

/

( - )

*Lavandula dentata*

*Juniperus procera*

*Calotropis procera*

/ % , % ,  
/

( monoterpenoids 52.59%, sesquiterpenoids 40.86%)

:  
 $\alpha$ -pinene 22.7%, careen 21%,  $\alpha$ -humelen 12.41%, caryophyllene 10.22%,  
germacrene-D 9.73%

: ( monoterpenoids 68.9%, sesquiterpenoids 5%)  
camphor 45%,  $\alpha$ -fenchone 13.4%

F<sub>211</sub>

Elemol 51.6%, $\gamma$ -Eudesmol 15.9%, $\beta$ -Eudesmol 13.2%, $\alpha$ -Eudesmol 19.2%

F<sub>1</sub>

Linoleic acid--  $\alpha$ -Tocopherol-- D:C-Friedoolean-8-en-ol-- ergost-5-en-3, $\beta$ -ol--  $\beta$ -  
Sitosterol-- Stigmasta-5,24(28)-dien-3, $\beta$ -ol,(E)-- Lup-20(29)-en-3-one--  
Cyclocaleno-- Lupeol

Kedde positive

.Kedde negative

F<sub>110,115,116</sub>

F<sub>111,112,113</sub>

*R.solani*

F<sub>1</sub>

∴

*Culex pipiens*

( )

∴

F<sub>211</sub>

F<sub>1</sub>

( ) F<sub>112</sub>

F<sub>110,115,116</sub>

*Thepa pisana*

(∴ )

/ , F<sub>112</sub>

F<sub>1,115,116</sub>

/ ,

. /

/

F<sub>111.112.113</sub>

F<sub>1,110,115,116</sub>

/ , F<sub>112</sub>

/

. /

$F_{112}$   
/  
-

$F_{112}$   
/  
- x  
I<sub>50</sub> %  
Ouabain ( ) - x ,  
/ , %

.....	-	
.....	-	
..... <i>J.procera</i>	-	
..... <i>L.dentata</i>	-	
..... <i>C.procera</i>	-	
.....Cardiac glycosides	-	
.....	-	-
.....	-	-
.....		-
.....	-	-
.....	-	-
.... Chromatography	-	-
.....	-	-
.....	-	-
.....		-
.....		-
essential oils	-	-

.....

Fractionation

- - -

.....

.....

- - -

Fractionation

- - -

.....

.....

- -

.....

- - -

.....

- - -

.....

- - -

.....

- - -

.....

- -

.....LD<sub>50</sub>

- - -

.....

- - -

.....ATPase

- - -

-

.

-

.....

-

.....

-

.....

-

.....

-

.....

-

.....

.....Ucharin  
.....*Juniperus procera*  
.....*Lavandula dentata*  
.....*Calotropis procera*  
.....  
.....  
..... $\alpha$ -pinene  
.....3-Carene  
..... Caryophyllene  
..... $\alpha$ -Humulene  
.....  $\alpha$ -Fenchone  
..... Camphor  
..... F<sub>211</sub>  
..... Elemol  
..... $\gamma$ -Eudesmol  
..... $\beta$ -Eudesmol  
..... $\alpha$ -Eudesmol  
..... F<sub>1</sub>  
.....Linoleic acid  
.....  $\alpha$ -Tocopherol  
.....D:C-Friedoolean-8-en-ol

.....Ergost-5-en-3, $\beta$ -ol  
..... $\beta$ -Sitosterol  
.....Stigmasta-5,24(28)-dien-3, $\beta$ -ol,(E  
.....Lup-20(29)-en-3-one  
.....Cycloeucalenol  
.....Lupeol

F<sub>1</sub>

.....*D.mangiferae*

.....*T.pisana*

.....( % ) *T.pisana*

.....( ) F<sub>112</sub> *T.pisana*



..... *J.procera*  
 ..... *L.dentata*  
 ..... ( )  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....GC/MS  
 .....GC/MS  
  
 ..... F<sub>211</sub> ..... GC/MS  
 ..... F<sub>1</sub> ..... GC/MS  
 .....  
 ..... F<sub>1</sub>  
 ..... F<sub>112</sub>  
 .....  
 ..... F<sub>211</sub>  
 ..... ( )  
 ..... F<sub>112</sub>  
 ..... (% )

..

.....

$F_{112}$

..... (IP)

SWR

ATPase

$F_{112}$

.....

ATPase

$F_{112}$

.....SWR

• -

:

Ecosystem

DDT, Aldrin:

.

Biomagnification

. ( )

( )

Flint and Bosch (1977)

( )

Immaraju (1998)

Aranson *et al* (1989), Bell *et al* (1990), Crombie (1990), Cutler (1988), Hodgson and Kuhr (1990)

Jacobson (1990)

DDT

Ware

Conway (1982) (1980)

Aldrin , )

. Doull (1989) (DDT

Ottoboni

(1984)

Neem tree : . Ware (1980)

Lim and Dale (1994)

. Jacobson (1988)

*Chrysanthemum spp* (Pyrethrum)

Prakash and

Rao (1997)

-

***Juniperus procera***

-

:

- -

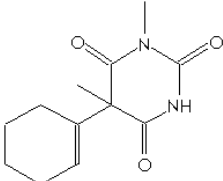
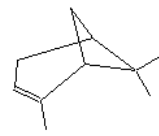
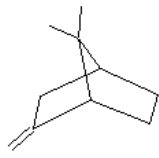
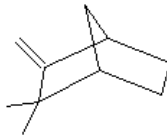
alkaloids, flavonoids, sacardic

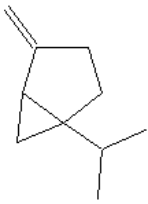
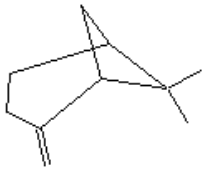
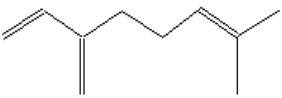
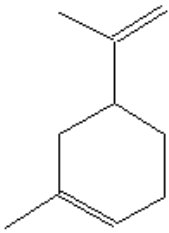
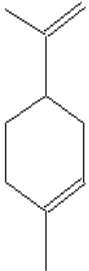
glycosides, coumarins, tannins, sterols, triterpenes,

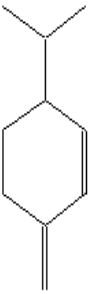
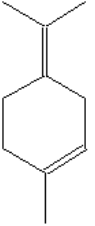
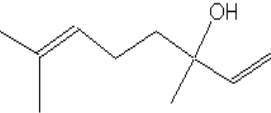
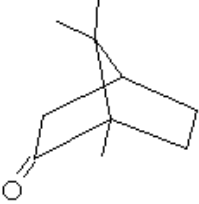
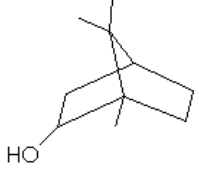
.Al-Yahya *et al* (1983)

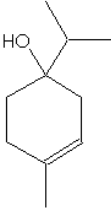
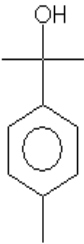
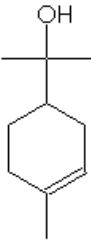
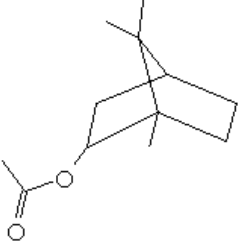
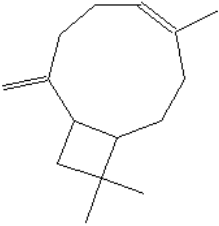
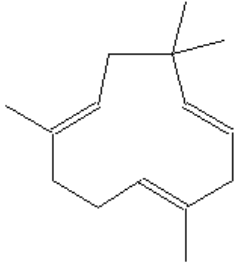
*J.procera* : ( )

: Adams(1990)

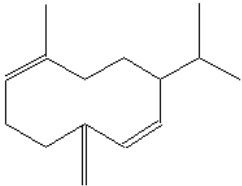
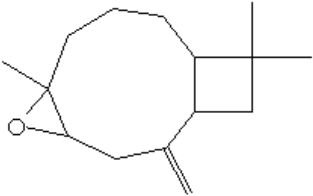
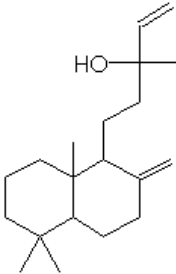
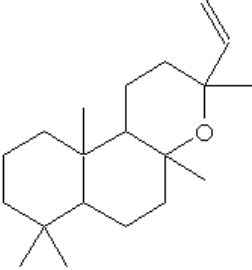
	Ethiopia	Nairobi	Kijabe	
	+	+	+	2- Hexanal
	++	++	++	$\alpha$ -Pinene
	+	+	+	$\alpha$ -Fenchone
		+	+	Camphene

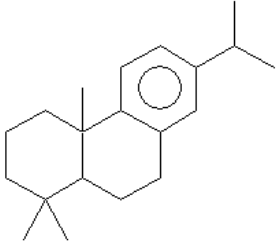
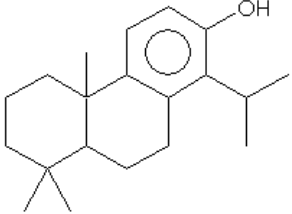
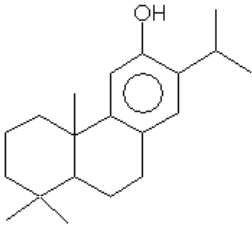
	+	+	+	Sabinene
	+	+	+	1-Octen-3-ol
	++	+	++	$\beta$ -Pinene
	++	+	++	Myrcene
	++	++	++	Car-3-ene
	+	+	+	Sylvestrene
	+	+	+	Limonene

	++	+	++	$\beta$ -Phellandrene
	++	+	+	Terpinolene
	+	+	+	$\Gamma$ -Terpinene
	+	+	+	Linalool
	+	+	+	Camphor
	+	+	+	Borneol

	+	+	+	4-Terpineol
	+	+	+	p-Cymen-8-ol
	+	+	+	α- Terpineol
	+	+	+	Bornyl acetate
	+	+	+	Caryophyllene
	+	+	+	α-Humulene



	+	+	+	Germacrene D
	+	++	++	Elemol
	+	+	+	Caryophyllene oxide
	+	+	+	$\Gamma$ -Eudesmol
	+	++	+	$\beta$ -Eudesmol
	+	++	+	$\alpha$ -Eudesmol
	+	+	+	Elemol acetate
	+	++	+	8- $\alpha$ - acetoxyelemol
	-	+	+	Epi-13-Manool
	+	+	+	Manoyloxide

	+	+	+	Abietatriene
	+	++	++	Abietadiene
	-	+	+	Cis-Totarol
	+	+	+	Cis-Abietal
	+	++	++	Trans-Totarol
	+	+	+	Ferruginol

% , > - % - , + % < ++

.Juniperus

cedrol

: ( ) - -

*J.verginiana* Sighamony *et al* (1986)  
*Sitophilus orayzae* (rice weevil)

Appel and Mack (1989)  
*J.verginiana*  
*Periplaneta Americana, Periplaneta* *Blattella germanica*  
*fuliginosa*

*Reticulitermes* Adams *et al* (1989)  
Juniperus *flavipes*

) ( fractions

/ *J.virginiana*  
IR, NMR  
*R.flavipes, R.virginicus, Coptotermes formosanus*  
Cedrol Sesquiterpene alcohol widdrol

Panella *et al* (1997)  
(topical application)  
/ % , *J.verginiana*

Gao-CongFen *et al* (1997)  
*Plutella xylostella, Mythimna separata, Tribolium castaneum, Sitophilus zeamais*

*J.sabina vulgaris*

Synergists

*J.oxycedrus*

Bonsignore *et al* (1990)

Dwivedi and Kishore (1990)

% , *Macrphomina phaseoline*

Nirmala *et al* (1988)

fungistatic

*J.communis*

*Pythium aphanidermatum*

fungicidal

Bagci and Digrak (1996)

*J.chinesis*

*Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*

Juniperus

Stassi *et al* (1996)

*J.oxycedrus* subsp. *oxycedrus*, *J.oxycedrus* subsp. *Macrocarpa*,  
- ) *J.drupacea* and *J.phoenicea*  
(*Candida albicans*)

*J.oxycedrus*

subsp. *oxycedrus*

$\alpha$ -terpineol

. % ,

Cosentino *et al* (2003)

Juniperus

*J.communis, J.oxycedrus*

*J.turbinate* /

*Aspergillus flavus* (aflatoxin B1 producer )

*J.turbinata* delta-3-carene

Juniperus

Angioni *et al* (2003)

*J.oxycedrus* L.ssp.

*oxycedrus* , *J.phoenicea* ssp *turbinate* and *J.communis* ssp. *Communis*

,

. *Candida albicas* *Staphylococcus aureus*

Karamman *et al* (2003)

*J.oxycedrus* L

disc diffusion assay

Acinetobacter, Bacillus, Brevundimonas, Brucella, Enterobacter, Escherichia, Micrococcus, Pseudomonas, Staphylococcus and Xanthomonas

- , *Candida albicans*

. /

:( ) - -

Juniper

Schilcher and Leuschner (1997)

( nephrotoxic effects)

oil

( Sprague-Dawley)

( teratological evaluation)

Pages *et al* (1989)

*J.sabina*

) CNS

Pradeep *et al* (1989)

*J.macropoda( J.excelsa)*

(

guinea pig

***Lavandula dentata***

-

:

- -

*L.dentata*

camphor, fenchone,

Muhtadi *et al* (1980)

fenchyl alcohol, borneol

Gamez *et al* (1990)

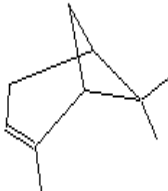
eucalyptol , beta-pinene

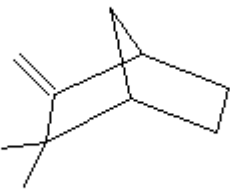
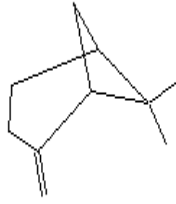
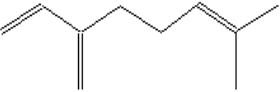
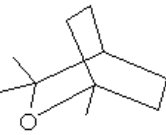
Lappin *et al* (1987)

Figueiredo (1995)

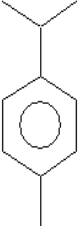
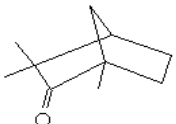
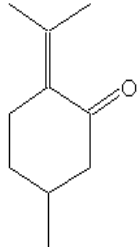
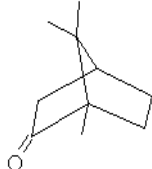
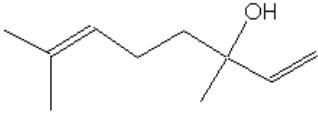
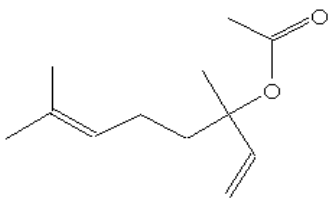
*L.dentata*

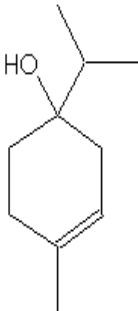
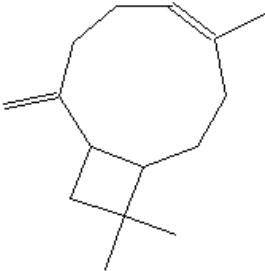
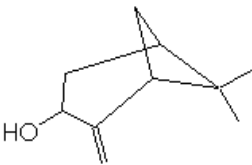
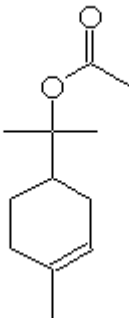
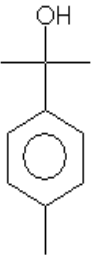
:( )

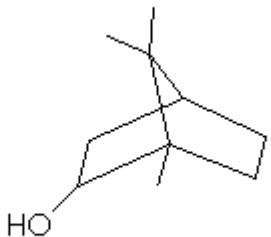
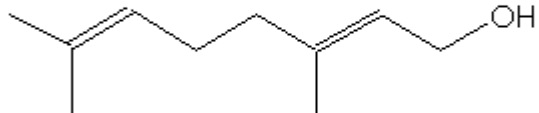
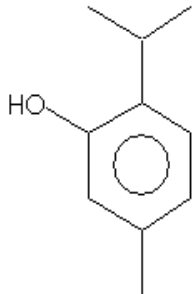
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p><math>\alpha</math>-pinene</p>

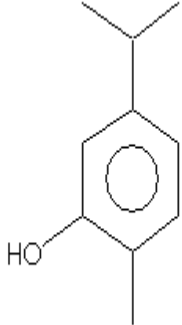
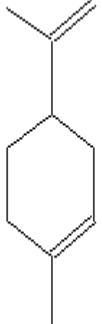
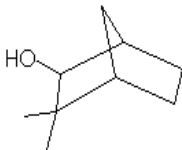
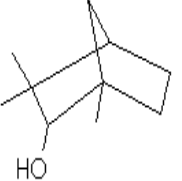
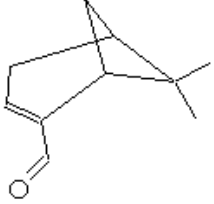
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>Camphene</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p><math>\beta</math>-pinene</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>3-carene</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>myrcene</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>1,8-cineole</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>	<p>-</p>	<p><math>\alpha</math>-terpinene</p>

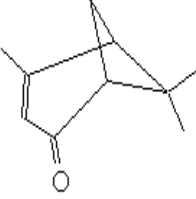
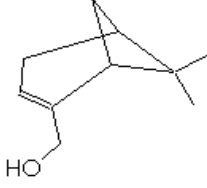


<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>p-cymene</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>Fenchone</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>Pulegone</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>camphor</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>linalool</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>Linalylacetate</p>

<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>Terpinene-4-ol</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p><math>\beta</math>-caryophyllene</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>Trans-pinocarvol</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">—</p>	<p>lavandulol</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>Terpenyl acetate</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>p-cymen-8-ol</p>

<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>borneol</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>	<p>—</p>	<p><math>\alpha</math>-cubebene</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>	<p>—</p>	<p><math>\alpha</math>-gurjunene</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>geraniol</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>nerol</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Methyl-ionone</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>Thymol</p>

<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990)</p>		<p>carvacrol</p>
<p>Gamez <i>et al</i> (1990), Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>limonene</p>
<p>Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>Camphenilol</p>
<p>Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>Fenchyl alcohol</p>
<p>Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>myrtenal</p>

<p>Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>verbenone</p>
<p>Muhtadi <i>et al</i> (1980)</p>		<p>myrtenone</p>

: ( ) - -

Yarnell (1998)

. antilice

terpineol, alpha-pinene, camphene

*L.stoechus*

Konstantopoulou *et al* (1992)

. *Drosophila auraria*

*L.angustifolia*

*L.angustifolia*

Mansour *et al* (1986)

% -

Carmine spider mite

*L.angustifolia*

Perruci *et al* (1996)

*P.cuniculi*

linalool

Hink and Liberati (1988)

Maga *et al* (2000)

*Tribolium castaneum*

(1,8-cineole) Eucalyptol

Weston *et al* (1997)

Mcindoo (1982)

*Aphis gossypii* (cotton Aphid)

*L.angustifolia*

Volatile oils

thymol,p-

Choi *et al* (2002)

cymen,carvacrol,linalool, $\alpha$ -terpinene

% ,

$\alpha$ -terpinene

%

%

N,N-diethyl-methylbenzamide (deet)

Lamiaceae

Ignatowicz (1997)

*Sitophilus*

*L.angustifolia*

*granaries*

*S.granaries* ,*S.oryzae*

( ) %

% -

% -

*S.oryzae*

*S.granaries*

Priestley *et al* (1998)

*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*

%

*L.angustifolia*

Kumar and Dutta (1987)

*Anopheles stephensi*

Shaaya *et al* (1991)

*Rhyzopertha dominica*, *Oryzaephilus surinamensis*,

*Tribolium castaneum* and *Sitophilus oryzae*

Terpinene-4-ol,

*L.angustifolius*

*R.dominica*

1.8-cineole

Kalinovic *et al* (1997)

*A.obtectus*

*Sitophilus granaries*, *Acanthoscelides obtectus*

. *L.angustifolia*

*Phaseolus vulgaris*

Nelson (1997)

bacteriostatic

*L.angustifolia*

bactericidal

Adam *et al* (1998)

*L.angustifolia*

P-cymene, limonene, linalool,  $\alpha$ -pinen, 1,8-

cineole

Lis-Balchin *et al* (1998)

: ( ) - -

Atanassova-Shopova and Roussinov (1970)

Hosser (1990)

. D-limonene, geraniol, linalool, linalyl acetate

linalool

Parke *et al* (1974)

Hosser (1990)

D-limonene, linalool

Inouye and Yamaguchi (2001)

- - ,

/ /

/ -

Yurkova (1999)



*Calotropis procera*

-

:

- -

:

Saponins, tannins, triterpenes, alkaloids, cardiac glycosides, flavonoids,

Hesse *et al* (1950), Hesse and Reichender (1936), Hesse *et al* (1939), Zechner (1954), Seiber *et al* (1982).

Cardiac glycosides

( stalks) ( Latex ) ( Leaves)

( resin)

Hesse *et al* (1941)

( triterpene esters )

Sterols and pentacyclic )

Saber *et al* (1968)

( triterpenes

Ansari and Ali (1999)

holorrhetin

holarrhenine , pyroterebic acid

cyanidin-3-rhamnoglucoside

esters 33% palmitic(16%),stearic( 12%), oleic (37%), linoleic (33%)

$\beta$ -amyrin, taraxasteryl isovalerate,  $\alpha$ -amyrin,

taraxasteryl acetate, giganteol, isogiganteol,  $\beta$ -sitosterol, waxes

$\beta$ -amyrin

Quercetin-3-rutinoside

$\alpha$ -lactuceryl

Hesse *et al* (1941)

Hesse *et al* (1939)

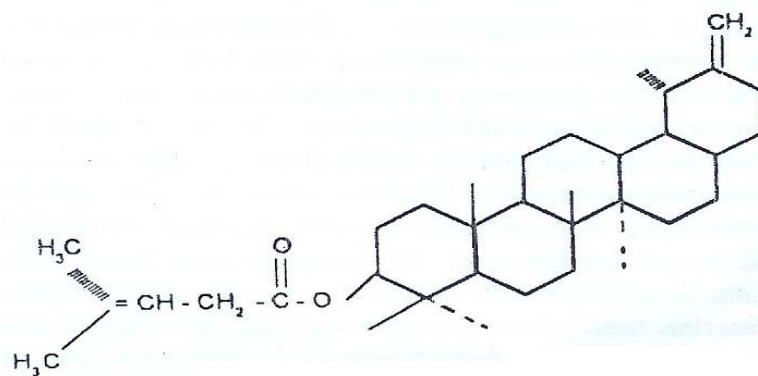


Gupta *et al* (1996)

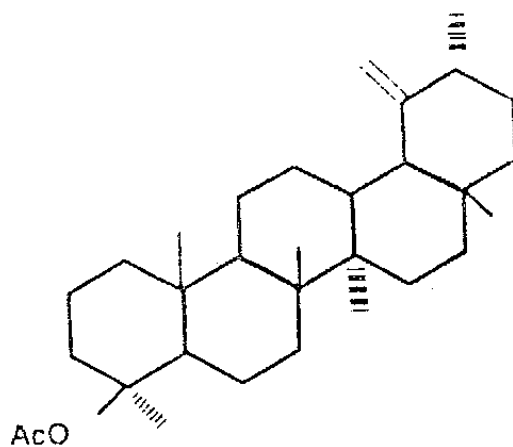
Ursa-13(18),19(29)-dien-3 $\alpha$ -yl acetate  
18 $\alpha$ H-ursa-19(29)-en-3-one  
18 $\alpha$ H-ursa-12,20(30)-dien-3 $\alpha$ -yl acetate  
18 $\alpha$ H-ursa-19(29)-en-3- $\beta$ -yl acetate

Gupta *et al* (2002)

Olean-12-en-28 oic acid -3-, Omicron



taraxest-20 (30)-en-3-(4-methyl-3-pentenoate)



Calotrophenyl acetate

:( ) - -

*C.procera* ( )

					/	
Girdhar and Santosh (1988)		<i>Cedrus deodara</i> <i>Mangifera indica</i> <i>Dalbergia sisso</i> <i>Pinus excelsa</i> <i>Tectona grandis</i>	% ,  %		-	
Girdhar et al (1984)		<i>Anopheles stephensi</i> <i>Aedes aegypti</i> <i>Culex fatigan</i>	/ %		-	
Hussien et al (1994)		<i>Thepa pisana</i>	, = /	Uscharin	%	

Desta (1993)			/		- - - -	
Bali <i>et al</i> (1985)		<i>Limonea luteola</i>	%			
Tanira <i>et al</i> (1994)		<i>Candida albicans</i>	/ = MIC		%	
Meshram (1995)		<i>Eutectona machaeralis Walk (Teak skeletonizer)</i>	% %			
Jahan <i>et al</i> (1991)		<i>Tribolium confusum</i>	% ,			
Kumar and Chanhan (1992)			: :			

Almaqbo ul <i>et al</i> (1985)			,		- - -	
Nawazish t <i>et al</i> (1979)			,			
Jain <i>et al</i> (1996)		<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> <i>Fusarium moniliformae</i>				
Hussain (1928)			/		-	
Sharma (1983)		<i>R. Dominican</i>			-	

Larhsini <i>et al</i> (1997)		<i>Bulinus truncatu</i>	( / ) - ٦٨-٢٠ - - ) (		- - - - - - -	
Chaudhur y (1992)		<i>Plecoptera reflexa</i> Guen, (Noctudiae, Lepidoptera )	% ,		( % )	
Khanvilkar (1983)		<i>Aulacophora</i> <i>foveicollis</i>  <i>Pieris brassica</i>	-		- -	

Sharma (1985)		<i>R. Dominican</i>			-	
Yadav and Bhatnaga r (1987)		<i>C.chinensis</i>	/ %			
Jacob and Sheila (1993)		<i>R. Dominican</i>	/ %			
Jain <i>et al</i> (1986)						
Reddy and Khan (1990)						
Sunderab abu <i>et al</i> (1993)						



Sharma and Trivedis (1995)		Havenae			-	
Verma and Anwar (1995)		<i>M.incognita</i> <i>H.indicus</i>	/			
Markouk et al (2000)		<i>Anopheles labranchiae</i>	/			
Akthar et al (1992)		( - )	- = MIC	Proceragenin		
Khanna (1990)		<i>M.incognita</i>	%		-	
Khanna et al (1988)		<i>A.composticola</i>	%		-	

Wani <i>et al</i> (1994)		<i>M.incognita</i>	- -		-	
Khurma <i>et al</i> (1997)		<i>M.incognita</i> <i>M.javanica</i>				
Firoza and Maqbool (1996)		<i>H.dihystera</i>	( ) %		-	
Sunderababu <i>et al</i> (1990)		<i>M.incognita</i> ( tomato) <i>Rotylenchulus</i> <i>reniformis</i> (Vigna radiata)	( ) / ( )			

Patel <i>et al</i> (1993)		<i>M.incognita</i> <i>M.javanica</i>	,		-	-
Meshram (2000)		<i>Dalbergia sisso</i> <i>defoliator</i> <i>Plecoptera reflexa</i>	.			
Morsy <i>et al</i> (2001)		<i>Musca domestica</i>	.	%		
Parihar (1994)		Termite			-	
Abdullah (2000)		<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>	.			

Awan <i>et al</i> (1992)		<i>T.semipenetrans</i>				
Chungsa marnyart <i>et al</i> (1994)		<i>Boophilus microplus</i>	% ,			-
Dushyent <i>et al</i> (1999)		<i>M.phaseolina</i>				
Amin <i>et al</i> (2000)		<i>R.dominica</i>	% - - % - -			

<p>Moursy (1997)</p>		<p><i>Sarcophaga haemorroidalis</i></p>	<p>'</p> <p>' - ' -</p> <p>' - ' - '</p> <p>- ,</p> <p>' - ' - ' ' - '</p> <p>.</p>		<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	
--------------------------	--	---	---	--	-------------------------------------	--

:( ) - -

Al-Robai *et al* (1993a)

Na+, K+

GPT,GOT,CPK,LDH

GGT,ALP

Al-Robai *et al* (1993b)

ATPase

PI<sub>50</sub> = 5

(Necrosis)

% -

Ranvir Pahwa and Chatterjee (1988)

- % , - , - ,

( / ) % - ,

Desheesh *et al* (1997)

Uscharin

. Uscharin

El-Sheikh *et al* (1991)

Dieldrin ( Drug-metabolizing Enzymes )

/ ) , - ,

aniline 4-Hydroxylase

- , aminopyrine-N-demethylase, UDP-glucuronyltransferase

( goat) / ,

aminopyrine-N-demethylase , aniline 4-hydroxylase

/ ,

. ( duodenal mucosa)

Al-Yahya *et al* (1986)

. -

Gerber and Flourens (1914)

Guinea pigs

Flourens and Gerber (1914b)

.

Srivatava *et al* (1962)

guinea pig

ileum (contraction )

(persistent)

fibrinolytic)

(

Derasari and Shah (1965)

/

Al-Yahya *et al* (1986)

( frog rectus abdominis muscle)

acetylcholine

( phrenic nerve diaphragm)

Al-Yahya *et al* (1985)

Sharma (1934)

Garg-Achal (1979)

*Meriones hurrianae*

**( Cardiac glycosides)**

-

Digitoxin

*Digitalis spp*

. Adams (1995)



Lilaceae, Brassicaceae, Celastraceae, Asclepiadaceae, Apocynaceae,  
 Tiliaceae Sterculiaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Ranunculaceae, Fabaceae, Moraceae.

*Asclepias spp*

Hollman (1985)

Sieber *et al* (1983)

:

-

:

cardenolides

: (aglycone-portion)      genin .

hydroxyl

glycone

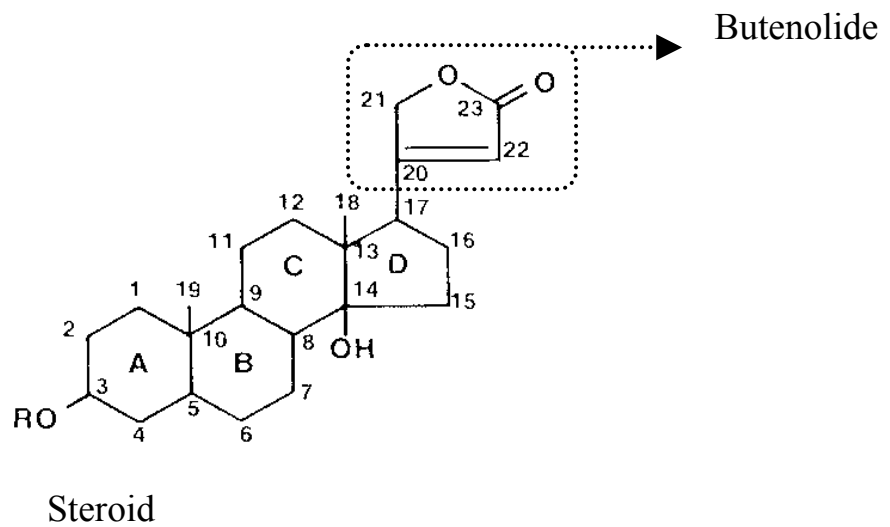
butenolide

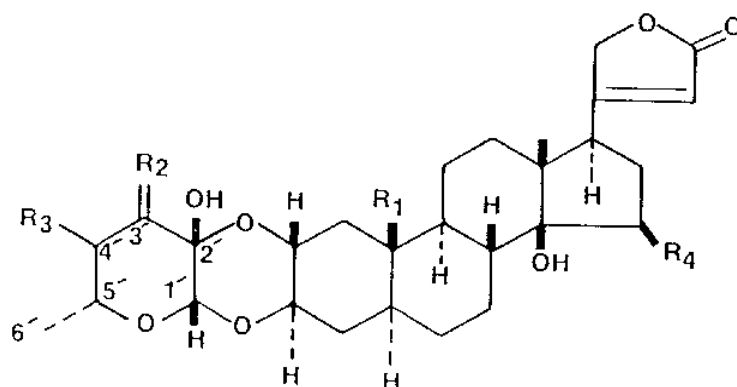
trans      B-C      cis      C-D and A-B

cardenolide      glycone portion .

-

. glycone



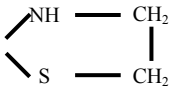
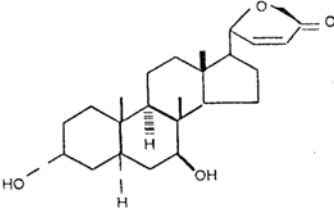
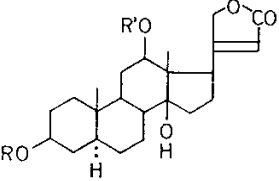
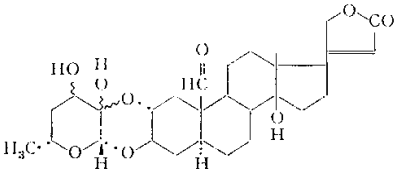


Calotropagenin (common genin)

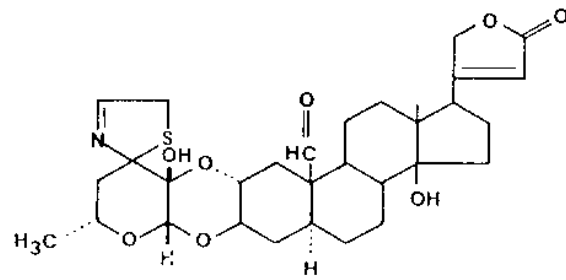
*C.procera*

:( )

	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>1</sub>		
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a) Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969b)	H	H	$\alpha$ -H, $\beta$ -OH	Me	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	Gomphoside
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a) Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969b)	OH	H	$\alpha$ -H, $\beta$ -OH	Me	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>42</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	Afroside
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a) Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969b)	H	H	$\alpha$ -H, $\beta$ -OH	CHO	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	Calctin
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a) Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969b)	H	H	$\alpha$ -OH, $\beta$ -H	CHO	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	Calotropin
Singh and Rastogi (1972)	H	H	$\alpha$ -OAC, $\beta$ -H	CHO	-	Asclepian
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a) Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969b)	H	H	O	CHO	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	Uscharidin
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a) Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969b)	H	H	$\begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{N} \\ \diagdown \text{S} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \equiv \text{CH} \\ - \text{CH}_2 \end{array}$	CHO	C <sub>31</sub> H <sub>41</sub> NO <sub>8</sub> S	Uscharin

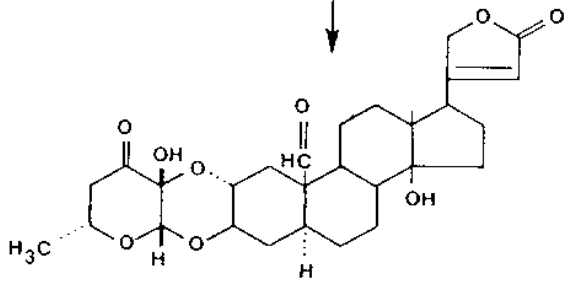
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a) Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969b)	H	H		CHO	C <sub>31</sub> H <sub>43</sub> NO <sub>8</sub> S	Voruscharin
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a) Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969b)	H	ε-OH	ε-H, ε-OH	CHO	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O <sub>19</sub>	Calotoxin
Akthar <i>et al</i> (1992)					C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	Proceraegenin
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a)					C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Syrogenin
Bruschweiler <i>et al</i> (1969a)					C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	Proceroside

( ) Hesse *et al* (1950)  
 aglycon calactin  
 (partial reduction) uscharidin calotropagenin  
 . calactin, calotropin  
 uscharin, voruscharin Hesse and Mix (1959)  
 hydrolysis uscharidin  
 calotropin or calotropagene spiro thiazoline and thiazolidine rings  
 CHO



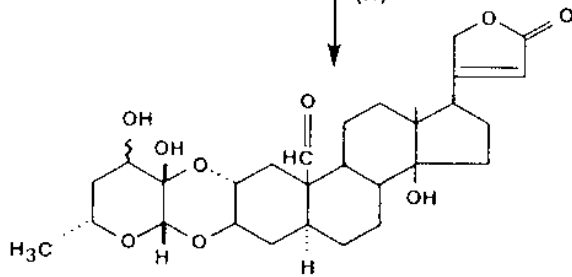
uscharin

H<sub>2</sub>O



uscharidin

(H)



calactin - calotropin

Sieber *et al* (1981), Uscharin

: ( )

: - -

/

oleander

. Kingsbury (1964 )

. Benson *et al* (1979)

( Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase)

Joubert (1989)

: - therapeutic effect  
: Inotropic effect .  
:Chronotropic effect .

. heart block

. Katzung (1987)

Siemens *et al* (1995)

( colic )

oleander

Sieber *et al* (1983)

—

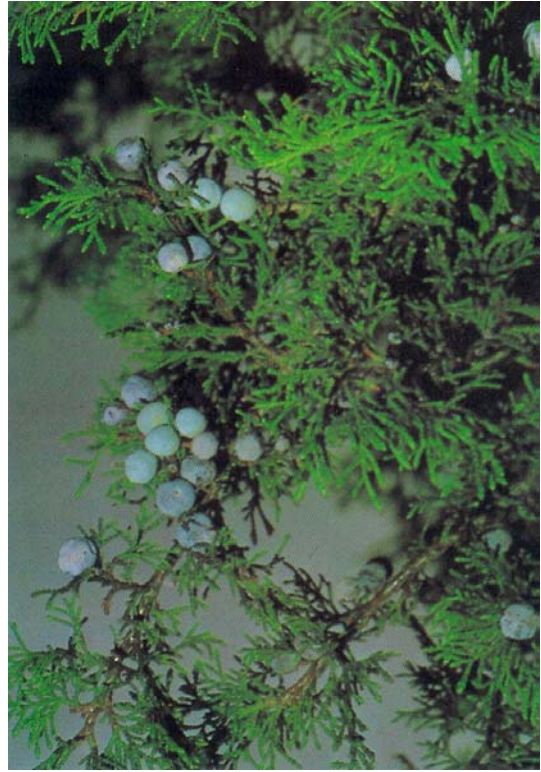
. genin

( LD<sub>50</sub>) ( )

	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)	
Bruschweilier <i>et al</i> (1969a) Chen <i>et al</i> (1942)	,	Calotropin
Detywieilier (1967) Chen (1970) Bruschweilier <i>et al</i> (1969a)	,	Calctin
Bruschweilier <i>et al</i> (1969a)	,	Uscharin
Bruschweilier <i>et al</i> (1969a)	,	Proceroside
Pantanik and Kohler (1978)	,	Asclepian
Chen (1970)	,	Uzarigenin
Bruschweilier <i>et al</i> (1969a)	,	Uscharidin
Chen (1970) Bruschweilier <i>et al</i> (1969a)	,	Calotropagenin

*J.procera*

: ( )  
Sheila (1985)



*L.dentata*

: ( )  
Sheila (1985)



Sheila (1985) *C.procera* : ( )



.Asclepiadaceae R.Br

: *Calotropis procera*

Cupressaceae S.F. GRAY

: *Juniperus procera*

Labiatae A. Juss

: *Lavandula dentata*

. Migahid (1996)

:( **chromatography**)

Thin-layer chromatography (TLC)

- percoated silica gel 60 (merck), glass plates ,5x10 cm , 0.25 mm with F<sub>254</sub>
- percoated silica gel 60 (merck) , glass plates, 20x20 cm ,0.25 mm .

Solvent system

- A : CHCl<sub>3</sub> : Benzene (50:50)
- B : EtOAc : MeOH (85:15)
- C : EtOAc : MeOH (97:3)
- D : EtOH/ CHCl<sub>3</sub> (5:95)

:

:Kedde's reagent .

3.5-dinitrobenzoic acid 2% + NaOH 20%

:H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/Vanilic acid .

Low pressure liquid chromatography

x ,

silica gel 60 for TLC(BDH)

Column chromatography

silica gel G (0.063-0.2 mm) , (70-230 mesh) Merck

. x

: - -

: ■

Buchi rotary evaporator model B-177 ,Buchi 461 water bath

.

:

UV-Visible Spectrophotometer , UV-1201, Shimadzu(Japan)

: /

Agilent 6890 , column HP-5MS (30m x 0.25 mm i.d- 0.25um film thickness) , carrier gas :Helium( 1ml/min) , Oven temperature (Initial temp 50 °C\3 min)- final temp250 °C at rate 2 °C\1 min- kept constant at 250 °C\1 min ,

Splitless injection. MS measurement at 70 eV. Mass Range m/z 50-550. Library (Wiley 7<sup>th</sup>, NIST2002).

:  
Initial temp 90 °C\1 min, final temp 280 °C at rate 20 °C\4 min, kept constant at 280 °C\ 15 min

:  
Beckman Model J-21C Centrifuge (15000 rpm-4 °C-15 min) ■

: Homoginizer ■  
Ultra-turrax T25 basic (13.500-17.500 1\min)

: ( TLC) ■  
UV-Lamp at 254 nm

: - - ■

: -

- Xanthomonas translucens* (gram negative)
- Pseudomonas corrugata* (gram negative)
- Escherichia coli* (gram negative )
- Bacillus subtillus* (gram positive)

: ■

: -

- Fusarium oxysporium* (soy bean)
- Pythium ultimum* ( Bean)
- Rhizoctonia solani* (Eggplant)
- Dothorella mangiferae* (Mango)
- Cholora porodoxa* (Date palm)

*Fusarium proliferatum* (Date palm)  
*Phoma glomerata* (Date palm)

: ■

—  
*Culex pipiens* (culicidae)

: ■

( Land snail )  
*Thepa pisana*

: ■

— SWR mice  
.( — ) —

: -  
:  
: Essential oils - - -

Al-Rajhi *et al* (2000) ( steam distillation)  
/ ( )

/ -  
Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

. GC/MS /

**Fractionation** - - -  
: *J.procera*

)  
( /  
( x , ) LPLC  
: ( gradient elution) ( silica for TLC BDH)

1. Pet.ether 100%
2. Pet.ether 75% / Ether 25 %
3. Pet.ether 50% / Ether 50%
4. Pet.ether 25 %/ Ether 75%
5. Ether 100%
6. Ether 80% / Acetone 20%
7. Ether 50% / Acetone50%
8. Acetone 100%

9. Acetone 95%/ MeOH

. ( / ) /

A x /

(Rf)

*C procera.*

- - -

:

■

Hussien *et al* (1994)

:

. / %

/

( ) ( )

F<sub>1</sub>

:

( primary and secondary metabolites)

Ttiterpene

:

( % )

( % )  
( / )  
NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 5%

: ■  
Hussien *et al* (1994)

/ %

( % ) ( % )  
NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 5%

### : Spectrophotometric Assay

Sigma )

Digitoxin(WinLab) (extract

UV-Spectrophotometer

3.5-dinitrobenzoic acid 2%

Duffey and Scudder (1972)

- - -

tetrnitrodiphenyl (TDNP)

:

+

, + ,

NaOH 30% , + ( 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid 2% )

:

## Fractionation

- - -

0.063-0.2 mm, 70-230 mesh, merck

( )

: Sieber *et al* (1982)

(Solvent System)

- CHCl<sub>3</sub> 100 %
- CHCl<sub>3</sub> 75% /EtOAc 25%
- CHCl<sub>3</sub> 50%/ EtOAc 50%
- CHCl<sub>3</sub> 25%/EtOAc 75%
- EtOAc 100%
- MeOH 2%/ EtOAc 98%
- MeOH 5%/EtOAc 95%

/

x

C

Kedde`s

. reagent

x

UV



: - -  
: - - -

Disc diffusion method

F<sub>1</sub>

Lannette (1985)

:

*L.dentata, J.procera*

:

( ) / : ■

. dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)

PDA (potatoes dextrose agar) : ■

. / ,

: ■

( )

/

( / ) ( )

. / ( / )

( ) : ■

( / )

DMSO

. -

: - - -

Reyes Chilpa *et al* (1997)

F<sub>1</sub>

:

) ( DMSO ) / : ■

.(

. , + ( ) ,

PDA / , : ■

: ■

.

, , : ■

( )

)

.(

: ( ) : ■

$$100 \times \frac{\text{النمو الهيفي في المقارنة} - \text{النمو الهيفي في المعامل}}{\text{النمو الهيفي في المقارنة}} =$$

: - - -

F<sub>1</sub>

-

*Culex pipiens*

Ikeda *et al* (1998)

Tween 80 /EtOH 1%

/

- - - - F<sub>1</sub>

- - - *J.procera*

F<sub>211</sub>

*L.dentata*

-

F<sub>112</sub>

- - -

F<sub>116</sub>, F<sub>115</sub>, F<sub>110</sub>

- - - -

/ - .

: - - -

(DMSO10%/H<sub>2</sub>O) / Hussien *et al* (1994)  
F<sub>112</sub> .  
- , - , - , / , - - , - , . /

/ , / F<sub>116</sub>  
/ / F<sub>1</sub>-F<sub>115</sub> /  
. / ,

DMSO ) / , ( % )  
/ - - - - ( 10%/H<sub>2</sub>O  
. / , - , - , - , - ,  
/ /

: **LD<sub>50</sub>** : - -  
 : - - -  
 SWR LD<sub>50</sub>  
 Intraperitoneal injection(IP)  
 F<sub>1</sub> (oil F<sub>110,111,112,113,115,116</sub> . %  
 / / fraction)  
 . / - - - F<sub>112</sub> /

**:AChE** - - -

( Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> ) , : pH= 8 (0.1M)  
 HCl 1 N

:Acetylthiocholine iodide (ASChI) (75 mM)

ASChI

: Dithionitrobenzoic acid (9.8 mM)

Na<sub>2</sub> HCO<sub>3</sub>

/ ( - )  
 ( pH=8)

supernatant

Elman *et al* (1961)

+ PH=8  
 ASChI + DTNB

# Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase

- - -

:

:

: Buffer Tris-HCl (40mM)pH 7.4

•

Tris(hydroxymethyl) aminomethane ,

HCl 1 N ,

.

: Rx Solution

•

KCl , + MgCl<sub>2</sub> , + NaCl ,

Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.4

: Buffer Tris-sucrose-EDTA pH 7.4 ( T.S.E)

•

EDTA , + sucrose ,

Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.4

: Colouring reagent

•

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (10 N) + Ammonium molybdate

: Ferrus sulphate-ammonium molybdate reagent

•

( Colouring reagent ) ( )

FeSO<sub>4</sub>. 7H<sub>2</sub>O +

: :

)

(

) /

T.S.E

(

-

supernatant

/

pellets

/

T.S.E

:

in vivo

Koch (1969)

: in vitro

. Rx ■  
T.S.E ■  
( - ) ■  
:  
/ . - x - x - x - x Ouabin ■  
/ . - x - x - x , F<sub>112</sub> ■  
:  
/ / - - ■  
(85 mM). ATP ■  
Trichloroacetic acid (TCA 50%) ■  
Colouring reagent , ■  
.

*J.procera*,

*L.dentata*

, *L.dentata*

( / % , )

, *J.procera*  
( / % , )

*J.procera*,

: *L.dentata*

/

:

*J.procera*

monoterpenoids 52.59%, sesquiterpenoids 40.86%)

% ,

:

( )

(

$\alpha$ -pinene 22.76%, 3-carene 21%,  $\alpha$ -Humulene 12.41%,  $\alpha$ -caryophyllene )

( 10.22%, Germacrene-D 9.73%

Adams (1990 )

Adams(1990)

-

Adams (1990)

Adams(1990)

( )

$\alpha$ -pinene, 3-carene

*L.dentata*

monoterpenoids 68.97%, sesquiterpenoids )

% ,

)

( )

( 3.96%

( camphor 45.78%,  $\alpha$ -fenchone 13.46%

Figuiredo *et al* (1995)

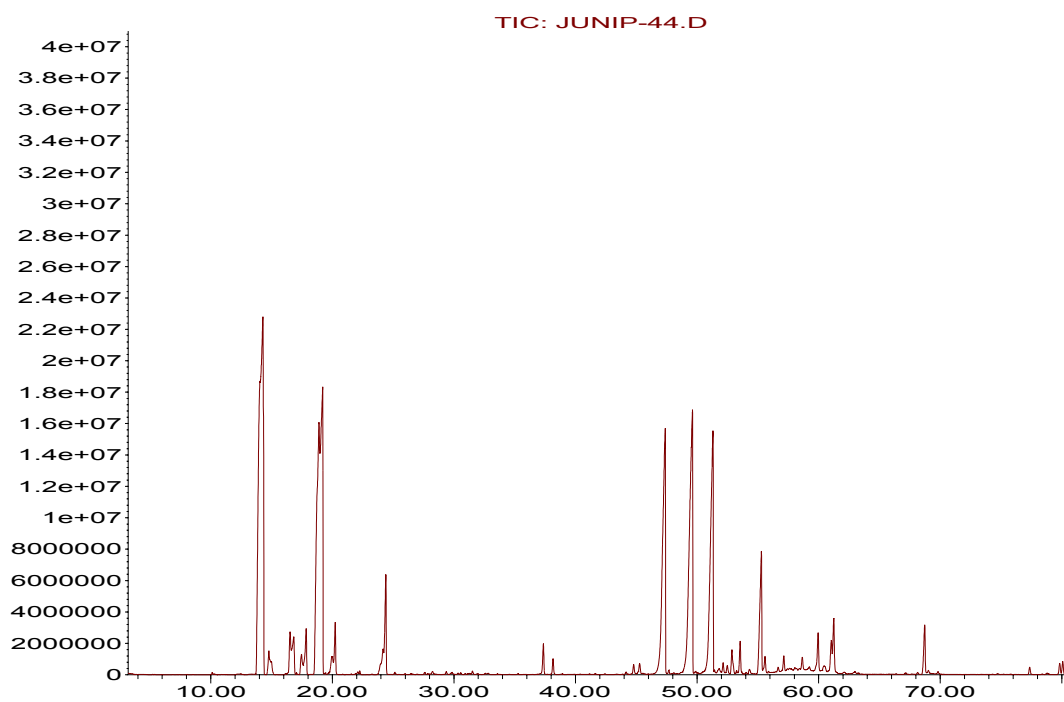
Games *et al* (1990)

$\beta$ -pinene eucalyptol

( ) .



Abundance



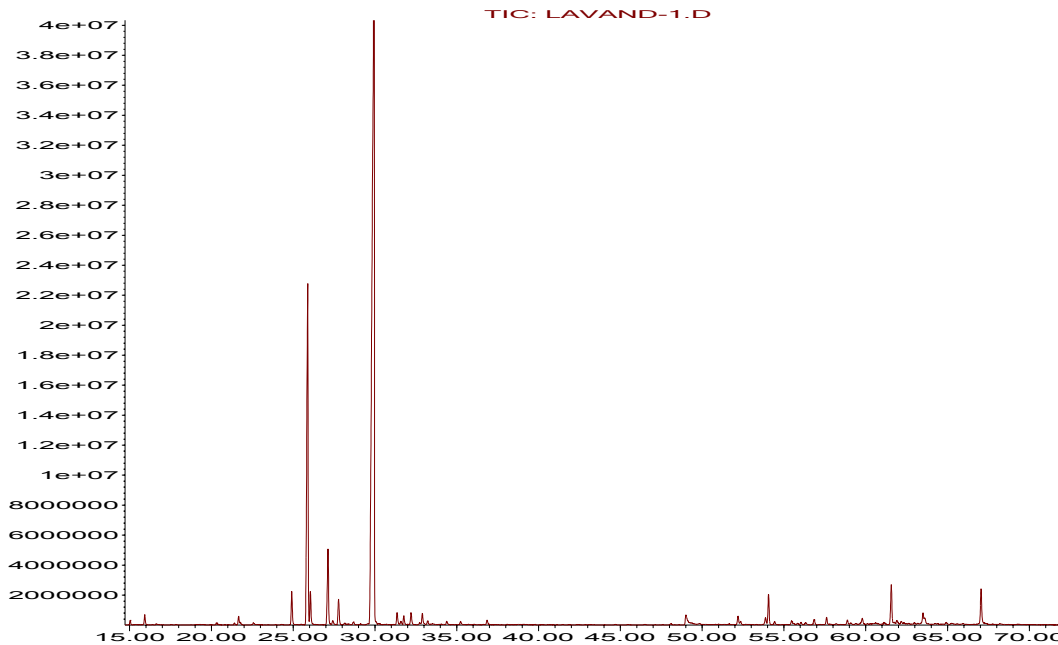
Time-->

*J.procera*

(TIC)

: ( )

Abundance



Time-->

*L.dentata*

(TIC)

: ( )

GC/MS

*J.procera*

: ( )

Compound	RT	% In Oil	M.F	Fragmentation
$\alpha$ -pinene	14.29	22.76	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (10.8), 121(14.6), 105(11.8), 93(100), 77(28.7), 67(7.5), 53(6.5)
$\alpha$ -fenchene	14.78	0.89	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (21.5), 121(56.2), 107(30.4), 93(100), 79(59.3), 67(17.4), 53(12)
$\beta$ -pinene	16.52	0.96	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (10), 121(13), 107(5), 93(100), 79(23), 69(28.7), 53(7.6)
1- $\beta$ -pinene	16.82	1.22	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (10), 121(13.1), 107(5), 93(100), 79(22.3), 69(29.8), 53(7.7)
$\beta$ -myrcene	17.85	1.63	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (4), 121(5.2), 107(3), 93(100), 79(15.8), 69(69.8), 53(10.7)
3-carene	19.21	21	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (22.4), 121(24.2), 105(15), 93(100), 77(32), 67(7.5), 53(6.7)
$\beta$ -phallandrene	20.24	1.23	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (20.3), 121(12.7), 107(12.5), 93(100), 79(28), 68(38), 53(11.4)
$\gamma$ -Terpinene	22.25	T <sup>5</sup>	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (32.6), 121(25.7), 105(10.7), 93(100), 77(31.4), 65(6.8), 51(4.8)
$\alpha$ -Terpinoline	24.17	2.84	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (90.2), 121(100), 105(25.1), 93(93.5), 79(36.4), 67(9.6), 53(10)
$\beta$ -bourbonene	44.78	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (2), 161(41.6), 123(78.7), 105(16.7), 91(18), 81(100),

				53(8)
$\beta$ -elemene	45.28	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (3), 161(39.5), 121(48.2), 107(65.8), 93(100), 81(94.2), 55(32)
caryophyllene	47.38	10.22	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (9.7), 161(41), 133(100), 120(47), 105(58.7), 93(99.7), 81(36.4), 55(27.4)
$\beta$ -cubebene	47.68	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (10.3), 161(100), 119(21.8), 105(37), 91(30.5), 81(18.5), 55(10.7)
$\alpha$ -humulene	49.62	12.41	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (8.7), 161(4.1), 121(31.6), 107(16.3), 93(100), 80(31.8), 53(8.2)
Germacrene-D	51.31	9.73	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (17.7), 161(100), 119(31.6), 105(49), 91(41.2), 81(27.4), 55(10.8)
$\alpha$ -muurolene	52.15	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (39.4), 161(57.5), 119(26), 105(100), 93(36.6), 81(23), 55(11.5)
Germacrene-A	52.49	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (33), 161(74), 119(66), 105(76), 93(100), 81(72), 53(40.8)
Delta-cadinene	53.55	0.6	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (57.7), 161(100), 119(56), 105(45.8), 91(30), 81(18), 55(8.8)
Elemol	55.29	3.42	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>204</u> [M-18](11), 161(79), 121(48), 107(60.7), 93(96), 81(47), 59(100)
Caryophyllene oxide	57.14	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O	<u>220</u> (0.9), 204(72), 189(100), 161(78), 119(15.7), 105(30), 91(32), 81(23), 59(33)
$\gamma$ -eudesmol	59.96	0.84	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>222</u> (8), 204(72), 189(100),

				161(78), 105(30), 91(32), 81(23), 59(33)
tau-cadinol	60.43	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>222</u> (2), 204(47.7), 161(100), 121(43), 105(34), 95(54), 81(31), 59(21)
β-eudesmol	61.04	0.77	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>222</u> (3), 204(7), 164(39.7), 149(77), 122(23), 108(33), 93(26), 79(23). 59(100)
α-eudesmol	61.25	1.15	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>222</u> (10), 204(76), 161(82), 149(100), 121(41), 109(42), 93(73), 81(36), 59(96)

:  
 compound  
 RT  
 % in oil  
 M.F

%, T

GC/MS

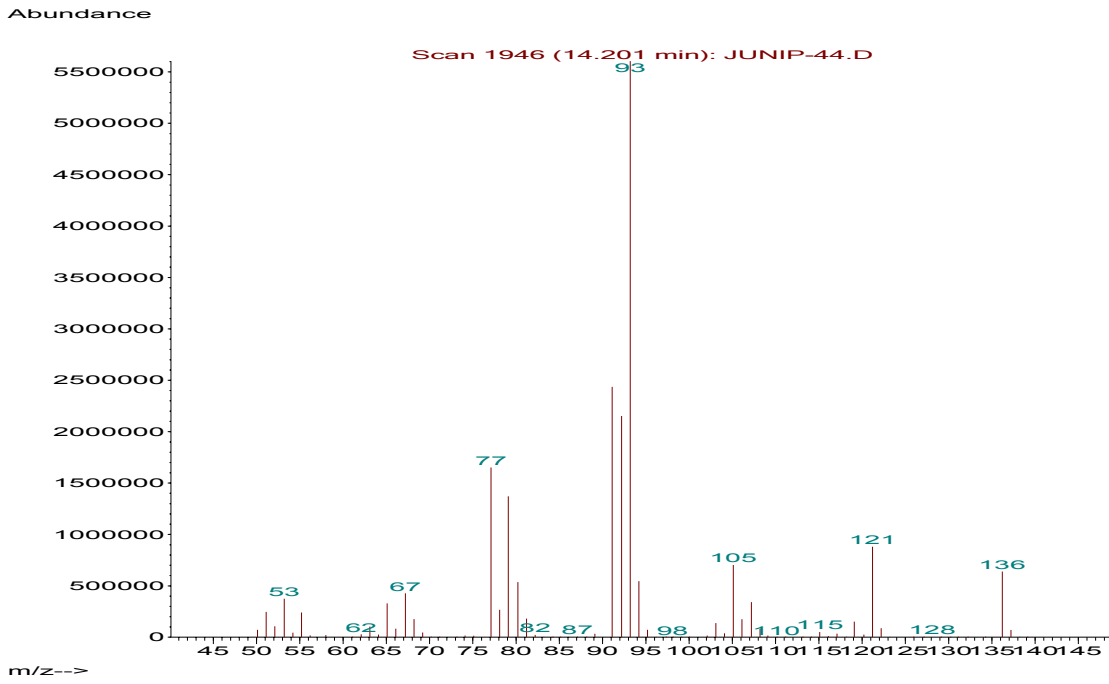
*L.dentata*

:( )

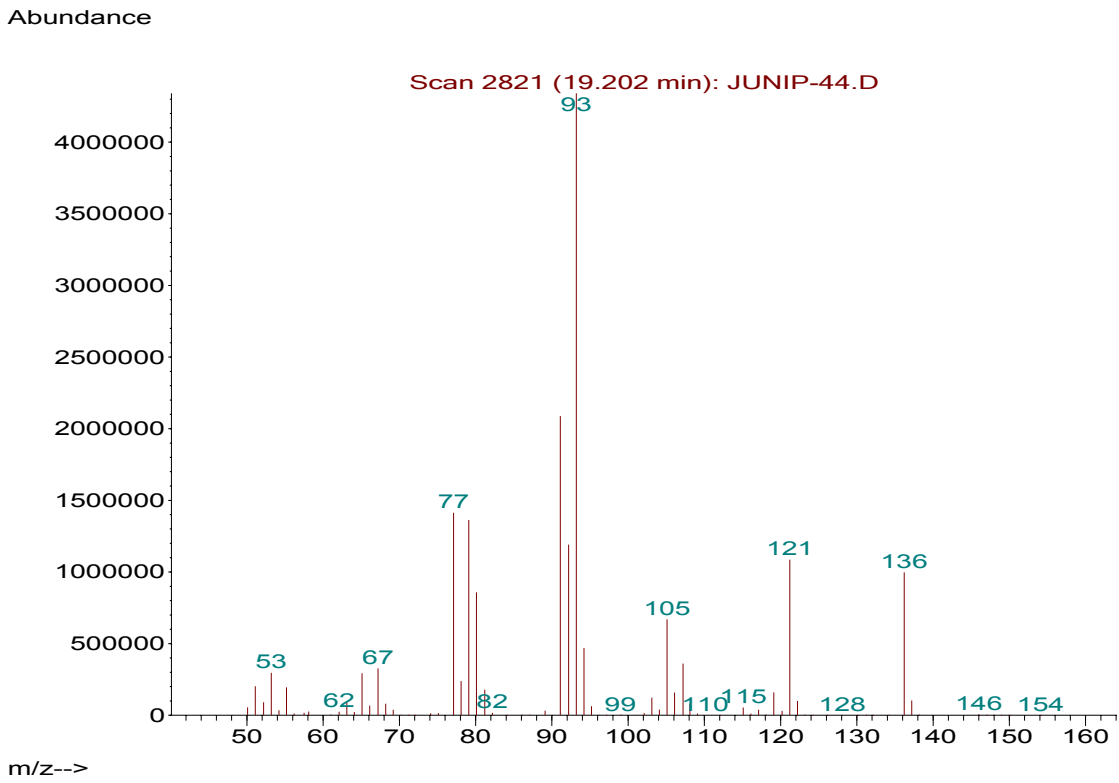
compound	RT	% in oil	M.F	Fragmentation
$\alpha$ -pinene	15.04	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (7.1), 121(13.4), 105(10.7), 93(100), 77(31.5), 67(8.4), 53(7.8)
Camphene	15.93	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (12.9), 121(9.4), 107(26.9), 93(100), 79(36.8), 67(28.5), 53(13)
limonene	21.67	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	<u>136</u> (18.5), 121(21.1), 115(1.3), 107(22.4), 93(7.1), 68(100), 79(33.4), 53(6.1).
cis-linalool oxide	24.91	1.17	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	<u>155</u> [M-15](4.8), 111(30.2), 94(46.6), 81(19.8), 67(31.6), 59(100), 53(10.18),
$\alpha$ -fenchone	25.88	13.46	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O	<u>152</u> (14.3), 109(6), 117(0.02), 137(1.9), 81(100), 69(49.1), 53(6.1)
trans-linalool oxide	26.06	1.18	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	<u>155</u> [M-15](6.8), 111(26), 119(1.5), 94(47.7), 81(20.2), 68(31)
Linalool	27.13	2.88	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O	<u>154</u> (0.3), 93(81.8), 71(100), 121(20.9), 107(7.3), 136(6), 80(33.2), 55(58.8)
trienol	27.43	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O	<u>152</u> (0.46), 109(26.6), 91(11.45), 82(60.3), 77(12.1), 71(100), 65(6.6)
Fenchol	27.78	0.98	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O	<u>154</u> (1.2), 136(1.8), 121(12.8), 111(14.1), 93(17), 81(100), 69(22.8), 55(48.8)
$\alpha$ -Campholenal	28.68	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O	<u>152</u> (0.67), 108(100), 93(75.5), 81(15.3), 67(28.8), 55(16.25).

Camphor	29.93	45.78	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O	<u>152</u> (29), 108(38.5), 95(100), 81(71.6), 69(37), 55(33.8)
Borneol	31.35	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O	<u>154</u> (0.34), 139(6.23), 121(6.4), 110(20.4), 95(100), 67(9), 55(10.5)
Linalool z-pyranic oxide	31.76	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	<u>170</u> (0.18), 155(6.7), 125(2.3), 109(4), 94(63.5), 79(22.5), 68(100)
Epoxy linalool	32.21	0.51	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	<u>155</u> (4), 119(2), 111(6), 102(3.6), 94(64), 85(6), 68(100), 53(16).
ρ-Cymen-8-ol	32.90	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O	<u>150</u> (12), 135(100), 117(20.4), 105(6.5), 91(37.4), 77(8.4), 65(15.5)
α-Terpineol	33.22	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O	<u>150</u> [M-4](1), 121(54), 115(2), 107(8), 93(71), 81(45), 59(100)
Verbenone	34.39	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O	<u>150</u> (33.5), 135(66.8), 122(16.4), 107(100), 91(71.9), 79(47), 67(26.5)
Trans- Carveol	35.24	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O	<u>152</u> (8), 134(10.6), 119(23.6), 109(100), 84(50.3), 77(23.4)
Carvone	36.86	T	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O	<u>150</u> (6.8), 135(5.8), 108(35.2), 93(37), 82(100), 67(11.4)
β-Selinene	52.19	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<u>204</u> (44.5), 189(46.1), 175(22.3), 161(56.8), 147(46), 133(45.8), 105(100), 93(93.4), 79(95.7)
Cis- Calamene	54.43	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>22</sub>	<u>202</u> (13), 159(100), 144(7), 128(13.8), 115(7), 105(5.1), 91(3.2)
Guaiol	56.04	T	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>222</u> (1.17), 204(9.2), 189(23.6), 175(5.4), 161(56.3), 147(17.5), 135(27.6), 121(52.4), 107(57),

				93(100), 79(58.1), 69(33.1)
$\beta$ -Eudesmol	61.56	1.60	$C_{15}H_{26}O$	<u>222</u> (1.8), 189(9.8), 164(24.6), 149(56.7), 135(12.7), 121(19), 108(28.5), 93(26), 79(25.6), 67(21.6), 59(100)
Cadinene	61.91	T	$C_{15}H_{26}O$	<u>222</u> (2.2), 204(35.8), 161(53.7), 132(38.2), 121(100), 105(64), 95(82.7), 79(47.1), 67(29)
$\alpha$ -Santalol	67.05	1.53	$C_{15}H_{24}O$	<u>220</u> (0.7), 202(31), 159(18), 131(26.8), 121(24), 109(64), 93(100), 84(34), 55(39)

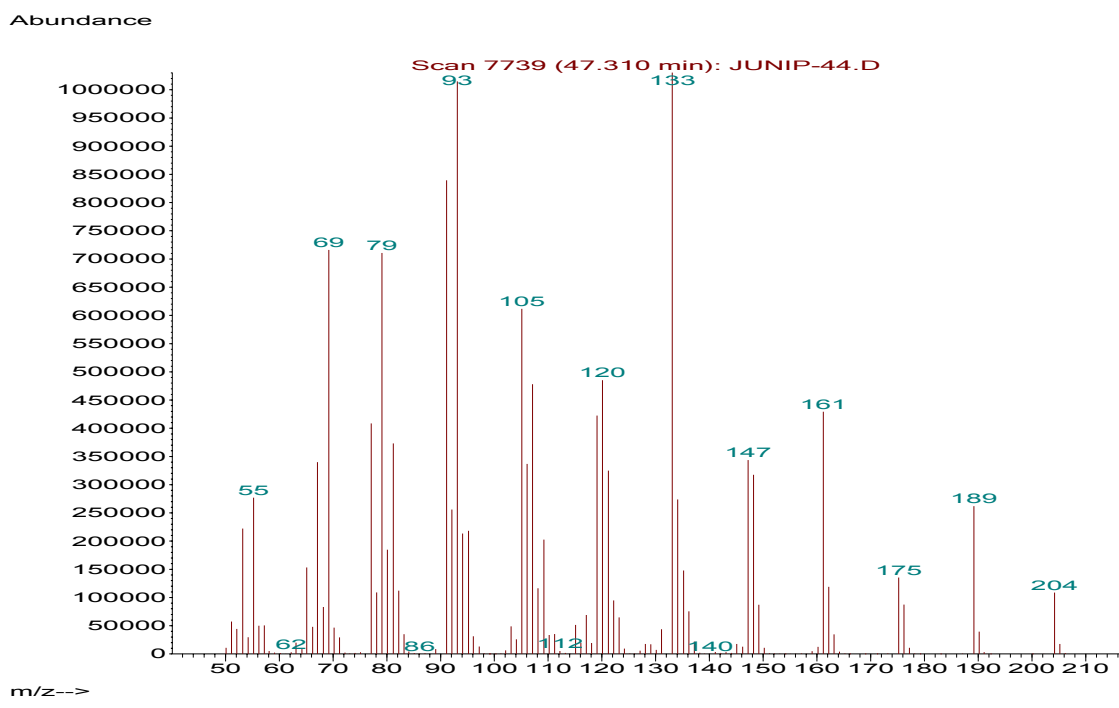


$\alpha$ -pinene : ( )

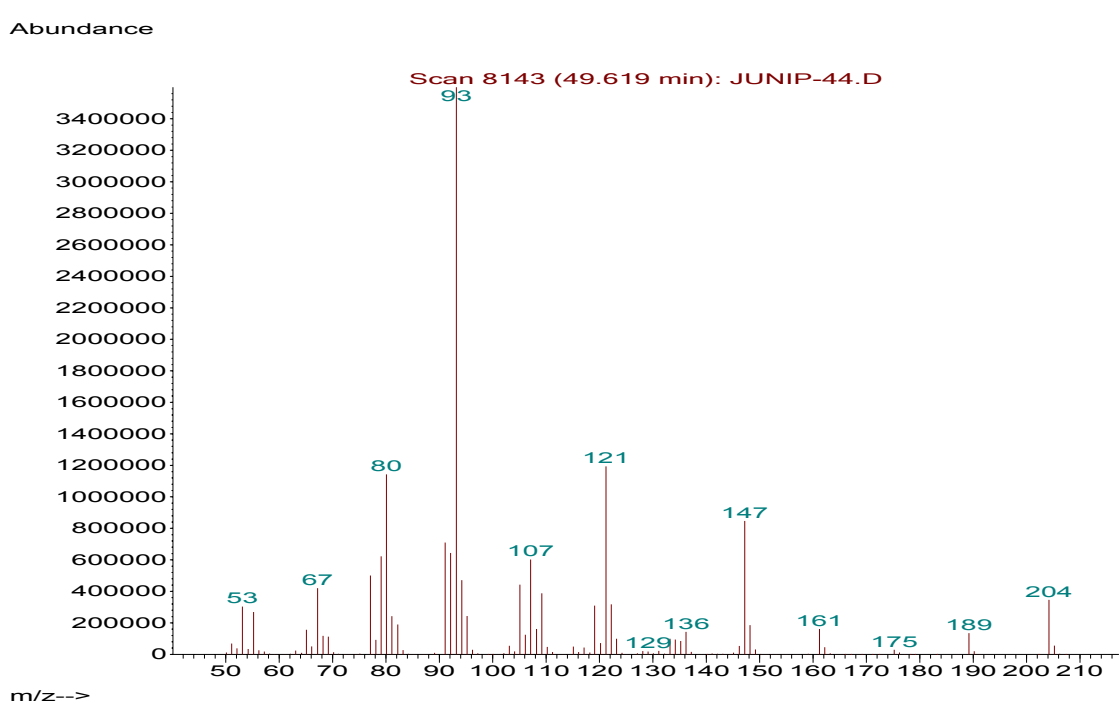


Carene : ( )



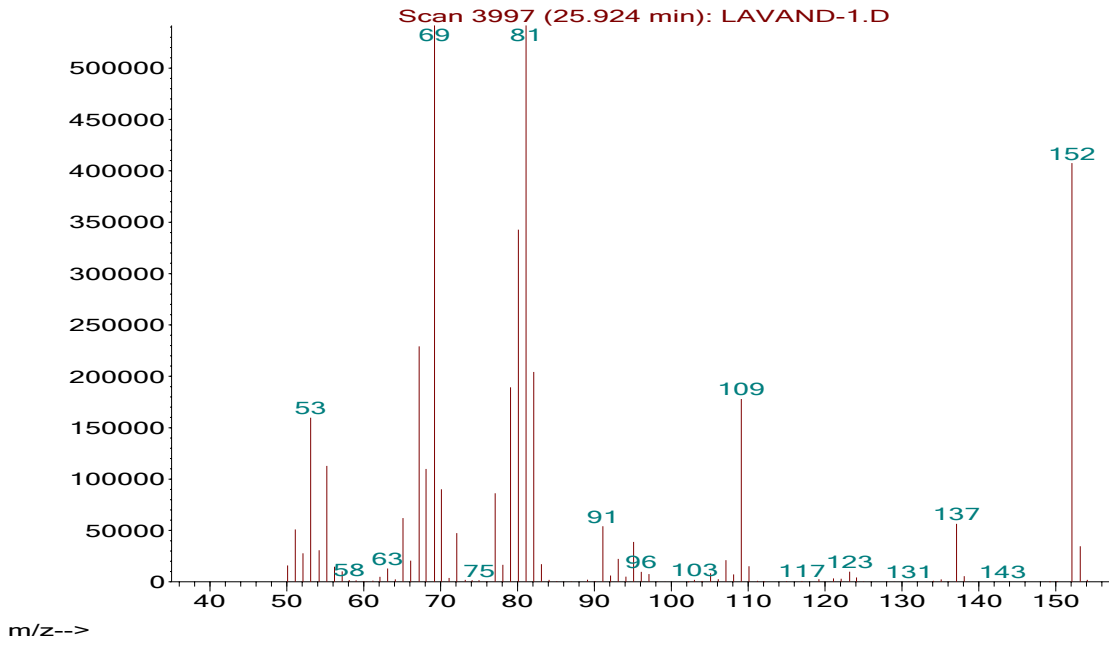


caryophyllene : ( )



$\alpha$ -humulene : ( )

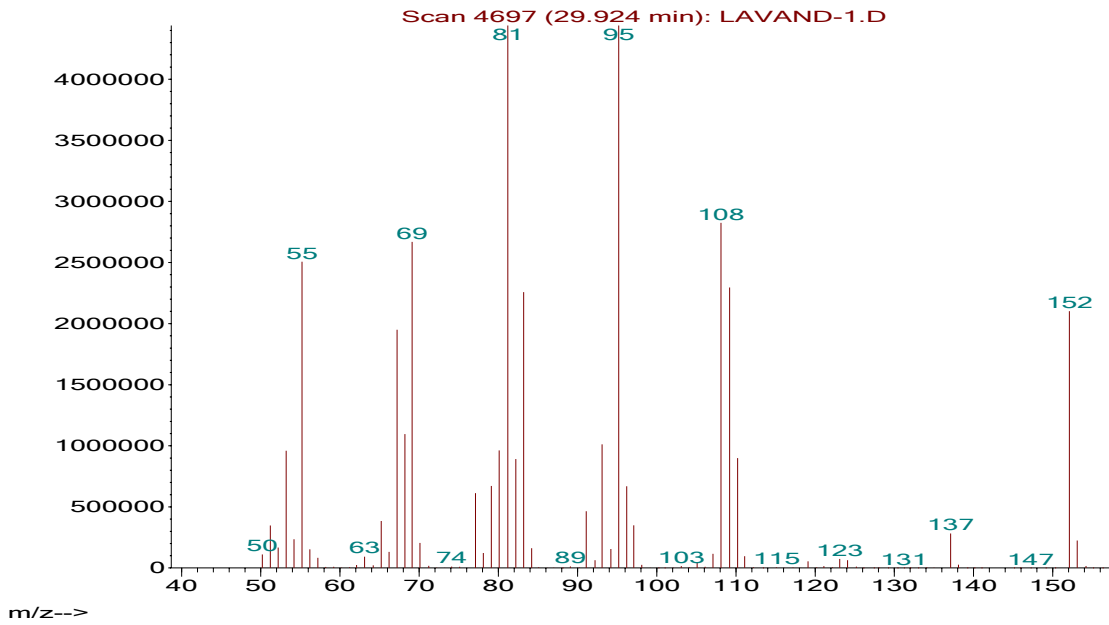
Abundance



$\alpha$ -fenchone

: ( )

Abundance



Camphor

: ( )

-  
: *J.procera*

gradient ) ( LPLC)

- - ( elution

A

/

:

RF

Fraction 210 = 0.21 g

Eluted with Pet.ether 100%, Pet.ether 75%/ ether, Pet.ether 50%/ ether F<sub>1</sub>---F<sub>13</sub>

Fraction 211 = 0.22 g

Eluted with Pet.ether 25%/ ether F<sub>14</sub>---F<sub>19</sub>

Fraction 212 = 0.34 g

Eluted with Ether 100%, Ether 20%/ acetone F<sub>20</sub>--- F<sub>26</sub>

Fraction 213 = 0.29 g

Eluted with Ether 50%/ acetone, acetone 100% F<sub>27</sub>---F<sub>33</sub>

Fraction 214 = 0.26 g

Eluted with acetone 95%/ methanol F<sub>34</sub>---F<sub>38</sub>

Pet.ether

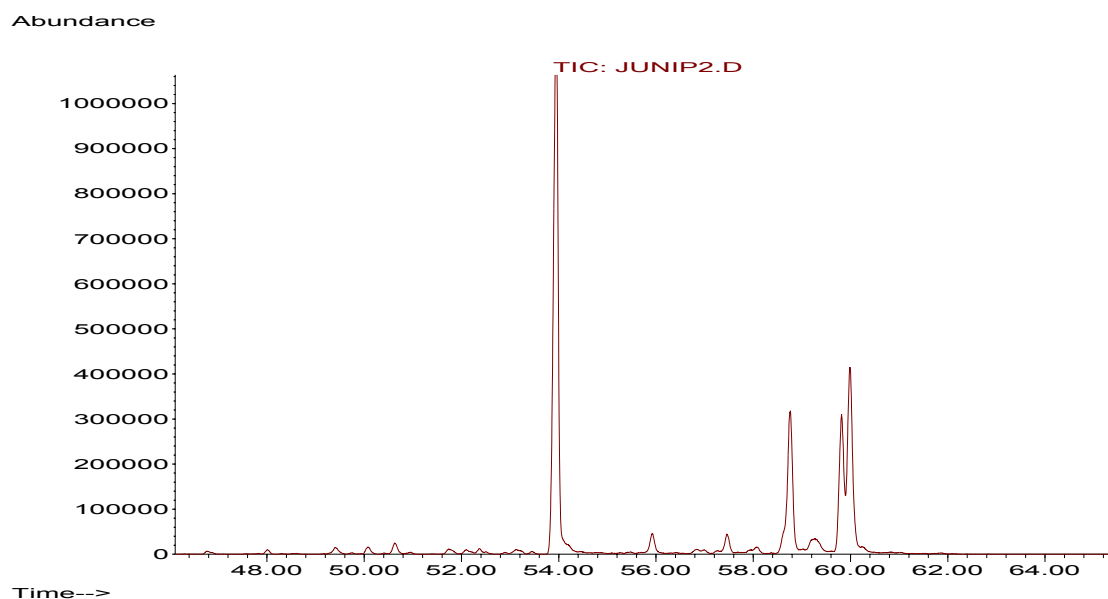
F<sub>211</sub>

/

F<sub>211</sub>

25%/ ether

Sesquiterpenoids

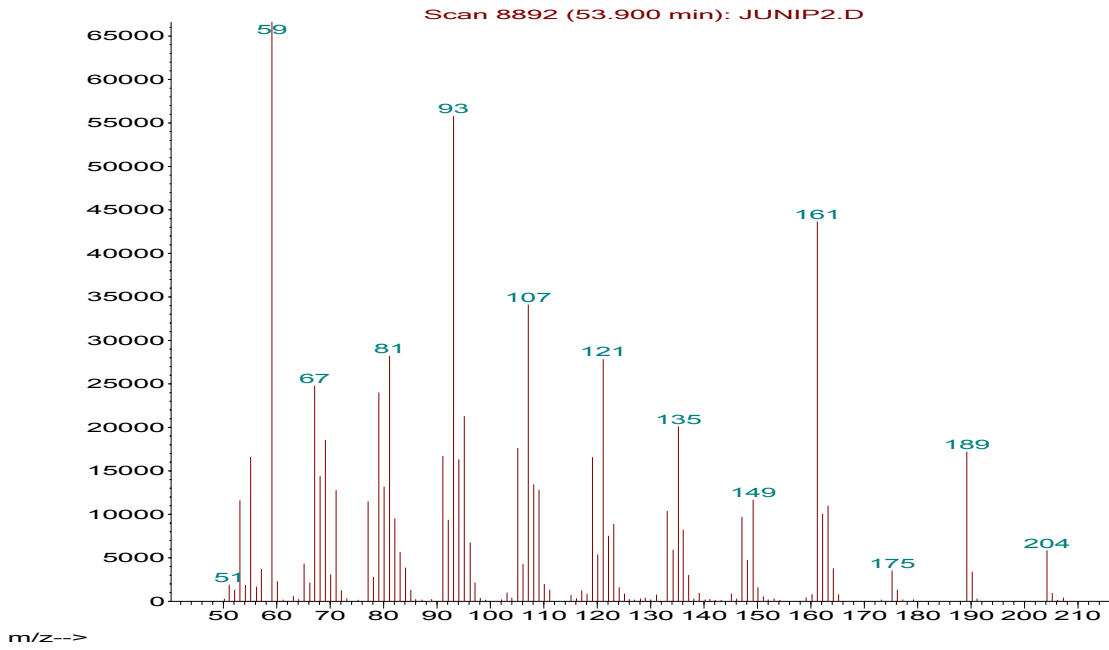


F<sub>211</sub> ( TIC) : ( )

GC/MS F<sub>211</sub> : ( )

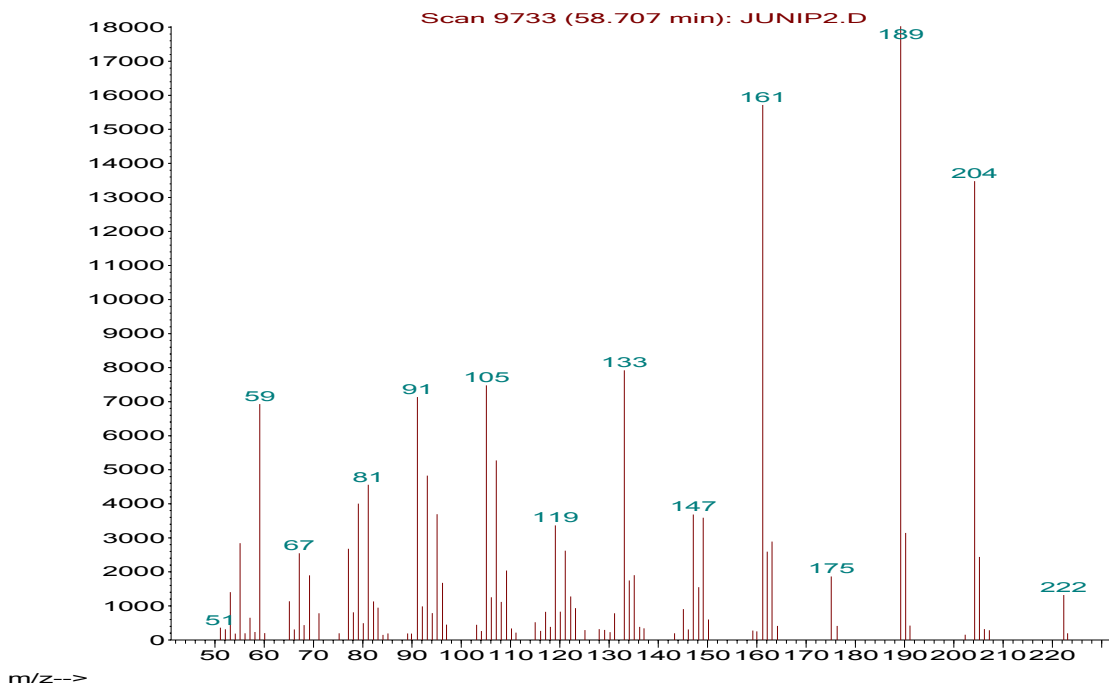
Compound	RT	% / OIL	M.F	Fragmentation
Elemol	53.95	51.60	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>204</u> [M-18](8.8), 189(25.8), 175(5.3), 161(65.5), 149(17.5), 135(30.1), 121(41.7), 107(51.2), 93(83.7), 81(42.3), 67(37.2), 59(100)
γ-Eudesmol	58.76	15.98	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>222</u> (7.3), 204(74.7), 189(100), 175(10.3), 161(87.1), 147(20.4), 133(44), 119(18.6), 105(41.4), 91(39.5), 81(25.2), 69(10.5), 59(38.4).
β-Eudesmol	59.82	13.21	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>222</u> (3), 204(6.4), 189(10.4), 175(1.4), 164(33.6), 149(67.2), 135(13.5), 122(21.8), 109(28.5), 93(23.5), 81(20.8), 69(8.4), 59(100).
α-Eudesmol	59.99	19.21	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O	<u>222</u> (8.4), 204(64), 189(62.8), 175(10), 161(68.), 149(89.3), 133(22.8), 121(24), 107(34.6), 93(45.6), 79(27.1), 69(12.2), 59(100)

Abundance

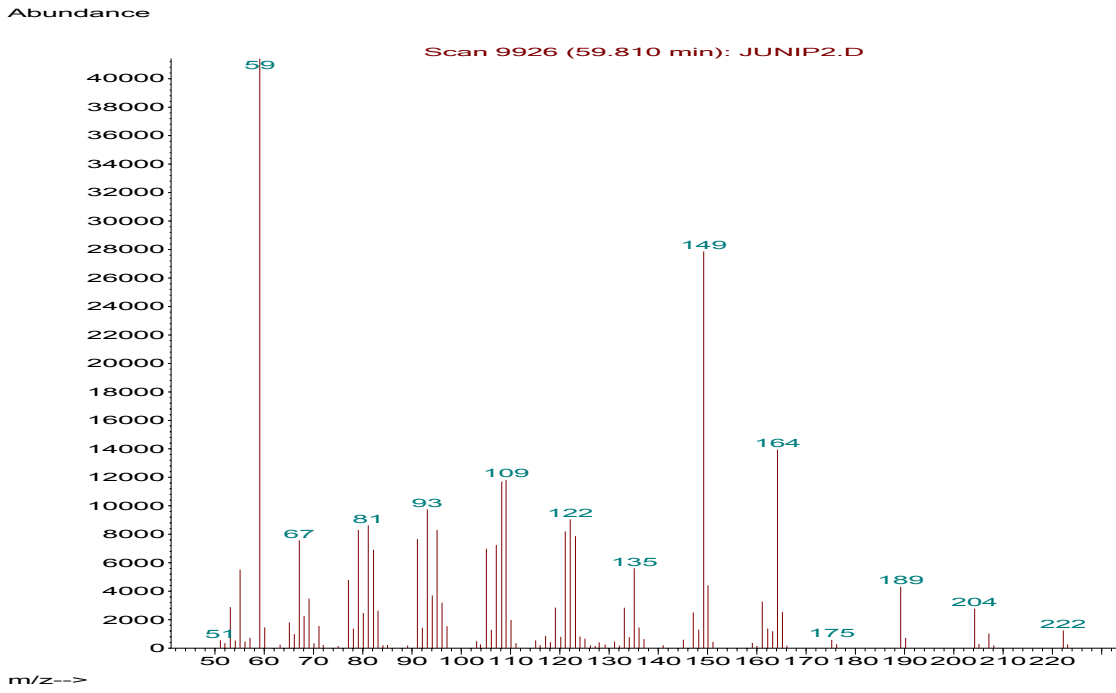


Elemol : ( )

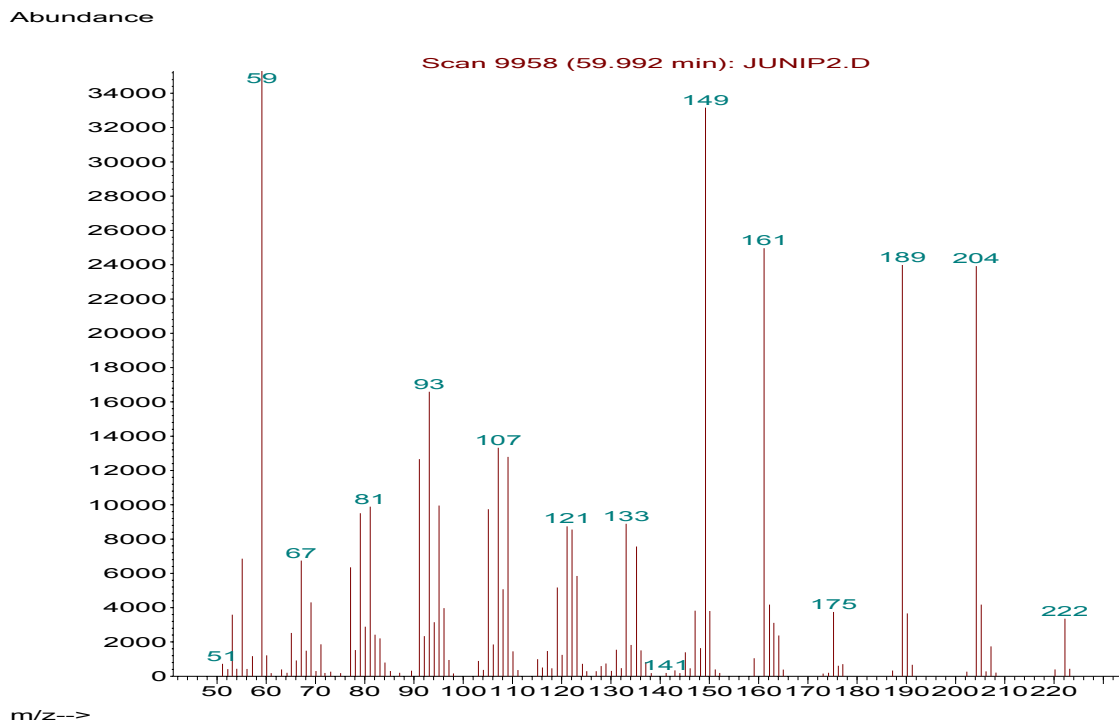
Abundance



$\gamma$ -Eudesmol : ( )



$\beta$ -Eudesmol : ( )



$\alpha$ -Eudesmol : ( )

*C.procera*

-

Petroleum ether 100%

( F<sub>1</sub> )

F<sub>1</sub>

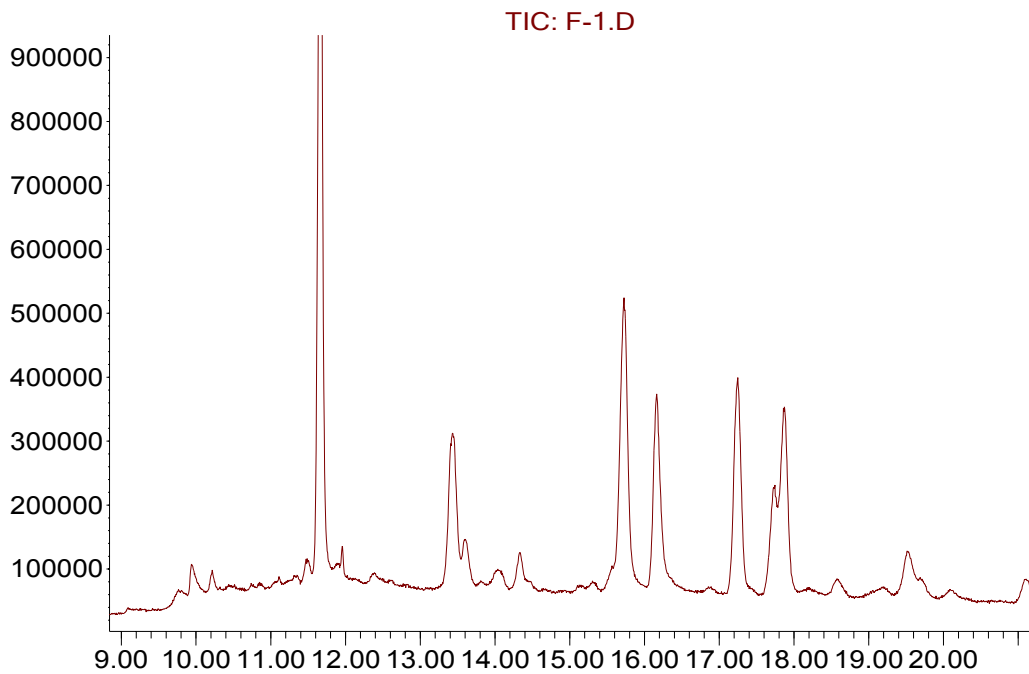
:

Oven temperature (Initial temp 90 °C/ 3 min)- final temp 280 °C at rate 20 °C/ 4 min-kept constant at 280 °C/ 15 min.

)

( ) ( sterols, Triterpenes

Abundance



Time-->

F<sub>1</sub>

(TIC)

: ( )

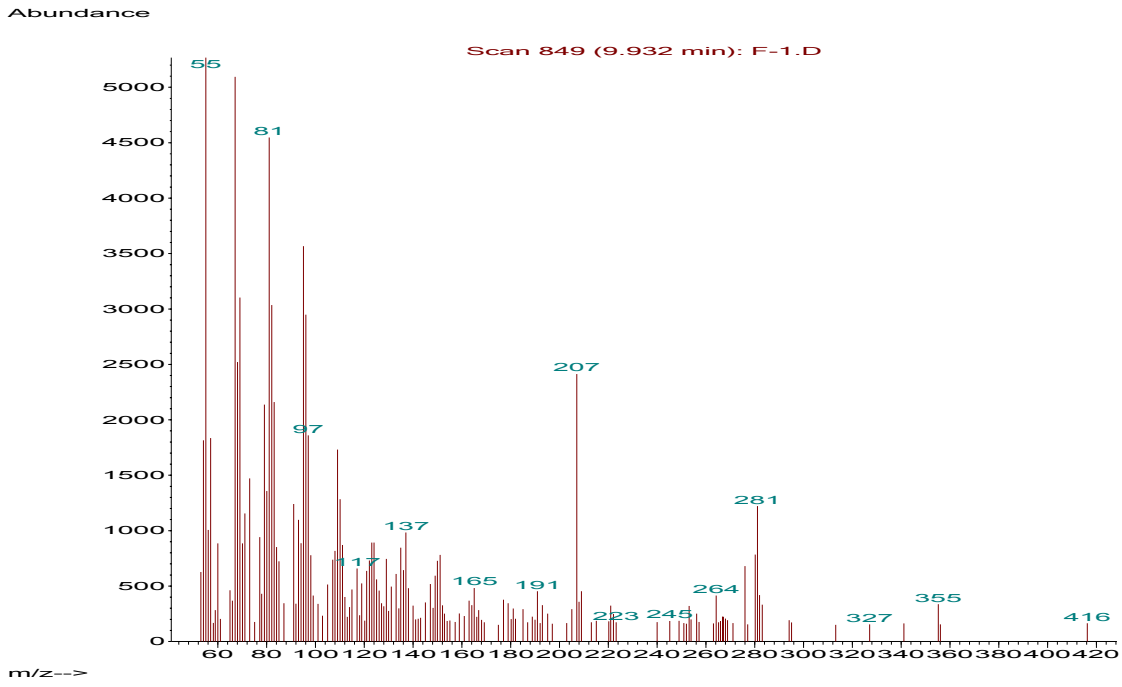
GC/MS

F<sub>1</sub>

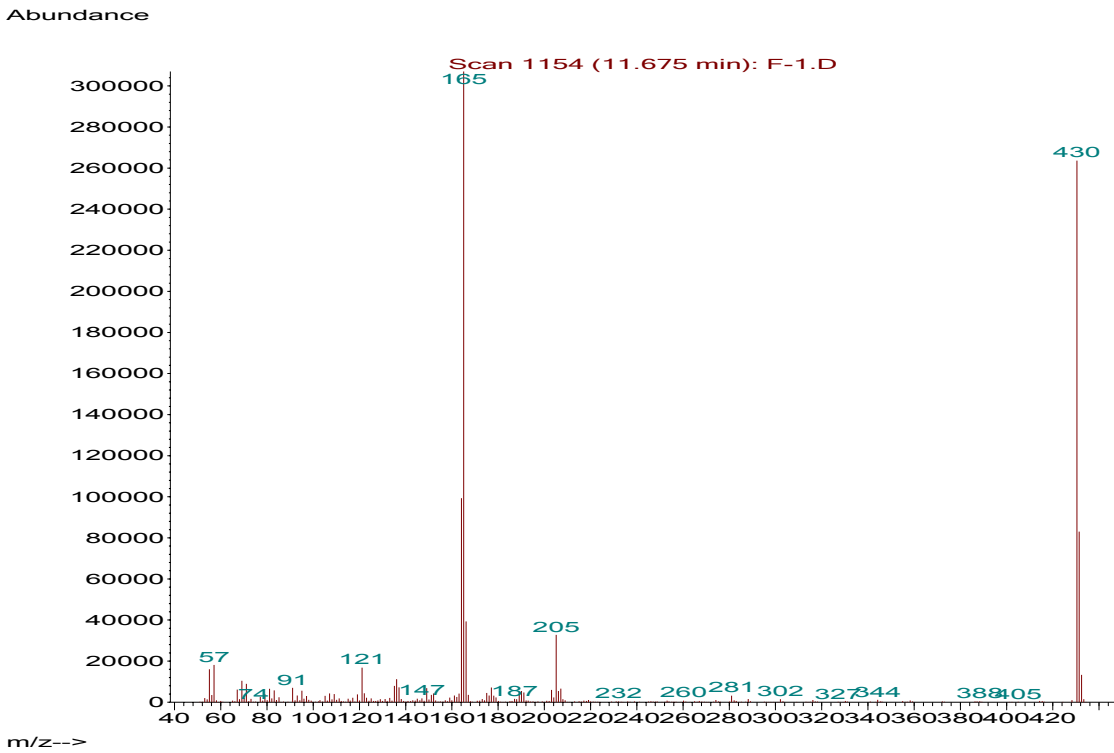
( )

Compound	RT	%/ OIL	M.F	Fragmentation
Linoleic acid	9.95	2.5	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	280(15), 281(23), 264(7.8), 207(45.8), 185(5.5), 165(9.1), 137(18.6), 109(32.8), 81(86.3), 55(100)
α-Tocopherol	11.66	29.26	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	430(79.1), 388(0.2), 344(0.3), 281(0.9), 253(0.2), 232(0.09), 205(10.4), 187(0.5), 165(100), 147(0.6), 121(5.4), 91(2)
D:C-Friedoolean-8-en-ol	13.44	9.41	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O	424(25.4), 405(3.2), 368(5.6), 342(4.5), 313(26.2), 281(31), 245(24.5), 227(4.1), 205(100), 175(23.1), 149(41.6), 121(59.6), 95(79.5), 77(18.3), 55(60.7)
Ergost-5-en-3,β-ol	13.60	2.35	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O	400(37.), 382(15.3), 355(8.8), 315(23.4), 281(43.1), 255(16), 231(10.8), 207(100), 189(9), 163(17.4), 145(28.3), 128(6.1), 107(33.2), 81(42.5), 55(48.8)
β-Sitosterol	15.73	17.82	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O	414(100), 396(49.6), 354(9.7), 329(62.7), 303(61.7), 273(31.3). 255(39.6), 231(30.3), 213(54.6), 187(18.8), 145(67.3), 119(46.7), 95(69), 77(15.8), 55(73.2)
Stigmasta-5,24(28)-dien-3,β-ol,(E)	16.17	10.64	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O	412(5.4), 314(100), 281(15.8), 253(7), 229(30), 207(24.4), 187(6.7), 151(3), 145(21), 121(12), 105(23.8), 81(26.5), 55(50)
Lup-20(29)-en-3-one	17.25	12.02	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O	424(27.7), 405(1.3), 368(6.8), 341(4), 313(23), 297(4.2), 281(17), 265(1.7), 245(23), 229(7.5), 205(100), 189(42), 161(28.5), 109(76.6), 81(67), 55(53.3)
Cycloeucalenol	17.74	5.39	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O	426(10), 411(16.7), 393(30.7), 365(13.5), 339(8.4), 315(4), 253(9), 231(8), 207(68), 175(38), 157(7), 135(43.5), 117(18.8), 95(76.6), 69(100), 51(1.8)
Lupeol	17.87	10.61	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O	426(23.4), 393(4), 355(3.5), 315(11), 298(2.7), 281(21.8), 257(8.6), 229(12.4), 207(100), 189(70.2), 161(32), 135(62.8), 117(10.5), 95(74), 77(16.6), 55(54.4).

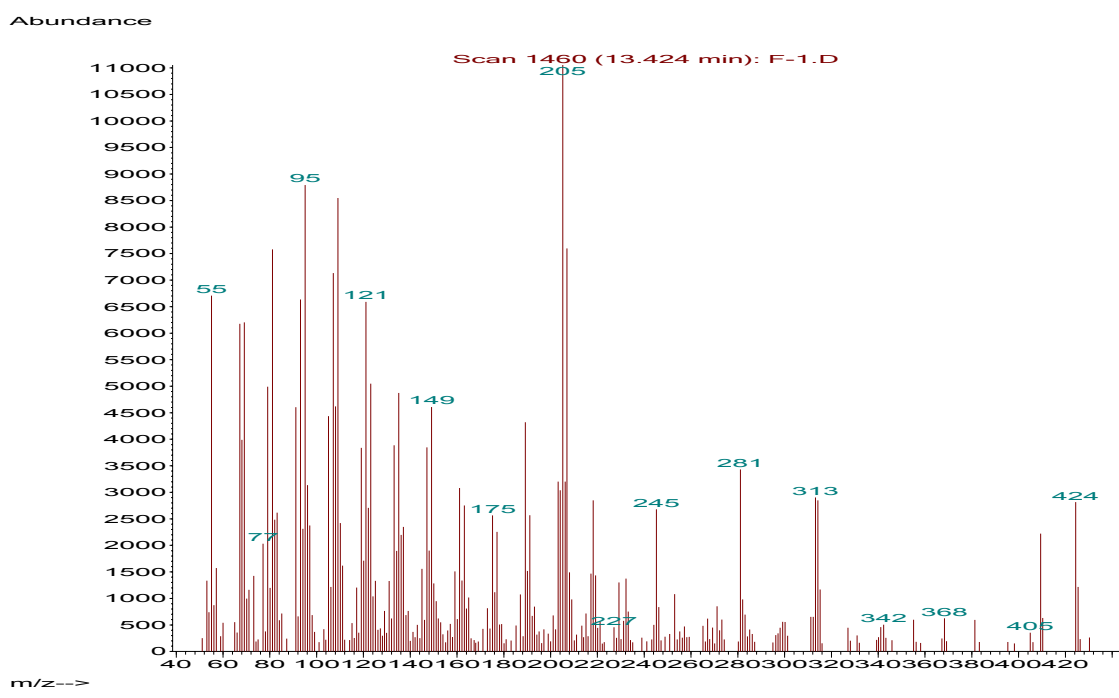




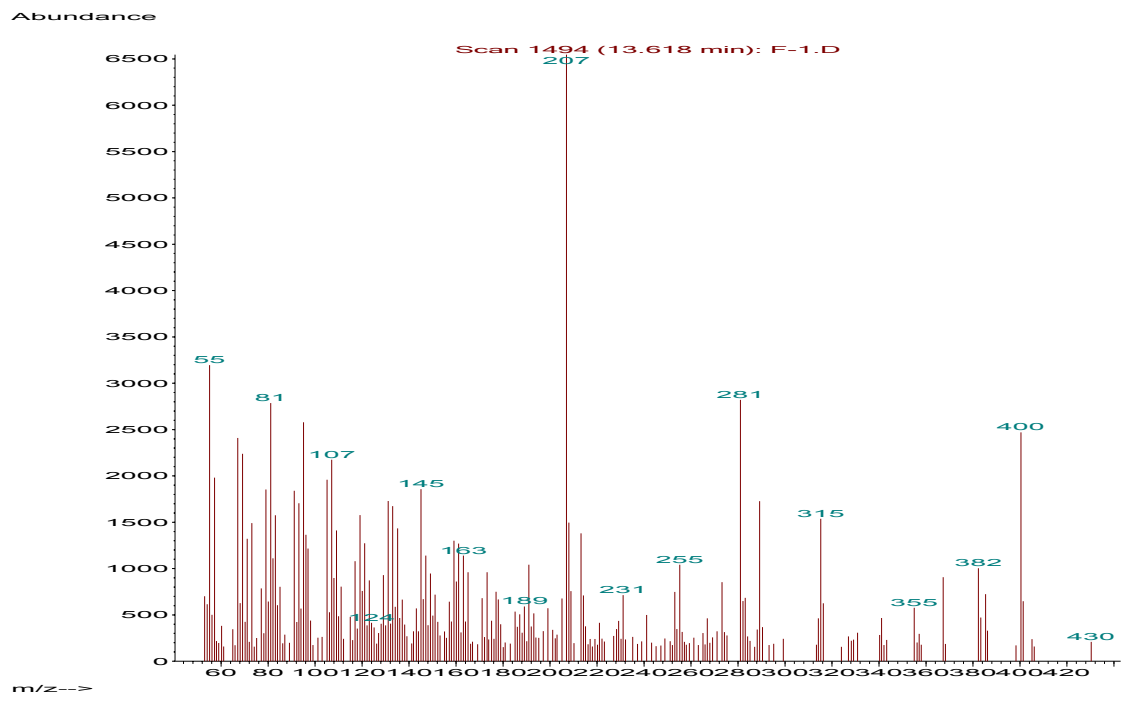
Lineoleic acid : ( )



$\alpha$ -Tocopherol : ( )

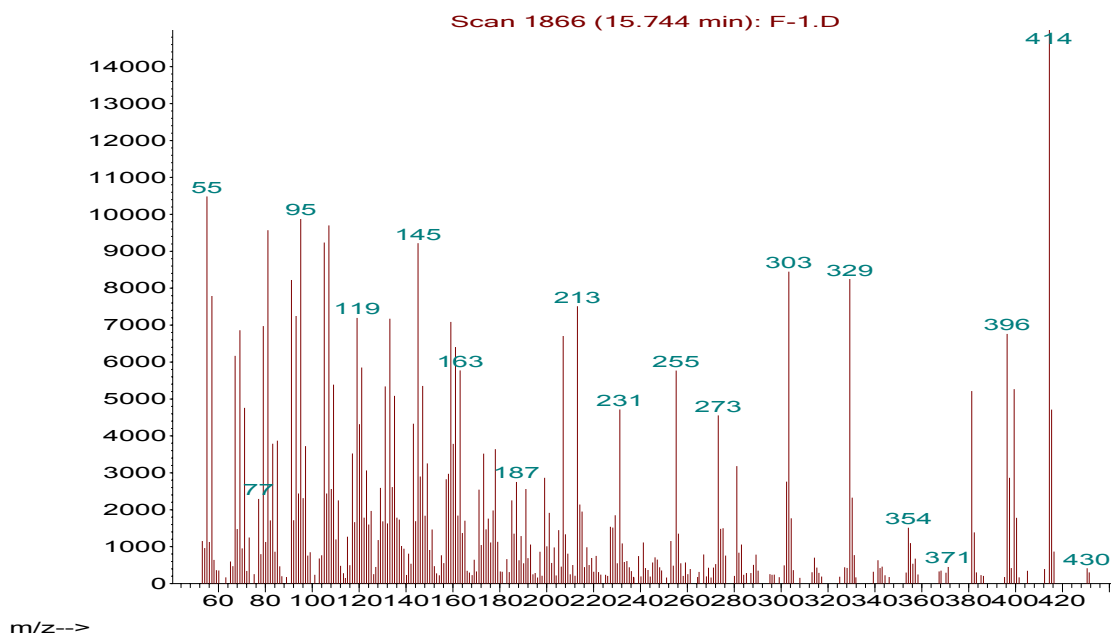


D:C-Friedoolean-8-en3-ol : ( )



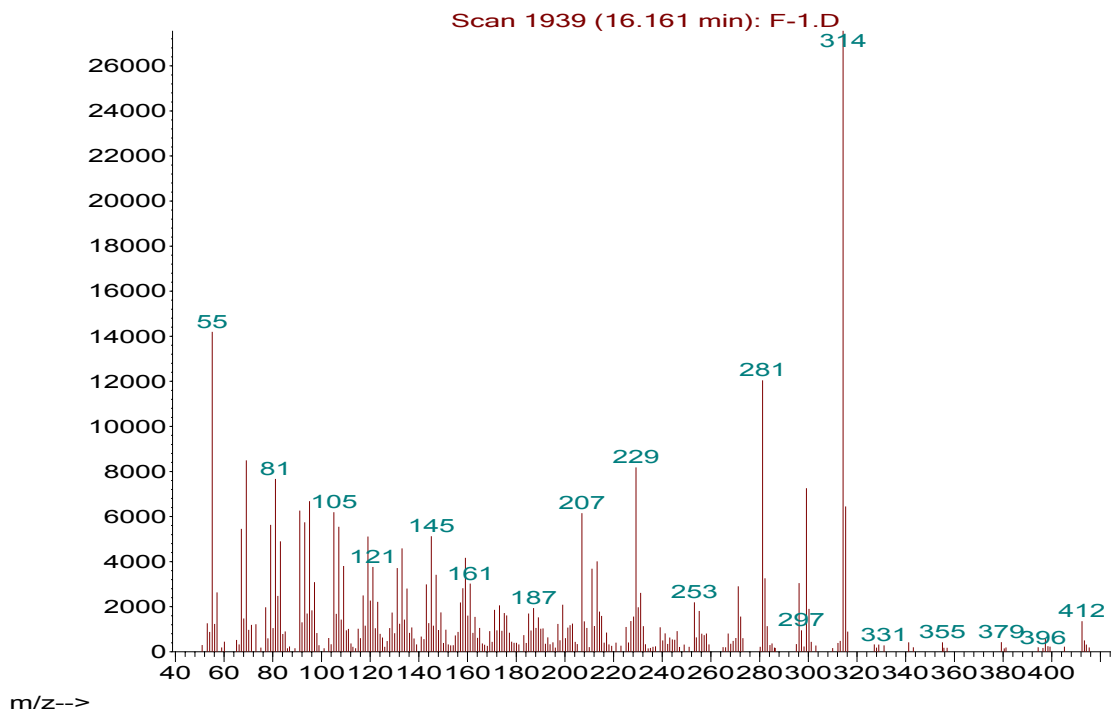
Ergost-5-en-3.β-ol : ( )

Abundance



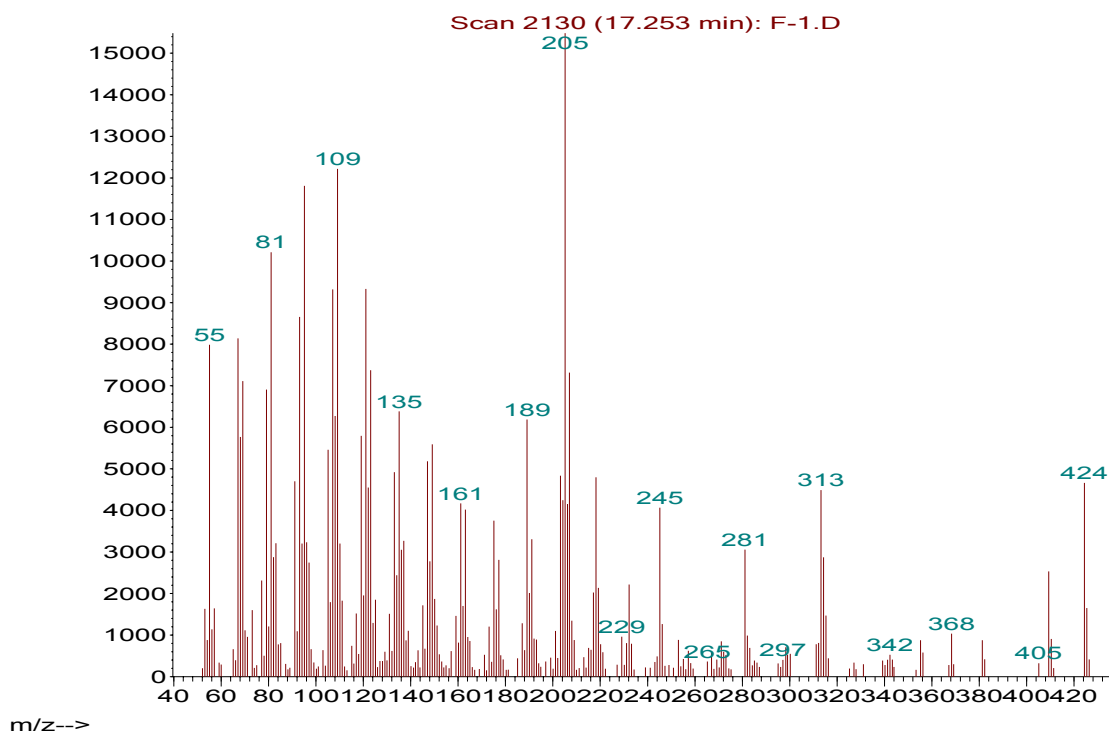
$\beta$ -Sitosterol : ( )

Abundance



Stigmasta-5,24(28)-dien-3-ol, $\beta$ -ol : ( )

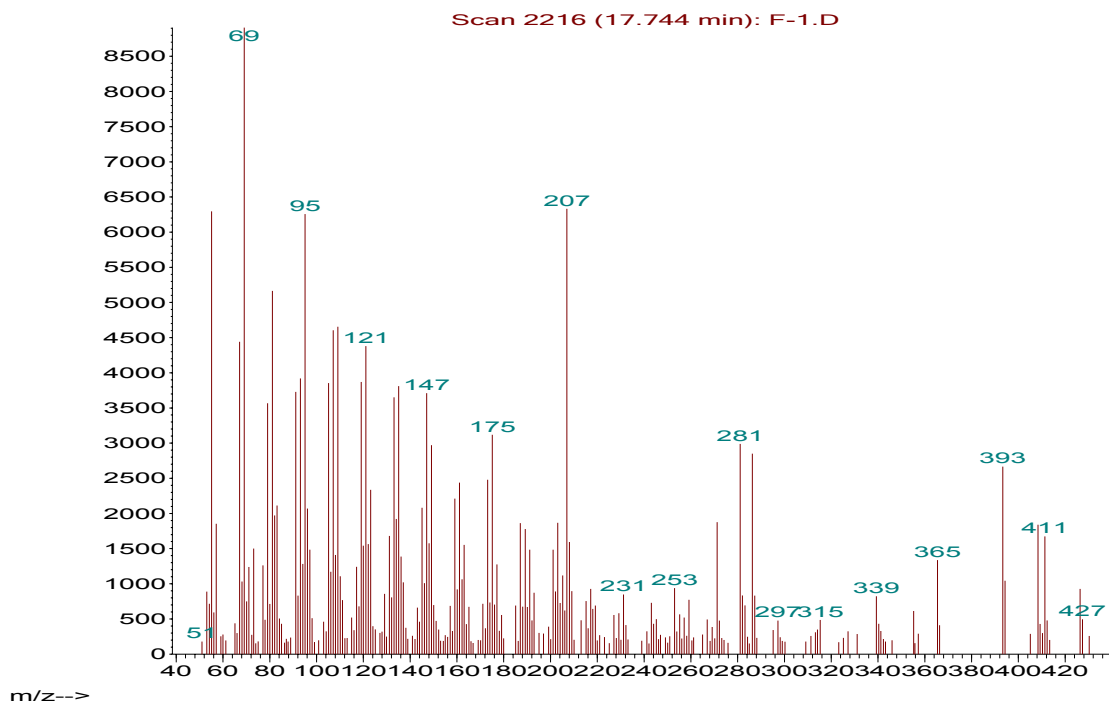
Abundance



Lup-20(29)-en-3-one

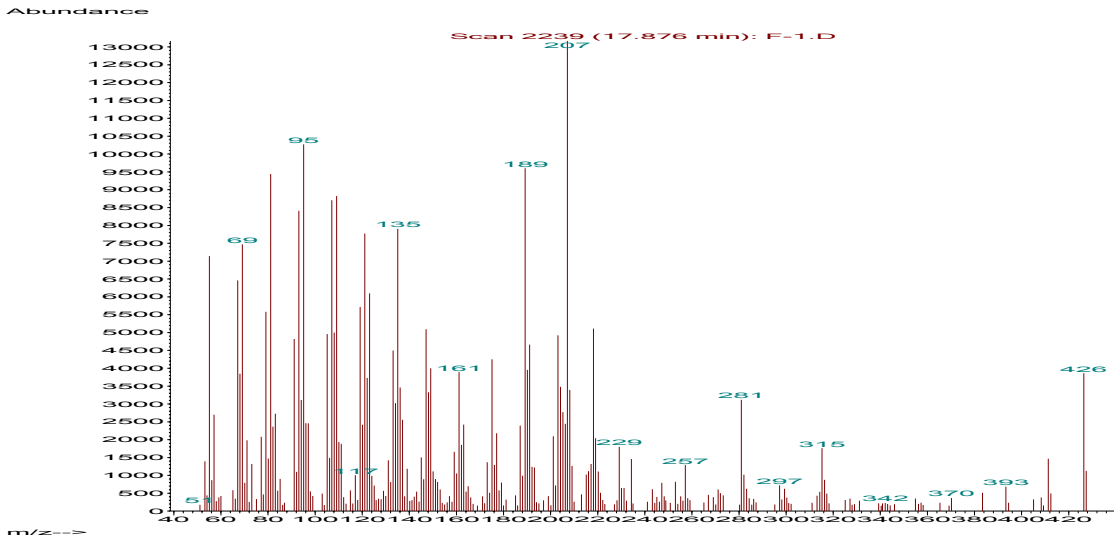
: ( )

Abundance



Cycloeucalenol

: ( )



Lupeol : ( )

( )

Lupeol

(sterols, acids, esters, triterpene)

Khan *et al* (1990)

$\beta$ -sitosteol

Pant and Chaturvedi (1989)

Ansari and Ali (1990)

Linoleic acid

sterol, triterpene

. ( )

### Fractionation

-

C

x

Rf

:

(Kedde reagent)

CHCl<sub>3</sub> 100%

■

( )

-

. (Kedde negative)

, - , Rf

C

x

. UV-Lamp

CHCl<sub>3</sub> 50% / EtOAC

( ) F<sub>111</sub> -

x Rf , . (Kedde positive)

Kedde (tailing) C

. UV-Lamp

CHCl<sub>3</sub> 25% / EtOAC , EtOAC 100%

C Rf -

. (Kedde positive) . Kedde

Petroleum ether

(Precipitate)

F<sub>112</sub>

C x Rf , - , - ,

Kedde UV-Lamp

.(Kedde positive)

, - , - , - , - , Rf D

Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (Filterate)

(Kedde positive) . F<sub>113</sub>

UV-Lamp , - , - , C Rf

. Kedde

2- 5% MeOH / EtOAC

x Rf

. (Kedde negative) C

(Precipitate)

F<sub>115</sub> (DMSO)

Rf B

( )

Recrystallation

.B  
Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

Rf

Kedde negative  
(Filterate)

. ( Kedde negative)

F<sub>116</sub>

Rf

C

x

, - , - , - ,

Rf

B

. UV-Lamp

:F<sub>112</sub>, F<sub>116</sub>

:

( rechromatography)

: F<sub>112</sub>

, x

/

EtOH 5%/ CHCl<sub>3</sub>

:

EtOH 2--2.25--2.5--2.75/ CHCl<sub>3</sub>

/ /

EtOH 2.25/ CHCl<sub>3</sub>

Rf

. D

UV-Lamp

Kedde reagent

: F<sub>116</sub>

, x

/ ( )

:

1--1.5--2-2.5 MeOH/ EtOAC

/ /

2.5 MeOH/

·  
Rf

B

UV-Lamp

Rf

x

·

x

·

UV-Lamp

( ) ,

EtOAC

x

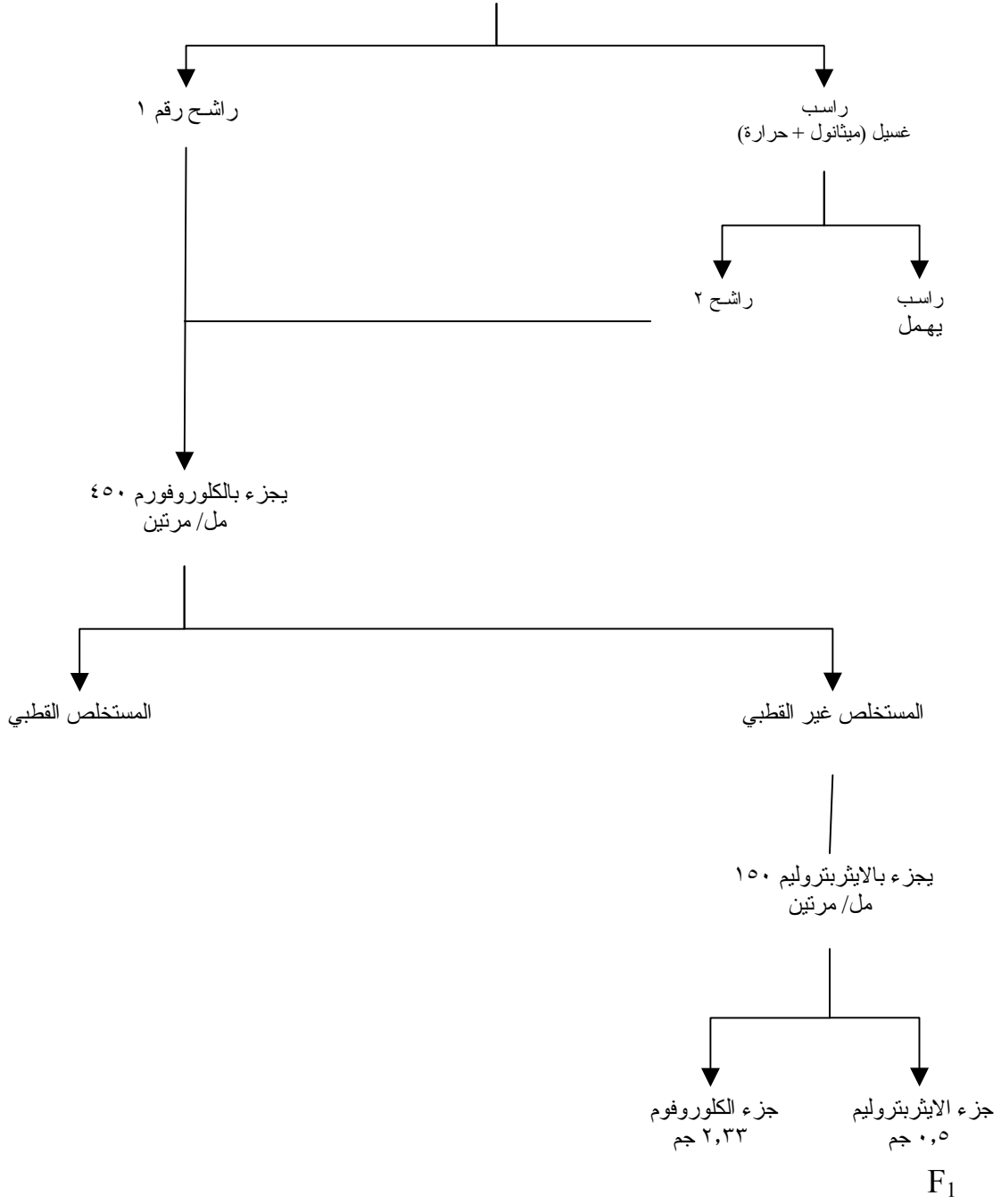
B

Rf





٣٥٠ مل (٥٠٪) مادة لينية + ايثانول  
ترشيح على قمع بخنر

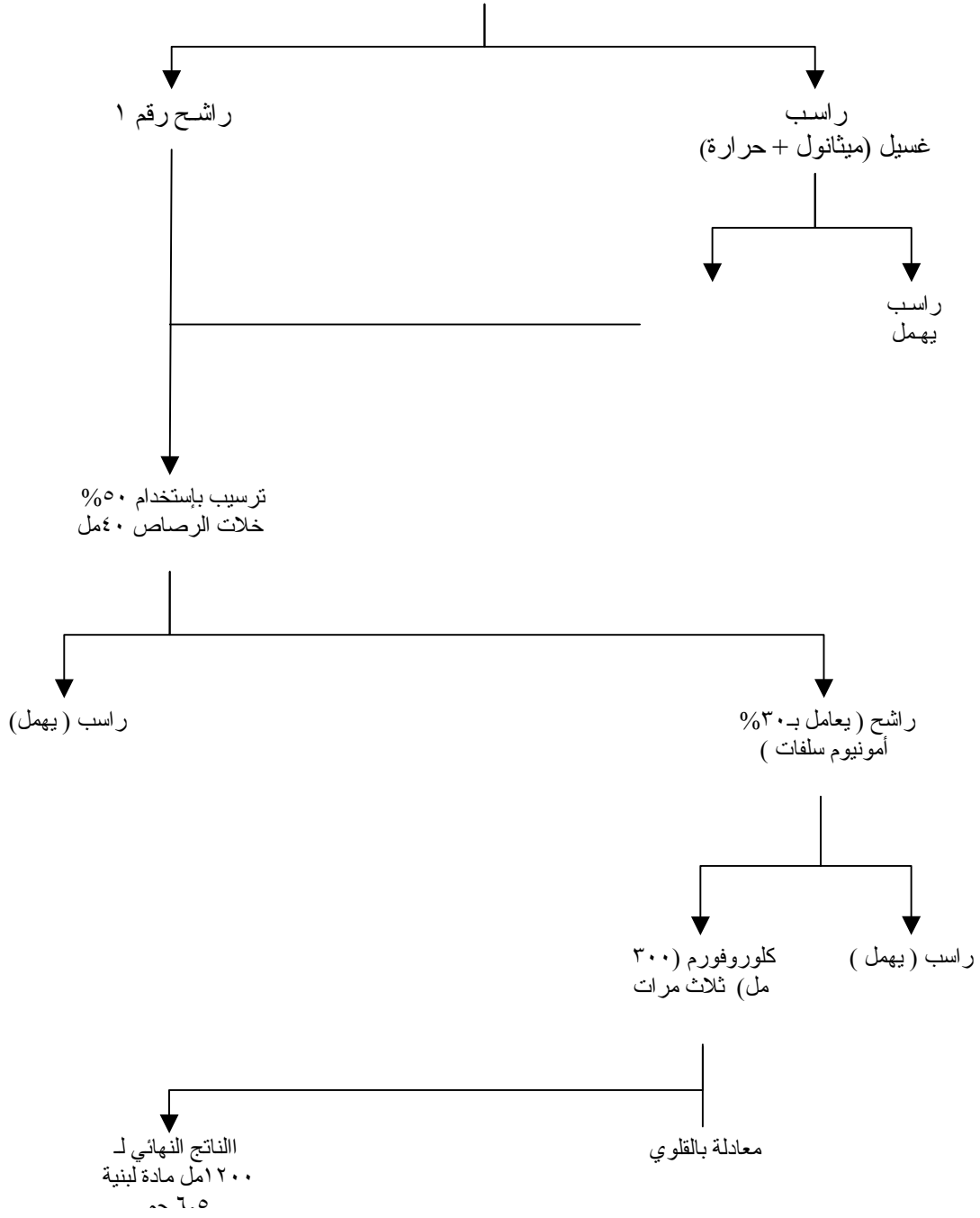


( )

F<sub>1</sub>

: ( )

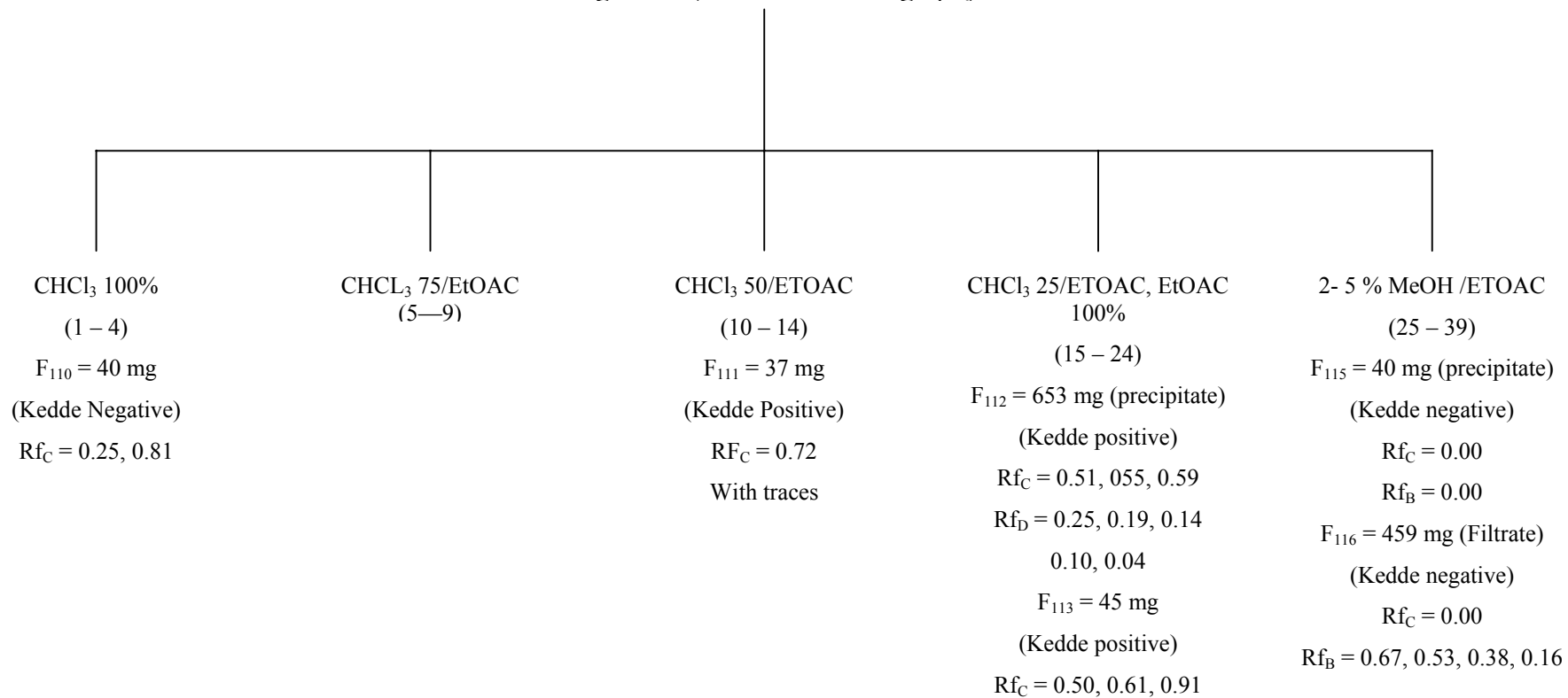
٨٠٠ مل (٥٠%) مادة لبنية + إيثانول  
ترشيح على قمع بخنر



( ) .

( ) :

4 gm (crude)  
150g silica (column chromatography)



.. *C.procera*

:( )

F<sub>1</sub> Disc )  
(  
)  
:  
-  
- -

( diffusion

Bonsignore *et al* *J.procera*  
- , *J.oxycedrus* (1990)

Procaregenin Akthar *et al* (1992)  
( - )

Bagci and Digrak  
*E.coli*, *J.chinesis* (1986)  
*B.subtillus*

:  
- -  
*J.procera,L.dentata*  
F<sub>1</sub>

*R.solani* (82%), *D.mangiferae*( F<sub>1</sub>  
% 80%)

*C.procera*  
Tanira *et al* (1994)  
Larhsini *et al* . *C.albicans* /  
- (1997)  
Shivpuri *et al* (1997)

. *Fusarium oxysporium, Rhizoctonia solani*

% *J.procera*  
*J.communis* Nirmala *et al* (1988)

Consentino *et al* (2003) .  
Juniperus

*Ldentata*  
*P.ultimum* (69.4%), *R.solani* (76%)  
%  
Adam *et al* (1998)  
*L.angustifolia*  
( )

: ( )

Fungi	<i>C.procera</i> (crude)		<i>C.procera</i> F1		<i>L.dentata</i> oil		<i>J.procera</i> oil		Time (hours)
	cont	1000 ppm	cont	1000 ppm	cont	1000 ppm	cont	1000 ppm	
<i>Fusarium oxysporium</i> (soay bean)	87	85 (2.2)*	87	50 (42.5)	87	47 (46)	87	46 (47)	144
<i>Pythium ultimum</i> (bean)	85	83 (2.3)	85	85 (0)	85	26 (69.4)	85	45 (47)	96
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> (eggplant)	83	82 (1.2)	83	15 (82)	83	20 (76)	83	60 (27.7)	168
<i>Dothorella mangiferae</i> (mango)	85	82 (3.5)	85	17 (80)	85	64 (24.7)	85	80 (5.8)	144
<i>Cholora porodoxa</i> (date palm)	85	84 (1.1)	85	79 (7)	85	48 (43.5)	85	60 (29.4)	144
<i>Fusarium proliferatum</i> (date palm)	71	68 (4.2)	71	62 (12.6)	71	41 (42.2)	71	50 (29.5)	192
<i>Phoma glomerata</i> (date palm)	80	78 (2.5)	80	73 (8.7)	80	63 (21.2)	80	69 (13.7)	192

\*



*D.mangiferae*

: ( )

1. Control
2. *C.procera* (crude)
3. *J.procera* (oil)
4. *L.dentata* (oil)
5. *C.procera* (F<sub>1</sub>)



: - -

F<sub>1</sub>

( )

F<sub>1</sub>

- Triterpene, Sterols

- GC/MS

( F<sub>112</sub> )

F<sub>112</sub>

( )

Girdhar *et al* (1984)

*A.labranchiae*

Al-Rajhi *et al* (2000) *C.pipiens*

:

F<sub>1</sub>

: ( )

Concentration (ppm )	% Mortality	Mean ± SE
Control	10	1.00 ± 0.57
10	11.1	2 ± 1.00 d
20	37	4.33 ± 0.66 c
40	55.5	6.00 ± 0.57 cb
60	74	7.66 ± 0.33 b
80	96.6	9.66 ± 0.33 a
LSD	1.9	
F Value	0.0001	

:

F<sub>112</sub>

: ( )

Concentration (ppm)	% Mortality	Mean ± SE
Control	10	1.00 ± 0.99
10	38.8	4.5 ± 0.5 c
20	66.6	7 ± 1.00 b
30	77.7	8.00 ± 0.00 ab
40	94.4	9.5 ± 0.5 a
50	100	10.00 ± 0.00 a
LSD	2.23	
F Value	0.0004	

*J.procera*

:

: ( )

Concentration (ppm)	% Mortality	Mean ± SE
Control	6.6	1.33 ± 0.34
40	14.2	4.00 ± 0.57 c
60	25	6.00 ± 0.57 cb
80	37.5	8.33 ± 0.88 b
100	76.7	15.66 ± 1.20 a
LSD	2.44	
F Value	0.0001	

F<sub>211</sub>

Ranaweera and Dayananda (1996)

Elemol

*Ceylon citronella*

*Culex quinquefasciatus*

F<sub>211</sub>

: F<sub>211</sub> : ( )

Concentration (ppm)	% Mortality	Mean ± SE
Control	6.6	0.66 ± 0.33
20	19.23	2.34 ± 0.35d
40	46.4	5.00 ± 0.58c
60	74.9	7.68 ± 0.33b
80	85.6	8.66 ± 0.65ba
100	92.8	9.33 ± 0.66a
LSD	1.57	
F Value	0.0001	

( )

: ( )

: ( )

	LC <sub>50</sub> (ppm)	95 % confidence limits	LC <sub>95</sub> (ppm)	95 % confidence limits	Slope ± SE
Juniper oil	82.55	72.7-99.8	284.2	189.0-698	3.0 ± 0.60
Lavender oil	> 1000				
F <sub>112</sub>	13.69	7.72-18.29	46.11	33.6-91.18	3.12 ± 0.73
F <sub>1</sub>	30.01	19.95-38.8	117.06	82.4-238.0	2.78 ± 0.56
F <sub>211</sub>	39.53	29.5-47.88	117.01	90.9-185.9	3.49 ± 0.63
F <sub>110</sub>	> 100				
F <sub>115</sub>	> 100				
F <sub>116</sub>	> 100				

: - -

) F<sub>112</sub> (%)

) F<sub>115</sub>, F<sub>116</sub> (%) ( F<sub>112</sub> F<sub>1</sub>,

( )

( )

- F<sub>112</sub>

( )

( )

*J.procera, L.dentata*

/

Uscharin

Hussien *et al* (1994)

-

/

F<sub>112</sub>

: ( )

F<sub>112</sub>

: ( )

Dose (mg/kg)	% Mortality	Mean ± SE
Control	13.3	1.00 ± 0.57
4.7	29.73	2.33 ± 0.34 c
9.4	64.86	3.00 ± 1.00 cb
14.2	82.36	4.33 ± 0.33 ba
19	94.73	5.00 ± 0.00 a
LSD	1.75	
F Value	0.0035	

:( )

(% )

:( )

Dose (mg/kg)	% Mortality	Mean ± SE
Control	0	0.00 ± 0.00
14.2	20	1.00 ± 0.00 c
28.5	50	2.5 ± 0.5 cb
57.1	60	3.5 ± 0.5 ba
85.7	70	4.00 ± 1.00 a
114.2	100	5.00 ± 0.00 a
LSD	1.73	
F Value	0.0028	

:

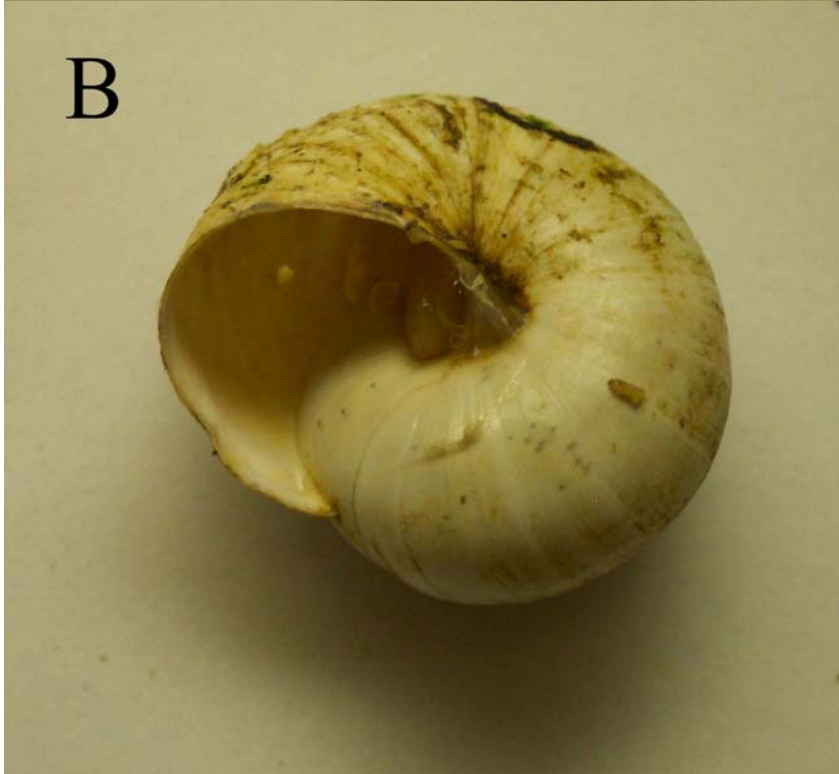
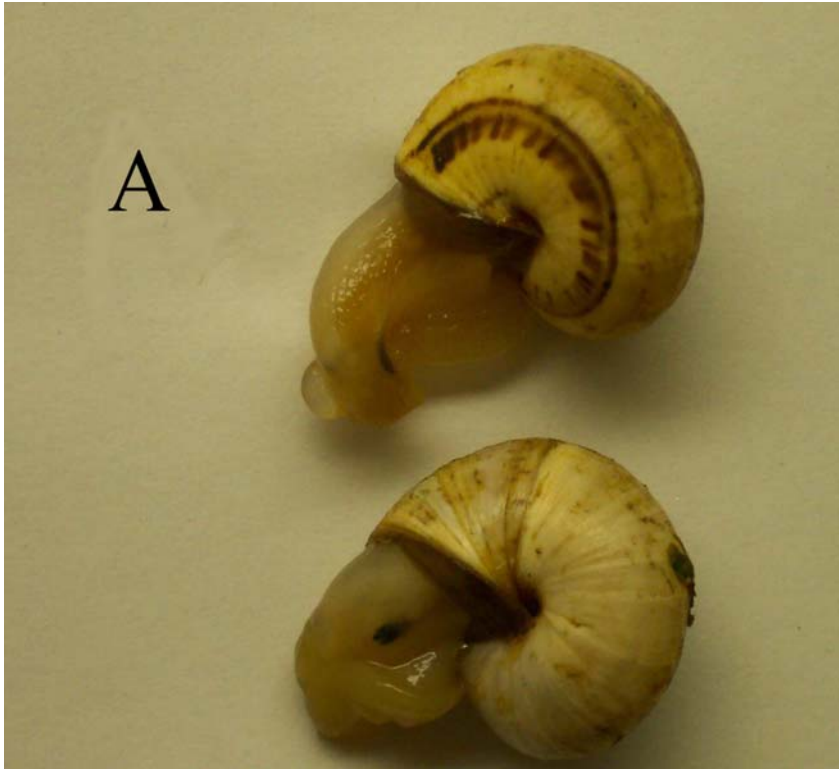
:( )

	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)	95 % confidence limits	LD <sub>95</sub> (mg/kg)	95 % confidence limits	Slope ± SE
Juniper oil	> 250				
Lavender oil	> 250				
F <sub>112</sub>	7.89	2.7-10.9	20.19	14.3-71.3	4.3 ± 1.4
F <sub>1</sub>	> 28.5				
Lannett	30.9	17.4-44.7	136.94	82.3-531.2	2.54 ± 0.66
F <sub>115</sub>	> 28.5				
F <sub>116</sub>	> 19				



*Thepa pisana*

: ( )



(%)

)

. F<sub>112</sub>

*T.pisana*

*T.pisana*

:A :( )

: B

: **LD<sub>50</sub>** : - -

F<sub>111.112.113</sub>

F<sub>110.115.116</sub>

F<sub>1</sub>

.

Sieber *et al*

(1983)

F<sub>112</sub>

. ( ) .

/ ,



:

:( )

LD <sub>50</sub> /		/
	( Convulsion)  ( Laying) / - .	F <sub>112</sub>
<	) (Contraction .	F <sub>115</sub>
>	F <sub>112</sub>	F <sub>113</sub>
<		F <sub>116</sub>
<		F <sub>110</sub>
>	F <sub>112</sub>	F <sub>111</sub>
<	. ( )	Juniper oil
...<		F <sub>1</sub>

F<sub>112</sub>

: ( )

: (IP)

( Mice)

Dose (mg/kg)	% (M)	Mean ± SE
Control	0	0.00 ± 0.00
6	10	0.5 ± 0.49 b
7	40	2.00 ± 1.00 ba
8	70	3.5 ± 0.5 a
10	80	4.00 ± 1.00 a
LSD	2.57	
F Value	0.035	
LD50 (mg/kg)	7.6 (6.68-8.74)	
LD95 (mg/kg)	11.4 (9.5-22.68)	
Slope ± SE	9.35 ± 2.14	

F<sub>112</sub>

F<sub>211</sub>

F<sub>112</sub>

/

**: AChE**

- -

:F<sub>112</sub>

. / . /

:

. /

**: Na<sup>+</sup>\_K<sup>+</sup> ATPase**

- -

/

F<sub>112</sub>

. - x

Ouabin

F<sub>112</sub>

F<sub>112</sub>

Ouabain

: ( )

- x F<sub>112</sub>

Ouabain

% , % ,

- x

%

- x , F<sub>112</sub>

x , ( I<sub>50</sub> )

%

F<sub>112</sub>

Ouabain

% , ( / )

( / )

) F<sub>112</sub>

: ( )

% ,

) %

(

F<sub>112</sub>

. /

, (I<sub>50</sub>)

Al-Robai *et al* (1993b)

ATPase

.  $PI_{50} = 5$

:( SWR)

ATPase :( )

Treatment	Total Activity	Mg <sup>+2</sup> /Ca <sup>+2</sup> ATPase	Na <sup>+</sup> /K <sup>+</sup> ATPase	% inhibition Na <sup>+</sup> /K <sup>+</sup> ATPase
Control	903	285	618	-
Ouabain 2 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> M	638	285	353	42.8
Ouabain 4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> M	479	285	194	68.6
Ouabain 6 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> M	406	285	121	80.4
Ouabain 1 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> M	285	285	0	100
F <sub>112</sub> 2 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> M	632	285	347	43.8
F <sub>112</sub> 4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> M	416	285	131	78.8
F <sub>112</sub> 1.2 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> M	285	285	0	100

ATPase

F<sub>112</sub>

:( )

:( SWR)

Treatment	% inhibition based on specific activity
control	0.0
10 mg/kg	40.4
15 mg/kg	65.2
25 mg/kg	79.9

- Abdullah, M. A. (2000). Toxicity assessment of *Calotropis procera* and *Zygophyllum simplex* leaf extracts on the desert locust *Schistocerca gregaria* (Orthoptera: acridadae). *Arab Gulf Journal of Scientific Research*. 18(3) : 157-164.; 34 ref.
- Adam, K.; Sivropoulou, A.; Kokkini, S.; Lanaras, T. and Arsenakis, M. (1998). Antifungal activities of *Origanum vulgare* subsp., *Mentha spicata*, *Lavandula angustifolia* and *Salvia fruticosa* essential oils against human pathogenic fungi . *J. of Agricultural and food chemistry* . 46 : 1739-1745.
- Adams, H. R. (1995). Digitalis and Vasdilator drugs. In: Veterinary pharmacology and Therapeutics, ed 7 .Adams HR,Ed. Ames, IA : Iowa state University Press. PP 451-481.
- Adams, R .P.; McDaniel , C .A. and Balandrin, M.F. (1989). Major antitermitic wood extractive components of eastern reduced cedar , *Juniperus Virginiana*. *Material und Organismen* . 24 (4): 301-313: 25 ref.
- Adams, R. P. (1990). *Juniperus procera* of East Africa : Volatile Leaf oil composition and putative Relationship to *J. excelsa* . *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology* .. 18.(4). 207-210.
- Akthar, N.; Malik , A .; NoorAli, S. and Uroojkazmi, S. (1992). Proceragenin, An antibacterial cardenolide from *calotropis procera* . *Phytochemistry*. 31(8): 2821-2824.
- Almaqbool, A. Z.; Farouk, A.; Bashir, A. K.; Karim, A. and Salih , M. (1985). Antimicrobial activity of certain Sudanese plants used in folkloric medicine. Screening for antibacterial activity –part III. *Fitoterapia* (2), 103-109.
- Al-Rajhi, D, H.; Hussein, H, I.; El-Osta, M, S. and Al, A,G. (2000). Larvicidal and Ovipositional activity of *Calotropis procera* , Meemazal/T and *Eucalyptus spp.* Against *culex pipens* . *J. Pest. Cont . Environ. Sci.* 8(3): 15-26.

- Al-Robai, A, A.; Abo-Katwa, A, N. and Danish, E, Y. (1993a). Toxicological studies on the latex of Usher plant, *Calotropis procera* (Ait) R. Br. in Sudi Arabia. II- ultrastrucural changes in the cardiac muscle and variation in the blood serum composition of treated Albino rats. *Arab Gulf J. Scient . Res.* 11(3):425-440.
- Al-Robai, A, A.; Abo-Katwa, A,N. and Danish, E, Y. (1993b). Toxicological studies on the Usher plant, *Calotropis procera* (Ait) R. Br. in Saudi Arabia. III-Effect of Usher latex on the fine structures. Oxgen consumption and Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>\_ATPase activity of Albino rat Kidneys. *Arab Gulf J. Scint. Res.* 11(3): 441-455.
- Al-Yahya, M, A.; Mossa, M, S.; Tariq, M. and Al-Meshal, I, A. (1986). Phytochemical and pharmacological studies on the toxic plants of Saudi Arabia . IIIrd Am. Symp. Animal, plant and microbial Toxins, Arizona.
- Al-Yahya, M, A.; Al-Meshal, I, A.; Mossa, J, S. and Tariq , M. (1985). Phytochemical and pharmacological studies on *Calotropis procera* . III rd Int. Cong. Traditional and Folk Med, Zecatecas, Mexico, Oct.
- AL-Yahya, M, A.; Tariq, M.; Al-Meshal, I, A. and Mossa, J,S. (1983). Chemical and Biological studies on Saudi Medicinal Plants. Proc. 43<sup>rd</sup> Int. Cong. Pharmaceut. Sci (FIP). Montreux, 18.
- Amin, M. R.; Shahjahan, M .; El-Taj, H. F.; Iqbal, T. M.T. and Hossain , M. A. (2000). Use of akanda, bistkatali and neem leaves as botanical insecticides against lesser grain borer. *Bangaladesh Journal of Entomology* . 10: 1-13: 13 ref
- Angioni, A.; Barra, A.; Russo, M, T.Coroneo, V.; Dessi, S. and Cabras, P. (2003). Chemical composition of the essential oils of Juniperus from ripe and unripe berries and leaves and their antimicrobial activity. *J. Agric. Food . chem.* May 7:51(10) :3073-3078.
- Ansari, S, H. and Ali, M. (1999). Phytochemical and pharmacological investigations on *Calotropis procera* Ait. R. Br. *Hamdard*.42: 96-101.

- Appel, A, G. and Mack, T, P.(1989). Repellency of miled aromatic eastern red cedar to domiciliary cockroaches (Dictyoptera: Blattellidae and Blattidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 82(1) : 152-155.
- Aranson, J, T.; Philogene, B, T, R. and Morand, P. (1989). Insecticides of plant origin . ACS Symposium Series 387. Amer. Chem. Soc., Washington, DC.213 PP.
- Atanassova-Shopova, S. and Roussinov, K, S. (1970). On certain central neurotropic effects of lavender oil. *IZV Inst Fiziol.* 13: 69-77.
- Awan, M, N.; Javed, N.; Ahmad, R.; Inman, U, I. and Haq, M. (1992). Effect of leaf extract of four plant species on larval mortality of citrus nematode ( *Tylenchulus semipenet* ) and citrus plant growth. *Pakistan Journal of phytopathology* . 4: 41-45.13 ref.
- Bagci, E. and Digrak, M. (1996). The antimicrobial activities of essential oils of some forest trees. *Turkish Journal of Biology.* 20: 191-198. 23 ref.
- Bali, H, S.; Singh, S. and Pati, S, C. (1985). Preliminary screening of some plants for molluscicidal activity against two snail species. *Indian Journal of Animal Sciences.* 55 (5) : 338-340.
- Bell, E, A.; Fellows, L, E. and Simmonds, M, S, J. (1990). Natural products from plants for control of insect pests. Pp. 337-350.
- Benson, J, M.; Sieber, J, N. and Bagley, C, V. et al. (1979). Effects on sheep of the milkweeds *Asclepias eriocarpa* and *A.labriformis* and of cardiac glycosides-containing derivative material. *Toxicon*, 17: 155-165.
- Bonsignore, L.; Loy, G.; Seeci, D.; Logu, A.; Patmieri, G, D. and Logu, A. (1990). A preliminary microbiological screening of Sardinian plants. *Fitoterapia.* 61 (4) : 339-341; 6 ref.
- Bruschweiler, F,; Stocklin, W.; Stockel, K. and Reichstein, T. (1969b). Glycosides of *Calotropis procera* R.Br.*Helv, Chim, Acta.* 52:2086-2106.

- Bruschweiler, F.; Stockel, K. and Reichstein, T. (1969a). Calotropis-glycosides, presumed partial structure. *Helv, Chim, Acta.* 52: 2276-2303.
- Chaudhury, .(1992). Efficacy of botanical pesticides against *Plecoptera reflexa* Guen.(Noctuidiae: Lepidoptera). *Pakistan Journal of Forestry.* 42 (4) :199-202.
- Chen, K, K. (1970). Newer cardiac glycosides and aglycones. *J. Med.. Chem.* 13: 1029-1034.
- Chen, K, R.; Bliss, C, I. and Robbins, E, G. (1942). Digitalis-like principles of calotropis compared with other cardiac substances. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 74:223.
- Cheung, H, T, A. and Watson, T, R. (1980). Stereochemistry of the Hexosulose in cardenolide Glycosides of the Asclepiadaceae. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.* 1 (10) : 2162-2168.
- Cheung, H, T, A.; Coombe, R, G.;Sidwell, W, T, L. and Watson, T, R. (1981). Afrosoide a 15  $\beta$ - hydroxycardenolide. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.* 1: 64-72.
- Choi, W, S.; Park, B, S.; Ku, S, K. and Lee, S, E. (2002). Repellent activities of essential oils and monoterpenes against *Culex pipens Pallens*. *J. Am. Mosq. Control. Assoc.* 18 (4) : 348-351.
- Chungsamarnyart, N.; Ratanakreetakul, C.; Jansawan, W.; Narong-Chungsamarnyart.; Chainarog-Ratanakreetakul.; Weerapol-Jansawan. (1994). Acaricidal activity of the combination of plant crude-extracts to tropical cattle ticks. *Kasetstart-Journal, Natural Science.* 28 (4) :649-660; 11 ref.
- Conway, G, R. (1982). Pesticides Resistance and World food production . London, U.K. Imperical college centere for Environmental Technology. PP 144.



- Cosentino, S.; Barra, A.; Pisano, B.; Cabizza, M.; Pirisi, F, M. and Palms, F. (2003). Composition and antimicrobial properties of Sardinian Juniperus essential oils against foodborne pathogens and spoilage microorganisms. *J. Food Port.* 66 (7) :1288-1291.
- Crombie, L. (1990). Recent advances in the chemistry of insect control II. Special publication No. 79. Roy. Soc. Chem., Cambridge. PP 296.
- Crout, D, H, G.; Curtis, , R, F.; Hassall, C, H. and Jones, T, L. (1963). Cardiac glycosides of *Calotropis procera* . *Tetrahedron Letters.* 63-67.
- Cutler, H, G. (1988). Biologically Active Natural Products. Potential Use in Agriculture . ACS Symposium Series 380. Amer. Chem. Soc. Washington. DC. PP 483.
- Derasari, H, R. and Shah, G, F. (1965). Preliminary pharmacological Investigations of the Roots of *calotropis procera*. *Indian .J. Pharm.* 27(10) : 278-280.
- Desheesh, M, A.; Mansee, A, H.; Kassem, F, A.; El-Sebaai, M, A.; El-Shazly, A, M. and Khalifa, M, S. (1997). Identification of cardenolide Uscharin from *Calotropis procera* plant and their rodenticidal activities. *Alexandria Journal of Agricultural Research.* 42 (3) :227-238; 15 ref.
- Desta, B. (1993). Ethiopian traditional herbal drugs. Part II : Antimicrobial activity of 63 medicinal plants. *Juornal of Ethnopharmacology.* 39 (2) : 129-139.
- Detweiler, D, K. (1967). Comparative Pharmacology of cardiac glycosides . *Fed. Proc.* 26 : 1119-1124.
- Doull, J. (1989). Pesticides carcinogenicity : Introduction and Background . ACS. Symp-ser Am Chem Soc. Washngton, D.C. PP 414.
- Duffey, S, S. and Scudder, G, G, E. (1972). Cardiac glycosides in North America Asclepiadaceae, a basis for unpalatability in brightly coloured Hemiptera and Coleoptera . *J. Insect. Physiol.* 18 : 63-78.

- Dushyent, G.; Bohra, A. and Geholt, D. (1999). Control of *Macrophomia phaseolina* by root extracts. *Journal of Eco-physiology*. 21 (1): 15-17; 13 ref.
- Dwivedi, S, K. and Kishore, N. (1990). Fungitoxicity of some essential oils against *Macrophomina phaseolina* . *Indian Perfrmer*. 34 (1) : 20-21; 4 ref.
- Ellman, G, L.; Courtney, K, D. and Featherstone, R, M. (1961). A new and rapid colorimetric determination of Acetylcholinesterase activity. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 7 :88-95.
- El-Sheikh, H, A.; Ali, B, H.; Homeida, A, M.; Hassan, T.; Idris, O, F. and Hapke, H, J. (1991). The activities of Drug-metabolizing Enzyme in Goats Treated Orally with the Latex of *calotropis procera* and the Influence of Deildrin Pretreatment. *J. Comp. Path*. 104 :257-268.
- Figuirodo, A, C.; Barrosa, J, G. and Pedro, L, G. (1995). Composition of the essential oil of *Lavandula pinnata* L. grown on Madeira. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*. 10: 93-96.
- Firoza, K. and Maqbool, M, A. (1996). Nematicidal properties of leaves of some plant species against *Helicotylenchus dihystra* on tomato. *Pakistan Journal of Nematology* . 14(2) : 107-110.; 11 ref.
- Flint, M. and Bosch,R, Van den. (1977). A source book on Integrated Pest Management. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. Washington, D.C. PP 392.
- Flourens, P. and Gerber, C. (1914b). Physiological action of latex . VII. Acute Intoxication produced by subcutaneous Injection of the Trypsin of *Calotropis procera* into the Guinea pig. Pigen and cold-blooded Animals, Cause of this phenomenon. *Compt. Rend. Soc. Biol*. 75: 497-499.
- Gamez, M, J.; Jimenez, J, J.; Navarro, C. and Zazuelo, A. (1990). Study of the essential oil of *Lavandula dentata* . *Pharmazie*. 45(1) : 69-70.; 9 ref.
- Gao-CongFen.; Zhang-Xing.; Gao-Cf. and Zhang-X. (1997). The fumigation insecticidal action of the essential oil from seeds of the

sevin juniper (*Sabina Vulgaris* Ant). *Journal of Najing Agricultural University*. 20 (3): 50-53.; 5 ref.

Garg, Achal. (1979). Effect of AK *Calotropis procera* (Ait) R.Br. Flower extract on Testicular function of the Indian desert Male gerbil *Meriones hurrianae* Jerson: A biochemical and Histological study. *Indian . J. Exp. Biol.* 19(9): 859-862.

Gerber, C. and Flourens, P. (1914). Trypsin of *calotropis procera* and poison accompanying it. *Compt. Rend.* 157: 600-603.

Girdhar, G. and Santosh, V, P. (1988). Antitermites properties of *Calotropis procera* Latex. *Pesticides XXI* (1): 31-33.

Girdhar, G.; Deval, K.; Mittal, P, K. and Vasudevan, P. (1984). Mosquito control by *Calotropis procera* . *Pesticides XVIII* (10): 26-29>Glycosides of *calotropis procera* R.Br. *Helv, Chim, Acta.* 52: 2086-2106.

Gupta, D, K.; Mohd-Ali. and Bhutani, K, K. (1996). Terpenoids from *Calotropis procera* root bark. *Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B.* 35(10) : 1079-1084.; 19 ref.

Gupta, D, K.; Siddique, I, R. and Singh, J. (2002). New triterpenoids Saponins from the stem of *Calotropis procera* . *Indian Journal of Chemistry. Section B.* 39 (12) :941-945.; 19 ref.

Hesse, G. and Mix, K. (1959). African Arrow Poisons. IX. Structure and Partial Synthesis of Uscharin. *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 625 :146-156.

Hesse, G. and Reicheneder, F. (1936). African Arrow Poisons Calotropin. *I. Ann.* 526: 252-276.

Hesse, G.; Elibracht and Reicheneder, F. (1941). African Arrow Poisons. III. Crystalline Calotropis Resin. *Ann. Chem.* 546 (3): 233-252.

Hesse, G.; Hauser, L, J.; Hutz . and Reicheneder, F. (1950). African Arrow Poisons. V. Relationships Between the most Important Poisons of *Calotropis procera* . I. *Liebigs. Ann. Chem.* 566: 130-139.

- Hesse, G.; Reicheneder, F. and Eysenbach, H. (1939). African Arrow Poisons . II. Heart Poisons in Calotropis Latex. *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 537: 67-86.
- Hink, W. and Liberati, T. (1988). Toxicity of Linalool to life stages of the cat flea, *Ctenocephalides felis* (Siphonaptera pulicidae) and its efficacy in capres and on animals. *J. Med. Entomol* 25 :1-4.
- Hodgson, E. and Kuhr, R, J. (1990). Safer Insecticides. Development and Use. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, NY. PP 592.
- Hollman, A. (1985). Plants and cardiac glycosides. *Br Heart . J.* 54 :258-261.
- Hosser, S. (1990). Toxicology of selected pesticides, drugs, and chemicals . D-Limonen, Linalool andu crude citrus oil extracts. *Veterinary Clinics of North America. Small Animal Practice.* 28 :383-385.
- Hussain, M, A. (1928) . Annual report of Entomologist to Govt. of Punjab, Lyallpur for the year 1927-1928. Report of Dept of Agric Punjab Lahore, PT II : 57-79.
- Hussien, H, I.; Kamel, A.; Abou-Zeid, M; El-Sebae, A, H. and Saleh, M, A. (1994). Uscharin, the most potent molluscicidal compound tested against land snails. *J. Chem.. Eco.* 20: 135-140.
- Ignatowicz, S. (1997). Powdered herbs of the mint family (Lamiaceae) as insect repellents for protection of stored wheat grain. *Polskie-Pismo E ntomologiczne.* 66(1-2) : 135-149.; 36 ref.
- Ikedo, T.; Nagata, K.; Honda, H.; Shono, T. and Narasha, T. (1998). Insecticidal activity of sikimi extract and its modulation of the GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor channel. *Pest Management Science.* 52(4): 337-342.
- Immaraju, J, A. (1998). The commercial use of azadiracthin and its integration into viable pest control programmes. *Pest. Sci. Chichester.* 54 (3) :285-289.
- Inouye, S. and Yamaguchi, H. (2001). In Vivo absorbtion and safety evaluation of essential oils in mice by continuous vapor contact for a week. *Aroma-Research.* 2 (1) :66-70.; 23 ref.

- Jacob, S. and Sheila, M, K. (1993). A note on the protection of stored rice from lesser grain borer, *Rhyzopertha dominica*. Fabr. By indigenous plant products. *Indian J. Ent.* 55 (3) :337-339.
- Jacobson, M. (1988). Focus on phytochemical pesticides. Vol. 1: The Neem tree. CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, FL. 178 pp.
- Jacobson, M. (1990). Glossary of Plant-Derived Insect Deterrents. CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, FL. 213 pp.
- Jahan, P, S.; Mannan, A.; Khan, A, R. and Karmakar, P. (1991). Insecticidal effect of Akanda ( *Calotropis procera* ) on *Tribolium confusum* Dural (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) . *Bangalades Journal of Zoolgy* 19 (2) : 261-262.
- Jain, S, C.; Sharma, R.; Nain, R. and Sharma, R, A. (1996). Antimicrobial activity of *Calotropis procera* . *Fitoterapia*. LXVII. (3): 275-277.
- Jain, V.; Dulta, S.; Trivedi, P, C. and Tiagi, B. (1986). Allelochemic effects of some plants on hatching of *M. incognita*. *Indian J. Agric. Sci.* 53 (8) :730-733.
- Joubert, J, P, J. (1989). Cardiac Glycosides. In. Toxicants of plants origin Voume 2. Cheeke PR, Ed. Boca Raton. FL: CRC Press. P 61-96.
- Kalinovic, I.; Martincic, J.; Rozman, V. and Guberace, V. (1997). Insecticidal activity of substances of plant origin against stored product insects. *Ochrana-Rostlin.* 33(2): 135-142.; 10 ref.
- Karamman, I.; Sahin, F.; Gulluce, M.; Sengul, M.and Adiguzel, A. (2003). Antimicrobial activity of aqueous and methanol extracts of *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. Apr 85(2-3) : 231-235.
- Katzung, B, G. (1987). Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. Appleton and Lange. Third edition . 138-150 p.
- Khan, A, O.; Abdul-Malik.; Malik, A. (1989). A steroid from *Calotropis procera* . *Phytochemistry.* 28 (10) : 2859-2861.

- Khan, A, O.; Ahmad, Z.; Najm ul-Hussain-Kazmi, S. and Malik, A. (1988). A new pentacyclic triterpene from *Calotropis procera* . *J. Nat. Prod.* 51(5) :925-928.
- Khan, A, O.; Malik, A. and Qasim-Khan, A. (1990). Phytochemical investigation of *Calotropis procera* . *Fitoterapia.* 61(1): 89.; 8 ref.
- Khanna, A, S. (1990). In Vitro studies on some plant extracts as nematicides against *Melodogyne incognita*. *Current nematology.* 2: 199-200.; 8 ref.
- Khanna, A, S.; Grewal, P, S.; Sharma . and Sohi, H, S. (1988). Screening of plant extracts for nematicidal action against *Aphelenchoides compsticola* infesting mushroom beds. *Indian Journal of Hill Farming* 1(2) : 41-44.; 8 ref.
- Khanvilkar, V, G. (1983). Dept. of Entomology. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Univ of Dapoli, India. Pres. Commn. In Michae et al., 1985. plant species reportedly possessing pest control properties. An EWC/UH DATA BASE. Univ of Hawaii D249.
- Khurma, U, R.; and Archana-Singh and Singh, A. (1997). Nematicidal potential of seed extracts : in vitro effects on Juvenile mortality and egg hatch of *Melodogyne incognita* and *M.javanica*. *Nematologia-Mediterraneae.* 25(1): 49-54.; 4 ref.
- Kingsbury, J, M. (1964). Poisonous plants of the United States and Canada. Englewood Cliffs: *Prentice-Hall*, 262-267.
- Koch, R. B. (1969). Inhibition of animal tissue ATPase activities by chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides. *Chem. Biol. Interaction.* 1(2): 199-209.
- Konstantopoulou, I.; Vassilopoulou, L.; Marragani-Tsipidou, P. and Scouras, Z, G. (1992). Insecticidal effect of essential oils: a study of the effect of essential oils extracted from eleven Greek aromatic plants on *Drosophila auraria* . *Experientia.* 48: 616-619.
- Kumar, A. and Dutta, G, P. (1987). Indigenous plant oil as Larvicidal agent against *Anopheles stephensi* mosquitoes. *Current Science India.* 56 (18) : 959-960.; 8 ref.

- Kumar, M, S. and Chanhan, U, K. (1992). A study of an antimicrobial activity of *Calotropis procera* leaf extract. *Geobios*. 19(2-3) :135-137.
- Lannette, E, H. (1985). Manual of clinical Microbiology. 4<sup>th</sup> edn, American Association for Microbiology, Washington, DC, pp. 978-987.
- Lappin, G, J.; Stride, J, D. and Tampion, J. (1987). Biotransformation of monoterpenoids by suspension cultures of *Lavandula angustifolia*. *Phytochemistry*. 26: 995-998.
- Larhsini, M.; Bonsaid, M.; Lazrek, H, B.; Jong, M. and Amarrouch, M. (1997), Evaluation of antifungal and molluscicidal properties of extract of *Calotropis procera* . *Fitoterapia*. LXVIII 4: 371-373.
- Lim, G, S. and Dale, G, B. (1994). Neem pesticides in rice: Potential and limitations. IRRI publ. 69 pp.
- Lis-Balchin, M.; Deans, S, G.and Eaglesham, E. (1998). Relationship between bioactivity and chemical composition of commercial essential oils. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*. 13 (2): 98-104.; 20 ref.
- Maga, R.; Broussalis, A.; Clements, S.; Mareggiani, G. and Ferraro, G. (2000). 1.8-cineole: responsible for the insecticides activity of *Lavandula spica* Mill (Lavender) . *Revista-Latinoamericana-de-Quimica*. 28(3): 146-149.; 8 ref.
- Mansour, F.; Ravid, V. and Putievsky, E. (1986). Studies of the effects of essential oils isolated from 14 species of Labiatae on the carmine spider mite *Tetranychus cinnabarinus*. *Phytoparasitica*. 4: 137-142.
- Markouk, M.; Bekouche, K.; Larhsini, M.; Bousaid, M.; Lazrek, H, B. and Jana, M. (2000). Evaluation of some Moroccan medicinal plant extracts for Larvicidal activity. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 73 (1-2): 293-297.; 17 ref.
- Mcindoo, I. (1982). USDA. Bur. Entomol and PI. Quer pers. Commn. In Michael et al. 1985. plant species reportedly possessing pest control properties. An Ewel UH. Data base Uni. Of Hawaii. P 249.

- Meshram, P, B. (1995). Evaluation of some medicinal and natural plant extracts against Teak *Skeletonizer euteetine machaeralis* walk. *Indian Forester* 121(6): 528-532.
- Meshram, P, B. (2000). Antifeedant and insecticidal activity of some medicinal plant extracts against *Dalbergia sisso* defoliator, *plecoptera reflexa* Gue. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). *Indian Forester*. 126(9): 961-965.' 11 ref.
- Migahid, A, M. (1996). Flora of Saudi Arabia. King Saud University Press, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed.
- Morsy, T, A.; Abdel-Rahem, M, A. and Allam, K, A, M. (2001). Control of *Musca domestica* third instar larvae by the latex of *Calotropis procera* (Family: Asclepiadaceae). *Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology*. 31(1) : 107-110.; 13 ref.
- Moursy, L, E. (1997). Insecticidal activity of *Calotropis procera* extracts on the flesh fly *Sarcophaga haemorrhoid* alis Fallen. *Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology*. 27(2): 505-514.; 34 ref.
- Muhtadi, F, J.; Al-Badr, A, A. and Hassan, M, M, A.(1980). GLC-Mass spectroscopy of *Lavandula dentata* oil. *Spectroscopy Letters*. 13(7) : 437-444.
- Nawazisht, N.; Malik, I. and Chughtai, M, I, D. (1979). Antimicrobial activity of *Calotropis procera* –A preliminary study. *Pakistan Journal of Science XXXI* (1-2): 127-129.
- Nelson, R, R, S. (1997). In-Vitro of Five plant essential oils against methicilin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and Vancomycin-resisitant *Enterococcus faecium*. *J. Antimicrobial Chemotherapy*. 40: 305-306.
- Nirmala, Kishore.; Singh, S, K.; Dubey, N, K. and Kishore, N. (1988). Fungitoxic activity of essential oil of *Juniperus communis*. *Indian Perfurmer*. 33 (1): 25-29.; 5 ref.
- Oryan, A.; Maham, M.; Rezakhani, A. and Malik, A. (1996). Morphological studies on experimental oleander poisoning in cattle. *Zentralblatt für Vent Med*. 43: 625-634.



- Ottoboni, M, A. (1984). *The Dose Makes the poison*. Vincente Books. Berkely. CA. 222 pp.
- Pages, N.; Fournier, G.; Chamorro, G.; Salazar, M.; Paris, M. and Boudene, C. (1989). Teratological evaluation of *Juniperus Sabina* essential oil in mice. *Planta Med.* Apr 55(2) : 144-146.
- Panella, N, A.; Karachesy, Y.; Maupin, G, O.; Malan, J, C, S. and Piesman, J. (1997). Susceptibility of immature *Ixodes scapularis* (Acari:Ixodidae) to plant derived acaricides. *Journal of Medical Entomology.* 34(3): 340-345.; 37 ref.
- Pant, R. and Chaturvedi, K. (1989). Occurance of Lupeol in *Calotropis procera* Latex. *Current Science.* 58(6) :302-303.; 12 ref.
- Pantnaik, G, K. and Kohler, E. (1978). Pharmacological investigation on Asclepias- a new cardenolide from *Asclepias curassavica*. *Arznim-forsch/ Drug Res.* 28: 1365-1372.
- Parihar, D, R. (1994). Termite management in arid zone of Rajasthan, India. *Pest Management and Economic Zoology.* 2(1): 81-84.; 6 ref.
- Parke, D.; Rahaman, k. and Walker, R. (1974). The absorption , distribution and excretion of linalool the rat. *Biochemical Society Transaction.* 54<sup>th</sup> Meeting. London. 2: 612-615.
- Patel, D, J.; Patel, H, V.; Patel, S, K. and Patel, B, A. (1993). Nematicidal properties of some plant materials for the management of root knot nematode in tomato nursery. *Indian Journal of plant protection.* 21(2): 242-244.; 6 ref.
- Perruci, S.; Maecehioni, G.; Cioni, P, C.; Flamini, G.; Morelli, I. and Taccini, F. (1996). The activity of volatile compounds from *Lavandula angustifolia* against *Psoroptes cuniculi*. *Phytotherapy Research.* 10(1) :5-8.; 13 ref.
- Pradeep-Michra,; Agrawal, R, K. and Mishra, P. (1989). Some observations on the pharmacological activities of the essential oil of *Juniperus macropoda*. *Fitoterapia.* 60(4): 339-345.; 17 ref.
- Prakash, A. and Rao, J. (1997). *Botanical pesticides in Agriculture*. CRC Pres, Inc., Boca Raton. 460 pp.

- Priestley, C, M.; Burgess, I. and Williams, E, M. (1998). Effects of essential oils on house dust mites. *Journal of pharmacy and pharmacology*. 50 : supplement, 193 :2 ref.
- Ranaweera, S, S. and Dayananda, K, R. (1996). Mosquito-Larvicidal activity of *Ceylon citronella* ( *Cymbopogon nardus* (L) . Rendle) oil fractions. *Journal of the National Science Council of Sri-Lanka*. 24(4) : 247-252.
- Ranvir Pahwa. and Chatterjee, V, C. (1988). Toxicity of Indian *Calotrops procera* RBr latex in the Black Rat, *Rattus rattus* Linn. *Vet Hum Toxicol*. 30(4): 305-308.
- Reddy, P, P. and Khan, R, M.(1990). Management of root-Knot nematodes infesting papaya by incorporation of some plants leaves. Presented in National Symposium on problems and prospects of botanical pesticides in integrated pest management at C.T.R.I, Rajahmundry, India. 21-22 Jan., 1990 (Abstract):42.
- Reyes Chilpa, R.; Quiroz Vazquez, R, I.; Jimenez Estrada, M.; Navarro Ocana. and Cassani Hernandez, J. (1997). Antifungal activity of selected plant secondary metabolites against *Coriolus versicolor*. *Journal of Tropical Forest Products*. 3:110-113.
- Saber, A, H.; Mahran, G, H. and Rizkallah, M, M. (1968). Sterols and pentacyclic triterpenes of *Calotropis procera* . *Bull. Fac. Pharm., Cairo Univ*. 7(1) :91-94.
- Schilcher, H. and Leuschner, F. (1997). The potential nephrotoxic effects of essential juniper oil. *Arzneimittelforschung*. Jul. 47(7) :855-858.
- Shaaya, E., Ravid, U.; Paster, N.; Juven, B.; Zisman, U. and Pissarev, V. (1991). Fumigant toxicity of essential oils against four major stored-product insects. *Journal of chemical Ecology*. 17(3): 499-504; 6 ref.
- Sharma, G, K. (1933). *Calotropis procera* and *Calotropis gigantea*. *Indian. Vent. Jour*. 10(2) :108-121.

Sharma, G, K. (1934). *Calotropis procera* and *Calotropis gigantea*. *Indian. Vent.Sci.* 4:63-74.

Sharma, T, R. and Trivedis, P, C.(1995). Efficacy of some botanicals against *Heterodera avenae* on barley. presented in National symposium on nematode problemi in India- An appraisal of the nematode management with co-friendly approaches and bio-cmponents. I.A.R.I., New Delhi, 24-26 March, 1995 (Abstract):4.

Sharma, Y. (1983). Effect of aak, *Calotropis procera* on the populatin build up of *Rhizopertha dominica*. *J. Adv. Zool.* 4(2) :123-124.

Sharma, Y. (1985). Effect of aak Hower on different larval stages of the lesser grain borer, *Rhizopertha dominica*. *J. Adv. Zool.* 6(1): 8-12.

Sheila, C. (1985). An illustrated Guide to the flowers of Saudi Arabia. Scorpion publishing, LTD. London.

Shivpuri, A.; Sharma,O,P. and Jannaria, S,L. (1997). Fungitoxic properties of plant extracts against pathogenic fungi. *Journal of Mycology and plant pathology.* 27(1): 29-31.; 11 ref.

Sieber, J, N.; Lee, S, M. and Benson, J, M. (1983). Cardiac Glycosides (Cardenolide) in species of *Asclepias* (*Asclepiadaceae*). In : Handbook of Natural Toxins, Volume 1, Plant and Fungal Toxins. Keeler RF, TU A, Eds. New York: Marcel Dekker: pp 43-83.

Sieber, J, N.; Nelson, C, J. and Benson, J, M. (1981). HPLC analysis of cardiac glycosides and related steroids. In steroids analysis by HPLC, M. P. Kautsky (Ed), Mercel Dekker, New York. PP. 41-80.

Sieber, J, N.; Nelson, C,J. and Lee, S, M. (1982). Cardenolides in the latex and leaves of seven *Asclepias* species and *Calotropis procera*. *Phytochemistry.* 21(9): 2343-2348.

Siemens, L, M.; Galey, F, D. and Johnson, B et al. (1995). The clinical, cardiac, and path-physiological effects of oleander toxicity in horses. *J. Vet. Intern. Med.* 9: 217.

- Sighamony, S, D.; Aness, I.; Chandrakala, T. and Osmani, Z. (1986). Efficacy of certain indigenous plant products as grain protectants against *sitophilus oryzae* and *Rhizoperatha dominica*. *J. Stored. Prod. Res.* 22(1): 21-23.
- Singh, B. and Rastogi, R, P.(1972). Structure of Asclepian and some observation on the NMR spectra of calotropis glycosides. *Phytochemistry.* 11: 757-762.
- Srivatava, G, N.; Chakravarti, R, N. and Zaidi, S, H. (1962). Anticoagulant therapy. III In Vitro screening of some Indian plant latexes for Fibrinolytic and Anticoagulant activity. *Indian. J. Med. Sci.* 16: 873-877.
- Stassi, V.; Verykokidou, E.; Loukis, A.; Harvala, C. and Philians, S. (1996). The antimicrobial activity of the essential oils of four Juniperus species growing wild in Greece. *Flavor and Fragrance Journal.* 11(1) : 71-74.' 5 ref.
- Sundarababu, R.; Sankaranarayna, C. and Vadivelu, S. (1990). Nematode management with plant products. 20 (2): 177-178.; 3 ref.
- Sundarababu, R.; Sankaranarayna, C. and Vadivelu, S. (1993). Nematodes management with plant products. *Indian. J. Nematol.* 23(2) :177-178.
- Tanira, M, O, M.; Bashir, A, K.; Dib, R; Goodwin, C, S.; Wasfi, I, A. and Banna, N, R. (1994). Antimicrobial and phytochemical screening of medicinal plants of the United Arab Emirates. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology.* 41(1): 201-205.
- Verma, A. C. and Anwar, A. (1995). Integrated nematode management by using leaves of medicinal plants in prited gourd. Presented symposium on nematode problems of India – An appraisal symposium on nematode management with eco-friendly approaches and bio-components. I.A.R.I., New Delhi, 24-26. march, 1995(abstract): 18..
- Wani, A, H.; Ansari, A, P. and Alam, M, M.( 1994). Nematicidal potential of latex extracts of *Calotropis procera* and *Euphorbia*

*caducifolia* on root knot nematodes infecting okra. *Annals of plant protection Sciences*. 2(1) :72-74.

Ware, G, W. (1980). Complete Guide to Pest Control-with and without Chemicals, Thomson Public., Fresno. CA.290 pp.

Weston, S.; Burgess, I. and Williamson, E. (1997). Evaluation of essential oils and some of their component terpenoids as pediculicide for the treatment of human lice. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 49: 120.

Yadav, S, R, S. and Bhatnagar, N, K. (1987). Preliminary study on the protection of stored cowpea grains against pulse beetle by indigenous plant products. *Pesticides*. 21(8) : 25-29.

Yarnell, E. (1998). Essential oils against lice. *Quarterly Review of Natural Medicine*. 3: 177-184.

Yurkova, O. (1999). Vegetable aromatic substance influence on oxidative-retoration enzymes state in chronic experiment with animals. *Fiziol.Zh.* 45:40-43.

Zechner, L. (1954). Ueber Glycosides be Inhaltsstoffe in Asclepiadaceen. *Sci. Pharmaceut.* 22(1/4) :254-259.

## Summary

The Plants of *Lavandula dentata*( ) and *Juniperus procera* ( ) are well known as sources of essential oils that contains volatile compounds. Most of these compounds have been proven to induce effects to human, animal and plant pathogens. Beside their activities against insects and other pests such as repellents, pesticides and antifeedants. The advantage of using those oil because, most essential oil posses low toxicity to mammalian. The Usher, *Calotropis procera* latex contains number of cardenolides(cardiac glycosides) which act on heart as specific inhibitors of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> transporting ATPase. The plant is toxic to both verterberates and inverterberates, and a wide spectrum of agricultural and medical pests.

Aerial parts of *J.procera* and *L.dentata* were subjected to boiling water distillation. The yield were (1.2% w/w for *J.procera* and 1.4% w/w for *L.dentata*). The volatile oil were analysed by GC/MS. Twenty seven components were identified in the crude volitle oil of *J.procera* . These were mainly composed of monoterpenoids (52.59%) and sesquiterpenoids(40.86%) . The major compounds were  $\alpha$ -pinene (22.7%), carene(21%),  $\alpha$ -Humelene(12.4%),  $\alpha$ -caryophyllene(10.2%) and Germacrene-D(9.7%). On the other hand, twenty six components were identified in the volatile oil of *L.dentate*. These were mainly composed of monoterpenoids (68.9%) and sesquiterpenoids (3.96%) .The major compounds were camphor (45%) and  $\alpha$ -fenchone(13.4%). The fraction F<sub>211</sub> was isolated from *J.procera* by Low Preesure Liquid Chromatography (LPLC ) and four compounds were identified as sesquiterpenes. These were Elemol(51.6%),  $\gamma$ -Eudesmol(15.9%),  $\beta$ -Eudesmol(13.2%), and  $\alpha$ -Eudesmol(19.2%). The petroleum fraction of *C.procera* F<sub>1</sub>(sample 1) was analysed by GC/MS giving nine compounds. These were Linoleic acid,  $\alpha$ -Tocopherol, D:C-Friedoolean-8-en-ol, Erogost-5-en-3, $\beta$ -ol,  $\beta$ -Sitosterol, Stigmasta-5,24(28)-dien-3, $\beta$ -ol,(E), Lup-20(29)-en-3-one, Cycloeucalenol, Lupeol. From sample two of *C.procera*, F<sub>111,112,113</sub> Fractions were

isolated by column chromatography and have shown by kedde's test (as positive Kedde) as they contain cardenolides , while the others, (F<sub>110,115,116</sub>) were negative Kedde.

Regarding the antimicrobial activity, all extracts and F<sub>1</sub> did not possess any antibacterial activities at 1000 ppm. The highest active antifungal against *R.solani* was F<sub>1</sub> that gave 82% inhibition. However, the other extracts ( juniper and lavender oil ) exerted less than 80% inhibition at 1000 ppm..

In regards of the LC<sub>50</sub> values against *Culex pipiens* larvae (2 instar) for all extracts and fractions, the crude oil of *J.procera* was the least active with LC<sub>50</sub>= 82.5 ppm, while fraction F<sub>211</sub> that isolated from crude oil was the most active with LC<sub>50</sub>= 39.5 ppm, compared to other fractions, using bioactivity guided fractionation . The fractions F<sub>1, 112</sub> that was isolated from *C.procera* latex gave LC<sub>50</sub> values of 30 and 13.6 ppm respectively. The LC<sub>50</sub> values of F<sub>110,115,116</sub> fractions more than 100 ppm while, it was more than 1000 ppm for Lavender oil.

Only fraction F<sub>112</sub> that was active on Land Snail *Thepa pisana* with LD<sub>50</sub>= 7.8 mg/kg . F<sub>1,115,116</sub> fractions, Lavender and Juniper oil did not show any activity against the snail at 28.5,28.5,19,250,250 mg/kg respectively.

General toxicological investigations were performed using all extracts. F<sub>111,112,113</sub> Fractions that contain cardenolides were active with dose less than 30 mg/kg (Interaperitoneal Injection), while LD<sub>50</sub> of F<sub>112</sub> was 7.1 mg/kg . Toxication symptoms were convulsions, irregular respiration and laying. Staggering was present and death took place within 15-35 minutes after injection. On the other hand, the LD<sub>50</sub> values of F<sub>1,110,115,116</sub> were more than 100-30-30-30 mg/kg respectively, while it was more than 1500 mg/kg for Juniper oil .

However, the fraction F<sub>112</sub> had no effect on Acetylcholinesterase activity for both mice and land snail at 20-19 mg/kg, respectively. At the same time, Juniper oil had no effect on enzyme activity at 1000

mg/kg in vivo. The  $I_{50}$  values of  $F_{112}$  on mice brain ATPase were  $2.2 \times 10^{-4}$  M and 11.73 mg/kg in the in vitro and In Vivo studies respectively. On the other hand,  $F_{112}$  at 19 mg/kg (in vivo) and  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  M (in vitro) did not inhibit the enzyme activity.



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Ministry of Higher Education  
King Saud University  
College of Food sciences and Agriculture

Pesticidal and Toxicological Effects of Extracts from  
*Calotropis procera*, *Juniperus procera* and *Lavandula*  
*dentata* Growing in Saudi Arabia

**Thesis**

**Submitted to plant protection Department in Partial Fulfilment for the  
Requirements of the Degree of Master in Pesticide Science**

By

Hattan A. Al-Harbi

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Deif Alla H. AL-Rajhi

Prof. of Toxicology

college of Food sciences and Agriculture

(1425-2004)