# **COURSE OUTLINE**

# (1) GENERAL

SCHOOL	Food and Nutritional Sciences			
ACADEMIC UNIT	Food Science and Human Nutrition			
LEVEL OF STUDIES	Undergraduate			
COURSE CODE	3402 SEMESTER 8th			
COURSE TITLE	NATURAL PRODUCTS: CHEMISTRY AND BIOACTIVITY			
if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits			WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	G CREDITS
Lectu	ires and Prac	tice Exercises	5	5
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of		ne teaching		
methods used are described in detail at (d)				
general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development	Special bac	kground		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:				
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	Greek			
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	Yes			
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)				

# (2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

## **Learning outcomes**

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

Course of Natural Products: Chemistry and Bioactivity is the study and deepening of students at a theoretical and practical level with modern methods of receiving, isolating and processing natural products, primary and secondary metabolites. Classification based on their origin, chemical structure, bioactivity and biosynthesis. Study of their applications in the food and pesticide industry.

## **General Competences**

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary

technology

Adapting to new situations

**Decision-making** 

Working independently

Team work

Working in an international environment

Working in an interdisciplinary environment

Production of new research ideas

Project planning and management

Respect for difference and multiculturalism

Respect for the natural environment

Showing social, professional and ethical

responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues

Criticism and self-criticism

Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

.....

Others...

.....

- Autonomous Work
- Decision making
- Production of new research ideas
- Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

# (3) SYLLABUS

#### 1. Introduction.

General about Natural Products - Understanding their action at the molecular level.

**Exploitation of natural products** 

2. Primary Metabolites:

Carbohydrates: monosaccharides, oligosaccharides, polysaccharides

Lipids: oils, alkynes

Amino acids, peptides, proteins, enzymes: non-protein amino acids, cyanohydrin glycosides, glycosinolides, betalains, lectins, enzymes

3. Phenolic, chemical, acetate derivatives:

Sikymic and phenylpropane derivatives: Phenols and phenolics, coumarins, lignans,

flavonoids, anthocyanins, tannins

Polyketides: quinones, orcinols, fluoroglucinols

4. Terpenes and steroids:

Monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, Essential oils, pyrethroids, iridescent, sesquiterpene lactones, diterpenes, triterpenes, saponins, sterols, steroids, carotenoids, oleoresins, balms.

5. Alkaloids:

Ornithine alkaloids (pyrrolidines, tropanes, pyrrolizidines)

Lysine alkaloids (piperidines, quinolizidines, indolizidines)

Nicotinic acid alkaloids (pyridines)

Tyrosine alkaloids (tetrahydroisoquinolines, modified isoquinolines,

morphines, opioids)

Tryptophan alkaloids (indoles, carbolines,

Quinolines)

Anthranilic acid alkaloids (quinolines, acridines)

Alkaloids from tistidine (imidazoles)

6. Separation Receipt Techniques Isolation and Identification of Natural Products

Extraction, Filtration and Distillation Techniques

Separation and Isolation Techniques: Chromatographic techniques

Identification Techniques: Spectroscopic Techniques

7. Bioactivity Control Techniques

Determination of total phenolics. Antioxidant action, Antimicrobial action, Toxicity, Insect repellent-Insecticide action, Herbicidal action

8. Natural Products Applications:

Herbs, Flavorings, Essential Oils, Natural Pigments, Natural Food Preservatives, Nutritional Supplements, Plant Protection, Medicines, Cosmetics, New products with interesting prospects.

# **Laboratory Exercises**

- 1. Isolation of Cinnamaldehyde from cinnamon
- 2. Check the purity with chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques
- 3. Isolation of Caffeine from tea

- 4. Check the purity with chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques
- Determination of Total Phenols: Folin-Ciocalteu Method
- 6. Determination of Antioxidant Action: DPPH, ABTS methods
- 7. Toxicity Assay Method for measurement of bioluminescence of the bacterium Vibrio fischeri (MICROTOX analyzer)

#### (4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

#### **DELIVERY**

Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.

Lectures in the amphitheater and laboratory exercises in the laboratory.

# USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students

Use Powerpoint slides. Communication with students via e-mail. Learning process support through access to e-class, online databases, etc.

## **TEACHING METHODS**

The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail.

Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.

The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS

Activity	Semester workload
Lectures	40
Laboratory Excercises	30
Individual laboratory	35
work (results report)	
Written individual work	20
Course total	125

# STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Description of the evaluation procedure

Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other

Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are

- I. Written final exam in the theory of the course which includes:
- 1. Short Answer Questions (40%)
- 2. Evaluation of theory data (40%)
- 3. Problem solving (20%)
- II. Projects presentation
- III. The examination in the laboratory part of the course is formed by:
- 1. the participation of students in the laboratory:
- a) oral examinations before and during the exercises (25%)

accessible to students.	b) evaluation of laboratory reports for processing
	laboratory results (25%).
	2. final written examination (50%).
	Final exam in the laboratory part of the course which
	includes:
	a) Short answer questions
	b) Multiple choice test

# (5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) Natural Products from Plants Leland J. Cseke, Ara Kirakosyan, Peter B. Kaufman, Sara L. Warbe, James A. Duke, Harry L. Brielmann, CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, 2006.
- 2) Chemistry of Natural Products V. Ragousi 1996.
- 3) Pharmaceutical Products of Natural Origin, P. Kordopatis, E. Manesi-Zoupa, George Pairas, University Publications of Crete.
- 4) Natural Products: Chemistry and Bioactivity, V. Konstantinou, E. Couladouros, P. Tarantilis, C. Pappas, University Notes, Agricultural University of Athens