which are complex, volatile mixtures. Alkaloids are the second-largest group of natural products, after minerals, with more than 20,000 distinct structures. Organic nitrogen compounds that are heterocyclic and soluble in water are called alkaloids. Although not all groups contain nitrogen, amino acids typically do so. They are separated into genuine alkaloids, protoalkaloids, and pseudoalkaloids based on their biosynthetic pathway [5].

## Conclusion

True and protoalkaloids are both made with amino acids, but protoalkaloids don't have heterocyclic nitrogen. Pseudoalkaloids, on the other hand, are made in a different way, like from terpenes or other specialized metabolites. Plants are shielded from herbivores by these bitter compounds, which are frequently toxic to mammals and other animals. These compounds are important, but their distribution is limited and they only belong to specific families. Phenolics are the specialized metabolites that fall into the third most diverse category. They consist of more than 10,000 distinct compounds that can be grouped as follows: tannins, flavonoids, and coumarins The medicinal properties of plant extracts, which may contain up to one hundred distinct phytochemicals that vary in abundance, can only be understood through the chemical characterization of these extracts and the identification of their components. One of the primary motivations for the pharmaceutical development process's focus on the isolation, identification, and synergistic effects of active natural compounds is the elimination of potentially toxic compounds. Synergistic mechanisms include multi-target effects and the control of drug transport, permeation, and bioavailability.

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***Address for Correspondence:** Kidane Aaron, Department of Pharmacy, University of Asmara, Asmara, Eritrea, E-mail: kidaneaaron@gmail.com*



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